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## India's Strategic Interests in the Blue Economy Model: An Ethical basis on Prospects and Challenges

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### Abstract

*Economic development is a Hayward of Modern International Relations. The importance of smart business strategy is the lifeline of the modern international community. The countries are interconnected through their business networks. Thus, the dynamic market economy requires healthy political and business communication and also concrete physical connectivity. Much of this physical connectivity is maintained through oceans. But it is not wise to perceive the ocean as the only avenue of connectivity. Nevertheless, the ocean itself has become an important means of not only economy and security but also covers a plethora of issues and events circumscribed by the paradigm of the blue economy. In course of time, the Blue Economy model has emerged keeping in mind all aspects of connectivity, security, cultural linkages, environment, climate issues, empowerment, economy, etc. which is globally accepted by the scholars of the present time. Despite the status of this Blue Economy model, which emerged in 2012, presently two more parts have been added. That's Ethics and accountability. Keeping in view the above situation of socioeconomic prospects and challenges are discussed in this paper which is almost untouched and require the immediate attention of the researchers. The exploratory Research method will be commensurate with the analysis and secondary data are used for sampling and analysis. As the model is very new to the IR paradigm, there is a need to explore more precise coastlines and maritime fields of India and abroad to judge this social context. The theoretical framework of this approach emerging in contemporary international politics can be considered as a socioeconomic and strategic outline. The significance and importance of the blue economy have been highlighted in this paper epistemologically with an ontological basis of this research methodology mentioned herein.*

**KEYWORDS:** Maritime security, Smart business strategy, Sustainable development, and Governance

### INTRODUCTION

Alfred Thayer Mahan, a naval officer, and historian are considered one of the most important American strategists of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Using his experience as a naval officer, he argued in favour of Britain's dominance and that global dominance could only be maintained if naval supremacy existed. A country's peace policy and stability are established by the commercial use of the sea and the dominance of the ocean during the war. He pointed to this as national greatness.

Seas and oceans have always had an important role in human civilization. Notable among these roles are commercial, scientific, strategic, and military engagement. All these master sources have always been utilized in goods and service products. These linkages are established between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and national security in human society - is called blue diplomacy.

Before talking about the 'blue economy', it must focus on blue diplomacy. Blue diplomacy refers to maritime security and proper or sustainable utilization of maritime resources. It is an international context. Therefore, the presence of experts from various fields (diplomats, naval, natural and social scientists, industry professionals, etc.) is indispensable for discussing this matter. Not only their presence but correlation and cooperation with the above experts are very necessary to look at this model effectively. Because the blue diplomacy model is very essential for India as one of the vast geographical countries. It is a landmass surrounded by water on three sides. It has a coastline of about 7500 kilometers including 8 Union Territories and 1382 islands.<sup>1</sup> It has more than 4 million fisher pools and coastal communities that depend on the coastal economy for their needs. This is why it can be said that India's marine resources and maritime security are both important pillars of national interests.

But before all discussion, it is very important to point out that the economy is one of the prime factors of any country's strategic vision. All countries have to present their financial budget and five-year plan from the point of view of economic development. So, India is not an exception. For that reason, having a sound and consistent economy is essential for a largely populated country like India. Strategic cooperation and communication as well as physical connectivity with all the countries of the world are very important for strengthening any business economy. As the concept of smart business, strategy has emerged instead of the hard power and soft power strategy, which accelerates the post-modernism trend of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The Government of India has adopted various economic models to accelerate its strategic and economic setup. The Blue Economic Model is a sound model of India's outlook on the current scenario. In the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, this concept of the 'blue economy' gained momentum. Through this, the model in the national boundary, multidimensional, multilateral, interdisciplinary, and dynamic economic trade has emerged.

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<sup>1</sup> This data is available at, <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/coastal-states-of-india/>

To lead this economic smart model, India wants to strengthen its maritime security and connectivity. As a result, the blue economy model, and the Sagarmala project are unique dimensions adopted by India. The concept of the blue economy has recently emerged as an important factor/approach for the sustainable development of coasts and oceans. Such sustainable economic development of the ocean is only possible if it contributes to long-term prosperity and resilience. However, all these projects were recognized by the high officials of India, it could not fully utilize the focus of its 'blue economy'. India, its traditional focus was always continental and land-based. But at present, it is not possible to put aside the sea and the ocean and highlight the concept of multilateral relations and security. Especially at present, where international trade, energy supplies, fishing, and mineral resources have spread to a large extent. Judging the geopolitical environment of India, it can be seen that the landmass is located with three oceans, where the role of the Indian Ocean is dominant in international relations. Before we discuss the diplomatic and economic scenario of the Indian Ocean region, it is appropriate to elaborate on the idea and the concept of the 'Blue Economy' model.

### **THE CONCEPT OF THE BLUE ECONOMY**

According to the World Bank, the Blue Economy refers to the sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth, which improves human livelihoods and employment and the health of ocean ecosystems. This model seeks to ensure a country's economic growth, social inclusion of society, and preservation or improvement of livelihoods as well as environmental sustainability of oceans and coastal areas.

The concept of the Blue Economy was first coined by Professor Gunter Pauli, who was a renowned economist and philosopher at the United Nations University in 1994. He tried to focus on the country's economic development and ideas on the Blue Diplomacy. According to him, the Blue Economic model can never be illustrated without the concept of Blue Diplomacy. Generally, the blue economy covers the uses of the ocean in sustainable matters, preservation, and regeneration of marine ecosystems, and so on. He emphasized in his book that the economy is directly related to maritime activities, like resources, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, other innovative business models, and so on.

Although, this is a new idea, the concept of the blue economy has been around for a long time. It is noteworthy that this idea was limited only to high-level meetings. The concept became significant since the 'Rio+20', the third Earth Summit Conference in

2012. Here, the Blue Economy model was combined with the Green Economy model, and one of the key declarations is **“No waste and no emissions”**.

However, the UNCLOS (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) plays a crucial role in the oceanic strategic context since 1980. In the past, meetings at all levels of the world were limited to high officials respectively. However, these past initiatives were entirely in geopolitical and strategic contexts. But since the 2012 summit, thinking has gained more attention in academic and business areas. For that reason, the blue economy model has been widely adopted in our country due to various reasons, like the International North-South Transport Corridor project (most of which has connectivity over the ocean), the Andaman and Nicobar Island development, pole-to-pole port connectivity amongst sea-based countries, establish energy connectivity routes, availability of the renewable energy sources, and job opportunities in gender inequality basis, and so on. At the Rio+20 summit, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) appealed to adopt the Blue Economy model to address their survival challenges.

#### **THE INDIAN OCEAN: BLUE ECONOMY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

India must promote its blue economy model through various multilateral platforms. The Indian Ocean is located at the southern end of India and is considered a strategic (political and economic) important region. Similarly, the blue economy also explains the strategic and economic significance of all the world's oceans. Still, India must explore the strategic and economic context of the Indian Ocean. For that reason, the geopolitical ground of the Indian Ocean can be partially highlighted in this paper. The Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is one of the crucial international organizations which India looks into the matter.

The Indian Ocean hosts major international shipping lanes (>100,000 ship transits annually) that transport 66 per cent of crude oil, 55 per cent of container shipment, and 33 per cent of bulk cargo passes.<sup>2</sup> Despite the tremendous socio-economic potentiality, attention has not been paid as much to the Indian Ocean Region that the Indian Ocean greatly deserves.

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<sup>2</sup> Mukhopadhyay, Ranadhir, and Victor J. Loveson, Sridhar D. Iyer, P. K. Sudarsan (ed.s)., *Blue Economy of the Indian Ocean: Resource Economics, Strategic Vision, and Ethical Governance* (New York, London: Taylor & Francis Groups, 2021), p. 3

The Indian Ocean has included living and non-living resources, including minerals and energy. There are cultural linkages also offered. India and the IOR should adopt and support this blue economy model for strengthening the security dimension. The IORA is an intergovernmental organization that was established in March 1997. But all the Indian Ocean rim countries are South Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles, Kenya, Oman, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, India, and Australia. The blue economy was recognized as a special focus area at the 14<sup>th</sup> IORA Ministerial meeting in October 2014. The Government, academicians, and business leaders are actively shaping and supporting the IORA's program. The Jakarta summit (2014-2020) played the most important role in developing and reinforcing the blue economy model. India also conducted 4 workshops on policy convergence on the blue economy with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). India also illustrates its relationships with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka directly on the same model to improve its socioeconomic theme. So, it is understood that not only India, but all sea-based countries have started adopting the blue economy model. This blue economy contributes to the GDP growth of every country.

As India has a large coastline of nearly 7.5 thousand kilometers, so the blue economy occupies a vital potential for India's economic growth with its vast maritime interests. The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Science and Technology (S&T) has prepared that the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is finalizing a National Policy on the Blue Economy. A draft policy document on the blue economy was prepared by the Minister of Earth Sciences (MoES) taking into consideration the reports of the expert working groups which emphasized the overall development and growth of India's blue economy (a key dimension of national growth). India's draft Blue Economy Policy is designed as an important framework for unlocking the country's potential for economic growth and prosperity. In 2019-20, the financial budget adopted the blue economy model under the sub-theme of 'Oceans and Coastlines'.

**Before reaching the next level of the paper, its need-to-know certain queries:**

*Why oceans are beneficial to us? Not only that, but*

*What would be our main themes on the blue economy? And*

*What are the basic structures of the draft policy towards India?*

According to the first query, a framework of the needs of the ocean is presented below, which means that water connectivity is one of the best mediums, more than land linkages. The oceans give:

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- The air we breathe (50 per cent)
  - Climate regulation (70 per cent)
  - Transportation (76 per cent)
  - Recreation (Activities)
  - Economy (\$ 282 billion – as per the US Ocean Economy)
  - Food
  - Medicine

The next query is related to the model of the blue economy, and it has also positive principles:

- Uses smart shipping to diminish the impacts on the environment.
- Inclusive and improves the lives of all.
- Uses renewable energy.
- Creates jobs, reduces poverty, and alleviates hunger.
- Saves marine life and oceans.
- Protects coastal communities from the impacts of climate change.
- Addresses marine litter and ocean pollution.

And the last query is related to the framework of the draft policy of India's aims:

- Boost the contribution of the blue economy to India's GDP.
- Improving the lives of coastal communities.
- Reserves marine biodiversity.
- To maintain the national security of marine areas and resources.

The draft Blue Economy Policy document outlines the vision and strategy adopted by the Government of India to utilize the abundance of marine resources available in the country.

For all these above reasons, experts want to give the blue economy a form of blue diplomacy. But in this field, some research questions can challenge the prospects of the blue economy model. Like:

- i. How can India strengthen its blue diplomacy through a blue economy?
- ii. Will it give India a strategic edge?
- iii. What are the non-supportive factors that challenge India's Blue Economy model in the Indian Ocean?

***Most of the scholars working on this line, especially Ranadhir Mukhopadhyay, Victor J. Loveson, Sridhar D. Iyer, and P. K. Sudarsan who writings on this work, "Blue Economy of the Indian Ocean".<sup>3</sup> Here is the blue economy about the future economic needs of India and its geo-strategic challenges over the Indian Ocean. India has targeted to become a developed nation within the year 2030. But the problem to***

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<sup>3</sup> Mukhopadhyay, Ranadhir, and Victor J. Loveson, Sridhar D. Iyer, P. K. Sudarsan (ed.s)., *Blue Economy of the Indian Ocean: Resource Economics, Strategic Vision, and Ethical Governance* (New York, London: Taylor & Francis Groups, 2021)

achieve this target is the deficit in energy production consistent with energy consumption, particularly since India has no sufficient petro reservoir. For that reason, India must connect with abroad for its energy imports. About 70 per cent of energy imports has done by the Indian Ocean. But the authors emphasize not only seeing the Indian Ocean as an energy route but also looking at its continuous progress. Therefore, the authors' important model as the best model of continuous progress is the Blue Economy. The model highlights the significance of the Indian Ocean and the strategic goals of other developing countries in the region. Not only that, a comparative discussion has been made on the application of this model with other sea-based countries like the USA, the UK, Russia, China's role, and so on. Not only the role of the high officials but also the ethical nature of people centered on the coastline and the role of local government have been illustrated.

**Andrew D. L. Steven, Mathew A. Vanderklift & Narnia Bohler-Muller** in their article named *"A new narrative for the Blue Economy and Blue Carbon"*.<sup>4</sup> This article focuses on the concept of the blue economy and its sustainable development growth. IORA is also a major part of this paper. But vis-à-vis this analysis, Blue Carbon is also mentioned in Blue Economy. Blue Carbon is organic carbon that has been captured and sequestered by coastal marine plants, which include seagrasses, mangroves, and tidal marshes. However, only the concept and analysis of the ecosystem are presented in this article. How importance should be given to considering the environment of every country in the world and its results have been highlighted through strategic discussions.

A few articles<sup>5</sup> show the model adopted by Bangladesh and various South Asian countries. The context of how much importance the ocean is currently gaining in business and industrial activity has been highlighted. Notable among all these businesses are - shipping ship-building, ship-scrapping, etc. Shipbuilding is an environmentally friendly business, where many people can work. Only a small number of gases and liquids are emitted from this business. Here it has been mentioned that

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<sup>4</sup> Andrew D. L. Steven, Mathew A. Vanderklift & Narnia Bohler-Muller (ed.s)., "A new narrative for the Blue Economy and Blue Carbon", Journal of the Indian Ocean Region, ISSN: 1948-0881 (Print) 1948-108X (Online), VOL. 15, NO. 2, 2019, pp. 123–128. This article is available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/19480881.2019.1625215>

<sup>5</sup> Bari, Abdullahel., "Our Oceans and the Blue Economy: Opportunities and Challenges", ScienceDirect, ISSN. 1877-7058, 2017, pp. 5-11, this article is also available at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

the process of scrapping is may ideal for all the countries of the world. Because through this any wastage substance is recycled. Through which the health and ecosystem of the ocean are maintained.

In this research experiment, the author generally highlights the blue economy model as the foremost among other projects in India. Since the implementation of this project is not possible without regional cooperation, therefore an analysis has been taken on whether there are any prospects and challenges of this model. For this reason, this research method has been based on exploratory based and the primary sources are the interview of the academicians<sup>6</sup>.

### **GEOPOLITICAL GAME**

Geopolitically all the oceans are vital. The Indian Ocean has been no exception since the Cold War when big powers rivalry had taken place. Since the blue economy model is being shown from an Indian perspective, the prospects and challenges of the Indian Ocean in terms of the maritime context of India have been highlighted in this paper. Different countries have different sets of their blue economy model. For example, for European countries, the Atlantic is their area of blue economy exploration. The Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea are also important to West Asia. Almost all the literature consulted to prepare this research paper is centered on the context of the Indian Ocean.

In all ranges, the ecosystem of the environment is given priority in the blue economy context and special emphasis has been given to sustainability. But after the 2012, Rio+20 summit, efforts have been made to bring together all-natural and social science fields. To shed light on this model in an epistemological dictum, two streams of research must be prioritized. The manifestation of the ethical, strategic, and academic issues seeks immediate amalgamation with natural science to attain a practical research outcome of the topic which we are dealing with.

However, taking into consideration, border security issues with neighbouring countries of this south and Southeast Asia, India has not been able to strengthen its maritime security until the 1990s. But India has realized that to combat external

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<sup>6</sup> Dr. Arup Bhattacharyya, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Professor Anindya Jyoti Majumder, Department of International Relations, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, and Dr. Debasish Nandi, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Head of the Department, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, West Bengal, India.



security threats. It started looking at maritime security and the security of the Indian Ocean as a whole. Geostrategically speaking, the Indian Ocean is a major transit space between the commercial hubs of China and Japan, energy resources of the Middle East and European markets, and so on. It is also a crucial route for the resources and markets of Africa.<sup>7</sup> As per available statistics, two-thirds of oil world traffic, half of container traffic, and one-third of world maritime traffic pass through this ocean.<sup>8</sup>

Despite the abundance of these, there are pirates and geopolitical tensions in this region. Indian foreign policy has been emphasizing enhancing cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) like Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Singapore to avoid these challenges. It is also trying to balance power play politics. Most of the powerful countries have made their military bases in various island states targeting the Indian Ocean region for the cause of their preponderance in the field of country's territorial integrity and energy connectivity, e.g., the Subang port in Indonesia, Duqm port in Oman, America's Diego Garcia, and a French base in Reunion Island port, etc.

For this reason, India's investment is going to Chabahar port, Iran. According to experts, India is also investing in the commercial ports of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Seychelles, and Mauritius to boost the information network and regional partnership.

From the above discussion it is understood that India's interest should be of five types:

- i. India's first shared interest is to ensure freedom of navigation for commercial shipping.
- ii. India was using Indian Ocean resources sustainably and equitably.
- iii. To establish protocols for disaster prevention and search and rescue.
- iv. India also aims to check piracy, terrorism, smuggling, and illegal weapons proliferation
- v. Managing international naval competition.

However, when discussing the findings, various challenges of the blue economy model come up, for example, climate change, strategic geopolitics, and the greediness of the people. But if the blue economy is managed properly, it will also have a positive impact on the climate. Various major trading partners have come forward in the IO region to establish this model. For example, China, France, India, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom, etc. But if the blue economy is managed properly, it will also have a positive

<sup>7</sup> Roy, Aparna., "Blue Economy in the Indian Ocean: Governance Perspectives for Sustainable Development in the Region" (West Bengal: Observer Research Foundation, 2019)

<sup>8</sup> Bari, Abdullahel., "Our Oceans and the Blue Economy: Opportunities and Challenges", ScienceDirect, ISSN. 1877-7058, 2017, pp. 9-10, this article is also available at: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

impact on the climate. Various major trading powers have come forward in the IO region to establish this model. But not only for the welfare of the environment, but all countries also intrude in this region to stabilize their strategic and military position. For example, China's 'One Belt One Road' initiative.

The last excessive economic achievement at the point of the depletion level is a bone of contention here. However, many countries have erroneous perceptions in terms of the development of socioeconomic dimensions in different fields. Not only that, the concept of real progress is willingly ignored for commercial gain. That is, the erosion of values and morals is a real challenge. Despite all this, the IOR's cooperation and its growth as well as the peace proposal can be considered balanced. All these possibilities can be found in the thought of Lord Buddha, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda, and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.<sup>9</sup>

Although, proper development of S&T is required to innovate the blue economy model. The components are food, minerals, energy, infrastructure, trade, commerce, blue carbon, recreation, navigation, capacity building, education, scientific research, employment generation, and so on.<sup>10</sup> However, it is very important to look at the blue economy model with a social ethical perspective in addition to the above scientific perspective that highlights human values.

Presently, the main goal for India is to make any ocean, including the Indian Ocean, profitable. Enhancing maritime security and connectivity of the oceans along with environmental sustainability; zero waste and recycling are also essential. The long-term carrying capacity and health of an ocean will be decent. For this, India needs economic and security cooperation with the IOR countries. On the other hand, efforts are being made to develop relations with island countries in the fields of low-carbon shipping, regional fisheries, and so on.

Since the inception of this modern world, the progressive economic system which we perceive today is the product of unplanned and imbalanced outcomes which should address immediately for the cause of sustainability.<sup>11</sup> As the population of this region

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<sup>9</sup> Mukhopadhyay, Ranadhir, and Victor J. Loveson, Sridhar D. Iyer, P. K. Sudarsan (ed.s.), *Blue Economy of the Indian Ocean: Resource Economics, Strategic Vision, and Ethical Governance* (New York, London: Taylor & Francis Groups, 2021), p. 16

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Roy, Aparna., "Blue Economy in the Indian Ocean: Governance Perspectives for Sustainable Development in the Region" (West Bengal: Observer Research Foundation, 2019)

is increasing, vis-à-vis the security aspect of this region is very crucial. However, to discuss the ethical point of view, Social Science must establish a relationship with the subject of Natural Science. That's because any social model needs a strong qualitative linkage to make it quantitative. Along with exploring the scientific innovative idea; a human ethical foundation is very necessary. The new model was developed by the above ethical cognitive sense. Because this model of the blue economy needs to be developed with not only S&T; various epistemological measures of qualitative are needed, like connecting energy potential regions, distributing medicine, mitigation resilience to climate change, enhancing trade and investment, improving maritime connectivity, increasing diversification, recreation and tourism, job creation, poverty alleviation, terrorism, empowerment, human rights, harmony, peace, and socioeconomic growth-justice, and so on. Through proper analysis of all these thoughts, the '**Accountable Ethical Blue Economy**' is an approach by which the following perspective emerges:

**Accountable-** *the role of good governance*

**Ethical-** *consciousness and justice*

**Blue-** *maritime security/ ocean strategy*

**Economy-** *smart business strategy*

The Blue Economy is a model which is a transition matter of the Green Economy, which is an alternative concept of the market economy. These are all the new paradigms and findings of this model.

## CONCLUSION

India needs to develop cooperation with the IOR and many other outside countries to adopt this theory in its geopolitical strategy. Transparency, rule of law, and peaceful resolution of disputes should be its main theme. Therefore, India has highlighted the Sagarmala project for the primary uses of the blue economy model. This is why India launched the IPOI (Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative project) in 2019. The India-France agreement is an example of enhancing cooperation. The roadmap of this agreement is '**Blue Economy and Ocean Governance**' (under this agreement, both countries will contribute to scientific knowledge and ocean conservative. So that our oceans can exist as a global common, based on the rule of law) in February 2022.

India always shows her liberal policies towards oceans and global governance aspects. It sounds like the blue economy model at best. However, to strengthen its blue economy, India takes various principles to advance relations with countries adjacent

to the Indian Ocean. But there are lots of challenges to adopting the model from the ground zero level (coastline areas and also to the Exclusive Economic Zones). These challenges are:

- i. Unsustainable fishing practices.
- ii. Pollution and loss of habitat- bio-diversity, crime, and climate change.
- iii. Gender inequality- as women represented no more than 1 % of the maritime industry.
- iv. Security issues- piracy, maritime terrorism, and big powers rivalry (like the US and Russia's movement over the Indian Ocean Region).
- v. Exploitation- Chinese expansion of the South China Sea and Somalian piracy at the Horn of Africa.

Blue diplomacy is being promoted to deal with all these challenges. Before any capital investment, the mental state of the common people and the initiatives of the local government are needed. The *Accountable Ethical Blue Economy* is a concept that is logical at the sustainable and socioeconomic stage. But in this paper, this is a proposed version in International Relations (IR) which may open a new dimension and will illustrate a generalization context. Despite being an economic model, it is very important to put the significance of social science before judging from the point of view of natural science. Because before implementing any model in IR, the analysis of Exploratory Research of the Social Science is required before sampling the Experimental Research method; for developing the cause-effect relationship. The Blue Economy model can be entitled to a rational, critical, and time-bound approach. For this reason, it is very essential to explore such types of the structural and functional sides of government, like a sectoral response, health, energy, development, education, labour, communication, social and equal opportunities, jobs employment, pluralism, inclusiveness, local government, and law and justice, and so on.

The review states that it is essential to base economic models on the health of the planet. We should not accept a greedy and self-interested economy that destroys most of our global resources. The human-nature relationship needs to be kept in mind as one of the dimensions of global diplomacy. Since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the human-nature perspective has been adopted at every level of teaching, learning, research, and education. But even so, many selfish activities continue the killing spree of nature destruction. By adopting this ethically accountable concept, the self-interest link must be broken. Ethical concept depicts the idea that development will not be in the power of human superiority, but should be in the power of unity and amity. This model is capable of increasing the GDP of a country along with the livelihood of the marginalized section of society. Not only that, the influence of this model at fruitful to protect the balance of the entire diversity and ecosystem. But as a next consideration,

this blue economy model also needs to be strategically protected by the countries of the world.

Significance of the **Ethical Accountable Blue Economy** model:

- Coastal economic inclusiveness and connectivity
- Harnessing ocean wealth
- Trade potentiality
- Port connectivity for energy supplies
- Smart shipping
- Imply a smart business strategic approach can be adopted to attract foreign investment (public, private, and private-public undertakings, and NGOs, etc) towards the onshore blocs
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Sustainable development and Environmental Sustainability
- Geopolitical sustainability
- Women recruitment may be placed by the local government
- May control terrorist activity and illegal trafficking of children, women, weapons, and so on.
- Ethical mindset and egalitarian governance.

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