Indian Economy · GS - III

India's Blue Economy has the potential to drive sustainable economic growth and generate employment. Discuss the opportunities and challenges involved in realising this potential.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 09/11/2026	GS - III	Indian Economy

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Marine resources, fisheries and aquaculture, maritime trade, port-led development, domestic shipbuilding, offshore renewable energy, coastal livelihoods, marine pollution, ocean conservation and sustainable governance.

Model Answer

Introduction

The Blue Economy refers to the sustainable use of ocean and coastal resources for economic growth, livelihood generation and ecological conservation. With its extensive coastline and maritime interests, India has considerable potential in this sector.

Opportunities

Marine fisheries and aquaculture can enhance food security and employment. Maritime trade, port modernisation and domestic shipbuilding can strengthen logistics and industrial development. Offshore wind, tidal energy and marine biotechnology offer opportunities for clean energy and innovation. Coastal tourism can also support local economies.

Challenges

Overfishing, marine pollution, coastal erosion and climate change threaten ocean ecosystems. Dependence on imported shipbuilding technology, inadequate infrastructure and fragmented institutional coordination constrain growth. Coastal communities may also face displacement and unequal distribution of economic benefits.

Way Forward

India should strengthen sustainable fisheries management, domestic shipbuilding, port infrastructure and marine research. Coastal communities must participate in decision-making, while marine protected areas and pollution-control measures should be expanded.

Conclusion

A sustainable and inclusive Blue Economy can strengthen India's economic resilience while protecting marine ecosystems for future generations.

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