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## An Empirical Study on Hazards Faced by Marine Organisms

K.S Rayvanth Kumar<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Anju Mohan<sup>2</sup>

5th Year BBA,LLB(Hons)<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor of Law<sup>2</sup>

Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai rayvanthkumarks@gmail.com@gmail.com and anjumhn88@gmail.com

Abstract: Marine ecosystems and aquatic habitats face a number of threats from humans. Serious conservation attention and efforts should be drawn and directed towards restoration of fragmented marine habitats and estuarine ecosystems. Threats are manifold: i.e., primarily from overexploitation of marine resources, overfishing, climate warming, sewage disposal, industrial chemical discharge, oil spills, invasive species, and dredging. MPAs are areas of the ocean that are set aside for conservation and have strict regulations on human activities. MPAs can help to protect marine life from overfishing, pollution, and other threats. India has established a number of MPAs, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Marine National Park, which is home to a diverse range of marine life. India has also enacted a number of fishing regulations, such as the Marine Fisheries Act, which is designed to protect fish stocks. The research method followed here is empirical Research. A total of 200 samples have been taken out of which is taken through Random sampling. The sample frame taken by the research through the general public based on a questionnaire .The primary sources are taken from the general public in the form of survey method. The information was collected from secondary sources from journal articles, books and reports of presidency non governmental organisations. The independent variable taken here is age, gender, education, occupation. The dependent variables are causes of marine pollution, marine organisms cruelty, marine habitat, transport etc. The statistical tool used here in this research is graph(mean) and scaling. The main aim of this research is to study and analyze the hazards faced by marine life and resources and the steps to protect them.

Keywords: Marine biodiversity, ecosystem services, habitat destruction, coral bleaching, coral reef

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