

opportunities exist in Oil and Gas, Construction, Emergency and Rescue and Transport/Communication Sectors. There are 155 fire stations. There are 33 Airports, 3 Sea Ports, 13 Dry Ports, 20 National Highways and 10 Motorways in Pakistan. Road network is over 260,000 Km. 80% of Pakistan's Commercial Traffic uses road network. At the Federal Level, Ministry of Interior (MOI) is responsible for enforcing rule of law in the country and making life of its citizens and foreign visitors safe and secure. Similarly, all the four provinces have Home departments responsible for Police, Prisons and Internal Security.

A number of Power Generation Projects are being constructed in the country under private sector. There is a multibillion dollar Mashal LNG (Liquefied natural gas) import project in the pipeline. Modern equipment would be used to strengthen the security such as CCTV cameras, explosive detectors and scanners which would be installed at all important places along with entry and exit points. The above will subsequently require investment in security and related equipment.

Selective / sole tendering is a common procurement method for security goods and service in both public and private sectors.

Disengagement, realignment, and empowerment can help Pakistan find its way to transform country to a modern, tolerant, federal, and plural democracy with a sustainable economic development model and move forward.

AFRICA: THE NEW GOLD MINE FOR INVESTORS

Dania A.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus
Department of Social Science and Humanities

Research Supervisor – Candidate of Historical Sciences, ass. professor Karalionak L.G.

The goal of this write-up is the exposure of the investment opportunities in Africa, waiting to be harnessed, and an insight into the Africa majority outside the continent does not know.

Following the trend of time and development in the world, it is no news to majority anymore that many foreign companies have failed in attempts to invest and expand their territories to Africa and within. The reasons for these failures overtime are not exact, but history and recent events have further expatiated that majority of such demise of large companies in the African territories are majorly as a result of the following factors: political instability, lingering illiteracy among the population , high cost of production, high inflation rates, and poor geographical/cultural understanding of Africa's diversities. Examples of companies that suffered such a plight are: Michelin (Nigeria), South African Breweries (Kenya), and PepsiCo (South Africa)

However, in the course of development in recent years, a general growth in the African Economy finally occurred, creating favorable conditions and gigantic opportunities for already and would-be investors. Such growth can be recorded in countries such as Nigeria (West African Powerhouse), Ghana (West Africa's Democratic Role Model), Kenya (East African Regional Leader), Angola. These four countries have each achieved a milestone among other great achievements, automatically placing themselves as Role Models for the entire African population.

Kenya is driving an ambitious agenda of innovation-led growth and has positioned itself as a service provider and potential gateway between Africa and Asia. The country is openly competing with other economies on the continent to host the African headquarters of foreign multinationals and General Electric was the most recent foreign firm to choose Nairobi as its sub-Saharan hub, following consumer giants Nestlé, Coca-Cola and Diageo.

Ghana has long been a favorite of foreign donors and Western governments in a region often known for brutal civil wars, corruption and tyranny. However, in recent years, there has been a major growth in the power sector that saw Ghanaians enjoy stagnant electricity for more than two years. Its growth in the power sector as expected became a big attraction for many investors in and outside Africa.

Furthermore, the peaceful and, as some Africans say, «clean» democracy practiced by the Ghanaians for the past 10 years, has become the pillar of achievement in a political race for other African countries to partake in.

Following rise in the literacy level in the country, Nigeria has recorded a huge growth in areas outside the oil sector such as telecoms, construction, real estate, etc. In addition, following a rise in the country's Gross Domestic Product, the highly competitive nature of the people, has created an unrivalled business environment in the African continent.

In conclusion, following a quote in an article from the New York Times, June 2012 which reads,

«Six of the world's 10 fastest-growing economies between 2001 and 2010 were in Africa»; I could say, that Africa is not just a home to many wild creatures and exotic plants. Now, it has become a force to reckon with, especially «Economically».

Source:

1. Maseru, L. Africa on the Rise / L. Maseru // The New York Times [Electronic resource]. – 2012. – Mode of access: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/01/opinion/sunday/africa-on-the-rise.html?_r=0. – Date of access: 10.11.2012.

ASSESSMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES TASTE THRESHOLD FOR SALT ACCORDING TO THE RACE BETWEEN STUDENTS OF FOREIGN FACULTY

Callychurn Sh., Annagurdov K.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus

2nd Department of Internal Diseases

Scientific adviser – Karnialiuk D., PhD

Hypertension is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases in developed and developing countries, therefore prevention it is an important issue. It is well known that the restriction of excessive consumption of salt in food is one of the main ways to prevent hypertension, and there are special rates according to race and region of residence. Proved that the development of hypertension under the influence of excessive consumption of salt depends on the so-called salt sensitivity, which is lowered inadvertently increases its consumption. Sensitivity to sodium chloride depends on several factors, including race.

The aim of study is to determine the dependence of the threshold of sensitivity to the taste of salt on the race for students of foreign faculty.

Materials and methods. The study included 50 healthy students from the of Foreign Faculty of the Grodno State Medical University, 14 women and 36 men, mean age 21 (20; 26) years, height 170 (160; 178) cm, weight 63 (55; 78) kg, systolic blood pressure 118 (110; 120) mmHg, diastolic blood pressure, 68 (65, 80) mmHg. According to the race all students were divided into 3 groups: Group 1 – students from South-East Asia (n = 18), group 2 – students from Turkmenistan (n = 20), group 3 – African students (n = 12). Taste threshold for salt was determined by applying a solution of sodium chloride in an increasing concentration on the anterolateral surface of the tongue. For testing we used a set of 8 NaCl dilutions from 0.02 to 2.56% with a twofold increase in the concentration of each subsequent sample. For the taste threshold for salt took the lowest concentration at which the examinee feels the taste of salt.

Results. The test results revealed that among students of different racial groups there are no difference at salt sensitivity (0.24% (0.16, 0.32), 0.12% (0.02, 0.32) and 0,24% (0.12, 0.32), respectively, $p > 0,05$), with a trend to lower the threshold in group 2. In the group 1 we revealed a moderate negative correlation between the sensitivity to salt and systolic blood pressure ($r = -0,6$, $p < 0,05$).

No significant differences between the groups can be explained by similar initial diet before starting University studying and similar dietary patterns in the period of study.

Conclusion: The differences in taste threshold for salt have been not revealed between students of the Foreign Faculty according to race.

FOLKLORE USES OF HERBS IN NIGERIA: SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

Dania A., Olaniyan O., Kurbat M.

Grodno State Medical University, Belarus

Department Of Biochemistry

Scientific Advisor – PhD Kurbat M.

The root, leaves, and seeds of two plants and one fruit (*Trichlisia dictyophylla* (moonseed) root, leaves of *Andrographis lineata*, *Carica papaya* seeds) were examined. The near-magical effects derived from the medicinal use of them by indigenes of the wonderful land of Nigeria, and the beautiful land of India, raised a challenge for scientists in both lands.

Trichlisia dictyophylla (moonseed) root was investigated for the anticoagulation and antithrombotic properties. The median lethal dose (LD50) based on Lorke's methods was 550 mg/kg. The aqueous