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The Future of Blue Economy in India and its impact on the coastal region

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Abstract

Climate change a global threat to the modern human civilization. Today the man focus of all countries is to achieve sustainable development goal to make life health and possible for the future generation. A sustainable development with sustainable growth without environmental Hazard. One of which is promotion of blue economy which involves the sustainable use of oceans, seas and water resources. A country like India which has a coastline of 7500 km above and home to so many islands and ports which provides great opportunity for India in the blue economy. India is also the second largest producer of fish which not only adds to the blue economy but also helps in resolving the issue of food

security and nutrition in the country, can help to generate employment and also increase the income of farmers. The government is investing in Billions in the fishery sector for infrastructure development and the growth of the industry with the aim to make India Atma nirbhar. Blue economy will help to reduce the water waste management problem, climate change, pollution free environment, promote tourism, we need to strengthen our coastline security and maritime security for the smooth conduct of blue economy and bring in advance technologies that can stand against harsh weather patterns.

Keywords: Climate change, sustainable development goals, blue economy, maritime security, fishing, food security, Atmanirbhar

Introduction

The hypothesis of blue economy was coined by Gunter Pauli in 1994 at United Nations University, the idea was to recognise the future threat of global warming. It was during the Third Earth Summit in 2012 where the term blue economy got recognition the blue economy has no fixed definition, every country has its own paradigm about the term. It is part of the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 14. The shift towards Green economy also included Blue economy now. Countries across the word are working on blue economy now countries like UK, US, Brazil, Australia, Canada have formed national level policies for the development of Blue economy. Different organisations have define the blue economy in different aspects from World Bank sustainable use of oceans for livelihood jobs etc, for European Commission it means all economic activities which involve the use of oceans, seas and coasts, The Common Wealth of Nations explains it as use of blue resources. Blue economy involves defendable utilization of oceans for wealth or greening the ocean. It comprises of renewable energy, fisheries, waste management, maritime transport, climate change and tourism, deep sea minerals, aquaculture, coastal manufacture and services, coastal energy, offshore trade. Coming to India, it was among the few countries to have a department of ocean development in 1981 which is only replaced by the Ministry of Earth Science. India is also working on deep sea missions, oceanography etc. India in its 2030 vision has included Blue economy one of its mission. First lets discuss how blue economy will help in sustainable growth, Supportable use of marine energy is important for socio-economic growth, sustainable fisheries can generate more revenue, more fish and her to restore the shock, over 95% of the trade in India is transported through sea both national and international, Oceans are vital for carbon trading and help migrant climate emergency and Better waste disposal on land can support recovery of oceans. Blue growth aims to develop ocean economy with social inclusions, nature sustainability, and amalgamation with innovation business models. Goal 14 of the SDGs objective is to preserve and make sustainable use of marine resources for development which includes oceans and seas. Earth third –fourth surface is covered with oceans It is capable to absorb 30% of global carbon emission. 3 to 5 % of global GDP is earned from oceans. It can aid food supply and heterogeneity to communicate new means for energy, protein based diet, deep sea deposit, chemicals, security and drugs. Blue wealth through sustainable utilization of oceans can generate the economy for the world and open new opportunities, innovation and jobs for people. Every country has its own strategies and framework for blue economy development.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application-as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in a methodical and convenient way. Questions were asked to the common youth, survey, and interviews-consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. Blue economy in the world
2. What are the advantages of blue economy in the world
3. Blue economy in the context of India and its opportunities.
4. Development in the blue economy in India.
5. What can we improve our conditions for enhancing blue economy.

Literature Review

Ministry of Earth Sciences call team member proposal on the Draft Blue wealth for India, academia, industry, NGOs. The draft economy policy documents outline the innovative strategy that can be acquired by the Indian government, utilize the abundance of oceanic means accessible in the nation, the policy documents objective is to escalate the endowment of blue wealth to India's GDP and revamp the lifestyle of coastal association, protect biodiversity and continue with the national security of marine region and the associate means. The MoES has initiated the draft ocean economy scheme, formed taking into account the Indian government vision of New India by 2030, it also highlights blue wealth as one of 10 core measurements for public development, emphasis on key areas to reach a holistic growth of India's wealth. Experts, institutions like the Domestic Maritime base, The Energy and Resource organization the Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce & Industry (FICCI) Resource Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). In India, the Blue wealth scheme has to encircle various strands. For example, it should incorporate every slant of foreign supremacy. It needs to look at the economically valuable course in water, along with on and under the ocean floors, coastal architecture like harbour, naval routes connected with the local and foreign commerce, overseas energy assets, renewable or non-renewable energy. It must anticipate new marine technologies developments in the field of science. It should look at the manufacture and building of commodities and services of fisheries sector, marine production, tourism and ships that are linked with the oceans and seas. Other noteworthy features prerequisite insertion in this scheme are, naval safety, environmental discuss and cohesion to worldwide agreements and ocean governance and Climate Change. During this COVID-19 situation many states have formed their own state policies in relation to the coastal area, we also see in recent years there has been a hick in tourism near the coastal areas which has provided jobs to many people. The government has provided maximum benefit for the fishery sector and has invested billion dollars for promoting the sector, along with strengthening maritime security and coastal line security. India has vast opportunities when it comes to blue economy due to its massive coastal line, however in order to smoothen the blue economy, India first needs to strengthen its security forces as India is currently facing tension in the maritime border with rising tension with other countries. The Indian Ocean which is third largest ocean covering an area of 70 million km is also a major lane for trade include exclusive economic zone of many countries. The Indian Ocean is a major source for economic growth and also a global geopolitical region for many countries. The region also faces issues of climate emergency, rise in sea level, weather changes followed by threat from other countries which needs to look at first.

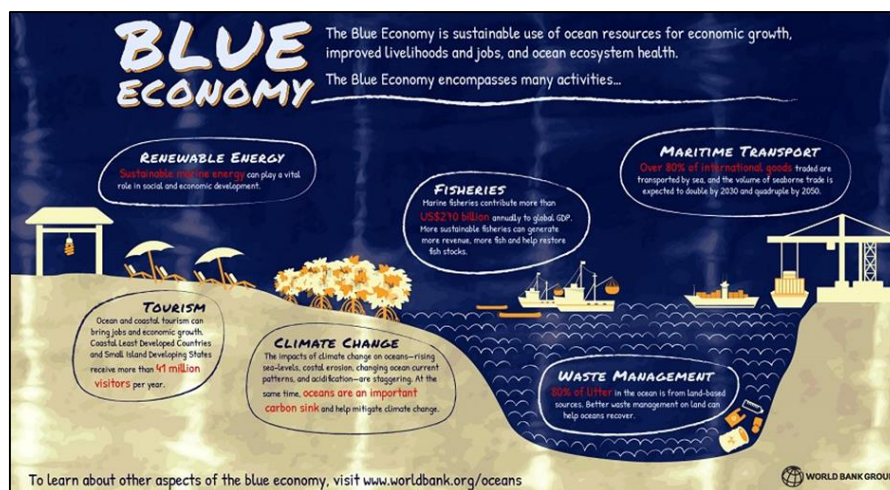


Fig 1

Findings

The fisheries sector will help to generate economic, through export, after China, India produces the highest amount of fishes across the globe. The blue economy will also help to generate employment, especially small scale industries it will not only boost wage employment but also self-employment, employ many people with this food processing and export will also increase and will require huge infrastructure set up,

many industries will invest in the sector and more employment will be generated. The fishery sector will escalate the food security of India and also nutrition security of the country, fishery sector if enlarges there are more chances of greater outputs, more produce will be produced and demand will meet the supply, prices will become normal and all people can affordable, and more people can purchase more this can solve the issue of malnutrition to some extent.

Improvement in the fishery sector leads to improvement in the food processing sector, fish produces can be processed and can be stored for a long time, adds value addition, the export business also increases and thus this provides immense opportunities for farmers which further helped to improve their income. Fisheries infrastructure development fund is being set up to give boost to the fisheries sector as part of blue revolution, blue revolution aim is : the economic prosperity of the farmers, the fishery contributes to 1% of the GDP, also to contribute to the food security and nutrition of country, water resources and sustainable development.

Finance at 6% interest rate is provided for fishery infrastructure, repayment periods is of 12 years which includes NABARD, scheduled banks and other government agencies are involved, 7500 crore rupees is provided with the target of 15 million tons of fish production by 2021. We have a coastline of more than 7500 km with ample number of water

bodies around 5 lakh water bodies. India exports fish worth rupees 47,000 crore. India aquaculture industry is growing at an average rate of 9%. Blue revolution development in fisheries to be made keeping in mind biodiversity growth and no harm on environment, growing of sustainable fishing sector, which will provide maximum benefit to the farmers and promote blue economy.

There are over 2.4 lakh fishing activities, 6 major fishing port, 62 small fishing port, 3432 fishing countryside 1511 docking centers which provides job to 4 million people India is 2nd major producer of fish, 50 distinct varieties of fish and shellfish products are sell overseas to 75 countries. The sector endowment 1.1% to the GDP and creates annual overseas sell bringing a wealth of US\$ 5 billion. A total fish production of 6.4 million tons, marine contributes 3 million tons and production from about 73,000 km² of inland water bodies is about 3.4 million tons.

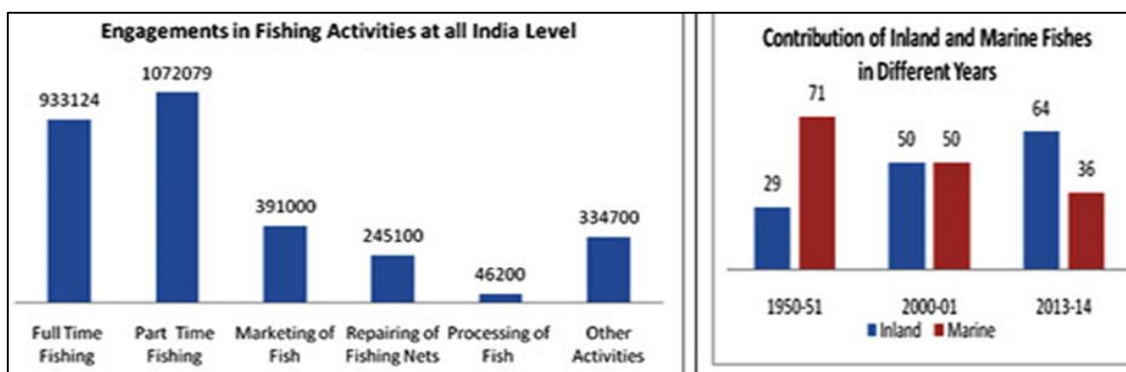


Fig 2

Marine tourism is growing at a rapid pace in the world and in India also especially in the coastal states of Tami Nadu Kerala and, coastal tourism has endowment state wealth as well as livelihood development. From 2009 to 2012 we saw an employment rate of 23 % who were directly or indirectly got job in the tourism sector in Kerala In 2016, in Tamil Nadu's employment rate for tourism was more than 22% for Tamil Nadu and 23% for the state of Karnataka due to the rise in tourism and improvement of the sector. COVID-19 has

brought a downfall in the tourism rate so these states are bringing new innovative ideas to attract local and domestic tourists for people interested in ecotourism.

For instance the government of Kerala the tourism department has come up with a new campaign referred to as Keralam Kanaam which will provide luxury stay at a reasonable prices for domestic tourist and also for the state, same kind of initiative have been adopted many states of coastal regions

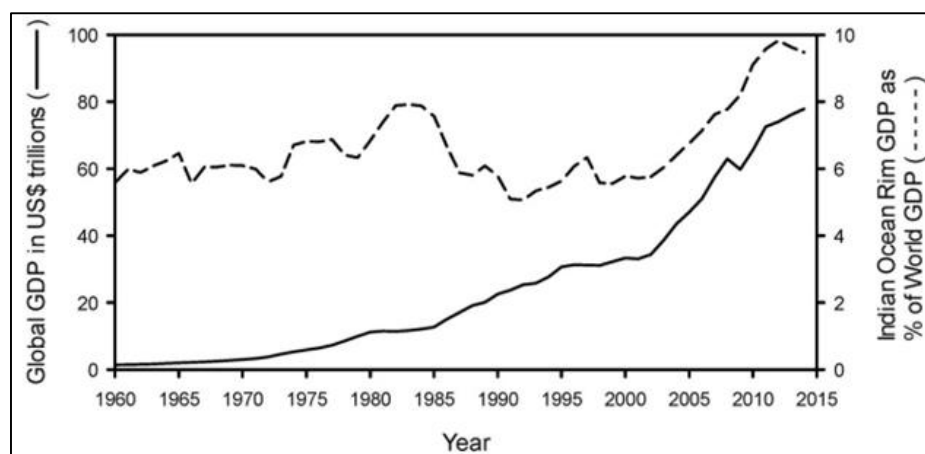


Fig 3

The current blue wealth system comprises of work opportunities mainly in the old areas such as fishing, marine travel, shipping and overseas journey, most of these industry in particular fishing and marine tourism, depend on

antecedent expertise. Climate change and environment degradation have made the expertise a failure to meet the growing demand

Defendable marine energy is significant for economic

growth and climate conversion overseas zones have a lot of possibility to supply green energy, inshore wind, ripples, ocean stream which incorporates sinuous movement and heat energy. About 350GW of overseas hydroelectricity is evaluated within the EEZ of India. For promotion the extension of the overseas wind power, the Domestic inshore hydroelectricity control is formed for looking into the means evaluation in the EEZ. The overseas hydro means gauging by the MoES-Indian Domestic base for Ocean data structure driven on the long-term space craft wind information specify high wind energy possibility off-Kanyakumari, Gujarat inshore, Rameshwaram and Jakhau.

Way Forward

In order to make India Atmanirbhar in the sector of blue economy, first of it is very necessary to educate and train the farmers on new skill for fish production which will not affect the environment. We need to bring in new technologies, as we are surrounded by oceans from all the three sides, in order to promote blue economy which is part of the sustainable development goal we need to promote the use of renewable energy in the ships, we need to stabilize our relations with maximum countries for the import and export business. The blue economy will bring massive opportunity for employment and income, as India is home to many ports and small islands and these small islands can contributed to the blue economy, we can give our focus more on water transportation with the use of solar energy, which will be affordable and eco-friendly. Climate Change is a big issue and natural disaster also contributes to the problem, India because of its geo-climatic conditions is prone to natural disaster, so we need to come up with such technologies that will be able to fight against regular climate change issues. 95 % of the import and export business both domestic and international is done through sea routes. The blue economy will also solve the issue of waste management to a greater extent also making the oceans free of pollution which will also reduce the effect of global warming and reduce sea level rise, moving towards sustainable development through green and blue economy to tackle climate change.

Conclusions

India is growing rapidly and moving towards a green and blue economy which is part of Modi government vision 2030. Economic growth through the use of ocean, sea and ports moving towards a sustainable development, tackling climate change, making the water pollution free and proper waste management sector, the fishery sector is a major contributor of blue economy, with India being the second larger producer of fish after China. We need to train our famers with better skills and introduce technology in the sector, better renewable energy run ships and boats, infrastructure development, India has vast opportunities in the blue economy from blue minerals to blue hydrocarbons, fishery to aquaculture, import to export business through sea routes, We need to bring in new technologies and work towards stabilizing relations with neighbours with whom have water borders.

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