

Deep Ocean Mission

Why in News

Recently, the <u>Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs</u> has approved the proposal of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) on the **Deep Ocean Mission (DOM).**

■ The <u>blueprint of the DOM</u> to explore the deep recesses of the ocean was unveiled in 2018. Earlier, MoES had also rolled out the <u>draft Blue Economy Policy.</u>

he Vision

DEEP OCEAN MISSION Deep Sea Mining through THESE POLYMETALLIC 'Underwater Vehicles' and **NODULES CONTAIN** 'Underwater Robotics' Manganese 92.6 MT Asserting exclusive rights to explore polymetallic Nickel 4.7 nodules from seabed over 75,000 sg km of areas Copper 4.3 in international water Estimated polymetallic Cobalt 1 nodules resource potential: (*figures are rounded off) 380 million tonnes (MT) Development of Deep ocean survey and exploration ocean climate change advisory services Energy from the ocean and offshore-based desalination Technology for sustainable utilisation of Krill fishery from

southern ocean

Key Points

About:

marine bio-resources

- The cost of the Mission has been estimated at Rs. 4,077 crore over a five-year period and will be implemented in phases. MoES will be the nodal ministry implementing this multi-institutional ambitious mission.
- It will be a **mission mode project to support the** <u>Blue Economy</u> **Initiatives** of the Government of India.

- **Blue Economy** is the **sustainable use of ocean resources** for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health.
- The **technology and expertise** needed in such missions is now available with only five countries US, Russia, France, Japan and China.
 - India will now be the sixth country to have it.
- Major Components:
 - Development of Technologies for Deep Sea Mining, and Manned Submersible:
 - A manned submersible will be developed to carry three people to a depth of 6,000 metres in the ocean with a suite of scientific sensors and tools.
 - An **Integrated Mining System** will be also developed for mining **polymetallic nodules** at those depths in the central Indian Ocean.
 - **Polymetallic nodules** are rocks scattered on the seabed containing iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt.
 - The exploration studies of minerals will pave the way for commercial exploitation in the near future, as and when commercial exploitation code is evolved by the <u>International Seabed Authority</u>, an <u>United Nations (UN)</u> organisation.
 - Development of Ocean Climate Change Advisory Services:
 - It entails developing a suite of observations and models to understand and provide future projections of important climate variables on seasonal to decadal time scales.
 - Technological Innovations for Exploration and Conservation of Deep-sea Biodiversity:
 - **Bio-prospecting of deep sea flora and fauna** including microbes and studies on sustainable utilization of deep sea bio-resources will be the main focus.
 - Deep Ocean Survey and Exploration:
 - It will explore and identify **potential sites of multi-metal Hydrothermal Sulphides mineralization** along the Indian Ocean mid-oceanic ridges.
 - Energy and Freshwater from the Ocean:
 - Studies and detailed engineering design for offshore <u>Ocean Thermal Energy</u> <u>Conversion (OTEC)</u> powered <u>desalination plants</u> are envisaged in this proof of concept proposal.
 - OTEC is a technology which uses ocean temperature differences from the surface to depths lower than 1,000 meters, to extract energy.
 - Advanced Marine Station for Ocean Biology:
 - It is aimed at the development of human capacity and enterprise in ocean biology and engineering.
 - It will translate research into **industrial application and product development** through on-site business incubator facilities.
- Significance:
 - Oceans, which cover 70% of the globe, remain a key part of our life. About 95% of the Deep Ocean remains unexplored.
 - Three sides of India are surrounded by the oceans and around 30% of the country's population living in coastal areas, the ocean is a major economic factor supporting fisheries and aquaculture, tourism, livelihoods and blue trade.
 - India has a unique maritime position. Its 7517 km long coastline is home to

nine coastal states and 1382 islands.

- The Government of India's **Vision of New India by 2030** announced in February 2019 highlighted the Blue Economy as one of the ten core dimensions of growth.
- Oceans are also a storehouse of food, energy, minerals, medicines, modulator of weather and climate and underpin life on Earth.
 - Considering the importance of the oceans on sustainability, the UN has declared the decade, 2021-2030 as the <u>Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable</u> <u>Development.</u>
- Other Blue Economy Initiatives:
 - India-Norway Task Force on Blue Economy for Sustainable Development:
 - It was inaugurated jointly by both the countries in 2020 to develop and follow up joint initiatives between the two countries.
 - Sagarmala Project:
 - The <u>Sagarmala project</u> is the 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.
 - Integrated Coastal Zone Management:
 - It focuses on conservation of coastal and marine resources, and improving livelihood opportunities for coastal communities etc.
 - National Fisheries Policy :
 - India has a National Fisheries policy for promoting 'Blue Growth Initiative' which focuses on sustainable utilization of fisheries wealth from marine and other aquatic resources.

Source:PIB

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