

Linking Marine Biology and Biotechnology

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Introduction

Large marine protected areas (LMPAs) are a prominent development in marine conservation around the world. Human aspects concerns were not given early priority in the construction of many LMPAs, despite the fact that the social sciences have been effectively incorporated into research and practise in marine protected areas. This article contends that LMPAs demand their own social science study agenda due to their distinctive form, function, and/or conceptualization. We present an agenda for social science research on and on LMPAs in four interconnected themes: governance, politics, social and economic results, and human dimension scoping. Contextual intricacy on various levels and scales confuses tropical marine and coastal SES. Coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses, open waters, and estuaries are examples of ecological subsystems that each have contextually specific functioning processes. For the maintenance of fundamental ecological functions, functional variety and redundancy are supported by biodiversity. The outcomes support integrated social-ecological integrity through ecosystem services. Institutions and human behaviour influence how goods and services are provided and used in social subsystems. Normative goals for tropical marine science suggest that progress in sustainability should be made through communal knowledge development. Such a sustainability agenda's basis must acknowledge both commonalities and place-based obstacles. Pandemic refers to connections between stable sources of income, international trade, and fast exploitation of natural resources [2,3].

Description

The majority of study focuses on coral reefs. It is important to consider if the biophysical, sociocultural, and economic benefits of coral reefs are commensurate with such a predominate focus, especially in light of the dangers to other ecosystems and their values that have been identified by previous studies. We recommend shifting attention away from coral reefs and instead focusing on why other ecosystems haven't gotten as much attention as they should and how a problem-driven ecosystem emphasis might be justified and improved in the future. When defending scientific work on some ecosystems, such as coral reefs, there may be disagreements about the relative relevance of biodiversity compared to societal importance, such as livelihood reliance. Particularly, the trade-offs and potential synergies between anthropocentric and egocentric arguments are still up for discussion. The social, economic, institutional, and political human components of traditional MPAs have been thoroughly studied, and both academics and practitioners agree on the significance of taking these factors into account. More and more, MPAs and MPA networks are understood as social-ecological systems, or social-natural systems, with links that might be intricate and dynamic. Many

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LMPAs encompass substantial offshore and open ocean areas, whereas the majority of traditional MPAs are relatively limited areas found in coastal and inshore seas. Due to their geographical location, LMPAs differ from ordinary MPAs conceptually in that they are frequently portrayed as uninhabited "marine wilderness areas" or "pristine seas" in contrast to typical MPAs. A few interviewees expressed confusion about the human aspects of LMPAs; they found it difficult to understand the significance [1-4].

What are the fundamental steps that must be followed in order to put this concept into practise? In order for their host governments to take part in such an endeavour, migrants must actively influence them. They play a crucial role in advancing the agenda since they pay taxes and are part of the host communities. The importance of local groups, such the Trans Africa Forum, the Africa Foundation for Development in the UK, and the Africa-America Institute, is crucial. Migrant populations must motivate their host nations' administrations and legislatures as strong internal forces. Additionally, they need to promote the concept through influential public and academic media sources. The migrant communities may play a catalytic role in advancing the agenda from within and creating a constituency around it by collaborating with respective host governments, regional organisations, and home governments. Such novel concepts and approaches create a lot of queries. What level of importance does the immigrant community (from possible recipient countries) require for such a policy initiative? What kind of political will exists in the individual host nations to advance such an agenda? Who may be prospective political influencers who could make this idea a reality. What current employment, tax, and other concerns could present a barrier or support the idea how should the tax remittance matrix be created for the many countries that immigrants come from? What further tax incentives already in place need to be triggered. Who should be in charge of managing, governing, and supervising the potential finances and resources. They should keep an eye on the money coming in for the goals they were designed to achieve [5].

Conclusion

One or two important points can be made. In both the social and natural sciences, research can better address sustainability concerns when it is directly connected to a stated problem perspective. A thorough agenda will inevitably advocate for disciplinary diversity to address issues and knowledge gaps between settings and ecosystems. At many dimensions and levels, including the interactions between them, there are still knowledge gaps, notably at the regional and global level. The ways in which the social and natural sciences perform and present their published research as it relates to other research both inside and outside of their respective disciplines and goals can be clearly distinguished. As a result, there is a significant disparity in language usage and knowledge creation across various disciplines. These difficulties can be aided by conceptual frameworks and common languages.

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Conflict of Interest

The author reported no potential conflict of interest.

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