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Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Specification a Model for Study

Highlights

International Rightist in Brazil

Study of Utility Entrepreneurship

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

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Specification a Model for Study of Intervention

By Cruz Garcia Lirios

Abstract- The history of the intervention of Social Work in the area of health has been built from a device that in the case of the Institutions of Higher Education, Social Sciences and Humanities this acquires a connotation of dispositivity in the Foucauldian sense of reproduction of social domination through the power of vigilance and punishment. In this sense, the objective of this work was to discuss the scope and limits of the positivity device for the case of Social Work and its history of intervention in public health institutions. The discussion will allow us to move towards a reconceptualization scenario in which we see an alternative intervention device that not only reproduces health policies, but also questions them in favor of the groups that are being violated.

Keywords: *device, positivity, biopolitics, intervention, social work.*

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Specification a Model for Study of Intervention

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Keywords: device, positivity, biopolitics, intervention, social work.

I. Introduction

The objective of this paper is to establish the relationship between the proposed Foucault devices, the intervention of Social Work and Local Development from a review of 2010 to 2019 relative to the works published in repositories of Latin America - Dialnet, Latindex and Redalyc, considering the keywords of "development", "Social Work", "device" and "intervention".

In this way, the present work is part of the Social Sciences division, Social Work discipline, subdiscipline of local development, but it can also be evaluated from the anthropology of power, sociology of violence or the psychology of conflict.

A non-experimental, documentary, cross-sectional and exploratory study was carried out with a selection of indexed sources, with ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) and DOI (Digitall Object Identifier) records. The information was processed in a content analysis matrix of the academic discourse, the agenda of topics established around the key words and the framing of the discussion between the categories and the variables of "intervention" and "device". Next, a model was specified for the study of the effect of intervention devices in Local Development. Finally, its scope and limits are discussed with respect to other models specified and reported in the literature.

II. Dispositive Academic Positivity

Foucault (1987) links the concept of device to power and technology to account for a network of relationships between actors and institutions focused on the reproduction of social domination, although with emphasis on the sexual dimension in order to establish asymmetries between genders (p.29).

Consequently, the notion of device is linked to the advancement of information and communication technologies (ICTs), since the essence of the device is the espionage of the private sphere. As ICTs specialize, they register personalized information that will be disseminated and facilitate the governance of the individual and the groups in which he or she is inserted and wants to belong.

Once the State has established an inventory of the private sphere, then it can govern the public sphere in a more persuasive way without having to resort to the oppression of its praetorian, military or police institutions. This subtlety is the hallmark of the State and therefore of its device for reproducing the asymmetries between rulers and the governed.

Foucault (1987) suggests that the sexual device advances until it becomes a device of subjectivity (p.94). The distinction is fundamental, because while in the pre-modern stage of humanity, the nascent State ruled with the truth to individuals, in the contemporary era of the State is intended control, vigilance and punishment of the truth, privileging the reproduction of power through conformity and obedience of the law.

If the device of power, sexual and subjective, is instrumented in the dissemination of information about a reality determined as truth by the State, then science has become an instrument of the rulers not only to establish differences with respect to the governed , but to reproduce those asymmetries through *positivity* .

Foucault (2002) proposes the positivity category to explain the pseudoscientific influence of disciplines and their instrumentation in the private sphere (page 299). The archeology of knowledge unmasks the disciplines that have usurped the scientific, hypothetical-deductive method to enroll in science and thereby ascribe to its institutionalization.

That is, the pseudoscientific positivity, as "statements that concern the similarities and differences between beings, their visible structure, their specific and generic characters, their possible classification, the discontinuities that separate them, and the transitions that link them." (Foucault, 2002: p.302) warns the essence of the power device, namely: the pseudoscience applied to the reproduction of the social domination of rulers to the governed.

It is a stacking of theories, concepts, sentences and indicators that are presented as science, but without an identity with the social, even when this

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process is carried out with rigor and this is supported by the prestige of an academic community, the positivity is not scientificity, but rather pseudo-scientificity that cannot be according to the needs of a sector of civil society (Foucault, 2002: p.306).

However, the power device is not only in the pseudoscience to reproduce the asymmetries between the actors. It is also observable in institutions that apply science closer to knowledge, medicine and psychology as examples (Foucault, 2003: p. 30). In this sense, systematic observation is not only an inheritance of medicine, but also intervention with the purpose of modifying the course of personal micro-history, as well as the implementation of a distinctive institutional seal involves the instrumentation of the power device (p. 229).

If the surveillance and control device subjects those who violate the law, the disciplinary device limits the analysis to the positivity of a scientific tradition that reflects the power of the most advanced sciences on the pseudo sciences that imitate them. The consequences of both devices, surveillance and control, on the intervention is not only the reproduction of the domination of rulers to their governed, but also the establishment of a legal and punitive sphere that punishes those who have exceeded the disciplinary limits (Foucault, 2003: p.284) .

In effect, pseudoscientific positivity does not contribute to the dialogue between political and social actors, but it conditions its asymmetries through discourses and enhances the vigilance of the rulers towards the governed in the same way that knowledge is guided by those who are imitated in their scientific procedures.

However, the devices not only operate in education or the private sphere, they also manifest themselves in the market through the establishment of a fair price, but in so far as it is established from the monitoring of inputs, supply and demand, he has lost its dimension of justice, since it does not reflect the time socially necessary for listing, but rather a police monetary control (Foucault, 2007: p. 49).

In the same way in which prices reach a true price through supply and demand, the other elements that are monitored by the State and determined by a discretionary price, will be free and may have a fair value that is the result of utility that a society attributes to him and not that imposed by his government (Foucault, 2007: p.50).

Therefore, justice will be achieved by the State as soon as it stops monitoring and establishing a quotation which should be generated by supply and demand, through the natural freedom of a market in which the wills are not co-opted by the government. State (Foucault, 2007: p.51).

In short, the power device, through its devices for monitoring and punishing sexuality, education and subjectivity it is built by a positivity that prevents the development of a morality of justice and rather encourages values of control and positivity that enhance the differences between those who govern and those who are governed. From these preliminary notions, the history of Social Work highlights health policies that were determining their periods, but also highlights events that were not controlled by the State and that allowed the reconceptualization of the discipline, as well as its adjustment to the needs of civil society.

III. Brief History of Social Work Intervention

In a strict sense, the concept of Social Work underlies the Statute of Welfare when, in Germany, Prime Minister Bismark announces the implementation of benefits for workers in the industrial sector. In this way, the so-called social security was part of a social policy that aimed to encourage industrial production and ensure the availability of products according to the needs of the European industrial society with special attention to the nineteenth-century German society.

Social services, through social security programs and strategies were adopted in each of the European countries. Its emergence in the England of the 20th century generated socioeconomic studies for the establishment of priorities for the granting of resources among the working class. In this scenario Richmond was a pioneer in home visits and from this fact Social Work is considered as a discipline, since it stands out from charity and charity to be linked to the health sciences and behavior until then properly developed and recognized by public health institutions (Ribeiro et al., 2007).

Very soon Social Work occupied an important place in the hospitals and health centers interested in registering the potential number of affiliates and beneficiaries with the policies of the Welfare State, as well as those organizations interested in promoting health.

The emergence of professions such as nursing and health psychology allowed Social Work to interact with very specific worldviews about health and lifestyles related to self-care, but to the extent that the Welfare state was questioned by the liberal currents were moving away from the decision making and precautionary principles of health risks.

In this way, social policies, in their area of public health, were dictated from the managerial and managerial elites of State institutions, avoiding the discoveries and contributions of health professionals regarding the inventory and documentation of civil actors. at risk to your health.

Health policies that considered patients, beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries as passive

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subjects and dependent on specialized care, recognized the importance of homogenizing and specifying preventive campaigns in the most marginalized and violated sectors where the army of industrial reserves is reproduced. The capitalist economic system required in its gestation stage.

To the extent that public health campaigns were disseminated among the poorest sectors, they stopped the population explosion, but discouraged precautionary lifestyles and aimed at reducing health risks. It was not until the late 20th century that industries and organizations proposed hygiene standards and occupational health promotion when estimating losses due to accidents and illnesses in workplaces, as well as in those who earned less (López and Chaparro, 2006).

These events transformed again the function of Social Work that entered into a process of self-criticism and self-questioning considered as a re-conceptualization. In the case of Mexico is not entirely clear when it took place and in what context, but in line with changes in health policies that stage of being used promoters and stage of targeting development strategies prevention that involved society in its self-care.

However, the deficits of financial resources for the case of unemployment or retirement determined a new policy of institutional evaluation and certification. In this new scenario, Social Work has developed models and devices with the purpose of highlighting its essence in terms of home visits, socioeconomic studies, registers and inventories of lifestyles and risk behaviors of marginalized sectors of civil society.

In short, the history of Social Work in relation to social policies, health programs, as well as prevention and promotion strategies, show three phases in which the discipline has become more important to the extent that it has systematized its functions, but above all, it has approached the vulnerable, marginalized and excluded sectors while the other professions are moving away (Abreu, 2009).

However, in the course of its history, the discipline influenced by public policies, had only considered these civil sectors as dependent. Now that the policies encourage the participation of citizens in order to prevent diseases and accidents that reduce their working life or compromise their abilities, Social Work is in the dilemma of reproducing the benefactor model, or adopting devices that allow the study of social sectors and anticipate participation scenarios in different economic, political and social spheres.

IV. Devices of Positivity in the Intervention of Social Work

If health policies have been transformed in such a way that considers the individual as a key and factor even preponderant in the new public health system, then what adjustments are models of intervention focused on the passivity of the individual and control of the professionals, disseminated at the stage of the welfare state, but now require?

Power devices that reduced health rights and employment of workers to a specialized and conditioned by the resources and institutional capacities attention devices positivity l Social Work s Erian instruments rights management, but guided by the prevention based on self-care lifestyles.

In this way, the positivity devices in the Social Work intervention guide civil participation, highlight the negotiation and consensus around the labor and occupational rights that health policies recognized from the high costs for care and the low costs aimed at prevention.

In the historical nomenclature of Foucault (1987; 2002; 2003; 2007) the devices are legitimized by the positivity of the sciences that imitate the hypothetico-deductive method with rigor and prestige, although without the identity or professional *habitus* required to dissuade opponents and persuade adherents to the system of social domination or differentiation between rulers and the governed.

The positivity or assertive implementation of the devices through speeches and strategies for monitoring and controlling self-care and adherence to treatment or rehabilitation reflects the asymmetries between those who make decisions and those who execute them. Strictly speaking, the positivity is an imitation of knowledge that were built in the institutions of public health.

From l to discipline of social work the device has been understood in a sense that more integration selectivity and exclusion (Carballeda, 2004). Therefore, the intervention has been the guiding axis of the discipline's task. It has even defined the identity of the social worker, since this is not only the heir of charity, charity and altruism, but also the result of social exclusion indicated by suffering and vulnerability (Carballeda, 2006). These are contexts in which disenchantment forged the identity of the social worker, making it more sensitive to the needs of sectors excluded from civil society (Carballeda, 2008).

The social issue of Social Work lies in the complexity that institutions cannot monitor and control through the reward or sanction of its members; professionals and beneficiaries (Carballeda, 2008). It is more about establishing an interdisciplinary dialogue in which complexity can be studied and diagnosed as part of the social question. That is to say that the problems must be approached from a dialogic rather than from positivity.

In this way, the positive devices of the Social Work intervention can be substituted with the recognition of the other as interlocutor in the dialogue of knowledge

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that facilitates the understanding of the complexity of the social question.

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Impacts of Child Sex Tourism Systematic Literature Review

By Yahya Muhammed Bah & Dr. Pinky Saptandari E.P., Dra., MA

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Abstract- *Background:* The tourism industry is not only one of the most rapidly growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars annually. However, in spite of that, the industry according to nascent studies has some profound negative socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental impacts on communities. For instance, tourists engaging children in sex for which they are not ready for both physically, mentally and psychologically has negatively impacted them physically, psychologically, mentally, emotionally, economically; and socially. Some have even died. Although the precise number of child sex tourism casualties and their circumstances is not scientifically well researched and documented, what is indisputable is they are in millions. This lack of scholarly documentation, has posed a great challenge to all concern authorities. Thus, this research was meant to address this gap.

Purpose: The fundamental rationale for the systematic literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire processes that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace.

Keywords: *child, child sex tourism, commercial sexual exploitation, survivors; and sex tourism.*

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Impacts of Child Sex Tourism Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract- Background: The tourism industry is not only one of the most rapidly growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars annually. However, in spite of that, the industry according to nascent studies has some profound negative socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental impacts on communities. For instance, tourists engaging children in sex for which they are not ready for both physically, mentally and psychologically has negatively impacted them physically, psychologically, mentally, emotionally, economically; and socially. Some have even died. Although the precise number of child sex tourism casualties and their circumstances is not scientifically well researched and documented, what is indisputable is they are in millions. This lack of scholarly documentation, has posed a great challenge to all concern authorities. Thus, this research was meant to address this gap.

Purpose: The fundamental rationale for the systematic literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire processes that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace.

Methodology: A systematic review of the literatures using information collected from different sources was actuated. Google Search Engine was used to search these articles. During the search numerous combinations of words and phrases were used to ensure articles reflect the most recent knowledge and scholarly works.

In essence, only peer-reviewed articles published after 2000 were selected except extracts perceived to be of fundamental mileage to the study. However, articles published by staunch international organizations working in the protection of children for years and has produced indefatigable knowledge in commercial sexual exploitation of the children were stealthily appraised.

Results: The negative impacts of sex tourism are complex, suicidal and multitudinous and include physical, mental, psychological, identity crisis, health/medical, emotional, educational, cultural, political, social services access, drug addition, isolation/stigmatization, behavioral, environmental, social, human rights, dead; and beneficial impacts.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the negative impacts of child sex tourism can be simply pooled and catalogued into medical, social, psychological, physical, and environmental.

Keywords: child, child sex tourism, commercial sexual exploitation, survivors; and sex tourism.

I. Introduction

The tourism industry is not only one of the fastest growing industries in the globe but one of the largest employer generating billions of dollars yearly by chauffeuring and entertaining billions of tourists from one destination to another. However, in spite of all these dollars, the industry according to nascent studies has some profound negative socio-economic, cultural, environmental, etc. impacts on communities, Sharma A. et al. (2012). Though the precise number of sex tourism casualties is unknown but what is indisputable is they are in millions with the gigantic majority being women and children; 49% and 33% respectively, Perrina C.M. et al. (2017).

A common and devastating misconception in many communities is child sex tourism is a rare incident in the communities and is usually committed by strangers but the reality is, it is becoming a common phenomenon in all societies regardless of socio-economic and political standing in the globe and is not only committed by strangers but people of all walks of life including men and women, trusted friends or family members, people of all sexual orientations, socio-economic status; and is causing untold harms to millions of innocent children around the globe Murray L.K. et al. (2015). Because victims and perpetrators of child sex tourism are so hard to identify for both support and prosecution, it is critical that studies are conducted to establish the causes and impacts to develop effective and efficient prevention and curative programmes. Thus, in order to mobilize the necessary human and financial resources to eliminate this horrendous phenomenon it is paramount to know the negative impacts of it in the first place. A preliminary but intensive literature has revealed that there are no well documented negative impacts of child sex tourism. Furthermore, this lack of systematic documentation beyond reasonable doubts has posed a great challenge for academics, human rights advocates, government institutions, NGOs, health; and social workers to both develop strategies and mobilize resources in alleviating the multitude negative impacts on the survivors and their families. Thus, this research is meant to address this gap in order to contribute to the saving of children, the "last hope" of every society, Perry K.M. et al. (2013).

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II. Aims and Methodology

a) AIMS

The fundamental rationale for the literature review is to examine the present scale and degree of the negative impacts of child sex tourism, share knowledge to spark and inspire a process that will usher rapid growth from all directions in the fight against the menace.

b) Methodology

A systematic review of the literatures using information collected from different sources was actuated. Google Search Engine was used to search these articles. During the search numeration combinations of words and phrases were used to ensure articles reflect the most recent knowledge and scholarly works. The electronic searches were complemented by reference list screening and citation tracking using Web of Science and Google Scholar. The systematic search begot varied and voluminous articles which had to be sieved not only to meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria but to ensure the fundamental objectives of the study are wrangled. Thus, the search was based on the following strategies: the articles were screen based on title, abstract, summary and conclusion; and peer reviewed status against the below captioned inclusion qualifications. Thus, in this regard, the articles were scanned, briefly but entirely reviewed and finally thoroughly examined against the aims and objectives of the study.

Therefore, only peer-reviewed publications published after 2000 were selected except extras perceived to be of fundamental mileage to the study. However, articles published by staunch international organizations known to have been working in the protection of children for years and has produced indefatigable knowledge in commercial sexual exploitation of the children were stealthily appraised.

c) Inclusion and Exclusion Procedures

The undermentioned procedures were followed in articles inclusion. That is, only:

1. Peer-reviewed articles.
2. Peer-reviewed articles on child sex tourism.
3. Peer-reviewed articles published from 2000 to 2019.
4. Articles on international or regional perspectives on child sex tourism.
5. Articles on child sex tourism published by internationals organizations with years of meritorious experiences in child protection.

To exclude some articles from the review, the below captioned criteria were applied. That is:

1. Non-peer reviewed articles.
2. Articles published before 2000 unless critical and impactful.
3. Media generated articles including newspapers.

In spite of the fact that voluminous articles were trawled, only 39 (thirty nine) articles were qualified for review which is largely due to a dearth of data. In essence, only peer-reviewed articles and publications by international organizations considered being trustworthy because they occasioned standard, ethical and robust studies were reviewed.

III. Discussions

The literature review has unveiled a variety of negative impacts which child sex tourism has both on the innocent children and the communities. To discuss these horrendous impacts, they are codified into physical, mental, psychological, identity crisis, health, emotional, educational, cultural, political, access to social services, drug addition, isolation, behavioral, environmental, social, human rights violation, dead; and positive consequences.

IV. Physical Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Children because they are not yet physically matured subjecting them to any harmful activity including sexual abuse is believed to have some negative impacts on their physical development concurring with Mitchels (2004) as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors resort to numerous antisocial behaviors to cope with realities in life for instance, harming themselves in order to acquire the sense of being in control via pain and for the older ones they persistently abuse drugs and alcohol to detach themselves from the battering of real life. Murray L.K. et al. (2015), victims are tortured, humiliated and forced to trade sex for survival needs: food, shelter, little money or drugs. Raphael, 2010 Gerassi L. (2015), majority of the casualties of child sex tourism was raped, physically and sexually walloped while under the incarceration of their pimps and traffickers.

Similarly, Yvonne R. (2019) reported in addition to living without security, being literally converted into commodities to be bought, sold and resold for labor or sexual exploitation, survivors of sexual exploitation have suffered adverse physical, psychological, social and emotional developmental problems. Rob J. L. (2008), casualties of child sex tourism are physically beaten, raped and constantly live with shame resulting in conceptualizing themselves as persons good for nothing in the society. Hammond, G.C. et al. (2014), in addition to the common symptoms of alcohol and substance addiction, survivors suffer collateral damage to their physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual wellbeing. Zimmerman et al. (2011) causalities suffer sexual and reproductive health problems, multiple pregnancies, unsafe abortions, chronic vaginal and pelvic pain, series of untreated urinary tract infections, chronic pain in the jaw, neck from oral sex, and many

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other injuries from physical violence contributing to migraine headaches and other muscular issues.

Furthermore, Anklesaria A. et al. (2012)revealed survivors suffer numerous psychological stressors, limited resources, physical and sexual abuses, anxiety, depression, symptoms of PTSD, drug addiction, etc. which subsequently result in mental health problems. Hughes D.H. (2004), victims in attempting to escape captivity, end up adopting series of self-destructive behaviors, suicide attempts, cutting skins; and physically harming themselves. Institute for Women' policy Research (2017) divulged, victims suffer physical problems including headaches, stomach pain, back pain, and mental health problems such as severe depression, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, and other psychiatric conditions.

V. Mental Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Children are generally known to be mentally dainty and as such they deserved to be protected from anything that is capable of destabilizing their mental wellbeing. In the event that protection cannot be accorded or guaranteed, they are doomed to suffer mental deficiencies in any hazardous conditions as attested to by Ijadi-Maghsoodi, R., et al. (2016) victims of sexual exploitation are at hoisted risk of tremendous mental health problems which include post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, anxiety; and suicidality. (Gaudin, 1999) as cited in Rafferty Y. (2008), victims of sex tourism and trafficking are not only robbed of numerous opportunities in life including education, critical chances to improve their lives and future socio-economic status but also being subjected to psychological, emotional, physical, and sexual perverts which result in developmental delays, language and cognitive problems, deficits in verbal and memory skills, poorer academic performance; and grade retention. Brooks, A. (n.d.), victims suffer a spiral of health problems including mental health due to drug dependency and poor living conditions.

Additionally, (Matos et al. 2013) as quoted in Brooks, A. (n.d.) reported, coercion into child sex tourism has detrimental long term mental problems and serious health negative impacts including sexually transmitted infection. Muftic & Finn (2013) as captured in Gerassi L. (2015), victims sustain increased rates of mental slippage, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and overwhelming trauma.

VI. Psychological Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Children's psychological status vacillates like all adults. However, the impact a horrific occurrence is likely to have on children by far outweighed that of the adults. Therefore, it is natural that they are safeguarded from any harmful activity otherwise their psychological fitness for future development will be compromised as asseverated by (Mitchels, 2004) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), fatalities being separated from families and loved one, traded like commodities and having to put up with trauma due to substantial harm through physical, emotional and sexual abuse result in life lasting psychological problems. Murray L.K. et al. (2015), survivors of child sex tourism are at increased risk of anxiety, nauseating sexual behavior and preoccupations, anger, guilt, shame, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other psychological and behavioral perplexities throughout their entire life span.

VII. Identity Crisis Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Our identity does not only tell who we are but equally is a fundamental element in our socio-economic and political development as to a very large extent determines the types and degree of privileges and even opportunities to be enjoyed are tied to identity. For example, in certain communities even the full enjoyment of the universal human rights is connected with one's identity. For instance, in certain communities, one's identity determines the types of social services including the quality of healthcare services one is entitled to. Thus, anything that profoundly interferes with the overall wellbeing of a human being is likely to negatively affect his/her identity in the society as substantiated by Brooks, A. (n.d.), survivors suffer from loss of identity in terms of who they are, their given and family names as traffickers and pimps give them new names or worst of all, no name at all reducing them to a mere sexual merchandise. Neal M. (2016) revealed, though sex workers in the tourism industry are categorized as "dirty workers" and highly stigmatized, the sex tourists heavily criticized such labeling and character assassination.

VIII. Health Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Seemingly, for all human being health is the first priority as when there is no health there is no life. Though very critical in life, health is frangible and as such deserves maximum protection for the continuity of life. Determinant as it is, health can be compromised especially when a person is subjected to serious inhuman treatments including sexual abuse particularly at a tender age as averred by Ijadi-Maghsoodi, R., et al. (2016), victims of sexual exploitation are at hoisted risk of tremendous mental health problems which include post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, anxiety; and suicidality.(Goldenberg et al., 2013 & Wirth et al., 2013) as quoted in Ottisova, L. et al. (2016), victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation usually complained suffering from headaches, backaches, stomachaches, toothaches, fatigue, memory lost, mental disorder, dizziness; and high level

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of HIV/AIDS prevalence among them was reported in Mexico and India. Ottisova, L. et al. (2016), survivors including children reported experiencing high level of different abuses culminating into severe physical, mental, health and psychological problems for instance, headaches, stomachaches, backaches, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder; and other infectious diseases.

Similarly, Ghorbani M. et al. (2014) noted in addition to disregarding communities' norms and values, increasing crime rates, drug abuse, antisocial behaviors and business (e.g. Casino), transmission of animals' diseases to human, spreading new virus, tourism contribute to the spread of diseases including sexually transmitted diseases in particular HIV/AIDS, negatively affecting the wellbeing of society including the children. Perry K.M. et al. (2013), survivors are usually victims of numerous infectious diseases including sexually transmitted infections plus mental health problems such as anxiety, panic disorder; and major depression. Olomouc A.L. (2018), to circumvent not getting education and employment in the future, child sex tourism victims subject themselves to unsafe abortion or, in the extreme abandoned their children in the streets or in orphanages. Montgomery M. (2011) observed, survivors suffer and died from HIV/AIDS which doesn't only shock vulnerable community but rapidly disbanded them leaving them at the mercy of criminal syndicates.

Furthermore, Murray L.K. et al. (2015) revealed because of prolong abuse; victims suffer series of dysfunctions resulting in a cumulative negative health consequences including lung, heart, liver diseases and cancer. Perrina C.M. et al. (2017), victims often present complex medical conditions because of trauma, infections, reproductive issues; and mental health problems. Hummel J. et al. (2018) reported, with the undue pressure on the local facilities and services like water supply, waste collection etc. which does not only result in new waste but equally series of dumpsites increasing breeding ground for mosquitoes and malaria infection. In the same vein, natives are forced to; for example, to fetch water from local wells that are already contaminated by sewages from hotels posing serious health hazards to impoverished communities.

IX. Emotional Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Emotions are critical in the life of a person. For example, when a person is emotionally balanced s/he thinks straight and makes sound judgements not only for his/her own benefits but sometimes for the entire community. Emotions though fundamental are fluid in nature and can be easily destabilized even with a simple but inappropriate joke; talk less being treated as a sexual commodity. Thus, subjecting children to commercial sexual abuse can result in emotional write off as evinced by (Felitti & Anda 2003)as cited in Rafferty Y. (2008), children who experienced sexual and physical abuse are condemned to adverse emotional effects including anxiety, depression, lower self-esteem, social exclusion, PTSD, substance abuse, suicidal thoughts, mental illness, and psychiatric problems in adulthood.(ECPAT, 2006a)as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008) found survivors suffer inauspicious emotional predicaments including depression, hopelessness, guilt, shame, flashbacks, nightmares, loss of confidence, lower self – esteem, loss of sense of worth, self-blame; and anxiety.

Similarly Ottisova, L. et al. (2018), revealed survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation records' indicate high level of post-traumatic stress disorder and affective disorders. Perrina C.M. et al. (2017), due to the severe and continuous physical and psychological trauma victims endured, vast majority of them experience serious emotional vicissitude encompassing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), serious depression, suicidality, anxiety disorder, somatization, aggression; and delinquent behaviors.

X. Educational Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

To survive one needs to master the social and the physical environment with education as the fundamental conveyor. The attainment of quality and relevant education requires lot of things including a peaceful mind. In essence any activity that is proficient of destabilizing the mental wellbeing of a person particularly a child is a serious menace to education as corroborated by Hummel J. et al. (2018), in the tourism development areas children dropping out of schools is becoming common as these areas falsely present opportunities for children to make money by becoming guards and fishermen which impoverish communities that can scarcely afford daily meals for the children cannot snub.

Additionally, Rob J. L. (2008) impart, low academic attainments, malnutrition, substance abuse, low self-esteem, self-hate, feeling like an outcast, unworthy, unloved, unlovable and degradation are common consequences of child sexual abuse. Additionally, survivors sometimes become sex dependent because they often lack education, love and care by their own families to reintegrate into broader society for a better living condition. Human Rights Council (2016) postulates, tourism establishments lured girls from high school into sexual exploitation by allowing them to go on excursion with men in exchange for money and furthermore allowed tourists to be alone with them to engage in activities that often lead to sexual contact or acts.

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XI. Cultural Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Culture, the compass of life makes us what we are. Thus, we are human because we have culture. However, there is no culture without human. Because of it fluidity and rapid transmissibility any uninterrupted eventuality in a society can undulate its culture as people gravitate to it either consciously or unconsciously. Therefore, horrendous activities including child sex tourism will not only affect people physically but even their lifestyles as authenticated by Sharma A. et al. (2012), children in the tourism are susceptible to numerous negative transformations like changes in habits, attitudes and outer appearance dragging them out of the societal culture while pushing them into wasteful or luxurious lifestyle, living in isolation from their peers and families. With children living in isolation, the family unit starts to disintegrate losing its fundamental function as a safety net and comfort zone for all for proper upbringing resulting in disorganized personalities in later adulthood. Sharma A. et al. (2012), in India, while the tourism industry has played vital roles in the socio-economic development of certain communities, it has equally degraded the culture, environment and the religious aspects of a number of communities by ushering some social problems including child trafficking, child labor, child pornography; and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Hummel J. et al. (2018), community leaders and family heads are getting discombobulated as the children are deeply engage in emulating the tourist western lifestyle including haircuts and dress styles and worst of all they tattoos and pierce their bodies and engross in blatant prostitution. Sarkisian, M. (2015) observed, in addition to the exploitation, the viewing of pornographic materials wrenches children comprehension of the world, life, behavior, etc. for bye resulting in nauseous behavior later in adulthood.

XII. Political Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Well-functioning political system is a fundamental requirement for the socio-economic development of all communities in spite of their evolutionary stage. However, for an effective and efficient political system to exist; there must be peaceful coexistence in which each and every one's rights is fully observed, promoted and protected. In a community where the children, the future hopes, are coerced into commercial sexual exploitation, the fundamental social institutions including the democratic ones are condemned to fail with distinctions as bear witness to by Sharma A. et al. (2012), child labor including commercial sexual exploitation doesn't only adversely affect the child in all respects; change some social structures but also batters future democratic development of communities. Bauer I. (2016), sex tourism does not only directly or indirectly result in negative social, economic, socio-cultural but equally political as recently there have been some confrontations between tourism industry and the people.

Similarly, Nattavuthisit k. (2007) reported, sex tourism whether it is a human right violation or exploitation of survivors what is indisputable is it has jeopardized the image of many countries including Thailand. Chong K.L. (2014), sex tourism result in safety, security, health concerns, social conflict; and negative perception about a country.

XIII. Social Services Access Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Accessing quality and affordable social services is a fundamental human rights and any denial of such can lead to multitude of devastating ramifications particularly when it comes to the children. In the gruesome process of trading children as commercial sexual objects, their rights to accessing social services are seized as exemplified: Yvonne R. (2019), survivors of child sex tourism are not only subjected to mental torture but denied the necessary medical and social care to overcome the associated social and psychological trauma. Hammond, G.C. et al. (2014) as cited in Newly and McGuinness (2012), victims are not only denied access to health services but continue to suffer numerous diseases including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, malnutrition, dehydration, and fatigue. (Stanley et al. 2016; Hemmings et al. 2016) as captured in Brooks, A. (n.d.), survivors of child sex tourism have difficulties in accessing proper health services due to multitude of reasons namely, poor literacy skills, illegal immigration status, language barriers, or sometimes their pimps and traffickers escorting them to the facilities.

XIV. Drug Addition Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Survivors to put up with these horrendous circumstances including the associated psychosocial problems and ill health they turn to illegal drugs for solace. With the continuous abuse of these drugs in essence, to dodge away from the realities or cope with difficult circumstances, survivors become addicted as demonstrated by the findings of Ottisova, L. et al. (2016), substance and alcohol addiction is highly prevalence among survivor of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Miller et al. (2011) as quoted in Gerassi L. (2015), victims are sometimes deliberately addicted by their pimps or are forced or coerced into exchanging money for hard-substance and as such are hugely susceptible to drug abuse. De Chesnay (2013) as cited in Gerassi L. (2015), though drugs and illegal

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substances have been used by pimps and other members of the syndicate to control girls, victims themselves have used drugs to survive violence. Sarkisian, M. (2015), once a child is entrapped in child sex tourism it become almost impossible to egress for a number of propulsions including drug addiction, danger to one-self and family, life-threatening diseases, dwindling health conditions, violence, suicide; and nonexistent of support.

XV. Isolation Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Interacting with people especially closed ones is fundamental in our overall growth being physical, psychosocial, intellectual, emotional, etc. Through this, we feel accepted, valued, etc. and above all acquire the skills and knowledge to excel in the future. However, being a victim of certain phenomenon including commercial sexual exploitation result in stigmatization even if one is not responsible for it as revealed by Farley et al. (2015), prostitution is not only a cardinal demonstration of sexual exploitation victimization but momentous and weighty betrayal of women and girls due to their marginalization, vulnerability, sex, ethnicity, poverty, and historical abuse or neglect. Olomouc A.L. (2018), sex workers are not only vulnerable to physical abuse, racism based on color and sometimes nationality and status but more often than not suffer public disapproval and rights restriction and at worse seizure resulting in being threatened by death, state prosecution, imprisonment, forced eviction, fines, or losing anonymity. Hay M.D. et al. (2004), survivors of child sex tourism don't only get hooked to the sex trade but lose hope in the future, suffer isolation from families and loved ones, own sense of internalized shame, shunned by local and national programmes because they are perceived to be culturally besmirch and can pollute other children. Sarkisian, M. (2015), to further stigmatization victims of child sex tourism are treated as criminals and in some instances they are blamed for the exploitation and above all any harm inflicted on them is view as acceptable since they are perceived to bent on assassinating their family and associates honors.

XVI. Behavioral Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

To be successful in life, to a large extent depend on how one reacts to things. If one reacts positively and responsibly, one is likely to be successful vice-versa. Therefore, our behavior towards things, people including our very self is very critical in life. However, the manner in which one reacts towards stimulus is influenced by multitude of factors which are either internal or external. Thus, the condition to which one is subjected is no exception to a behavioral change as vilified by (Sneddon, 2003, Arellano, 1996 & Widom et al. 1998) as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors experience suicidal thoughts, emotional difficulties, difficulties in fostering healthy relationships with peers, increase risk to abuse substances; and during adulthood they are harshly confronted with increase violence, antisocial behaviors; and relationship difficulties. Hummel J. et al. (2018), the tourists' lifestyle including mode of dressing, women being nude taking sunbath on the beach, openly consuming alcohol; and the nightlife is uncontrollably wheedling the children and young people's behaviors and attitudes in the community. Sarkisian, M. (2015), child sex tourism and pornographic materials make children deviant and as well to some degrees it negatively influences their conceptualization of what is normal, acceptable and manly in the community as can be noted in their language in which exploiters are call customers, pimps are song for, normalizing nudity, violent behaviors, sex on television shows, lyric around abuse of women, sex books and materials, advertisements for casual sex aids, etc. wantonly designed to challenge public perception towards child sex tourism and its associated shocks. Similarly, Sarkisian, M. (2015) declared, in addition to the exploitation, the viewing of pornographic materials wrenches children comprehension of the world, life, behavior, etc. for bye resulting in nauseous behavior later in adulthood. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children April (1999), victims later in life become juvenile delinquent as they get involved in criminal behaviors such as shoplifting and drug abuse.

XVII. Social and Environmental Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

The social environment in which we find ourselves is very critical in our current and future development for it makes us what we are and what we are likely to be in the future. Therefore, the social environment is a huge determinant in life as it dictates our behavior and ability to do things succinctly. Thus, certain unpleasant environment compromises our life as they influence our lifestyle being positively or negatively as unveiled by (Mitchels 2004) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors resort to numerous antisocial behaviors to cope with realities in life for instance, harming themselves in order to acquire the sense of being in control via pain and for the older ones they persistently abuse drugs and alcohol to detach themselves from the battering of real life. (ECPAT, 2006a) as captured in Rafferty Y. (2008), trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation culminate into some serious social problems namely, attachment constraints, antisocial behaviors (e.g. deviant), forming and maintaining constructive relationships, feeling worthlessness and futureless; and banking on prostitution for survival. (Sneddon, 2003)as cited in Rafferty Y. (2008), child sex tourism casualties due to psychological abuses

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associated with the continuous threats, isolation, witnessing the abuse of their fellows, etc. did not only massively jeopardized their emotional wellbeing but equally tempered with their self-concept, personal goals, and relationships with others including their peers, leading to social withdrawal among others negativities. Hay M.D. et al. (2004), survivor of child sex tourism and other dehumanization activities often transmit these horrendous behaviors on their children while upbringing them, thus perpetuating the continuity of these inhumane conducts.

Similarly, Murray L.K. et al. (2015) revealed, majority of the survivors more often than not are at the risk of experiencing prolong social and/or medical problems in adulthood which include excessive alcohol consumption, drug abuse, suicidal attempts, marriage and/or family dolor and dejection, high risk sexual behavior (e.g. multiple sexual partners); and sexual re-victimization. Hughes D.H. (2004), communities bear the associated financially and social costs of the sex industry more especially the neighborhood in term of providing social services to prostitutes, paying for medical treatment and supporting victims, clearing the streets littered with condom wrappers, used condoms, soiled tissues, used syringes, and other unhygienic and unsightly garbage.

XVIII. Human Rights Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

The promotion and protection of human rights more especially, that of the disadvantaged ones is one of the cardinal responsibilities of every government. Any abuse or denial of any human right is not only unlawful but a threat to the very survival of society and its development. Thus, the coercing of children into sex tourism is a blatant violation of their fundamental human rights as substantiated by Carolin L. et al. (2015), child sex tourism is one of the principal ethical issues in the tourism and hospitality industry as it is a blatant massacre of the children basic human rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography.(ECPAT, 2006; ILO-IPEC,2001) as quoted in Rafferty Y. (2008), survivors experienced poor living conditions, inadequate diet and hygiene, beating and abuse, denial of fundamental human rights, threaten by unsafe sexual engagements, heightening risk of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, complications from frequent high-risk pregnancies; and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS resulting in life lasting health problems.

Additionally, Huda S. (2006) unveiled; trafficking in person is not only a cause but a consequence of human rights violation. Nattavuthisit k. (2007), sexual exploitation is not only a distinct economic exploitation and suppression; it is a temerarious human rights violation of the survivors. Rob J. L. (2008), survivors are often arrested and imprisoned and above all labeled by society and government as common prostitutes making them feel hopeless and helpless regarding their future and whom to trust to heal from their horrendous experiences. Santoes B. S. (2011), revealed (Anderson and Davidson, 2002)reported due to the strong social stigma associated with female prostitution, the survivors' human and civil rights are always violated apart from few countries where their rights are protected. Montgomery, H. (2008), concluded, it is an unostentatious demonstration of modern slavery and a major fundamental human rights violation meted on innocent children.

XIX. Dead Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Life is the most prestigious gift to human kind for without it there is no human. In spite of this critical value, it can evanesce without maximum care and protection. Thus, any traitorous circumstance including commercial sexual exploitation of children can result in exanimation as vouch for by Sharma A. et al. (2012), poor working environment, long hours of work, couple with low wages can result in poor health and subsequently dead. Gateway Foundation (2018) as quoted in Olomouc A.L. (2018), survivors of child sex tourism are sometimes drug addicts which subsequently tantamount to poor and unhygienic social conditions comprising their overall welfare leading to mood disorder, behavioral problems, psychosis, damaged immune system, cardiovascular conditions, brain damage, birth defects, or even untimely death.

XX. Positive Impacts of Child Sex Tourism

Regardless of the adage that everything has a good and negative side, majority of us can barely notice the good side of the sex industry. This is largely due to many factors including our culture. Thus, it can be astonishing to many ordinary people that the sex tourism industry has some positive impacts as manifested by Brooks, A. (n.d.), because of the associated benefits both to individuals and the states, for instance, at structural level, the boosting of the sex industry in Thailand support the Thai economy, there is soaring criminal activities to the point that even the powerful ones in the communities turn a blind eye to its occurrence. Hummel J. et al. (2018), the income from the sex tourism industry is very critical for the wealth and health of most children. Olomouc A.L. (2018), the industry generates employment opportunities which pay far better than the conventional ones, represents lucrative alternatives for local inhabitants to improve their standard of living, serves as temporary means of subsistence for poverty stricken communities, etc. and as such some believed with proper regulatory

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mechanisms it is more decent than other employments in the informal economy. Furthermore, Yates (2016), the industry like most industries for certain governments it symbolizes a thriving development strategy more especially, developing nations as it is not only an economic revenue for sex workers but equally the state since sex tourists pay travel agencies, accommodation, transportation, cultural sites, bank services; and many other services offer by the destination, thus an economic force to be reckon with.

Similarly, Olomouc A.L. (2018) stated socially the industry pays dividend in the form of social relationships both between the tourists and sex workers and sometimes even with the locals which sometimes result in marriages, foreign resettlements, financial security, enhanced living standard for families, remittances, gifts; and educational sponsorship for some family members. Guiney T.G. et al. (2014), Cambodian orphanage tourism is blame for a variety of corruption and exploitation of children for profit. Additionally, broader political economy in the tourism industry has consistently being an obstacle in the fight against corrupt practices including child sex tourism. Nattavuthisit k. (2007) divulged, child sex tourism is expanded and maintained because of the benefits accrued to network of stakeholders such as prostitutes, local entrepreneurs, leisure companies and the state in the form of foreign exchange. Zafft C.R. (2010), in Philippines the sex industry is the fourth largest source of gross national product of the country. Montgomery H. (2014), child sex tourism though physically dangerous and difficult, causalities claimed their parents are caring and loving and the family appreciates their involvement in the industry and above all, it is keeping them together. Zafft, C.R. et al., (2010) unveiled, any attempt to define child sex tourism with the ultimate objective of rising public awareness of its negativity for subsequent criminalization would tantamount to a great threat to a lucrative business both for the government and private sector as it scares the tourists away. Bevilacqua E. (1998) as quoted in Steinman K.J. (2002) concludes, child sex tourism is an incredibly lucrative, world-wide industry.

XXI. Limitations

The fundamental limitations of the study include:

1. Being conducted within very short period of time.
2. There was no financial support from any institution or individual.
3. The articles reviewed were not without limitations.
4. It was not exhaustive review of the literatures on the menace.
5. The cut-off year for the commencement of the reviewed has debarred some expository studies.
6. Reviewing articles that are easily accessible disbars hermeneutic and probably more up to date ones.

XXII. Summary and Conclusions

In summary, the negative impacts of sex tourism are multitudinous and include physical, mental, psychological, identity crisis, health, emotional, educational, cultural, political, social services access, drug addition, isolation/stigmatization, behavioral, environmental, social, human rights violation, dead, positive impacts. In conclusion, they can be simply departmentalized as medical, social, psychological, physical, and environmental in form and nature.

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Harmonization - Civilization Improvement Process

By Evgeniy Bryndin

Abstract- Social reality is the world of everyday life of man and society in social space and social time. Conceptual meanings define the social coordinates of society and human activity in society. The formation of social reality takes place through social samples based on values. The problem of realization of social samples is their value cultural and rational harmonization in terms of feelings, desires, thoughts, intentions, aspirations, actions of interacting subjects. The social model cannot accommodate the diversity of human qualities of interacting subjects. Interacting subjects produce model social samples according to cultural and rational values. The whole sum of model models of interaction creates a social structure of social reality.

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I. Introduction

In the process of social activity, society forms a social order as a product of human activity, human externalization. Social order should make sense for all interacting actors, that is, have public legitimacy. On the basis of social legitimization, the social order is crystallized. In the process of social reality development, the social order should be subject to alteration (reorganization) by interacting actors. Alteration should also have public legitimacy through harmonization procedures.

The public legitimization of part of the world community is moving towards the development of democracy. Democracy is the power of the people. The supreme manifestation of democracy is the formation of a perfect people's power. People's power is formed in civil society. Perfect power is formed in a perfect civil society - cultural, professional, healthy. The perfect people's power in a cultural, professional, healthy society is formed from cultural, professional, healthy citizens. Therefore, the urgent task of the authorities and the people is to form the social reality of a cultural, professional, healthy society.

In fact, any political system that approves the development of man and society is moving towards the formation of a harmonious (cultural, professional, healthy) society. Because development can only be harmonious on the basis of spiritual multiplication, when reasonable and material multiplication is carried out according to spiritual.

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II. Formation of a Cultural Professional Healthy Society

The formation of the social reality of a cultural professional healthy society should and will in essence be realized by the embodiment of common eternal values and harmonious cultural and rational individual values, as conceptual meanings that define the social coordinates of the life of society, of the person in society. The realization of common eternal values is carried out by feeding and updating the consciousness of citizens with the meanings of eternal truths.

The process of feeding consciousness with the meanings of eternal truths begins with the beginning of a person's life path in the process of upbringing. At the initial stage of the formation of social reality, the transition to the demanded cultural path of life in adulthood is also carried out on the basis of the nutrition of consciousness with the meanings of eternal truths, either through self-determination or in the process of education. The constant feeding of consciousness by the meanings of eternal truths forms the will imperative of personality. The will imperative embodies these meanings as necessary, proper. Citizens 'absorption of the meanings of eternal truths guides their inner worlds to a unifying ethical lexicon of communication, harmonious cultural and rational relations, to the formation of the social reality of a cultural professional healthy society.

The transition to a sought-after cultural life path is governed by resource allocation. The interacting entity receives a resource to embody values.

The process of implementing values is multidimensional both at the social level and at the level of the individual. Personality forms a harmonious essence on the basis of humane-reasonable values by determinations of righteous feelings and desires, moral meanings, good intentions and aspirations, true needs, harmonious cultural and rational relations, humane actions and behavior and health-improving non-medicinal determinations.

In order to form the value orientation of social reality, society approves harmonious cultural and rational values, principles of formation of harmonious cultural and rational relations in professional activity, family, social life, economic activity. And it also defines the value orientation of the institutional process. Institutional interaction creates institutional order through

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division of labour and innovation, institutional integration and collective sedimentation.

The implementation of the ethical uniting lexicon of communication and the formation of the value orientation of public consciousness towards the formation of a cultural professional healthy society is carried out in institutions of State and civil education, the media, cultural and health institutions.

Interacting subjects have cultural competence, which manifests itself in the ability to form conflict-free value meanings in the process of life activity and the ability to express them on a unifying ethical lexicon of communication. Anthropic processes are beginning to develop in society on the basis of the transfer of knowledge on the formation of the quality of people: righteous feelings and desires, moral meanings, good intentions and aspirations, true needs, harmonious cultural and rational relations, humane actions and behavior. Sources of knowledge are world teachings and religions, public and civic education, spiritual and cultural organizations and movements, the family and the media.

Social integration is carried out by determining harmonious cultural and rational relations on the basis of creative activity. Creative activity gives rise to wisdom and purity. Creative, active determinations of harmonious cultural and rational relations are embodied in professional collective, family, social life, Nature. Social, active determinations of harmonious cultural and rational relations form a social form of cultural and professional development and ascendancy of citizens in society.

A person, through a social form of cultural professional development and climbing, reveals, implements and develops a natural and social vision. The natural vision of man is revealed through the natural component of the inner world and leads it to harmony with Nature. The social vision of man is revealed through the social component of the inner world and leads him to harmony with society.

The precepts are revealed in moral conditions. For the discovery and development of natural and social precepts in Nature and society, man has three beginnings - spiritual, reasonable and physical.

Through the spiritual beginning, spiritual vision is formed - the soul's ability to orient consciousness to the rules of the birth of humane will, to the principles of the formation of moral consciousness, to the laws of the Supreme Nature, to the ethical lexicon of communication.

Spiritual vision is formed through imitative thinking by innate feelings of love, justice, conscience, shame on the basis of the Higher Knowledge of the perfect part of society. A person with spiritual vision begins to improve the natural and social components of the inner world: choice, knowledge, relations, needs, etc. Through spiritual vision and feelings of love, conscience, shame and justice, man has a desire to always follow spiritual and material truths. Spiritual vision brings man to a spiritual-righteous and intelligent-true choice. To a reasonable-true choice man comes out through a reasonable beginning. The basis of mindfulness is spirituality (the soul's ability to favor). Mindfulness is the ability of consciousness to guide a person to grace.

Spiritual-righteous intelligent-true choice leads man to harmonious integrity - harmony of soul, consciousness and flesh. The basis of harmonization is spirituality and mindfulness. The direction of harmonization of the three begins indicates a foresight through the natural and social components of the inner world. A person with harmonious integrity leads a harmonious way of life. He achieves harmony with Nature.

A person through a harmonious way of life enters into moral professional relations and finds unity with society, comes to self-realization of pre-defined activity, comes to improvement through a pre-defined act and dedicated service to the Supreme Nature, lives according to its laws, becomes a perfect harmonious person. It has an effective spirituality. It has natural and social components of the inner world harmoniously interact with the inner worlds of other citizens. He achieves harmony with society.

Spirituality is a personal category associated with the formation and manifestation of the humane spirit of man. Spirituality is determined by man's righteous choice. Spiritual intelligent physically healthy is a harmonious natural image of a person, which is determined by his condition.

Morality is a social category connected with the choice and embodiment of common values by following name. Morality is embodied in society by moral relations of cultural people. Cultural professional mentally healthy is a harmonious social image of a person.

Cultural professional healthy citizens, through a social form of cultural professional development and ascent, crystallize the structure and shape the socio-economic conditions of a cultural professional healthy society. They carry out structural and systemic development of professional social activity through harmonious integration of pre-defined self-realization. Predicated self-realization places everyone in their places. Interacting subjects implement pre-defined connections. Prewritten self-realization assimilates new discoveries and developments concerning human knowledge and practice. New communicative actions are emerging.

Cultural professional healthy social activity forms a harmonious social reality. The basis for the formation of harmonious social reality is harmonious shared and individual values. Values act as normative bases of acts of consciousness, behavior and relationships of interacting subjects. Values are

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embodied by a proper (will) imperative of consciousness, approved by conflict-free and harmony, an objective real solution to the problem of the integrity of human existence, society and Nature.

Value culture is embodied as a way of transmitting social experience of peaceful, humane, harmonious life within one generation. Value tradition is embodied as a way of transferring social experience of peaceful, humane, harmonious life activity from generation to generation.

The boundaries of the application of values define rights. Rights are derived from values. Based on rights, human beings are linked to social reality. On the basis of rights, human beings realize their true needs. If a person's value orientation is adequate for social orientation, the person has rights. Value-oriented rights contribute to the formation of business ethics, the establishment of public order, collective and individual discipline, responsibility as appropriate. Value-oriented rights direct the harmonious aesthetic and natural qualities of citizens to the formation of the social reality of a cultural professional healthy society on the basis of eternal values, individual positive communicative values (in the achievement of goals, pre-defined self-realization, the realization of life, the implementation of an ethical uniting lexicon of communication and harmonious cultural and rational relations), the principle of universality (universal awareness and realization of values).

With a spiritual and righteous choice, citizens achieve spiritual improvement, become cultural and form a cultural society with spiritual improvement. Cultural society is the unity of cultural individuals who perform life activities on the basis of ethical lexicon of communication and moral relations. Cultural reality is recorded in the form of cultural experience of interacting subjects.

Spiritual improvement of society is a state of coordinated interaction of internal worlds of citizens on the basis of spiritual experience. Spiritual experience records spiritual reality. Spiritual experience reflects eternal and human reality. Through the individual embodiment of eternal truths, spiritual human nature manifests itself. Spiritual life is eternal human life. Eternity is claimed by spiritual life. Spiritual life is revealed by gradual adherence to eternal truths. Spiritual qualities come from the depth of eternal truths, eternal values. The preemptive man embodies eternal, spiritual experience and aspires to eternity, to holistic immortality. Love for eternity, for immortality man shows through love for life. Eternity must be understood dynamically. The experience of eternal spiritual life is built up by the experience of spiritual life of mankind. Spiritual life unites all times.

The disclosure of spiritual life is determined by the humane spirit out of necessity and is carried out through the test of the spirit. The external picture of this disclosure is the creative process. The source of the necessary disclosure is spiritual experience. Spiritual experience is the creative dynamics of the free manifestation of spiritual forces. Creativity is a mystery of freedom and novelty. This mystery is opened up by a free immersion in the depth of novelty by a reasonable-true choice.

Reasonable-true choice citizens become professional and form a professional society with civil improvement. Professional society is the unity of professional individuals performing life activities on the basis of professional knowledge, skills and relations. Civic improvement of society is a set of socio-economic conditions and resources for the self-realization of every citizen.

Cultural professional citizens with spiritual-righteous reasonable-true choices in the process of moral professional rotation form the social improvement of society.

Social improvement of society is a combination of socio-economic conditions and resources for the integration of citizens "self-realization into the harmonious life of society and for the improvement of the social and economic structure of society through moral professional rotation. Cultural professional citizens in a society with spiritual civic and social improvement form the economy of healthy people, acquire knowledge and skills to be healthy, form a healthy society with material improvement.

III. Harmonization Process Activization

The State and society are intensifying the process of harmonization between man and society [1-11]. Cultural, professional, healthy society is a society with spiritual, civil, social and material improvement.

Spiritual improvement is determined by socio-economic conditions for the formation of spiritual vision and the achievement of harmonious integrity.

Civic improvement is determined by the socio-economic conditions of harmonious lifestyle and pre-defined self-realization.

Social improvement is determined by the merger of pre-defined self-realization into a single activity and the improvement of the social and economic structure of society through moral professional rotation.

Material improvement decides by the got nature resources, completion of resources, resources of satisfaction of requirements of a harmonious way of life, resources of the foreordained activity of citizens, natural economy on the filled resources, spiritual regulation of the population on completion of requirements of a harmonious way of life.

Spiritual reasonable physically healthy, cultural professional mentally healthy citizens form, embody and develop social reality with spiritual civic social material

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improvement of cultural professional healthy society (Figure 1).

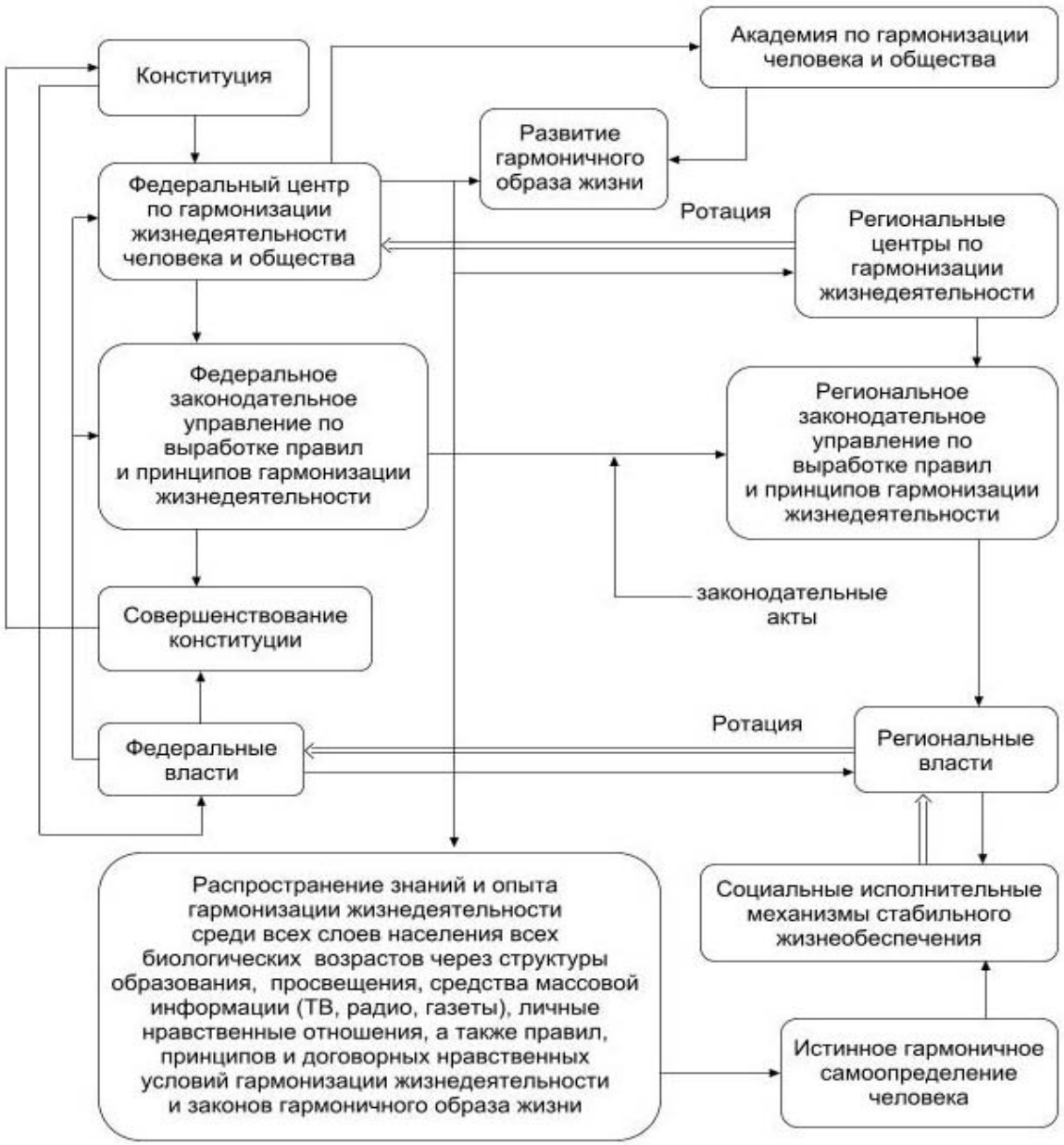


Figure 1: Harmonization process activization

Development can only be harmonious. Development of social reality is carried out by harmonization of spiritual, reasonable and material multiplication, when reasonable and material multiplication is carried out in accordance with spiritual. Harmonization is a proportionate, conjugate, agreed qualitative multiplication of spiritual, reasonable and material. Spiritual multiplication is carried out by the renewal of the mind by higher spiritual values.

IV. Conclusion

The State and society can and should intensify the process of harmonization of man and society through spiritual multiplication. Then a healthy lifestyle will become a cultural tradition. It will become the norm for man and society. In the process of spiritual multiplication, a person will improve the quality of a healthy lifestyle, professional and cultural life and the social reality of a cultural professional healthy society.

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The "Popular Erudition" as a Strategy of the Social Work for the Facing of Ideology and the "International Rightist" in Brazil and in the World

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Abstract- This article aims to present a theoretical-methodological and ethical proposal that can respond to the challenges imposed today on the Social Work profession at national and international level, understood as "Popular Erudition". This proposal is based on the understanding that the ideology, expressed in the form of religion and fascist practices, is the main weapon used by the "Rightist International" for its action of dismantling of the social and human rights in all countries of the world. The article also presents the trajectory of our professional practice, especially in the context of professional development, that has been concentrating since the nineties, in the creation and strengthen of forms international articulation, highlighting the Interchange Movement between the Brazilian and the Italian Social Work; and from 2017, in the theoretical and practical combat to ideology, especially in the context of ethical reflection; and finally our IASSW/AIETS participation proposal.

Keywords: popular erudition, ideology, rightist international, education professional.

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The "Popular Erudition" as a Strategy of the Social Work for the Facing of Ideology and the "International Rightist" in Brazil and in the World

Maria Alexandra Monteiro Mustafá [α], Salyanna de Souza Silva [σ] & Gisele Caroline Ribeiro Anselmo [ρ]

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I. Introduction

Brazil acquired a condition of "State of Rights" after a period of twenty years of military dictatory, with the 1988 Constitution, legally ensured political and civil rights and many social and human rights. Even if the governments that followed immediatly would have tried, because of its still conservative position, to deny these rights, social policies were gradually being affirmed to implement them since the constitutional order required this implementation, and the left forces, associated with those of the working class[1] and the Social Work itself(especially from the elaboration of LOAS - Organic Law of Social Assistance)tried to put into practice what had been achieved in the process of redemocratization.

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[1] The "Popular Education" is a key category the philosopher's thought and artist Lucio Mustafa that proposes, in addition to the proposal of Paulo Freire's popular education, recognition and universal knowledge, to be seized in a multidisciplinary way, in view of modal logic and the longitudinal scientific methodology that presupposes the spatial and temporal dimensions.

II. The "Rightist International" and The Dismantling of the Rights

The governments of Lula and Dilma Rousseff - representatives of the Worker's Party (*Partido dos Trabalhadores*, PT), from the first decade of the twentieth century onwards, they expanded this path of social policy making and focused on the process of reducing social inequalities and confrontation poverty, in order to eradicate extreme poverty. In the same vein, programs were created to repay the debt that Brazilian society has historically had with the population of black people by instituting the quota program in the field of higher education and affirmative action. In this sense, the direction given by these governments allowed the expansion of access to social rights in the areas of health, education, housing, social assistance that covered the various generations since childhood, youth and the elderly, with the creation of the Elderly Statute. since 2003.

The advance of social rights provoked a discontent among the national bourgeoisie which, in articulation with the *"Rightist International"* (which was already promoting a dismantling of social rights in countries where the welfare state was established, and the disassemble of socialism in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union), started to build the same process of decommissioning here in Brazil. It is within this perspective that a work of a markedly ideological nature has been triggered, especially using the media (television, writing, electronic and virtual, also using the Fake News), to deconstruct the image of the Worker's Party and its main ones leadership, which led to the impeachment of President Dilma in 2016 and the arrest of ex-President Lula (2018).

The instrument par excellence of this work of the left image deconstruction and rights conquered, was aired especially from the actions of "Lava-jet operation" which brings together representatives of the judiciary reportedly made right. The conduct of this process was responsible for the election of the President Jair Bolsonaro (2018) who publicly took from the campaign, a contrary stance to social and human rights, with the ideological support a fascist speech, false moralist and anchored in religion and Protestant stand which, for a few decades, was articulated both at the grassroots of

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society - especially in the slums - and at the legislature with its conservative tendencies. In this sense, Brazil currently has the three powers - executive, legislative and judiciary - fully controlled by representatives of the right who act daily to defend the interests of the national and especially international bourgeoisie, to the detriment of national interests and the working class.

The measures taken in this direction is presented on the first day of term with the approval of bearing arms of the law by the population, triggering a climate of violence, announcing the unload what was and still is to come towards the materialization of the fascist tendency, focused particularly against "blacks", "poor", "communists" and "gays": in a blatantly racist, classist, homophobic and unscientific campaign. Such a campaign, beyond its immediate goals of dismantling of all social policies, has, as its objective, the ideologization of Brazilian society to destroy its potential for struggle and its progress in the process of social transformation and building a society truly emancipated. The synthesis of our scenario analysis therefore indicates that the main enemy of the working class, at the present time is the "International Rightist" and its ideological and mass alienation weapons.

III. "Popular Erudition" and Social Work

It is precisely in this sense that we are developing a work of "deideologization" of the population and of building a process of "Popular Erudition" that equips users and professional category to defend this media attack, unveiling the theoretical and practical meaning of ideology and elaborating pedagogical alternatives of intellectual formation of the bases that imply the knowledge of the historical determinations of domination to overcome it and establish a real situation of social and human emancipation at all levels of social relations and that represents a scientific advance in the intellectual, social, ethical and economic level. Thus, since 2017, even before the Bolsonaro presidential elections, we have concentrated our actions in the field of professional education, research, knowledge production and action with the representative entities of the professional category, at local level, regional, national and international.

Within the scope of *Education Professional* and, in articulation with entities representing the professional category, we have developed:

- *Course "Ethic, Ideology and Media: Conservatism and Reactionaryism in Society and Social Work" (*2017 - Fortaleza/CE and 2018 - Recife/PE), with the support/effective participation of Postgraduate and Graduate, CRESS's (Regional Councils of Social Work) and of the professional category, with the purpose of offering training subsidies for understanding the meaning of ideology and its forms of expression, mechanisms used for its diffusion, both nationally and internationally.
- Articulation of the content of the subjects taught under the undergraduate and postgraduate (Professional Ethic, Social Gerontology, Frameworks of Social Theory and Social Issues) with research activities and meetings to socialize the results of these research with the professional category, students, teachers and users. In this regard, we highlight our role as coordinator of the Group of Studies and Research on Ethics - GEPE, which has promoted the Meetings "Ethics and Gerontology" (2018 and 2019), the Course on the "Code of Ethics of the Social Worker - 1993 and the research "Structural Inequality, Inequalities and Human Rights in the World ".
- The *"Ethic and Gerontology" Meetings* have taken place in order to construct a new vision on aging, understood as the synthesis phase of life, with a potential for maturity and understanding of the Social Being, in its breadth and its meaning in the process of existence and ability to carry out projects. Thus, "aging is seen as a privilege and all conditions must be given for it to be experienced as such" (MUSTAFÁ, 2019). This new assumption fights head-on against the ideological interpretation that supports capitalism that aging is a "threat" to the development and economy of countries, an argument that serves as the main justification for Pension Reform.

The *Course on the Code of Ethic* (2019) aims to propose a reflection on the principles and norms of the 1993 social worker code and the theoretical-methodological foundations of the profession (its theoretical frameworks), in order to contribute to the understanding of the historical construction of knowledge in the social sciences, from the perspective of developing a pedagogical instrument in the context of "Popular Erudition". It also aims to provide the professional category with subsidies to reflect on the potentialities of professional practice, from the identification of the need to adapt the theoretical-methodological and ethical contribution of the profession to the conjuncture challenges. This initiative stems from the understanding that professional practice after 1993 Code was particularly directed to institutional practice, to implement social policies (as discussed above), participation in the spaces created in councils and forums that act under the State's tutelage (which are strongly attacked at the current juncture) for the management of social policies themselves. It emerges from this finding, the reflection of the need to rescue the practice of working with the grassroots, users, communities and the strengthening of social movements in a perspective that works popular

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education for conscientization and organization, but transcends this dimension with contribution of the "Popular Erudition", capable of subsidizing from the theoretical, scientific and practical point of view, the action of the social worker and the population itself.

Our role in the *Internationalization of Social Work* dates from the nineties, when Alexandra Mustafá did your PhD studies, when Lucio Mustafá studied in Classical Letters at the Salesian University of Rome (between 1994 and 1999, at the time we created the *Cultural Movement for the Interchange between Brazilian and Italian Social Works.* This movement currently has the active participation of important Brazilian universities (besides UFPE [Federal University of Pernambuco], the universities: UFES - [Federal University of Espírito Santo - with Professor Salyanna Souza] and UERN - [State University of Rio Grande do Norte - with Prof. Gisele Anselmo]. In addition, the movement entertains good academic activities with the following Italian universities: Roma TRE (with the Professors Roberto Cipriani and Claudio Tognonato); Milano Bicocca (with the Professor Annamaria Campanini) and Ca'Foscari di Venezia (with Professor Fabio Perocco). The exchange with Italy aims at deepening knowledge about Social Work in both countries and it aims to create joint alternatives to confront the national and international conjuncture. To this end, we created the notion of "Popular Erudition" in order to strengthen the exchange at the level of graduate and postgraduate degree in Social Work, based on joint research and the elaboration and dissemination of the intellectual production of Italian and Brazilian intellectuals, either in existing communication vehicles or in the consolidation and creation of new communication vehicles, such as the GEPE Notebooks (*Cadernos GEPE*). In the first and last instance, it is about filling the gap, already identified by Paulo Netto in *Dictatory and Social Work* (*Ditadura e Serviço Social*): it is about "unclogging the communicative channels between the intellectuality and the Brazilian culture and the world culture", obstruction that created by the military dictatory and updated by the "*Rightist International,* personified in Brazil by the Bolsonaro government. It was the creation, and the theoretical maturation achieved in these years of Interchange, to foster the understanding of the need for an expansion of this action, now proposed at the level of participation in the Board of IASSW/AIETS.

It is in this context that we are conducting the Project of the Binational Training Course for Brazilian and Italian Social Workers, which is underway involving all participants of the aforementioned Movement for Interchange and which will have its implementation phase more properly in this second half 2019.

And it is in this same direction that we propose to compose the direction of the International Association of Schools of Social Work - IASSW/AIETS, understanding that the Brazilian Social Work, especially at the level of formation, cannot be absent from this space, as that if this entity can strengthen us, we also have much to contribute to our capacity for reflection/ analysis/creation of alternatives to respond to the challenges of the conjuncture, whose global determinations were listed above and presented as the action of a Right that is above of everything "International".

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Factors Associated with Breastfeeding Practice in Indonesia

By Sindung Haryanto & Dominica Chyta Asthyka
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Abstract- The fact is that practice of giving exlusive breastfeeding has not reached favorable numberin some developing countries because of various factors. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of education of mothers, the occupation of mothers, and social support for mothers and breastfeeding behavior. The important hypothesis of this study, therefore, is that aspects of economy, environment, social, culture, and politics can influence mothers to breastfeed their babies. Secondary data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 5 in 2014was employed. The total sample in this study was 5,108 people. STATA software version 13.0 with a probity model was used to analyze the data. Statistical test technique usingChi-square (X2) and multiple linear regressions were conducted. Results of this study indicate that there is no relationship between the level of education of mothers, and the occupation of mothers and breastfeeding behavior. However, there is a strong relationship between social support and breastfeeding behavior. Therefore, this study suggests that there is a need to develop the capacity of traditional midwives in order to increase the prevalence of women for breastfeeding.

Keywords: level of education of mothers, the occupation of mothers, social support, breastfeeding behavior, indonesia.

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Factors Associated with Breastfeeding Practice in Indonesia

Sindung Haryanto [α] & Dominica Chyta Asthyka [σ]

Abstract- The fact is that practice of giving exlusive breastfeeding has not reached favorable numberin some developing countries because of various factors. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of education of mothers, the occupation of mothers, and social support for mothers and breastfeeding behavior. The important hypothesis of this study, therefore, is that aspects of economy, environment, social, culture, and politics can influence mothers to breastfeed their babies. Secondary data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 5 in 2014was employed. The total sample in this study was 5,108 people. STATA software version 13.0 with a *probity* model was used to analyze the data. Statistical test technique usingChi-square (X^2) and multiple linear regressions were conducted. Results of this study indicate that there is no relationship between the level of education of mothers, and the occupation of mothers and breastfeeding behavior. However, there is a strong relationship between social support and breastfeeding behavior. Therefore, this study suggests that there is a need to develop the capacity of traditional midwives in order to increase the prevalence of women for breastfeeding.

Keywords: level of education of mothers, the occupation of mothers, social support, breastfeeding behavior, indonesia.

I. Introduction

WHO (World Health Organization) and the UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)have advocated mothers to provide exclusive breastfeeding in the course ofthe first six months of their children's life as well as toprolong the breastfeeding, combined with supplementary diet,to the age of two years old or older. Empirically,giving exclusive breastfeeding to infants possessesseveral positive impacts, such as strengthening the immune system of the body (Padovaniet al., 2011), decreasing diarrhea diseases (Haile and Biadgilign 2015; Puputet al., 2011), improving the health and nutrition of children (Hajeebhoy et al., 2014), developing gross motoric development of infants (Lisa, 2012), giving adequate physical growth of babies (Marques et al., 2015). Conversely, infants who do not receive exclusive breastfeeding are at a greater risk for morbidity and mortality (Tadesseet al., 2016). Exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of the infants' life, combined with complementary foods and continuing the practice of breastfeeding to up-two years old can reduce at least 20% of deaths a low children under five years old (Roesli, 2008). Meanwhile, Edmond et al. (2006) predicted that 16% of neonatal deaths can be preventedif supposing the baby was breastfed from the first day of his/her life; the rate enhances to 22% given that the baby was breastfed during the first hour of birth.

However, the rate of exclusive breastfeedingshown in some developing countries has not reached optimum results. A number of studies show that the practice of breastfeeding is relatively low (Chandhiok et al., 2015; Dachew and Bifftu, 2014; Dun-Dery and Laar, 2016; Haile and Biadgilign, 2015; Lakewet al., 2015; Liben et al., 2016; Mogre et al., 2016; Shifraw et al., 2015; Tiruye et al., 2018; Velusamyet al., 2017). The practice of exclusive breastfeeding is deficienteven though mothers generally perceive positive attitude andsufficient awareness towards it (Mogreet al., 2016). Low number in giving exclusive breastfeeding also occurs among professional women workers (Dun-Dery and Laar, 2016). There are a number of obstacles and problems faced by mothers in breastfeeding their babies. According to Sharma and Byrne (2016), mothers in the South Asia region encounter several resembling obstacles. Those obstacles include unresolved feelings of insecurity (Palmér et al., 2015), cesarean delivery and infant's hospitalization along with maternal employment (Khasawneh and Khasawneh, 2017), mothers' income, antenatal and postnatal counseling and mode of delivery (Shifrawet al., 2015), as well as cultural and social barriers accompanied by low support from medical staff (Desmond and Meaney, 2016).

Those obstacles indicate that there are various factors influencing exclusive breastfeeding practices. Based on previous researches, constrained factors in general can be categorized into three aspects: internal, cultural (social environment) and institutional. Internal factors include maternal socio-demographic status such as education, age, occupation, type of housing area (Adugna et al., 2017; Asare et al., 2018;Asemahagn 2016; Beyene et al., 2017; Dachew and Bifftu, 2014; Kasahun et al., 2017; Mogreet al., 2016; Senghore et al., 2018), previous breastfeeding experience (Oliveira and Camelo, 2017), mothers' knowledge on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding (Gao et al., 2016; Nnebe-Agumadu et al., 2016), and mothers' self-confidence in their ability to breastfeed (Babakazo et al.,

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2015). Cultural or social environmental factors include the anxiousfeeling ofperforming breastfeed in public sphere (Amir 2014) and social support from husbands (Emmot and Mace, 2015), peers (Nolan et al., 2015; Thomson et al., 2015), families and neighbors (Horii et al., 2017). Meanwhile, institutional factors comprise of breastfeeding consultation (Ahmadi et al., 2016; Bililignet al., 2016), antenatal and postnatal care (Shifraw et al., 2015; Bimere at al., 2016), access to information (Senghore et al., 2018) and underutilization of maternal health services (Biks et al., 2015).

Exclusive breastfeeding for infants is one of the most effective instruments and investments in improving the quality of human capital, yet this practice is anticipated to acquire serious challenges in the future. According to Atabay et al. (2014), currently around 54 countries in the world do not have legislations that guarantee breastfeeding practices. There are at least 50 countries which do not have rules regarding maternity leave or six months breastfeeding practices. Globally, it was estimated that the practice of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of infant's life only increased from 38% to 41% in the period of 2000 to 2012.

Attempts to increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding practice has been implemented in national, regional and global levels. UNICEF is a global institution taking parts in these initiatives. Based on UNICEF (2012) data, the organization emphasizes on strategies and actions that promote multi-sectorial approaches in order to improve health and nutrition as well as initiatives to support health systems for both local and national community levels such as on social change and behavior related to optimum breastfeeding practices to infants. WHO and UNICEF launched the Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative program in 2009as an effort to improve facilities and environment that support breastfeeding.

Indonesia assigned the policy of Maternity and Newborn Hospital Services to carry out Early Breastfeeding Initiation, as an attempt to promote exclusive breastfeeding. However, only about 10% of hospitals out of 1,293 hospitals in Indonesia can be categorized as such. Another policy issued by the government is Government Regulation Number 33 of 2012, concerning support for exclusive breastfeeding at the workplace. Nevertheless, according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2013), this policy is lacking support from companies/organizations either in the form of providing a reserved area or space for infant lactation or administering recess periods for women workers to breastfeed their infants at the workplace.

In addition, further problem in promoting breastfeeding for babies in Indonesia isinadequate social support, especially comingfrom husbands whose wives are in breastfeeding period.The low level of support is partly due to men's lack of involvement in the breastfeeding campaigns. According to Destriatania et al., (2013), currently, husbands have not been fully involved in various initiatives, programs and campaigns of breastfeeding at national level, and they are not prepared to support and assist their wives in breastfeeding. With inadequate knowledge about breastfeeding, husbands tend to be ignorant on the positive impacts of breastfeeding practices, opting to feedtheir babies formula milk.

Empirically, family support for mothers to give breastfeeding has an important role to succeed (Nuraeni, 2000; Proverawati and Rahmawati, 2010; Roesli, 2005; Wahyuni, 2001). According to Friedman (2010), family support includes the informational support, reward support, instrumental support, and emotional support. Family support especially from husbands has an impact on increasing the confidence and motivation of mothers for breastfeeding their babies. However, a study conducted by Aini et al. (2014) showed that husbands' supports for post-partum mothers only focus on providing facilities such as costs for the process of delivery baby and other facilities, while emotional support such as in changing diapers, bathing and carrying babies, giving massage to wives and providing more time to wives and babies are still limited.

To increase the practice of breastfeeding in Indonesia, therefore, is an essential issue. Data from the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey in 2012 showed that the rate of exclusive breastfeeding practice in Indonesia was at 42%. The number of giving exclusive breastfeeding is still far from the WHO's target. There are many factors that cause low breastfeeding practice rate in Indonesia such as education, knowledge, attitudes and norms related to exclusive breastfeeding (Jatmikaat al., 2014; Sulistyowati and Siswantara 2014; Widiyantoat al., 2012;), support from husbands (Annisa and Swastiningsih, 2015; Destriataniaat al., 2013; Wattimena et al., 2015), the parity (Khoiriyah and Prihatini, 2011), support from mothers-in-law (Purnamasari and Rahmatika, 2016), counseling process on lactation (Vidayanti and Wahyuningsih, 2017), experience on the practice of breastfeeding (Hastutiat al., 2015) and support from medical staff (Jatmika et al., 2014).

The decision of mothers to give breast milk to their babies is determined by several aspects such as economic, environment, social, culture and politics. The government in this case has the obligation to improve facilities, policies, rules and programs to support breastfeeding practices. Studies related to this issue are still relevant, especially those that play a large sharein determining factors associated with the practice of breastfeeding. Therefore, this study aims to determine the relationship between the level of education, occupation, and social support for breastfeeding practices.

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a) Indonesian Family Life Survey: Overview

The Indonesia Family Life Survey is a longitudinal health and socio-economic survey. The first survey of IFSL (IFLS1) was carried out in 1993 with a sample size of 7,224 households. The second survey of IFSL (IFLS2 +) was conducted in 1998 with the same respondents, with the additional aim to know the impact of the economic and political crisis in Indonesia. Subsequently, the third survey of IFSL (IFLS3) was conducted in 2000. Furthermore, the IFLS4 was carried out at the end of 2007 until the beginning of 2008 and the IFLS5 was conducted at the end of 2014 until the beginning of 2015. Total samples of those surveys were 16,204 households and 50,148 people were interviewed (Straussat al., 2016). Thirteenout oftwenty-seven provinces wastaken as samples, representing 83% of population. The provincial samples covered all provinces in Java (DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java), the four largest provinces in Sumatra (North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, and Lampung) and four other provinces that are described as major island groups: Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi.

II. Material and Method

This research used a secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Family Life Survey in 2014 (IFLS5). The unit of analysis was household level in Indonesia, consisting mothers who have children under five years old in the year of this study of 2014. IFLS5 was collected through questionnaire. STATA software version 13.0 with probit model was employed in the process of data analysis. Variables encompass in this study are: 1) the level of education, namely, the highest level of the mothers' formal education; 2) occupation of mothers which are jobs thewivespartake in order to receive salaries/wages; 3) social support for mothers from families in several ways such as informational, empathy, instrumental, and emotional supports; and 4) breastfeeding behavior, seen as the behavior of mothers in breastfeeding their babies. Total sample in this study was 5,108 respondents. The hypotheses tested in this study are as follows:

$H0_1$: There is no relationship between the level of education of mothers and breastfeeding behavior.

$H0_2$: There is no relationship between the occupation of mothers and breastfeeding behavior.

$H0_3$: There is no relationship between social support and breastfeeding behavior.

Secondary data was gathered from Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS5) in 2014 which focused on household (HH) data. Data was selected in their relation to the research variables, then combined into a set of data, called the dataset. Dataset was analyzed using do file or worksheet in the STATA program. Results that were obtained include number of respondents at around 5,108 people out of 15,000 households in the enumerated areas of the IFLS. Number of samples chosen was based on a couple of indicators, they are mothers who had children under five years old during interviews, and had breastfed their children until the interview year of 2014.

Table 1: Dataset

Variables	Book Code	Book	Variable Code	Data	Category
Breastfeeding	CH	4	CH24a	b4_ch1	Dummy: 1. High 2. Low
Social Support	CH	4	CH20h	b4_ch1	Dummy: 1. High 2. Low
Education Level	DL	3A	DL04 DL06 DL07	b3a_d11	1. No-Formal education 2. Elementary 3. Secondary 4. University
Occupation	TK	3A	TK24a	B3a_tk2	1. Formal 2. Informal 3. Unemployment

Chi-square was used to determine the relationship between variables of educational level, and employment and social support for breastfeeding. Theoretically, chi-square was used to analyze whether there is a relationship between characteristics of respondents to breastfeeding behavior. In order to find out the relationship between all independent variables (level of education, work and social support) with breastfeeding, this research employed multiple linear regression analysis techniques. Below is the estimation of multiple linear regressions:

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$$Y = a + ß1X1 + ß2X2 + \ldots.. ßnXn$$

Note:

Y = regression equation
X(1,2,3..) = independent variable
α = constanta (intercept)
ß (1,2,3…) = regression coefficient value (slope)

The use of constant values is statistically done if units of X variable (independent variable) and Y variable (dependent variable) are not the same. Whereas, if the X variable and the Y variable, both simple and multiple linear, have the same unit, the constant value is ignored assuming the change in Y variable will be proportional to the value of the change in X variable. Two regression models were used; they are probit and logit. The probit model or normal distribution is one regression model that can be used to determine the effect of independent variables on binary dependent variables (0 and 1); while the logit model or logistic distribution is a non-linear regression model that produces an equation where the dependent variable is categorical.

III. Results

a) The Relationship between the Level of Education of Mothers and Breastfeeding Behavior

The variable of educational level of mothers represents the highest level of education of mothers practicing breastfeed. This variable was measured using three questions: a) are you attending school (DL04), b) what is the highest level of your education or what current educational level are you attending (DL06), c) what highest educational level has you completed (DL07). The variable of breastfeeding behavior was the behavior of children formed from habits or experience. This variable was measured with one question which is whether mothers have experience in breastfeeding of their babies.

Table 2: The Relationship between Educational Level and Breastfeeding Behavior.

Level of Education	Breastfeeding Experience				Total	
	No		Yes		fo	fe
	fo	fe	fo	fe		
No - formal education	7	5	42	44	49	49
Primary School (1-6)	114	117.8	1,034	1,030.2	1,148	1,148
Secondary School (7-12)	313	323	2,836	2,826.0	3,149	3,149
University (>12)	90	78.2	672	683.8	762	762
Total	524	524	4,584	4,584	5,108	5,108
Pearson Chi=3.3403 Pr=0.342						

Table 2 shows that there is no significant relationship between the level of education of mothers and breastfeeding behavior. Thus, the hypothesis or Ho_1 is accepted.

b) The Relationship between the Occupation of Mothers and Breastfeeding Behavior

The variable of the occupation of mothers in this study was defined as jobs which mothers involve in order to receive wages at the workplace. This variable was measured using the question of, "what is your job or occupation" (TK24a). This variable is categorized into: formal job, informal job and unemployed.

Table 3: The Relationship between Occupation of Mothers and Breastfeeding Behavior

Occupation	Breastfeeding Experience				Total	
	No		Yes		fo	fe
	fo	fe	fo	fe		
Formal	132	118.1	1,019	1,032.9	1,151	1,151
Informal	166	168.3	1,475	1,472.7	1,641	1,641
Unemployed	226	237.6	2,078	2,078.4	2,316	2,316
Total	524	524	4,584	4,584	5,108	5,108
Pearson Chi^2 =2.4959 Pr=0.287						

Table 3 shows that there is no significant relationship between the occupation of mothers and breastfeeding behavior. Thus, the hypothesis or Ho_2 is accepted.

c) The Relationship between Social Support and Breastfeeding Behavior

The social support variable in this study was defined as all forms of material and non-material assistance received by mothers from other people to breastfeed their babies during the first period of birth (40 days). This variable was measured using one question, "within the first days (40 days) after delivering baby, did you (mother) receive treatment from someone who helped you in the process of delivering your baby?" (CH20h). This variable was categorized into: low and high options.

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Table 4: Relationship between Social Support and Breastfeeding Behavior.

Social Support	Breastfeeding Experience				Total	
	No		Yes		fo	fe
	Fo	fe	fo	fe		
Low	456	308.6	2,552	2,699.4	3,008	3,008
High	68	215.4	2,032	1,884.6	2,100	2,100
Total	524	524	4,584	4,584	5,108	5,108
Pearson Chi^2=190.9116				Pr=0.000		

Table 4 shows that there is a significant relationship between social support and breastfeeding behavior. Thus, the hypothesis/Ho3 is rejected. Overall, the three variables of X (Social Support, Level of Education of Mothers and the Occupation of Mothers) are related to variable Y (Breastfeeding). As explained in the following results, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 shows that the relationship between social support, level of education of mothers, and the occupation of mothers and breastfeeding behavior is significant.

Pseudo R2 = 0.0676 means that the three independent variables used in this model explain that 6.76% of mothers decided to breastfeed and 93.24% was influenced by other factors. The results of multiple linear regression show that the intercept is at0.9669102 and the regression weight values for each independent variable are: 0.8256466, -0.0291597 and 0.0656583.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3$$

$$Y = .9669102 + .8256466\ X1 + -.0291597\ X2 + .0656583\ X3$$

IV. Discussion

The results of this study indicate that there is no relationship between the level of education of mothers and breastfeeding behavior. In the group of mothers with no formal education, the percentage of mothers who have never breastfed their babies is at 14.3%. Meanwhile, the percentage of mothers who had never breastfed was at 11.8% among the group of mothers who attend university, and 9.9% in the group of mothers who finished primary and secondary schools. This result is different from previous studies where there is a significant relationship between the level of education of mothers and breastfeeding behavior (see Arora et al., 2017; Asemahagn, 2016; Jatmikaet al., 2014; Lakewet al., 2015; Liben et al., 2016; Nguyen et al., 2018; Tiruye et al., 2018; Widiyanto et al.,2012; Wilopo, 2009). On the other hand, the results of this study are in line with the results of previous studies which showed no relationship between the level of education of mothers and breastfeeding behavior (Hastutiet al., 2015; Kasahun et al., 2017). A study by Kasahun et al. (2017) found that the higher of the level of mothers' education, the lower of the practice of breastfeeding. Specifically, knowledge about the importance of breast milk does not affect breastfeeding practices (Dachew and Bifftu, 2014). Therefore, the variable of education is not correct variable of predictor for breastfeeding practices.

The professional of occupation either formal or informal of mothers who are breastfeeding their babies tend to be a barrier or obstacle in the breastfeeding practices. The problem is because the practice is not supported by the administration of any policy providing mothers with sufficient time of exemption for mothers to breastfeed their babies. In addition, there are no sufficient facilities of lactation rooms in public sphere either in government and private institutions. In this study, the higest percentage of mothers who have never breastfed is privilege to the group of mothers who work in formal sectors (11.5%), followed by mothers who work in informal sector (10%) and mothers who do not work (9.5%). Even so, this difference is not statistically significant, it can thus be said that there is no relationship between the occupation and breastfeeding behavior. Therefore, the results of this study are different from previous studies (e.g. Asemahagn, 2016; Juliastuti, 2011; Khasawneh and Khasawneh, 2017; Lakewet al., 2015), showing that there is a relationship between working mothers and breastfeeding behavior.

Social support obtained by mothers in shaping breastfeeding behavior can be received from various parties, such as a support of baby care. Social support can also come from midwives who have long been known, especially in rural areas, as traditional birth assistant who assists in the delivery process, as well as assisting mothers in raising their offsprings until the they are at the age of two years old. However, routine assistance is doneat around seven to ten days after giving birth. The study conducted by Sopiyani (2014) shows that support for breastfeeding mothers are including thesupports from their husbands (93%), supports from parents (79%), supports from parent in-laws (79%), supports from friends (72%) and supports from the community leaders such as midwives, doctors, village officials and clerics (72%).

Based on the results of the product moment analysis, the correlation coefficient value (r) is at 0.522; p = 0,000 (p <0.01), meaning that there is a very significant or positive relationship between social support and motivation to provide exclusive breastfeeding. Most social supports come from midwives and traditional birth assistants who encourage mothers for breastfeeding their babies. If mothers do not

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receive supports from anyone else, their breastfeeding behavior will be at low level resulting to the uncared behavior for the importance of breastfeeding, especially the practice of prolong breastfeeding pass the first six months of birth. The case is vice versa,the larger number of mothers receiving umteen social support from various parties; the larger number of mothers provide breast milk to their babies.

Number of studies show that social support from various parties has an important role for breastfeeding practices (Ayton and Hansen, 2016; Bootsri and Taneepanichskul, 2017; Coomson and Aryeetey, 2018; Ekubayet al., 2018; Emmot and Mace, 2015; Ericsonet al., 2017; Genetuet al., 2017; Horii et al., 2017; Leurer and Misskey, 2015; Liben and Yesuf, 2016; Nolan et al., 2015; Purnamasari and Rahmatika, 2016; Thomsonet al., 2015; Zheng et al., 2018). A study conducted by Wilopo (2009) found that mothers who received postnatal care by doctors or specialists had a shorter time to breastfeed their babies rather than mothers who were treated by midwives. Meanwhile, mothers who are treated by traditional midwives have a higher probability of breastfeeding. From sociological perspectives, this study argues that social distance and intensive communication have a role in shaping perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors among actors. In rural areas of Indonesia, the role of traditional midwives in helping delivery babies is still dominant. A traditional midwife usually helps mothers in the delivery process of giving birth, especially those giving birth for the first time (*primipara*), and continue to assist them for 40 days after deliveryor until mothers can independently take care for their babies. These facts indicate that in this study, the variable of social support is the most important variable that influences breastfeeding behaviour.

V. Conclusion

This study provides a large number of samples in order to determine the relationship among variables which are often predicted to be predictors of breastfeeding behavior. Three important predictors in this study are the level of education of mothers, the occupation of mothers and social support. Mothers' level of educationand theiroccupation possesses no relationship with breastfeeding behavior. Meanwhile, the variable of social support has a strong relationship to breastfeeding behavior. Social support in this study mainly comes from traditional birth assistants who still play an important role in helping the process of delivery babies and post-birth in rural areas. Therefore, an intensive communication between mothers and traditional birth assistants who helped delivering their babiescan increase mothers' confidence to breastfeed their children. Thus, the development of the capacity of traditional health assistants needs to be done consistently to increase the prevalence of mothers for breastfeeding.

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Specification of a Model for the Study of Utility Entrepreneurship

By Cruz García Lirios

Abstract- A model is a data management, production and transfer system organized in explanatory trends of past, current and future relationships. The emphasis on each suggests decision making and strategy execution. The objective of this work was to specify a model for of the perception of utility. An exploratory and cross-sectional study was conducted with a selection of 186 students from a public university in central Mexico, considering their participation in the system of professional practices and social service in local organizations. The validity of the instrument that found a one-dimensional variable that explained 43% of the variance was established, but the research design limited the results to the research scenario, suggesting the extension of the work.

Keywords: *globalization, perception of utility and use of mobile internet.*

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Specification of a Model for the Study of Utility Entrepreneurship

Cruz García Lirios

Abstract- A model is a data management, production and transfer system organized in explanatory trends of past, current and future relationships. The emphasis on each suggests decision making and strategy execution. The objective of this work was to specify a model for of the perception of utility. An exploratory and cross-sectional study was conducted with a selection of 186 students from a public university in central Mexico, considering their participation in the system of professional practices and social service in local organizations. The validity of the instrument that found a one-dimensional variable that explained 43% of the variance was established, but the research design limited the results to the research scenario, suggesting the extension of the work.

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I. Introduction

Globalization implies less social equality and greater freedom in the individual. This imbalance characterizes the most globalized and localized liberal democracies. These open societies that hold individuals accountable by disintegrating their groups, their communities, their societies and their present and future cultures (Martínez, Espinoza and García, 2019).

The process of financial globalization and community location is gestated through the use of technology. In the case of the Internet connection from root servers, the United States, Japan, Holland and Sweden are the main nodes. Japan is the nation with the highest connection speed (61.0 mbps), Sweden ranks fourth (18.2 mbps), Holland is sixth (8.8 mbps) and the United States occupies tenth place (4 .8 mbps).

In economically emerging countries, the benefits of information communication technologies (ICT) have only been exploited by organizations for insertion into the global market. In contrast, in the communities of these countries where ingrained localization processes are developed, ICTs have not been a factor of individual growth and much less of community development (Carreón, Villegas and García, 2019).

Indeed, economic and technological globalization has only benefited corporations by widening the economic and digital divide with the communities (Carreón, Hernandez and García, 2019). This process of globalization, in its social dimension, implies the decision-making of groups, communities, unions, unions, organizations and corporations based on ICT. Such entities are transformed into networks and power flows that first compete and then monopolize the market (see the scheme).

This is how the objective of the present work was to specify a model for the study of the perception of utility, considering the dimensions that literature contributes with respect to the acceptance of technology, the propensity to information and the motivation for achievement.

II. Theory of Utility Perception

The economic, technological and social consequences of globalization are described to propose the Theory of Mobile Consumption that explains the consumption of products and services through mobile telephony. A model is presented in which it is included and demonstrates that the perception of utility is the determinant of the use of mobile Internet (Villegas, Carreón & García, 2019).

Based on the above scenario, it is proposed that individuals, being immersed in information communication flows and networks, become potential consumers when acquiring a mobile phone. Precisely, in the following section, the Mobile Consumption Theory (TCM) is explained, which explains the determinants of consumption through a mobile phone (Villegas, Carreón and García, 2019).

The Theory of Mobile Consumption states that individuals carry out their purchases through a mobile phone based on their utilitarian perceptions and purchase decisions. The TCM maintains that people consume basic products and services through the consumption of secondary products. Individuals when buying a mobile phone or any product and technological information communication service, are exposed to the consumption of basic products and services that are advertised and sold through the aforementioned technologies (Carreón, Espinoza and García, 2019). Therefore, the TCM argues that it is the perceptions of utility, innovation and efficiency that determine the consumption of products and services that are advertised and sold through the mobile phone.

L TCM provides the indirect effect of perception of a technological innovation on the consumption of products and services via said mobile technology (Hernandez, Carreon and Garcia, 2019). It explains the relationship between ICTs with individuals saturated with multiple activities, people who buy and

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people who work as supervisors or vendors. The TCM predicts the use of the mobile Internet from a cognitive process that begins perceptually and ends behaviorally. From the TCM, the study detailed below was carried out.

III. Studies of the Perception of Utility

In the process of converting human capital into intangible assets for organizations, the perception of utility explains the intensive use of information and communication technologies provided that organizations adopt management, production and knowledge transfer systems (Carreón, Fierro & García, 2019).

It is a process in which the formation of intellectual capital assimilates knowledge, knowledge, experiences and skills to achieve objectives and goals through specific protocols for information processing (Carreón, Hernandez and García, 2019).

The perception of utility is the central axis of the knowledge management agenda because it translates statistical data into meanings of commitment, entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as generates new protocols for information processing whenever the objectives and goals are subject to the climate of tasks, supports and relationships between stakeholders (García, Martínez and Quintero, 2019).

IV. Model for the Study of Utility Perception

The TCM raises three explanations of the consumption of products and services through the mobile phone.

The first trajectory includes: perception of innovation è propensity to consumption è use of mobile Internet. Such is the case of people who acquire a sophisticated and multifunctional mobile phone that exposes them and leads them to accept and consume seasonal promotions. However, this type of consumer can acquire a phone only for some function (Villegas, 2019). It may happen that the consumer buys a phone for its functions of playback of files digitized in mp3 and is not interested in seasonal promotions. It can be inferred that technological innovation translated into multiple functions is an added value for users that can lead to secondary consumption.

The second path includes: perception of innovation è perception of utility è propensity to consume è use of mobile Internet. In addition to analyzing the impact of technological innovations on human behavior, the second path explains the association between an innovation and its usefulness as the determinants of mobile decision and consumption. The perception of utility being a variable that indicates the selection and categorization of objects, influences consumption decisions and the subsequent purchase of a product or service (García, Espinoza and Carreón, 2018). A person who buys a mobile phone with the latest technology differs from the consumer who seeks secondary benefits derived from the use of technologies. It is a potential consumer who acquires some technology to consume products and services exclusive to the network or elite flow of communication information. A person looking for mp3 files only available in virtual stores will buy a mobile phone connected to the virtual store.

The third route includes: perception of innovation è perception of efficiency è propensity to consumption è use of mobile Internet. The behavior of the consumer, explained by this third route, denotes a person engaged in the purchase and sale of products and services. Precisely, the perception of efficiency suggests the use of a technology for its competitive advantages rather than for its comparative advantages. A sales supervisor will acquire a phone with multiple functions as long as he perceives that these functions will allow him to supervise his salesmen.

Do perceptions of the level of utility and the degree of innovation have an indirect, positive and significant effect on the level of use?

V. Method

There were 186 students selected from the Metropolitan Autonomous University. 65 men (25 studied in CBI, 26 in CBS and 14 in CSH) and 121 women (22 in CBI, 59 in CBS and 40 in CSH).

The perception of the level of utility: It is the evaluative, attitudinal and motivational expectation of greater benefits and lower costs around the consumption of a product or service.

The perception of the degree of efficiency: It is the handling of a product and/or service for consumption purposes.

The level of use: It is the time of purchase of a product or acquisition of a service.

Perceptions of the level of utility and the degree of innovation have an indirect, positive and significant effect on the level of use.

In the first phase, the reliability and validity of the instruments that measured the five variables was built and established.

In the second phase, the likelihood of adjusting indirect and direct, negative and positive, and significant causal relationships between the study variables was modeled and demonstrated.

From the Mobile Consumption Theory, twelve indicators were established that configured three dimensions for the five variables of the measurement model that were subjected to a confirmatory factor analysis of the main components with varimax rotation and maximum likelihood. The results reject the

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hypothesis of factorial unidimensionality for three variables of the measurement model.

Scale of the perception of the level of utility: 12 items with response options from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". The table shows the convergence (indicated by the factor weight) of the reagents with respect to the factor.

Scale of the perception of the degree of efficiency: 12 items with response options from "never" to "always". Considering the factor weights of the perceptual variable of self-efficiency, the convergence of four reagents is demonstrated.

Scale of the level of use: 12 items with response options from "less than ten minutes" to "more than twenty minutes.

The psychometric properties of the instruments that measure the study variables are detailed in the table where it can be seen that they meet the requirements for multivariable analysis.

During the first week of the spring quarter of 2006 at the UAM-I library, students were asked how often they used their phone to download images, sounds and speeches to select the ideal sample. Subsequently, the questionnaire was provided indicating a response time of 30 minutes to answer it.

VI. Results

From the Mobile Consumption Theory a new model was designed with the variables that met the criteria of reliability (alpha greater than .60) and validity (factorial weight greater than .300).

Multiple linear regression was calculated to establish the determinants of the dependent variable and the non-linear relationship between independent variables. The scheme shows that the perception factor of academic utility is the main determinant of the level factor of Internet use for academic purposes.

This finding indicates a modification of the TCM measurement model by proposing a direct, positive and significant effect ($\beta = .30$; $p < .05$) of the utility factor on the use for academic purposes. That is, a person looking to buy for example a book, could get it if there was a virtual library connected to the mobile phone.

Similar reasoning would imply the perception factor of self-efficiency as a determinant of academic mobile use. An individual looking for academic information could find it through his mobile phone. However, the causal relationship lacking the required significance suggests the exclusion of the variable.

The strength of association ($r = .07$; $p < .05$) between independent variables indicates its spurious implication.

Finally, the level of mobile Internet use for academic purposes is explained by the two independent variables in 22 percent of their variability ($R^2 = .22$).

It can be seen that from the original measurement model only two variables maintain a causal relationship that selects them for inclusion in another measurement model. These consequences and implications are discussed below.

VII. Discussion

The perception of utility has been the fundamental construct in the models developed to predict the behavior of a consumer on the Internet. This research has shown that the academic factor of said perception determines another factor referred to mobile use for academic purposes.

However, the relationship between the perception of utility with other variables such as the perception of self-efficiency, reported by other studies, has been spurious. This means that the variables could belong to different cognitive processes. The perception of utility could belong to a set of affective variables while the perception of self-efficiency could belong to a group of rational variables.

This would explain why in the use of the mobile Internet for academic purposes the perception of utility is the variable that predicts it. However, it will be necessary to demonstrate the relationship of the perception of utility with affective variables. Values, norms and identity could be those variables that associated with the perception of utility, could configure a measurement model with the likelihood necessary to explain the use of the mobile Internet.

VIII. Conclusion

The objective of the present work was to specify a model for the study of the perception of utility, considering the dimensions reported in the literature, as well as those established in the present work, but its design limited the contributions to the analyzed sample, suggesting the extension of work towards other scenarios and other study samples.

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10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.



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Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.



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Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."



Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

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Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

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