

ranstech '21 Day 2 - April 29, 2021

# TRANSTECH '21



*Technical Talk*  
by

## Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar

on

### “Blue Economy”

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# Blue Economy- Broad perspective

BY CAPT GAJANAN KARANJIKAR

# Blue Economy- what is it?



- Blue Economy:

- Sustainable and integrated development of oceanic activities in a healthy ocean
- Policies that determine whether the use of oceanic resources is sustainable
- Both the **traditional ocean uses** – such as fisheries, tourism, maritime transport – but also **new and emerging activities** – offshore renewable energy, aquaculture, Seabed Mining, bioprospecting, etc.
- Collaboration across nation-states and across the public-private sectors, and on a scale that has not previously been achieved



## Blue economy- Back ground

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- Blue economy has been predominant for several hundred years. May not be called as that, but of course human life has revolved around water and ocean.
- Fishing is a prehistoric practice dating back at least 40,000 years
- Concept of transport on Water been around since 7500 BC.
- Concept of Ports have been around since 4500 BC.
- Ship building has been around since 3500 BC

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## Blue Economy- Known Group



- Our blue planet which consists of 70% water
- Centric to Human life on earth 80% of world's population living on the coastal region.
- major transport highways, rich in Oil and minerals & resources- 90% world trade by volume moving by sea route.
- Greater Oxygen support/ Carbon Sink being absorber- 93 percent of the Earth's CO<sub>2</sub> is stored and cycled through the oceans
- Virtual heat sink- rich in Bio Diversity.
- **BUT** they are not unending resources.
- Sustainability of oceans have come under **huge zoom**

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## Blue Economy Sectors

- Transportation (cargo and passenger)
- Coastal Tourism
- Offshore Oil and Gas
- Fisheries (aquaculture)
- Inland Waterways Transport
- Offshore Energy. Tidal, Solar etc.
- Biotechnology
- Desalination
- Marine Mining
- Monitoring and Surveillance (OG)
- Coastal Protection



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**Blue Economy is envisaged as the integration of Water-based Economy included Inland Water Body & Ocean Economy development with the principles of social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and innovative, dynamic business models**

## Blue economy - Importance

- Globally, 1 in 10 livelihoods depends on fisheries
- The Ocean Economy will double to \$6 trillion by 2030
- 90% of all goods traded internationally are shipped across oceans
- The oceanic tourism industry is growing fast (added value to double between 2010 and 2030, OECD)
- Oceans are the largest carbon sink on earth
- SIDS and coastal states are particularly reliant on fish protein



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## Blue economy - Importance

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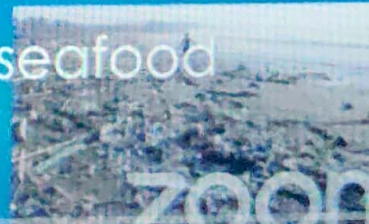


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# Oceans Face Many Risks



- **Climate change:** Warmer oceans mean fisheries productivity decreases, ocean acidification leads to the destruction of habitats, etc
- **Fishing:** Over-exploitation of fisheries beyond what the oceans can sustain
- Scarcity of sustainable aquaculture **production models.**
- **Pollution** jeopardizes tourism, fisheries and seafood safety



# SDG- 14: Life Below water

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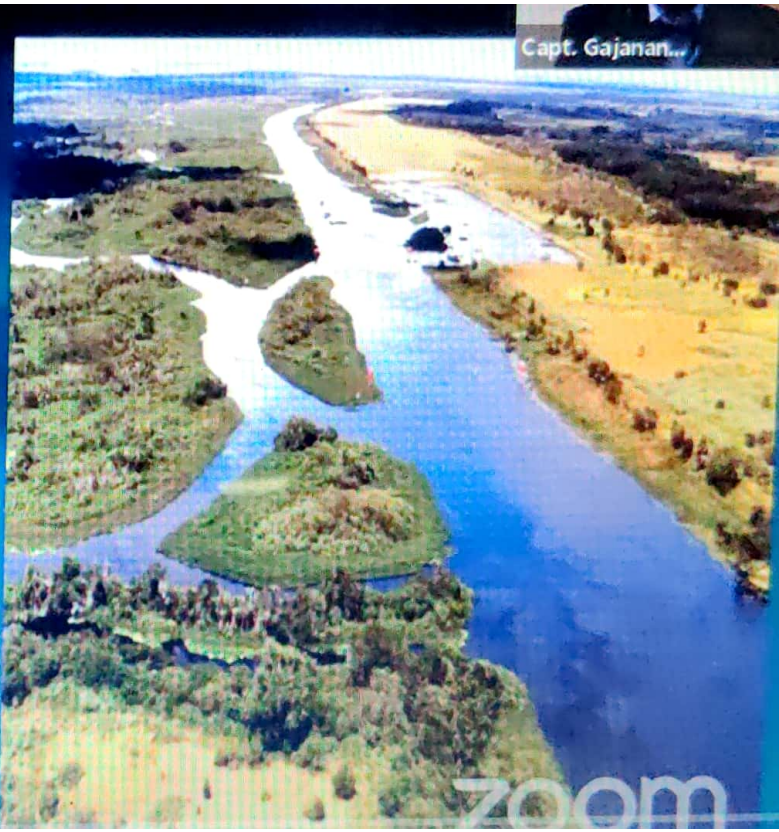
- SDG 14: (2015)
- “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”,

## **Hard Facts:**

No Inclusion of Oceans in MDG (developed in 2000)- very limited focus on oceans

# Blue Capital of India

- Coastal Line: 7516.6 km
- Excl. economic Zone (EEZ): 2.37 mn Sq Km
- Islands: 1208
- Brackish water 1.24 M ha.
- Rivers and canals 0.19 M ha
- Dams: 4857 M ha
- Reservoirs: 2.93 M ha
- Tanks and Ponds: 2.43 M ha
- Flood plain lakes: 0.08 M ha



## Action plan: India

- Define BE: India should strive for efficient and sustainable utilization of ocean resources and to integrate and Boost Ocean related capabilities, capacities and skills, with a view to accelerate employment and gross value addition, while safeguarding the environment and in harmony with the UN SDG.
- Significantly enhance the contribution of the Blue Economy to India's GDP
- improve lives of coastal communities
- preserve our marine biodiversity
- maintain the security of our marine areas and resources

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# What has India Done so far:

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- India was among the first in the world to create a Department of Ocean Development in 1981
- **Sagarmala and Bharatmala Projects** strategic initiative for port-led development through the extensive use of IT enabled services for modernization of ports
- **O-SMART** India has an umbrella scheme by the name of **O-SMART** which aims at regulated use of oceans, marine resources for sustainable development (Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology) Ministry of earth sciences.
- **Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ)** under Sagarmala would become a microcosm of the blue economy, wherein industries and townships that depend on the sea will contribute to global trade
- **'Blue Growth Initiative'** India has a National Fisheries policy for promoting 'Blue Growth Initiative' which focus on sustainable utilization of fisheries wealth from the marine and other aquatic resources.
- National Policy for India's Blue Economy – 2020- MoES as Nodal agency.

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## Way ahead: action plan

- constitute an Expert Group to identify sectors and sub-sectors/ activities
- develop suitable scientific tools and methodologies
- Collection of data
- Commence periodical studies on specific sectors
- separate chapter on Blue Trade should be included in the Export-Import policy
- Skill development
- Blue Economy related educational programs

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## *Swachh Bharat to Swachh Prithvi, Swachh Sagar*



- One earth- One ocean.
- 80 % Marine pollution from land based sources.
- Unique and holistic vision to human and industrial waste management strategies - Green Logistics.
- Make India the first nation globally to enunciate such a vision.

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## Conclusion: Blue Economy

### Blue Economy:

1. Has Great potential to contribute to Indian economy and our Dream to 5 Trillion Economy
2. Has extensive potential to make India maritime prowess.
3. Many sectors have not been tapped even to minimal levels in India so there is huge scope of FDI.
4. Has lot of potential for SME, Make In India and Skill development programs of Govt.
5. Will deliver sustainable growth and social equity.

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## What is in it For Maritime students:

1. Deliberate on Ocean economic resources.
2. Develop technical expertise on conservation, sustainable development
3. Rope in experts with local knowledge.
4. Creating holistic and integrated approach in all sectors of society.
5. Create a Research methodology and talent in shipping.
6. Creation of talent required for implementation of SDG.
7. Lead in Maritime cultural exchanges.
8. Growth of Maritime Conscience. Creating the knowledge base on BE.