



Sea and island economy development with environmental protection in Nha trang city, Khanh hoa province

Desarrollo de la economía marítima e insular con protección ambiental en la ciudad de Nha trang, provincia de Khanh hoa

Vo Van Dung^{1,*} and Tran Nhat Minh²

¹ University of Khanh Hoa, No. 1 Nguyen Chanh street, Loc Tho Ward, Nha Trang City, Khanh Hoa, Vietnam

*Corresponding author: vovandung@ukh.edu.vn

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8137-6939>

Phone: +84 948666159

² Academy of Politics region II, No. 99 Man Thien street, Hiep Phu Ward, Thu Duc City- Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Email: minhtran@hcma2.edu.vn

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2568-401X>

Phone: +084 372922807

(Recibido/received: 25-mayo-2023; aceptado/accepted: 25-julio-2023)

ABSTRACT

Sea and island economic development associated with environmental protection is an issue of concern for research. In this article, we will focus on answering three questions: Why should marine and island economic development be associated with environmental protection?; What are the benefits of protecting the marine and island environment for economic development? Is it possible to protect the marine and island environment without economic development or develop an economy without protecting the environment? To answer those three questions, we clarify the reality of economic development associated with environmental protection in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province, the result of the economic development of sea and islands for environmental protection and the effect of environmental protection to the development of sea and island economy.

Keywords: marine economic development; environmental protection; Nha Trang City.

RESUMEN

El desarrollo económico marítimo e insular asociado a la protección del medio ambiente es un tema de preocupación para la investigación. En este artículo nos centraremos en responder a tres preguntas: ¿Por qué el desarrollo económico marino e insular debe estar asociado a la protección del medio ambiente?; ¿Cuáles son los beneficios de proteger el medio ambiente marino e insular para el desarrollo económico? ¿Es posible proteger el medio ambiente marino e insular sin desarrollo económico o desarrollar una economía sin proteger el medio ambiente? Para responder a esas tres preguntas, aclaramos la realidad del desarrollo económico asociado con la protección del medio ambiente en la ciudad de Nha Trang, provincia de Khanh Hoa, el resultado del desarrollo económico del mar y las islas para la protección del

medio ambiente y el efecto de la protección del medio ambiente en el desarrollo del mar. y economía insular.

Palabras claves: desarrollo económico marino; protección del medio ambiente; Ciudad de Nha Trang.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Today, the environment is a matter of concern to the whole society, of concern to all countries (Anderson, C. M., & King, J. R. 2004; Barboza, L. G. A, et al. 2019; Xu, G. 2019). Environmental protection is the biggest challenge facing the world, the region and each country (Kelman, I. 2017; Errington & Gewertz 2018; Game et al. 2014; DeFries & Nagendra 2017), especially in developing countries like Vietnam in general and Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province in particular. The development of sea and island economy in Nha Trang in association with environmental protection is the goal and basic orientation to achieve sustainable development. The difference in importance between environment and development cannot be measured, so there can be no trade-off of environment for development and vice versa (West, P. 2016). Sea and island economic development associated with environmental protection is an objective necessity in today's development era (Sovacool & Brown 2009; Adger et al. 2013; Castree et al. 2014), is one of the decisive factor for the success of sustainable development of Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province. Here, the development of marine and island economy associated with environmental protection is of particular concern (Fabinyi et al. 2014; Leenhardt et al. 2015; Bennett et al. 2017; Mazé et al. 2017; Pendleton et al. 2016; Christie et al. 2017; Roth et al. 2017). With the view that environmental protection is the right and obligation of every organization, every family and every person, it is an expression of a cultural and ethical lifestyle, an important criterion of a civilized society and the continuation of the tradition of loving nature and living in harmony with nature of the Vietnamese people. Environmental protection has been considered an important issue by the people here because the development of the sea and island economy, if not associated with environmental protection, will lead to unpredictable consequences. On the contrary, if environmental protection is not economic development, that environment is also meaningless. After all, all activities must be aimed at serving human existence.

2. RESEARCH METHOD AND THEORETICAL BASIS

To conduct the research, we approached the problem from the theoretical perspective of state management of economic development of sea and islands associated with environmental protection in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province. The work is based on the theoretical basis of sea and island economic development and environmental protection. The work also points out the factors affecting the development of marine economy in combination with environmental protection, thereby assessing the current status of marine economic development associated with environmental protection and giving discussions. Besides, the article studies the development of marine and island economy in association with environmental protection, so we choose the approach according to the methodological principles of philosophy. In order to well implement the research objectives and tasks, the article must conduct a comprehensive, multi-dimensional, historical study - specifically in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province. Consider dialectical thought in the relationship of marine and island economic development and environmental protection. When studying the relationship of economic development of sea and islands with the environment, we approach the research issues from a philosophical perspective and explain the content of their dialectic, and the article also use the following specific methods:

Historical - logical method: The article uses historical method to study the situation of the relationship of economic development of sea and islands with the environment.

Method of literature study: We will be faithful to the text of the works to learn and research scientific issues. At the same time, find out the source of the text, compare the text to analyze and clarify the content of dialectical ideology, the relationship between sea and island economic development and the environment.

Methods of collecting information and documents: We collect documents such as books, newspapers, magazines in Vietnam and other countries about the relationship between marine and island economic development and the environment.

Methods of analysis and synthesis: This paper is used to analyze the dialectic of the relationship between marine and island economic development and the environment.

Currently, there are many different conceptions of the marine and island economy, depending on the approach and perspective, depending on the contribution value of the sea and island economic sectors to each country. Through the study of marine and island economic development, we found that marine and island economic development basically consists of three types of occupations such as: fishing, salt making and shipping are marine occupations. traditional; offshore oil and gas exploitation, aquaculture and marine tourism are newly developed marine occupations; The profession of exploiting energy resources in the sea, mineral resources in the deep sea and taking advantage of sea water are future marine occupations (Ma, C et al. 2013; White, A. T., & Rosales, R. 2003; Liu. 2019; Martínez-Vázquez, R. M et al. 2021). The marine and island economy can be divided into three basic levels such as: marine economy in the narrow sense, referring to the development and use of marine resources, sea water and marine space and the formation of marine resources. economy; marine economy in the broad sense, refers to the provision of economic conditions for maritime development activities, including marine economy and narrowing the interface of industry, as well as the production of general equipment land and sea, etc; economic activities on the island, as well as the industrial coastal land system, including the island economy and the coastal economy (Colgan, C. S. (2007). Marine and island economic activities are secondary economic activities belonging to the sea and islands (Roach, B. et al. 1999) Thus, activities directly or indirectly related to the sea are considered as occupations of the marine economy in Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa province sea and island economic activities in a narrow sense are activities such as: maritime economy (sea transportation and seaport services); seafood (fishing and farming); offshore oil and gas exploitation; Marine tourism; salt making; search, rescue and rescue services; island economy (Kildow, D et al. 2016). Broadly, economic activities taking place on sea and islands are understood as: Maritime economy; Seafood; Offshore oil and gas exploitation; Sea tourism; Salt making; Search, rescue and rescue services; Island economy and economic activities directly related to marine exploitation in the strip of land. seashore, b including: Building and repairing ships; Petroleum processing industry; Aquatic and seafood processing industry; Providing marine services; Marine communications Research on marine science and technology, training human resources for marine economic management, basic survey on marine resources and environment (Ramesh, R et al. 2015).

Sea and island economic development is a form that includes many activities in many different fields related to sea and islands such as fisheries, tourism, transportation, oil and gas, etc. to exploit. All benefits that the sea can bring to serve people.

Protecting the marine and island environment is a task not only of a region or a country but of all humanity, therefore, countries around the world have been making efforts to build agreements to prevent damage, harm, manage human activities on nature. These international environmental agreements are sometimes legally binding documents. These arrangements have a long history with several multinational agreements being made as early as 1910 in Europe, America and Africa (Mitchell, R.B. 2003). Environmental protection is a form of protecting marine and island ecosystems according to the laws of nature by individuals, organizations and governments (Deegan, C et al. 1996). The goal of protecting the

marine and island environment is to protect the ecosystem and overcome the damage caused by the impacts of nature and humans (M Muriithi, P. 2022). The marine and island environment includes natural, material and man-made factors that surround humans and affect the life, production, existence and development of humans and creatures. Depending on different approaches, people divide the environment into different types. From a philosophical perspective, we believe that the environment consists of three forms such as: natural; social and artificial.

Environmental pollution is the change of environmental components that do not conform to environmental standards, which adversely affects the life of humans and organisms (Kirby 2004. Pollution of the marine and island environment is a consequences of development without paying attention to the laws of nature, even going against the rules, leads to environmental destruction (Gardner et al. 2003).At present, the marine environment, The island is being considered as one of the global problems because its pollution has reached an alarming level which is harmful to human health, to the growth of organisms or to deterioration of the environment.Wastes exist in many different forms but are mainly classified into 3 types: solid waste, waste liquid and gaseous waste.

Environmental pollution is the change of environmental components that do not conform to environmental standards, which affects the life of humans and organisms (Kirby 2004. Pollution of the marine and island environment is a consequences of development without paying attention to the laws of nature, even going against the rules, leads to environmental destruction (Gardner et al. 2003). At present, the marine environment, the island is being considered as one of the global problems because its pollution has reached an alarming level harmful to human health, to the growth of organisms or to deterioration of the environment. Wastes exist in many different forms but are mainly classified into 3 types: solid waste, liquid waste and gaseous waste.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Why should marine and island economic development be associated with environmental protection in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province?

What are the benefits of protecting the marine and island environment for economic development in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province?

Is it possible to protect the marine and island environment without economic development or develop an economy without protecting the environment?

4. RESEARCH CONTENT AND DISCUSSION

Actual situation of economic development associated with environmental protection in Nha Trang city, Khanh Hoa province.

Nha Trang is a city directly under Khanh Hoa province, located on the South Central Coast, blessed with a mild climate all year round. With a long coastline of 385 km in Khanh Hoa, there are many large islands and bays, of which Nha Trang Bay was recognized as the 29th member of the club of the most beautiful bays in the world in 2003. Nha Trang island Khanh Hoa has attracted a lot of domestic and foreign tourists, the number of international visitors to Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa province is increasing. Since 2005, Nha Trang has regularly held a sea festival every 2 years, with the scale of the following year attracting a higher number of attendees than the previous year. It also regularly organizes cultural events of international stature such as Miss Vietnam contests; Miss Universe; Miss World Vietnamese; Miss Earth Ms. Miss World Vietnamese. Especially the success of the Asean Finance Ministers Meeting and the Asean State Bank Governors.

Nha Trang is one of the cities that develop sustainable and strategic sea and island tourism in Vietnam. Economic development of tourism has achieved many positive and remarkable achievements, the number of international and domestic tourists is constantly increasing. Highlights of the main goals of tourism development have an average growth rate higher than the annual plan.

Facilities and techniques are upgraded and newly invested with high quality standards. There are many rooms from 4-5 stars to meet the requirements of visitors.

Regarding investment in construction of tourism industry of Nha Trang city, there have been encouraging developments. In particular, the planning and investment in building infrastructure for tourism are always promoted. Business capacity is increasingly improved, many types of tourism and tourism products develop. Better service quality increases competitiveness. All of the above factors make important contributions to the economic restructuring process of Nha Trang city.

In particular, a number of infrastructure controls for MICE (Meeting Incentive Conference Event) tourism have been formed, facilitating the successful organization of events and festivals of national and international scale. Highlighting cultural and tourism activities, contributing to strongly promoting the image of Nha Trang sea and island tourism at home and abroad. Competitively, sea and island tourism is turned into a spearhead economic sector of the locality worthy of a famous tourist center.

Nha Trang's tourism industry is currently making an important contribution to economic growth, poverty reduction, ensuring social security, preserving and promoting cultural values, protecting the environment and maintaining national security.

The government always creates favorable conditions for the management of tourism resources, investment projects are implemented on schedule to ensure quality and process. In recent years, Nha Trang city has attracted many domestic and foreign businesses to invest. On January 28, 2022, the Politburo issued Resolution No. 09-NQ/TW on construction and development of Khanh Hoa province to 2030, with a vision to 2045. The resolution sets the goal of striving to build Khanh Hoa province. Hoa to 2030 is a city directly under the Central Government on the basis of bringing into full play the potential and advantages of the sea, being a smart, sustainable city with international identity and connectivity. At the same time, Khanh Hoa will become a central growth pole of the South Central Coast - Central Highlands and the whole country in terms of marine economy, high-tech industry, science and technology etc. This is great opportunity for Khanh Hoa in general and Nha Trang in particular to attract investment. According to the report on socio-economic situation of Nha Trang government in the first 3 months of 2022, the value of industrial production - handicrafts is estimated to be realized in the first quarter of 2022 (comparative price of 2010) in the city. Nha Trang is estimated at 6,267 billion VND, equal to 22.37% of the plan, up 10.55 % over the same period. About Fisheries: Fishing output in the first quarter of 2022 is estimated at 13,836 tons, equaling 24.12% of the plan, up 5.65% over the same period last year. Total budget revenue is 947,339 billion VND, reaching 37% of the estimate and increasing by 4% over the same period. Total tourism revenue was estimated at VND 1,131,091 billion, up 55.29% over the same period last year, with 216,343 arrivals increasing by 12.3%, guests staying for 560,634 days increasing by 29.36%, of which international visitors 12,000 arrivals increased by 50.06%, international arrivals day 59,146 people increased by 43.94%. The sea and island economy in Nha Trang has grown strongly in the direction of strongly developing industry, services and professions, contributing to creating jobs, increasing incomes and improving the quality of life for people. However, besides those positive aspects, this change has put pressure on the environment such as: increasing demand for clean water, increasing amount of waste generated due to high consumption demand and waste discharge from industrial activities, services, etc.

Besides the achievements brought about by the economic development of the sea and islands, there are still problems that need to be overcome, that is, economic development has affected environmental pollution. Socio-economic activities in Nha Trang city are taking place at a rather high pace. Along with the rapid economic development is the sharp increase in the exploitation of resources and the rapid increase in the amount of waste, causing serious environmental pollution problems. Prominent is the degradation of the environment of water, soil, air and biodiversity.

Groundwater in the coastal area of Nha Trang city has been affected by salinity with a rapid spread of the saline boundary towards the mainland. The saline groundwater boundary has encroached into the mainland about 200-500m in recent years. In Nha Trang, the Pleistocene aquifer is almost 65% saline. In some coastal areas, due to shrimp farming activities on sand, groundwater has become seriously contaminated with salt. Regarding the coastal water quality, the monitoring results show that there are some monitoring points showing signs of pollution. The pollution is expressed through the measured values of BOD, Coliform exceeding the allowable standards.

As a coastal and island city, the number of people living on fishing is very large. This activity also contributes a huge part to the food demand for tourism activities. However, increasing levels of consumption, combined with inefficient fishing management, have led to overfishing in many areas, reducing the total catch. Many high value seafood species have been seriously degraded, such as lobster (*Panulirus* spp.), abalone (*Haliotis* spp.), scallop (*Chlamys* spp.), etc. Destructive fishing techniques such as: The use of explosives, poisons and electric shocks for fishing is rampant both inland and coastal areas, and is considered a high threat to the city's coral reefs. According to research results of Nha Trang Institute of Oceanography, at present, the instantaneous reserve of coral reefs in the whole Nha Trang bay is estimated at over 133 tons; in which the group of ornamental fish accounts for over 69 tons, the group of food fish about 60 tons... Some fish species with high economic value have become the object of over-exploitation by fishermen, putting them at risk of becoming extinct here.

The growing economy creates more jobs as well as people's living conditions are getting better, however, everything has its downsides, the increasing population has put great pressure on the protection of natural resources and the environment due to over-exploitation of resources for housing, food production, food, industry, etc. Creating concentrated waste sources beyond the capacity biodegradation of the natural environment in urban areas, agricultural and industrial production areas. Daily-life solid waste is generated in the area with a total volume of 807.26 tons/day.

The polluted environment causes huge economic damage and it takes a long time to remediate. Obviously, the marine economy in Nha Trang will be underdeveloped, unable to attract domestic and foreign investors if the environmental quality is not guaranteed. Every year, the provincial budget must spend a large amount of money to spend on environmental protection. However, the problem of controlling violations of the law on environmental protection is still very difficult.

Nha Trang city is in the stage of focusing on promoting socio-economic development, the planning, management and exploitation of natural resources, environmental protection and restoration are not timely and not strict. Many production and business establishments do not strictly comply with environmental protection commitments, violate regulations on classification, collection and treatment of solid waste, and discharge unqualified wastewater into the environment. The task of environmental protection in estuaries and sea estuaries has not been given due attention. Illegal exploitation of forest products, hunting and transportation of wild and rare animals and illegal fishing are still complicated.

The awareness of compliance with the law on environmental protection of a part of production and business establishments in the province is still low, and most units do not arrange environmental officers to perform their duties, so the guiding organization (through training sessions, inspection, examination...)

has not been effective. Some units deliberately do not comply with the law on environmental protection, showing indifference, avoiding responsibility for environmental protection work.

Many restaurants and tourist areas are growing up rapidly, leading to an increasing amount of waste and wastewater. With tens of thousands of fishing boats coming in and out, hundreds of tons of domestic waste, fuel, oil residues, washing water, solid waste and detergents have been discharged into the sea during operation. In fact, every time the seafood is unloaded, the ship owners who clean the ship often discharge the residues and impurities directly into the sea. Inland waterway vessels lack a waste collection unit and the owners' sense of compliance with maritime safety and environmental hygiene regulations is not high, so they often pollute the environment in coastal waters. Not to mention that this coastal area has thousands of households living and often throwing garbage and discharging wastewater directly into the sea, making the marine environment increasingly polluted. Under the impact of climate change, intense rain occurs more often in the high mountains, leading to flash floods occurring with higher frequency, more intense, causing more and more serious damage affecting economic development and environmental protection.

On the basis of analyzing the relationship between economic development of the sea, islands and environmental protection today in Nha Trang city, we find that the relationship between economic development and environmental protection here is not happening in balance, strong economic development trend in the sea and island economy, but little attention is paid to environmental protection. The focus on economic development is excessive, lack of calculation makes resources increasingly exhausted, environmental pollution is increasing, making the ecosystem seriously unbalanced, negatively affecting economic development and people's life. Understanding the above situation is the basis to set out specific directions and solutions to well implement environmental protection to ensure sustainable economic development in Khanh Hoa province today.

The decisiveness of the economic development of sea and islands for environmental protection.

After all, the relationship between marine and island economic development and environmental protection is the relationship between people and nature (Lee, D. C. 1980). The material unity of the world is reflected in the mutually binding regulatory relationship of natural - human - social factors (Bewell, A. 1989). This is the philosophical basis for us to study the relationship between marine and island economic development and environmental protection. The history of human society through social regimes from low to high has shown that: No society can exist and develop without material production (Giddings, B et al. 2002). Because society cannot satisfy its needs with the products available in nature. To ensure survival, society must carry out material production, which is the process by which man by his labor affects the natural world, causing the natural world to reveal the attributes so that man can perceivable. On the other hand, the impact on human nature will create material wealth to support themselves and feed society.

There is a close relationship between the natural environment and economic development (Lee, C. C et al. 2008). The natural environment is a condition for economic development and economic development is the basis for creating changes in the natural environment towards the better. Human civilization in the early stages of development, the forces of nature almost completely dominate human life, determining the nature and content of the interrelationship between man and the natural world. course. Gradually, due to the development of labor and cognitive activities, man learned to control nature, establish his domination over the natural world to serve the purpose that required human life. claimant. Nature, at any stage in the development of human society, also provides people with material products for human living such as pure water, fresh air.

Along with the process of impacting on nature and the development of labor tools, people have realized and mastered the laws of nature. Thanks to that, it dominates and transforms the natural world. Having

grasped the laws of nature, man has created those changes that force nature to serve its purposes and dominate the natural world. Man began to dominate the natural world, and each time that domination took a step forward, it broadened the horizons of man each time. These are activities that are premeditated, planned in advance and directed towards certain goals. Animals in the process of existence also constantly affect the natural world, but their impact on nature seems to be nil and it is especially important that they are completely unaware of their actions. Animals only take advantage of the natural world to satisfy their instinctive needs. On the contrary, people with predetermined purposes, by different methods and methods, have been gradually discovering and conquering nature, and only humans can imprint the imprint of their will on land only.

In the process of promoting economic development of sea and island economy in Nha Trang, people have had to take away from nature a lot of its body parts such as minerals, key minerals. In that process, humans have changed the natural world. It can be said that big or small changes in the natural environment are all brought about by economic development. For that purpose of economic development, humans have affected the natural environment in two ways, beneficial or harmful.

In the natural world nothing happens alone, one phenomenon affects another and vice versa. Humans affect nature, changing nature to serve its own purposes, nature also affects humans with corresponding consequences (Wackernagel, M., & Rees, W. 1998). The stronger the relationship between humans and nature, the more progress can be made in society in terms of science and technology. But if that impact is not based on understanding natural laws and social laws, the results we achieve are only "original". Only nature affects man, only natural conditions dictate everywhere the historical development of man. That concept is one-sided, it forgets that humans also affect the natural world, transforming nature. Nature always moves and develops according to objective laws - existing natural laws. Society is a part of nature - a special division separated from nature. Humans exist in society, are the product of the evolutionary process of the natural world, always have to obey both natural laws and social laws. Since man and human society appeared, nature has developed in a richer and more vivid way. The impact of nature on society is spontaneous, while society's impact on nature is intentional, so the impact of man on nature will take place in two different directions.

If acting according to the law, humans will create a direction in favor of the natural environment. In the process of promoting economic growth, humans have impacted on nature, more or less improved the natural environment, enhanced a deeper understanding of the natural world, and especially can create new things, material conditions to improve and regenerate the natural environment. Economic growth on the basis of applying modern scientific, technical and technological achievements to production has partly eliminated undesirable consequences due to uncontrolled human impacts on nature (Mokyr, J et al. 2015). For example, the use of specialized nets for fishing has eliminated small species to ensure the balance of the marine environment and create capital for the next catch. Moreover, it is the economic growth that will create a material premise to handle environmental incidents, ensuring a clean environment. In the opposite direction, humans affect nature irregularly such as: overexploitation of natural resources will make the natural environment unbalance, increasingly poor, exhausted, ecological balance will be broken and will cause natural fury.

Again asserting that we can dominate nature to varying degrees, but we should not be too proud of our victories over nature because every time we achieve Winning is a time when nature takes revenge on us. That revenge is often unforeseen” and “often destroys all initial outcomes. The world is matter - the material unity of the world is reflected in the relationship between natural, human and social factors. This is the philosophical basis for us to study the relationship between economic development and environmental protection with sustainable development.

There is both unity and contradiction between economic development and protection of the natural environment. That unity and contradiction are reflected in social production. Humans are constantly producing material goods. All material wealth that man produces is ultimately derived from nature in one way or another. In the process of economic development, on the one hand, we must ensure development, increase investment for economic development but, at the same time, also have to pay for environmental protection. Without environmental protection, economic development cannot be guaranteed because part of the input for economic development is taken from the environment. However, in the process, it has been recognized that excessive costs for environmental protection can hinder the speed of economic development. Many forms of economic development in developing countries have been based on the exploitation of available natural resources, leading to environmental degradation and this degradation will undermine growth and development.

The development of the sea and island economy in Nha Trang plays a very important role in environmental protection, it creates the material and technical foundations and the premise for well implementation of related issues. A fast and sustainable economic development will create conditions for the manufacture and application of scientific and technological achievements in the production process; at the same time equipping with modern facilities to protect, handle and prevent environmental incidents. Every scientific and technological achievement is born as a step to create conditions for better environmental protection. Therefore, a country with a highly developed economy will have more favorable conditions for investment in equipment for the construction of works and projects to protect the environment.

Economic development increases per capita income and people are better met with both material and spiritual conditions (Awan, A. G. 2013). Thereby, it creates conditions for people to pay more attention to health issues as well as the need to preserve their living environment, the community and the whole society, promoting people to take positive actions to protect the environment. Developing the sea and island economy will help improve socio-economic infrastructure, contribute to creating conditions for effective implementation of education and propaganda to raise the public's awareness of environmental protection.

On the contrary, if the economy does not develop, does not meet the material and spiritual needs of people, the protection of the environment will face many difficulties because only when people can fully meet their essential needs in life, then they care about their health and issues related to the environment. People can do anything and don't care about the environment because the goal is to improve their own lives (Selden and Song. 1995; Hettique. 1997), the end result is environmental destruction and more and more polluted (John and Pecchenino. 1997; Shafik. 1994; Selden and Song. 1995). In fact, a developed economy is an economy with a high and sustainable growth rate, contributing to creating the premise of material and technical foundations to solve society's problems, including environmental protection.

The effect of environmental protection to the development of sea and island economy.

Environment is an indispensable factor in the economic development strategy of any country, of which Nha Trang is no exception. Environment plays a very important role for human existence and development (Bow, V., & Buys, E. 2003). The good protection of the environment will make living conditions and human operation conditions guaranteed. After all, each of us needs to strive for a clean environment, for the sustainable development of both ourselves and future generations (Chaharbaghi, K., & Willis, R. 1999). The natural environment and social production have a close relationship, closely influencing each other in a unified balance: The natural environment (including natural resources) provides raw materials and space for social output. Many countries develop only on the basis of exploiting natural resources for export in exchange for foreign currency, modern technological equipment, etc. It can be said that natural resources in particular and the natural environment in general (including both

resources) plays an important role in the sustainable socio-economic development in each country, territory and locality. The environment not only provides “inputs” but also contains “outputs” for life and production processes. Production activity is a process that begins with the use of raw materials, fuel, supplies, equipment, machinery, land, other material and technical facilities, and human labor to create goods. These forms of matter are nothing else, but environmental factors. Environment is the place where all productive labor processes, whether it is agricultural or industrial production, are based on the environment. Cultural and social activities, scientific research, artistic creation, etc. must also rely on the environment, using "materials" provided by the environment.

The same goes for living activities, people also need air to breathe (Boyd, D. R. 2019), need a house to live in, need a means of transport, need a place for entertainment, and enhancing knowledge, etc. Those are nothing more than environmental factors. Thus, environmental factors are the "inputs" of the production process and human activities. In other words: The environment is the "input" of production and life. However, it must also be said that the natural environment can also be the site of many human disasters (natural disasters), and these disasters will increase if people increase activities that are destructive to the environment, causing a natural imbalance. In contrast, the natural environment is also a place to store and assimilate the "output" of wastes of production and life processes. The production process releases a lot of waste into the environment (including exhaust gas, wastewater, solid waste). In these wastes, there can be many toxic types that pollute, degrade, or cause environmental problems. The process of living and consuming of human society also releases a lot of waste into the environment. These wastes, if not handled well, will also cause serious environmental pollution. The problem here is how to minimize waste, especially polluting waste, which has negative impacts on the environment.

The environment is related to the stability and sustainability of socio-economic development (Riahi, K et al. 2007). Socio-economic development is the process of improving people's material and spiritual living conditions through the production of material wealth, improving social relations, and improving the quality of culture. Development is the general trend of each individual as well as of the whole human race in the process of life. There is a close relationship between environment and economic development: Environment is the area and object of economic development, while economic development is the cause of environmental changes.

In the socio-economic system, goods are moved from production to circulation, distribution and consumption along with the circulation of raw materials, energy, products and waste. These components always interact with the natural and social components of the existing environmental system in the area. Human impact on the environment manifests itself in the beneficial aspect of improving the natural environment or generating the necessary funds for such reclamation, but may cause natural or man-made environmental pollution. Thus, to develop, whether rich or poor, creates the possibility of environmental pollution. The problem here is to harmonize the relationship between development and environmental protection. For sustainable development, it is not allowed to over-exploit, leading to the destruction of natural resources and the environment. To overcome that situation, it is necessary to develop production along with environmental treatment solutions; conservation of animal and plant genetic resources; biodiversity conservation; constantly raising people's awareness about environmental protection, etc.

The environment is related to the future of sustainable development in Nha Trang city. Environmental protection is to help economic and social development be sustainable. Socio-economic development helps Nha Trang have enough conditions to ensure social security. Protecting the environment is a job that is not only meaningful at present, but more importantly, more importantly, it is meaningful for the future. If a development brings immediate economic benefits, it exploits natural resources, destroys the environment, and makes the next generations no longer have conditions to develop in all aspects (including economic and social, physical, intellectual, etc.), then what is the benefit of that development? Environmental protection means protecting the environment for human survival from pollution and destruction, and at the

same time protecting all living species in the natural world. Exploiting nature and affecting nature are conditions to ensure human survival and development.

The natural environment is the site and object of economic development (Barbier, E. B. 1987). Economic development is the cause of all positive and negative changes to the natural environment. Economic development and environmental protection are not two sides that are always antagonistic and contradict each other in an exclusive way. Therefore, the concept of “development or environment” is completely wrong. This perspective needs to be changed to “development and environment”, that is, to choose and value both. Economic development and environmental protection represent a diverse and multi-dimensional relationship between humans and nature. Scientific, engineering and technological revolutions drive that interplay. Society needs to move towards a sustainable development on the basis of human-centered environmental protection.

Solutions for sustainable sea and island economic development associated with environmental protection.

To develop the service industry in the direction of diversity (Bramwell. 2004), with high knowledge and technology content, access to a modern level, ensuring international and regional integration, forming national and international trade centers and commercial and financial streets. Invest, build logistics system, logistics system, in which effectively exploit Cam Ranh international airport, cargo port, general port, specialized tourist port, etc. Focus on strong development marine economy combined with national defense and security assurance, especially offshore fishing and aquaculture; invest in the development of seaports and port services, infrastructure and logistics service centers for fisheries to step up the application of science - technology and digital technology in fishing, aquaculture and seafood processing.

Smart, sustainable urban development, identity and international connection, focusing on developing the coastal urban system are the main growth engine, which turns Nha Trang into a nuclear city. This will improve the efficiency of management and use of resources, protect the environment, respond to natural disasters, and adapt to climate change, focus on sustainable development of ecosystems; prevent, control and reduce pollution of the marine environment; reduce ocean plastic waste. Applying new and advanced technologies to improve the capacity of forecasting and warning of natural disasters, environmental monitoring and monitoring, climate change. For natural resources of sea and islands, it is necessary to determine the direction giving special priority to tourism development in the sea and island economic program.

In order to create a legal corridor in the management and development of sea and island tourism in a sustainable way, it is necessary to build, supplement and complete a system of legal documents and regulations on investment and construction of works at coastal areas, islands, protection and embellishment of environmental resources of sea and island areas, activities and types of sea and island services.

5. CONCLUSION

The natural environment is an indispensable part of the development of human society. Society is both a specific part of nature and a product of the interaction between people. Humans hold a decisive position in the "nature-human-society" system, this relationship is harmonious or opposite because of the way the relationship between man and nature is resolved through economic forms.

Nowadays, the development of sea and island economy associated with environmental protection in Nha Trang plays a great role because the sea and islands in Nha Trang have an important strategic position for

the overall marine economic development strategy of the whole province. In addition, the sea and islands of Nha Trang are also home to many rich and important resources to serve the economic development process, especially aquatic resources and mineral deposits. In the current context, research and implementation of basic orientations on economic development of sea and islands in Nha Trang is an urgent issue. In addition, the province should pay attention to the planning of coastal areas. With a view to building the planning for marine economic development, there should be synchronized solutions among related industries with long-term and modern vision, with radical solutions on the basis of conformity with international and regional standards.

Today, economic growth makes society more and more strongly developed, leading to serious damage to the natural environment: natural resources are gradually exhausted, environmental pollution is increasing, the earth is getting warmer day by day causing unpredictable consequences due to climate change, indiscriminate exploitation and hunting of animals, affecting biodiversity. This is really a wake-up call for the sustainable development of society at the present time and in the future. Environmental protection is considered a global issue, a concern of all countries in the world and a matter of survival of mankind. All development processes will become unsustainable if we are only for immediate economic benefits without paying attention to environmental protection. Therefore, the problem is to choose the right social development path that still satisfies basic human needs, ensures the future and well-being for future generations while at the same time maintaining balance ecological balance.

In order to make Nha Trang more developed, it is necessary to focus on developing the sea and island economy, but not forgetting the task of environmental protection. This relationship must be maintained in a harmonious and balanced development with reasonable directions of action. The practical activities of Nha Trang city in recent years have shown that the development of the sea and island economy in association with environmental protection has brought certain results. Besides that, in the process of development, there have been concerns arising from economic development mainly in breadth and based on exploitation of natural resources, which in the long run will reduce the speed and quality of the economy, followed by rapid environmental degradation, natural resources and precious genetic resources are decreasing day by day. In fact, Nha Trang needs to combine economic development and environmental protection in the coming years to ensure a sustainable development orientation for the economy.

Acknowledgement

To complete this article, we would like to thank the Rector of University of Khanh Hoa, Director of Academy of Politics region II for creating all favorable conditions for us to complete the paper.

REFERENCES

Adger, W.N., Barnett, J., Brown, K., Marshall, N. & O'Brien, K. (2013) Cultural dimensions of climate change impacts and adaptation. *Nature Climate Change* 3(2): 112.

Anderson, C. M., & King, J. R. (2004). Equilibrium behavior in the conservation easement game. *Land Economics*, 80(3), 355-374.

Awan, A. G. (2013). Relationship between environment and sustainable economic development: A theoretical approach to environmental problems. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 3(3), 741-761.

Barbier, E. B. (1987). The concept of sustainable economic development. *Environmental conservation*, 14(2), 101-110.

- Barboza, L. G. A., Cózar, A., Gimenez, B. C., Barros, T. L., Kershaw, P. J., & Guilhermino, L. (2019). Macroplastics pollution in the marine environment. In *World seas: An environmental evaluation* (pp. 305-328). Academic Press.
- Bennett, N., Roth, R., Klain, S., Chan, K., Clark, D., Cullman, G. et al. (2017) Mainstreaming the social sciences in conservation. *Conservation Biology* 31(1): 56–66.
- Bewell, A. (1989). *Wordsworth and the enlightenment: Nature, man, and society in the experimental poetry* (p. 27). New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Bow, V., & Buys, E. (2003). Sense of community and place attachment: The natural environment plays a vital role in developing a sense of community. In *Social Change in the 21st Century 2003 Conference Refereed Proceedings* (pp. 1-18). Centre for Social Change Research, School of Humanities and Human Services QUT.
- Boyd, D. R. (2019). The human right to breathe clean air. *Annals of global health*, 85(1).
- Bramwell, (2004). Mass Tourism, Diversification and Sustainability in Southern Europe's Coastal Regions, in B. Bramwell (E.d), *Coastal mas tourism. Diversifi- cation and sustainable development in southern Europe* (pp. 1-31. Clevedon: Channel view publications. <https://doi.org/10.21832/9781873150702-003>
- Castree, N., Adams, W.M., Barry, J., Brockington, D., Büscher, B., Corbera, E. et al. (2014) Changing the intellectual climate. *Nature Climate Change* 4(9): 763–768.
- Chaharbaghi, K., & Willis, R. (1999). The study and practice of sustainable development. *Engineering Management Journal*, 9(1), 41-48.
- Christie, P., Bennett, N.J., Gray, N., Wilhelm, A., Lewis, N., Parks, J. et al. (2017) Why people matter in ocean governance: incorporating human dimensions into large-scale marine protected areas. *Marine Policy* 84: 273–284.
- Colgan, C. S. (2007). *A guide to the measurement of the market data for the ocean and coastal economy in the National Ocean Economics Program*. National Oceans Economics Program, Edmund S Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine.
- Deegan, C., & Rankin, M. (1996). Do Australian companies report environmental news objectively? An analysis of environmental disclosures by firms prosecuted successfully by the Environmental Protection Authority. *Accounting, auditing & accountability journal*.
- DeFries, R. & Nagendra, H. (2017) Ecosystem management as a wicked problem. *Science* 356(6335): 265–270.
- Errington, F. & Gewertz, D. (2018) Managing an endangered species: palliative care for the pallid sturgeon. *American Ethnologist* 45(2): 186–200.
- Fabinyi, M., Evans, L. & Foale, S. (2014) Social–ecological systems, social diversity, and power: insights from anthropology and political ecology. *Ecology and Society* 19(4): 28
- Gardner, T.A., I.M. Cote, J.A. Gill, et al. 2003. Longterm region-wide declines in Caribbean corals. *Science* 301: 958–960.

- Game, E.T., Meijaard, E., Sheil, D. & McDonald-Madden, E. (2014) Conservation in a wicked complex world: challenges and solutions. *Conservation Letters* 7: 271–277
- Giddings, B., Hopwood, B., & O'brien, G. (2002). Environment, economy and society: fitting them together into sustainable development. *Sustainable development*, 10(4), 187-196.
- Hettige, H., 1997. Pollution in economic development. Development Research Group World Bank December
- John, A.A. and R.A. Pecchenino, (1997). International and intergenerational environmental externalities. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 99(3).
- Kildow, D., Judith, T., Colgan, C. S., & Johnston, P. (2016). State of the US ocean and coastal economies 2016 update.
- Kelman, I. (2017) How can island communities deal with environmental hazards and hazard drivers, including climate change? *Environmental Conservation* 44(3): 244–253.
- Kirby, M.X. 2004. Fishing down the coast: historical expansion and collapse of oyster fisheries along continental margins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 101: 13096– 13099.
- Lee, D. C. (1980). On the Marxian view of the relationship between man and nature. *Environmental Ethics*, 2(1), 3-16.
- Lee, C. C., & Chang, C. P. (2008). Tourism development and economic growth: A closer look at panels. *Tourism management*, 29(1), 180-192.
- Leenhardt, P., Teneva, L., Kininmonth, S., Darling, E., Cooley, S. & Claudet, J. (2015) Challenges, insights and perspectives associated with using social–ecological science for marine conservation. *Ocean Coastal Management* 115: 49–60.
- Liu Tianbao, Yang Fangfang, Han Zenglin, & Peng Fei. (2019). The focus of the deconstruction and research of the sea relationship of the sea relationship. *Geographic science*, 39 (8), 1321-1329. Doi: 10.13249/J.CNKI. sgs.2019.08.014.
- M Muriithi, P. (2022). Critiquing the Place of Environmental Impact Assessment as a Tool for Enhancing Environmental Protection in Kenya. *Journal of Conflict Management & Sustainable Development*, 8.
- Ma, C., Zhang, X., Chen, W., Zhang, G., Duan, H., Ju, M., ... & Yang, Z. (2013). China's special marine protected area policy: trade-off between economic development and marine conservation. *Ocean & coastal management*, 76, 1-11.
- Martínez-Vázquez, R. M., Milán-García, J., & de Pablo Valenciano, J. (2021). Challenges of the Blue Economy: evidence and research trends. *Environmental Sciences Europe*, 33(1), 1-17.
- Mazé, C. & Olivier, R. (2017) Governance of the ocean: where science meets politics/La gouvernance de l'océan, un chantier entre science et politique. In: *L'Océan à Découvert*, eds A. Euzen, F. Gaill, D. Lacroix & P. Cury, pp. 254–255. Paris, France: CNRS Éditions.
- Mitchell, R. B. (2003). International environmental agreements: a survey of their features, formation, and effects. *Annual review of environment and resources*, 28(1), 429-461.

- Mokyr, J., Vickers, C., & Ziebarth, N. L. (2015). The history of technological anxiety and the future of economic growth: Is this time different?. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 29(3), 31-50.
- Pendleton, L., Comte, A., Langdon, C., Ekstrom, J.A., Cooley, S.R., Suatoni, L. et al. (2016) Coral reefs and people in a high-CO2 world: where can science make a difference to people? *PLoS ONE* 11: e0164699.
- Ramesh, R., Chen, Z., Cummins, V., Day, J., D'elia, C., Dennison, B., ... & Wolanski, E. (2015). Land–ocean interactions in the coastal zone: Past, present & future. *Anthropocene*, 12, 85-98.
- Riahi, K., Grübler, A., & Nakicenovic, N. (2007). Scenarios of long-term socio-economic and environmental development under climate stabilization. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 74(7), 887-935.
- Roach, B., Rubin, J., & Morris, C. (1999). Measuring Maine's Marine Economy. *Maine Policy Review*, 8(2), 56-62.
- Roth, R., Klain, S., Chan, K., Christie, P., Clark, D., Cullman, G. et al. (2017) Conservation social science: understanding and integrating human dimensions to improve conservation. *Biological Conservation* 205: 93–108.
- Selden, T.M. and D. Song, (1995). Neoclassical growth, the j curve for abatement, and the inverted u curve for pollution. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 29(2).
- Shafik, N., (1994). *Economic development and environmental quality: An econometrical analysis*. Special issues on Environmental Economics, Oxford University Press.
- Sovacool, B.K. & Brown, M.A. (2009) Scaling the policy response to climate change. *Policy and Society* 27(4): 317–328.
- Wackernagel, M., & Rees, W. (1998). *Our ecological footprint: reducing human impact on the earth* (Vol. 9). New society publishers.
- West, P. (2016) *Dispossession and the Environment: Rhetoric and Inequality in Papua New Guinea*. New York, NY, USA: Columbia University Press.
- White, A. T., & Rosales, R. (2003). Community-oriented marine tourism in the Philippines: role in economic development and conservation. *Tourism and development in tropical islands: Political ecology perspectives*, 237-262.
- Xu, G., Shi, Y., Sun, X., & Shen, W. (2019). Internet of things in marine environment monitoring: A review. *Sensors*, 19(7), 1711.