"News is what somebody somewhere wants to suppress; all the rest is advertising."

# Blue Economy-Wave 11

(Series on "Blue Economy" By Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar)

#### **Surging of Seaborne Trade:**

Sea is a cost-effective and carbon friendly mode of transportation for global trade. About 90 per cent of world trade is conducted through the sea routes. Advances in technology improved efficiency of shipping and contributed to the sustained rise in the world seaborne trade.

### **Demand for Alternative Sources of Energy:**

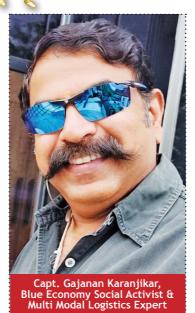
The ever-increasing demand for energy for the purposes of household and industrial consumption in most parts of the world especially in India, China, Brazil and other emerging markets necessitates alternative sources of energy, most importantly the renewable energy.

Blue economy could be a major source of clean energy, where large renewable energy is not tapped. Where world economy is aspiring for clean, renewable and affordable energy supply, the blue economy is emerging as a large reservoir of such energy.

As per the estimates by the International Energy Agency, in the next 15 years the global primary energy demand would grow by 40 per cent; a substantial chunk of that would come from developing Asia and the Middle East. Resources under the blue economy initiatives can be suitably employed for development and promotion of renewable energy technologies.

#### **Managing Coastal Urbanisation:**

From different perspectives, urbanization should considered as a positive logical transition for a country along the development path. However, unplanned urbanisation in different parts of the world have caused serious damage to the living habitat, land use pattern, spatial congestion due to migration from rural areas, spread of slums, health risks arising from poor solid waste management and a variety of governance challenges However, uncontrolled rise of urbanisation has detrimental impact on the economy.



#### **Improving Ocean Health:**

It is imperative that the oceans are maintained in top health for us to provide whatever services are needed from them. The oceans are also connected to National water bodies which get added to the oceans and thus the health of all water bodies needs to be looked at. Whether it is pollution of marine or non-marine kind, all need to be curbed at once in order to proceed further.

Oceans serve as the biggest sink whereas the importance of its resources for the very sustenance of the mankind is undermined. Greenhouse gases would raise the temperature, chemistry, structure and height of the oceans which in turn would affect the ability of marine organisms to survive, the ability of the populations to persist, the evolution of species and the interaction between species.

With very little dispute, it is a fact that the oceans and the oceanic resources face the risk of extinction and secular depletion due to the rapid industrialisation. unplanned and poorly governed urbanisation, sea encroachments, water pollution, soil degradation, climate change and many other factors. As a result, the quality of marine biodiversity is getting eroded day-by-day commensurate compensating mechanisms in place.

#### **Providing Marine Governance:**

The marine governance is a big issues as the Ocean s are rules by set of regulations internationally as adopted by International Maritime organisation and alike instruments. Marpol which has come into force in 1973 has had the biggest impact ever on ocean Governance towards its, health from Marine Pollution. The best of the potential of



marine resources for socioeconomic development depends on the effectiveness of marine governance both at the national and the global level. The management and control of ocean resources is the key parameter in policy initiative India will have to adopt. There is plethora of the conventions available which have been ratified by the IOR countries and India is yet to adopt few. This is a policy paralysis which would be of no use to govern and control ocean region which are being looked at adding to national Grid for the economic reasons. In addition, some regional mechanisms such as regional fishery management organisations, regional intergovernmental maritime cooperation organisations and cater to various others also aspects of marine resource governance. Providing Marine (To be continued...) Governance.

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