

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL AND INNOVATION FACTOR IN THE INTERESTS OF YOUTH AND BALANCING THEM

¹Sarvar Otamuratov,

Abstract---*The whole essence of interests began with human consciousness, which is the only one of the most pressing issues in the entire system of social relations. It is becoming more and more relevant for the development of the minds and intellectual abilities of people, and today it serves, on the other hand, it has become a very terrible factor in the emergence of various conflicts and massacres. Because they are a necessary basis for and the driving force of peoples and countries to live, survive and thrive. The interests can be categorized as the individual interests of each individual and individual, national, social groups, classes, political forces, interests of the state, society, common interests of nations, states, and the common interests. Each of them has its own "internal" structure. That is, the interests of subjects are represented in several areas. By looking at their examples as national or social groups, we can clearly see the meaning of the specific "internal" structure mentioned above. Thus, the interests of young people are varied and can be divided into two private (private) and general groups. When private interests are concerned with the outlook, tendencies and interests of each age group, the common interests are related to such notions as the motherland, the homeland, the land of ancestors. It should be noted that private (personal) interests of young people are formed on the basis of common interests.*

Keywords---*interests, politics, individual, social, innovation.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Interests have begun with human consciousness, which is one of the most pressing issues in the entire system of social relations. It has become more and more relevant in the development of people's minds and intellectual capacities, and today it has served on one hand and on the other, it has become a terrible factor in the emergence of various conflicts and massacres. Because they are a necessary basis for and the driving force of peoples and countries to live, survive and thrive. Where there is no interest there is no progress. That is why it is one of the most important topics of scientific research aimed at developing mechanisms for its scientific study, analysis and development, and preventing them from becoming a factor of conflict and mutual struggle. Forms of benefits are numerous and manifest in various shapes and levels. Researchers and experts have described it as one of the sources of their complexity, progress and crisis. We can say that it is one of the global issues in the philosophy of progress and crisis. The complexity and relevance of this issue is that the benefits are always on the move, as they become progressive and bring them to a new level of development. Without the end and endless benefits, development is impossible without them. Therefore, much attention has been paid to the study of Eastern and Western philosophy. In particular, Abu Rayhon Beruni wrote that living in a conflict free of conflict is

¹Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in sociological sciences, Chairman of the Board "Uzagrosugurta"

common for people living on one of the islands in India: there is no attempt to trade ... The inhabitants of this island are the same. "One of the great philosophers of German classical philosophy, Hegel wrote: to be useful is that I have to be involved as we move". Here we see that Hegel regarded interest as the driving force of "I".

The English philosopher Thomas Hobbes wrote, "From the standpoint of human aspirations of power," the pursuit of power is the logical consequence of personal interests, the enmity of forces that drive human behavior. The definition of interest has continued to be described at all stages of philosophical development. Each researcher looked at it within its own theme. In particular, during the first years of independence in Uzbekistan, F. Abdurakhmanov conducted research on the meaning and essence of national interests and gave the following definition: "...the notion of interest is a complex and complex concept. Its essence is not only related to political, socio-economic objectives, but also to a particular historical context. At different times, depending on the real circumstances, one or more aspects of interest are more or less isolated. The structure of interest is always changing. On the basis of ever-changing political, socio-economic relationships, the same interests fall and some aspects emerge. B. K. Iminov said: "Interests are the content of interest that comes through the activities of this subject. At the same time, it is the essence of the human subject, and as a result, subjectivity grows into objectivity. This means that interest in certain objective work ends, and it is manifested in this process. Interests emerge as a subjective level of individual isolation and activity in all areas". A number of dictionaries published in Uzbekistan also describe the concept of interest. In particular, in the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy: "Interest is the main cause of the activity of individual and social groups, which not only induces interest, but also determines its direction, means, forms, and objectives". "Interests are the factors that determine the behavior and behavior of individual and social groups. The benefit of an individual or social group is determined, first, by their place and status in social life, production. In fact, interest has a very complex structure and system, and its different manifestations play an important role in different periods and situations. The types of interests are classified according to several criteria. Interests are subdivided into the interests of the individual, group and society, and are divided into material and spiritual interests, taking into account what needs are met..." This definition is given in the Explanatory Dictionary of Basic Concepts of Spirituality, with a number of fillings. In particular, profit (in Arabic) - 1) profit, profit, effect, result; 2) the main factor determining the rights and activities of an individual or social group; 3) necessity, necessity... the following are exactly the same in the "Explanatory dictionary of the basic concepts of spirituality". To this day, no single definition has been formulated into the concept of "interest", and each author gives a definition based on his or her own themes and opinions. This is normal. Because the benefits are multifaceted, the needs of the time and space vary, and the variety of needs varies according to the processes underlying them. The benefits at certain stages of historical development can lose their significance at a later stage, instead of new ones. At the same time, it is also important to remember that they are continuous and evolutionary. Thus, human, individual, nation, country, state and other institutions will evolve because of changes in interests. The complexity of interest in the system of social relations is that it is not only a factor leading to progress, but also a cause for conflict and crisis. When a person, person, nation, or nation focuses on pursuing its own interests based on co-operation, equality and mutual interest, it is seen as a driving force.

On the contrary, when they are ignored, interest becomes a factor of conflict, conflict and crisis. Whether or not both of these situations occur depends not only on the subjects themselves, but also on the conditions, opportunities, and activities undertaken by political and social institutions. In this sense, when describing the concept of "interest", it is also important to consider these factors. At the same time, when describing the concept of "interest" it is necessary to consider the role,

status, aspirations and needs of the subjects in society. Because the interests of a particular subject may not always be in line with the other. In this case, even controversial situations may arise between them. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that there are common interests for a particular community, country or region. These same interests unite all the people, classes, social groups, and political forces that live in society. The most important thing is that the interests of every subject in society are in line with the interests of society and the country. In particular, we see that A.J. Kolbekov and T.B. Matibaev viewed it as related to politics. In their view, "It is worth noting that a clear form of benefits is their policy type. Indeed, interest is the cornerstone of politics. As the benefits are linked to the role of social groups in the structure of society, their delicate balance also determines policy. "Of course, we have no objection to this notion of interest. Because the authors viewed it politically. In theory and practice, it can be viewed in different ways. However, we must be careful not to politicize it. After all, the basis of any policy is the question of power. Regardless of whether it is political power or the position of one entity over the other, it can be a factor of conflict. In fact, as we have already mentioned, interests are not the only factor that creates conflicts or contradictions. It may perform the following functions:

- the intellectual, material, spiritual, social and political development of each person and their material well-being;
- convergence of different classes, social groups, nations, peoples and interests in the pursuit of specific goals;
- the coming together of various individuals, nations, and political forces in a particular country to protect their country from external threats;
- the economic, social, political, spiritual and educational development of the country and its growing international authority, regardless of the interests of each citizen, nationality, language, customs and values;
- peace, sustainable development, equality in domestic life, tolerance of religious beliefs, interethnic harmony, and the interest of all people in it. Again, it is important to note that interests are a "type of policy" that is, of course, one of the various interests that exists and has always existed and will continue to exist. In view of this, interest can be described as follows: "Interest is a necessary perception of subjects' understanding of their needs for survival and development. It is formed as a factor in understanding and addressing the needs of interest. Unless there is no need, no benefit. The triad of needs and practical activities is the source of the existence and existence of subjects. Movement occurs only when they are mutually harmonious, which is a major factor in the development and improvement of subjects. To be more precise, if a need arises and it does not understand, there will be no benefit but at the same time an understanding of the need and benefit will not be effective unless there is an activity that would make them material. The emergence of needs, interests and activities will depend on the development of the intellectual potential of the subjects.

The interests can be categorized as the individual interests of each individual and individual, national, social groups, classes, political forces, interests of the state, society, common interests of nations and states, the common interests. Each of them has its own "internal" structure. That is, the interests of subjects are represented in several areas. By looking at their examples as national or social groups, we can clearly see the meaning of the specific "internal" structure mentioned above. What are their national interests in particular? First of all, to protect each nation as an independent entity, to protect and develop its traditions, traditions and values, to protect its "I", its honor and dignity, to take its place among the developed nations of the world. Preservation and transfer of the legacy to the next generation, development of national intellectuals, The formation and development of a harmoniously developed generation that is to be self-reliant is to live in peace and harmony with nations and peoples that contribute to the development of its economic, social, political and spiritual potential. Each of the above mentioned benefits consists of such a comprehensive structure. Since fundamental analysis of each of them is an independent topic, we will try to analyze the issue within our own topic. It is well known

that young people are a complex group in the social structure of society and at the same time very important for its future. While their complexity is due to the incompleteness of the process of transformation of needs into the public good, their importance is reflected in the fact that they are the main resource for the future of society and the country as a material and intellectual force. That is why the head of our state, ShavkatMirziyoyev, said: “There are a lot of young people in our country who are active in science, education, medicine, culture, literature and art, sports, manufacturing, military service and in all spheres. A lot has been done in our country to create the necessary conditions for them to demonstrate their physical and spiritual potential, talent and skills, and we will certainly continue to do so”. In this sense, the theme of youth never loses its relevance. When we think of young people, we mean their social groups in the age group of 16-30 years in Uzbekistan. From this point of view, it is a time when their interests are changing rapidly under the following five conditions:

- 1)Economic;
- 2) Social;
- 3)Political;
- 4) Spiritual and educational;
- 5) Science, technology and technology.

They are related to each other and at the same time are relatively independent and each has its own internal structure, which we will try to analyze. The first is economic interests, which include the material needs of young people, that is, access to food, livelihoods, access to housing, private property, modern clothing, private vehicles, and the creation of modern manufacturing systems in the country. The article “The Uzbek brand” with its competitiveness, meeting the requirements of the world standards, taking a worthy place in the world markets, following the principle “Progress is not in import but in export”. However, their desire to achieve prosperity. Second, the benefits of the social sphere are health, education, reliable and permanent employment, the ability to acquire any profession, entrepreneurial skills, and self-expression as an independent social group; The political group is the third group, which includes the provision of youth freedom and rights, the independence of the country, the implementation of peace and sustainable development, the securing of borders of the homeland, its security and protection from any threats, its international recognition. The fourth focus is on the spiritual and educational interests of young people, including the achievement of self-awareness of each age as a representative of a particular nation, the inheritance of the spiritual and material heritage left by their ancestors, and their transfer to the next generation. To assimilate and preserve them, to have a sense of national pride, as a representative of the nation, in no way inferior to anyone. To contribute to the strengthening of national unity by having “I am”, respecting other nations and peoples living alongside them and having a common sense of belonging and tolerance toward different religious denominations. The acquisition of scientific, technical and technological knowledge and the desire to use them for the development of the country and the country constitute the fifth direction of the interests of young people. Acquisition of scientific achievements and contribution to their development, effective use of the globalization processes in this field and its national development. to understand the essence of the negative impact of spirituality on the impoverishment of the spirituality and to strive for the formation of ideological and spiritual immunity to them; to achieve equal participation in the civilization processes that take place today around the globe on an equal basis with its intellectual and national potential. Looking at all of the above, it is not only the interests of young people from social groups, but also the interests of all classes, political forces, social groups and every citizen in the country. Here are some of the key reasons why all of them are prioritized:

a) Youth are the labor resources that determine the country's future;
b) They differ from other social groups by their tendency to innovate, their interest in, and their desire to absorb;
c) The progress of one of the stages of development depends on them. Because they take the baton of the country's development and are responsible for its future;

d) They are the true heirs of the material and spiritual wealth left by their ancestors, the Motherland and the Motherland, and it is their duty to preserve them and pass them on to the next generation. Benefits vary according to the changes in time and place. In this sense, there is a big difference between the interests of today's youth and the interests of the youth of the 20th century. The interests of today's youth are enormous, and in their broadest sense the rapid changes of humanity and time, and their impact on the growing needs of young people in all areas, as well as the development of their intellectual potential. In this sense, what we have just mentioned is the inherent benefits of the younger generation of today, in which humanity has progressed and yet does not suffer from severe crises. Of course, the vast majority of them are common interests for the youth of the 20th century. As time goes by, It is obvious that, in the light of the changes which have taken place in the past, the intellectual potential of the humanity has increased. Naturally, today's youth are more prone than their predecessors are a) they are living in a world of increasing tension, at the same time; b) living in a competitive environment in all areas; c) their needs increase due to the development of their intellectual potential. In the end, the impact of these processes may also increase the scope of the benefits and at the same time, some of them will lose their relevance and replace them with new ones. All of the above economic, social, political, spiritual, educational, scientific and technological interests can be said to be common to today's youth. That is, all young people are interested in their actions and their manifestation in their lives. However, depending on the age, interests, aspirations, spiritual and educational, intellectual potential and social status of the youth, their attitude to themselves and the environment. Not all of the benefits presented are relevant to all ages.

Consider some of the relevance of some of them to today's youth. In particular, all economic interests are common to all social groups of youth living in our country. All young people are interested in their development. They lead to the well-being and prosperity of young people. It is worth noting that the interest of young people in this system to private ownership is shaped by the independence of our country and the provision of private property and guarantees of every citizen. Under Soviet rule, private ownership was banned, and those who wanted to own it were considered enemies of the regime. In these circumstances, all the interests of young people were subordinated to the interests of the state, and that they could live, work and live for the sake of the state, and not for themselves. The interests of the young people of this period were determined not by theirs, but by the state. After gaining independence, our young people have their own interests and, more precisely, they are expanding and expanding in line with the changes taking place in our country. Nowadays, with the rise of economic factor (money, money) as the determining factor, each of our young people has a leading role in the system of their private property, large assets. Certainly, it is the first and foremost efforts of our young people to lead a prosperous life, if they have their own interests, and secondly, it has a positive impact on the economic development of the country. Now, we will try to reflect on the interests of young people in the system of social interests that are most relevant to their continued employment. It is important to note that this issue is not only relevant to our country, but also one of the most pressing problems in the world, even for the most developed countries, and it will continue to be important.

Because the 21st century is developing as a century where science, technology and technology take over production that does not meet the needs of manual labor. This in turn leads to a decline in jobs for individuals, especially young

people, whose potential does not meet the requirements of science, technology and technology. This is normal. At the same time, where private property is available, its owners are primarily based on handicrafts based on their own interests. He is more interested in the organization of cost-effective production than the use of modern science, technology and technology, rather than a costly production organization. Not all young people have access to modern science, technology and technology, and even when they have access to it, most of them are not motivated enough. The introduction of modern science, technology, technology and technology into production does not require manual labor. In addition, it will increase labor productivity, reduce the labor cost and produce high quality products. That is why manufacturers try to attract them to their enterprises. Under these conditions, new jobs will not be created. This will create unemployment among young people. One of the most pressing problems in the social welfare system of young people is their access to higher education. This is especially relevant for countries moving to market relations.

In particular, despite the fact that all necessary conditions for young people to get higher education have been created in the country, this sphere remains very relevant. This is further complicated by the fact that higher education will be contracted in the future. It is clear from the experience of developed countries that higher education should find its own costs, whether one wants it or not, and it can be kept to a minimum when it comes from the state budget. However, in the case of full market relations, the state will move away from providing higher education at its own expense. This to some extent leads to the alienation of young people from the state. In order to avoid this, it requires preparation in advance. Primarily, it is necessary to strengthen all the organizational and material resources associated with improving the welfare of the country's population. Another interest is the political interests of young people. This is common to all groups. Each area of the system is a common interest for all young people, regardless of their age, social status, beliefs, sex, occupation, or region of residence. After all, the fulfillment of political objectives is one of the key factors for their peaceful life, prosperous life and the realization of their dreams. In the absence of peace in the country, in particular, when young people are exposed to various threats, young people as well as all citizens take part in addressing them. On the one hand, on the other, peace, stability, and all the opportunities necessary to develop where there are various threats, will vanish. It takes enormous efforts and resources to rebuild them, to ensure peace and stability. In these circumstances, it is necessary to direct the public interest above the private (personal) interests. In these circumstances, the opportunity to fulfill one's own dreams and expectations in private life is lost. In this sense, the interests in the political sphere remain common to all young people. However, we see that not all young people in our country understand this important factor.

Some of the young people saw their interests in their own homeland, not in their own homeland, but in countries experiencing wars. It is not enough to simply link this to the pursuit of material prosperity. After all, it is wrong to say that young people who have embarked on this path have not been financially inferior or have poor education. It is reported that some of them die from starvation, or some of them are graduating or studying in higher education. With that in mind, some young people are:

a) They do not understand the essence of the political "games" that are taking place in the world today. That is why they are easily influenced by various religious and political movements and forces;

b) They do not have sufficient political views or skills. It is because they know that any war or evil forces and movements are focused on the interests of a group of people, and that they will eventually end in death and tragedy. From this, it is concluded that the formation of the essence of political interests in the minds of young people is becoming more and more important to achieve peace, stability, the need to protect their homeland from various threats, their common

interest and the spirit of contributing to them. The urgency of this task is that today money, wealth, and power have become more powerful than ever to "play" people in the way they want. The danger that some of it is becoming a daily routine for some young people is dangerous. In this context, it is important to explain the meaning of personal and general benefits, the possibilities of owning wealth in their homeland, in the circumstances. At the same time, it should be noted that the interests of young people are not organized in a unified system and are not scientifically fundamentally analyzed. They remain fragmented. It can be said that this has a certain effect on the fact that young people have a clear and solid place in the mind and world outlook. From this point of view, a systematic fundamental study of the interests of young people remains an urgent task today. Now we try to think about the interests of young people in the spiritual and educational sphere. Their interests in this area are of a general nature.

Today, however, the analysis of their aspirations and behaviors under the influence of globalization reveals that there are also some controversial situations. In particular, many young people have a tendency to absorb their ancestral heritage, national language, customs, traditions and values, and their tendency to absorb the "popular culture" that has been shaped in the West even today. In particular, the rise of the prestige of our native language, the increasing prestige of foreign languages (mainly English), or our national classical art (proverbs, lapis lazuli, folk games, etc.) from Westerners today, naked or semi-naked. "It is no surprise today that its influence has been significantly lower than that of dance. Of course, this does not mean limiting them to some sort of decision-making or other entrepreneurship. The question is what interests of the youth of our nation in the national and spiritual sphere should be, and in their consciousness and outlook, it is becoming increasingly important to form these common interests.

A great deal of work is being done to raise and develop our classical art across the country. Various festivals, seminars and other events are held. They also pay attention to attracting young people. However, these activities are still an activity, and their practical results and tendency towards the "mass culture" of young people in real life are not diminishing. In addition, television, mobile phones, and various other means are contributing to their promotion. The continuation of such a situation will lead to the development of the spiritual and educational interests of young people under the influence of "mass culture" rather than on national grounds. In addition, today, no one can guarantee that tomorrow's majority of young people will lose interest in our national heritage and will not join them in the western world. From the outside, this process may not be felt today, but if you look at it more closely, you can see and feel that it is going away sometimes, sometimes openly. Without their prevention, it is impossible to promote the spiritual and educational interests of our young people based on national and world spiritual principles. As spiritual and educational interests are linked to consciousness and outlook, any change in them is reflected in the real life of the nation, whether positive or negative. In this context, the formation and development of young people because of national foundations in the spiritual and educational sphere will be of practical importance for national development. Another important direction of the system is the interests of young people in science, technology and technology. All of them are common to young people. However, not all young people have a full understanding of their essence, meaning and significance. Not all members of the youth social groups have the same level of education. Besides, he has no chance. However, in today's highly advanced science, technology and technology, it is important to create and maintain the necessary conditions for young people to master them, to use them for their own and for the country's development. In fact, in today's competition, it is natural that in the face of today's competition, their managers, whether it is a manufacturing enterprise or a construction system, can attract skilled workers into the industry, at a lower cost and produce better quality products. However, taking into account the country's future and the interests of our young people in this field, not only the state budget, but also private enterprises engaged in

manufacturing, construction or other sectors should contribute to the training of our youth at their own expense. It would be a practical manifestation of patriotism and nationalism. After all, whether it is a foreign expert or a laborer, he may return home tomorrow. Our youth live and work in this country. It is in the interests of our Motherland and our young people to realize that any production owners are interested in it.

Thus, the interests of young people are varied and can be divided into two private(private) and general groups. When private interests are concerned with the outlook, tendencies and interests of each age group, the common interests are related to such notions as the motherland, the homeland, the land of ancestors. It should be noted that private(personal) interests of young people are formed on the basis of common interests. This is because they are influenced by the family, the community, the education system and various other communities, in the process of their socialization. However, this does not mean that private interests and general interests will always evolve. At the same time, harmonious development in every country is a challenge, even in the highly developed country. For example, all young people in the country want to be guaranteed jobs but cannot afford it in any country, or they can afford it for all young people, even if they have access to education, knowledge, knowledge, or a profession. Its potential is insufficient. Moreover, given the fact that some young people today are more easily motivated to work and make a living than to work, there is a conflict of interest among the youth social groups. This is illustrated by the fact that, as we have already seen, some young people are drawn into various forces and forces in the pursuit of money and wealth. Or we have to admit that there are problems in the interests of young people, given the fact that in the country where he was born and educated, there are those who, at his own expense, learn foreign languages, become citizens of other countries and give up their homeland altogether.

Certainly, in our country constitute the general and the main part of the social group of young people who realize their interests in common with the interests of motherland, nation and people, and are committed to their realization. There is no doubt about it. The point here is that some young people, who are above all, have their own interests ahead of any country, even the motherland, mother and fatherland, instead of effectively utilizing them in every possible way to achieve their goals in our country. In spite of the fact that they are less than one in ten million, it is contrary to the common interests of the youth group of our country. Today, as the intellectual potential of young people grows, so does their needs. As needs are a driving force, this process is reflected in the lives of young people. As the needs grow, developing the capacity of young people to realize their interests in the common good has become one of the most pressing tasks today. At the same time, there is an urgent need to prevent stratification between youths with different interests. In order to solve these problems, they need to abandon traditional approaches (events, make promises, support only talented youth, recruitment, etc.), and take the time-honored process of transforming innovative approaches into the program of action for the benefit of all young people. Innovative approaches include:

- 1) Abolishing traditional approaches (above), which are still in place in the employment of youth, and using existing opportunities. In particular, the creation of industrial enterprises in rural areas, and the creation of many opportunities for the development of private enterprises. At the same time, to assist young people wishing to work abroad to improve their knowledge and skills in areas where they need it, by directing the activities of local authorities and other interested ministries (departments);

- 2) Raising the level of the youth to become an integral part of the world outlook that work in partnership with family, school and higher education is a key factor in well-being and independent living;

3) To create modern mechanisms for systemic balancing of youth based on the diversity of interests and to make predictions about what directions are needed today, in the future and in the future, in the areas of industry, professions, science and technology, and technology. systematic orientation of youth;

4) Preventing them from escalating differentiation among young people in the market relations of the country due to the risk of conflict in the life of the society, not only the state, but also NGOs; It is practical for business, farmers, intellectuals and other social groups to realize that they are a potential force in their work for every unemployed youth in the country.

One of the strategic tasks facing the development of our country is to carry out organizational work and create material possibilities related to this very important issue.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abu Rayhon Beruni. Selected works. Volume 2 Tashkent, 1965. pp. 101-102. Hegel G.V. Philosophy Prava. M.: Mysl, 1990. pp. 418.
- [2] Fromm E. Start at: svobody: per.s ang. (ed. iposlesl. P. Gurevicha). M.: Progress, 1989. p. 16-17.
- [3] Abdurakhmanov F.R. Independence and national interests. Tashkent: Science, 1994. 7 p.
- [4] Iminov Bahodir-Karim. Interests - politics and ideology. Tashkent: "Minhoj", 2002. 13 p.
- [5] The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy. Tashkent: "The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2010. p.
- [6] Philosophy encoded dictionary. Tashkent: "Sharq", 2004. p.
- [7] Explanatory dictionary of key concepts. Tashkent: NSU named after Gafur Gulom, 2009. p.
- [8] Holbekov A.J., Matibaev TB Social justice and democracy: towards sustainable development. Tashkent: The New Generation, 2004. p.
- [9] 10 Mirziyoev Sh.M. "We will continue to make national progress and move to a new level." Volume 1 Tashkent: NUUU "Uzbekistan", 2017. p.
- [10] Richa tyagi, gaurav sharma, nakuleshwar dut jasuja, ekta menghani (2016) indian medicinal plants as an effective antimicrobial agent. Journal of Critical Reviews, 3 (2), 69-71.
- [11] Tondro, A.S., & Hosseini, S.H. (2016). Design and simulation of Class A amplifier with 10W power S-band applied in radar systems using PHEMT transistor. International Academic Journal of Science and Engineering, 3(2), 86-92.
- [12] Saravanan, M., & Dr. Nithya Kalyani, S. (2018). Video Quality Assessment for Concurrent Multipath Transfer. Bonfring International Journal of Networking Technologies and Applications, 5(2), 18-20.
- [13] Liu, C., Cha, H. A randomized controlled trial for solving job stress of financial employees based on Neurofeedback training (2018) NeuroQuantology, 16 (3), pp. 91-96.
- [14] Lopes, P., Silva, R., Oliveira, J., Ambrósio, I., Ferreira, D., Crespo, C., Feiteira, F., Rosa, P.J. Rasch analysis on the academic motivation scale in Portuguese University students (2018) NeuroQuantology, 16 (3), pp. 41-46.