



Coastal community development Under Sagarmala programme: A coastal livelihood A path towards to maritime India vision 2030

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Abstract:

India covered one of the largest coastline in the earth, extending approximately 11,098.81 kilometers along the Eastern side Bay of Bengal and western Arabian ocean and due to its strategic location in the Indian ocean region and maritime transport provide a crucial role in the country economy growth, critical infrastructure and external trade with nearly around 70 to 95 percent of India trade happen through the sea routes. Recognizing the need to reduce high transportation costs and improve trade race, in 2015 the government of India launched sagarmala programme under the ministry of ports shipping and waterways with aim of promoting port led development through improved port efficiency and stronger connectivity between ports and rural areas and enhanced coastal economic activity. The sagarmala programme was structured around eight strategic pillars including port modernisation and port connectivity enhancement. Port-linked industrialization, costal community development, coastal shipping and inland water transport, ship building and ship repair and recycling, green ports, and sustainable developments. And digitalization and technological integration. Among the eight pillars of the sagarmala programme, coastal community development occupies a specific position as it focuses on inclusive and people centric maritime growth. The pillar aims to ensure that the benefits of industrialization, port development, skills development, women empowerment, fisheries modernization, and basic social infrastructure development and maritime trade reach coastal populations through the employment generation. This research article analyses the role of coastal community development under the sagarmala programme promoting sustainable income and inclusive growth. This study is based on secondary data that is collected from government reports, policy documents, academic literature, and official publications. It analyses the objectives, initiatives, and result of coastal community development, while also identifying the bottlenecks related to implementation, environmental safety, and organization coordination. The research article argues that while sagarmala provides a

comprehensive framework for coastal development, its success depends on successful implementation, community participation and unification with long term maritime strategies such as the MIV 2030. This study concludes with policy suggestions for help coastal community development to achieve decent and sustainable maritime growth in india.

Keywords: Sagarmala Project, Community developments, Costal Region Employment, environmentally sustainable and livelihoods.

I. Introduction:

to claim As the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) continuous emerges as a major centre of global strategic, economic, and global activity, India stands poised its destiny as a formidable maritime power. Its crucial location in the Indo-Pacific, coupled with an expanding naval presence, presents both immense responsibility and unparalleled opportunity. Illustrative of this revitalised focus are initiatives like SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region), aiming to be a net security provider and foster regional cooperation, and the ambitious Sagarmala Programme, designed to modernise ports and unlock the blue economy. The Blue Economy intend to focus on sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and ocean ecosystem health, encompassing sectors like fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, renewable ocean energy, and marine biotechnology, while ensuring environmental protection and social equity. The policy programs like Sagarmala, alongside the Information Fusion Centre – IOR, powerfully underscore India's profound and growing commitment to its vital maritime domain.

In 2015, government of India launched sagarmala project under the ministry of ports for reducing the logistic and transportation cost. So, these are eight strategic pillars of Sagarmala—(i) port modernisation, (ii) port connectivity enhancement, (iii) port-linked industrialisation, (iv) coastal community development, (v) costal shipping and inland water transport (IWT), (vi) ship recycling and ship building and repair, (vii) green ports and



sustainable development, (viii) digitalization and technology unification-port connectivity is foundational, so basically this study focuses on coastal community development represents a shift towards a more inclusive and socially responsive model of maritime development. Unlike Infrastructure – centric approaches that prioritize ports and organization shipments this pillar stress on the welfare, contribution of coastal communities' populations and empowerment. The goal is to ensure that maritime change into improved livelihoods and skill development, employment opportunities, and quality of life for coastal regions communities. In sagarmala programme coastal community development focuses on various dimensions of socio-economic advancement. These include support for women by SHG, promotion of coastal regions and cruise tourism, provide advanced infrastructure for fisheries, skill development for ports and maritime organisations and improvement of basic social infrastructure for coastal regions. By merging these initiatives with port-led growth, sagarmala looks for create a sustainable and inclusive maritime economy. In the importance coastal community development has increased further in the context of environmental risks and climate change issues. Coastal areas are among the most at risk of sea level rise due to melting of glaciers, coastal erosion, cyclones, floods and extreme weather incidents. These all risk directly challenge on livelihoods, crucial infrastructure and human life security in coastal regions. For those reasons development projects in sagarmala programme goal to balance environmental sustainability with economic wealth and strength. This research article objective to analyse part of coastal community development under the sagarmala programme in promoting inclusive growth in maritime sector in India. It examines the goals and initiatives application with these pillars and evaluate potential impact on livelihoods and employment and spot the challenges in implementation. This study also identifying the alignment of coastal community development with wide policy frameworks such as the maritime vision 2030. By adopting an analytical approach based on secondary data, from the papers contribute to the understanding of people centric maritime development in india. It stress on that coastal community development is crucial for ensuring the long-term sustainability and social legal of port led growth. The findings of the study are expected to be useful for policymakers, researchers, and students of maritime and other development studies.

II. Review of literature:

- (1) By UNCTAD (2019) focused on those efficient ports and coastal infrastructure decrease trade costs and boost global competitiveness, specifically for those countries are developing. However, the reports also that port-led development could deepen regional inequalities if social features ignored.
- (2) Bavinck et al. (2013) explain that traditional fishing communities challenge increasing pressure due to environmental degradation and industrialisation, competition for coastal areas. And their reports also show that development projects of sagarmala programme often marginalize small scale fishers if their interest are not sufficiently represented.
- (3) Sathiadhas and najmudeen (2004) highlight that fisheries support millions of livelihoods but suffer from less productivity, low infrastructure, and limited entry for markets. The writers emphasize the need of modernisation and value chain development to boost the income.
- (4) According to Kuznets (1955) explain the economic growth does not directly lead to fair income distribution. And later scholars such as Amartya Sen (1999) extend this idea by emphasizing that development should enhance people capabilities, not just for economic achievements.
- (5) World bank (2017) defines comprehensive growth as growth that creates productive employment chances and ensures access to basic social services for all sections of society. Applied to coastal areas, this approach implies that port-led development should generate employment, skills, and social infrastructure for the local communities.
- (6) According to OCED (2016) the blue economy concept includes tourism, fisheries, maritime transport, offshore energy with a major focus on environmental sustainability and social involvement.
- (7) UNEP (2018) emphasize that blue economy blueprint must balance economic growth with preservation of ecosystem and community welfare. Unsustainable coastal development can excavate livelihoods and long-term growth.
- (8) In Indian context, such as scholars Rao and Prakash (2020) argue that programmes like sagarmala represent India try to merge port led development with blue economy principles by unification environmental safeguards and community development.



- (9) According to government reports: the national perspective plan of sagarmala (ministry of shipping, 2016) highlights the programmes of aims, pillars, and implementation strategies. It clearly recognizes coastal community development as a crucial pillar for ensuring inclusive growth of peoples.
- (10) Niti Ayog (2018) stress on that sagarmala has the potential to generate large scale employment. Mostly in coastal districts. However, it also points out the need for improved coordination between state and central governments.
- (11) According to gosh and de (2021) they suggest that during sagarmala majorly focuses on infrastructure. The success of social components mainly depends on effective local level implementation and community contribution.
- (12) For employment and skill development ILO (2015) notes that skill miss-alliance stronger barriers to employment in infrastructure-led growth sectors. Training programs of sagarmala projects should be merge with organisations and industries demand to be effective.
- (13) Meghrotra et al. Analyse that skill development can work as a path between employment generation and economic growth, specifically for young population rural and urban areas. This insight is related to coastal community development under sagarmala programme.
- (14) Due to environmental factors peluso and Lund (2011) discuss conflicts and clash over coastal regions resources arising from major scale development projects. And they stress on that insufficient consultation and compensation mechanisms often lead to social resistance.
- (15) According to Mukherjee et al. (2018) they focus on issues such as coastal erosion, pollution, and habitat loss, which directly impact on community livelihoods. These bottlenecks highlight the importance of sustainable planning under sagarmala programme.

Research gap:

Despite the boosting the importance of maritime development in India's economic strategy, the socio-economic dimensions of port led development have received relatively limited scholarly attention. More of the existing literature on maritime infrastructure focuses on industrial growth, trade, port efficiency, logistic performance. While these all parameters are vital. They frequently overlook the social significance of maritime development, specifically its impact on coastal community. This studies relevance to coastal community development have traditionally analysed

fisheries management, coastal zone regulation, environmental sustainability. However, these studies are often sector specific and do not adequately unification the wide policy framework of port led development. Finally, as a result the bridge between large scale maritime infrastructure initiatives and community level socio economic consequences remains under explore. The sagarmala programme represents a major policy shift by explicitly adding coastal community development as one of its crucial pillars. While government reports and documents stress the goals and initiatives under its pillar. There are observable gaps in academic research that crucially analyses its implementation, design, and potential impact on livelihoods and employment existing studies tend to describe sagarmala broad terms, with limited focus on people centric significance. Another crucial research gap relates to the distributional effects of maritime development. There is inadequate analysis of whether the benefits of port led growth are equitably distributed among different social groups within coastal areas. Specially for fishing communities, women, informal workers and small-scale businessman's robust remain on the margins formal economic systems. The extents to which sagarmala identified these inequalities requires larger examination. Including the connection between coastal community development and emerging problems such as environmental degradation, climate change and disaster risk has not been insufficient studied. coastal communities are among the most unguarded to these risk and development initiatives that do not incorporate resilience, and sustainability may bad situation existing vulnerabilities. Given all these gaps the present study has resulted in several ways. First it provides a focused analysis of coastal community development within the sagarmala framework, contributing to the limited academic literature on this subject. Secondly it adopts a unification perspective that related to maritime infrastructure development with socio economic inclusion. And third by observing the challenges and policy implications the study offer understanding that are related for policymakers, researchers, and students of maritime and development studies. Overall, the study tries to bridge the gap between infrastructure centric maritime development and people centric coastal livelihoods and thereby contributing to a more balanced understanding of india maritime development strategy.

Research objective:

The present research article goals to examine the part of the sagarmala programme in



promoting coastal community development and comprehensive maritime growth in India. Examine the concept and outcomes of coastal community development within the wide framework of port led under the sagarmala programme. And analyse the initiatives that undertaken for coastal community development under sagarmala with specific reference to livelihoods, skill development, employment generation, fisheries modernization, and female empowerment. To assess the possible impact on coastal livelihoods and employment, specially for among the tradition fishing communities and coastal areas young populations. To analyse the key challenges and implementation gaps in the accomplishment of coastal community development initiatives under the sagarmala programme. And evaluate the alignment of coastal community development with MIV 2030 and large objectives of sustainable and inclusive growth. And finally suggest solutions, policy and strategies for boosting coastal community development to ensure long term environmental sustainability and socio-economic growth in coastal regions.

Research questions:

Q1 analysation about coastal community development through the case studies of different types of states coastline and their growth and challenges in sagarmala programme.

Research methodology: the present study adopts a descriptive and analytical research methodology to analyse coastal community under the sagarmala programme. Given the nature of the research and the base of primary fieldwork, this study mostly is based on secondary data sources. Secondary data collected from a large range of authentic and reliable sources. Includes official government reports and publications that related to sagarmala programme and policy documents and reports that released by the mposw and MIV 2030 documents, academic journals, web articles, books coastal development and maritime economics and reports issued by both national and international institutions related to coastal development and livelihoods and sustainable development. And this study nature is qualitative and focusing on policy analysis and conceptual examination rather than statistical modelling. The research article assesses the goals, design and execution mechanisms of coastal community development initiatives under sagarmala programme. Analytical propose is adopted to evaluate how these initiatives address socio economic problems faced by coastal communities and how effectively they unification community welfare with port led

development. Method of analysis all data collected has been systematically and analysed through content analysis and thematic explanations. Themes of key such as employment, skill development, livelihood generation, fisheries, women empowerment, and sustainable have been found and studied. Comparative sources to extensive maritime and coastal development frameworks have also been to boost the analysis. This method permits a wide understanding of the strengths and problems of the coastal community development under sagarmala programme Goals and challenges of the study is limited to coastal community developments projects under the sagarmala programme in India. it does not add a comparative empirical analysis across different nations or primary data collection at the community level. While reliance on secondary data permits for broad analysis, it also limits the ability to evaluate on ground level implementation results in real time. However, the study provides a robust conceptual and policy-oriented understanding acceptable academic research.

Theoretical structure of inclusive growth and blue economy concept.

Firstly, inclusive growth refers to development processes the building of economic opportunities while make sure the profits of growth are impartial across various parts of society. Still traditional growth models that prioritise total economic indicators, inclusive growth highlights employment generation, poverty reduction, and social inclusion goals. And applied to coastal areas, inclusive growth emphasises the importance of integrate local communities into maritime value chains. Shipping, ports, and coastal firms generate major economic value. But without focus interference, this may diversion coastal peoples. The inclusive growth structure underlines the critical of skill development, approach to employment, social protection, and community contribution. and in sagarmala programme, coastal community-development merge closely with inclusive growth fundamentals. By focusing on livelihoods, female empowerment, skill development and social infrastructure, this program looks for ensure that maritime growth changes into strong benefits for the coastal communities. The perspective of the blue economy highlights the sustainable utilisation of sea and coastal resources for economic growth, progress livelihoods and ensuring safety of environment. It acknowledges oceans and coastal as drivers of development while highlighting the need for protection and responsible resource management. For coastal community's people, the blue economy



provides in renewable energy, tourism, fisheries, aquaculture, and marine services. However, these chances should be managed sustainably for stop resources draining and environmental destruction. Sagarmala programme coastal community development visions can be seen within the blue economy structure, as they look for balance economic consumption of coastal resources with social and environmental factors. Modernisation of fisheries, eco-friendly tourism promotion, and climate resilient infrastructure reflect elements of blue economy philosophical. By unification of inclusive growth and blue economy concept, this study offers a comprehensive structure of analysing of coastal community development in sagarmala programme. Inclusive growth ensures safety of social equity while the blue economy concept stress sustainability. And together they focus on the importance of people centric and environmentally responsible maritime development in this programme. And this theoretical blueprint allows a structure analysis of sagarmala projects and their potential impact on coastal livelihoods and growth, employment, and long-term purpose.

Overview and organizational blueprint of sagarmala programme:

In 2015 Indian government launched sagarmala programme as a flagship initiative objective at promoting port led development and utilize India's large maritime power. This programme is based on the identification that India large broader coastline, navigable waterways, and strategic maritime location that can use as powerful goals for employment generation, economic growth and regional development. In rationale behind sagarmala programme so India handle approximately 90 percent of its goods trade by volume through the maritime sea routes. This dependence on maritime trade routes, and India logistic cost identification higher than global benchmarks due to inefficient in port infrastructure, connectivity gaps, and undeveloped coastal economic zones have managed competition. So, these are eight strategic pillars of Sagarmala—(i) port modernisation, (ii) port connectivity enhancement, (iii) port-linked industrialisation, (iv) coastal community development, (v) costal shipping and inland water transport (IWT), (vi) ship recycling and ship building and repair, (vii) green ports and sustainable development, (viii) digitalization and technology unification-port connectivity is foundational. Each pillar identifies a specific parameter of maritime development but coastal community development act as the social anchor and focusing that economic growth inclusive. This

programme involves a multilayered organisation structure at central level the ministry of ports, shipping and waterways act as nodal ministry responsible for policy formation, coordination and supervision. This programme also highlights the public private partnership to increase investment and technical advisors. And involvement of private firms gives strong regulatory and social safeguards to protect community interests. sagarmala aligned with large national vision such as make in India, skill India. Digital India and maritime India vision 2030.

Core analysis of sagarmala programme of coastal community development:

coastal community development in the sagarmala programme represent a crucial social and economic part of India port led development strategy, because coastal communities represent the people courage of the maritime activities and their inclusions is vital for aiming sustainable and inclusive growth. India's coastal communities are highly various in terms of occupation, culture, and economic engagement, comprising traditional fishing households, small and marginal fishers, salt pan workers, fisher vendors, port and dockyard labourers, boat builders, tourism workers, artisans, and small-scale coastal startups, whose livelihoods are highly deeply dependent on marine and coastal ecosystems. And despite major regional differences across the western, eastern, and southern coastlines, so these all communities face common problems and challenges like seasonal unemployment, income insecurity, dependence on natural resources and limited entry to institutional credit and insurance facilities and less awareness of education and skill training and high threats related to environmental risks including cyclones, coastal erosion, flooding, sea-level rise, and marine pollution. If we see historically major scale infrastructure and industrial near the coast has often focus on economic efficiency and trade competitiveness during ignoring the social consequences of local population, leading many cases to displacement, restricted entry in traditional fishing areas, livelihood disruption, and social clash. The sagarmala programme addresses these historical small comings and highlights that port led development if implemented without aimed social interventions may bypass coastal communities or even worsen their socioeconomic conditions rather than good them. So as a consequence, coastal community development under sagarmala programme is designed as a proactive, inclusive, and focus on centric people strategy that highlights to unification local peoples into maritime growth part process with align safeguarding their livelihoods,



social well-being, and their cultural identity. . It is one of the crucial objectives of this approach is diversification of livelihoods. And because after many coastal fishers' population used as economic purpose, as a result decreasing fish and aquatic livestock. Over utilization of ocean resources, climate problem, and regulatory reforms specifically for seasonal fishing restrict and pump and dump for internal and foreign markets. Goals of sagarmala programme is reduce these problems and creating optional and additional related to logistic and warehousing services, livelihood vacancies linked to port operations, cargo handling, ship repair and maintenance, coastal shipping, inland waterways transport, maritime services and promote tourism activities. Is thereby provides coastal population to ability of safer and unpredict income sources. It is also easy for integration of coastal workers into formal economic frameworks through the help of employment availability in port led firms. And improving approach to social benefits, organization supports and financial services. This programme is also provided on daily basis income and by the help of promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment of micro, small and large businesses likes sea food processing commodities, cold storage helps, shipping and logistics services, boat repair factories, handicrafts making units, and based on tourism firms, that is not for only increase employment also stronger backward areas and forward areas linkages with in coastal economic and increasing different effects and boosting the regional development. While promoting diversions, sagarmala programme focus on that fisheries must constraint to remain central to coastal livelihoods and traditional identity. And therefore, highlights modernization and value chain development still than exchange of traditional fishing activities. This sagarmala programme encourage the construction and elevate of fishing ports, jetties, fish landing enters, cold chain infrastructure, processing facilities and quality testing centres which help to boosting hygiene and safety measures and increase storage capacity and provide better price realization and help to reduce post-harvest losses. By building stronger fisheries importance of chains and unification them with port and logistic infrastructure, sagarmala programme allows fishers to move beyond less value raw fish sales and contribute to higher values parts such as processing, packing, and exports. That is boosting their incomes opportunities and alliance in activities. Most importantly the sagarmala programme also inadequate the value of traditional and ecological information possessed by fishing communities additionally understanding of seasonal cycles, fishing grounds, and sea biodiversity, and

focus on combine this information with modern technology likes improved vessels, storage availability and navigation systems for location provide to promote sustainable resources use and long-term livelihood securities. And crucial pillar of sagarmala programme is coastal community development and another vital human development forms, and as many coastal worker populations is still lack of basic education and technical skill needed for contribution in this modern era maritime and port led industries. To identifies this gap, sagarmala supports skill development projects merged with strengthening employment opportunities in regions like as port operations, logistic management, marine engineering, safety and security services example Andaman and Nicobar Islands, hospitality, tourism management Kerala and Tamil Nadu locations and coastal infrastructure maintenance with specific highlights on training coastal youth populations to boost employability and occupational mobility. Skill development not only boost income prospects but also reduces of overdependence existing on faults and less return livelihoods, enabling younger generations to choose stable and dignified employment. In addition, digital education and technological inclusions are increasingly highlighted as digitalisation of port operations, logistics systems, and service delivery systems requires basic digital information skills, during entrance to digital platforms refines connectivity with markets, financial Institutions, information networks, and government schemes, thereby strengthening coastal community peoples. About women upliftment and social inclusion constitute and another crucial sectors of coastal community development under sagarmala programme, as women's play a crucial often underline role in coastal economies, specifically in fishing processing, drying, sorting, drying, marketing and small level of trading activities in markets and rural areas. Women's work is still now informal, less paid and social intangible, limiting their entry to resources and strategic autonomy power. By supporting through the sagarmala programme women's self-help groups, availability of targeted skills training, facilitating access to their credit, technology markets and strengthening women led small startups in fisheries processing, handicrafts goods and selling activities, example lijjat pappad company in Gujarat side. Sagarmala programme contributes to economic awareness and empowerment of women, leading to enhanced household incomes, improved bargaining power and good social results related to education, health facilities, nutrition, and child welfare schemes. Coastal tourism is recognized as another high-



capacity sector for employment generation and livelihood changes under Sagarmala programme, with opportunities emerging from beach tourism, cruise tourism, eco-tourism, water sports, and cultural tourism activities. The sagarmala programme promotes according to community-based tourism framework that actively involvement of local community populations as service providers in living hotels for accommodation, transport, guiding, food services, cultural performances, and handicraft production from traditional small startups and ensuring that tourism led growth perks coastal communities rather than shifting them or concentrating gains in hands external investors institutions. Sustainable and responsible tourism practices are highlighted to protect breakable coastal ecosystems and preserve safety of cultural heritage, identification that unlawful tourism development can lead to environmental degradation, cultural erosion, social inequality, and loss of traditional of coastal community regions and studied about the different states ports and success reasons and coordination between state and central governments and how they protection of environmental in sustainable forms with proper utilization of resources in this sagarmala programme.

State wise case studies and regional measurements of coastal community development:

1. Gujarat and Maharashtra: Gujarat has arisen as one of the leading states in port led development. The states huge port network, industrial clusters, and logistic infrastructure have built large employment opportunities in sagarmala programme, coastal community development and fisheries modernisation have benefited from improved landing facilities cold storage infrastructure, and good market entrance through the port connectivity. Skill training facilities allows local young people to entry of employment in port works, ship repair and shipping services. So, Gujarat event shows that how strong state level organisations can effectively unification of economic growth with community development. Maharashtra coastline is distinguished by a mix large port, urban centres, and old fishing villages. Sagarmala first goal state livelihoods and focus on increase the tourism while solving the problems of the urban areas. Community based tourism programmes along the Konkan coast create another source of income for coastal residents. Efforts to modernize fisheries infrastructure support old style livelihoods and reduce conflicts between port activities and fishing. Maharashtra focuses on the importance of balancing industrial growth with social and environmental contemplation

2. Tamil Nadu and Kerala coastline: Tamil Nadu has used sagarmala to promote skill development and women's contribution in coastal economies. This state builds a strong SHG network for women's involvement in fisheries processing, handicrafts, small startups. And training initiatives linked port led firms increase employability and income generation. Tamil Nadu perspective show how social finance and organisation support can increase the impact of coastal community development programs. Kerela coastal economy mostly depended on fisheries, tourism, and foreign currency. Sagarmala projects focus on state sustainable fisheries management, value addition, and community contribution. This highlights on environmental sustainability and social involvement and reflects Kerala vast development model and offers crucial lessons for other coastal areas.

3. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh: the eastern states face big problems due to cyclones, coastal erosion and insecurity of livelihoods. Sagarmala programme interference in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh highlights durable building through improved infrastructure and social welfare issues. Skill training, modernisation of fisheries and community-based tourism projects contribute to economic stability. These states underscore the critical importance of unification disaster flexibility into coastal community development strategies.

Challenges and execution of bottlenecks:

Firstly, problem starts through the organisation coordination and governance issues like collective agency nature of sagarmala programme can create coordination challenges between central ministries, and state governments and local institutions. As result delay in decision making, overlapping accountability, and capacity constraints hinder project execution. Secondary land acquisition livelihood clashes, due to port enhancement and industrial expansion may increase displacement and violation of traditional fishing restricted areas. Insufficient consultation and without compensation work can increase social tensions and losing community trust. While skill development programs are a main key part of coastal community development, misalignment between training content and labour market needs reduce employability. Boosting industries linkages in crucial. Environmental and sustainability issues coastal ecosystems are ecologically sensitive and due to infrastructure development may increase environmental degeneration. Failure to unification



environmental safeguards can adversely affect livelihoods those are depended on natural resources. In last financial and supervision issues due to limited financial resources and weak surveillance systems can restrict the scale and impact on community development projects.

As result based analysis remains underdeveloped regions.

Ideas for solving challenges and bottlenecks:

Primary boosting community contribution in project planning and implementation can refine ownership, reduce conflicts between centre and state governments and strengthen results. Participatory governance must be organized. Next merging skill development programmes with firms demand and ensuring post training employment support can improve livelihood results. Environmental sustainability and social inclusion should be focused into all sagarmala projects. And community-based fisheries and tourism management offer promising platforms. Clear portrait of roles improved inter agency cooperation and capacity building at the state and local levels are crucial for effective implementation. In last suggestion powerful monitoring infrastructure and impact assessment can increase accountability and allow continuous learning and policy refinement in sagarmala programme for coastal community development region.

III. Conclusion:

Coastal community development presents a essential social dimensions of the sagarmala programme. By unification of livelihood diversification, skill development, fisheries of modernisation, and social infrastructure the programme highlights to ensure that port led growth changes into inclusive and sustainable development. The studies of demonstrates that while sagarmala programme offer major opportunities for makes better coastal livelihoods, its success mostly depend on effective and efficient governance, community contribution and environmental control protection supervision trust. And meeting implementation challenges and boosting institutional mechanisms will be crucial for realizing the programme changes into powerful programme. And for the India development of coastal communities is not merely a welfare goal but a strategic investment for long ter maritime growth purpose.

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