        technology experts and partnerships with universities and professional organizations can offer valuable resources and guidance.

– Infrastructure Development: Education administrators should prioritize investing in technological infrastructure, including robust Wi-Fi networks, hardware devices, and software applications necessary for effective technology integration. Collaborating with government entities, private organizations, and international donors can help secure the necessary funding and resources.

– Content Curation and Quality Assurance: Education administrators should ensure the availability of high-quality digital content and educational resources. Collaborating with subject-matter experts, educational publishers, and online learning platforms can aid in curating relevant, up-to-date, and engaging content aligned with curriculum standards.

– Monitoring and Evaluation: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of technology integration initiatives are essential to gauge their effectiveness and make necessary adjustments. Collecting feedback from teachers, students, and parents can provide valuable insights to refine and improve technology integration efforts.

Conclusion

Education administration plays a pivotal role in harnessing the potential of technology to adopt modern education practices. By addressing challenges, providing necessary support and resources, and implementing effective strategies, education administrators can create an enabling environment for technology integration. The successful adoption of technology in education enhances learning outcomes, fosters student engagement, and prepares students for a dynamic and technology-driven future.

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STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL COMPREHENSIVE REFORM TO IMPROVE YEMEN'S POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Radwan Abdulhakeem Ali Saif Al-Othry (student)
Taiz University, Taiz, Yemen
Scientific Supervisor – **Oqba A.A. Ahmed**
Young scientists and Master, Xidian University, China.

Abstract: This report addresses the challenges of political administration in Yemen and highlights the importance of enhancing institutional reforms in this aspect. The article includes examples from both Arab and non-Arab countries that have succeeded in improving political administration through institutional reforms. It concludes that implementing reforms will lead to improved efficiency, transparency, and anti-corruption measures, thus promoting political stability and sustainable development in Yemen.

Key words Institutional reforms, administration, politics.

Introduction

Political administration poses a significant challenge for the Yemeni state. Enhancing political administration requires comprehensive institutional reforms aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in implementing governmental tasks. This research aims to provide an overview of the existing problem in political administration in Yemen, elucidate the importance of its enhancement, and identify the expected outcomes of implementing institutional reforms.

Yemen faces numerous challenges in political administration, characterized by complexities

and inefficient organizational structures, as well as deficiencies in efficiency and transparency. The public sector in Yemen encounters various issues related to corruption and a lack of communication between governmental institutions and civil society. These problems undermine political and economic stability in the country, negatively affecting the lives and well-being of its citizens.

Enhancing political administration in Yemen is an imperative necessity for achieving sustainable development and political stability. Institutional reforms can contribute to improving efficiency and transparency in delivering public services and enhancing communication between governmental institutions and civil society. Furthermore, combating corruption and promoting transparency and accountability will build citizens' trust in the government and strengthen political stability.

The improvement in political administration resulting from institutional reforms is demonstrated in Table 1, which presents a compilation of Arab and non-Arab countries. The following examples highlight the progress achieved.

Table 1. The following examples show the progress achieved in political administration [1-2]:

Arab countries	
Country	The reformative actions implemented by the government.
United Arab Emirates	In order to improve efficiency and transparency in political administration, the United Arab Emirates has instituted extensive institutional reforms. Better citizen services and more efficient corporate processes are the result of enhanced e-government and smart government application infrastructure.
Jordan	In order to improve accountability and transparency, the Jordanian government has instituted institutional reforms in public administration. A number of ministries have undergone restructuring, administrative processes have been streamlined, and civil society's influence over decision-making has grown.
Tunisia	Tunisia started enacting institutional changes to strengthen political governance and democracy following the 2011 popular revolution. The role of democratic institutions has been reinforced while also promoting citizens' rights and fundamental freedoms.
Morocco	In order to improve political administration and fight corruption, Morocco has instituted institutional reforms. The judiciary's independence has been strengthened, public administration has been improved, and accountability and transparency have increased.
foreign countries(non-arabic)	
Singapore	Singapore is regarded as a pioneer in utilizing institutional reforms to enhance political administration. A thorough institutional reform strategy has been put into place, with an emphasis on improving transparency and thwarting corruption. Sustainable economic growth and enhanced citizen quality of life are the outcomes of these reforms.
Rwanda	Rwanda is a noteworthy example of how institutional reforms have led to advancements in political administration. The Rwandan government undertook extensive reforms in public administration and anti-corruption initiatives following a period of severe conflict. Significant improvements in accountability, transparency, and government services have resulted from these reforms.
Estonia	Estonia is a well-known example of how to improve e-governance and accomplish digital transformation. The Estonian government has improved accessibility to government services and enhanced efficiency by developing IT infrastructure and offering e-government services.
New Zealand	Transparent and efficient political governance is a defining feature of New Zealand. To improve accountability, transparency, and community

	involvement, institutional reforms have been put into place. Achieving a balance between environmental preservation and economic growth has been made possible by these reforms, which have also advanced social development.

These examples indicate the efforts of Arab and non-Arab countries to achieve improvements in political administration through institutional reforms. However, the ability of countries to achieve success and progress in this regard varies according to the different local circumstances and challenges they face, The Republic of Yemen has the potential to leverage the experiences of those nations and adapt them to suit the prevailing variables, thereby facilitating the realization of institutional reform.

Conclusion

The implementation of institutional reforms in political administration in Yemen is expected to yield several positive outcomes. Simplifying organizational structures and improving administrative efficiency may lead to increased productivity and cost reduction. Enhancing transparency can build citizens' trust and promote their participation in political decision-making. Additionally, anti-corruption efforts can improve resource distribution and enhance social justice.

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UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEART ATTACK AND DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS [MINI REVIEW]

Reem Mohammd Hassan Ali Abdullah
Gomel State Medical University, Gomel, Belarus
Scientific Supervisor – **M. F. S. H. AL-Kamali**
(Ph.D., Associate Professor of the Department of "Industrial Electronics" Sukhoi State Technical University of Gomel)

Abstract This mini review article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between heart attack and deep vein thrombosis (DVT). Both conditions are significant health concerns that can have severe consequences if not properly managed. This review explores the underlying mechanisms connecting heart attack and DVT, identifies shared risk factors, and discusses the implications for clinical practice. Additionally, the article highlights current diagnostic approaches, preventive strategies, and treatment options for individuals at risk of developing these concurrent conditions.

Key words: heart attack, myocardial infarction, deep vein thrombosis, cardiovascular disease, thrombosis, embolism.

Introduction

Heart attack, also known as myocardial infarction, and deep vein thrombosis (DVT) are two distinct medical conditions that can occur separately. However, emerging evidence suggests a significant relationship between these conditions. Understanding the interconnectedness of heart attack and DVT is crucial for early detection, appropriate management, and improved patient outcomes. This mini review aims to provide insights into the shared pathophysiological mechanisms, common risk factors, diagnostic approaches, preventive strategies, and treatment options for individuals affected by both heart attack and DVT.

Results and discussion

Both heart attack and DVT involve the formation of blood clots. In the case of a heart attack, a clot typically forms within the coronary arteries, leading to an obstruction of blood flow to the heart muscle. This results in myocardial ischemia and, if not promptly addressed, can lead to irreversible damage. DVT, on the other hand, involves the formation of a blood clot within the deep