Blue Economy-Wave 31
(Aquaculture)

Capt. Gajanan Karanjikar, Blue Economy Social Activist & Multi Modal Logistics Expert

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

Table : Tweaking the Indicators to Suit India

'Good ideas are like fish, if you catch them they will nourish you for life'- David Lynch.

One of most important task of Humans still remains as full exploration of seas, oceans and water bodies for improving their health as well as their growth. This is because very less resources have been employed to explore seas and oceans of the world. One of the drives of sustainability of oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and other water bodies would need a thorough study of the life within them.

The seas and oceans beds have great deal to offer us in interest, science and wealth, but the psychological disinclination and inbred fear of the dark depths has still until recent years hindered the progress and allowed the more visible though less profitable challenge of outer space to take precedence, as per Mr. T K Gaskell in a paper 'man explores the seas, published in Journal of the Royal Society of encouragement of Arts, manufacturer and commerce in the year 1963. The situation has not changed yet, we haven't yet paid much attention and resources to explore the seas and oceans.

However a paradigm shift has occurred from marine fisheries to aquaculture during the last 20-25 years. The vibrancy of the sector can be pictured by the 11–fold increase that India achieved in fish production in just six decades, i.e. from 0.75 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 9.6 million tonnes during 2012–13. This resulted in an unparalleled average annual growth rate of over 4.5 percent over the years which has placed the country on the forefront of global fish production, only after China. Besides meeting the domestic needs, the dependence of over 14.5 million people on fisheries activities for their livelihood and foreign exchange earnings to the tune of US$ 3.51 billion (2012–13) from fish and fisheries products, amply justifies the importance of the sector on the country's economy and in livelihood security.

Blue economy and Aquaculture:

Where do you think the fish we eat come from? Does it come from oceans, rivers, ponds, and lakes? It comes from the fish Farms.

Economy and Export scenario:

Seafood exports to China during April-December 2019 stood at 2,42,218 tons valued at US$ 1032 million as against 1,65,950 tons valued at US$ 589 million in the same period last year, The increase is 46 per cent in terms of quantity and 75 per cent in terms of value. India is the second largest aquaculture producer in the world and the largest exporter of shrimp to USA. The country also exports a significant volume of shrimp to Europe and other markets in South East Asia.

India would be able to increase its share in global seafood trade from the present 4.1 per cent to 6.7 per cent by 2030 by increasing production, value addition and diversification

The export basket which was earlier dominated by shrimp, has diversified to frozen finfish, squid, cuttlefish, fillets and other products. However, shrimp continues to dominate the value realization from the export sector

(To be continued...)

We have been using them for transportation on surface, have exploited their natural produce, seriously abused their very natural existence, dangerously polluted their waters, acutely damaged the very life existing in them but yet not learnt to respect and behave with the seas, oceans and other

the underwater bodies. The time has come to look at them.

Indians banned from entering Japan major setback to crew change activity since Japan owns a third of global ships

Japan is expanding its entry ban to visitors from India and 10 other nations as part of border control steps to contain the spread of the new coronavirus, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said on May 25th

NEW DELHI
Sagar Sandesh News Bureau

With Covid-19 cases crossing 1.5 lakh mark in India, Japan has decided to ban entry of Indians with immediate effect. Ten more nations including Pakistan and Bangladesh figure in the eleven countries ban list for Tokyo.

Japan is the world's third largest ship owning nation. It is also the world's third largest shipbuilder with a sizeable order book due this year. The ban order means Indian sea farers will be further hit as Japanese ports will be out of bounds for them.

At present, more than 150,000 seafarers are marooned at sea

At present, more than 150,000 seafarers are marooned at sea because coronavirus shutdowns worldwide are preventing them from entering or transiting countries and/or finding flights on which to return home.

Japan is expanding its entry ban to visitors from India and 10 other nations as part of border control steps to contain the spread of the new coronavirus, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said on May 25th.

The Foreign Ministry raised its travel advisory for the 11 countries — Afghanistan, Argentina, India, El Salvador, Ghana, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Africa — urging against any trips to the areas.

Japan will maintain the current set of border control measures until the end of June

Speaking at a meeting of a government task force on the coronavirus response, Abe also said Japan will maintain the current set of border control measures until the end of June, without elaborating.

The expansions will a take effect from May 27

Japan had issued extraordinary travel bans during April second week covering 73 nations including the Philippines

Japan had issued extraordinary travel bans during April second week covering 73 nations including the Philippines, whose seafarers account for almost three quarters of all crew on Japan's merchant fleet.

Prime minister Shinzo Abe has declared a one-month state of emergency over the coronavirus outbreak as a recent surge in infections sweeps Tokyo and other major cities.

The travel ban extends to Chinese nationals, another big source of crew for Japan, but at that point did was not applicable to Indian nationals.The country's maritime bureau in Tokyo however had stated it may be possible to enter the country by consulting individually with the quarantine authorities and immigration services