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MARMARA SEA POLLUTION WITH ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

Thus, it is important to protect the seas from pollution. Due to domestic pollution, especially in our Mediterranean coasts, the Endemic Sea Grasses known as *Posidonia oceanica* are affected due to habitat loss. Since the construction of steel ships, ballast water has been used to stabilize the ship in navigation. Ballast water is pumped throughout the voyage to ensure safe cruising conditions. Although ballast water is necessary for safe and efficient modern maritime operations, it can cause serious ecological, economic, and medical problems depending on the amount of marine life carried in it. These marine creatures transported, bacteria, microbes, small invertebrates, and eggs, cysts, and larvae of many species. Transferred species can survive long enough to form populations that can reproduce in their new environment, become invasive species, suppress native species, and reach difficult-to-manage numbers. Known as blowfish, this type of fish entering the Eastern Mediterranean and Turkish waters from the Red Sea is poisonous. It is a poisonous species for consumption. The Marmara Sea and its surroundings are an environment with some special conditions. First, it has a large surface area to be considered a sea, but it is also vulnerable to atmospheric precipitation and the limitation of its connection with the strait connections and large seas. However, the interactions between air-water and the discharge of polluted water have revealed that pollution will occur, which may lead to the cleaning of the water environment, with the significant pollution events that have occurred. Another important point is that there are important industrial zones in the Marmara Sea basin. Most of them discharge their waste waters to this inland sea or the streams reaching it without applying any treatment process. Nitrogen reaches the sea from domestic and industrial point sources and agricultural areal sources. Nitrogen and phosphorus are a source of nutrients that accelerate the growth of microorganisms in water and cause excessive growth of algae and water invasion. Pollution in the Marmara Sea has been one of the most serious problems in the region. With these events, decreases in the oxygen of the aquatic environment are observed. The excess of nitrogen and phosphorus in the environment can cause this excessive growth and the release of some poisons.

Keywords: Marmara Sea, Pollution, Water resources, Nutrient elements, Ecology.

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TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS IN PATIENT TREATMENT AND SURGERY SOLUTION FOR CANCER TREATMENT AT BAI CHAY HOSPITAL, QUANG NINH

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ABSTRACT

With the immune system and resistance weakened due to long-term treatment, COVID-19 infection will be a concern for patients with underlying medical conditions, especially cancer. Our study goal is to show analysis of cancer treatment in Bai Chay hospital Quang Ninh by using methods of A cross-sectional descriptive. Tohme et al (2017) showed Surgery is a crucial intervention and provides a chance of cure for patients with cancer. The perioperative period is characterized by an increased risk for accelerated growth of micrometastatic disease and increased formation of new metastatic foci. The true impact for cancer patients remains unclear. Surgery is one of the optimal methods of radical treatment of gastrointestinal cancers such as stomach cancer, colon cancer, gallbladder cancer...

Keywords: surgery, treatment cancer, technology, Bai Chay hospital.

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THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE IN A TRANSITION COUNTRY

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ABSTRACT

The paper analyzes the role of institutional reform in the private sector development in a case of a transition country from 2010 to 2019. Despite the ample theoretical and empirical evidence of institutional reform on business development, only a few research examining this impact in the private sector vis-à-vis state ones. Furthermore, in the context of transition countries, institutional fragmentation (e.g., formal and informal institutions conflict) and political connections (e.g., business-to-state or central to local government) powerfully influence the relationship between institutional reform and firms' performance. Therefore, this study uses sub-nation level data in Vietnam (instead of business survey data) for 2010-2019 to shed light on this research gap with new findings. The study using two-step generalized method of moments (GMM) estimation with two instrumental variables shows: (i) a causal relationship between institutional improvement and private enterprise sector development; (ii) institutional improvement contributing to improved profitability of the private sector; (iii) institutional improvement has heterogeneous effects across regions in Vietnam and tends to increase over time. The results also imply some policy implications for Vietnam's private sector growth in the coming years.

Keywords: institutional reform, private sector development, transitional country, Vietnam.

JEL code: O17, L32, P21

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ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT, FRAMEWORK AND RELEVANT REGULATIONS

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ABSTRACT

To speed up the construction of industrial clusters, on March 16, 2022, the Hanoi People's Committee issued Plan No. 85/KH-UBND on management, investment and development of industrial clusters in the city. Hanoi in 2022. Along with that, on March 17, 2022, the City People's Committee continued to issue Plan No. 89/KH-UBND on overcoming limitations and shortcomings in investment in infrastructure of industrial clusters which were still slow local progress. This study uses methods of qualitative analysis, induction, synthesis and interpretation. Our study shows that it is necessary to continue to improve mechanisms and policies to support preferential treatment for industrial clusters and craft village clusters; then, it is necessary to study and refer to the advanced successful ecological industrial cluster construction models in the world.

Keywords: existence, difficulties, models, solutions, industrial clusters.

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IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS (IC) INFRASTRUCTURE IN HANOI, CONSUMER PROTECTION IN IC AND REGULATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL CLUSTER (IC) DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In Hanoi, there are currently 70 industrial clusters (CCNs) operating, contributing significantly to economic growth and ensuring social security. However, besides the CCNs that are invested, built synchronously and strictly managed, there are many CCNs formed many years ago with many shortcomings. In addition to industrial parks that are synchronously invested and strictly managed, there are also many industrial parks with primitive infrastructure systems, poor management, leading to violations of construction order, environmental pollution and pollution. potential risks of fire prevention and fighting. To overcome this situation, in 2018, Hanoi city planned to build a modern industrial cluster network to meet the new wave of investment in the field of industrial production and handicrafts. For speeding up the progress of construction and implementation of investment in construction of technical infrastructure of industrial zones: Develop an investment program to complete technical infrastructure of industrial zones in the city in the period of 2021-2025.

Key words: IC development, industrial clusters, regulations, shortcomings.

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THE HISTORY, CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEMENTS OF BIOLOGIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT CULTIVATION OF CORN IN ORGANIC FARMING OF THE SOUTHERN STEPPE OF UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT

It is established that at the beginning of the 21st century due to significant exploitation of land resources of Ukraine, there was a violation of ecological balance in natural agroecosystems, intensified erosion and other degradation processes in soil, which now reached the highest level in the world. Due to the reduction in the use of organic fertilizers, the use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides has exceeded the permissible limits, which has led to pollution of soils, the environment and agricultural products with harmful chemicals. Currently, the use of physiological and genetic characteristics of crops belonging to different biological groups plays an important role in agrarian production in Ukraine. Along with the productive use of the genetic potential of crops, the use of modern innovative technologies, in particular the elements of biologization in organic farming, is of great importance. These include the systematic use of scientifically sound crop rotations, the use of optimal rates of organic and mineral fertilizers, green manure, post-harvest crops, biohumus, and minimize tillage. With increasing aridity of the climate, they adapt to new climatic conditions due to the accumulation and preservation of moisture, which is an effective measure in regulating soil water regime in the arid Southern Steppe of Ukraine. It was found that among the elements of biologization, the maximum use of natural mass of surface and root crop residues and by-products of crops – cereal straw, tops and stalks of corn and sunflower, root crop buds and green manure – is effective. Along with increasing the production of competitive agricultural products of better quality, their use ensures the efficient use of land resources, preservation and reproduction of soil fertility, improving the ecological state of the environment. It is determined that the use of plant residues actualizes the use of modern biodestructors, which are adapted to different soil and climatic conditions of Ukraine and technologies for cultivation crops. Of great importance in the production of corn for grain is the use of effective biodestructors of stubble Ecostern and Cellulad. Such studies are gaining relevance in the arid Southern Steppe of Ukraine, especially in climate change.

Keywords: organic farming, elements of biologization, crop rotations, crop residues, stubble biodestructors, soil water regime, corn for grain.

