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SR. NO.	PARTICULAR	PAGE NO	DOI NUMBER
1.	INFLUENCE OF HERBACEOUS GRAIN ON FERULA ASSAFOET ON THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNOWFLAKE RAMS SPERM Eshmatov G'ayrat Xurram o'g'li	6-10	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00298.2
2.	DESTINATION MARKETING & MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION IN INDIA: CONCEPTUAL EVOLUTION & PRESENT STATUS Prem Kumar, Dr. Jitendra Mohan Mishra	11-22	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00299.4
3.	DETERMINANTS OF GRADUATE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN CASE OF WEST SHOA ZONE, ETHIOPIA Diriba Ayele Gebisa, Negash Geleta Etana	23-36	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00300.8
4.	THE PREVALENCE OF VARIOUS FORMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES AMONG PERSONS WITH SEPARATE COMPONENTS OF METABOLIC SYNDROME Badritdinova M.N	37-40	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00301.X
5.	UNEMPLOYMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING IN THE ISLAND ECONOMY OF LAKSHADWEEP P.V Balkis	41-49	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00302.1
6.	MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF BULLS' MEAT ON THE BLACK-AND-WHITE AND SIMMENTAL FAMILY Kh. A. Mamatov, M.K.Narbaeva	50-53	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00303.3

7.	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SHEIKH ZAYED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENTS Naqibullah Atish	54-59	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00304.5
8.	CORRECTION OF DISTURBED PARTS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM WITH THIMOPTINUM IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CHOLECYSTITIS Suleymanov S.F	60-65	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00305.7
9.	PARENTAL AWARENESS ABOUT ENROLLMENT DRIVE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA Mr. Naresh Kumar Sahu	66-68	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00306.9
10.	"MAIN" SYMPTOMS AND LEADING CLINICAL OPTIONS FOR THE FLOW OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES IN WOMEN Dilbar Baxriddinovna Rakhmatova, Rakhmatova D.B	69-74	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00307.0
11.	RISK FACTORS FOR ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN ELDERLY PATIENTS Soliev A.U, Rajabova G.X, DjumaevK.Sh	75-80	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00308.2
12.	THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS IN WOMEN WITH DISTURBED TOLERANCE FOR GLUCOSE Aslonova I.J, Khazratov U.Kh, Erkinova N.E, Tosheva H.B	81-85	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00309.4
13.	EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON TOXICITY OF ZENKOR HERBICIDE Kosimov X.O	86-90	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00310.0
14.	ISSUES OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLD Nilufar Eshankulova	91-94	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00311.2

15.	THE DYNAMICS OF THE PREVALENCE OF DIABETES AND THE STUDY OF DENTAL STATUS IN CHILDREN OF THE BUKHARA REGION F.R. Kamalova, Turaeva F.N, M.Sh. Afakova, Y.K.Eronov, G.T. Eshonkulov	95-100	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00312.4
16.	THE ROLE OF THE VOCALIST TEACHER IN SETTING THE VOICE OF FUTURE SINGERS Ismailova Makhbuba Elamanovna	101-104	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00313.6
17.	LIFE STYLE OF OVERWEIGHT ADULT PEOPLE Razhabova D.B, Yuldashova Sh.T, Dzhumaeva A.A	105-108	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00314.8
18.	INVESTIGATION OF THEATRICALITIES OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES ON MOTOR VEHICLES Khakberdiev Abdumurad Abdusaidovich	109-114	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00315.X
19.	MODERNIZATION PROCESSES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM Vasiev Dilorom Ibrahimovna	115-118	10.5958/2278-4853.2019.00316.1



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INFLUENCE OF HERBACEOUS GRAIN ON FERULA ASSAFOET ON THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF SNOWFLAKE RAMS SPERM

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ABSTRACT

While experimental Karakul ram were fed 6 kg of compound feed and 3 kilograms of ferul plant seeds during for 30 days and, when ingested in animals 90 grams of kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances or daily 66.6 mg/kg of live mass, qualitative and quantitative indicators of ram sperm, especially the capacity of ejaculate has decreased by 27.3%, sperm concentration by 20%, the number of live sperm by 80%, their mobility by 19.6% respectively and sperm breathing in 15 minutes increased (114.3%), the number of pathological forms of sperm also increased by 17%. In the experimental control group, the sheep were fed 9 kg of compound feed for 30 days in each animal's diet. During the same period, the first group of karakul sheep consumed 7.5 kg of compound feed and 1.5 kg of sturgeon kernel, which contained 3% kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances, giving each animal 45 grams of cumin, terpene and other biologically active substances. There was an increase of 17.3%. Characteristic variations in sperm concentrations are 6 kg of mixed feed for 30 days and a total of 3 kg of fennel cereal per 100 grams and 90 g of cumin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg / kg body weight per day. On the 10th day of the experiment, the discoloration rate of spermatozoa in mitylene blue decreased by 7.6 minutes (8.5%), on the 15th day of the experiment, by 8.3 minutes (18.5%) and on the 20th day of the experiment - by 10 minutes (42.8%). and 15 minutes (114.3%) compared to baseline at the end of the experiment was recorded. The mobility of spermatozoa was practically unchanged in the first experiment and in the rams of the third control group.

KEYWORDS: *Ferula Assafoetida, Sperm, Ejaculate, Spermastasioid, Patolic Spermatazoids, Electroeyakulator.*

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of research. U. According to Rakhmonkulov (1999) in the steppe regions of the Republic there is an abundance of ferns, which is 2 million ha in the Kyzylkum desert. In the steppe, more and more sheepish sheep are grazed and bred, and in early spring, when the plants sprout, the sturgeon also begins to germinate and the sheep begin to eat;

The rich flora of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is home to about 30% of plants known in the CIS. Many of these herbs are widely used in folk medicine and veterinary medicine for the treatment of various diseases. M.A. Mamatkhanova et al., 2010; M.A. Mamatkhanova et.al., 2009; L.D. Kotenko, 2009).

M.G. According to Pimenov (1983), the dried pine buds bloom in March-April and the double pistachio fruit ends in April-May.

Many researchers have shown their interest in terpenoids in fatty acids, which, like other natural compounds, have specific effects on humans, animals, and microorganisms. In addition, it has many estrogen effects, including panopherol and tefestrol estrogen agents [Kurmukov AG, et al., 1994; Mamatkhanov AU, et al, 1980]

Pannferol, cufestrol, and saffron are widely used in veterinary practice in raising chickens. Tefestrol is used for sexually transmitted diseases such as dysmenorrhea, ovarian hypofunction, sexual weakness, infertility and dysfunction of the uterus. [Mamatkhanov AU, et al., 1980; Mamatkhanova MA, et al., 2010; Najimitdinova NN, 2007]

Object and methods of research. The practical and experimental researches of the research work were carried out in the clinic and laboratory of the Faculty of Veterinary Prophylaxis and Treatment of Samarkand Veterinary Medicine Institute, A.Temur, Jondor district, Bukhara region.

In the experimental control group, the sheep were fed 9 kg of compound feed for 30 days in each animal's diet. During the same period, the first group of karakul sheep consumed 7.5 kg of compound feed and 1.5 kg of sturgeon kernel, which contained 3% kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances, giving each animal 45 grams of cumin, terpene and other biologically active substances. or 33.3 mg / kg live weight daily. In the second experiment group, the karakul sheep received 6 kg of mixed feed and 30 kg of 3 kg of bulk kernel per 100 grams for 30 days, giving each animal 90 grams of cumin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg daily. / kg has been recorded as live weight.

All experimental and control group animals and clinical trials were subjected to clinical examination to monitor their general condition, body temperature, stroke and respiration, nutritional and water response, weight, mucous membrane and skin conditions.

Before and during the experiment, the clinical physiological study of the experimental rams was obtained twice, and once, on the 10th, 15th, 20th, and 30th day of the experiment, animals received sperm in the sperm receiver using electrocoupler, and their quantitative and qualitative characteristics were studied.

Results of the study. Experimental snowball rams during clinical trials indicated that the animals in the first and second experimental groups did not differ from that of the control group in general, body temperature, stroke and respiration, nutritional and water response, weight,

mucous membrane and skin. No significant differences in heart rate, respiration, and body temperature were observed for the control group.

The study of sperm from animals of the first experimental group showed that the ejaculate volume was wavy and decreased by 4% on day 10 of the experiment, compared with 10% on the 15th day and 3% on the 20th day, and at the end of the experiment. Characteristic changes were most commonly observed in the ejaculate volume of the sperm of the second experimental group, where on the 10th day of the experiment, the ejaculate volume decreased by 11.9%, on the 15th day of the experiment, by 18.2% and on the 20th day, as compared to the beginning of the year it was 27.3%.

In animals of the first experimental group, the concentration of sperm appeared wavy and increased by 17.3% on the 10th day of the experiment compared to the baseline, by 19.5% on the 15th day, and by 13% at the end of the experiment. There was an increase of 17.3%. Characteristic variations in sperm concentrations are 6 kg of mixed feed for 30 days and a total of 3 kg of fennel cereal per 100 grams and 90 g of cumin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg / kg body weight per day. In the second group of experiments, the sperm concentration decreased by 4.5% on the 10th day of the experiment, by 6.7% on the 15th day, and by 15.6% at the end of the experiment and by 20% at the end of the experiment. decreased.

In the ejaculate animal from the first experimental group, it was found that the number of live spermatozoa in the ram erythematosus did not exhibit any characteristic changes during the experiments, and only at the end of the experiment showed a 3% increase in the number of live spermatozoa. a total of 3 kg of nettle grain and 90 grams of kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances per animal. 66.6 mg / kg body weight per day is observed in the second group and the rams, the first figure that is 86.6%, which was 80% at the end of the experiment.

It was noted that the percentage of pathological spermatozoa decreased in the ejaculate from the animals of the first experimental group by 5.6% at 10-15 days and by 4% on the 20th day, and by 18.4% at the end of the experiment. Examination of sperm from animals of the second experimental group revealed that the percentage of pathological spermatozoa increased in the ejaculate spermatozoa mainly resulted in 90 grams of kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg / kg body weight per day. in the rams, the initial rate was 14.5%, and at the end of the experiment was 17%.

In experimental animals, respiration of the spermatozoa decreased in the process of ingestion of the feces. Breathing of spermatozoa was practically unchanged in the rams of the first experiment and in the third control group. However, there was a dramatic decline in respiratory status of spermatozoa in each of the 100 grams per 100 grams of bad cereals and 90 grams of cumin, terpene, and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg / kg body weight per animal. On the 10th day of the experiment, the discoloration rate of spermatozoa in mitylene blue decreased by 7.6 minutes (8.5%), on the 15th day of the experiment, by 8.3 minutes (18.5%) and on the 20th day of the experiment - by 10 minutes (42.8%). and 15 minutes (114.3%) compared to baseline at the end of the experiment was recorded.

Before and during the experiment, the sperm environment (RN) obtained from the experimental rams in the sperm receiver using an electro-accumulator was virtually unchanged in the rams of the first, second experiment, and third control group.

The mobility of spermatozoa was practically unchanged in the first experiment and in the rams of the third control group. In the second group of experiments, the movement of spermatozoa in the rams sharply decreased during the intake of fibrous kernel, with the spermatozoa decreased by 4.6% on the 10th day, and by 8.5% on the 15th day, and 13.8% at the 20th day of the experiment. and at the end of the experiment, a 19.6% drop from the baseline.

Examining the quality and quantity of semen extracted from the rams by means of an electroacoustic sperm, the early detection of adverse effects of kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances contained in sturdy shellfish on the breeding of sheep.

Summary

1. The quality and quantity of rams sperm, especially in rams spermatozoa, when there is no change in their clinical and physiological characteristics when the body of experimental carnivorous rams weighs 45 grams of coumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 33.3 mg / kg daily. , sperm concentration, the number of living spermatozoa, respiration of the spermatozoa, their mobility and slight changes in the percentage of pathological spermatozoa.

2. Although the clinical and physiological characteristics of animals in the body of 90 grams of kumarin, terpene and other biologically active substances or 66.6 mg / kg of body weight per day were not significantly different from those of the control group, the quality and quantity of sheep's sperm were particularly high. , Reduction of sperm concentration by 20%, number of living spermatozoa by 80%, respiration of spermatozoa by 15 minutes (114.3%), their mobility decreased by 19.6% and pathological spermatozoa by 17%. .

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DESTINATION MARKETING & MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION IN INDIA: CONCEPTUAL EVOLUTION & PRESENT STATUS

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ABSTRACT

Destination Marketing Organisation (DMO) plays a substantial role in marketing and management of tourist destinations. Presence of both public and private stakeholders often makes it a complex task because of conflicting interests. A detailed study of Destination Marketing and Management Organisations (DMOs) of India reveals its evolution and present concept in light of establishment of DMOs in other countries. The objective of the paper is to explore the development of Ministry of Tourism as a DMO or NTO. Data available from the official websites of the tourism departments of concerned states and Ministry of India were recorded and interpreted to understand the role of Ministry of Tourism, India as a National DMO and State/Union Territory Tourism Departments as Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO). The organizational structure of DMOs is quite different in Indian ministerial system of government when compared to other countries. Ministry of Tourism functions as National Tourism Organisation (NTO) in promoting India as a destination. It is found that State and Union Territory Tourism Departments work as DMOs under Ministry of Tourism, India. State/UT tourism departments promote their geographical areas, hence, they may be considered as Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs). Study reveals that differences also exist in organisational structure of DMOs of India and other countries.

KEYWORDS: *DMOs, Destination Marketing and Management, Ministry of Tourism, Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO), State Tourism Department, Tourism Marketing*

1. INTRODUCTION

Destinations, as a key factor, attracts tourists by the amalgamation of varieties of services, numerous private players and different roles of government organisations in the promotion of destinations (Munnar, 2012). An effective destination marketing is must for both public and private sectors in order to deliver quality experiences to the tourists and earn profits. Thus, the organisations responsible for promotion, branding and image management of destinations through various communication channels are termed as Destination Marketing and Management Organisations (DMOs). DMOs can also be defined as an organization of any level and marketer of an identified destination (Pike, 2004). Destination marketing organisations play a crucial role in the promotion of a region, particular destination, state or country as a whole (Gretzel et al., 2006, Pike & Page, 2014, Buhalis, 1997).

The term “DMO” is used as an umbrella term for public and private organisations who develop, maintain and promote destinations (Morrison, 2013). Such organisations are National Tourism Office (NTO), State Tourism Office (STO), Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO), Convention and Visitor Bureau (CVB) and National Tourism Administration (NTA). A DMO is accountable for the marketing and promotion of a destination (Pike, 2004) and isinvolved in the selling of places (Pike, 2012) at different geographical regions. Traditionally DMO represented ‘destination marketing organisation,’ which later on changed to ‘destination marketing and management organisation (Gretzel et al., 2006). Thus they are termed as ‘Destination Marketing and Management Organisation or simply ‘Destination Management Organisation.

Tourism Sector has contributed to 9.6% of the GDP of India which was equal to US\$208.9 billion in 2016. Recently, it showed a growth rate of Foreign Tourists Arrival (FTAs) of 10.1% in February 2018 in comparison to February 2017. Also, in February 2018 the tourism sector earned US\$ 2.706 billion (IBEF, 2018). The growing importance of tourism in India is marketed by Ministry of Tourism, India, and State and Union Territory Tourism Departments who market their destination in India and abroad. Therefore, it is imperative to highlight their role as Destination Marketing Organisations (DMOs) of India. The present study also illustrates the evolution of DMO across the globe in order to compare them with that of Indian DMO’s establishment. It explains the formation, role and responsibilities of Ministry of Tourism, India as national DMO and State/Union Territory Tourism Departments as RTO. It will add to the literature about Indian DMOs by researcher across the globe.

2. LITERATURE ON EVOLUTION OF DMO

The first literature related to destination marketing appeared in 1973 (Pike, 2016). Pike (2004) claims that DMOs became active in the development of tourism by mid of 20th century. The first of its kind was reported in New Zealand in 1901, which represented world’s first NTO (Pike, 2012). After a long gap, few other countries started their DMOs such as Australian National Tourist Authority (1929), Canadian Bureau of Tourism (1934), French NTO (1910), Italian NTO (1919), Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland (1929), British Tourism and Holiday Board (1947). Pike (2012) has reported that most of the DMOs were established during 1970s and 1980s. Among Asian countries, Hong Kong Tourism Association (1957), Japan National Tourism Organisation and Tourism Authority of Thailand (1959), Singapore Tourism Board (1964), Indian Tourism Development Corporation (1966) were formed as national DMOs.

DMOs are facilitated by the stakeholders for the creation of a suitable environment at the destination and also abided by economic policies and constitution of the country. Pike & Page (2014) points out evolution of DMOs back to 1864 when first regional tourism organisation (RTO) was set up at St. Mortiz in Switzerland; 1896 when first convention and visitors' bureau (CVB) was set up at Detroit in USA; 1901 when first NTO was set up in New Zealand and in 1903 when first tourism office for state was set up in Hawaii. Further expansion of marketing roles for DMO was found in the 1960s and 1970s and it started recognizing the value of coordination with stakeholders around 1980s and 1990s (Pike & Page 2014).

2.1 Types of DMO

According to WTO (2007) Classification, Destination Management Organisations generally can be identified among following categories:

- a) National Tourism Organisations (NTOs) also called National Tourism Authorities who manages and markets tourism destinations at national level.
- b) Regional, provincial or state DMOs (RTOs), who manages and/or market tourism destination of a state or province.
- c) Local DMOs, which are responsible for the tourism promotion in small area or city/town.

Morrison (2013) has also classified DMOs based upon their geographic areas as Country; State, province territory; Region; Country and city. Therefore, DMOs operate at a different level and play several roles together for marketing of destinations. DMOs are categorized into National Tourism Office (NTO), State Tourism Office (STO), Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) and Local Tourism Administration and Local Tourism Association (LTA) (Pike, 2004). National Tourism Office (NTO) was defined as “the entity with overall responsibility for marketing a country as a tourism destination” (Pike, 2004). Few countries have regional DMOs also known as Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO). Regional Tourism Offices (RTO) are the organisations focusing on the marketing of concentrated area as a tourism destination (Pike, 2004). It is found in New Zealand which has thirty RTOs, in Ontario, Canada, which has thirteen RTOs, in Western Australia, which has five RTOs.

National Tourism Administration (NTA): WTO (1979) has introduced the term NTA which is being defined as “the authorities in the central state administration, or other official organization, in charge of tourism development at the national level”. National Tourism Office (NTO) was established specifically for marketing and promotion of tourism of entire country. (Pike, 2004). Further, Pike (2004) has defined NTO as “the entity with overall responsibility for marketing a country as a tourism destination”.

State Tourism Office (STO): State Tourism Office has overall responsibility of marketing a state, province or a territory as a tourism destination (Pike, 2004). The nomenclature comes due to prevailing political system. It may also be known as State Tourism Departments in countries like India and Sri Lanka.

Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO): The term “region” is used for “concentrated tourism areas” therefore, RTO is defined as “an organisation which takes responsibility of marketing of a concentrated tourism destination” (Pike, 2004).

Local Tourism Administration or Local Tourism Association (LTA): A DMO may be found in form of LTA where a RTO has not been set up. It may be a case of government entity or an association of tourism businesses (Pike, 2016).

2.2 Organisational structure of DMOs

DMO operates as boards, tourist organisations, departments, councils, ministries and authorities (Pike & Page, 2014) and also as corporations. In few countries tourism has lower priority and profile, therefore, it is placed along with other government entities with a shared portfolio in ministry. It can be found in Ministry of Economy, Development, and Tourism of Chile, Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Turkey, and in the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture in the Maldives (Morrison, 2013). In New Zealand, tourism is one of the sectors and industries under Ministry of Economic development whereas, in the United Kingdom, it is with Department of Culture, Media and Sports (Morrison, 2013).

Dual organisation structure of DMOs

Morrison (2013), has also discussed dual national destination management organisation concept in few countries like Australia and China. In such countries, the government gives DMOs more flexibility for destination marketing. They focus on strengths of both government and the private sector. It is evident in Australia's NTA, the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (RET) and Tourism Australia (TA) both working at the national level. It is also same in Hong Kong Tourism Commission and Hong Kong Tourism Board. In such cases, one organisation is given the exclusive responsibility for promotion and marketing of tourism.

The dual system of DMO may also exist in form of commissions, boards or authorities such as: Canadian Tourism Commission and Hong Kong Tourism Board. They are supposed to offer an amalgam of public-sector and private-sector strengths. The private sector organisations such as corporations are governed by an independent board of directors called on the government, private-sector tourism industries. At the most local level, we can find county and city DMOs as in Glasgow City Marketing Bureau, in Glasgow, Scotland. In the USA, there is profounder penetration of DMOs called Convention and Visitor Bureaus (CVBs) (Morrison, 2013).

3. OBJECTIVES

This paper imparts knowledge about evolution and organisational nature of Ministry of Tourism and State/UT Tourism Departments of India. The aim of this paper is to do so by achieving objectives as follows:

- i. To highlight the evolution of DMOs across the globe in general and in India particularly.
- ii. To present the conceptual evolution and organisational structure of Ministry of Tourism, India.
- iii. To establish the role of Ministry of Tourism as a National Tourism Organisation (NTO) in India.
- iv. To establish the role of State and Union Territory Tourism Departments of India as Regional Tourism Organisations (RTO) in India.

4. METHODOLOGY

The explorative nature of this paper has tried to achieve its objectives with help of secondary sources available on Destination Marketing Organisations in any form in India. Extensive review of literature available on erstwhile committees and reports pertaining to tourism industry in India has been done. Websites of different State/UT Tourism Departments and Ministry of Tourism, India has been analysed to understand their evolution and present status. Further, it has helped in depicting their status as NTO and RTO by comparing the features of DMOs worldwide.

5. FINDINGS

5.1 CONCEPTUALIZATION OF DMOS IN INDIA

The concept of DMO in India dates back to the period during the independence of the country. It started with understanding the role of tourism for the economic development for India by providing employment and generating revenue from the tourism services. Ministry of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation emerged as major National Tourism Organisation (NTO) who played the role of National DMO in India.

5.2 EVOLUTION OF DMO IN INDIA

Much before the introduction of first National Tourism Policy in 1982, there were committees such as Sir John Sargeant Committee, L. K. Jha Committee, Estimates Committee, National Committee on Tourism, National Action plan for Tourism, Tourism Synergy Program for planning formulation and implementation of tourism policies and promotion of tourism in India (Zulfikar, M., 1998). These committees, programs, tourism policies and the inclusion of tourism into Five Year Plans lead the groundwork for the development of National level DMO in India. An organized effort for tourism promotion started by setting up a Sargeant committee, as first of its kind by the government of India in 1945 (Krishna, 1993). The committee recommended to set up a representative tourism organisation and its regional offices for publicity of tourism in India and abroad. Therefore, Department of Tourism came into effect after the recommendation. It also suggested the production of guidebooks, posters, training of tourist guides, liaising with government departments, travel agencies, and hotel and catering institutions for benefit of tourists.

TABLE 5.1: EVOLUTION OF DMO IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Committee/ Program	Year	Purpose
1	Sir John Sargeant Committee	1945	Promotion of tourism in India.
2	Department of Tourism	1958	Promotion of Tourism in India and abroad.
3	L. K. Jha Committee	1963	Investigation of decline in tourist arrival.
4	India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)	1966	Management of Hotels, transport, entertainment and promotion of Tourism.
5	Ministry of Tourism	1967	Formulation of Policies & programs for government agencies, private players for development & promotion of tourism.
6	Estimates Committee	1969	Effective and efficient central organisation, Selection of personnel for DoT, India.
7	Report of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA)	1970	Type of organisation and staffing pattern in DoT, India.
8	First Tourism Policy	1982	Priority of tourism in India.
9	National Committee on Tourism	1986	National Tourism Board and IITTM
10	National Action Plan	1992	Increase foreign exchange and increase employment
11	Second Tourism Policy	2002	The growth of tourism in India.

On recommendation of Sir John Sargent Committee, post-independence, a 'Tourist Traffic Branch' was established under the Ministry of Transport, India, in 1949 (Hannam&Diekmann, 2011; Satish, 2008). It dealt with emerging issues with tourism and became basis for organised administrative development for tourism marketing in India. It was followed by setting up field offices in Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi in 1951. In 1952, a tourist office was set up at New York. Further the Department of Tourism came into effect in 1957 which formed an apex body called "Tourism Development Council/ Directorate of Tourism" in 1958 and ITDC in 1966 (Hannam&Diekmann, 2011; Satish, 2008).

Department of Tourism was established on March 1, 1958, under Ministry of Transport and Communication for matters related to Tourism in India. A Tourist Advisory Council was also constituted along with DoT for advisory services on the tourism industry. In 1962 India witnessed a decline in tourist arrival therefore, Jha Committee was formed in 1963 to know the reasons and recommend the possible solutions to the problem. The recommendation of the committee was accepted and ITDC was set up in 1966 to assist in the development of hotel and transport facilities. Later on, in 1967, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation was constituted as a separate ministry. It had two constituent departments a) Department of Tourism and b) Department of Civil Aviation.

The ministry was given a full-time minister and became the central agency engaged in the framing the policies and programs for the coordination of various government agencies and private agencies. It also framed guidelines for state governments for development and promotion of tourism in their geographic destinations. In 1969, Estimates committee recommended appointing people of right caliber for Department of Tourism for which Institute of Public Administration was consulted to present a report in 1970. National Committee on Tourism was set up by Planning Commission which focused on planning board strategies of tourism, revamping the structure of Department of Tourism by creating National Tourism Board, focus on eco-friendly tourism, development of IITTM as an apex body for education and development. The national action plan, 1992 focused on the socio-economic development of areas, increasing employment, preserving national heritage and environment, and diversification of tourism products.

The very concept of DMOs came into existence after allocation of little budget in the 1stFive-year plan (1951-56) of India which was raised considerably in the 2ndFive-year plan (1956-61) after understanding the contribution of tourism in economic growth of the country. Thus, the Ministry of Tourism has evolved itself going through several organisational changes in due course of time to become a National DMO or to be called as National Tourism Organisation (NTO).

State Tourism Departments (STDs) also play the role of regional DMOs in Indian Tourism Industry. It may also be referred to Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) who takes responsibility for themarketing of the respective geographical region. In such a role, State Tourism Departments plan for long-term strategic approach and create an awareness about the destination at regional, national and global level in order to assure the quality experience. Kerala is the first state which started functioning effectively as Regional Tourism Organisation in 1966. Global awareness programs of STDs can be witnessed by their participation in global travel and trade fairs and events. State Tourism Departments have also formed their subsidiaries in form of corporations and boards (in few states) for assistance in marketing and promotion activates.

There are also private sector DMOs who are focused towards short-term strategic initiatives, customer relationship management, entrepreneurial activities and new market opportunities.

5.3 TOURISM POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The first tourism policy was drafted in 1982 with a mission of promoting sustainable tourism as an engine of economic growth and social integration (Tiwari, 1994). The policy was framed to explore the potential of employment, attract capital and earn foreign exchange. It was also emphasized to project India as a country of magnificent past and multicultural composition. The policy also intended for improvement and expansion of facilities towards domestic tourists.

The second Tourism Policy was announced in 2002 by the Government of India which is the latest policy as of now. The second tourism policy proved to be a milestone in tourism planning by focusing on tourism projects development of integrated tourism circuits. The policy led emphasis on areas such as developing tourist infrastructure, new destinations, agro-tourism and rural tourism, eco-tourism, Yoga, development of new tourist circuits and initiation of public-private partnership. The policy focused on six broad areas (a) Welcome, (b) Information, (c) Facilitation, (d) Safety, (e) Cooperation and (f) Infrastructure Development (Singh, 2001). The government of India has also included tourism as an important sector in its Five-year Plans. Tourism planning has been incorporated into Second Five year plan in 1956. Ministry of Tourism has also organised campaigns such as Incredible India Campaign (2002), “Atithi Devo Bhavah” an awareness program (2008) and Visit India (2009) to promote tourism in India and abroad.

5.4 MINISTRY OF TOURISM, INDIA

Governments work at different hierarchy levels in order to promote tourism as an important strategy for regeneration of cities and regions (Hannam and Diekmann, 2011). The Ministry of Tourism acts as a central agency responsible for the creation of national policies, programs and coordination of government activities meant for promotion of tourism in India. It coordinates the activities of central agencies, State Tourism Departments, Union Territories Tourism Departments and the private sector entities for development of tourism and promotion as well.

The Minister of Tourism, leads the Ministry of Tourism. Ministry of Tourism is headed by Tourism Secretary who also acts as Director General of Tourism. In its jurisdiction, there are 20 tourism offices in India and 14 tourism offices abroad by name of Indiatourism.

The 14 overseas offices work for promotion and marketing of tourism services in their respective countries. Field offices in India provide information services to tourist and monitor the progress of ongoing government projects in the country. The Ministry of Tourism also operates a public sector undertaking, which is India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). It supports the ministry in policy formulation, implementation, and training & development. The Ministry of Tourism also leads the autonomous institutions for skill development and training of aspirants in the tourism industry which are as follows (Ministry of Tourism, 2017):

1. Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM)
2. National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS)
3. National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT)
4. Institute of Hotel Management.

5.4.1 INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (ITDC)

India Tourism Development Corporation was established as a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Tourism, India in October 1966. According to Ministry of Tourism (2017) the important objectives of the Corporations include To construct, take over and manage existing hotels and market hotels, Beach Resorts, Travellers' Lodges/Restaurants; To provide transport, entertainment, shopping and conventional services; To produce, distribute, tourist publicity material; To render consultancy-cum-managerial services in India and abroad; To carry on the business as Full-Fledged Money Changers (FFMC); To provide innovating, dependable and value for money solutions to the needs of tourism development and engineering industry including providing consultancy and project implementation.

The corporation is engaged in running hotels and restaurants, providing transport facilities, production and distribution of services, and sale of tourist publicity literature, providing entertainment (Ministry of Tourism, 2017) to the tourists. It also operates The Ashok Institute of Hospitality & Tourism Management for training and education in tourism and hospitality. At present, ITDC has a network of Ashok Group of Hotels, joint venture hotels and transport units to facilitate the tourists.

5.4.2 FUNCTIONS OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM

It functions as a central organisation in the advancement of tourism by coordination and supplementing the destination promotion by State/UT Governments of India. It supplements the governments by investment, strengthening promotional and marketing efforts and offering trained human resource through its autonomous institutions. The following are important functions of Ministry of Tourism, India:

- Policy development.
- Incentives.
- External assistance in promotion and marketing.
- Investment facilitation.
- Planning and coordination with other Ministries, Departments of State/Union Territories governments by the formulation of standards and guidelines.
- Infrastructure & Product development.
- Human resource development.
- Policy & Marketing strategies.
- Research, Analysis, Monitoring, and Evaluation.
- Inspection & Quality control.
- Establishment matters of Directorate General of Tourism.

The Ministry of Tourism takes part in travel & trade fairs such as Arabian Travel Market (ATM) in Dubai, PATA Travel Mart in Macau, World Expo in Shanghai, China International Travel Mart in Shanghai, ITB – Asia in Singapore, World Travel Market (WTM) in London, IMEX in Frankfurt, FITUR in Madrid and ITB in Berlin (Ministry of Tourism, 2017). International cooperation division of the Ministry of Tourism, India engages itself in consultation and negotiations for the purpose of development and promotion of tourism.

5.5 STATE TOURISM DEPARTMENTS IN INDIA

India, which is a union of States, is a Sovereign, Secular and Democratic Republic having a parliamentary system of Government. There are 29 States and 7 Union Territories in the country. Every State/UT of India represents a unique demography, history, and culture which attracts domestic as well as foreign tourists round the year. Tourism departments of India include 29 State and 7 Union Territories (UT) by region. State and Union Territory Tourism Departments play the role of Destination Marketing Organisation (DMO) in general and Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) in specific in India for marketing and promotion of destinations. State Tourism Office (STO) represents an organisation having a responsibility to market the destination of a state or province. The different States and Union Territories of India have their Department of Tourism and Tourism Development Corporations as follows:

TABLE 5.2: STATE/UNION TERRITORY TOURISM DEPARTMENTS

Sl. No.	State Tourism Department /State Tourism Development Corporation	Year
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO Ltd.)	1988
2	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (APTDC)	1976
3	Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ATDC)	1988
4	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC)	1980
5	Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited	1974
6	Chhattisgarh Tourism Board (CTB)	2002
7	Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC)	1975
8	Goa Tourism Development Corporation Limited (GTDC)	1982
9	Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited (TCGL)	1978
10	Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited (HTC)	1974
11	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Limited (HPTDC)	1972
12	Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation (JKTDC)	1970
13	Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation Limited (JTDCL)	2002
14	Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC)	1971
15	Kerala Tourism Development Corporation Limited (KSTDC)	1966
16	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	1978
17	Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)	1975
18	Department of Tourism, Government of Manipur	1972
19	Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation Limited	1977
20	Department of Tourism, Government of Nagaland	1981
21	Department of Tourism, Government of Mizoram	1987
22	Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	1979
23	Pondicherry Tourism Development Corporation Limited (PTDC)	1986
24	Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Limited	1979
25	Punjab Heritage & Tourism Promotion Board (PHTPB)	2002
26	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited (RTDC)	1978
27	Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation Limited (STDC)	1998
28	Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC)	1971
29	Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation Limited (TSTDC)	2014
30	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (TTDCL)	2008

31	Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited (UPSTDC)	1974
32	Uttarakhand-Garhwal&Kumaon Mandal Vikash Nigam Limited	1976
33	West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Limited (WBTDC)	1974

They play the role of Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) and DMOs in the country to promote their destinations in domestic and international markets. Different State/UT tourism departments work in accordance with Ministry of Tourism, India to promote their respective destinations. Tourism departments also incorporate their subsidiaries in form of corporations for extending support to their marketing and promotion activities. State Tourism Departments are responsible for policy formulation, implementation under the guidance of the Ministry of Tourism, India and fund allocation from central and state resources whereas Tourism Development Corporations have the responsibility of promotion and marketing of tourism services of their states/UTs. Corporations are also involved in engaging private stakeholders by inviting them to take part in operations of tourism services.

It has been observed that most of the State/UTs have their exclusive website for Department of Tourism. It has been noticed that Maharashtra State and Daman and Diu Union Territory do not have any exclusive official website of Department of Tourism. Maharashtra State has an official website of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation through which it promotes the tourism in the state. An exclusive website of Department of Tourism, Maharashtra has not been found. In a similar manner, the Union Territory, Daman, and Diu do not have an official website of Department of Tourism.

6. CONCLUSION

The study, being a part of the doctoral thesis, have investigated the concept, evolution and organisational presence of DMOs in India. In this study all State and Union Territory Tourism Departments have been taken into consideration. Findings are useful for future researchers in area of DMOs in general and DMOs of India in specific.

The research findings reveal that the Ministry of Tourism, India promotes India in the domestic and international market. It also invites tourists through travel trade to visit the country. Tourism departments of States and Union Territories also perform similar duties as of the Ministry of Tourism in their respective states to promote their destinations. Thus, the Ministry of Tourism, India, and different States/UTs function as a Destination Marketing and Management Organisation and can be called as National Tourism Organisation (NTO) and Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) respectively depending upon their geographic area of promoting the tourism services in the Country/State/UT.

It is evident from the research that few states have excelled in providing key information. Kerala State Tourism Department has been observed to have District Tourism Promotion Council (DTPC). It has been formed in all 14 districts of Kerala. DTPCs can be considered as local DMOs as per the classification of WTO (2007). It helps in providing information to visitors by constantly adding tailor-made data about the local destination and related information. All DTPC centers have their separate official websites to offer information to visitors. Its penetration and reach may be understood parallel to Convention and Visitor Bureaus (CVBs) of the USA where they show profound penetration as DMOs.

The general organisational structure of State Tourism Department is led by Director General Tourism of the State followed by Directors and Deputy Directors. Further regional offices are headed by Regional Tourist Officer in Districts which are supported by Assistant Tourist Officers and Reception Centres at different important places in the State. Few State Tourism Departments also have Senior Research Officer who work in parallel to the Deputy Directors. The Senior Research Officer is assisted by Research Officer, Additional Statistical Officers, and Assistant Statistical Officers as in case of Utter Pradesh Tourism Department. It is also found that State Tourism Departments have their extended offices in the capital city of other States and Union Territory of India.

The organisational structure of DMOs in India can be seen in forms of State Tourism Departments and Corporations. It is also present in form of tourism development boards in few cases. The nature and jurisdiction of work of State/UT Tourism Departments are found to be similar to that of RTOs in New Zealand (30 RTOs), Canada (13 RTOs) and Western Australia (5 RTOs). Henceforth it can be said that Indian tourism industry comprises of 36 RTOs (State/UT Tourism Departments) and one NTO (Ministry of Tourism).

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DETERMINANTS OF GRADUATE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN CASE OF WEST SHOA ZONE, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

Today youth unemployment is a common agenda and a critical issues of all country. Particularly, it is the serious problem in developing country. In Ethiopia, lack of employment opportunities for educated young people is the critical development challenges facing the country. This study was conducted to identify the determinants of graduate youth unemployment. To answer the research objective data were collected by a structured questionnaire from 312 respondents selected snow ball sampling technique and analyzed using binary logistic regression. The result indicated that among the nine variables education, number of graduates, work experience, career advice, market information, family income, aspire to the low-income job, education quality, and entrepreneurship all were significantly affect unemployment rate except entrepreneurship. As a result, based on these findings, it can be recommended that there is a critical need for government to work on these determinants to reduce graduate unemployment.

KEYWORDS: *Unemployment, Graduate Youth, Binary Logistic Regression, Odds Ratio.*

INTRODUCTION

Youth unemployment is a new concept of global problems, threatening whole humanity including educated and illiterate mass especially youth to cope up the magnitude of the problem in their respective locality. Energetic, courageous, and qualified youth can make changes to social economic development if they are well utilized and managed (Msigwa and Kipesha, 2013). However, unemployment among young people has become a major policy challenge for all nations in the world. Unemployment results substantial crises in psychological, social and

economic perspectives, some of them are: increasing crime rates and violence, dependence on family, low self-esteem, poor social adaptation, depression, and loss of confidence (Kabaklarli et al, 2011). Graduate unemployment is a kind of unemployment amongst people with academic degrees. (Saptakee, 2001). ILO (2001) defines unemployment as situation of being out of work or 'without work', i.e., were not in paid employment or self-employment as specified by the international definition, 'currently available for work', i.e., were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and 'seeking work', i.e., had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment Graduate unemployment is caused by countless of factors some of which include a mismatch between aspirations, skills, and self-concept of graduates and employment opportunities available to them (Sampson, 1992). Regarding the factors and impacts of youth unemployment, various scholars have conducted several studies in different parts of the world. According to Assad & Levison (2013), employment inadequacy for youth shows up in high rates because of low-job creation and increasing environmental threats (Msigwa & Kipsha, 2013) found gender, geographical location, education, skills, and marital status are all important factors that explain youth employment status. Kakwagh & Agnes (2010) showed that increasing population growth, a high degree of geographical mobility, lack of employable skills, and low participation of youth in decision-making processes and the perception of policy makers. Developing countries are more victimized than others and Ethiopia has its own long history of unemployment than any other countries. Ethiopia is a poor agrarian country with per capita income of USD 350 (World Bank, 2011). Recently, however, the country has been achieving promising economic growth. According to The Economist (January 6, 2011), the country had the 5th fastest growing economy in the world during the periods 2001-2010 at an average annual GDP growth rate of 8.4% and the 3rd with a forecast of 8.1% during the periods 2011-2015. Despite such improvements, unemployment is high and is one of the socio-economic problems in the country. This shows that the economy cannot provide adequate jobs to the growing population in both rural and urban areas. Unemployment and underemployment continue to be serious social problems in Ethiopia despite some improvements in recent years (Bimal K. Nayak, 2014). There are few studies that address the employment challenges in Ethiopia. Most of the studies give a narrow view of the labor market— few studies tend to concentrate on the incidence of unemployment in specific categories, such as urban youth unemployment (Serneels, 2004; WB, 2007). Then based on the reviewed literature, some of the common predictors that influence graduate youth unemployment were: the number of graduated youth, family economic performance, levels of education, entrepreneurship skills, access to job information, quality of education, the absence of career advice, aspires to low income jobs and work experience. Hence, the purpose of this study was to assess determinants of graduate unemployment.

METHOD

Research Design: This research used a mixed research design means descriptive and casual design. The descriptive design employed using descriptive statistics such as frequency mean and cross tab and casual design employed binary logistic regression to see the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variables.

Data Sources, Type & Collection Instruments: For this study, primary data was collected from unemployed and employed graduated youths based on the data at the end of 2008 E.C and used the questionnaire as data collection instrument.

Study Population, Sample Size & Sampling Technique: The populations of the study were 11,595 unemployed graduated youth registered in Zonal Labor and Social Affairs Office of West Shoa Zone at the end of 2008 E.C. From this population 346 sample size calculated using Yemane Taro formula (1967) by using 95 % confidence level & 0.05 precision levels and the sampling techniques used were systematic and snowball sampling system. But from the total sample calculated only data collected from 312 were edited and analyzed.

Model and Variables Specifications

Model: This study used a binary logistic regression model. The binary logistic regression model is selected due to the nature of the dependent variable, if the dependent variable is categorical variable with only two categories (employed & unemployed which valued as 1 & 0 respectively). The logit model yield similar parameter estimates, but the cumulative logistic regression model is preferred because of its comparative mathematical simplicity and more meaningful interpretation of odds ratio (Gujarati, 2004). Hence, the binary choice logistic regression model that assumes a dichotomous dependent variable which takes either 1 or 0 value depending on Y is used. The probability that the outcome is present (probability of success) will be given by:

$$\pi = P(Y = 1 / X) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k)} = \frac{\exp(X' \beta)}{1 + \exp(X' \beta)}$$

We obtain the odds of success as:

$$\text{odds}(Y = 1) = \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi} = \exp(X' \beta)$$

In logistic regression analysis, it is assumed that the explanatory variables affect the response through a suitable transformation of the probability of the success. The transformed variable, denoted by logit (π) is the log-odds and is related to the explanatory variables as:

$$\log \text{it}(\pi) = \eta(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k = X' \beta$$

Where $(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2 \dots \beta_k)$ are the model parameters and $(X_1, X_2 \dots X_k)$ with, are explanatory variables. The above equations give suitable representations of the success probability, odds, & log-odds. Indeed, these representations facilitate interpretations of parameter estimates. The parameter refers to the effect of X_i on the log odds that $Y = 1$, controlling the other X 's in the model.

FINALLY EMPLOYED MODEL WAS:

$$GUS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 NG + \beta_2 EL + \beta_3 Eship + \beta_4 CA + \beta_5 ALJ + \beta_6 WE + \beta_7 FI + \beta_8 JI + \beta_9 QE$$

Where:

- *GUS=Graduate Unemployment Status*
- *B0=the intercept,*
- *β_1-9 is the coefficient to be estimated.*
- *NG= number of graduate*
- *EL=Education level*
- *Ership= Entrepreneurship*

- AC= Career advise
- ALJ= Aspire to low income job
- WE=work experience
- FI= Family income
- JI= Job information
- QE=Quality of education

Data Analysis: Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics cross taband binary logit regression using SPSS V.20.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part of the paper deals with the descriptive statistics of the demographic characters of the respondents and the distributions of the major variables under considerations.

TABLE 4.1.DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Item	Category	Frequency	%
Gender	Male	167	53.50%
	Female	145	46.50%
	Total	312	100%
Level of Education	Level 1-4	210	67.31%
	BA	102	32.69%
	Total	312	100%
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	76	24.36%
	Unemployed	236	75.64%
	Total	312	100%

Source: Computed From Survey Data

As shown in the above table, out of the total respondents, 167(53.5%) of them were male and the remaining 145(46.50%) of them were female. The gender ratio of the respondents was fairly equally represented in the sample. Similarly, the distribution of level of education of the respondents shown on the same table 4.1, were 210(67.31%) of them were academically from level 1-4 and the rest 102(32.69%) of them were hold BA degree. This result shows that out of the total respondents, the majority about 67.31% of the graduated unemployed were from level - 4. Table 4.1 also displayed the distribution of the status of graduate unemployment, from table 76(24.36%) of the respondents were employed and 236(75.64%) of them were unemployed. This shows that majority, three-fourths, of the graduated youth unable to be employed

Descriptive Analysis of Factors Influencing Graduate Youth Unemployment

TABLE 4.2.GENDER AND EDUCATION DISTRIBUTION BY GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS

Category		Graduate Unemployment Status		Total	X ²	sig
		Employed	Unemployed			
Gender	Male	48(15.38%)	119(38.15%)	167(53.53%)	3.747	0.053
	Female	28(8.97%)	117(37.5%)	145(46.47%)		
Total		76(24.36%)	236(75.64%)	312(100.0%)		
Education	level 1-4	24(7.69%)	186(59.62%)	210(67.31%)		

Level	BA degree	52(16.67%)	50(16.02%)	102(32.69%)	58.288	0.000
Total		76(24.36%)	236(75.64%)	312(100%)		

Source: Computed From Survey Data

Table 4.2 presents gender and education distribution by graduate unemployment status. To investigate whether there is a relationship between gender and graduate unemployment status, and level of education and graduate unemployment status a cross tab between the variables made on table above. The cross tab made tells that males were more employed 15.38 %, compared to females 8.97% graduated and also 38.15% % of the males graduated were unemployed compared to 37.5 % of the females graduated. This shows the existence of an association between gender difference and unemployment status.

The Pearson Chi-square also shows the existence of a significant difference between graduated males and females in unemployment status, where the p-value is 0.053 at the $p < .05$ level. This is the fact that males are free and confident compared to female in actively searching job to be employed. Similarly, the cross tab made between level of education and unemployment status also show that only 7.69% of respondents from level 1-4 of educational status employed compared to 16.67% of respondents employed in BA degree, or 59.62% of the respondents within level 1-4 education status were unemployed compared to 16.02% of the respondents with education status of BA degree holder. Also, the chi-square test revealed that there is a statistically strong association between education level and unemployment status at 5% probability level. The findings showed the inverse and significant relationship between the level of education and unemployment status means as education level increase unemployment decrease.

TABLE 4.3. NUMBER OF GRADUATE AND WORK EXPERIENCE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Dependent variable		Numbers of graduate in the market			Test	
		Small	large	Total	X ²	Sig
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	28	48	76	25.545	0.000
	%	8.97%	15.38%	24.35%		
	Unemployed	27	209	236		
	%	8.66%	66.99%	75.65%		
Total	Freq.	55	257	312		
	%	17.63%	82.37%	100%		
Dependent variable		Work experience needed.			X ²	Sig
		Low	high	Total		
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	38	38	76	35.852	0.000
	%	12.18%	12.18%	24.36%		
	Unemployed	38	198	236		
	%	12.18%	63.46%	75.64%		
Total	Freq.	76	236	312		
	%	24.36%	75.64%	100%		

Source: Computed From Survey Data

Numbers of Graduate in the Market: As shown in table 4.3, about 82.37% of the respondents indicated that a large number of graduate youth in the market to find jobs. Only 17.63% of respondents said that low in number this may be in case of fields. The result of the cross tab also shows that out of 82.37% of the respondents were unemployed as a result the large number of graduate which constitute around 66.99% compared to small 8.66%. As indicated in table 4.3 the chi-square test also shows the significant statistical relationship between work experience needed and unemployment status.

Lack of Work Experience: Among the major factors that responsible for the unemployment of graduated youth lack of work experience is one major variable. As shown in table 4.3, 63.46% of the respondents indicated that different job vacancy announced at different times need high work experience rather than a fresh graduate with zero experience. Only 24.36% of respondents said that the job vacancy needs low work experience. The result of the cross tab also shows that 75.64% of the respondents were unemployed as a result of the lack of high work experience compared to 24.36% of those employed with high work experience requirement. The chi-square test also shows the significant statistical relationship between work experience needed and unemployment status.

TABLE 4.4. CAREER ADVICE AND JOB INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION BY GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Dependent Variable		Career advice provision.		Total	Test	
		Low	high		X ²	Sig
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	23	53	76	15.152	0.000
	%	7.37%	16.99%	24.36%		
	Unemployed	132	104	236		
	%	42.31%	33.33%	75.64%		
Total	Freq.	155	157	312		
	%	49.68%	50.32%	100%		
Dependent Variable		Job information available		Total	X ²	Sig
		Low	high			
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	41	35	76	0.395	0.530
	%	13.14%	11.22%	24.36%		
	Unemployed	137	99	236		
	%	43.91%	31.73%	75.64%		
Total	Freq.	178	134	312		
	%	57.05%	42.95%	100%		

Source: Computed From Survey Data

Career Advice: Career advice is important especially for unemployed graduate youth. Provision of a good career advice for unemployed graduate youth energizes to search better job rather than merely employed in any organization or motivate them to start their own job freely rather than searching to be employed in private or public organization. As table 4.4 shows, among the respondents, 49.3% of them replied that they acquired low career advice about 42.31% unemployed and the remaining 50.32% replied they got high career advice still about 33.33% unemployed. Similarly, the cross tab shows that 16.99% of graduated youth with high career advice employed compared to 7.37% of graduated youth employed with low career advice, or

only 43.91% of graduated youth employed with low career advice compared to 31.73% of graduated youth unemployed with high career advice. The chi-square test also shows the significant relationship between the two variables.

Labor Market Information: Labor market information plays an important role in providing the efficiency of the labor market. Labor market information is scarce and moreover is not available to all job seekers. Better access to information further requires the availability of facilities as transportation, availability of newspaper where the job to be announced and internet facility. For poorer graduated youth and those living further from remote centers getting these facilities are rare. As table 4.4 shows, the availability of labor market information also influences the level of graduated youth unemployment. From the table, 57.05% of the respondents replied that there was low availability of labor market information and 42.95% of them replied there was highly available market information for graduated youth. Then we can conclude that as job information was available unemployment is decreasing. But the chi-square test is 0.53, which means there is no statistically significant relationship between the labor market information and graduated unemployment status.

TABLE 4.5.FAMILY INCOME AND ASPIRE TO JOB DISTRIBUTION BY GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Dependent variable		Family income/economic performance			Test	
		Low income	Medium income	Total	X ²	Sig.
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	19	57	76	43.052	0.000
	%	6.09%	18.27%	24.36%		
	Unemployed	160	76	236		
	%	51.28%	24.36%	75.64%		
Total	Freq.	179	133	312	X ²	Sig.
	%	57.37%	42.63%	100%		
Dependent variable		Aspire to join low salary/income jobs.			X ²	Sig.
		low interest	high interest	Total		
Graduate Unemployment Status	Employed	29	47	76	89.656	0.000
	%	9.29%	15.07%	24.36%		
	Unemployed	213	23	236		
	%	68.27%	7.37%	75.64%		
Total	Freq	242	70	312	X ²	Sig.
	%	77.56%	22.44%	100%		

Source: Computed From Survey Data

Family Income/ Economic Performance: It obvious that there is a strong relationship between the employment of graduated youth and their family economic/income level. Unemployment and household income have an evident bi-directional relation. Unemployment rates lower the higher household income is and vice-versa. As table 4.5 displayed, 57.37 % of the respondents were from the family of low economic performance and the remaining 42.63% were from medium family economic performance. Besides, the frequency distributions the cross tab between family

economic performance and the unemployment status of the graduated youth show that, 18.27% of employed graduated youth were from the family of medium economic performance compared to 6.09% of employed graduated youth from low-income earner, or only 68.27% unemployed from the family of low-income earner compared to 24.36% of unemployed graduated youth from the family of medium economic performer. And this is statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

The aspiration to Join Low Salary/Income Jobs: Employment status also influenced by aspires of graduate to join low salary/income jobs. As indicated in table 4.5, 77.56% of the respondents had a low aspiration to join low salary jobs from this about 68.27% was unemployed while the remaining 22.44% % had a high aspiration to join low salary jobs and from this about 7.37% was unemployed and the left 15.07% employed. This result also shows that as it is statistically significant at 5% level.

TABLE 4.6 ENTREPRENEURSHIP& EDUCATION QUALITY DISTRIBUTION BY GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Variables	Employed			Unemployed			T-Value	Sig.
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		
Entrepreneurship	76	3.1	0.31	236	2.98	0.34976	2.66	0.167
Quality of education	76	2.89	0.325	236	2.31	0.432	10.73	0.001*

Source: Computed From Survey Data

* is significant at less than 5% probability level. SD = standard deviation

Quality of Education: Poor quality of education and graduation of students without acquiring enough knowledge and understanding the contents and objective of the curriculum designed and lack of desired theoretical and practical knowledge created high unemployment problem in Ethiopia (British Council, 2014). Similarly, the emphasis is given by Ethiopian government to high education coverage regardless education quality created poor education quality that made graduated student incompetent relative to the requirements of the labor market (Guarcell, L. and Rosita, F., 2009). As table 4.5 shown below, the mean, 2.89, response of employed graduated youth education quality was more than the mean.2.31, the response of unemployed graduated youth education quality. The result showed that the mean score of the employed graduated youth are positive and significance at less than 5% level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that low quality of education leads to high unemployment status.

Entrepreneurship ability: The other variable that can influence the graduated youth unemployment is their entrepreneurship ability. As table 4.5 shows below, the mean response of employed graduated youth entrepreneurship ability is 3.1 compared to 2.98 mean response of unemployed graduated youth entrepreneurship ability. The t-value, 0.167, is not significant enough at 5% level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that entrepreneurship ability of graduated youth not significantly related to graduated youth unemployment status. This means that whether the graduated unemployed youth have enough entrepreneurship skills or not, it doesn't matter to be employed or not.

Binary Logistic Regression Results

As mentioned in the methodology logit model was selected to identify the determinants of graduate unemployment in the study area. The correlation of the independent variable conducted so as to test whether the problem of co-linearity exists or not. Accordingly, it is found that there

was no serious multi-co-linearity problem among the explanatory variables. The log likelihood ratio also tested and presented as follows.

Model Summary

TABLE 4.7 MODEL SUMMARY

-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
131.753	.497	.742

Source: Analysis Result

In general, -2Log Likelihood (-2LL) is a measure of badness of-fit, illustrating error remaining in the model after accounting for all independent variables. The -2LL of 131.753 indicates that there is no significant error remaining in the model. The model summary provides some approximation of R² statistic in logistic regression. Cox and Snell R² or Nagelkerke R² is an analogous statistic in logistic regression to the coefficient of determination R² in linear regression, but not close analog. Cox and Snell’s R² attempts to imitate multiple R² based on likelihood. In this study, Cox and Snell R² indicate that 49.7% of the variation in the dependent variable was explained by the explanatory variables. Nagelkerke R² in the model summary table above is 0.742, which indicates that 74.2% of the variability in the dependent variable using of graduate unemployment method was explained by the explanatory variables.

Multi-co-linearity

TABLE 4.8 MULTI-CO-LINEARITY

Model		Co linearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
	EDL	.893	1.120
	NG	.895	1.117
	WE	.888	1.126
	CA	.951	1.052
	LMI	.973	1.028
	FI	.915	1.093
	ATLJ	.864	1.158
	ERSHIP	.954	1.049
	QE	.810	1.234

Dependent Variable: Graduate Unemployment Status

Source: Analysis Result

Abbreviations

- EDL=Educational level
- NG=Number of graduate
- WE=Work Experience
- CA=Career Advice
- LMI=Labor Market information
- FI=Family Income
- ATLJ Aspire to low job/income
- ERSHIP=Entrepreneurship
- QE=Quality of education

Multi-co-linearity may inflate standard errors. However, as long as there is no perfect Multi-co-linearity the regression estimates will not be biased. To check whether perfect multi-co-linearity is a problem, variance inflated factors (VIF) are calculated and presented in the above table. If the highest variance inflation factor is greater than 10, there is evidence of co-linearity. However, near co-linearity that doesn't influence the main variable of interest in a model may not be a big problem and can be ignored (Baum, 2006). As can be noted from table there is no VIF because the VIF of all other explanatory variables is less than 10, it can be concluded that Multi-co-linearity is not a problem in the data.

Binary Logistic Results

TABLE 4.9 BINARY LOGISTIC RESULTS

Variables	B	S.E.	Wald	Sig.	Exp(B)
EDL	3.106	.674	21.263	.000*	.045
NG	1.153	.674	2.921	.087**	3.167
WE	2.223	.673	10.901	.001**	9.234
CA	-1.529	.583	6.874	.009*	.217
LMI	-.934	.560	2.788	.095**	.393
FI	-2.680	.643	17.377	.000*	.069
ATLJ	-4.098	.750	29.850	.000*	.017
ERSHIP	-.061	.839	.005	.942	1.063
QE	-4.162	.812	26.298	.000*	.016

Source: Analysis Result

* =Significant at 0%, **= Significant at 5%, ***= Significant at 10%

The table above presents the results of the estimated logistic model of the determinants of graduate youth unemployment in the Case of Selected Towns of West Shoa Zone. The logistic regression coefficients, sig, Wald test, and odds ratio for each of the predictors are presented in this table. The “sig” column reveals the significance (or p-value) of each of the variables while β values explain the direction of the relationship of the particular independent variable, with the dependent variable. On the other hand, Exp (β) column represents the odds ratio. Using 0.05 and 0.1 level of significance as a standard for the test of statistical significance, the coefficients of all the variables, with the exception of entrepreneurship was found to be statistically insignificant.

As a result, the study revealed education and graduate youth unemployment have a positive relationship. The odds ratio of being unemployment increases by .045 if the individual graduate from higher education and get a certificate. This may be due to job preference by educated individuals, the existence of high competition in government sectors and slow growth of the private sector as compared to the number of graduating per year. This result consistent with (Nganwa et.al. 2015) study which implies, having an education certificate did not guarantee employment. Another justification for why unemployment rates tend to be higher among the more educated young is that there is unavailability of resources to support full-time job search in Ethiopia like many other developing countries unlike the situations in Latin American countries (Godfrey, 2003). As Nebil et al. (2010) revealed on their study low level of education is a cause for unemployment. Similarly, Broussar and Tekelesilassie (2012) indicated that educational attainment and unemployment have positive relationships. Their conclusion is that youth with higher education were less likely to be unemployed in 1999 than they were in 2011. This

suggests that labor demand has been unable to keep rapidity with the increases in educational attainment, particular with jobs which demand highly skilled labor.

The number of graduate and unemployment has a positive relationship means as the number of the graduate increase in the selected area unemployment also increase and statistically significant at 10% level of significance. For this variable, the odds ratio is 3.167. This implies a 1 percent increase in the number of graduates the unemployment increase by 3.167 times. Then increasing the number of graduates is another factor affecting the scarcity of job opportunities. Size of the labor force has been increasing while the demand for labor has a slower growth rate than the growing population (Nebil et al. 2010). Mismatch of education and training skills with the requirements of the labor market is another important reason for the high level of unemployment.

From the table, provided if all other variables are held constant, the odds of a graduate youth with low work experience being unemployed were about 9.234 times higher than those of youth with work experience. This means that a graduate youth who has low work experience is less likely to be unemployed, compared to youth with job experience. The results agree with studies and findings of the relationship is statistically significant at ($p < 0.001$) at 1% level. The result of this study confirms the finding of Foot (1986), Osterman (1980), ILO (2004), Anh et al. (2005) and Hassen (2005). Employers are usually hesitant to hire educated people who have little or no practical work experience since the costs to retrain and/or upgrade skills of young workers are often too high. As a result, youths who lack work experience remain unemployed. Our results also provide evidence to support the view held by many that prior work experience is likely to positively impact on the probability of unemployed youth finding employment. Then in conclusion as the vacancy needs high work experience the probability of unemployment is high.

The study also revealed that there was a negative relationship between career advice and unemployment. The odd ratio was .217. This implies that as a 1% decrease in career advice result 21.7% increase of graduate youth unemployment. As a result, the relationship between access to job information and graduate youth unemployment was negative and statistically significant at the 10% level. The odds ratio was .393. Then this implies that as access to job information decrease by 1% the probability of graduate unemployment is increased by 39.3%. The findings of this study confirm the underlined statement that lack of access to job information increases the odds of unemployment. It indicated that the relative risks of unemployment for youth who had low information access from various employment sources are higher as compared to those who had high information access.

In the case of family income, the result indicated that individuals from low-income families are less unemployed than those from high-income families and statistically significant. The odds ratio of unemployed graduate youth decreases by .069 if their families are high economic performance. This is because families from medium/high-income families may have a better situation for searching for jobs and they can easily get initial capital to start their own business. Similarly, youth's occupational status in Ethiopia significantly differs with respect to family wealth index. With respect to this, those whose family is poor are more likely unemployed compared to those whose family are medium and above (Amanuel, 2016).

Aspire to the job and graduate unemployment has a negative relationship and the odds ratio was .017. This implies that as the interest too low income decreased by 1% the probability of graduate unemployment increase by 1.7 % this is caused by graduate youth aspire to get 'white collar' jobs (hence do not value 'blue collar' jobs). According to Serneels (2007), public sector

and formal private sector employment are considered 'good jobs' due to their high wages, while self-employment, casual and cooperative employment are considered to be 'bad jobs'.

As revealed in the above table there was a negative relationship between entrepreneurship skill and unemployment. But it is not significant since the p-value greater than 0.06 ($0.942 > 0.05$). This implies that as entrepreneurship ability increase by 1% the probability of unemployment may be decreased by 1.063 as odd ratio reports. This may be in case of any graduated individuals not need to have entrepreneurship ability but they can create job opportunity for graduates. According to UN Habitat (2003), cited in Nebil et al. (2010), most people are motivated to start their own businesses and create their own employees because of the chances of finding jobs in the labor market where the availability of employment opportunities are so limited. However, starting a small business without the capacity to sustain it or cope with other related challenges is not a possible solution to the problem of unemployment.

The study also showed that the quality of education and graduate youth unemployment has a negative relationship and is statistically significant ($p = 0.00 < 0.05$). This result is in agreement with the prior expectation and indicates that the high level of graduate youth unemployment in the selected area may arise as a result of a lack of education quality. The sample odds of well trained graduate youth being unemployed were .016 times lower than those of less quality. The results collaborate the findings of Gebeyaw (2011) in a study conducted in Addis Ababa similarly found training to have a negative impact on unemployment and was statistically significant. The implication of this result is that training could be an important strategy to reduce youth unemployment in the selected areas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of the study was to investigate the determinants of graduate youth unemployment in West Shoa Zone Selected Towns and suggest the way forward for justifying the unemployment challenge. The study used a binary logistic regression model to examine the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The results showed that out of nine explanatory variables tested except entrepreneurship the remaining were statistically significant. Based on the findings, the recommendations forwarded are that the government must strengthen the laws and policies which will enable the graduate youth to acquire the quality of education, reduce work experience needed for the different job vacancy, develop systems how to distribute job-related information and also provide career advice to graduate youth unemployment. Thus government and private sectors can use this output as the solution to reduce the graduate unemployment in the selected areas.

DECLARATIONS

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Availability of Data and Material

Data used in this research were collected from registered graduate youth unemployed in the West Shoa Zone workers and social affairs office, and the list and address of the graduated youth unemployed taken from this office.

Competing interest

Not applicable

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Authors' contributions

First author, Mr. DiribaAyele, assumed all responsibilities of the research from designing the proposal, and managing the approved budget for this research by Ambo University.

Second author, The second author, MrNegashGeleta also equally participated from designing research proposal to writing final research result. However, he was not primarily responsible for the progress of the research and budget usage of the research during job.

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THE PREVALENCE OF VARIOUS FORMS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES AMONG PERSONS WITH SEPARATE COMPONENTS OF METABOLIC SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the most significant medical and social problems of modern medicine. This is due to the widespread prevalence of this disease and high disability and mortality due to coronary heart disease. One of the most promising ways to combat IHD is prevention based on the timely identification and elimination of various risk factors (RF) for this disease. The work uses modern methods recommended by WHO for population studies. A representative sample of 1335 people from the unorganized male population of 20-69 years of the city of Bukhara was examined. The research program included a survey on a standard WHO questionnaire to identify angina pectoris and myocardial infarction, as well as ECG recording. Electrocardiography was performed at rest on the 6-NEK electrocardiograph in 12 common leads. According to the data obtained, the frequency of various manifestations of coronary heart disease in the structure of all cases of coronary heart disease among individuals with various RF is ambiguous (see table). On the contrary, the prevalence of the painless form of coronary heart disease was greatest among individuals who had a combination of all four of the considered RFs, and least often this form of coronary heart disease was found among people without RF. So the frequency of cases of myocardial infarction (1 case) among people with MS was more than 4 times higher than among people without RF (1 case), however, these differences were not statistically significant. The results of a population study in Tashkent indicate that the presence of NTG and metabolic syndrome leads to a violation of the typical clinical picture of IHD - [5].

KEYWORDS: *Cardiac Ischemia, Hyperlipidemia, Increased Glucose Tolerance, Obesity, Metabolic Syndrome.*

INTRODUCTION

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the most significant medical and social problems of modern medicine. This is due to the widespread prevalence of this disease and high disability and mortality due to CHD [3]. One of the most promising ways to combat IHD is prophylaxis based on the timely identification and elimination of various risk factors (RF) for this disease [3]. However, the prevalence of RF and their significance among different population groups can vary significantly [4]. However, the outcome of coronary heart disease with various manifestations of this disease is ambiguous [7]. In this regard, the study of the prevalence of various forms of coronary heart disease with individual RF and their combinations is of great importance. Recent studies have shown [8] that the main RF of IHD include arterial hypertension (AH), obesity, hypercholesterolemia (HA), and insulin resistance. When these RFs are combined, they speak of metabolic syndrome (MS), which plays an important role in the formation of IHD and mortality from this disease [8].

The results of a population study in Tashkent indicate that the presence of NTG and metabolic syndrome leads to a violation of the typical clinical picture of IHD - [5].

The active attention of scientists to MS is due to its close relationship with diseases of the cardiovascular system [2, 7]. Такая связь ожидаема, поскольку большинство компонентов MS независимо относятся к факторам риска развития ишемической болезни сердца [1,9]. So, according to the INTERHEART study, the risk of developing myocardial infarction in people with dyslipidemia is 3.87 times higher, with diabetes mellitus 3.08 times, with arterial hypertension 2.48 times and with abdominal obesity 2.22 times [10]. Based on the foregoing, of particular interest is the question of the presence of a relationship between the components of the MS and various manifestations of coronary heart disease.

Goal. To study the relationship between the components of MS and various manifestations of coronary heart disease.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The work uses modern methods recommended by WHO for population studies. A representative sample of 1335 people from the unorganized male population of 20-69 years of the city of Bukhara was examined. The research program included a survey on a standard WHO questionnaire to identify angina pectoris and myocardial infarction, as well as ECG recording. Electrocardiography was performed at rest on the 6-NEK electrocardiograph in 12 common leads. Electrocardiograms were evaluated from the perspective of the Minnesota Code (MK). IHD was classified in accordance with the WHO recommendations for population studies (by priority) according to the following criteria: a certain myocardial infarction - the presence of cicatricial changes on the ECG (categories 1-1.2 MK); angina pectoris (pain behind the sternum and / or / in the left hand that occurs after physical exertion and lasts up to 10 minutes after the cessation of physical activity); painless coronary heart disease - in the presence of ischemic changes on the ECG (categories 4-1.2 and 5-1.2 MK) in the absence of left ventricular hypertrophy, angina pectoris and categories 1-1.2 MK; possible coronary heart disease, including possible myocardial infarction by ECG (categories 1-2-8 and 1-3 MK), possible myocardial ischemia (categories 4-3, 5-3 MK), arrhythmic form (categories 6-1.2; 7- 1 and 8-3 MK), myocardial ischemia in the presence of left ventricular hypertrophy (categories 4-1.2 and 5-1.2 in the presence of 3-1.3 MK). Glucose tolerance was studied by conducting a glucose tolerance test (TSH) with the determination of fasting glycemia, as well as 1 and 2 hours after taking the test

75 g. glucose. Hypercholesterolemia was recorded at a cholesterol level of ≥ 260 mg%. Obesity was detected by the level of the Quetelet index (calculated by the formula - weight / height² x100). At an index level of ≥ 0.30 , obesity was recorded. Persons with all four of the considered RFs were combined into one group — the metabolic syndrome (MS) group. This report addresses 388 cases of a combination of coronary heart disease with various risk factors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the data obtained, the frequency of various manifestations of coronary heart disease in the structure of all cases of coronary heart disease among individuals with various RF is ambiguous (see table). The proportion of myocardial infarction was highest among people with obesity, and least of all this form of coronary heart disease was found among people without RF. It should be noted that the differences in the frequency of cases of myocardial infarction among people with hypertension, NTG, and GC were statistically significantly different from the frequency of cases of this form of IHD among people without studied RF.

TABLE 1 THE PROPORTION OF VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF IHD IN THE STRUCTURE OF THIS DISEASE AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS OF THE METABOLIC SYNDROME

Risk factors (RF)	Myocardial infarction	Angina pectoris	Pain-free form of IHD	Possible IHD
Without RF (n=33)	3,04	42,42	9,09	45,45
AH (n=97)	18,56 *	25,77	14,43	41,23
Obesity (n=76)	25,00	21,05 *	15,79	38,15
IGT (n=104)	17,31 *	26,92	14,42	41,35
HCl (n=71)	23,94 **	38,03	5,63	32,39
4 RF (MS) (n=7)	14,28	28,57	28,57	28,57

Note: the table shows the reliability of differences in indicators relative to the group without studied RF.

Among individuals without RF studied, the frequency of exertional angina was higher than in groups with risk factors. At the same time, statistically significant differences were revealed between the frequency of IHD in the group without RF and the frequency of IHD among obese people. On the contrary, the prevalence of the painless form of coronary heart disease was greatest among individuals who had a combination of all four of the considered RFs, and least often this form of coronary heart disease was found among people without RF. It should be noted that the incidence rates of the painless form of coronary heart disease among people with hypertension, NTG, and obesity did not differ significantly.

Possible coronary artery disease most often occurred among individuals without studied RF, and less often with metabolic syndrome.

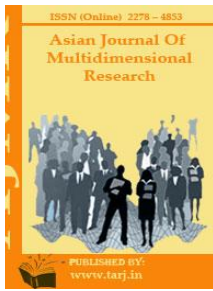
It should be noted that the revealed rather large differences between some indicators were not statistically significant. This phenomenon, to a certain extent, can be explained by the small number of observations in these groups. So the frequency of cases of myocardial infarction (1 case) among people with MS was more than 4 times higher than among people without RF (1 case), however, these differences were not statistically significant.

CONCLUSION

1. The presence of RF is associated with an increase in the structure of coronary heart disease in the proportion of such forms of this disease as myocardial infarction and painless coronary artery disease.
2. Among people with MS there is an increased risk of the formation of painless manifestations of coronary heart disease.
3. In the implementation of treatment and prophylactic measures in relation to coronary heart disease, it seems appropriate to take into account the presence of the considered RF. In this case, special attention should be given to persons with painless forms of coronary heart disease.

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING IN THE ISLAND ECONOMY OF LAKSHADWEEP

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ABSTRACT

There have been only few studies on how unemployment affects the educated young people, even so the review gives us great deal of insight in to the negative effects of unemployment. Generalized causes and consequences may not be true for the studies in different location with different socio economic conditions. The present study examines the effect of unemployment on subjective wellbeing of unemployed in island economy of Lakshadweep. Besides, this paper reviews the concept of subjective wellbeing in the existing literature. There are ongoing studies on how the long term unemployment affects the lives of unemployed youth, get move on through material to internal loss, specially ringed with their wellbeing loss. Typically, wellbeing is used to designate the quality of life or quality of standard of living. So in this sense wellbeing bracket with material welfare and it is totally personal. The study showed that unemployed depend on greatly an intra-persisted approach mode in their attempt to cope with their circumstances. Unemployment is more harmful to the psychological wellbeing of those who are professionally educated. Ramya (2018) made an attempt to study social psychological problem faced by unemployed and underemployed in Nyishi tribal youth of Arunachal Pradesh. At the same time, whether this high level of satisfaction has any externality in the period of job search, job migration and new initiatives in business ventures among the island unemployed youth should scrutinize for further study. Thus subjective wellbeing is person's evaluation of his or her life. This valuation can be in terms of cognitive states such as satisfaction with one's marriage, work, and life, and it can be in terms of ongoing affect like unemployment (i.e., the presence of positive emotions and moods, and the absence of unpleasant affect).

KEYWORDS: *Unemployment, Well Being, Subjective Wellbeing, Social Network*

1. INTRODUCTION

In academic circle studies on unemployment are relentlessly flowing, its seed, out-turn, remedies are always a matter of debate, from time to time redoing cause and consequences are accounted for explanations, yet to be there are some pertinent issues shows in the discussions like, lack of opportunities, structural and technical transformations in economy, government polices, like wise number of issues always be there. But from the job searcher itself, as a field of study not that much happened in India, especially while we are using the terms 'willing to work' 'seeking for work' in the defining structure of unemployment. In all conscience definitely, unemployment menacing the economy have the same effect on the unemployed itself. When it comes to employment, its well backed with better income, social and financial security, status more over it invigorate to go forward. So for a craving aspirant have long made to get in to a job disenchanted in his setbacks in searching for job is a thin time for them.

There are ongoing studies on how the long term unemployment affects the lives of unemployed youth, get move on through material to internal loss, specially ringed with their wellbeing loss. Typically, wellbeing is used to designate the quality of life or quality of standard of living. So in this sense wellbeing bracket with material welfare and it is totally personal. Non material conditions of lives also examined under wellbeing heading. Loss of self-esteem and self-confidence may badly affect the innate rating of unemployed and it may lead to loss their wellbeing.

The purpose of the paper is to manifest the findings from the study 'unemployment and subjective wellbeing' carried out in an island, Lakshadweep. So before going on it, there have been many conceptual vocabularies on the studies on unemployment and its effects. Clark & Oswald (1994) used data from new British household panel study has tested whether in the 1900's; unemployed people are relatively happy or unhappy. Comparison was made between employed and unemployed. The study found mental distress average scores of unemployed was twice the score with employed. Distress from unemployment is less among the young and those who from high unemployed areas such as North Britten. Secondly, people who have been unemployed for long time shows less distress them those who have recently lost their job. Whereas Breslin and Mustard (2003) separately examined the causation between mental health and unemployment, found that becoming unemployed was associated with an increased likelihood of mental distress for the people between 31 to 55 age group but not for the 18-30 age group. Singh (2007) studied inter and intra group comparison of psychological wellbeing between employed and unemployed in Bihar. He discussed the strategy adopted by the unemployed and the employed in order to adjust with their life events. Various components of psychological health, namely anxiety, stress, feeling of insecurity, alienation, identity crisis and life satisfaction were used in relation to unemployment. The study showed that unemployed depend on greatly an intra-persisted approach mode in their attempt to cope with their circumstances. Unemployment is more harmful to the psychological wellbeing of those who are professionally educated. Ramya (2018) made an attempt to study social psychological problem faced by unemployed and underemployed in Nyishi tribal youth of Arunachal Pradesh. The study shed the light to deterioration of skill, reduction of self-esteem, and ill treatment faced by unemployed from family and society. Range of specifics are different in these studies like mental distress, mental health, psychological wellbeing, psychological problem. Using original data from a sample of unemployed in Lakshadweep [N=128], the present study explores the subjective wellbeing of unemployed in the island, Lakshadweep.

2. Theoretical Frameworks

The concept of wellbeing has different tiers connected with the disciplines under which it is explored. In economic definition of wellbeing, higher levels of income are associated with higher levels of wellbeing through greater consumption levels (Fuentes & Rojas, 2001). The ability to meaningfully distinguish between types of wellbeing is debatable. A common framework of wellbeing distinguishes between hedonic wellbeing (*hedonia*) and eudaimonic wellbeing (*eudaimonia*). Aristippus (3rd century BCE), the Greek philosopher and founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, 'hedonia' represents the maximization of pleasure and minimization of pain, whereas, 'eudaimonia' stems from Aristotle's 4th-century BCE, that extends beyond pleasure-driven happiness to encapsulate being true to oneself and working toward personal growth that is it represents human flourishing and living up to one's full potential (i.e., self-actualization) (Disabato et al., 2016; Bernstein, 1998). Hedonia, one in which wellbeing is associated with the satisfaction of desires or preferences (hedonic), and the other in which it is associated with the life activities in which people are engaged (eudaimonic). The latter perspective is consistent with the capability approach to wellbeing that is proposed by Amartya Sen and has been further developed and adapted by Martha Nussbaum and others. The hedonic view underlies the utilitarian approach to wellbeing in economics and the subjective wellbeing approach in psychology. The eudaimonic approach, on the other hand, underlies the capabilities approaches to wellbeing in economics and the psychological wellbeing approaches in psychology. (King et al., 1998).

Another division could be seen welfarist or non-welfarist. In welfarist approaches, the individual's experience of how well he or she lives is taken as the touchstone of wellbeing. This is the approach of mainstream theoretical welfare economics and of psychological quality-of-life research. On the other non-welfarist approaches, wellbeing is established from the 'objective' circumstances within which people live rather than from their 'subjective' utility, satisfaction, or happiness. Most empirical research on inequality in economics and sociology is in this sense non-welfarist (Ringen, 1995).

A critical consideration for deciding approaches is the question of what is measured and whether this is sufficient for the purposes of the study. For example, a study based on a hedonic understanding of wellbeing can be content with fairly simple and parsimonious subjective scale measures of happiness. The result of such a measure is an indication of the degree of subjective wellbeing present, but no information about the conditions associated with that wellbeing. On the other hand, a study based on eudaimonic understanding of wellbeing, must move from reliance upon subjective evaluations of feelings experienced to considering the life activities. The hedonic approach focuses upon revealed subjective experience of pleasure or satisfaction, while the eudaimonic approach ranges more broadly to consider either resources, such as income and wealth, or the things that people are able to do with the social, economic and material resources available to them. For this particular study, the author has used subjective wellbeing by looking at the particulars of the study area.

Lakshadweep, an archipelago of 36 small and tiny islands, located 200 to 400 km away from the mainland in south-western India, is the smallest union territory (UT) of the country with just 32 sq. kms in area and a population of 64473 in (Census, 2011). The inhabited islands are Kavaratti, Agatti, Amini, Bangaram, Kadmath, Kilthan, Chetlat, Bitra, Androth, Kalpeni, and Minicoy. It is declared as one of the districts and is administered by the central Government of India. As per Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Lists (Modification Order, 1956) 'the

inhabitants of Lakshadweep, who and both of whose parents were born in those island are treated as Scheduled Tribes' (Lakshadweep Development Report, 2007). Apart from the persisting issues due to geographical isolation, meager resources, ecological flimsily area, unemployment is threatening the island with 16.1 per cent as against the India's national scenario 5.1 (Labour Bureau, 2016). But the inward looking islanders' migration for job is very limited (Jeromi, 2002). Stanca (2010) made an empirical study based on data from 94 countries point out the negative impact of unemployment seems to be greater the countries with higher employment rates and both rich and poor countries. Another contradiction in Lakshadweep there is no food security, malnutrition, no acute poverty; there is also low crime rate and high social harmony (Lakshadweep developmental report, 2007). Only 36 IPC crimes has reported in 2016 and it the countries lowest crime rate (National Crime Records Bureau, 2016). So this is a discrepancy with Ajitmotokin et al., (2015) findings, the unemployment rate have positive effect on both property and violent crimes as expected in the U S.

3. Definitions of subjective well being

- ◆ "Subjective wellbeing as the degree to which an individual judges the overall quality of her or his life as a whole in a favorable way. In other words, subjective wellbeing is how well the person likes the life he or she leads" Veenhoven (1984: quoted from, Diener, 1994).
- ◆ "Subjective wellbeing as both a cognitive evaluation and some degree of positive or negative feelings, i.e., affective" Andrews & Withey, (1976: quoted from, Diener, 1994).
- ◆ "Subjective wellbeing refers to the global experience of positive reactions to one's life, and includes all of the lower-order components such as life satisfaction and hedonic level. Life satisfaction refers to a conscious global judgment of one's life. Hedonic level or balance refers to the pleasantness minus unpleasantness of one's emotional life". (Diener, 1994)
- ◆ "Good mental states, including all of the various evaluations, positive and negative, that people make of their lives and the affective reactions of people to their experiences". OECD (2013).

Thus subjective wellbeing is person's evaluation of his or her life. This valuation can be in terms of cognitive states such as satisfaction with one's marriage, work, and life, and it can be in terms of ongoing affect like unemployment (i.e., the presence of positive emotions and moods, and the absence of unpleasant affect). An individual's employment status also plays an important role on subjective wellbeing. The strongest evidence in this domain was found in the studies, unemployment affects negatively to the subjective wellbeing (Clark and Oswald 1994; Di Tella et al., 2001; Helliwell 2003). Moreover, males are comparatively stronger affected by unemployment and there seems to be only incomplete adaptation to continued unemployment for them (Clark 2003; Lucas et al., 2004).

4. The Dataset

The analysis draws on an original dataset [N=128] collected through multi - stage random sampling from two islands, Amini and Kavaratti. Wellbeing measured by using semantic differential scale. There is wide range of evidence to suggest that, among attitude measures, longer numerical response scales (i.e. numerical scales with a range of numerically-labeled response options, but verbally-labeled anchors at the scale extremes) tend to increase both internal consistency and test-retest reliability, although the gains do not appear to be large (Weng, 2004; Preston and Colman, 2000; Alwin & Krosnick, 1991). Finally, there is some evidence from consumer research to suggest that validity increases with increasing numbers of

response categories or scale points (Preston & Colman, 2000). OECD (2011) proposed domains has structured under the domains of wellbeing and the interview schedule has organized as per this requirements. Descriptive analysis has employed to check the subjective wellbeing and gender aspect on it.

5. Unemployment Spell and Educational Attributes of Island Job seekers: A profile

Age, education, period job search are may connected with his judgment towards life, therefore these demands deliberations. Educational achievements of Lakshadweep has been much praised, in terms of literacy it is second after Kerala, to date the number educational institutions especially in higher education's are insufficient to feed them but endeavoring attempts of island government makes the education of students incredible one. Out of the respondents 46 per cent are male and 54 per cent are female. Among them 95 per cent completed higher secondary and above qualification. By its very nature human capital is the reservoir of the growth, for an island its implication is much more, so on 73 per cent of the respondents are between the age group of 19 to 28 is a source of concern. Besides, they are connected with long period of job search or unemployment spell, almost 45 per cent have been searching job for the period of 4 to 6 years and it is between 1 to 3 years for further 34 percent. Long term educated unemployment is the characteristics of island unemployment, this is one possible explanation can given at the outset.

6. Unemployment and Subjective Wellbeing

Wellbeing among respondents is examined through four questions regarding their satisfaction in life, standard of living, satisfaction in health and satisfaction in personal relationship. Semantic Differential Scale (0 stands for "Not at all satisfied" and 10 stands for "Completely Satisfied") is used. A high score characterizes that respondents are more satisfied, while a low score represents that respondents are less satisfied. In order to make comparison much easier the score between 1 to 3 labeled as "Low Satisfaction"; score between 4 to 6 as "Average level of Satisfaction"; 7 to 9 as "High level Satisfaction" In the case of overall life satisfaction in life, above half of the respondents reported above average level satisfaction. 19 per cent are completely satisfied in life, whereas 5 per cent not at all satisfied. As we have seen above, many studies documented negative effect of unemployment and how it affects the well-being level of unemployed (Clark & Oswald, 1994; Clark et al., 2001; Ervasti&Venetoklis, 2010; Winkleman, 2014). But the findings from this study contrarily with what we have seen, by and large respondents have high satisfaction in their life.

Whereas taking respondents satisfaction in their present standard of living, though 30 per cent were in high level of satisfaction, the average score that has given by the half can't pretend to be missing because they are understood with some sort difficulties that they confronting in life. Here is the implication of the factors like social relationship, existing social system works on the individual life, no matter whether he is employed or unemployed. Lakshadweep is concerned, their social cohesion and cooperation is well-known, its reflection could be seen among unemployed as high satisfaction in their personal relationship. Sometimes unemployment may affect their relationship and social engagement, Zeng (2012) in his study on unemployed in China shows unemployment diminishes their social relationship and leads social segregation in society. But from findings 73 per cent have high level satisfaction in their personal relationships, 13 per cent are completely satisfied with their personal relationship whereas no one has opted score between 0 to 3. Further the satisfaction in high satisfaction in health showing, they are not deprived from the health services.

TABLE 1: WELLBEING AMONG RESPONDENTS

Life Evaluation	satisfaction in life	Standard of living	Satisfaction with Health	Satisfaction in Personal Relation
0(not at all satisfied)	4.7	0	0.8	0
1-3 (Low)	1.6	18.7	2.3	0
4-6 (Average)	32	50	27.3	14
7-9 (High)	43	30.5	58.6	72.7
10(completely satisfied)	18.7	0.8	10.9	13.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey

Gender Wise Analysis of Wellbeing among Respondents

When coming in to gender difference in wellbeing, difference is evident in all the four variables but relatively less in the case of satisfaction in health. Glaring disparity visible in terms of overall life satisfaction and standard of living. Female are significantly more satisfied than men, except in the case of satisfaction in personal relationship. Satisfaction in personal relationship high among male than that of female. Meer (2014) used social reproduction function for measuring subjective wellbeing and found glaring difference in male female subjective well being.

TABLE 2: GENDER WISE ANALYSIS OF WELLBEING AMONG RESPONDENTS

	Satisfaction in Life		Satisfaction in Standard of Living		Satisfaction in Health		Satisfaction in Personal Relationship	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0(not at all satisfied)	6.8	2.9	0	0	1.7	0	0	0
1-3 (Low)	1.7	1.4	20.3	17.4	0	4.3	0	0
4-6 (Average)	40.7	24.6	55.9	44.9	33.9	21.7	11.9	15.9
7-9 (High)	37.3	47.8	23.7	36.2	50.8	65.2	72.9	72.5
10 (completely satisfied)	13.6	23.2	0	1.4	13.6	8.7	15.3	11.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In one's life job is more than just an income that enables to live, rather it is an endorsement for social and family acceptance, symbol of status. Being an unemployed with long period of job

search make disappointment among unemployed, creates atrocious attitude towards life. In fact the social network and social institutions can do much more to secure unemployed from these devastating effects of unemployment both mental and physical. These could see in island Lakshadweep, where the high social relationship may be the reason to get a better satisfaction in their life and personal relationships. Zeng (2012) in his study proposes social policy for unemployed youth for helping them to build social networks and counter social relationship exclusion. So in particular social networks, social trust and institutional trust have higher correlation with subjective wellbeing (Portela et.al, 2013). At the same time, whether this high level of satisfaction has any externality in the period of job search, job migration and new initiatives in business ventures among the island unemployed youth should scrutinize for further study.

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MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF BULLS' MEAT ON THE BLACK-AND-WHITE AND SIMMENTAL FAMILY

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ABSTRACT

This article presents some of the information on the morphological structure of meat on the 18th and 21st months of the bulls of the Simmental herb. In addition, the results of muscle tissue deployment on anatomical lobe were analyzed. Cattle breeding, which is the main branch of livestock in the national economy, plays an important role. The reason for this is that the population plays a key role in maintaining food security. If more than 83% of usage milk is cow's milk, then meat in the meat structure of the world is the third highest after pork and poultry meat, accounting for about 22% of total meat. Thus, its morphological content, which is directly linked to the quality of the meat, has been significantly higher in both groups. Meat consumption was significantly higher than that of meat and the amount of meat per 1 kg of bone, and the breed of the simmental family of the IV experimental group, compared with the black-and-white species.. The quality of meat depends on the amount of muscle tissue in it. However, livestock production is also of minor importance, such as fat, connective tissue and bone. The morphological composition of meat plays an important role in assessing its quality.

KEYWORDS: *Family, Pedigreed, Simmental, Meat, Morphological Composition Of Meat, Coefficient Of Meat, Meat, Tissue, Anatomical Lump, Meat.*

INTRODUCTION

Cattle breeding, which is the main branch of livestock in the national economy, plays an important role. The reason for this is that the population plays a key role in maintaining food security. If more than 83% of usage milk is cow's milk, then meat in the meat structure of the world is the third highest after pork and poultry meat, accounting for about 22% of total meat. In the Republic of Uzbekistan almost all milk of the population is cow's milk, more than 65% of the meat grows in beef cattle.

It is well known that in the Republic of Uzbekistan livestock is derived from various genotypes generated mainly from dairy, meat productive breeds and their intermingling. At the same time, the study of the meat productivity and quality characteristics of the young animals in black-and-white and Simmental family in Jizzakh province is a topical issue and determines the need to analyze the results of the research.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The analysis of the results obtained in special research on the productivity and quality of breed in simmental family, which are being breeding in the central region of the Republic, Jizzakh region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental part of the research was carried out in 2016-2018 in the “Sangzor” farm of Arnasay District, Jizzakh Region. Similarly to genetic origin, sex, age-related black-and-white and simmental family, 40 head breeding calves were divided into 10 groups of breeders of the 1st group, 10 male calves, and the third group consisted of 10 calf calves and simultaneous 10 calves.

In the experimental groups, feeding and preserving conditions of animals were the same.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The quality of meat depends on the amount of muscle tissue in it. However, livestock production is also of minor importance, such as fat, connective tissue and bone. The morphological composition of meat plays an important role in assessing its quality.

The part of the meat (muscle and fat tissue) is high, and the part that is not consumed (connective tissue and bones) is less than the value of the meat. According to SA Gordynets (2012), meat-producing animals have a strong, extra-circulating, side and back side of the chest pelvis. We examined the morphological content of meat in our study and presented it in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BULGUR MEAT IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS, (X±SX), N=5

Indicators	GROUPS			
	II		IV	
	Control slaughter age, months			
	18	21	18	21
Chilled off meat weight, kg	108,3±0,65	133,9±0,85	133,3±1,15	155,8±0,85
meat weight, kg	85,3±0,65	106,4±0,65	106,8±0,85	125,1±0,75
Weight of bones, kg	19,8±0,85	24,5±0,55	23,5±0,90	27,3±0,65
Height, weight and connective tissue weight, kg	2,8±0,80	2,6±0,50	2,6±0,50	2,7±0,45
Technical loss, kg	0,4±0,01	0,4±0,01	0,4±0,01	0,7±0,01
Bones ratio, %	18,3	18,3	17,6	17,5
Ratio, share and ratio of connective tissues, %	2,6	1,9	1,9	1,7
Technical loss ratio, %	0,37	0,30	0,30	0,44
The portion of meat consumed, %	78,7	79,5	80,1	80,3
Not consumed portion of meat,	21,3	20,5	19,9	19,7

%				
Meat coefficient	4,3	4,3	4,5	4,6

Table 1 shows that during the 18-month follow-up, muscle and bone tissue showed a rapid increase, while aggression in fatty tissue growth was 21 months. It should be noted that, when the fatty tissue in the meat pieces exceeds the norm, it is difficult to digest meat. Reduced quality, which negatively affects other meat quality characteristics.

In our research, we found that bulgent and chilled breed bulls were simultaneous bulls at 133.3 kg (18 months), 25.0 kg (23.1%) or 25.8 kg (21.1 mm), 21.9 kg (P <0.01) or 16.4% of their peers.

There was also a significant difference in meat content and 21.1 kg (P <0.001) or 24.7% for 18 months and 18.3 kg (18.1 kg) or 17.1% for 21 months formed.

By the weight of the bones in half, simmental herbs were predominant. However, according to some relative indicators, the animals of the II experimental group survived. Meat is consumed in groups. 78.7, 79.5, 80.1 and 80.3% respectively, whereas the non-digestive tract was 21.3, 20.5, 19.9, 19.7% respectively.

From the analysis, it was seen that there was a large group difference between them.

When evaluating the meat product and studying its morphological composition, it is important to know that they are located on anatomical parts. Taking this into account, we have calculated the value of our surveys and presented them in Table 2 below.

Analysis of Table 2 shows that during the 18 months of the survey, black-breed bulls of the II experimental group had a gross weight of 108.3 kg, and their counterparts were 25.0 kg or 23.1% of simmental bulls, 21.9 kg or 16.4% respectively.

TABLE 2 THE LOCATION OF THE MUSCLES IN THE ANATOMICAL PARTS, (X±SX), N=5

Indicators	Groups			
	II		IV	
	18 months old	21 months old	18 months old	21 months old
Weight of chilled meat, kg	108,3±0,65	133,9±0,85	133,3±1,15	155,8±0,85
Relative, %	100	100	100	100
Muscular ointment, kg	24,2±0,20	30,6±0,20	30,5±0,20	35,8±0,20
Relative,%	22,3	22,8	22,9	23,0
Spine muscle, kg	11,8±0,20	14,4±0,30	14,4±0,30	17,1±0,20
Relative,%	10,9	10,8	10,8	11,0
A muscle that connects the groin to the shoulder, kg	14,0±1,40	16,5±0,20	16,8±0,20	18,6±0,20
Relative,%	12,9	12,3	12,6	11,9
Flat Muscular Muscles, kg	30,1±0,20	39,0±1,40	37,7±0,20	45,7±0,10
Relative,%	27,8	29,1	28,3	29,4
Chest muscles, kg	7,6±0,20	8,0±1,30	8,4±0,20	8,8±0,10
Relative,%	7,1	6,0	6,3	5,6

Torsion muscles, kg	20,6±0,20	25,4±0,20	25,5±0,20	29,8±0,30
Relative,%	19,0	19,0	19,1	19,1

In the experimental group, the Simmental breeders of the IV experimental group compared their breeders to the test samples at the age of 18 to 21 months, respectively, of 6.3 kg (P <0.01) or 26.0% and 5.2 kg (P <0.001) or 17.0%, respectively, 2.6 kg (P <0.01) or 22.0% and 2.7 kg (P <0.01) or 18.7% respectively in the muscular spine (P <0.01) or 20.0% and 2.1 kg (P <0.05) or 12.7% by muscular contraction, 7.6 kg (P <0.01) or 25.2% and 6.7 kg (P <0.05) or 17.2%, for breast muscle by 0.8 kg (P <0.05) or 10.1% and 0, 8 kg (p <0.05) or 10.0% of the pelvic bone muscles a, 4.9 kg (P <0.01) or 23.4% and 4.4 kg (P <0.001) or 17.3% higher.

Thus, most of the meat was embedded in the flat bones of the body, and in these groups it was mutually 30.1, 39.0, 37.7, 45.7 kg. In other words, the proportion of chilled meat was 27.8, 29.1, 28.3, and 29.4% respectively.

SUMMARY

Thus, its morphological content, which is directly linked to the quality of the meat, has been significantly higher in both groups. Meat consumption was significantly higher than that of meat and the amount of meat per 1 kg of bone, and the breed of the simmental family of the IV experimental group, compared with the black-and-white species.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SHEIKH ZAYED UNIVERSITY'S STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Information Technology plays an important role in all sectors of life including education. Afghan universities use variety of Information and Communication Technologies to get access to different learning resources and this way can improve quality of education in their classrooms. Social media is an important part of information technology which provides great opportunities for instructors and students to communicate, share, and exchange views on different educational topics. The aim of this research is to find the advantages and disadvantages of using social media for students during learning process in Sheikh Zayed University (SZU). The study found answers to the following questions: Does the university have necessary facilities such as electricity, ICTs, and the Internet? Does each department and faculty of the university have official pages in different Social Media networks? For what purpose the university students use Social Media? The research results indicate that Sheikh Zayed University has the basic facilities such as electricity, ICTs and Internet. More departments and faculties of SZU have pages in popular social media networks and they are used for communication and changing information between instructors and students. About 50 percent of SZU students' use social media for learning and interaction with instructors and colleagues while the remaining percentile of students do not use social media due to different reasons such as poor ICT literacy skills and limited or not access to ICT tools.

KEYWORDS: *ICT, Social Media, Learning, Interaction, Shiekh Zayed University.*

INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are as important for modern society as electricity and water networks. Modern daily life would be absolutely unthinkable without

technology. It reduces costs, improve processes, boost innovation, and increase productivity (Vervaart, 2016).

Social media are online technology platforms that help people to connect to each other. It is used to build relationship among people to communicate, study, read books, listen to music, look at photos, and much more (citation). The most popular websites of social media users are Baidu, Facebook Tieba, LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest, Twitter, Viber, WeChat, What's App, Weibo, Wikia, and the associated messengers such as Facebook Messenger (Pivec, 2019). Actually, social media has simplified our lives and provide great opportunity for individual and institutions to connect and share with each other. Many universities and schools around the world encourage their students to use and interact with each other via social media and solve their assignments and projects, while some other institutions restricts access to social networking within its buildings. They think this way students can better concentrate on their studies (Zaidieh, 2012).

Taking these points in mind, I conducted research on the impact of social media and how it can affects academic performance of Sheikh Zayed University students.

Objectives of the study

1. To find which faculties of SZU have pages in Social Media Networks.
2. To find the percentile of SZU students using Social Media.
3. To find for what purpose SZU students use Social Media.
4. To find how percentile social media is used for learning purpose.

Research Setting

Sheik Zayed University is one of the major public universities located in Khost province, southeastern part of Afghanistan. The university has 12 faculties, around 260 faculty members, and over 6000 students.

The study took place in all 12faculties (Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Social Science, Computer Science, Language and Literature, Journalism, Economics, Political Science, Sharia, and Education) of Sheikh Zayed University.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to obtain perspectives regarding the Impact of Social Media on Academic Performance of Sheikh Zayed University's Students, 360 paper based questionnaires were distributed to the students. I had the list of students and the participants were selected based on random selection.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of researches have been conducted on the role of social media in higher education. Some research indicate that social media plays positive role in students learning while other research suggest that more usage of social media edict students and reduce their study time. Social networks provide platforms to make friends by utilizing inconsequential interactions, communications, or participation in social groups, and enable people to socially support one another (Hardy, 2018). Actually, social media plays vital role in content sharing among universities students and the rest of society (Hossain, 2019).

The study conducted by Teclehaimanot and his colleagues in 2011 suggest, those universities which use social media can better support their students; it helps them to better deal with challenges and succeed in their education careers. Similarly, Stollak and his colleagues

conducted a research in 2019 on the effects of social media on learning, and the result suggest, students who uses social media continuously may study 1 to 5 hours a week while those students who do not use social media regularly may study 11 to 15 hours a week.

Another study conducted by Rezwani in 1980 on the impacts of social media on learning suggest, those students who have membership in academic social media networks have greatly advance their learning in comparison to those who do not have membership.

To sum up, the result of above researches suggests that usage of social media has great effects on learning. However, those students who use social media just for fun and entertainment may negatively affect their learning.

The Participants

In this research 360 students from 12 faculties of Sheikh Zayed University have participated. Majority of the participants were students of fourth year (seniors). It is important to mention that majority of participants were male. There are a small number of female students in the university of which a few participated in the study.

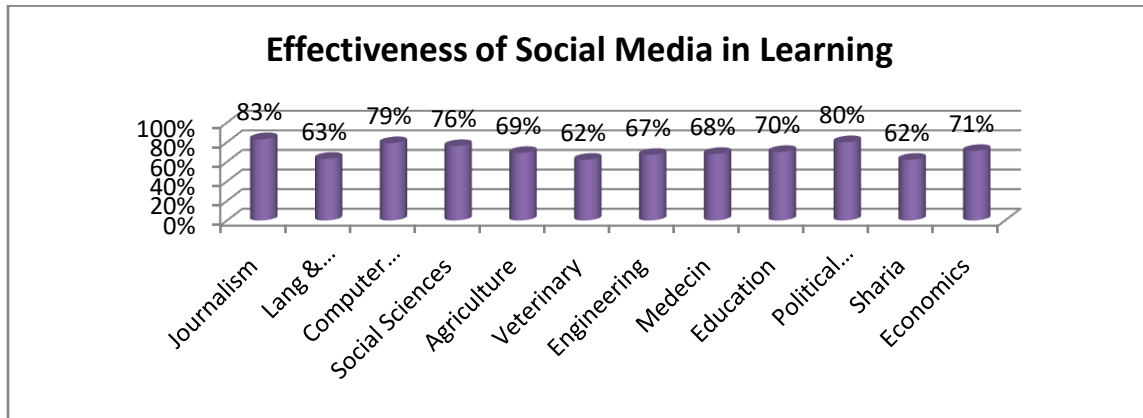
TABLE 1: DESCRIBES SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF QUESTIONNAIRE PARTICIPANTS (SHEIKH ZAYED UNIVERSITY)

Questionnaire Participants (Sheikh Zayed University)						
No	Faculty	Number of Participants	Male	Female	3 rd Year Students (Juniors)	4 th Year Students (Seniors)
1	Medicine	30	27	3	10	20
2	Engineering	30	30	0	5	25
3	Agriculture	30	28	2	7	23
4	Veterinary	30	30	0	3	27
5	Social Science	30	28	2	8	22
6	Computer Science	30	30	0	12	18
7	Literature	30	30	0	14	16
8	Journalism	30	30	0	13	17
9	Economics	30	30	0	7	23
10	Political Science	30	30	0	11	19
11	Sharia	30	30	0	12	18
12	Education	30	30	0	10	20

DISCUSSION

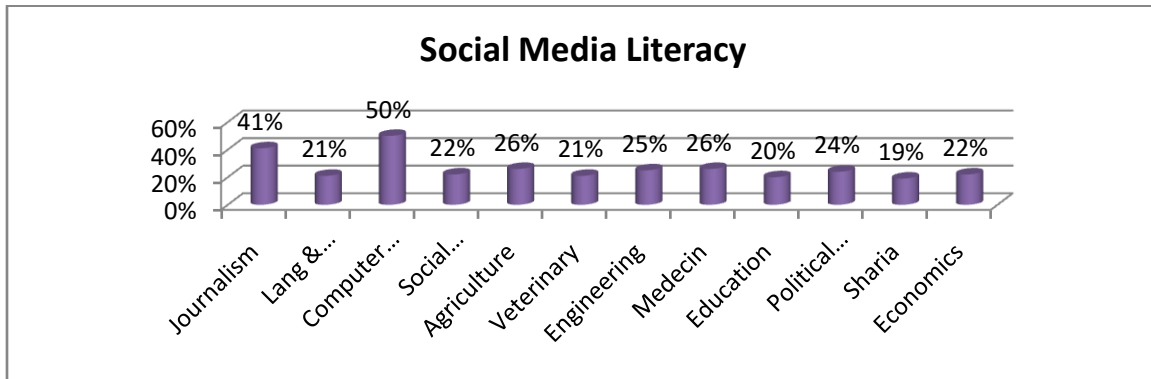
Computer and information technology play crucial role in all aspect of human life including education and communication.

The first point found in this research is, all students of Sheikh Zayed University believe that social media plays effective role in their learning.



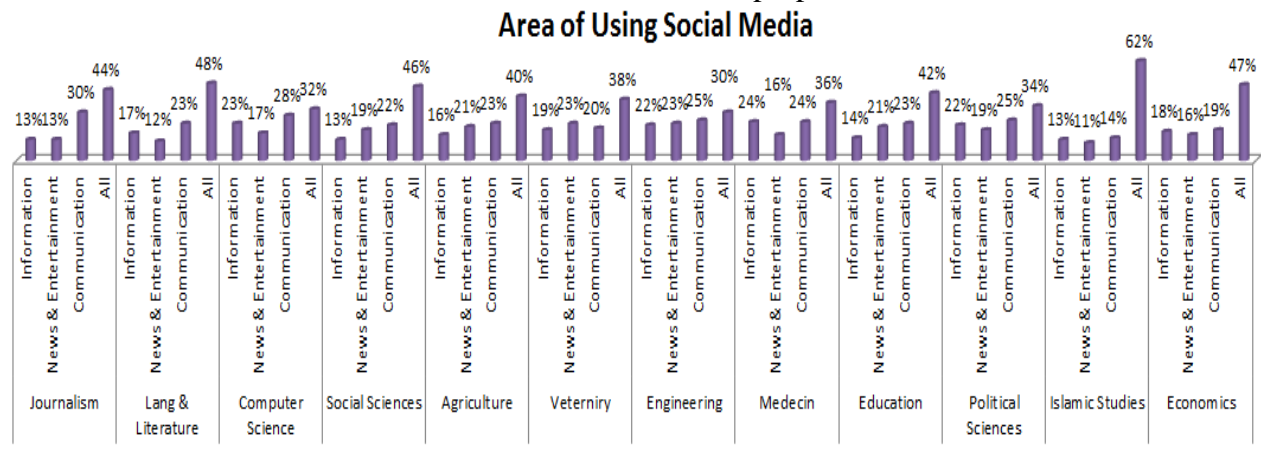
Graph 1: Students View about the Effectiveness of Social Media

The second point found in this research is that about 50 percent students use social media and they have decent literacy of using social media while the remaining percentile have poor social media literacy which caused them to not properly use social media during learning.



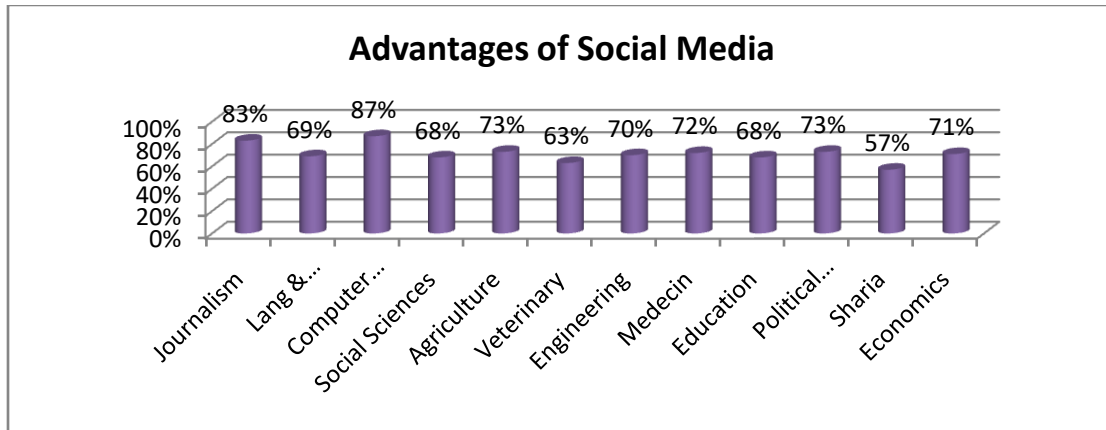
Graph2: Social Media Literacy

The third point found in this research is that students are using social media for different purposes. Some students use it for gaining new information, some other use itfor news and entrainment, and some other students use it for all stated purposes.



Graph 3: Purpose of Using Social Media

The last point found in this research is that students believe the advantages of social media are more than its disadvantages. They believe if social media is properly used, it helps them to easily solve their educational problems, accelerate learning and gain quality education.



Graph4: Advantages of Social Media from students' perspective

CONCLUSION

The result of the research concluded as:

1. Most students of Sheikh Zayed University have membership in different social media networks. The finding suggests that most students of Journalism and Computer Science Faculties use social media in comparison to students of other faculties.
2. Overall 50 percent of Sheikh Zayed University students use social media for different purposes such as communicating with their instructors and classmates, gaining new knowledge, news and entertainment.
3. Although students use social media for learning purposes, they struggle to find reliable academic social networks which help them to complete their assignments, projects and ultimately advance their learning. Therefore, students need decent training on this regard.

Suggestions

Following suggestions are listed in the consequence of conducted research. If the administrators and authority of Sheikh Zayed University consider these suggestions, chances are that students better and properly use social media which will help them to advance their learning and pave way to receive quality education.

1. Each department should create comprehensive group pages in proper social media networks for each of its classes in order to improve cooperation and coordination between department and students, instructors and students and ultimately students and students to share views on different topics and help each other. This effort will help students to be in contact with each other, their departments, and instructors inside and outside of university.
2. Each faculty should create a decent page in any academic social network and ask faculty students to have membership of it. This effort will help faculty, departments, instructors and students to share faculty news and updates, help each other when needed and inform students from upcoming events which take place in the faculty.
3. The new comers also called freshmen students of all faculties need decent training on how to properly use social media for learning purpose. Therefore, each faculty administrators need

to conduct proper training for them and help them on how to use academic social media networks for learning purposes.

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CORRECTION OF DISTURBED PARTS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM WITH THIMOPTINUM IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CHOLECYSTITIS

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ABSTRACT

Immune system was analyzed in 55 patients with Chronic Cholecystitis (CC) and 36 healthy individuals. Patients identified suppression of T-Systems and its subpopulations, voltage moral immunity. Traditional methods of treatment did not lead to the elimination of the immunodeficiency in patients with chronic cholecystitis. Thymoptinum a total dose of 1.0 mg - 1.2 mg (per course), applied in 21 patients with chronic cholecystitis eliminated immune disorders, raised the entire spectrum of cell-mediated immunity, possessed immune correction and therapeutic effect. Disorders of the immune status, detected in chronic inflammatory diseases of the nutritional-rhenium, in a certain way influence the course of the disease, contribute to chronicity of inflammation-reducing process and eventually repair mechanisms. Evidently, increasing the amount concentration of IgG in patients is due to zone presence of antigens as a permanent "focus excitation" in these as relates to the IgG antibodies are actively functioning, with the direct participation of which agglutination and lysis of foreign agents [5-8, 10]. Introduction to the scheme of combined treatment of patients with CC Thymoptinum led to an increase in cellular and humoral immunity. Under the influence of Thymoptinum hap-pening efficiency increase initially reduced values of the immune system. Analysis of the clinical and immunological and laboratory instrumental research methods, depending on the used treatments pointed to favorable for pathologists-agency process in patients when applying immune correcting treatment. Thus, patients with CC has the following changes in their immunogram: decreasing CD3, CD4, CD8 cells; increasing in CD19; decrease levels of IgA and IgM; increase in IgG and CEC. Changes in the immune system suggest that patients had to identify immunodeficiency, especially on the part of the T-immunity. Apparently, immunodeficiency state by nature is secondary.

KEYWORDS: *Chronic Cholecystitis, Immune Status, Immunodeficiency, Immunocorrection, Thymoptinum.*

INTRODUCTION

Chronic Cholecystitis (CC) is the most common pathology among time-personal hepatobiliary diseases zone and does not tendency to decrease. Disorders of the immune status, detected in chronic inflammatory diseases of the nutritional-rhenium, in a certain way influence the course of the disease, contribute to chronicity of inflammation-reducing process and eventually repair mechanisms. Shifts in the immune system can lead to the development of CC [5, 6, 13, 14].

The aim of the study was to determine the main parameters of the immune system and checking immune correction in patients with CC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Indicators of immune system have been studied in 55 patients with a diagnosis of CC in an exacerbation stage aged 38 to 72 years, of which 38 were women (69.1%) males - 17 (30.9%). In 24 (43.6%) patients had concomitant diseases: Chronic Gastritis - 9, Chronic Pancreatitis - 7, Chronic Peptic Ulcer of the Stomach - 4, Chronic Ulcer Duodenum - 2, Duodenitis - 2. 21 (38.1%) patients were operated for Chronic Calculous Cholecystitis, the rest - 34 (61.8%) - were treated conservatively.

Diagnosis CC was based on data of the clinical picture of the disease and the results of laboratory by instrumental methods.

Phenotyping of lymphocytes was performed by indirect immunofluorescence method with monoclonal antibodies to the receptors of CD-production «Sorbent Ltd» Institute of Immunology, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on the microscope "Luminal P-8." T cells was determined (total population - CD3); helper T cells (a subset of Th - CD4); T-suppressors (a subset of Ts - CD8); B cells (a subset of CD19) and Immunoregulatory Index (IRI) - the ratio of CD4 / CD8 [12].

The concentration of serum immunoglobulins (SI) classes A, M and G were determined by radial immunodiffusion [9], the level of circulating immune complexes (CIC) – method precipitation [1], and the values were expressed in optical density units (opt.dens.un.). Immunological examination was carried out for 2-5 hours after hospital admission and 1 month after treatment. The control group for comparison immunological figure was 36 healthy subjects (25-55 years). The drug Thymoptinum (Uzbekistan) received 19 (34.5%) patients with CC.

Efficacy was assessed by immunotherapy dynamics immunological indices in comparison with the same data before the treatment by the formula:

$Ki = [(B - A) / A] \times 100\%$, where Ki is - immune index; A - immunological parameters before treatment; B - treatment after immunological parameter. Immune correction considered effective when $Ki > 10\%$.

Statistical processing of the data was carried out on Pentium-IV computer with using program Exel Statistic (Version 6.0) for Windows. The significance of differences on comparison meaning values was determined by Student's t test. Data are presented as $M \pm m$. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the study of the immune system parameters in patients with CC presented in the Table 1, 2, and indicate an imbalance in the functioning of the immune system. In CC was found a decrease in the relative size of T (CD3) cells ($p < 0.001$). At the same time watched first degree by A.M. Zemskov disorders (-31.3%) [17]. The results indicate a significant reduction in the blood in patients fraction of Ts (of CD8) ($p < 0.001$), a moderate reduction in the level of Th (CD4) ($p > 0.05$) and the inversion of the IRI, which was reflected in its increase (Table 1). The relative magnitude (of CD19) lymphocytes was statistically higher than the control group values ($p < 0.01$) (Table 1).

Patients with chronic cholecystitis marked shortage of basic parameters of humoral immune system: IgA and IgM (Table 2). In this group occurred IgG increase more significantly - CIC ($p < 0.001$).

We suppose that increasing the concentration of IgG and CIC in patients with CC occurs due to the presence of a constant source of inflammation in the gallbladder. Reduction in blood

T (CD3)-lymphocytes, and maintaining at the same time a high level of IgG and CIC at this pathology indicates that the inflammatory process in the gastrointestinal tract has not been completed and its chronization takes place [7, 8].

TABLE 1. DYNAMICS OF CELLULAR IMMUNITY IN PATIENTS WITH CC DISEASE IN PROCESS OF IMMUNE CORRECTION TREATMENT (M ± M)

Indicators		Patients with CC	Healthy patients
CD3 (%)	A	35,3 ± 1,8****	51,2 ± 1,7
	B	52,4 ± 2,2	
CD4 (%)	A	31,3 ± 1,3	35,8 ± 0,7
	B	34,8 ± 1,7	
CD8 (%)	A	10,7 ± 0,8****	17,4 ± 1,2
	B	13,1 ± 0,6****	
IRI (CD4/CD8)	A	2,88 ± 0,17****	2,16 ± 0,10
	B	2,63 ± 0,21*	
CD19 (%)	A	18,7 ± 1,4**	14,8 ± 0,9
	B	21,3 ± 1,6**	
Note: A - indicators before treatment, B - indexes after treatment; * - P < 0.05; ** - P < 0.01; **** - P < 0.001 compared to the control.			

Evidently, increasing the amount concentration of IgG in patients is due to zone presence of antigens as a permanent "focus excitation" in these as relates to the IgG antibodies are actively functioning, with the direct participation of which agglutination and lysis of foreign agents [5-8, 10].

A significant increase in the index of the CIC in patients with CC in the blood and tissues leads to what is happening in the tissues of a metabolic disorder that is causing degeneration and regeneration mechanisms in the gallbladder [13, 14, 16].

Thus, patients with CC has the following changes in their immunogram: decreasing CD3, CD4, CD8 cells; increasing in CD19; decrease levels of IgA and IgM; increase in IgG and CEC. Changes in the immune system suggest that patients had to identify immunodeficiency, especially on the part of the T-immunity. Apparently, immunodeficiency state by nature is secondary. To eliminate immune disorders drug thymoptinum (Uzbekistan) was used as an adjunct to conventional treatment conducted, which included conservative therapy and operator-porate intervention.

TABLE 2. DYNAMICS OF HUMORAL IMMUNITY IN PATIENTS WITH CC DISEASE IN PROCESS OF IMMUNE CORRECTION TREATMENT (M ± M)

Indicators		Patients with CC	Healthy patients
IgA, g/l	A	1,81 ± 0,62	2,82 ± 0,31
	B	1,45 ± 0,74	
IgM, g/l	A	1,27 ± 0,22	1,64 ± 0,11
	B	0,90 ± 0,36*	
IgG, g/l	A	18,60 ± 1,40	15,90 ± 0,94
	B	15,74 ± 1,26	
CIC (opt.dens.un.)	A	0,174 ± 0,04***	0,046 ± 0,006
	B	0,190 ± 0,032***	
Note: A - indicators before treatment, B - indexes after treatment; * - P <0.05; ** - P <0.01; *** - P <0.001 compared to the control.			

Analysis of the clinical and immunological and laboratory instrumental research methods, depending on the used treatments pointed to favorable for pathologists-agency process in patients when applying immune correcting treatment.

The generally accepted standard treatment (Surgery + Therapy), conducted in 36 patients, did not lead to the restoration of disturbed immune status indicators. For example, after treatment the relative number of CD3 was $37.6 \pm 1.5\%$ and was statistically lower than those values of the control group ($p < 0.001$), the greatness of CD19-on amounted to $16.2 \pm 0.7\%$ ($p > 0.05$), the concentration of SI consisted: IgA - $1.92 \pm 0.74\%$ g/l, IgM - 1.21 ± 0.34 g/l, IgG - 17.45 ± 1.31 g/l and did not reach the background level of the control group ($p > 0.05$). Number of CIC tended to increase 0.183 ± 0.045 opt.dens.un.

Introduction to the scheme of combined treatment of patients with CC Thymoptinum led to an increase in cellular and humoral immunity. Under the influence of Thymoptinum hap-pening efficiency increase initially reduced values of the immune system. It was registered statistically significant increase in the total pool of T cells (phenotype of CD3), B-lymphocytes (of CD19) ($p < 0.001$), as well as IRI decline with an increase in the proportion of Ts (of CD8), which is certainly, a predictor of the effectiveness of immunotherapy CC, as it leads to a decrease, in the intensity of autoimmune processes (Table 1)

This *Ki* for CD3 cells was 48.4% and for B-lymphocytes (CD19) – 13.9%, which is undoubtedly a reflection of the positive dynamics of the changes carried out by immunocor-rection.

In addition, there was a trend to decrease IgG ($p > 0.05$) in the course of immunotherapy, but IgM and IgA remained low (Table 2).

Our data on the number of positions is quite consistent with the results of other researchers [5, 8, 16].

It is known that in chronic diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract are non-specific pathogenic mechanisms, as hypoxia, tissue destruction, production of endogenous toxins are an important pathogenetic link, resulting in aggregate, of a violation of the function of the thymus and secondary immunodeficiency states, and this, in turn, contributes to the chronicity of the pathological process in the gall bladder [3, 4, 11, 15, 16].

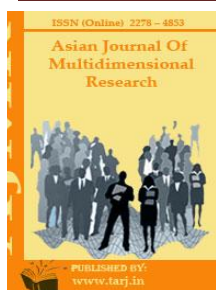
CONCLUSIONS:

1. In CC observed deep depression T-immunity in the functioning of humoral immunity.
2. Traditional methods of treatment did not lead to the restoration of disturbed parts of the system that we have immunity in patients with CC.
3. Application Thymoptinum as a corrector of disorders of the immune system in patients with CC contributed to the effective elimination of disorders of cell-mediated immunity (T-lymphocytes), as evidenced by *Ki* factors, and reduce stress in humoral component of the immune system. Immunomoduline possess immunomodulatory effects in patients with CC.

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PARENTAL AWARENESS ABOUT ENROLLMENT DRIVE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF ODISHA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the awareness among parents about enrollment drive in Odisha. A sample of 200 parents from two district of Odisha Bolangir and Dhenkanal were collected. The study was conducted by using descriptive survey method. An Awareness about Enrollment Drive Scale (AEDS) was used to collect data from parents. The result of the study indicated that the parents belongs to urban areas have more aware about enrollment drive than the rural areas parents. Further, the literate parents were more aware about enrollment drive as compare to their counterpart. That means there is no significant difference in awareness between rural and urban parents about enrollment drive. However the mean score of urban parents is higher than the rural parents. It implies that the urban parents were more awared about enrollment drive. Many problem of access has been addressed in the form of improving infrastructure, proving Mid-day meal and uniform books etc. On the basis of the findings it is suggested that, primary education is very vital for getting higher education. So it should be better all students should get education to protect their constitutional right through enrollment campaign. Further, the illiterate parents were not aware about the different enrollment schemes of the Government, so the knowledge and the way of propagating enrollment in schools should be in the form of drama and music through television and radio.

KEYWORDS: *Parental Awareness, Enrollment, Primary Schools*

INTRODUCTION

Primary school enrollment in India has been a success story, largely due to various programmes and drives to increase enrollment even in remote areas. Various scheme were launched to motivate students for admission on government schools. Many problem of access has been addressed in the form of improving infrastructure, proving Mid-day meal and uniform books etc.

Despite these various schemes and programme to attract students to the schools, the student enrolment continues to decline in Odisha every year (Odisha Suntimes, 2018).

Nationally 29 percent of children drop out before completing five years of primary school, and 43 percent before finishing upper primary school. High school completion is only 42 percent. This lands India among the top five nations for out-of-school children of primary school age, with 1.4 million 6 to 11 year olds not attending school (Sahni, 2015).

Hence the present study attempts to find out the awareness among parents about different enrollment drives initiated by the Government and NGOs to increase enrollment in schools.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between urban and rural parents.
2. To study the significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between literate and illiterate parents.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between male and female parents.
2. There exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between urban and rural parents.

METHODOLOGY

The study is based on descriptive survey method. The sample consists of 200 parents from two district is. Dhenkanal and Bolangir of Odisha. The tool like 'Awareness about Enrollment Drive Scale (AEDS)' is used to measure the awareness level of parents which was constructed and standardized by the investigator. The face and content validity were found. The reliability of the tool is 0.77 which was found by test-retest method.

Analysis and interpretation

TABLE-1 SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL PARENTS ON AWARENESS ABOUT ENROLLMENT DRIVE

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	Sed	t-ratio	Level of significance
Awareness Enrollment drive	Rural	81	65.94	4.5	1.12	0.34	Not Significant
	Urban	119	66.04	5.0			

It is shown from the Table-1 that the mean scores of rural and urban parents on awareness about enrollment drive are 65.94 and 66.04 with SD's 4.56 and 4.32 respectively. The t-ratio comes out to be 0.34, which is not significant at any level of significance. That means there is no significant difference in awareness between rural and urban parents about enrollment drive. However the mean score of urban parents is higher than the rural parents. It implies that the urban parents were more aware about enrollment drive. Thus, the hypothesis (H1) that 'there exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between rural and urban parents' is rejected.

TABLE-2 SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LITERATE AND ILLITERATE PARENTS ABOUT ENROLLMENT DRIVE

Variable	Groups	N	Mean	SD	Sed	t-ratio	Level of significance
Awareness about Enrollment drive	illiterate	111	62.46	4.04	1.35	2.24	.05
	Literate	89	65.10	5.01			

It is shown from the Table- 2 the mean score of illiterate and literate parents on awareness about enrollment drive are 63.46 and 65.10 with SD's 4.04 and 5.01 respectively. The t-ratio came out to be 2.24, which is significant at .05 level of significance. That means there is a significant difference in awareness between illiterate and literate parents. Moreover, the mean score of literate parents is higher than the illiterate parents. That means literate parents have more aware about enrollment drive. Thus, the hypothesis (H₂) that 'there exist a significant difference in awareness about enrollment drive between literate and illiterate' is retained.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULT

The parent has a significant role to increase enrollment in schools. The findings of the study revealed that rural parents were less aware about the enrollment drive about students education. So the enrollment initiative should be reached to the rural people also. Further, the illiterate parents were not aware about the different enrollment schemes of the Government, so the knowledge and the way of propagating enrollment in schools should be in the form of drama and music through television and radio.

RECOMMENDATION

The similar study can also be conducted at other level of teacher education courses. The perception, views attitude can also be studied towards Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan, Primary education also be taken adding more variables with awareness about enrollment drive. On the basis of the findings it is suggested that, primary education is very vital for getting higher education. So it should be better all students should get education to protect their constitutional right through enrollment campaign.

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**"MAIN" SYMPTOMS AND LEADING CLINICAL OPTIONS FOR THE
FLOW OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES IN WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT

Two-year clinical and epidemiological monitoring was carried out in 821 women with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). ACS in 56.1% of cases manifests itself or proceeds with a predominance of symptoms of an unstable course of angina pectoris, and in 43.9% with symptoms of myocardial infarction ($P < 0.05$). ACS is more common among women with AT (55.9%), among people without hypertension, the incidence of ACS was 31.8% ($P < 0.05$). In the early diagnosis and assessment of the clinical course of acute coronary syndromes, the timely identification of the "main" symptoms and / or leading clinical variants of the course of this disease is important and priority. [8, 9] Such a scientific strategy is necessary to identify risk groups and timely / adequate diagnosis and treatment of acute coronary syndromes (ACS) [1, 2, 3]. As can be seen from Table 2 and Fig. 2, in order to study the relationship between ACS and AH, the frequency of cases of ACS in women was considered depending on the presence of AH. It turned out that ACS in women is more common among hypertensive individuals. A progressive form of NS occurs with high frequency, and postinfarction NS ($P < 0.001$) is observed at the lowest prevalence. Such a scientific strategy is necessary to identify risk groups and timely / adequate diagnosis and treatment of acute coronary syndromes (ACS) [1, 2, 3]. Further, the frequency of detection of ACS in women in the presence and absence of arterial hypertension (AH) is analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Epidemiology, Prevention, Clinical Signs, Monitoring, Acute Coronary Syndrome, Prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

Acute coronary syndrome is a working, preliminary diagnosis, which is established when it is suspected that the patient is developing or may soon develop acute myocardial infarction. [5] Subsequently, during in-patient observation and examination, the final diagnosis is made. If the corresponding signs of cardiomyocyte necrosis are identified, acute myocardial infarction is checked, in the absence of such signs, unstable angina is diagnosed. [1-3] in some cases, after the examination, a diagnosis of another disease is established, and the diagnosis of ACS is excluded. Diagnosing ACS is not an easy task. Even the typical symptoms of ACS have low indicators of sensitivity and specificity. [7-10] so, among patients admitted to the hospital with chest pain characteristic of ACS, only 50% subsequently confirm the diagnosis of AMI or unstable angina; while 30-50% of patients with AMI do not have typical chest pain [4]. In the early diagnosis and assessment of the clinical course of acute coronary syndromes, the timely identification of the “main” symptoms and / or leading clinical variants of the course of this disease is important and priority. [8, 9] Such a scientific strategy is necessary to identify risk groups and timely / adequate diagnosis and treatment of acute coronary syndromes (ACS) [1, 2, 3].

Objective: to study the regional characteristics of the clinical pathomorphism of ACS in the climatic conditions of the Ferghana Valley of Uzbekistan.

MATERIAL METHODS

Two-year clinical and epidemiological monitoring was conducted in 821 women with ACS. ACS criteria:

1) An increase and / or subsequent decrease in the level of biochemical markers of myocardial necrosis in the blood and their combination with at least one of the following evidence of myocardial ischemia:

a) The clinical picture of myocardial ischemia;

b) ECG changes indicating the appearance of myocardial ischemia;

c) The appearance of a pathological Q wave on the ECG;

d) The appearance of signs of loss of a viable myocardium or impaired local contractility when using techniques to visualize the heart.

2) Unexpected sudden cardiac death, often against the background of symptoms that make it possible to suspect myocardial ischemia.

3) Signs of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), identified by pathological examination.

4) Criteria of previously transferred MI:

a) The appearance of new pathological Q waves on the ECG,

B) Evidence of the loss of a viable myocardium, local thinning of the wall and violation of local contractility obtained by visualizing methods in the absence of indications of their non-ischemic nature,

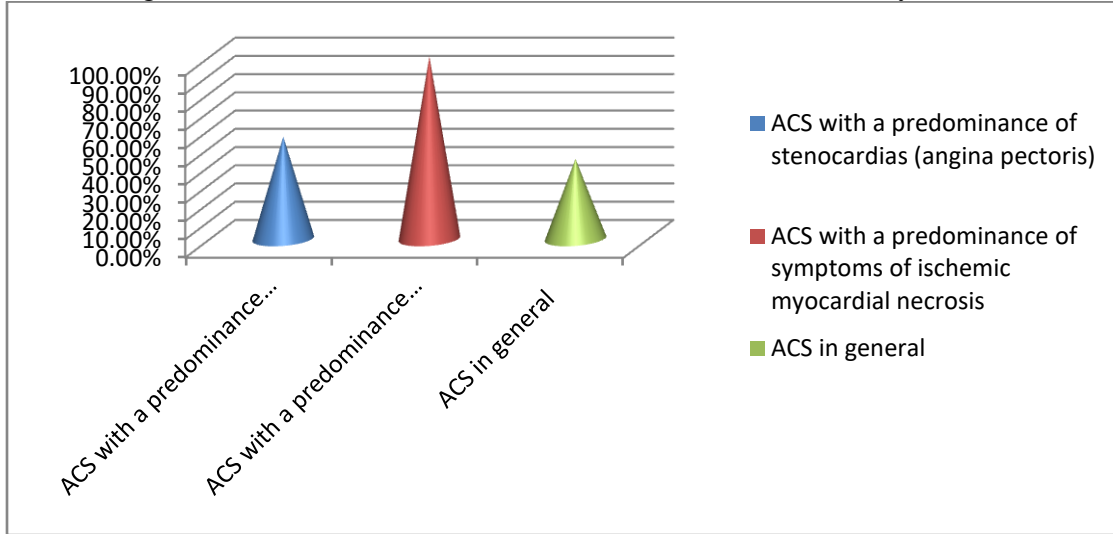
c) Signs of a healed or healing MI identified during pathological examination.

Statistical testing of the results of the study was carried out using a special program package and the Mann-Whitney method. The significance of differences was evaluated using Student (t).

Results

It was found that unstable angina pectoris (NS) is manifested in the form of angiospastic unstable angina pectoris - 10.8%, first-appeared NS - 4.4%, progressive NS - 47.5% and post-infarction angina pectoris - 1.2%. (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

Fig. 1. The current clinical course of ACS in women > 20-80 years old



A progressive form of NS occurs with high frequency, and postinfarction NS ($P < 0.001$) is observed at the lowest prevalence. Peculiarities during myocardial infarction (MI) of the examined female population are observed:

- MI with Q wave (67.1%) prevails over MI without Q wave (32.9%) ($P < 0.01$);
- with a high frequency there is an anginal variant of MI (65.2%);
- the asthmatic variant of MI occurs only in 6.7% of cases;
- the abdominal variant is noted with a frequency of 5.5%;
- in 4.3% of cases there is an atypical clinical manifestation of MI; cerebrovascular symptoms prevail in the clinical picture of MI in 2.4% of women;
- in 4.9% of cases there is a collaptoid variant of the clinical course of MI;
- Right ventricular MI occurs with frequency of 1.8%; in 6.7% of various cases.

TABLE1 FEATURES OF THE CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ACS AND THE FREQUENCY OF THEIR DETECTION IN WOMEN

Unstable stenocardia (n=657)					Myocardial infarction (n=164)												
Angio spastic US		First emerge US		Progressive US		US After operations		Post-infarction US		MI with Q wave		MI without Q wave		MI anginal variation		MI asthmatic variation	
n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
71	10.8	29	4.4	312	47.5	0	0.0	7	1.2	110	67.1	54	32.9	107	65.2	11	6.7

Myocardial infarction (n=164)																			
MI gastralgi c form		MI atipic variat on		MI cerebro vascular form		MI collapse form		Right ventricular MI		MI arrhyt hmic form		MI with cardi ogenic choc k and cardi ac tamp onade		ACS with a predom inance of stenoc ardias		ACS with a predom inance of confirm ed diagnos is sympto ms			
n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
9	5,5	7	4,3	4	2,4	8	4,9	3	1,8	1	6,7	4	2,4	4	1,9	5	6,1*	32	43,9

Cardioarhythmias prevail over other symptoms of MI; • in 2.4% of cases, a complicated course of MI was observed with cardiogenic shock and cardiac tamponade.

In general, ACS in 56.1% of cases manifests itself or proceeds with a predominance of symptoms of an unstable course of heart failure, and in 43.9% with symptoms of ischemic myocardial necrosis ($P < 0.05$). These data are consistent with available literature results [1,2, 3].

Further, the frequency of detection of ACS in women in the presence and absence of arterial hypertension (AH) is analyzed. Data in this regard are presented in Table 2 and Fig. 2.

TABLE 2 THE PREVALENCE OF ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES IN WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT HYPERTENSION

Blood Pressure Levels	Patients with NS (n = 657)		Patients with MI (n = 164)		Total ACS (n = 821)	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Normal blood pressure (OVER)	211	32,1	51	31,1	262	31,9
Increased blood pressure (PAD)	446	67,9	113	68,9	559	68,1

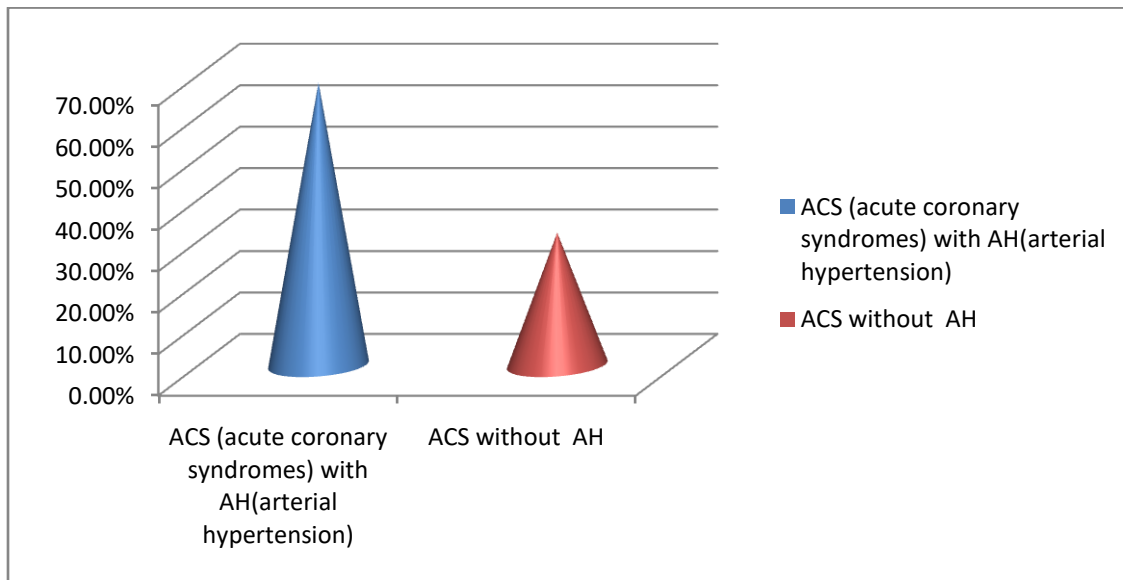


Fig. 2. The prevalence of ACS with and without hypertension in women

As can be seen from Table 2 and Fig. 2, in order to study the relationship between ACS and AH, the frequency of cases of ACS in women was considered depending on the presence of AH. It turned out that ACS in women is more common among hypertensive individuals. Among individuals without hypertension, the incidence of ACS was 31.9%, and among women with hypertension, 68.1% ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

Patients with NS in the group of people with normal blood pressure and high blood pressure are found in 32.1% and 67.9% ($P < 0.001$), and with AMI - in 31.1% and 68.9%, respectively ($P < 0.05$). These data can be widely used in practical medicine to improve methods for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of ACS in women.

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RISK FACTORS FOR ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN ELDERLY PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

In adults, arterial hypertension increases the overall mortality by 2-5 times, cardiovascular disease by 2-3 times. The main difference between older patients with arterial hypertension compared with those with middle-aged patients with arterial hypertension is the presence of concomitant diseases. In 1950, children in Europe accounted for 26.2% of the population, by 2005, children increased by 15.9%, and adults over the age of 60 increased from 12.1 to 20.6%. The risk profile of total mortality at different ages has been varied. The risk of death in young men is mainly associated with arterial hypertension (AG) and smoking. It is also important to note that one of the main conditions for timely diagnosis and successful treatment is the patient's attitude to the disease. Improved quality of health services leads to longevity, especially in economically developed countries. It should be noted here that there is a clear association between age and the incidence of hypertension. Diastolic AG is diagnosed in the 60-year-olds, while the 80-year-old has an increased systolic hypertension. Risk factors for hypertension In a study of 6762 patients with arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia was 73.6%, 50.8% for old age, and 31.7% for abdominal obesity. Risk factors lead to disease progression and complications. The main risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases (80%) is the use of non-healthy and inadequate dietary intake, physical activity, dietary intake. As a result of poor nutrition and poor mobility, blood pressure, glucose and fat levels in the blood increase, and overweight and obesity develop. One factor that cannot be changed is the age. Arterial hypertension is more common in older people than in middle age [1].

KEYWORDS: *Globalization, Urbanization, Hypertension, Dyslipidemia*

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are 1 billion patients with arterial hypertension in the world. There are 9.4 million deaths a year due to arterial hypertension, which accounts for 18% of total deaths worldwide.

According to the WHO, by 2050, over 60 billion people are expected to reach over 1 billion [6,11,12]. Aging is a global and legal process. Its global presence is observed in all countries. However, its intensity varies across countries. Its legality is related to birth, death, and migration. We can say with certainty that we are now living in a new demographic - a demographic of low birth rates and longevity [7,10].

WHO demographics provide the following classification according to the age of society. 60 years and older are less than 4% - young population, 4-7% - mature population, more than 7% - elderly population.

In 1950, children in Europe accounted for 26.2% of the population, by 2005, children increased by 15.9%, and adults over the age of 60 increased from 12.1 to 20.6%.

At present, the incidence of arterial hypertension increases with age [8, 16]. Arterial hypertension occurs in Russia in 60% of people over 60 years, in 80% of people over 80 years. In adults, arterial hypertension increases the overall mortality by 2-5 times, cardiovascular disease by 2-3 times. The main difference between older patients with arterial hypertension compared with those with middle-aged patients with arterial hypertension is the presence of concomitant diseases. Elderly people with arterial hypertension are more likely to have arthritis, heart failure, chronic renal failure, diabetes, dyslipidemia, osteoporosis, prostate hypertrophy, and more. These problems affect the choice of antihypertensive drugs [14].

Aging causes organism changes. This leads to changes in the metabolism of antihypertensive drugs in elderly people with arterial hypertension [17].

Currently, the main mechanism of development of arterial hypertension in the elderly is changes in vascular regidability, changes in baroreceptor function, autonomic nervous system dysfunction. The functional status of the sympathetic nervous system changes with age. Beta 1 receptors are reduced in the vascular wall while alpha receptors are increased. At 70 years the amount of catecholamines is twice as high as that of the middle aged [14].

60-year-old kidneys also show age-related changes. The number of functioning nephrons and cells of the tumstaglomerular complex decreases, the amount of sodium peptide in the compartment increases, the sclerotic process progresses in the balls, arteriolonefrosclerosis of the renal arteries develops. This results in an annual 1% decrease in renal function after 40 years. In this regard, the elderly are considered to be mild patients with chronic renal failure. The development of arterial hypertension in the elderly plays an important role in the development of vascular endothelial dysfunction, age-related deficits in the synthesis of relaxation factors (especially oxide nitrogen and prostacyclin) and vasoconstrictive factors (endothelin-1, thromboxane A2) [17].

Elderly arterial hypertension is a common occurrence of pseudogypertension (Osler Phenomena), characterized by orthostatic and postprandial hypotonia. Kobalov J.D. According to data, orthostatic hypotension is 1.9% in people under 60 and 18.9% in people over 70 years. Pseudogypertension is 1% in people 55-59 years and 27.8% in people older than 80 [7]. For this

reason, the European Society of Hypertension and the European Society of Cardiologists in 2007 recommend that orthostatic hypotension be taken into account in the treatment of arterial hypertension and the measurement of arterial pressure in a vertical position. In all prospective randomized trials, recommendations for the efficacy of arterial hypertension are based on sitting blood pressure tests in patients [9,15,18]. Secondary arterial hypertension is also characteristic of elderly patients. Secondary arterial hypertension is 3.5 times higher in patients aged 70 and older than those aged 18-39. Secondary arterial hypertension is often caused by renal damage and hypothyroidism [9].

Although no medication therapy is less effective than middle-aged, antihypertensive therapy in older people should begin with lifestyle modifications [22]. There is convincing evidence that salt reduction, regular exercise and body weight control can reduce blood pressure in the elderly people [17,20,22].

The efficacy of antihypertensive therapy, regardless of age, is inevitable. The results of 8 meta-analysis clinical trials (all 15,693 patients under 3.8 years of control) showed this. Adequate antihypertensive therapy reduced overall mortality by 13%, cardiovascular mortality by 18%, cardiovascular complications by 23%, including stroke by 30% and coronary complications by 23% [21].

A representative group of 1335 men aged 20-69 was examined. Deaths have been reported for 12 years. Mortality rates were studied in relation to the total number of deaths in groups. According to the data obtained, the overall mortality risk depends on the presence of various components of the metabolic syndrome (MS). The risk profile of total mortality at different ages has been varied. The risk of death in young men is mainly associated with arterial hypertension (AG) and smoking. As men get older, the importance of AG and glucose tolerance disorders increases. Arterial hypertension, impaired tolerance to glucose, and excessive body weight have been identified as the most important risk factors for mortality in old age. After 30 years, the importance of tolerance to glucose increases. This component of metabolic syndrome determines the overall risk of death in many ways. Its importance is greatly enhanced by the combination of other metabolic syndrome components and smoking. It is also important to note that one of the main conditions for timely diagnosis and successful treatment is the patient's attitude to the disease. This attitude and the evaluation of the patient's health to some extent provide the ultimate outcome of the treatment (Kayumov U.K. Journal of Biomedicine and Practice, 2019, vol. 1, issue 1, pp.80-85).

The main risk factor for cardiovascular complications is arterial hypertension. Despite the large number of screening methods and medications, the effectiveness of arterial hypertension in all countries of the world is less than 50%. Improved quality of health services leads to longevity, especially in economically developed countries. It should be noted here that there is a clear association between age and the incidence of hypertension. Diastolic AG is diagnosed in the 60-year-olds, while the 80-year-old has an increased systolic hypertension. Therefore, isolated arterial hypertension is observed in the elderly. At the same time, one of the worst markers of prognostically possible complications of cardiovascular disease is pulse pressure higher than > 40. It is caused by atherosclerotic lesions of the arteries, leading to complications [2].

Arterial hypertension is now one of the most important problems in science and practice. To prevent this disease, health workers need to have accurate data on the prevalence of the disease. In addition, it is important to understand the importance of both modifiable and irreversible risk

factors. One factor that cannot be changed is the age. Arterial hypertension is more common in older people than in middle age [1].

Arterial hypertension among men and women aged 19-64 in Samarkand and the provinces is 32.4%. The most common risk factors were low physical activity (up to 54.4%), second-rate smoking among men (up to 47%), obesity among women (up to 16.3%), high cholesterol levels and high alcohol consumption.

According to WHO forecasts, by 2025, people with arterial hypertension will reach 1 billion 56 million, or 29% of adults. Population surveys show that in Uzbekistan over 26% of people over the age of 40 suffer from hypertension. Arterial hypertension is a major cause of cerebral stroke, acute myocardial infarction, heart and kidney failure [4].

The average life expectancy in Uzbekistan increased from 67 to 73.5 years (from 66 to 71 men, from 70 to 75.8 in women). Life expectancy in Uzbekistan is the longest in Central Asia. According to Olga Tkacheva, director of the Russian Gerontology Research Center, the reason for this is that there are many fruits and vegetables in the diet, relatively low levels of alcohol and tobacco. In addition, the expert noted that the life expectancy of a person depends primarily on him and his lifestyle. Social protection of the elderly is of great importance. Another important factor is the social factor. According to the Oriental traditions, respect and honor for the elderly, their service and kindness also extend life.

According to WHO, 1 billion people suffer from arterial hypertension. Arterial hypertension causes 9.4 million deaths each year. It accounts for 18% of total deaths. [3]

Chronic illnesses that lead to disability, depressive moods, impaired functional abilities, and sedentary lifestyle should be addressed to strengthen preventive care in the elderly. Numerous studies have shown that older people can reduce depression, functional limitations, and disability with physical activity [18].

Risk factors for hypertension In a study of 6762 patients with arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia was 73.6%, 50.8% for old age, and 31.7% for abdominal obesity. Risk factors lead to disease progression and complications. These include smoking, unhealthy eating, excessive alcohol consumption, low physical activity, the effects of continuous stress, obesity, high cholesterol levels and diabetes [9,19].

The main factors that contribute to arterial hypertension and its complications: social determinants and factors (globalization, urbanization, aging, income, education, living conditions) → Behavioral risk factors (malnutrition, taboos, hypodynamics, alcohol consumption) → blood high blood pressure (obesity, diabetes, high blood lipids, metabolic risk factors) → Cardiovascular diseases (heart attacks, stroke, heart failure, kidney disease).

According to WHO, the risk factor is a feature or feature of a particular person or the effect of a factor that can then lead to illness or injury. According to WHO, three major risk factors are the main cause of sudden death: hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking. The main risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases (80%) is the use of non-healthy and inadequate dietary intake, physical activity, dietary intake. As a result of poor nutrition and poor mobility, blood pressure, glucose and fat levels in the blood increase, and overweight and obesity develop. All of these are combined with the general term "Intermediate Risk Factors". However, it should be taken into account that chronic diseases (including arterial hypertension) - globalization, urbanization, population aging, poverty and stress [5] affect human health.

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THE PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS IN WOMEN WITH DISTURBED TOLERANCE FOR GLUCOSE

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ABSTRACT

In general, among women, the incidence of CP is higher than among men. In women of young and middle age, CP occurs 5-6 times more often than in men. This, to some extent, is explained by the fact that women more often have risk factors for inflammatory diseases of the genitals. The state of glucose tolerance was studied using a standard glucose tolerance test (TSH) with fasting glycemia, as well as 1 and 2 hours after the test subjects received 75 grams of glucose. Glucose was determined in capillary blood using a GlucoDr automatic glucose analyzer (South Korea). This division is explained by the following: firstly, type II diabetes mellitus, as a rule, develops after 40 years; secondly, the period of pregnancy and childbirth most often falls on the age from 17 to 39 years. It should be noted that the age period of 15-49 years belongs to fertile age. Currently, there is no doubt that insulin resistance and the associated metabolic syndrome are among the main pathogenetic mechanisms of the formation of cardiovascular diseases and increased mortality. Since the last decade of the last century, the literature has intensively discussed the pathogenetic relationship between insulin resistance and some of the main risk factors (RF) of cardiovascular diseases. In this regard, a number of RFs were combined into a symptom complex, called "metabolic syndrome" (MS), which is based on insulin resistance. Treatment of MS involves the correction of the levels of all its main components. It should also be noted that among patients with newly diagnosed type II diabetes mellitus, CP was more common than with previously detected type II diabetes mellitus. At the same time, the incidence of CP in women with NTG did not practically differ from that in the group of patients with previously diagnosed diabetes.

KEYWORDS: *Diagnosed Diabetes, Practically, Tolerance*

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the problem

Chronic pyelonephritis (CP) is a common disease. The prevalence of CP increases with age. Timely detection and treatment of CP in women is especially important, among which the frequency of this disease is especially high. The significance of the problem increases taking into account the negative impact of CP on pregnancy and childbirth. However, in the postmenopausal period, repeated infections of the urinary tract can be the cause of the development of CP. . . However, the prevalence and incidence of pyelonephritis among men and women has certain differences. In general, among women, the incidence of CP is higher than among men. In women of young and middle age, CP occurs 5-6 times more often than in men. This, to some extent, is explained by the fact that women more often have risk factors for inflammatory diseases of the genitals.

Currently, there is no doubt the important role of diabetes as a risk factor for CP. The role of diabetes as a factor predisposing to infections is well understood. At the same time, the study of the role of insulin resistance in the formation and during CP, as well as the possibility of correcting disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in the treatment of CP. Since the last decade of the last century, the literature has intensively discussed the pathogenetic relationship between insulin resistance and some of the main risk factors (RF) of cardiovascular diseases. In this regard, a number of RFs were combined into a symptom complex, called "metabolic syndrome" (MS), which is based on insulin resistance. Treatment of MS involves the correction of the levels of all its main components. At the same time, the search for the most optimal treatment methods aimed at the pathogenetic mechanisms of MS continues.

Based on the foregoing, of certain interest is the study of the role of impaired glucose tolerance (NTG) in the prevalence of CP.

Objective

To study the prevalence of chronic pyelonephritis among the female population and its relationship with impaired tolerance to glucose.

RESEARCH METHODS

A representative sample of the unorganized female population of Bukhara was investigated. The sampling was carried out in accordance with WHO recommendations for population studies. A total of 555 women aged 17 to 69 years were examined. CP detection was carried out using epidemiological, clinical, and instrumental and laboratory research methods (including kidney ultrasound, X-ray examination, isotope renography, urinalysis, Nechiporenko test, leukocyturia, bacteriuria, urea, creatinine, etc.).

The state of glucose tolerance was studied using a standard glucose tolerance test (TSH) with fasting glycemia, as well as 1 and 2 hours after the test subjects received 75 grams of glucose. Glucose was determined in capillary blood using a GlucoDr automatic glucose analyzer (South Korea). In assessing glycemia and identifying cases of diabetes mellitus and NTG, the criteria for the generally accepted classification of diabetes mellitus have been applied (WHO, 1999). The following cases are accepted for NTG: fasting hyperglycemia (fasting glucose > 5.6 mmol / L and <6.1 mmol / L with glycemic levels 2 hours after glucose loading <7.8 mmol / L; hyperglycemia 2 hours after loading glucose (glucose > 7.8 mmol / L and <11.1 mmol / L with normal fasting

glucose. The group with diabetes included cases of fasting hyperglycemia > 6.1 mmol / L and 2 hours after glucose loading > 11.1 mmol / L.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the examined population, a rather high prevalence of CP was revealed. Every fifth woman (20.36%) suffers from CP (Table 1). Given the fact that the state of carbohydrate metabolism at different age periods, the indicators of the frequency of CP in two age periods - 17-39 years and 40-69 years are analyzed ambiguously. This division is explained by the following: firstly, type II diabetes mellitus, as a rule, develops after 40 years; secondly, the period of pregnancy and childbirth most often falls on the age from 17 to 39 years. It should be noted that the age period of 15-49 years belongs to fertile age.

An analysis of the data indicates that CP among women aged 17-39 years is somewhat less common (14.04%) than among women aged 40-69 (28.17%). As a result of the study, it was found that the frequency of CP among women with different glucose tolerance has certain differences. Among people with NTG, the incidence of CP at the age of 17-39 was 1.4 times, and at the age of 40-69, it was 1.5 times higher than with normal glucose tolerance. In patients with type II diabetes mellitus, CP was also more common than with normal glucose tolerance. Among women with newly diagnosed type II diabetes mellitus, the incidence of CP was also higher than with normal glucose tolerance. It should also be noted that among patients with newly diagnosed type II diabetes mellitus, CP was more common than with previously detected type II diabetes mellitus. At the same time, the incidence of CP in women with NTG did not practically differ from that in the group of patients with previously diagnosed diabetes.

TABLE 1 THE FREQUENCY OF CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS AMONG WOMEN WITH IMPAIRED TOLERANCE GLUCOSE AND DIABETES

	Without chronic pyelonephritis		Chronic pyelonephritis	
	n	%	n	%
NTG and diabetes				
Age 17-39 years old				
Normal Tolerance (n = 250)	218	87,2	32	12,8
Impaired Tolerance (n = 51)	38	82,35	9	17,65
Type II diabetes detected earlier (n = 0)	-	-	-	-
Type I diabetes detected for the first time (n = 2)	1	50,0	1	50,0
In general, aged 17-39 years (n = 303)	257	85,96	42	14,04
Age 40-69 years old				
Normal Tolerance ((n = 162)	124	76,54	38	23,46
Impaired Tolerance (n = 61)	39	64,52	22	36,07*
Type II diabetes detected earlier (n = 14)	9	64,29	5	35,71
Type II diabetes detected for the first time (n = 15)	9	60,0	6	40,0*
In general, aged 40-69 years (n = 252)	182	71,83	71	28,17*
Total among women (n = 555)	439	79,64	113	20,36

Note: the table shows the significance of differences relative to the index of the group with normal glucose tolerance.

The data obtained indicate that with age, the risk of developing CP increases. At the same time, the results of the study indicate the important role of both type II diabetes mellitus and NTG in the formation of CP.

Next, the average glycemia among women with CP was analyzed (Table 2). According to the data obtained, glycemic indices, both on an empty stomach and 2 hours after glucose loading in a group of women

CP sufferers were higher than among women without this disease.

The average levels of all glycemic indicators among women aged 40-69 years were higher than among women 17-39 years old. At the same time, significant differences were noted only in relation to glycemia levels 2 hours after glucose loading in women aged 40-69 years.

TABLE 2 AVERAGE GLYCEMIA LEVELS (MOL / L) AMONG WOMEN WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

Glycemia levels	In women without pyelonephritis		In women with pyelonephritis (n = 113)		Reliability differences
	(n=442)	+ m	M	+ m	P
Age 17-39 years old					
Fasting Glycemia	4,92	0,07	5,25	0,1	>0,05
Glycemia 2 hours after exercise	5,24	0,09	5,71	0,12	>0,05
Age 40-69 years old					
Fasting Glycemia	5,41	0,13	5,69	0,15	>0,05
Glycemia 2 hours after exercise	5,25	0,14	6,91	0,13	<0,05

The results of the study indicate a relationship between NTG and CP. This relationship can be explained on the basis that NTG in some cases precedes the development of manifest diabetes mellitus. In experimental, clinical and population studies, it was shown that insulin resistance (one of the manifestations of which is NTG) can be a risk factor for a number of diseases. To a greater extent, the role of insulin resistance has been proven in relation to coronary heart disease and arterial hypertension. Currently, there is no doubt that insulin resistance and the associated metabolic syndrome are among the main pathogenetic mechanisms of the formation of cardiovascular diseases and increased mortality.

In relation to the data obtained, the following can be noted.

Where as diabetes is an important factor risk of CP, it can be assumed that NTG, like diabetes and an indicator of insulin resistance, can also contribute to the formation and further progression of CP.

The data obtained indicate that, along with the manifesting type II diabetes mellitus, NTG can also be considered as a risk factor for CP. A slightly higher incidence of CP among patients with newly diagnosed type II diabetes mellitus and with NTG (compared with the incidence of CP among patients with previously diagnosed type II diabetes mellitus) can be explained by the fact that among these patients no preventive measures were taken to compensate for impaired carbohydrate metabolism.

FINDINGS

1. Among the female population of 18-69 years, there is a high prevalence of CP. Every fifth woman (20.36%) suffers from this disease. Among women 40-69 years old, the incidence of CP is 1.5 times higher than among women 17-39 years old.
2. The presence of NTG is associated with an increased risk of CP. Therefore, for the purpose of early detection of CP, it seems advisable to examine all women with NTG for CP.
3. The presence of a connection between CP on the one hand and NTG on the other indicates the need for examination of patients with CP in relation to diabetes and NTG.

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EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON TOXICITY OF ZENKOR HERBICIDE

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ABSTRACT

A comparison of the clinical symptoms of intoxication with detectable functional and morphological changes allows us to conclude that in the pathogenesis of Zencor poisoning, damage to the central nervous system is one of the first links. Manifestations of violations of its functional state are detected already in the first days of acute and in the first months of chronic poisoning. Judging by the dynamics of the development of pathological changes with the introduction of Zencor, along with the nervous system, the hematopoietic system is involved approximately simultaneously in the pathological process. Among the measures contributing to the increase of crop yields, the chemical method of controlling weeds, pests and pathogens of plants has gained great importance. In this case, we took into account the type of crops recommended for processing by Zenkor, which are widely used in food, not only for a healthy person, but also for children and sick people. Therefore, when calculating the allowable residual amount of the drug in food, we considered it appropriate to consider the average person's weight to be equal 50 kg Thus, on the basis of the conducted studies, it can be assumed that the main link in the pathogenesis of the toxic action of Zenkor is associated with the development of pathological processes in the central nervous system, to which the lesions of the hematopoietic and excretory, later digestive (liver, gastrointestinal tract) systems join. Based on a comparison of the chemical structure and toxicity of Zenkor with those of other triazines, we were able to identify that the replacement of isopropyl, butyl groups in the fourth and sixth positions with an amino group (Zenkor) leads to an increase in the toxicity of the chemical compound, which should be taken into account in the synthesis of new pesticides of this class.

KEYWORDS: *Symptoms, Morphological, Hematopoietic, Manifestations,*

INTRODUCTION

Among the measures contributing to the increase of crop yields, the chemical method of controlling weeds, pests and pathogens of plants has gained great importance. The use of chemical plant protection products will give the national economy a cost of 6 billion rubles per year [1].

This is precisely the reason for the widespread use of chemical plant protection products.

At the same time, the increasing chemicalization of agriculture, contributing to an increase in yield and a huge economic effect, at the same time leads to the introduction of new factors harmful to human health into the environment, which increasingly complicates the problem of protecting the environment and public health [2,3].

The development of hygienically sound standards for the permissible content of pesticide residues in food products and other environments, as well as hygienic regulation of the conditions of use, is the basis of a system of prophylactically possible negative effects on humans [1, 4, 5].

Among pesticides used in agriculture, herbicides occupy a special place. Of these, triazine derivatives are widely used. These herbicides have low toxicity to warm-blooded animals when exposed once and are highly resistant to the environment. The latter feature determines the possibility of their accumulation in soil, food products, circulation in ecological and food chains, the final link of which is man

Based on the foregoing, our goal was set, on the basis of our own experimental studies, to assess the danger of the herbicide in environmental and human objects, as well as to develop regulations that guarantee the safety of the use of this herbicide in crops of food crops in Uzbekistan and zones close to soil and climatic conditions.

MATERIALS AND THEIR DISCUSSIONS

Zenkor is a broad-spectrum herbicide, manufactured by Bayer (Germany) in the form of a 70% wettable powder. The drug is intended for weed control in crops of tomatoes, watermelon and potatoes.

The high production and economic efficiency of this drug has been established.

The study of the toxic effects of Zenkor was carried out on 520 sexually mature animals of both sexes (white rats-350, mice -170), previously kept in laboratory mode. Acute experiments were carried out on sexually mature animals weighing: rats-300-350 g, mice-20-22 g. Subacute and chronic experiments were conducted with animals aged 2 months with an average body weight: rats-120-150 g, mice-20 -22 g

The toxic properties of 70% wettable Zenkora powder were studied when introduced into the stomach in the form of an aqueous emulsion with a probe.

Zenkor was found to be slightly toxic for rats after a single oral administration (LD50 for males 2500 ± 383.3 ; for females- 2450 ± 300.0 mg / kg), moderately toxic for mice). (LD50 for males 600 ± 85.0 ; for females 700 ± 96.6 mg / kg).

Mice were an order of magnitude more sensitive to Zenkor than rats.

The observed clinical symptoms of intoxication in rats and mice with a single administration of the drug were identical to those observed with poisoning with other compounds from the triazine class and mainly indicate damage to the central nervous system [7,8].

With repeated Zenkora administration to rats at the rate of 250, 125, 50 mg / kg (a total of 30,000, 15,000, 5600 mg / kg, respectively) and to mice 60,30.12 mg / kg (a total of 7200,33600,1440 mg / kg) per for 4 months, no evidence of intoxication and death was observed in the experimental animals. At the same time, in experimental animals receiving a total of 2.2 to 5.0 moderately lethal doses of Zenkor, marked changes in the functional state and structure of individual organs and systems were noted. These disorders appeared in rats 1-2 months after the start of Zencor administration, when the animals received the drug in total in amounts of 1.3-0.6 LD50.

This served as the basis for attributing Zencor to compounds with pronounced functional cumulation. A comparison of the clinical symptoms of intoxication with detectable functional and morphological changes allows us to conclude that in the pathogenesis of Zencor poisoning, damage to the central nervous system is one of the first links. Manifestations of violations of its functional state are detected already in the first days of acute and in the first months of chronic poisoning. They are persistent, unidirectional. Throughout the entire period of observation in animals, the inhibition process prevails over excitation, which is expressed in an increase in the summation threshold indicator.

Judging by the dynamics of the development of pathological changes with the introduction of Zencor, along with the nervous system, the hematopoietic system is involved approximately simultaneously in the pathological process. Already in the first months, its entry into the body is accompanied by changes in the morphological composition of the blood. In this case, the content of hemoglobin, erythrocytes, and hematocrit decreases.

Violations of the functional activity of the kidneys are joined to changes in the morphological composition of the blood of animals poisoned by Zencor. Daily diuresis decreases, the concentration of chlorides and protein in the urine increases with a simultaneous increase in its content in the blood.

Noteworthy is the much greater severity of structural changes in the kidneys during chronic poisoning compared with acute.

Zencor intoxication is also accompanied by liver damage, which is manifested by a violation of the neutralizing functions, the exchange of nucleic acids in its tissue and structural changes (protein, fatty degeneration with the phenomena of necrobiosis and reactive inflammation). Violation of the neutralizing function of the liver was manifested in a decrease in the concentration of hippuric acid in the urine after loading with sodium benzoate. A decrease in the excretion of hippuric acid with urine under the influence of triazines V.A. Zakardonets (1979) is considered as indirect evidence of the interaction of triazines with glycine by the type of formation of hippuric acid.

When Zenkor poisoning was observed, the phenomenon of dysproteinemia in the blood was observed (a decrease in albumin and an increase in globulin fractions). Apparently, the phenomena of dysproteinemia observed during Zenkor poisoning are also a consequence of dystrophic and inflammatory processes in the liver.

One of the characteristic manifestations of acute and chronic intoxication caused by Zencor is a pronounced decrease in blood sugar, while when exposed to most triazines, its increase is noted [9]. The persistent decrease in blood sugar observed by us can have a different genesis. Perhaps it is associated with a violation of the neuro-regulatory mechanisms of carbohydrate metabolism, it is possible that the causes of this phenomenon are associated with the depletion of glycogen reserves in the liver affected by Zencor, as well as the toxic effect of the drug on the pancreatic insular apparatus.

Based on the results of a morphological study, it can also be assumed that a decrease in blood sugar is a consequence of a violation of its absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, suffering from poisoning by Zencor.

The observed morphological changes in the organs of animals during acute and subacute poisoning by Zencor are characterized by an increase in the phenomena of hemodynamic disturbances, to which changes of a dystrophic nature in the organ parenchyma join. With chronic exposure (10 months), hemodynamic disorders such as congestion, stasis, focal hemorrhages, nonspecific vascular changes, plasmorrhages, perivascular edema, dystrophic-destructive changes in the organ parenchyma, accompanied by an inflammatory reaction, are detected.

Available literature data indicate that most triazines are neutralized in the body by the formation of glucuronides [7,8].

The probable ways of Zenko detoxification in the body of warm-blooded animals are also associated with the formation of glucuronides.

This reaction mainly occurs in the liver. The formed Zenkorglucuronic acid is excreted in urine and feces.

Thus, on the basis of the conducted studies, it can be assumed that the main link in the pathogenesis of the toxic action of Zenkor is associated with the development of pathological processes in the central nervous system, to which the lesions of the hematopoietic and excretory, later digestive (liver, gastrointestinal tract) systems join.

Based on a comparison of the chemical structure and toxicity of Zenkor with those of other triazines, we were able to identify that the replacement of isopropyl, butyl groups in the fourth and sixth positions with an amino group (Zenkor) leads to an increase in the toxicity of the chemical compound, which should be taken into account in the synthesis of new pesticides of this class.

Based on our own toxicological studies and a synthesis of literature data, we came to the conclusion that Zencor, judging by the severity of changes in the nervous system, blood-forming apparatus, excretory system, digestive tract, and environmental stability, is more dangerous compared to other compounds of the triazine class. In this regard, its use in agriculture should be strictly regulated.

RESULTS

In the results of the studies, we calculated the maximum harmless daily Zenkora dose for humans (DM) - (DSD) according to the formula $X = A + B / C$, where A is the subthreshold dose (mg / kg established in the chronic experiment; B is the average person's weight (kg); C-degree of reduction of the subthreshold dose - "safety factor".

In this case, we took into account the type of crops recommended for processing by Zenkor, which are widely used in food, not only for a healthy person, but also for children and sick people. Therefore, when calculating the allowable residual amount of the drug in food, we considered it appropriate to consider the average person's weight to be equal 50 kg

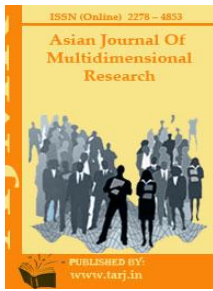
Based on the subthreshold dose of Zenkor, which in our experiments turned out to be equal to 0.25 mg / kg, we established a daily dose for a person equal to 0.25 mg / day.

Taking into account the Zenkora residues in potatoes with a waiting period of 100-110 days and in tomatoes with a waiting period of 85-100 days (own research), as well as the physiological norms of consumption of these products, we recommend allowable residual quantities of herbicide in potatoes and tomatoes at a level of 0.25 mg / kg

Based on the toxicological assessment of Zenkor, we consider it possible to use it in agriculture, subject to existing regulations (soil type, type of crop, consumption rate, waiting time).

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ISSUES OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This paper makes analyses issues of improvement of the spiritual world. On this case, research has been investigated both methodological and theoretical parts. In conclusion, outcomes and shortcomings of the research were stated to make further description. In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, proposes 5 important initiatives on the creation of a new system of social, spiritual and educational activities aimed at developing young people as intellectual potential, harmonious and mature people. Today, the world is making great efforts to study, popularize and preserve its own national culture and spirituality, to preserve and develop its rich traditions, to establish creative cooperation, to organize international festivals, scientific and practical conferences, to conduct research. The Uzbek people are proud to be among the nations that have made a worthy contribution to the treasury of world culture. Cultural monuments, examples of architecture, ancient manuscripts are priceless pearls of national spirituality, priceless for our people. Thousands of manuscripts stored in our libraries, from history, literature, art, politics, to spiritual heritage, cultural treasures, ancient historical monuments, ancient artifacts and inscriptions, with the wisdom of our ancestors, valuable works of art, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, minerology, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, agriculture, and others are our great spiritual treasures.

KEYWORDS: *Issues, Improvement, Spiritual World, Education, Research*

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, large-scale work is being carried out in our country to educate young people as spiritually mature and physically healthy, patriotic and dedicated, to shape them as spiritually mature, harmoniously developed, intellectually capable and spiritually advanced individuals (Salzarulo, Krehbiel, Mahar, & Emerson, 2012).

In particular, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, proposes 5 important initiatives on the creation of a new system of social, spiritual and educational activities aimed at developing young people as intellectual potential, harmonious and mature people. The first initiative is to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts, and to develop their talents; the second initiative is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for the physical education of young people and their ability to perform in sports; The third initiative aims at the effective use of computer technology and the Internet between the population and youth; The fourth initiative is aimed at creating a systematic work to increase the spirituality of young people, and to popularize reading among them; The fifth initiative focuses on women's employment (Muhammad et al., 2012).

Today, the world is making great efforts to study, popularize and preserve its own national culture and spirituality, to preserve and develop its rich traditions, to establish creative cooperation, to organize international festivals, scientific and practical conferences, to conduct research. The international organization of UNESCO plays an important role in this. At the initiative of this organization, serious attention is paid to the study and study of intangible, spiritual and cultural heritage (Sobirov, 2018).

Main part

At the same time, in the formation of young people as spiritual, mature and perfect individuals, special attention is paid to the professional level of educators and teachers. In this regard, our President Shavkat Mirziyoev says: "Another problem is very important: the professional level of the teaching staff and their special knowledge. It is necessary to create an environment that will actively support the processes of education, spiritual and educational maturity and the formation of true values."

Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev "Strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of February 7, 2017, meeting with representatives of creative intelligentsia of Uzbekistan, July 5, 2017 "On Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the State Youth Policy and Support of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", September 13, 2017 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 17, 2018 "On the Program of Complex Measures for the Development of the System of Publishing and Distribution of Book Products, Increasing and Promoting the Book Culture and Reading Culture" resolutions and decrees on measures (Alikulova, 2014; Radnor Zoe (School of Business and Economics, Loughborough University, Loughborough & O'Mahoney (Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, Cardiff, 2013).

During the years of independence Uzbekistan has created new opportunities for the development of spirituality.

Many works, sources, values and traditions are created about spirituality, the criteria for the spiritual development of a person, and the following is based on the work of Islam Karimov "High spirituality - an invincible force". Purification is the ultimate power of all one's vision, which encourages the soul to grow, the inner person, the strength of its will, the whole of its faith, and its conscience. " This definition is based on the interdependence of ideological, ideological, educational, cultural, religious, and moral views that determine the true and inner nature of the human being (Karimov, 1998; 이지은, 2010).

RESULTS

It is also a comprehensive concept of national spiritual heritage and values, which includes:

- Historical heritage and historical memory;
- Cultural monuments, monuments, ancient manuscripts;
- Scientific achievements and masterpieces of philosophical thinking;
- Works of art and national literature;
- Moral qualities;
- Religious values;
- Customs, traditions and rituals;
- Education, education, etc.

Historical heritage and historical memory play an important role in the system of national spiritual values. Historical heritage and historical memory play an important role in the spiritual development and uplifting of the people. It is necessary to study history and learn lessons from it.

The Uzbek people are proud to be among the nations that have made a worthy contribution to the treasury of world culture. Cultural monuments, examples of architecture, ancient manuscripts are priceless pearls of national spirituality, priceless for our people.

In short, the formation of spirituality is a long process. It is very important that the family, the community, the education and training are coordinated and collaborative. When it comes to the "main criteria for the formation of spirituality", it is important to note that the spirituality of any nation or nation cannot be understood without its history, traditions and values.

CONCLUSION

Thousands of manuscripts stored in our libraries, from history, literature, art, politics, to spiritual heritage, cultural treasures, ancient historical monuments, ancient artifacts and inscriptions, with the wisdom of our ancestors, valuable works of art, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, minerology, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, agriculture, and others are our great spiritual treasures.

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THE DYNAMICS OF THE PREVALENCE OF DIABETES AND THE STUDY OF DENTAL STATUS IN CHILDREN OF THE BUKHARA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The frequency of diabetes mellitus, endocrine disorders, and thyroid disease in children were studied in the Bukhara endocrinological clinic in the children's department in the period of 2017-2019. The "Healthy Tooth" program was developed according to the following parameters: anamnesis of life, condition of the periodontium, condition of the oral mucosa, rate of caries spread, occlusion state, oral hygiene state and tongue condition. It has been established that children with type I diabetes mellitus are more likely than healthy children to suffer from periodontal inflammatory pathology, and their dental caries is more intense than in children without somatic diseases. Improving the effectiveness of primary prevention of major dental diseases in children with diabetes who are under clinical supervision in an endocrinological clinic in Bukhara. According to the UNICEF American Foundation, every twentieth child today has one or another category of disability. In other words, there are now about 93 million disabled children in the world. At the same time, these changes in periodontal tissues often appeared 1.5-2 years before diagnosis. There was gingival hyperemia, gum bleeding. When examining the appearance of the red border and lips of 57% of children, a change in the oral cavity was observed with type I diabetes mellitus, children did not always complain of hyposalivation. As a result of a serious condition with this pathology, an unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the oral cavity was observed, which prevents full-fledged individual oral hygiene. When examining children, the dentist should pay attention to the presence of changes in the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips.

KEYWORDS: *Endocrine Disorders, Diabetes Mellitus, Disability, Caries, Periodontitis, Occlusion, Tooth, Prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, people with disabilities make up one tenth of the world's population. It is known that the incidence of childhood disability in developed countries is 250 cases per 10,000 children, and has a clear upward trend. According to the UNICEF American Foundation, every twentieth child today has one or another category of disability. In other words, there are now about 93 million disabled children in the world.

The problem of child disability is a top priority throughout the world and in our country; in particular, according to N.V. Shovkun and A.V. Fomina, the number of children with disabilities in the Russian Federation has grown significantly over the period from 2009 to 2015. In 2009, their number was 515,000 people, and by 2015 increased to 605,000 hours(Luong, 2002).

N.A. Golikov and co-authors (2015), relying on official statistics, report that by 2012 among disabled children, about 170,000 have not studied anywhere, and only 100,000 children with disabilities attended a comprehensive school.

The high prevalence of childhood disability and its steady growth create great difficulties in the medical care of this contingent. The practical work of the dentist with children with disabilities is associated with the expressed difficulties of conducting medical and preventive procedures. (N.V. Shovkun, A.V. Fomina)

Today, the issue of prevention of various diseases in children with disabilities is especially relevant throughout the world.

Currently, there is practically no information in the literature about large-scale programs of dental prophylaxis for children with disabilities.

Dental morbidity of children, including persons with disabilities, remains one of the most acute and urgent problems in the CIS countries(Newswire, 2012).

V.V. Korchagina, having examined children with defects of the central nervous system and musculoskeletal system, revealed a high prevalence of dental diseases: multiple malformations of hard tooth tissues, various dentition, anomalies, periodontal inflammation due to poor oral hygiene. The author points out the difficulties of diagnosis and treatment of dental pathology in this category of patients.

E.V. Mikhailova evaluated the organization of dental care for 2-18 years old children with disabilities. The prevalence of caries in preschool children was 87.5%, with an average intensity according to the KP-3.2 index; in school-age children 74.4%; maxillofacial anomalies in schoolchildren were diagnosed in 80.1% of cases, the prevalence of periodontal tissue diseases was 100%; with an oral hygiene index of 2.3. The quality of dental care, estimated by the index "level of dental care", was 9% for preschool children, 21% for schoolchildren, which corresponded to a poor and insufficient level of dental care.

A.K. Iordanishvili, L.N. Soldatova, evaluating the dental status of children with diabetes, assessed somatic pathology for the condition of hard tissues of teeth, periodontal and the level of individual hygiene. Children were watched for a year. It has been established that children with type I diabetes mellitus are more likely than healthy children to suffer from periodontal inflammatory pathology, and their dental caries is more intense than in children without somatic diseases.

Diabetes mellitus is one of the progressive diseases worldwide leading to a large number of complications in various systems of the body, including dentofacial. The data of the WHO expert commission indicates an increase in the number of patients with diabetes mellitus worldwide, by 5-10% annually, and in the Russian Federation over the past 5 years there has been an increase in incidence from 10.4 to 13.4 cases per 100,000 children (N.V. Belyaev, T.V. Skochilova, 2006).

Childhood diabetes is a serious problem. In this regard, this disease is among the first priority-oriented national health programs of all countries of the world. (I.I.Dedov, 2007).

In diabetes mellitus, changes in the oral mucosa occur. The epithelial layer becomes thinner, the size of cellular elements decreases, and elastic fibers thicken. With this disease, salivation is disturbed, the quantity and quality are reduced, which prevents the development of pathology of the mucous membrane. According to some authors, dental health in patients with diabetes is deteriorating.

Pathological processes that occur in the pancreas with type 1 diabetes in children are reflected to one degree or another in all tissues of the body, but the earliest expressed disorders are determined on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and on the dorsal surfaces of the tongue (I.G.Shabunina, O.V. Bondarenko 2004).

Purpose of work: To study the features of the dental status in children with diabetes mellitus and improve the condition of periodontal tissues. Improving the effectiveness of primary prevention of major dental diseases in children with diabetes who are under clinical supervision in an endocrinological clinic in Bukhara.

Tasks: To determine the prevalence and intensity of dental caries, dentofacial anomalies, the prevalence of periodontal tissue diseases. To develop “**Healthy Tooth**” lessons for children and adolescents with varying degrees of endocrinological diseases and introduce them into the educational process.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Clinical studies were conducted in the regional endocrinological clinic, at the children's department. Observations were conducted for children aged 6 to 18 years. In 2017, the number of general patients was 420, of which 121, disabled children received social benefits from the state.

During the observation among endocrinological diseases, the total number of children with diabetes was 350, of which 21 were newly diagnosed.

In 2018, the number of general patients was 470, of which 173 children received social benefits. Among all endocrinological diseases, diabetes mellitus-368 gives a high rate, 23 of which were first detected.

In 2019 (over 8 months), the number of patients was 296, of which 88 were children receiving social benefits.

The analysis showed that diabetes is often found among children in hospital care.

A comprehensive study of the oral cavity included the identification of patient complaints, medical history, visual examination, an index assessment of the state of hard tissues of teeth and periodontal tissues.

In the course of the study, we developed the Healthy Tooth program, which included the following parameters:

- Anamnesis of life;
- Bleeding gums - a periodontal condition;
- The condition of the oral mucosa;
- The prevalence of caries;
- Condition of occlusion;
- The state of oral hygiene;
- the state of the tongue.

The number of patients under clinical supervision in the regional endocrinological clinic in the children's department

№	Disease	General	Girls
1	Endocrinedisorders	5029	2772
2	Thyroiddisease	3000	1892
3	Diffusegoiter	2822	1764
4	Congenitalhypothyroidism	14	10
5	Nodulargoiter	62	47
6	Thyrotoxinosis	23	22
7	Diabetes	159	111
8	PituitaryDisease	76	28
9	Pituitaryhypofunction	76	28
10	Itsenko-Cushing	1	-
11	Reproductivesystem	291	46
12	TurnerSyndrome	11	11

The number of patients with newly diagnosed diseases in the regional endocrinological clinic in the children's department

Disease	2017	2018	2019 (untilSeptember)
Diabetes	21	23	20
Diabetesinsipidus	22	18	15
Hypotheriosis	6	2	1
Diffusegoiter	4	2	3
SyndromeShershevskyTurner	2	4	1
Nodulargoiter	4	3	3
Congenitalhypothyroidism	11	12	2
Hypovizardwarfism	8	9	5
Itsenko-Cushing	1	1	1
Obesity	1	1	1

The number of patients in the regional endocrinological clinic in the children's department for the period 2017-2019.

№	Disease	
1	Endocrinedisorders	5036
2	Thyroiddisease	4708
3	Endemicgoiter	4703
4	Nodulargoiter	4
5	Reproductivesystem	34
6	Cryptorchidism	25
7	Obesity	52

RESULTANT DISCUSSION

Analyzing the history of the life and illness of children suffering from type I diabetes, we found that in 38% of cases they had a hereditary predisposition to this pathology, in 10% of cases it was provoked by a stressful situation, 11% of patients noted the first symptoms after transferred viral infection. 41% of the observed children and their parents did not associate the onset of the disease with any factor.

According to the parents, it was found that a change in the general condition of the initial period of the disease was noted in 89.2% of children, and only 10.8% of cases the patients did not present characteristic complaints, and the diagnosis was established by additional laboratory tests of blood serum.

88% of children were bothered by gum bleeding when brushing their teeth and eating. At the same time, these changes in periodontal tissues often appeared 1.5-2 years before diagnosis. There was gingival hyperemia, gum bleeding. When examining the appearance of the red border and lips of 57% of children, a change in the oral cavity was observed with type 1 diabetes mellitus, children did not always complain of hyposalivation. When examining the oral cavity, a decrease in the humidity of the oral mucosa was observed. According to the results of the CPU, we noted a high intensity of caries in children with this pathology.

The intensity of caries was determined using the indicator KPU + kpu according to Yu.A. Fedorov, V.V. Volodkina.

During the study, the state of the tongue of patients with type I diabetes mellitus, we observed a slight pathology of the tongue - slightly overlaid, and the papilla of the tongue tended to change color and size.

We conducted a lesson "Healthy Tooth" once a week in an endocrinology clinic for children with diabetes. Under this program, we have developed the following parameters for the prevention of dental diseases:

- Oral hygiene;
- Teeth cleaning;
- Selection of brushes and pastes;
- Selection of hygiene products;
- Means for rinsing;

- Proper nutrition.

In the course of preventive measures, we closely communicated with the parents of children with diabetes, who were shown an individual approach when choosing hygiene products, the choice of brushes, pastes, therapeutic rinses and gels. Equally important is the role of good nutrition in the prevention of oral diseases. Parents were advised to visit the dentist every three months, diabetes control, compliance with simple hygiene rules, in order to avoid the occurrence of dangerous diseases of the oral cavity caused by the underlying diabetes.

As a result of a serious condition with this pathology, an unsatisfactory hygienic condition of the oral cavity was observed, which prevents full-fledged individual oral hygiene. Poor oral hygiene has contributed to the development of inflammatory diseases of periodontal tissues such as catarrhal and hypertrophic gingivitis and periodontitis.

CONCLUSION

It was found that diabetes in children among endocrinological diseases is more common. The study of the dental status during the examination in children with diabetes mellitus showed that carrying out preventive work with parents to increase the level of knowledge about the care of the teeth and oral cavity of their children gives a significant effect and optimal dental health outcome.

When examining children, the dentist should pay attention to the presence of changes in the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips. When informing parents about the heredity of diabetes, the dentist must collect a thorough history of the child.

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THE ROLE OF THE VOCALIST TEACHER IN SETTING THE VOICE OF FUTURE SINGERS

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ABSTRACT

In this article we are talking about the educational significance of national songs in shaping the spirituality of the young generation, as well as the painstaking work of a master teacher in vocals when setting the singer's voice. Our national songs call a person to good, enjoy creativity. One of the main tasks of a vocalist teacher in the education of youth spirituality should be based on songs. The main goal of a vocal teacher in the training of vocalists is to pay attention to the formation of a broad worldview, well-read, comprehensive comprehensiveness. Teachers with extensive experience, having studied them well, seek to find an approach to each of them. The external form of a separate approach to the student means to nurture a creative individuality in them. Of course, along with identifying shortcomings, it is also important to indicate the student's achieved results. Given the limited time of the lesson, in order to conduct it economically and effectively, the teacher must prepare for it in advance, that is, he must study the curriculum, art and music materials, educational literature. With the achievement of independence in Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to many sectors in the state, society, including culture and art. For a short period of time, many good things have been done to develop musical art. Thus, if the teacher takes into account the above requirements in relation to the student, in the future he will achieve success, and also to what extent mastery of knowledge in his specialty is achieved, it will be determined precisely by this occupation.

KEYWORDS: *Vocal, Vocal Teacher, Vocal Performance, Vocal Works, Vocal And Musical Expressions, Young Singer, Song, Aria, Melodrama, Range, High Tone, Low Tone, Sound Set, Sound Device, Type Of Voice.*

INTRODUCTION

With the achievement of independence in Uzbekistan, much attention is paid to many sectors in the state, society, including culture and art. For a short period of time, many good things have been done to develop musical art. Undoubtedly, the role of a vocal teacher in the formation of youth spirituality, in educating them in a national spirit, and love for the homeland is great.

Songs, having an educational essence, affect the mental state of a person, are a means of expressing the worldview of a person, his inner world. Her unique appeal captivates any person. Gentle and pleasant songs warm the soul, give it strength. Our national songs call a person to good, enjoy creativity. One of the main tasks of a vocalist teacher in the education of youth spirituality should be based on songs. The main goal of a vocal teacher in the training of vocalists is to pay attention to the formation of a broad worldview, well-read, comprehensive comprehensiveness. The role and influence of the teacher in raising young people who meet the requirements of modernity is very responsible.

Vocal pedagogy should be carried out by those teachers who have talent in this specialty. The teaching profession requires deep and widespread knowledge. Therefore, the task of educating young people has always been entrusted to the most intelligent and knowledgeable people.

A vocal teacher, first of all, must be able to sing (perform) with his voice such cool vocal works as an aria and a romance. But, a good singer does not mean that he is a good teacher, and a mediocre singer does not mean that he is a bad teacher. This condition is often found in teacher experience.

Main part

An audience led by a talented teacher is a creative laboratory. Along with teaching students, the teacher learns himself, seeks, gains experience. In connection with these, he has widespread knowledge than an ordinary singer. However, at the same time, one cannot belittle the essence of the song. The teacher involved in the performance of the song is constantly growing, is in constant search to improve his artistic and technical mastery of singing. This has a positive effect on the activities of the teacher.

Along with this, the teacher must have pedagogical qualities (advantages) and be able to explain his knowledge to students. He must have wide pedagogical knowledge and modern teaching methods. A vocalist along with good singing should be a person with a broad outlook, have knowledge of other types of poetry and art.

Theoretical background

It should be a model for its students in such qualities as truthfulness and resourcefulness, honesty and integrity, strong will and organizational skills. The teacher must possess the ability of an individual approach to each student, must develop their talent. The work of the mental and nervous activity of each student is different. Teachers with extensive experience, having studied them well, seek to find an approach to each of them. The external form of a separate approach to the student means to nurture a creative individuality in them. An experienced teacher-vocalist, before starting his first lesson with a new student, should at least approximately study his vocal and musical abilities, what type his voice belongs to, find out, at least approximately, the level of his musical instinct. He must be aware of the characteristics of his nervous system and state of mind. From the very first period of classes, a creative relationship is established between the

teacher and the student, there is no need to rush to quickly correct the deficiencies of the student's voice. This can lead to a restriction in the student's personal abilities. However, during this period, the teacher must draw up an individual plan that outlines the development of the student's vocal abilities gradually, systematically and very effectively. Students, exercising at home, completing unnecessary tasks can break their voices.

Therefore, limiting the incorrect execution of tasks at home, as well as increasing the performance of tasks together with the teacher, gives good results.

Work on voice staging must begin with part of the central range. Here, striving to achieve free and natural melody, you cannot use high and low tones. Since these tones lead, to a certain extent, to tearing of the vocal apparatus. The teacher must know the structure of the voice apparatus, as this is very important for determining the type of voice. The timely determination of the singer's voice group is very important in ensuring the correct and natural development of the voice.

It is known that classes on vocal performance are held individually. The teacher, systematically working on the voice of each student individually, has the ability to observe the correct improvement of his voice and knowledge of the outcome of the training.

The development of the vocal technique of the singer should be aimed at an artistic goal. Artistic goals determine the choice of a particular technique, as well as determine how to work on the selected method. [3.10-c].

The originality of the properties of the vocal apparatus is associated with the phonetic features of the native language. Bearing this in mind, it is necessary to draw up special exercises with each student in order to have a good effect (result).

The main task of students in the classroom is the ability to perform a work of art. The young singer must comprehensively study the song performed, that is, understand the content of words, bring music into line with the expressiveness of words, acquire the skills of ways of vocal-musical expression of the study of the method of analysis of performance will be the basis for understanding the work and revealing its ideological content. When analyzing a work, first of all, attention is paid to its general structure, what is the author's goal in disclosing the content of the work, its highest point and others are clarified. The young singer must achieve accurate and clear expression of phrases. He must remember that every musical phrase consists of musical and logical stresses. The execution of a work of art requires students to be accurate in diction, as well as to eradicate the shortcomings encountered in speech.

The teacher, fully analyzing the student's performance, must identify the shortcomings and find ways, and demand their eradication. Of course, along with identifying shortcomings, it is also important to indicate the student's achieved results. Given the limited time of the lesson, in order to conduct it economically and effectively, the teacher must prepare for it in advance, that is, he must study the curriculum, art and music materials, educational literature. The teacher needs to draw up a separate (individual) plan for each half year and all the works intended for execution should be entered into it.

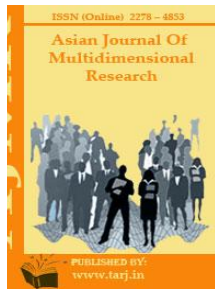
The teacher, when planning, must determine the content, form of organization, teaching method used in the lesson. Vocal works distributed to students should be studied first by the teacher himself, and familiarized with all the necessary information.

CONCLUSION

At the same time, student homework planning is required. The artwork of a teacher requires research. A gifted teacher not only teaches, but also learns in the classroom. At this time, a separate method of the teacher's work, his skill. Thus, if the teacher takes into account the above requirements in relation to the student, in the future he will achieve success, and also to what extent mastery of knowledge in his specialty is achieved, it will be determined precisely by this occupation.

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LIFE STYLE OF OVERWEIGHT ADULT PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, there has been a noticeable revival in the interest of doctors of various specialties in the problem of obesity. This is primarily due to an increase in the frequency of obesity, both among men and women, and among children and adolescents. This is a pre-nosological form of obesity, which indicates the maladaptation of the body and its transition to nosology (obesity) will depend on the degree of manifestation of various risk factors. The most informative indicator of the degree of obesity at present is the body mass index, which normally corresponds to 18.5-24.9 kg / m². Despite the fact that some studies have noted a more frequent spread of overweight and obesity among people with mental labor than physical, in Bukhara the dependence of the frequency of obesity on the severity of labor has not been established. Over the past 10 years, the number of obese people has doubled. The increasing prevalence of obesity has caused an increase in the number of patients with cardiovascular disease. Medical records of 100 patients with a diagnosis of obesity who were hospitalized in the Bukhara regional multidisciplinary center were used. We also conducted a survey of overweight population, which are registered in the outpatient clinics of the city.

KEYWORDS: *Urbanization, Obesity, Lifestyle, Diabetes, Healthy Eating, Overweight.*

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the problem

Obesity is one of the most common chronic diseases in the world, which is currently becoming a pandemic. Over the past 10 years, the number of obese people has doubled. The increasing prevalence of obesity has caused an increase in the number of patients with cardiovascular disease. Therefore, an important task is the early detection of overweight and obese people, conducting a timely examination and treatment before complications develop.

Obesity in adults and children is one of the urgent problems of modern health care. In almost all regions of the world, the number of patients is growing steadily, doubling every three decades.

In recent years, the problem of obesity, back in 1998 by WHO as the "epidemic of the 21st century," has become threatening. Urbanization and changing working conditions have significantly increased the incidence of obesity. We began to move less, eat a lot, abuse fats and easily digestible carbohydrates.

In recent decades, there has been a noticeable revival in the interest of doctors of various specialties in the problem of obesity. This is primarily due to an increase in the frequency of obesity, both among men and women, and among children and adolescents. In addition, its complications are characterized by changes in almost all organs and systems, which affects the quality of life and reduces life expectancy. According to modern concepts, obesity is a chronic, multifactorial disease, manifested by excessive development of adipose tissue, which in the progressive course is complicated by the violation of various organs and systems.

Obesity is understood as a chronic metabolic disease, manifested by a complex of metabolic changes due to metabolic disorders, excessive development of adipose tissue, progressing in its natural course and having a certain range of complications.

Obesity itself is preceded by a condition designated as overweight. In contrast to obesity, already a pathological condition, overweight is considered a peculiar form of adaptation to the conditions of the external and internal environment of the body. This is a pre-nosological form of obesity, which indicates the maladaptation of the body and its transition to nosology (obesity) will depend on the degree of manifestation of various risk factors. The most informative indicator of the degree of obesity at present is the body mass index, which normally corresponds to 18.5-24.9 kg / m².

Purpose of the study

The study of risk factors leading to the development of obesity among adults and the development of evidence-based recommendations for its prevention.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

Medical records of 100 patients with a diagnosis of obesity who were hospitalized in the Bukhara regional multidisciplinary center were used. We also conducted a survey of overweight population, which are registered in the outpatient clinics of the city.

The research methods were:

1. Sociological research methods.

A specially designed questionnaire is a questionnaire for assessing the medical and social condition of obese patients. The questionnaire consists of 4 points, where there is general information, an assessment of conditions and lifestyle, an assessment of risk factors leading to the development of obesity, dietary regimen and nature.

2. Epidemiological: - Correlation analysis of indicators of risk factors contributing to the development of obesity among the adult population of the city of Bukhara.

3. Statistical: -Statistical processing of data and correlation analysis.

In order to study the lifestyle of overweight adults living in the city of Bukhara, we conducted a survey of 100 overweight adults registered in clinics of the city of Bukhara. The distribution of material by gender showed that 25% of the respondents were male, 75% female.

The general distribution of respondents by social origin showed that 2 respondents had primary school education, 1 incomplete secondary, 13 secondary, 29 specialized, 13 incomplete higher education and 42 respondents had higher education (Table 1).

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SOCIAL ORIGIN

Education	abs.	%
Elementary school	2	2%
Lower secondary	1	1%
Average	13	13%
Specialized secondary	29	29%
Incomplete higher	13	13%
Higher	42	42%

A study of the nutritional status of respondents revealed that 25 (25%) of the respondents followed a diet, 35 (35%) observed a diet sometimes, and 40 (40%) did not follow a diet.

A study of the dietary patterns of overweight respondents revealed that 34% of overweight respondents consumed excess foods, 26% consumed spices and sweets excessively, 37% often consumed fatty foods, 23% of respondents did not eat enough fruit, 33 % inadequate consumption of vegetables (table 2).

FEATURES OF THE DIET OF OBESE PATIENTS

No.	Name	Graduation	Abs	%
1.	Flour products	Insufficient	4	4
		Sufficient	62	62
		Unnecessary	34	34
2.	Spices and sweets	Insufficient	12	12
		Sufficient	62	62
		Unnecessary	26	26
3.	Fatty foods	Insufficient	9	9
		Sufficient	54	54
		Unnecessary	37	37
4.	Fruits	Insufficient	33	33
		Sufficient	53	53
		Unnecessary	14	14
5.	Vegetables	Insufficient	23	23
		Sufficient	58	58
		Unnecessary	19	19

According to the survey, 1% of respondents had a uniform diet, 23% varied, 55% dietary, 16% boiled and 5% of obese patients had fried and fatty foods.

Of all the examined, only 10% of the respondents did not perform physical exercises, the remaining 90% performed physical exercises with different periods, of which 10% once a year,

14% once a month, 38% once a week and 28% of the respondents tried do physical exercises every day.

Questioning of overweight respondents showed that in 80% of patients relatives were overweight and in 20% of respondents relatives were overweight.

CONCLUSIONS:

Over the past decades, obesity, as an independent disease and as a risk factor for many noncommunicable diseases, has been an important socio-economic problem for many countries, including Uzbekistan.

Overweight and obesity of varying degrees were most often observed among the population with secondary specialized education. Despite the fact that some studies have noted a more frequent spread of overweight and obesity among people with mental labor than physical, in Bukhara the dependence of the frequency of obesity on the severity of labor has not been established. This is largely explained by the widespread mechanization of labor, which reduces the share of manual labor. Therefore, the presence of a working specialty at present does not always imply a higher level of physical activity.

To determine the treatment tactics for all patients with obesity and overweight at the stage of the initial examination, we recommend assessing the state of nutrition and eating behavior using the developed questionnaires, and using the developed algorithms and the “Comprehensive Method for the Treatment of Obesity” program (dietetic and psychotherapeutic aspect).

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INVESTIGATION OF THEATRICALITIES OF THEFTS AND ROBBERIES ON MOTOR VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the concept of dramatization, types and its significance on the consequences. At the end of the analysis, a proposal was given on situations that need to be paid attention to during the investigation. As a rule, most serious and very serious crimes are concealed, which undoubtedly increases the overall risk of this method of concealing criminal activity. Some of them have the character of socially dangerous acts, and on this basis they have committed a complete crime. "Without exception, all kinds and circumstances of criminal instincts and this empirical reality are the apex of deliberate lies, which is saturated with the poison of deliberate lies and pushes to begin a new phase of deliberate deception. Like many other authors on the same topic, VShevchenko is interested in the theory and practice of identifying and investigating the types of criminal instances that are only intended to conceal and falsify crimes. Only a specific part can be used to develop a general definition of criminal instinct. In general, there is a role of the court in preventing robbery and robbery or other crimes against motor vehicles, that is, further improvement in law enforcement practices, as well as the study and comparative analysis of foreign countries to ensure reliable protection of certain human rights will have a positive impact on the development of national legislation. At the individual level, criminal prosecution is defined as a method of concealing a crime, a way of counterfeiting certain cases of a crime, and a way of creating an alleged crime. As an analysis of the definition of GA Gustov and VI Fadeev, it illustrates only one aspect of the installation as a result of the person's work.

KEYWORDS: *Dramatization, Investigation, Operational Investigative Activities, Interrogation.*

INTRODUCTION

If by 2017 the criminal situation in the country has worsened. While the number of serious crimes has not decreased, the number of crimes committed by women has increased, and the organizational and material basis for these crimes has increased. Over the past three years, there has been a trend toward an annual reduction in crime rates, increasing the level of disclosure, and reducing the number of violations during their investigation and investigation.

At the same time, the practice of investigation shows that the methods of committing and concealing crimes have become more sophisticated, and there is an increasing opposition to the investigation of crimes in various forms.

Of particular concern is the use of criminals to conceal criminal activity, such as instigating criminal events. As a rule, most serious and very serious crimes are concealed, which undoubtedly increases the overall risk of this method of concealing criminal activity. Some of them have the character of socially dangerous acts, and on this basis they have committed a complete crime.

In response to this problem, the criminal code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been penalized for more than a dozen criminal offenses, ie criminal scenario.

Criminal Institution is a traditional facility with deep historical roots in operational investigations, investigations, judicial practice and forensic science. In local forensic science, the development of the theoretical and practical aspects of the object has been carried out for almost half a century. The results obtained are based on the fact that the criminology system was enriched with the emergence of a new element of the criminal instinct doctrine, which is enriched by all the positive results that come from this fact in practical terms.

This means that this doctrine is a highly developed and coherent scientific field. The process of its formation is not yet complete. It requires a greater understanding, deepening and development of the potential wide-ranging issues. These include problems that have been the subject of our research. At this point, we will focus on the problem of definition of criminal instinct.

Complex organized criminal instincts are one of the most difficult to detect and uncover deliberate concentrated forms of "heroes" of the underworld to mislead, mislead, and mislead: deliberate false information, such as verbal and written speech, spreading lies. as well as at the stages that affect the minds, emotions, decisions, actions and activities of the officials and citizens through distorted false information. .

Inaccurate information about a crime involves the thoughts, plans, actions, and results of the subject of prosecution. The disadvantages of this evil have grown rapidly, especially in a number of countries today. There are reasons and explanations for this.

The famous American psychologist Paul Eckman shared with his readers about them: "For decades, he wrote in one of his books, the Soviet people realized that in order to achieve something, they had to avoid and avoid rules. As a result, fraud and fraud have become commonplace in some areas. "Without exception, all kinds and circumstances of criminal instincts and this empirical reality are the apex of deliberate lies, which is saturated with the poison of deliberate lies and pushes to begin a new phase of deliberate deception. Detained criminal resolution is to take erroneous actions and decisions made by the perpetrator and in his

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interests. And intends to appeal to the people to understand and carry out false information provided to the consumer product.

According to V.M. Shevchenko, the process of developing the script goes through the following steps:

- Definition of the purpose of the installation;
- conscious planning and scenario planning;
- making a decision to carry out a scenario;
- Selecting and developing alternatives to hide, to confirm their involvement in a crime;
- Implementation of the scenario; subject evaluation of the results of the installation;
- The choice of the subject's behavior after the installation. [2].

In general, the above seems true. However, they are not universal, as they apply only to criminal criminal groups, which are intended to conceal (or falsify) certain elements of crime. At the same time, there are many other plays in life that have other purposes. The aforementioned results show that the results of the study of V.V.Shevchenko. Like many other authors on the same topic, VShevchenko is interested in the theory and practice of identifying and investigating the types of criminal instances that are only intended to conceal and falsify crimes. Only a specific part can be used to develop a general definition of criminal instinct. In this context, V. A. Ovechkin, G.. A. Gustov, V. I. The results of research by Fadeev and some other authors appear to be more helpful. In their view, the commission of a crime is an attempt to control the situation of the investigator and other persons using false information (false characters prepared for any event). [3].

A distinctive feature of the criminal instinct is that it is designed to motivate the recipient, primarily, to accept false information; and second, to mislead them as reliable, and, thirdly, to make a wrong decision about them, which the designer deserves. In view of these points, Gusgov and co-author define the crime scene as an artificial trace created by the subject, which mimics the display of a particular event and misrepresenting the story presented to a person with certain powers and enjoying it. forces them to make decisions. However, with all the benefits of this definition of fixation, it is not without its flaws. One is related to the uncertainty of the scope of criminal instincts: it is unclear what those "powers" are and who gave them. To the praise of these authors, they presented their definitions with an explanation. It is noted that the commission of a crime is an attempt by the perpetrator (his accomplices) to control their actions in the interests of investigators and other persons.

Second, a more significant observation concludes that the concept of a general theoretical level of crime in crime is generally viewed in terms of its three meanings: as a goal, as a process, and as a result of the action of a scenario. At the individual level, criminal prosecution is defined as a method of concealing a crime, a way of counterfeiting certain cases of a crime, and a way of creating an alleged crime. As an analysis of the definition of GA Gustov and VI Fadeev, it illustrates only one aspect of the installation as a result of the person's work. [4] So, we are talking about instincts as one of the types of criminal nature of information.

The definition described by the authors of these lines also follows the main focus of the approach.

In our view, criminal acts as a product of criminal instances may be created in whole or in some way to mislead criminals, other officials and citizens. The criminal procedure consists of parts (events, conditions, personality, etc.) that reflect the fictitious, inappropriate image of the object being investigated.

In this sense, criminal penalties (more precisely, the organization of instances or instances of action) can be described by creating the appearance of some things that are actually in place, sometimes for purposes of illicit purpose; secondly, to create the appearance of the imaginary features of the actual object in others; and the third is to hide or destroy the real object by retaining, hiding, and destroying it.

It is noted that in carrying out of criminal activity, criminals have different purposes: to not disclose their actions and to avoid liability, to take revenge on the offender, to destroy the opponent by various articles, to gain unjustified profit, rights and advantages and so on.

In general, this relates to this play, based on a legend pre-fabricated by the playwright, which is a collection of inaccurate information that is intended to harm the intended audience. In this "theater," G. As A. Zorin points out, "The scriptwriter in this case is the scriptwriter, director and performer for himself."

In my view, summarizing the operational and investigative activities and the practice of investigation shows that this activity consists of the following operations:

- 1) Analyze and assess the situation faced by the future installer;
- 2) Decision making;
- 3) Creating a myth as an explanatory system to convince the story of what has happened;
- 4) review possible scenarios and determine the best option;
- 5) Create a mental retrospective model of an event or situation (multiple cases) and identify forms and methods for generating and displaying false information on the subject of a future scenario;
- 6) Develop a sufficient legend for the plan of action (program, scenario, perspective model);
- 7) Creating the necessary conditions for achieving the goal (vehicle preparation, searching for weapons, equipment, etc.);
- 8) Implementation of the plan;
- 9) To create a legend, a stage model that fits with the desire of the performers to communicate with law enforcement officers and other individuals;
- 10) Determination of the direction of conduct and the content of the evidence in the event of instigation.

At the same time, the court finds that the specifics of the offense depend on: the specific crime committed; documents on the circumstances of the event; the decision taken by the investigator in relation to the perpetrators of crime, and the active participation in the investigation of crimes by criminals and other interested parties.

In general, there is a role of the court in preventing robbery and robbery or other crimes against motor vehicles, that is, further improvement in law enforcement practices, as well as the study

and comparative analysis of foreign countries to ensure reliable protection of certain human rights will have a positive impact on the development of national legislation.

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MODERNIZATION PROCESSES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the processes of modernization in the higher education system and the reforms carried out in this area. It also highlights successive changes in the educational system of Uzbekistan, and its role, importance in training young people as competitive, highly qualified personnel in the labor market. At the same time, such issues as modernization of the educational process in higher educational institutions, improving the quality of the system of training specialists, increasing the professional competence of teachers, arming them with modern professional knowledge, skills and abilities, creative use of scientific and technical innovation and development of skills for solving promising tasks. Only enlightenment leads a person to perfection, and society to development. ” Therefore, state policy in the field of education is based on the principle of a continuous education system, that is, education should begin with kindergarten and continue throughout life. The documents stipulate, along with strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions, the construction of new educational institutions, reconstruction and overhaul of existing ones, providing them with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computer equipment, and teaching aids. Based on the National Personnel Training Program, tasks aimed at updating and deepening the professional knowledge and skills of specialists in the advanced training system for retraining personnel have been implemented. The publishing base of science and education is being developed, a system of stable support for educational, teaching, scientific, encyclopedic literature and reference books is being formed

KEYWORDS: *Higher Education, Reform, Training, Decree, Modernization, Information Technology, Material and Technical Base, National Program On Training.*

INTRODUCTION

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” and the “National Program for the Training of Personnel” define such tasks as priority areas for reforming the continuing education system, improving the quality of education and upbringing, training competitive personnel, and developing creative skills for future specialists. The social reforms carried out in the country are also relevant to the field of education; they are being implemented in stages. At present, the republic has created the regulatory framework for education; these issues are identified as priority areas of state policy. The legal documents related to the sphere of education define the humanistic, democratic nature of education and upbringing, the continuous implementation of education, the training of competitive personnel that meet the requirements of a market economy. At the same time, such issues as modernization of the educational process in higher educational institutions, improving the quality of the system of training specialists, increasing the professional competence of teachers, arming them with modern professional knowledge, skills and abilities, creative use of scientific and technical innovation and development of skills for solving promising tasks.

Along with the reforms carried out in the country, historical changes in the field of education are carried out on the initiative and under the direct supervision of the country's leader. According to President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: There is a wise popular saying - “education and upbringing begins with a cradle”. Only enlightenment leads a person to perfection, and society to development. ” Therefore, state policy in the field of education is based on the principle of a continuous education system, that is, education should begin with kindergarten and continue throughout life. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-4732 “On measures to further improve the system of retraining and advanced training of senior and pedagogical personnel of higher educational institutions” is clear evidence of this. Attention to the training of highly qualified scientific personnel, that is, the adoption of Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-4907 “On measures to further improve and stimulate the activities of academics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and UP-4958 “On further improvement of the postgraduate education system”, these are documents with decisive significance for our independent development and we all know well that they are a practical expression of the care and attention of the state, the country's leader to the young generation . On the basis of precisely these legislative acts, a modern education model has been formed in our country that fully meets modern requirements, and its effective functioning is recognized not only here, but also on a global scale.

Main part

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further improvement of the system of postgraduate education” was adopted with a view to fundamentally revising the nature and content of training, creating the necessary conditions for the training of qualified specialists at the level of world standards in accordance with the priority tasks of fundamentally improving the system of higher education, socio-economic development of the country Based on this decree, a large-scale activity is being carried out in the country to modernize the system of education, the introduction of modern forms and technologies of training, the improvement of educational areas for the training of specialists.

According to the results of studying the state of the higher education system by the working group created by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2016 F-

4724, a number of shortcomings were identified, namely: in some higher educational institutions there is still a lack of scientific and pedagogical potential, providing the educational process with information, methodological and educational literature does not meet modern requirements, and there is a need for a systematic update of their material and technical base.

In order to eliminate the abovementioned shortcomings, based on the priority tasks of the country's socio-economic development, the “Comprehensive Higher Education Development Program” for 2017–2021 took measures to radically revise the content of personnel training and train highly qualified specialists with international standards.

The implementation of these measures involves, first of all, the modernization of the higher education system. Since today the state of development of higher education in the republic shows the need to organize the activities of the education system at the level of world standards, integration into the system of international education, organization of the training system at the level of the requirements of the modern international labor market.

At the same time, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated February 7, 2017 defines a number of tasks to improve the fields of education and science. The documents stipulate, along with strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions, the construction of new educational institutions, reconstruction and overhaul of existing ones, providing them with modern teaching and laboratory equipment, computer equipment, and teaching aids. In 2017-2021, the independence of higher educational institutions gradually develops by expanding their powers in developing a radical improvement of higher education, modernizing curricula, providing paid services and finding additional funding.

Based on the National Personnel Training Program, tasks aimed at updating and deepening the professional knowledge and skills of specialists in the advanced training system for retraining personnel have been implemented. Also, based on the requirements of the time, adopted with a view to reforming the system of training leading and qualified teaching staff and raising to a higher level, based on pedagogical technologies, the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the system of training qualified teaching staff and providing such specialized secondary personnel professional educational institutions” of May 28, 2012, “On measures to further improve systems Learning foreign languages” of December 10, 2012 contribute to the phased and consistent implementation of tasks in the system of advanced training and retraining of personnel in accordance with the National Program for the Training of Personnel.

DISCUSSIONS

Along with this, a legal mechanism has been created in advanced training and retraining of personnel for studying foreign languages and establishing cooperation in the field of their activity with many countries of the world. At the same time, the democratic and legal reforms carried out in the country in accordance with the Decree of June 28, 2013 “On measures to further improve the system of training legal personnel” are important for their focus on training highly qualified legal personnel that meet the high requirements of the formation of civil society and corresponding to modern international standards.

At the same time, the country is developing a process of providing the educational process with information based on modern information technologies, computerization and computer networks.

Including in the educational process the status of the media has increased. The intellectualization of educational programs on television and radio is provided. The publishing base of science and education is being developed, a system of stable support for educational, teaching, scientific, encyclopedic literature and reference books is being formed.

CONCLUSION

In short, the consistent changes being made in the country's education system are of incomparable importance in training young people as competitive in the labor market, highly qualified personnel, forming specialists who are capable of great things in the future, as well as bringing the Uzbek people closer to the peoples of the world, achieving they place among the most developed countries.

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