

An Assessment of Socio Economic and Climatic Hazard Related Vulnerability in Bali-II GP, Indian Sundarbans

Project report submitted to the Kharagpur College

**in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the Degree of
Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. Honours) in
Geography**



Under the Supervision of:

Rimpa Mula

Dinabandhu Patra

Mukul Maity

Department of Geography

Kharagpur College

Submitted by: *Poulami De*

Roll: *1126121* No.: *200078*

Registration No.: *1210879* of
2020-2021

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To whom it may concern

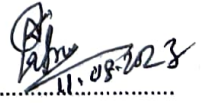
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Roll. 1126121.....No. 200078..... Reg No. 1210879.....of
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AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CLIMATIC HAZARD RELATED VULNERABILITY IN BALI-II GP, INDIAN SUNDARBAN

CHAPTER-I

Introduction:

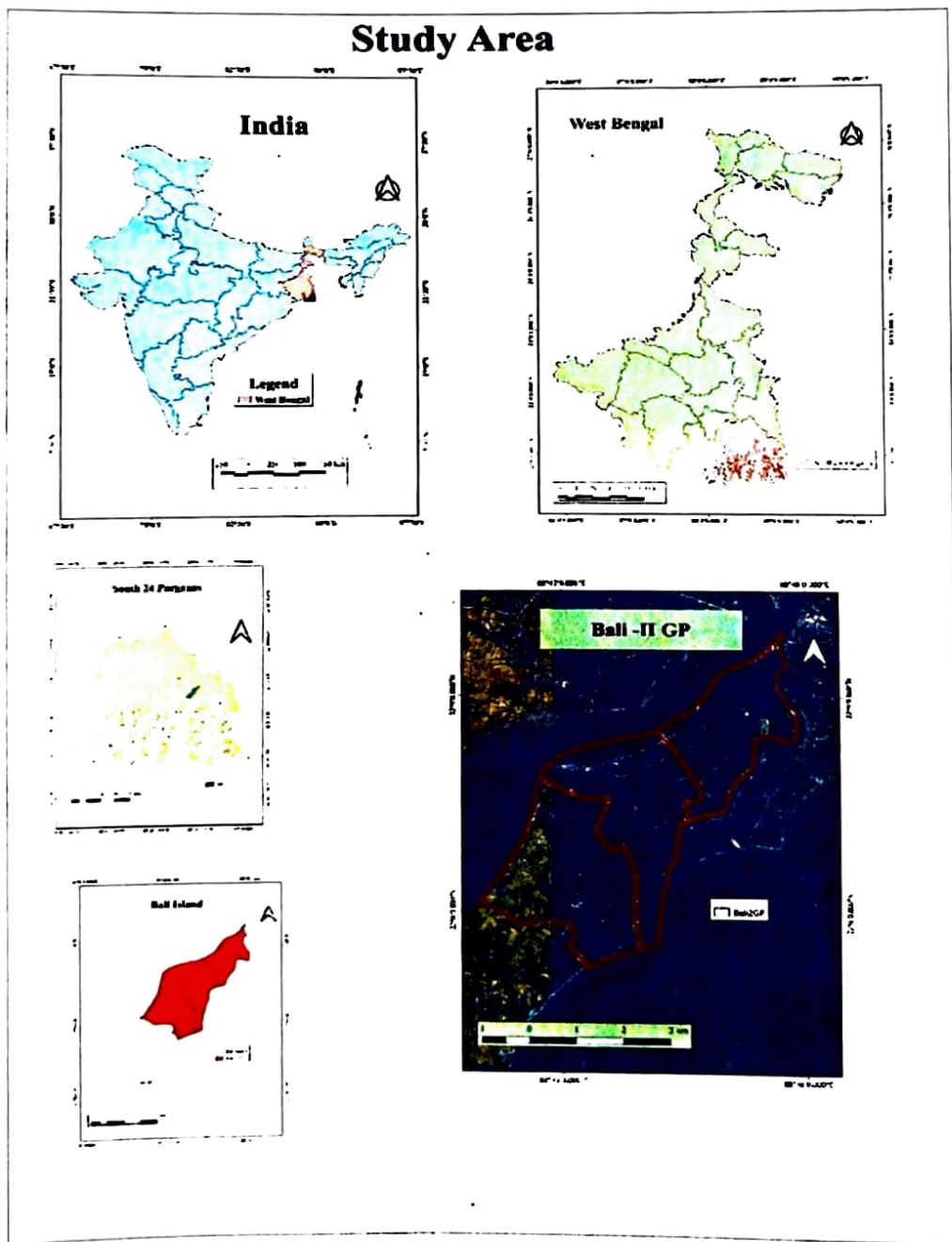
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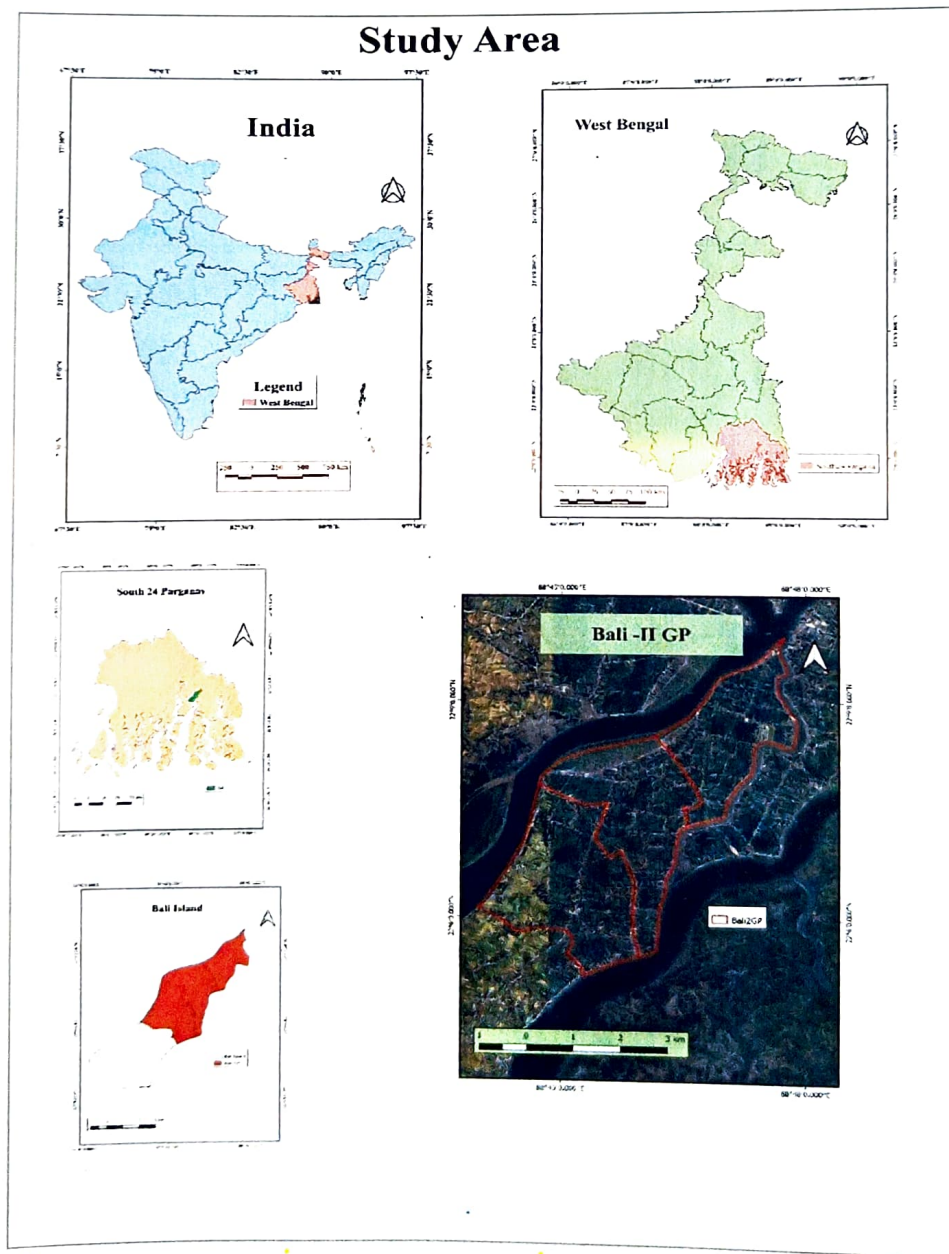
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Submitted by: **SAGAR PAL**

Roll: 1126121 No.: 200086
Registration No.: 1210906

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Not Present in
Post field work



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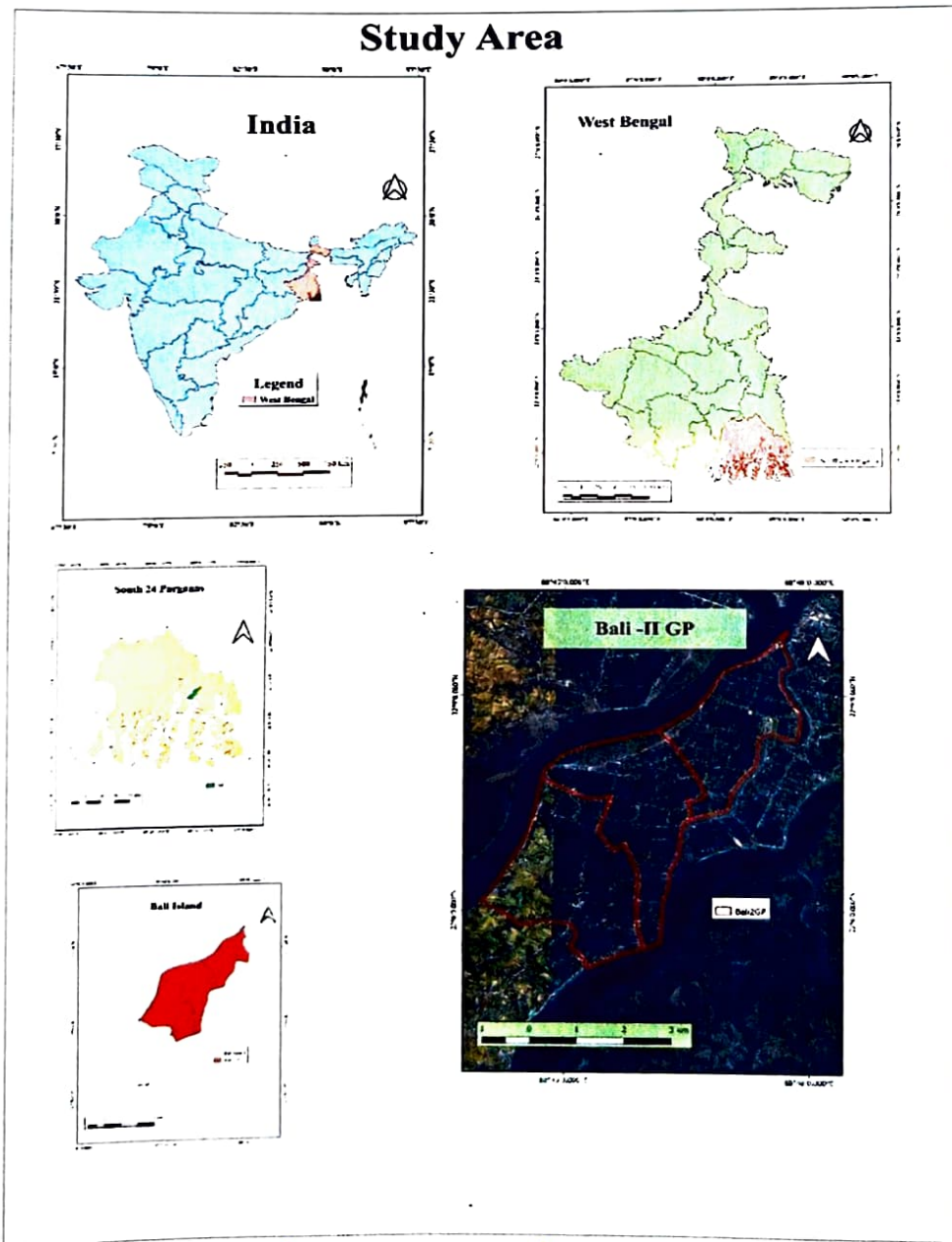
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Rakesh Nayak

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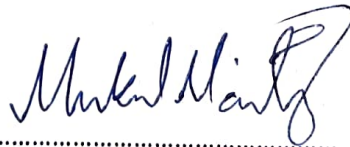
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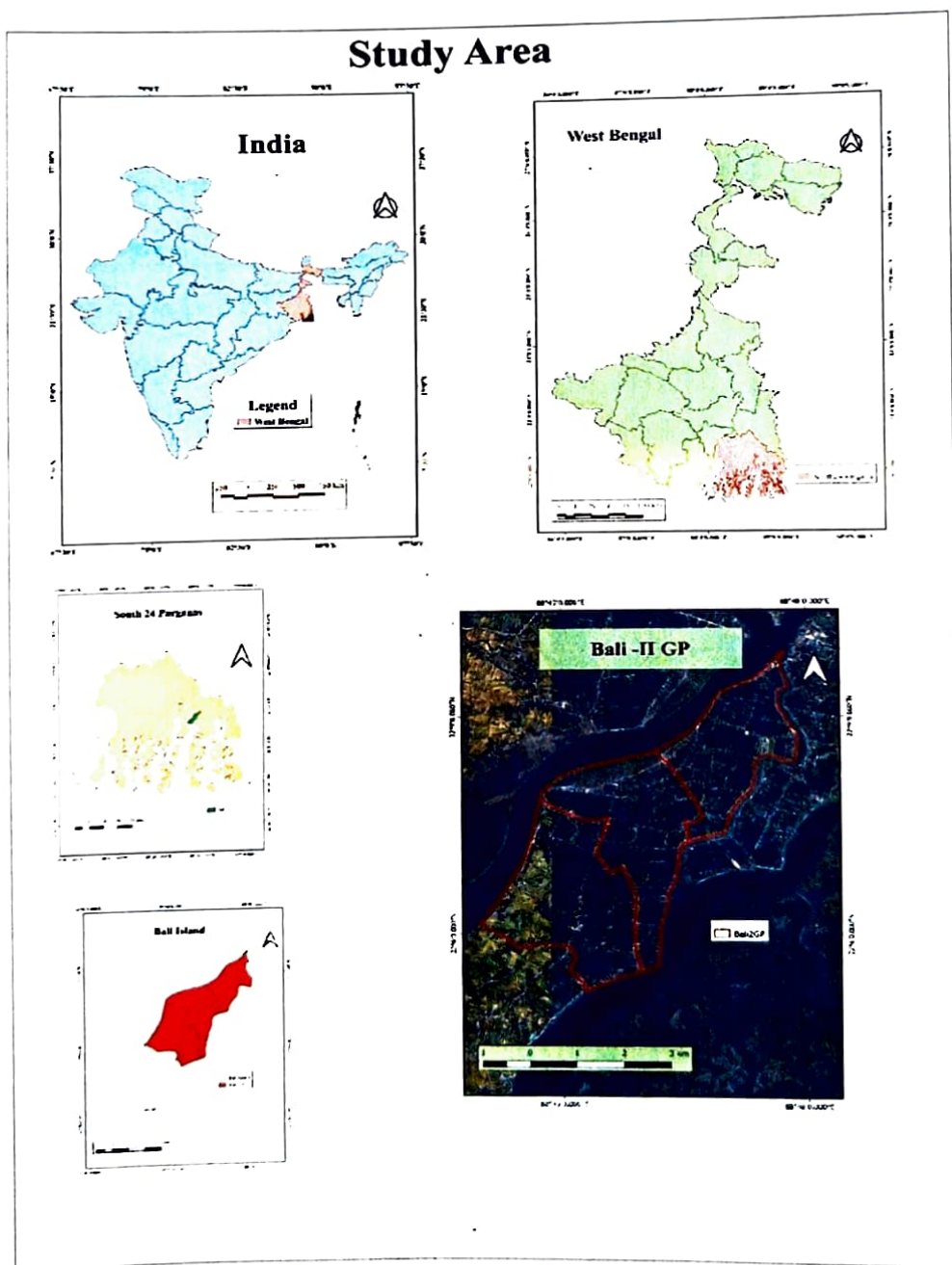
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The study area, Bali-II is a village in Gosaba Block in South 24 Pargana district of West Bengal. Bali II is surrounded by Sandeshkhali II block towards north, Basanti block towards west, Hingalgang block towards north and Canning block towards west. Three Mouzas namely Bali, Bijoy Nagar and Biraj Nagar of Bali II village have been selected for survey.



Conclusion:

This study area is vulnerable from all direction due to multi-hazards of nature. Coastal areas are always sensitive where Sundarban mangrove area at risk for soil erosion, flood, mangrove loss, resource and life loss, land salinity and so on. In other hand, livelihood problem faced most of the inhabitants. In Bali-II GP people mainly lost the paddy crop and productive land change into highly salted. Many People loss their best agricultural land due to cyclonic storm and se surge, more than half people informed that they feel environment problem compare to early days, though they try to protect in adverse condition and most of the young male take part for community development especially for most common disaster like Cyclone, Flood. Villagers informed about natural problem like decay of river bank, heavy rain fall, over flow. After a flood water logged more than five days even in simple flood. In our study area nearly half of the people informed that they have migrated due to flood any time in their life but among them most of the time within the island. Not only they force fully migrated but also, they lost their occupation. During physical geomorphological analysis we marked out two erosion spots where river bank eroded due Datta river's huge water pressure in cyclone time. Along the river bank mangrove's all characters are clearly visible. Due to shortage of time, we were not able to more in-depth study of physical measurements but several geospatial analyses give little clear picture. It is found that agricultural land is used those land was existed as salty land after Aila cyclone of 2008. It is not clear why these lands are now used as agricultural purpose for a long day through further study. When most of people informed that mangrove lost that is true but analysis of satellite picture showing that those places are mangrove lost few years ago before Aila, these are regreening by small mangrove sapling in natural way. In our study area daily and monthly income is very low for most of the families; though, by globalization effect life style of every people has changed so people spend money so many other purposes rather than food and shelter. Health is major concern for the island's people. There are few small doctor's chambers, and PHC, CHC but no big hospitals are located there. So, for medical emergency they use water Ambulance. Most of the family collect their drinking water from tube well and tested TDS level good in condition. As some major problem people faced here like transport, medical, environmental hazard so Government need to implementation of many programmes for development of these area with proper monitoring and evaluation.