

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1935**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2022**

**No-Development Zones**

1935. SHRI PINAKI MISRA:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any recent studies to understand the consequences of unsustainable urbanisation in coastal areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that coastal lands previously designated as “No-Development Zones” have been reduced and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any data on climate change induced migration from coastal areas between 2012-22 and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government is planning to conduct such a study in the future?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) to (d).The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification *vide* G.S.R 37(E), dated 18/01/2019 in supersession of the CRZ Notification issued *vide* S.O. 19(E), dated 06/01/2011. As per the said Notifications, coastal areas are declared as Coastal Regulation Zone. As per the CRZ Notification 2019, the CRZ-III area has been further classified as CRZ-IIIA and CRZ-IIIB based on the population density as per the 2011 census. The ‘No Development Zone (NDZ)’ in CRZ-IIIA and CRZ-IIIB as per CRZ Notification 2019 is 50 m and 200 m respectively, from High Tide Line (HTL) towards landward side.The NDZ along the tidally influenced water bodies in the mainland coast is 50 m or the width of the Creek, etc. whichever is less and for the island it is 20 m.

Further, as per the Island Coastal Regulation Zone notification issued *vide* S.O.1242(E), dated 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 in supersession of Island Protection Zone Notification, issued *vide* S.O.20 (E),dated the 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, Group-I and Group-II Islandsin the Andaman & Nicobar shall have NDZ of 100 m and 50 m respectively from the HTL on the landward side, and 20 m or the width of the Creek etc., whichever is less, along the tidally influenced water bodies. For other smaller islands in the Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep, NDZ shall be 20 m.

Migration/displacement of affected people may be due to economic, social, political and other factors. It may be temporary or permanent, short term or long-term depending on the underlying cause(s) of displacement. There is no established study for India providing a quantified attribution of climate change triggering migration/displacement of people. While many studies monitor extreme events in the environment, the science of attribution of these changes particularly to climate change and further linking this to migration is far more complex and currently an evolving subject. Further, according to 'World Migration Report 2022' published by the International Organization for Migration, the leading causes of the displacement of millions of people during the last two years have been conflict or severe economic and political instability. According to the said Report, the bulk of the weather-related displacements are however short-term evacuations in a relatively orderly and safe manner.

\*\*\*\*