

## IT IS NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE IMPACT OF OBESITY ON EDUCATION

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**Abstract:** Obesity has notably expanded for the reason that 1980 and emerge as a international epidemic. Obesity-related health problems and the poor social and monetary implications of weight problems have led worldwide establishments and nations to fight it. This study investigates the function of instructional attainment and monetary globalization in the global incidence of weight problems in samples of adult women and adult males in BRICS economies for 1990–2016 thru causality and cointegration tests. The effects of the causality checks disclose that academic attainment and monetary globalization have a good sized impact on obesity in each grownup girls and men in the short run. Furthermore, cointegration analysis shows a terrible eect of educational attainment on weight problems in all BRICS economies in the long run, but the have an impact on of economic globalization on weight problems diers among the BRICS economies. Furthermore, the bad impact of instructional attainment on obesity is revealed to be relatively. higher in females than males.

**Key words:** education, obisity, health problems, weight problems,heart disease, public fitness.

### INTRODUCTION

Obesity has come to be a serious public fitness and economic problem in the globalized world, and the World Health Organization (WHO) standard obesity as a global epidemic in 1997 (1). On the one hand, obesity can be a big hazard to public fitness in terms of lifestyles expectancy, life quality, and being the source of many non-communicable illnesses (NCDs) such as cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary coronary heart disease, and stroke (2). On the other hand, weight problems can negatively influence economies via decreasing life expectancy and productiveness and growing health care expenditures and incapacity (3). However, the prevalence quotes of obesity are persevering with to increase in all countries. The World Obesity Federation (WOF) predicts that one in 5 women and one in seven guys will grow to be chubby [in different words, their body mass index (BMI) will be greater than or equal to 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> ], and, in turn, over a billion humans global will be obese (4). So, obesity is greater popular in

women than guys and this trend is estimated no longer to change in the near future. Furthermore, most overweight humans have been living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), and the quantity of overweight people in LMICs and low-income countries has doubled and greater than tripled, respectively, as of 2010 (4). The unveiling of the factors underlying obesity are critical for policy-making to combat it. In this context, financial development, technological progress, dietary factors, bodily activity, sleep duration, genetics, demographics, social and life-style factors, stress levels, environment, and constructed surroundings have been documented as the main elements underlying weight problems (8–14). However, the determinants of obesity differ drastically between international locations based on their financial and social development levels. In this research, the have an impact on of educational attainment and monetary globalization on weight problems is one after the other investigated in adult ladies and males because instructional attainment can additionally have an impact on most of the factors underlying obesity, and the financial globalization can also affect obesity thru facilitating the flows of capital, items and services among the countries. Furthermore, obesity is more well-known in females than men in accordance with global obesity distribution by gender (4). In this context, the ability of obesity in grownup women and males in the BRICS economies are respectively 16.562% and 7.768 during the 1990–2016 length and constant with World Obesity Federation (4).

Educational attainment is anticipated to affect weight problems through the following channels: (a) training is a sizeable factor underlying economic growth and development; (b) schooling is a significant factor underlying private profits and life quality; (c) individuals with greater schooling are greater conscious of the determinants of obesity and the related fitness risks; (d) individuals with higher education have increased get admission to to information about healthy living and healthcare offerings (6). Hence, Cutler and Lleras-Muney (7) discovered that people with greater education levels are less likely to be obese, smoke, drink a lot, or use illegal drugs. Therefore, a negative influence of training on obesity is expected, depending on countries' economic development levels. On the different hand, the world has skilled a significant globalization system as of 1980, and, in turn, the mobility of goods, services, and men and women has extensively grown, and economies and societies have integrated to a awesome extent. As a result, economic globalization has led to many financial and non-economic modifications in the world. In this context, economic globalization can impact weight problems in extraordinary ways thru diverse channels: (a) financial globalization can have an effect on obesity through economic growth and development; (b) economic globalization can ease the entry of food manufacturers and grocery store and fastfood chains into international locations and, in turn, foster obesity through increasing accessibility to obesogenic products; (c) financial globalization can have an effect on weight problems via the dissemination of the modern workplace, technology

use, and motorized transportation; (d) economic globalization can affect obesity through urbanization and cultural changes (8, 9). Therefore, the affect of economic globalization on weight problems can change depending on which elements are dominant in the relationship between monetary globalization and obesity. Furthermore, there is a close interplay between educational attainment and globalization. Education is also internationalized and new ideas such as information financial system and lifelong gaining knowledge of are integrated with schooling insurance policies (10). The countries have increased their education investments and updated their education curriculum and teaching strategies to survive in the extraordinarily competitive global economy. The globalized world has additionally experienced the significant technological progress all through the past 4 decades and in flip the need for a highly skilled team of workers is multiplied in the global labor markets. As a result, educational attainment is going to extend in the world through demand and grant side causes such as higher income and the want for a surprisingly professional workforce (11) and for that reason economic globalization can also affect the weight problems via the channel of education attainment. Extensive empirical studies have been performed on the determinants of obesity in one of a kind samples from a number of countries. This research ambitions to make a contribution to the literature about the determinants of weight problems in three ways. First, the find out about is one of the first studies to investigate the interplay among educational attainment, economic globalization, and obesity in samples of the economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS). BRICS economies are the drivers of international financial expansion and account for 40% of world population, 25% of nominal global GDP, and 30% of world land coverage, and 18% of international trade (12). Second, the impact of academic attainment and economic globalization on obesity has been surprisingly much less explored, and research have generally utilized the regression strategy and the regression evaluation permits us to see the frequent effect of a variable on based variable for all countries. Therefore, another novelty of the learn about is the utilization of causality and cointegration tests to determine the short- and long-term have an impact on of educational attainment and monetary globalization on obesity for each country in the sample. Finally, the study investigates the interaction of educational attainment, financial globalization, and obesity through macro-data, unlike many empirical studies, and its findings can also be useful for policy-making to combat obesity.

This article research the effects of academic attainment and economic globalization on obesity in girls and adult males in BRICS economies for 1990–2016 thru cointegration and causality tests. In the econometric analyses, grownup weight problems (OBS) is proxied by way of males or girls with BMIs of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or greater as a percentage of the male/female populace aged 18 and is acquired from the World

Bank database (13). The BMI is calculated via weight (kilograms) divided by way of squares of the peak (meters). Educational attainment (EDU) is substituted by means of the imply years of schooling of males/females through UNDP (14), and monetary globalization (EG) is substituted with the monetary globalization index calculated by the KOF Swiss Economic Institute (15) and measures the trade and financial globalization and receives fee between 1 and 100 (higher values replicate greater financial globalization level). All sequence are yearly, and the find out about period is targeted as 1990–2016 due to the fact adult obesity facts is handy for this period. The predominant traits of the obesity, academic attainment, and economic globalization suggested in point out that the means of weight problems in adult women and males are, respectively, 16.562% and 7.768, so weight problems is more ordinary in girls than males in the BRICS economies. Furthermore, South Africa, Russia, and Brazil had a larger weight problems charge than China and India, and females also had extensively large obesity charges in these countries than males. On the other hand, the imply years of education are 6.93 years in females and 7.63 years in men, and the gap in education years by gender is distinctly very low. However, girls had relatively larger training years in Brazil and Russia, but adult males had relatively larger schooling years in China, India, and South Africa. The mean financial globalization stage is 41.203 in BRICS economies during 1990–2016 and Russia and South Africa had quite higher economic globalization level. Furthermore, versions in weight problems and economic globalization degrees in these international locations are larger than those in education. The causal and cointegration interactions of educational attainment, financial globalization, and obesity are, respectively, investigated with the Dumitrescu and Hurlin (19) causality test and Westerlund and Edgerton (17) LM (Lagrange Multiplier) bootstrap cointegration take a look at in view of the truth that there exists heterogeneity and cross-sectional dependence among education, globalization, and obesity. Cointegration checks check out whether or not the long-run linear relationship amongst two or extra sequence stationary even if there is not the linear relationship in the short-run (18). Therefore, cointegration test is employed to analyze the cointegration among educational attainment, economic globalization, and obesity, because increasing the academic attainment normally is a long-term phenomenon. However, causality analysis is additionally utilized to see the quick run interaction amongst educational attainment, monetary globalization, and obesity. The LM bootstrap cointegration test approves autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity in the cointegration equation and additionally produces relatively extra robust effects for small sample sizes. The test is based on the LM take a look at of McCoskey and Kao (19), and bootstrap critical values are taken into account in case there exists crossectional dependence (20).

The interplay of instructional attainment, economic globalization, and obesity is analyzed by using cointegration and causality tests. In this context, pretests of cross-sectional dependence and heterogeneity are, respectively, investigated by LM and delta tilde tests at first. The existence of cross-sectional dependence among countries is examined with LMadj. , LM CD, and LM checks and their results are depicted in Table four The choice speculation of three tests (“there exists cross-sectional dependence”) is universal because the chance values of these assessments are lower than 0.05. Then, the existence of slope coefficients’ homogeneity is controlled through delta tilde tests, and their consequences are depicted. The alternative hypothesis of two tests (“there exists heterogeneity”) is accepted because the chance values of these tests are decrease than 0.05. So, the effect of academic attainment and monetary globalization on obesity in grownup females and males differs among the countries. The stationarity analysis of OBS, EDU, and EG implemented with the aid of Pesaran (20) cross-sectional argued.

The biggest imply price of subcutaneous fats for both men and females was noted in the predominant training group, observed through the secondary schooling group. The BMI evaluation has the smallest mean cost for each adult males and ladies in the tertiary training group. In the measurements of the central obesity indicators, the greatest suggest WC used to be stated within the males and girls of the predominant schooling team while the least was cited in the tertiary education group. Both mean values of WHR and WHtR had been noted to be smallest in the adult males and females of the tertiary training group. The mean blood pressure values had been additionally largest for the essential schooling team and least for the tertiary training group. The work mentioned an inverse relationship between schooling and weight problems and blood pressure. Higher suggest values of the measured anthropometric dimensions and ratios were determined in the people that had little or no schooling than in these that had better education. This same team additionally was once greater vulnerable to obesity and all the related cardiovascular ailment risks. Both general, subcutaneous and belly obesities were worse for all the females of the a number training team and worst for the girls of the least educated group. The institution of a strong relationship between weight problems and blood stress within any community, group or country is necessary in the improvement of the most suitable education-based insurance policies to counteract the present increase in obesity and associated chronic ailments both in developed and creating communities and countries. The trendy of living and health in the community can be extended by using education. This relationship between training and health has been traced to the fitness records which is phase of education. So health education applications aimed at merchandising wholesome lifestyles would possibly in precept generate comparable consequences to those associated with college education by offering relevant health information. To this impact government and

different relevant policy making bodies are referred to as upon to intensify actions towards organizing and funding of public fitness education campaigns.

Obesity with hypertension is a common and important trouble in foremost fitness care. It is an essential risk thing for primary chronic diseases, such as diabetes, coronary heart disease, stroke and sure cancers and its hyperlink with schooling and socio-economic fame in the a variety of communities and ethnicities has been the query of most researches. This work has regarded at the relationship between adiposity and blood pressure with education. Education has been proven to be a principal determinant of fitness status, specifically in bad countries. Varying consequences have been reported on the impact of schooling on weight problems and blood stress from the specific researches on quite a number ethnicities and nations.

For all the indicators of subcutaneous fat, generic obesity, and central obesity, biggest imply deposition used to be mentioned to be highest in the lowest schooling crew and least in the very best training group. Mean blood pressure parameters were also easiest in the least education group. While fats deposition was once referred to to be very best in all the females of all the groups, the adult males showed larger mean BP values. Education was once cited to have a great inverse relationship with most of the fat symptoms and blood pressure parameters and cardiovascular ailment hazard perfect in the least training groups.

## CONCLUSION

Worldwide weight problems has expanded considerably, and weight problems is accepted as a world epidemic and one of the most important threats to public health. Obesity is not solely a widespread source of many NCDs however additionally leads many bad economic and social implications for societies. Therefore, global establishments and national governments have tried to control and reduce abnormal increases in obesity. In this study, the have an effect on of educational attainment and economic globalization on obesity in person ladies and males are separately investigated in pattern of BRICS economies through causality and cointegration analyses by paying interest to significant differences in obesity rate between females and males. The causality analysis reveals that education and financial globalization have significant affect on woman and male obesity in the quick term. On the other hand, the cointegration evaluation indicates that educational attainment has a negative impact on weight problems in both person females and males, but the impact of academic attainment on obesity is generally printed to be greater in females than males. Furthermore, the impact of economic globalization on weight problems varies more the BRICS economies. Our findings and the associated literature point out that educational attainment has a negative affect on obesity in nations with different earnings stages and additionally propose that educational attainment is one of the most effective devices for reducing obesity. Therefore, growing educational attainment

ought to be used as a policy instrument to minimize obesity. In addition, the related literature has widely printed a high-quality impact of economic globalization on obesity due to the fact financial globalization can increase access to obesogenic merchandise and disseminate the modern workplace, technological know-how use, motorized transportation, urbanization, and cultural changes. However, a advantageous influence of economic globalization on obesity is found for girls in Russia and South Africa and for adult males in South Africa and a very small negative influence of economic globalization on weight problems is printed for both genders in China and India. Both high-quality and terrible impact of economic globalization on weight problems is very small when in contrast with that of educational attainment. We evaluate that the small influence of economic globalization on obesity can be resulted low economic globalization ranges of the BRICS economies.

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