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Environmental Migration: A Case Study in India & Bangladesh

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Abstract:

The problem of climate migration has emerged as a new global security problem in the world. About 80 million people have been forcibly displaced in the world due to climate change, and about 26 million people have become refugees. Also, about 45.7 million people have been separated from their homeland and about 4.2 million people have become displaced from their homeland. Due to irregular climate changes, sea level rise, drought, floods, drinking water shortage and increasing seawater salinity, deforestation, extreme pollution, etc. are the growing climate migrations in the world (Ari & Gokpinar 2020). The two South Asian countries India and Bangladesh are no exception. Also, India and Bangladesh have faced an internal migration problem, especially to the coastal areas of both sides of the Sundarbans. As such Sagar Island, Ghoramara Island, and Mousuni Island of the coastal areas at South 24 Parganas District in West Bengal of India, and Barisal, Noakhali, Khulna etc of the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

Key Words: Environmental Migration, Displacement, India, Bangladesh, Sundarbans, Coastal Area, Cyclone.

Introduction: Since the 1970s and after the 1980s the traditional notion of security was challenged by several issues in international scenarios, like, the oil crisis of the Middle East countries, unexpected human rights violations, massive environmental degradation, and climate migration internally and externally in the world, etc. Increasing greenhouse gases and global warming are extremely affected by climate change. The extreme level of climate change has forced to people leave their homeland, especially the coastal areas people. India and Bangladesh are both riverine countries in South Asia. Both countries' people have been extremely affected by various natural calamities, and man made disasters, especially the Sundarbans coastal areas people of both sides. Particularly researchers have visited a few coastal areas of West Bengal as such Gangasagar Island, Mousuni Island, Ghomara Island, Jambudwip, etc and Coastal areas of Bangladesh like Patuakhali, Kuakata, Noakhali, etc. Those people are living on both sides their livelihoods are extremely threatened by climate change and the various cyclones.

The International Organization for Migration (IMO) has given a statement that environmental migrants are those individuals or groups who deviate from their normal way

of life due to environmental threats and are forced to take shelter in a different place either temporarily or permanently. This separation from home can also be a displacement from one place to another within the country or from one country to another country. This organization uses the word “migrants” instead of refugees in a broader sense (Ari & Gokpinar 2020: 44).

In the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) report in 1985, Essam El-Hinnawi mentioned that climate migrants are those people who are forced to be temporarily or permanently alienated from their homeland due to natural and especially human-induced climate change. Due to climate change and environmental crisis, the quality of life of the people estranged from their homeland deteriorated. On the basis of the UNEP report (1985), El-Hinnawi also called climate migrants as “Environmental Refugees” (El-Hinnawi 1985: 4). In the 1970s, the term Environmental Refugees was first used by Lester Brown (Ari & Gokpinar 2020: 44). In 1993, Norman Myers again detail discussed on Environmental Refugee. El-Hinnawi and Myers' discussed the issue of environmental refugees as an international security concern (Myers 1993: 190).

Review of Literature: Researchers have read many books, book chapters, and journal articles for the study. Abdullah Ar Rafee has mentioned in his research article Non-Traditional Security Implications of Climate Change in Bangladesh - the impact of several cyclones (such as Sidr-2007, Fani-2019, Bulbul-2019, etc.) extremely affected the coastal areas people of Bangladesh. According to him, Bangladesh is a vulnerable country. He mentioned that Bangladesh ranks seventh among the most severely affected countries in the world. Climate change is already disrupting human security issues in Bangladesh such as food, drinking water, health, migration, and environmental sustainability (Rafee 2019).

Masud Ahmed points out in his article Non-Traditional Security Threats of Bangladesh: Challenges and Policy Options - human security is the most important issue in recent times. The past decades have been almost motionless due to increasing terrorist attacks, state failure, toxic epidemics, global economic depression, extreme poverty, and extreme natural disasters - especially cyclones, earthquakes, floods, etc. They are alternative paradigms to traditional security. Indeed, human security focuses less on conventional military threats and the concept of human security becomes more important. He also mentioned that environmental security issues are more challenging in the 21st century.

Masud Ahmed analyzed the extreme effects of natural disasters in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. He mentioned, on 15 November 2007, cyclone Sidr was massive damage to 30 districts of the Barisal and Khulna divisions of Bangladesh. The Cyclone of Sidr was blowing with a speed of about 240 km per hour. After the cyclone of Sidr was a result, 3363 people were killed, 55882 were injured, 1.5 million houses were damaged and 2.5 million acres of land were destroyed. After the cyclone of Sidr, especially Barisal, and Khulna were lost and yet not recovered. Many homeless people were too bound to leave Khulna. Again, on May 25, 2009, Aila hit 14 districts along the southwest coastal areas of Bangladesh. As a result, 190 people were killed and 710 people were injured. In addition, nearly 6,000 km of

roads were damaged; more than 1,700 km of dams collapsed and more than 5 lakh people were displaced. In addition, the lives of over 4 million people were at risk during and after Cyclone Aila (Ahmed 2019: 1).

Narottam Gaan in his article - Environmental Scarcity of Land, Migration and Violent Conflict: Bangladesh-India pointed out that, Environmental degradation and conflict are at the root of global warming, acid rain, greenhouse gas emissions, sea level rise, weight loss, land erosion, deforestation extinction, desertification, etc. According to him, man-made factors are also responsible for environmental conflicts as well as resource scarcity. Even extreme use of renewable resources or excessive stress on ecosystems can lead to ecological deficits. Resource scarcity has become a universal feature of human existence. Even the scarcity of renewable resources has become so acute that even human survival has become increasingly difficult (Gaan 2001:151).

The Objective of the Study: The researcher tried to examine how climate change and different cyclones affected the coastal areas people of the Sundarbans in West Bengal of India and the various coastal parts of Bangladesh, and how they are forcefully displaced from their occupations and homeland. At the same time, the researcher tried to highlight the life experience of those people who are living in the coastal area with the fear of insecurity, due to climate change and severe cyclones.

Nature of the Study: Environmental Migration: A Case Study in India and Bangladesh is purely non-military, cross-boundary, transnational, and humanitarian-centric. It is more concerned with human sustainability, and environmental sustainability rather than territorial conflict of states. At the same time, this research is purely environmental, humanitarian, and people-centric rather than government-centric or state-centric.

Research Method: Environmental Migration: A Case Study in Bangladesh is exploratory and qualitative. A researcher has used various tools of qualitative methods like Interviews, Observation, Participant Observation with unstructured questions, Dialogue Method, phone recording, Phone cameras, etc. Discourse Analysis (oral and written texts) and Critical Ethnography have been also followed for the study.

Data Collections and Data Analysis: Primary and secondary data have been collected for the research. The researcher has to use the multi-tools of a qualitative method for the collection of primary data. At the same time, the researcher has collected secondary data from the research-related literature, books, journal articles, etc. for the research purpose.

Green Theory and Environmental Migration: Since the 1980s, increasing greenhouse gas emissions, ozone layer depletion, persistent environmental imbalances, deforestation, drought, floods, the biodiversity crisis, irregularities of climate changes, increase of drinking water crisis, massive air pollutions, climate migrations, etc has emerged as a new international security threat in the globe. Jennifer Clapp and Peter Dauvergne discussed the free-market environmental system, institutionalism, bio-environmentalism, social ecology, etc in the context of the discussions of Green Theory. They did not give as much

importance to free-market environmentalism on the ground of environmental security as it is discussed in the field of global environmental politics. According to them, institutionalism deals with environmental issues in the field of international relations and also focused on how institutions will give priority to the issues of global environmental security. Simultaneously, bio-ecology and social ecology want to assuring political transformations in a global society for the solving of different environmental problems. In the discussion of bio-environmentalism, it has emerged that the various negative effects of human activity collectively are leading to an increase in the continuous crisis of the global environment. According to the bioenvironmental perspective, the entire human society is responsible for the degradation of the global environment (Paterson 2015: 266).

The problem of the global environment has been seen as a lack of collective action and it has been seen as a problem of global security. Where the unregulated free interests of individuals and states are increasing and thereby human interests (such as environmental security) are increasingly threatened. Although the global environmental problem is recognized as a global common problem, in really no collective action is seen in solving this global problem, this situation is called the 'Tragedy of the Commons' by Garrett Hardin (Hardin 1968: 1243). However, Hardin acknowledges the role of neoliberal institutionalism (like, Keohane, Hass, Young) in addressing environmental security and the importance of international organizations and institutions fostering and enhancing international cooperation.

Green Theory has also emphasized that the problem of climate migration has emerged as a new global security problem in the world. About 80 million people have been forcibly displaced in the world due to climate change, and about 26 million people have become refugees. Also, about 45.7 million people have been separated from their homeland and about 4.2 million people have become orphans from their homeland. Due to the abnormal climate changes, sea level rise, drought, floods, drinking water shortage and increasing seawater salinity, deforestation, extreme pollution, etc. are the increasing climate migrations in the globe. So, all thinkers of Green Theory expressed that, climate migration will emerge as a global security threat in the future in the world (Ari & Gokpinar 2020: 41). According to Ken Booth, security is actually a kind of derivative concept and it is made from different types of inferences and he called climate migration as the new problem of global security (Booth 2007: 109).

Since the late 1970s and early 1980s as a theory of international relations - Green Theory has emphasized the issues of climate migration. Currently, the world is facing environmental uncertainty and nation-states will affect by the problem of climate migration. Many researchers of international relations have commented that the anthropocentric (humans are responsible for these environmental disasters) climate change that has emerged in the past two decades, is very dangerous for the sustainability of the human environment. Many researchers of international relations have pointed out that, the problem of climate migration has emerged as a human security threat in the globe. (Barnett 2003: 7). Oli Brown a researcher of international relations has mentioned that increasing climate

migrations through global climate change is extremely threatening for poor countries (Brown 2007: 1141).

However, there is much debate in international relations regarding the expression of climate migrants and environmental refugees. Many researchers of international relations consider the concept of 'refugee' to have legally binding status and through which various types of migrants are sometimes discussed. Again, Stephen Castel argues that instead of the word 'refugee', the word 'climate displacement' is more appropriate for environmental migrants. Because according to him, migrants do not mean only across borders, but also within borders (Castles 2002: 8).

However, the invasion of refugees into the United States has declined over the past two decades. The Trump Administration admitted only 1,800 refugees in 2019, whereas in 2016 refugees were entranced about 85,000 (Tetrick 2018: 9). Also Trump has mentioned that foreigners could be dangerous criminals, which could threaten the security of the United States of America. In fact, Trump made a series of hard decisions to prevent refugees from entering the United States through borders (Qiu 2019).

After the end of the Cold War, a new dimension was added to the concept of security in international politics. From the 1990s onwards, the way in which the concept of security was defined by traditional military power began to change. Not only state security, but multiple security issues arise around the globe, like environmental security which has emerged as a new security problem in the world (Buzan 1997: 8).

While the two significant theories of international relations, like neorealism and neoliberalism want to assure the sustainability of international structures and promote the international institutions, in that case, green theory wants to promote the global green society for the sustainability of human society. Green Theory is not focused on the power of the states or promoting the institutions but critically discussed global environmental issues. The main focus of this theory is ecology and discussed environmental issues through the eccentric perspective rather than power centric or institutional-centric. Green Theory explained the protection of the environment can never be ensured by any individual, specific group, or ruling class, in fact, by ecology as a whole. This theory also holds that if the security of the environment can be ensured then it will be possible to when the entire human society as part of the ecological order. According to Green Theory, ecological order is more significant rather than power-centric order or institutional-centric order for environmental security. Even the problem of climate migration is not possible to minimize through the only policies of states or traditional bodies, As long as the protection of the entire ecological order and the balance of the ecosystem are being ensured. In fact, Green Theory seeks to ensure the balance of nature, not the balance of power, and also emphasizes the safeguarding of plants and animals' life (Dobson 2007: 42).

What are the causes of climate change and why increasing climate migration internally and externally, the two arguments given by Green Theory's supporter Ken Conca. Firstly, the state is not an environmentally friendly institution; the industrial capitalist structure is

essentially responsible for environmental hazards. Secondly, the unrestrained growth of global capital has destroyed the sovereignty of states and they have automatically become incapable to protected environmental security. Unless the security of ecosystems can be ensured, the security of human society will also be uncertain (Conca 2005: 181). Green Theory actually wants to protect the security of the entire human society through the security of the environment. These Green ecological ideas of Green Theory have more significance to theories of international relations rather than realism, liberalism, constructivism, critical theory, etc.

The researcher has collected the primary data for the study through observation, Participant observation, Interview, etc. Also, the researcher has taken interviewed from the various coastal areas of Sagar Island, Ghoramara Island, Mousuni Island at South 24 Parganas District in West Bengal of India and Simultaneously researcher has taken interviewed from Patuakhali, Kuakata under Barisal Divisions and the coastal areas people of Khulna and Noakhali those are forcefully migrated from their homeland due to the climate change and various cyclones. These are given below –

Sagar Island is a coastal Island in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. Also, Sagar Island is the largest Island in West Bengal. Natural calamities and supercyclones like Sidar (2007), Aila (2009), Fani (2019), Bulbul (2019), Amphan (2020), Yass (2020), Sitrang (2022), etc have extremely affected the Sundarbans coastal areas of Sagar Island. Researchers have taken interviews from the coastal parts of Sagar Island the exploring how the coastal areas people have internally displaced from their homeland to another place. Those instances are discussed below - Jhareswar Dingal (70) is a fisherman from Tinergheri, Tinergheri Para of Bewakhali village in Gangasagar panchayat at Sagar Island in West Bengal. He said that the super cyclone Aila on 25th May 2009 (speed was 120-130 kph), was extremely damaged the Sagar coastal Island and he was displaced from the homeland. Also, he lost his mud house through the cyclone of Aila. Later he built a small house with great difficulty. Again in 2019, the cyclones of Bulbul and Fani destroyed their house. Finally, his family was displaced from their homeland Tinergheri Para to Paik Para at Beguakhali village, under Gangasagar Panchyat for his family's safety. His livelihood experience is profound and very much tragic (Interview, 03.06.2023).

S K Nurul (65) is a fisherman. He belongs to Tinergheri Para of Beguakhali village under Gangasagar panchayat in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. He said, his family members are 9 and he is the only earning member in their family. But he lost his small boat through the super cyclone of Amphan in 2020. Through he earned his livelihood by catching small fish, prawns, crabs, etc in the Bay of Bengal estuary. After 2020, he and his family were internally displaced from Tinergheri Para to Paik Para at Beguakhali village, under the Gangasagar Gram Panchyat. He said with great disappointment that he did not get any help from the West Bengal government or the Gangasagar Gram Panchayat (Interview, 03.06.2023).

Manoranjan Shit (45) is a fisherman of Tinergheri Para at Beguakhali village under Sagar Island. His livelihood is also affected by the irregularities of climate change and the severe supercyclones. He said they lived in a small house that was also destroyed in the Aila cyclone storm (2009). Finally, he and his family were displaced from their homeland Tinergheri Para to Paik Para at Beguakhali village, under the Gangasagar Gram Panchayat. Also, he told that he was given some financial assistance from Gangasagar Panchayat for the reconstruction of the house (Interview, 03.06.2023).

Kashim Sheikh (53) lived in Tinergheri Para, Beguakhali village at Sagar Island. But now his family is displaced to Gangasagar village at Sagar Island due to the climate changes. He is a fisherman. In 2021, the Yass severe cyclone destroyed their mud house. Ultimately, he was forcefully migrated from their homeland due to climate changes and the extreme effects of the Yass cyclone storm. He also lost his small boat in cyclone Yass (Interview, 03.06.2023).

Siraj Sheikh (80) is a fishmonger of Tinergheri Para, Beguakhali village in South 24 Parganas district. He used to buy various fish from fishermen in coastal areas and send to various places like Kakdwip Nischandapur market, Diamond Harbour, etc for some profits. But in the year 2020 Amphan Cyclone was destroyed in his Matsya Arat house. Due to climate change and a severe cyclone, he was displaced from his homeland and now his family is living a very normal life in Sheikh Para at Beguakhali village. He said that he did not get any financial support from the Gangasagar Panchayat. At present, he has opened a tea shop in Sheikh Para and through which he is providing food for the family (Interview, 03.06.2023).

Simultaneously, researchers have taken interviews from Ghoramara Island. Ghoramara Island is a Sundarban coastal Island and the very close to the Bay of Bengal. This Island is also located 92 km towards south Kolkata and under the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal in India. Until 2020, the populations of this small Island were about 4000. But the current population of this Island is about 2500 due to the extreme effects of cyclones. This Island is gradually dropping under the sea. Their livelihood experiences are mentioned below –

Ayasan Beyoa (80) is a local vegetable seller woman at Mandirtala (North) of Ghoramara Island. Until the Amphan cyclone of 2020, he lived in Patra Para (South) near the ferry ghat of Ghoramara Island. Until 2020, her livelihood was depending on catching small fish, prawns, crabs, etc. from the river. She was also internally displaced from Patra Para to Mandirtala at Ghoramara Island. Her occupation has been changed due to the effects of climate change. At the same time, she mentioned after the cyclone of Amphan she was given Rs 20000 from the Ghoramara Gram Panchayat for the rebuilding of the small house (Interview, 24.06.2023).

Sheikh Fazlul Ali Rahaman is a resident of Mandirtala (North) at Ghoramara Island in South 24 Parganas District. Several super cyclones such as Aila (2009) Bulbul (2019), Fani (2019), Amphan (2020), Sitrang (2022) etc was extremely affected his livelihood. He said

that due to the Amphan cyclone (2020) the water level on the river was so much increased and the salt water flowed over their house and their small house was also destroyed by the Amphan cyclone. His family (7 members) is displaced from Khasimara (south) near Ferry Ghat to Mandirtala (north) at Ghoramara Island. However, he built a small house near the Mandirtala Bazar. Also, he mentioned that after the Amphan cyclone, he received Rs 20,000 from the Ghoramara Gram Panchyat for the rebuilding of the house. According to Rahaman, it was not sufficient capital for rebuilding of the house (Interview, 24.06.2023).

Murshid Sheikh is a resident of Mandirtala Bazar (North) at Ghoramara Island. He is a fisherman. Before the Amphan cyclone, he lived in Patra Para (South) on the Island. He had a small boat, through which he used to catch small fish, prawns, etc, and sells in the local market of Mandirtala Bazar. But, he lost his small boat and damaged his house due to the Amphan cyclone in 2020. At that time he was displaced from the homeland and unsettled. Then, he and his family took shelter in the Cyclone Center near Mandirtala Bazar. Later, he somehow built a small house on his father's small land near Mandirtala Bazar. His occupation also has changed. From a fisherman, he now works and earns a living as a migrant laborer in various places like Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Hyderabad Kerala etc. (Interview, 24.06.2023).

Keshimuddin Sheikh (53) was internally displaced from the Khasimara near Ferry Ghat to the central point of Mandirtala Bazar at Ghoramara Island. He mentioned that, in 2009 cyclone Aila destroyed his small house and extremely damaged his small boat. He was forcefully migrated due to climate change. After cyclone Aila he is rebuilding a small house near the central point of Mandirtala Bazar. He is a fisherman and he very much loved his occupation. Finally, he joined to other boats as a chief fishing man at Kakdwip coastal area of South 24 Parganas district. Through boat fishing, he earns sufficient money and he supporting to the 9 members of his family's livelihood (Interview, 24.06.2023).

Sheikh Amjed Ali (61) was extremely affected by the Amphan Cyclone. He was displaced from Khasimara near Ferry Ghat to Mandirtala Bazar on Ghoramara Island for his family's safety. The situation also forced him to leave the profession of fishing and his homeland. He currently sells stationery items from Kakdwip town to Mandirtala Bazar (Interview, 24.06.2023).

Mousuni Island is a small Island, located near Namkhana at South 24 Parganas. Also, towards the southern end of West Bengal and connected to the Bay of Bengal. Those people live in the various coastal parts of Mousuni Island, they have shared their livelihood experiences, and how they have been overwhelmed from their native soil by the various super cyclones as mentioned below –

Angur Bala Das (76) is a tea seller in the coastal area of Mousuni Island. But he mentioned how she was displaced from various places. Until 1990, she lived in Jambudwip that Island located near the Bay of Bengal and she earned her livelihood by catching small fish and crabs from this Island. But, due to the gradual dropping of the Island under water due to natural calamities, she was forcefully displaced from the Island to the coastal area of

Gangasagar Island in South 24 Parganas. She was there from 1990 to 2009. But due to the cyclone of Aila (2009), her small house was destroyed and she moved to Mousuni Island (Interview, 17.06.2023).

Salem Ali (73) is a resident of the coastal area of Mousuni Island. He is a fisherman. He was staying at Khasimara (near Ghoramara Ferry Ghat) on Ghoramara Island until the 2020 Amphan Cyclone. He had a small boat, through which he used to catch small fish, prawns, crabs, etc. from the sea. He lost a small boat and destroyed his small house due to the Amphan cyclone (2020). Finally, he was displaced from Ghoramara Island to Musuni Island. Later, he made a small boat with great difficulty, through which he earns his livelihood (Interview, 17.06.2023).

Zaffar Ali (65) was a fisherman in the coastal western part of Mousuni Island. He also lost everything through the cyclones of Amphan (2020), and Yass (2021). He is now living in the eastern part of Mousuni Island. He is a rickshaw driver. Currently, he is driving rickshaws to support his family (Interview, 17.06.2023).

Mamoni Hemram (70) is a tea seller on Mousuni Island. From 1995 to 2009, she was stay in Jambudwip. But after the Aila cyclone in 2009, the West Bengal government completely banned visiting and staying on the Island. She was displaced from Jambudwip to Mousuni Island due to the cyclone of Aila. At present, she opened a tea shop near Patibuniya Ferry for survival (Interview, 17.06.2023).

Ranjit Patra (70) was a fisherman in the western coastal part of Mousuni Island. He earned his living by catching small fish, small prawns, crabs, etc in the river. But cyclones Aila in 2009 and Yass in 2021 damaged his small boat and displaced him from the western part of Mousuni Island to the eastern part of Mousuni Island, near the Patibunia Ferry Ghat. He now manages the family by driving a rickshaw (Interview, 17.06.2023).

The coastal areas of the Sundarbans region of Bangladesh have been extremely affected by several cyclones such as Sidr (2007), Aila (2009) Bulbul (2019) Fani (2019), Amphan (2020), Yass (2021), Sitrang (2022), Mocha (2023) etc due to the global climate change. As such, Barisal (Patuakhali, Kuakata), Noakhali, Khulna, Bhasan Char, and many coastal parts of Bangladesh have been extremely damaged. Researchers have taken some interviews from the coastal parts of Patuakhali under the Barisal Division, and Kuakata under the Patuakhali District and Division of Barisal. Also, researchers have taken interviewed some people of Noakhali and Khulna who are now living in Dhaka as rickshaw wala. The Researcher wants to explore how the people of the coastal area were devastated by the cyclones and they migrated.

Patuakhali is the coastal district of the Barisal division of Bangladesh. The community has about 93.2 percent Muslims, 6.8 percent Hindus, and 0.11 percent other religions. The district is surrounded by the Laukathi River and the Lohalia River and these two rivers are closely connected to the Bay of Bengal. How the people of the area have been affected and displaced by climate change has come out through the interview -

Aksar Alam (54) is a fisherman from the coastal area of Patuakhali district of Barisal Division, Bangladesh. He had a small boat with which he earned his livelihood by catching fish in the Laukathi River. But, He lost his small boat in 2007 due to the Cyclone of Sidr. He is now a rickshaw driver in Barisal Sadar. He has arranged a temporary stay in Barisal Sadar (Interview, 19.01.2023)

Hasibul Molla (51) was a tea seller in the Coastal area of Patuakhali District of Barisal Division of Bangladesh. He mentioned that in 2009 the Aila cyclone damaged his small house and displaced him from his homeland Patuakhali to Kuakata. He reopened the tea shop in Kuakata to make a living (Interview, 19.01.2023).

Sujauddin Khan (51) is a fisherman from the coastal area of Patuakhali district. He said that everything was lost by the Amphan cyclone (2020) and he was displaced from Patuakhali to Barisal Sadar for the safety of life. But he does not have the ability to buy a place in Barisal City and build a house. So he temporarily built a small house near the Barisal Sadar to live in. Now he is driving a rickshaw to support his family (Interview, 19.01.2023).

Mafizuddin Sheikh (49) is currently muri and various small fish chop sellers in the Kuakata area of the Patuakhali district of Bangladesh. In 2019, he was displaced from the coastal area of Patuakhali district to Kuakata due to the cyclone of Fani and Bulbul. Until 2019, he was a fisherman in the coastal area of Patuakhali district. But circumstances forced him to deviate from his profession and living place (Interview, 19.01.2023).

Kuakata is a coastal tourist area of Patuakhali district in the Barisal division of southwestern Bangladesh. About 18 km long beach land is known to tourists as Sagar Kanya but the area has been damaged by several supercyclones since 2007. The researcher tried to highlight the livelihood experiences of the people in the coastal area of Kuakata through observation, participatory observation, and interviews, and is mentioned below -

Sayafat Molla (60) is a fisherman from the Kuakata area of the Barisal division. Until 2009, he lived with his family in the coastal area of Patuakhali district. He earned his livelihood by catching fish from the Laukathi River. But in 2009 he was displaced due to the effects of Cyclone Aila. Finally, He moved to Kuakata with his family. He also said that he did not get any financial support for the rebuilding of the house in another place (Interview, 18.01.2023).

SK Manirul (58) is a stationery shopkeeper in the coastal area of Kuakata. He was also displaced through the Amphan cyclone in 2020 from the Patuakhali coastal area to Kuakata under the Barisal Division. But after the Amphan cyclone, he lost his occupation and homeland (Interview, 18.01.2023).

SK Mizanur (35) is a tourist guide in Kuakata coastal area. Until the Amphan cyclone in 2020, he lived as a fisherman in the coastal area of Patuakhali. But in 2020, Cyclone Amphan displaced him Patuakhali coastal area to also Kuakata. But he said that after the Sidr cyclone (2007) damaged Kuakata coastal tourist area, so many people do not come to

Kuakata, especially during the monsoons and winters. As a result, he does not earn much as a tourist guide in Kuakata (Interview, 18.01.2023).

The researcher also has taken interviewed a few rickshaw drivers of Dhaka who were formerly residents of the Noakhali and Khulna districts of Bangladesh. Sheikh Jamal (55) is a resident of Khulna, Bangladesh, and his occupation was fisherman. In 2007, their small house was destroyed by the Sidr cyclone. After Sidr's cyclone, he was rebuilding a small house for their stay and that small house was also destroyed in cyclone Aila (2009). Finally, his family migrated from Khulna to Dhaka. He is driving a rickshaw in Dhaka and he earns about Rs 1000-1200 a day to support his family (Interview, 14.01.2023).

Md. Hasan (46) is a rickshaw driver in Dhaka, Bangladesh. He lost everything in the Sidr cyclone of 2007. Due to climate force, he was displaced from Khulna to Dhaka and drives a rickshaw to make a living. He mentioned very sadly he did not get any financial support from any institutions and organizations (Interview, 14.01.2023).

Rafiqul Alam (52) is a rickshaw driver in Dhaka, Bangladesh. He was a resident of Khulna until the Aila cyclone in 2009. Also, he was a fisherman. Due to the cyclone of Aila, he lost both his occupation and homeland. His experience of environmental displacement is very painful (Interview, 14.01.2023).

SK Murshid (51) was a resident of the coastal area in the Noakhali district of Bangladesh. He had a small boat through which catching small fish, small prawns and sells to Noakhali local market. But in 2007, he lost his small boat and destroyed their small living house through the storm of Sidr. Finally, he was displaced from Noakhali coastal area to Dhaka. He is a rickshaw driver in Dhaka and earns his family living through this occupation (Interview, 15.01.2023).

Sheikh Jalaluddin (55) is a rickshaw driver in Dhaka. He earns around Rs 1000 a day, through which the seven members of the family are making a living. He was in Noakhali till 2019. But in 2019, due to the rampage of Bulbul and Fani, his small house was also destroyed. He was completely unsettled after the cyclones Bulbul, and Fani. He vigorously displaced Noakhali to Dhaka due to abnormal climate change and cyclones. He came to Dhaka and bought a rickshaw to make a living by selling his wife's little ornament. He earns about Rs 800 to Rs 1000 a day and earns a living for 5 members of the family (Interview, 15.01.2023).

Nurjamal Hossain (53) is a rickshaw driver in Dhaka. He lived in Khulna until 2020. But due to the cyclones of Bulbul, Fani (2019), and Amphan were forcefully displaced from their homeland. Ultimately he moved to Dhaka with his family and is making a living by driving rickshaws (Interview, 15.01.2023).

Conclusion: Through the study, the researcher has tried to highlight, the proper livelihood conditions of the Sundarbans coastal areas people in India and Bangladesh. How they are affected by the cyclones and forcefully displaced from their occupations and homeland.

Environmental migrations or climate displacements do not only refer to migration from one country to another country but can also occur internally within a village (one place to another), within a District, inside an Island, in a state, or within a country. Ghoramara Island, Sagar Island, Mousuni Island at South 24 Parganas District in West Bengal of India, and the various places of coastal areas of Bangladesh are the appropriate examples of internal environmental migration. Due to continuous climate change and cyclones both the coastal areas (India and Bangladesh) people are suffering insecurity of life.

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