

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2004
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH February, 2026**

STUDIES FOR COASTAL EROSION

2004. Shri Dhaval Laxmanbhai Patel:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of key findings of the latest shoreline change and coastal erosion studies conducted by the National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) along with the Valsad and Navsari coast during the last five years;
- (b) the names of villages in Valsad district identified by NCCR as erosion-prone or high-risk zones;
- (c) whether the NCCR has carried out any site-specific coastal erosion assessment for Tithal beach and surrounding areas and if so, the details of the coastal protection measures recommended; and
- (d) whether any technical or financial assistance has been provided by Government for coastal protection or erosion-mitigation works in Valsad and Navsari districts and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

- (a) National Centre for Coastal Research (NCCR) an attached office under Ministry of Earth Sciences, has carried out an updated assessment of shoreline changes along the coastal districts of Valsad and Navsari of Gujarat coast using remote-sensing datasets for the period 1990–2022. The results indicate that about 58% (36.62 km) of the Valsad coastline experienced erosion of varying intensity, including 2.5 km under high erosion, 3.24 km under moderate erosion, and the remaining 30.88 km under low erosion. Similarly, around 60% (24.64 km) of the Navsari coastline was found to be undergoing erosion, comprising 3.86 km under high erosion, 4.60 km under moderate erosion, and 16.18 km under low erosion categories.

Table: Shoreline Change details (1990-2022) of Valsad and Navsari districts.

1990-2022										
Districts	Coast Length	Erosion					Stable		Accretion	
		Low	medium	High	km	%	km	%	km	%
Valsad	62.78	30.88	3.24	2.5	36.62	58.3	16.12	25.7	10.04	16.0
Navsari	40.88	16.18	4.6	3.86	24.64	60.3	6.66	16.3	9.58	23.4

- (b) As per NCCR shoreline change classification, the region north of Udvada is identified as a high-erosion zone, while the Bhagal coastal stretch falls under the moderate-erosion category; both are considered erosion-prone/high-risk areas. Other coastal stretches such as Govada, Dehri Beach, Umbergaon Beach, Nargol, Malwan Beach, Maroli, Kalgam Bariyawad Beach, Fansa, Umarsadi, Tithal and Kosamba are classified under the low-erosion category.
- (c) Yes Sir. NCCR has carried out a long-term (32-year) shoreline change assessment for entire coastline including Tithal region. However, NCCR has not recommended any coastal protection.
- (d) NCCR undertakes systematic R&D work on coastal processes and shoreline management, and assists coastal States/UTs by identifying vulnerable stretches, recommending site-specific mitigation measures, and supporting the preparation of Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs). Implementation of these measures' rests with the respective coastal States/UTs. However, to address erosion-related issues, the Government has issued Guidelines for Appraisal and Release of Funds for Coastal and River Erosion under the National Disaster Management Fund (NDMF) on 20th June 2024, based on the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations. The guidelines provide for both erosion mitigation measures under the NDMF and resettlement of displaced populations under the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) with a recommended allocation of Rs. 1500 crore for 2021–26.
