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## **Risk Behavior towards the Teenage Motherhood of Adolescent Students in Educational Institutions in Lopburi Province, Thailand**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Adolescence is the age that has changed the most physically, mentally and emotionally. At this age, our body and mind will be stimulated by hormones causing sex drive and make love among the sexes (Tantivees et al, 2556: 45). In addition, the current situation in the electronic media as source of sexual provocation make teens want to try a new experience. They have no restraints on the unexpected consequences and problems such as pregnancy in learning age, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS, etc. The family is the basic institution with the function to socialize persons to be members of society through bringing up, love giving, kindness and help offering including value and virtue inculcation, and cultural transmission for members of society in order to develop qualified persons ready to work and create the best things as a main workforce in social and country development. The family is the most important and influential agent for children's lives as qualified individual base of country in future.

Sex in school age is regarded as a worried problem because some noted having sex in school age as common matter. This suggests that the correct values in sexuality in the past is changing. Currently, the sex in school age is prevalent to group of secondary schools. The values of having sex are changing in a negative way against the suitable culture of Thai society (Sukarat, 2015: 96 – 98). In addition, to have sex in school causes many problems. Young persons who are not independent and income earners, if they get pregnancy, finally tend to choose abortion. These bring about loss of life in both mother and child. It is evident that having sex in school causes many problems, how we are able to prevent it.

At present, Thai society is entering the globalization era. Information of the Internet has spread to society quickly. The influence of Western culture has dominated the way of life of Thai youths easily. This leads to consequences of early sex and early pregnancy as data of the ABAC Poll indicate that 42.4 percent of teenagers have experienced sexual intercourse, 60.8 percent had sex with more than 1 partner. The survey reflects the current Thai youth. There are more open views about sex. It is a risk that these children will have premature sex.

From the above problems, the risk behavior towards the teenage motherhood of adolescents in educational institutions needs to be studied. It is expected that the risk factors that could be involved in the coupling of teenagers in school such as family factors, peers, environmental factors and media factors. It is expected that this will be a guide for those involved to prevent and solve problems such as early sex, unintentional pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases. In addition, the findings of this research will be used as body of knowledge for behavior change and solution of adolescents' life problems.

### **II. METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Objectives**

1. To study risk behavior towards the teenage motherhood of adolescent students in educational institutes.
2. To study the factors influencing sexual risk behaviors among students
3. To the factors influencing sexual risk behaviors among students; and iii) to study the relationship between family factors, environmental and media factors that affect the risk of motherhood of students in educational institutions.

#### **B. Research Scope**

Scope of this study is confined as follows:

1. Scope of population: 5,797 teenagers who are in the age of 15 - 21 years old, studying at the upper secondary schools, diploma level, and undergraduate 1<sup>st</sup> year in academic year 1/2016 in 5 educational institutions, both public and private, Muang District, Lopburi province. (Office of the Registrar of the institution, as of June 10, 2016).

The sample used in this study were 375 students being selected by a random stratified sampling from 5,797 population by Tara Yamane sample size formula (Yamane, 1976) as shown in Table 1

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Table 1: Sample size of Students by Educational Institutions

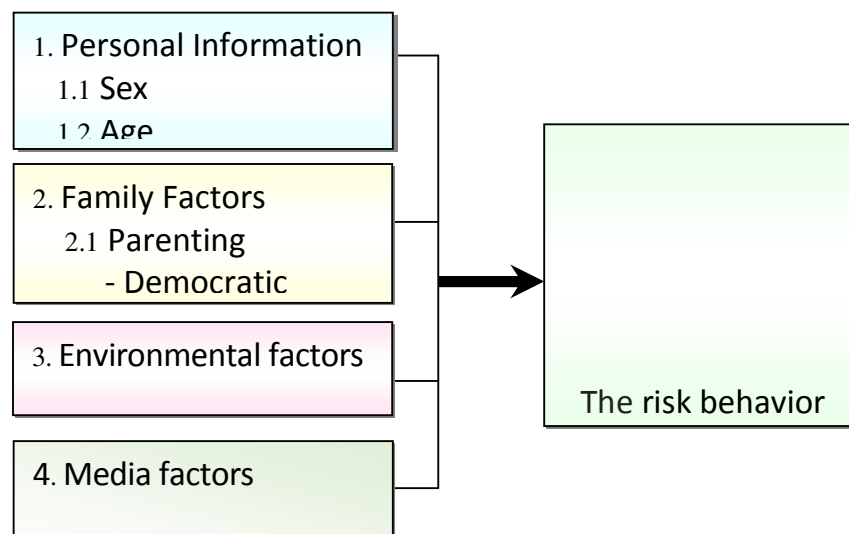
Educational Institutions	Year	Number	Sample size
Pibulwithayalai School	M. 5	450	28
	M. 6	380	26
Winitsuksa School	M. 5	320	21
	M. 6	430	28
Pranarai School	M. 5	255	16
	M. 6	220	14
Lopburi Technical College	Vocational Certificate	470	30
	High Vocational Certificate	550	36
Thepsatri Rajabhat University	1st year	2,722	176
Total		5,797	375

2. Scope and content of this study is confined with the study of the risk behavior towards the teenage motherhood of adolescent students in educational institutes in Lopburi province, Thailand. The family factors, environmental factors, and media factors are included in this study.

3. Scope of the research site: educational institutions in Muang District, Lopburi province.

4. Scope of study period: 1 year.

### C. Conceptual framework



### D. Hypotheses of Research

1. The different personal factors of adolescent students like sex, age, educational level and the cost per month leads to different risk behaviors of teenage motherhood in educational Institutions.

2. The different styles of family factors lead to different risk behaviors of teenage motherhood in educational Institutions.

3. Environmental factors are related to different risk behaviors of teenage motherhood in educational Institutions.

4. Media factors in such as internet media are associated to different risk behaviors of teenage motherhood in educational Institutions.

### E. Research Method

In this research, the mixed methods, namely, quantitative and qualitative were carried out. For quantitative one, the instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire consisting of four steps as follows.

Past 1. The general information of the respondents is sex, age, education level, expenses per month, marital status of father, accommodation and sex education resources. There are 9 items in the list.

Past 2. The risk of having sex at school ages of the youth is as follows: The questionnaire is a Rating Scale (5 Scale) with 24 items. Ratings are based on:

Regularly = 5 means "highest satisfaction"  
 Very often = 4 means "very satisfaction".  
 Frequently = 3 means "moderate satisfaction"  
 Once in a while = 2 means "less satisfaction"  
 Never = 1 means "lowest satisfaction".

The scoring criteria are as follows. (Best, 1977, p.82)

4.50 - 5.00 means the highest level of satisfaction.

3.50 - 4.49 means very satisfaction.

2.50 - 3.49 means moderate satisfaction.

1.50 - 2.49 means less satisfaction.

1.00 - 1.49 means the lowest satisfaction.

Past 3. Family factor, environmental factors and media factor. The questionnaire was a five-level rating scale based on the Likert method (1967) divided into three parts as follows:

3.1 Family factors

3.2 Environmental factors

3.3 Media factors

Past 4. Sexual Behavior Questionnaire in the past 6 months It is a checklist and open-ended. Asking for feedback Needs or Suggestions for Risky Behaviors Affecting School-aged Sexuality among Youth in Educational Institutions.

For the qualitative one, participant observation and in-depth interview were done.

#### **F. Data analysis**

Data analysis was performed as follows: Quantitative data were analyzed by using social program software. The details are as follows: 1. The personal data used in descriptive statistics are presented in the form of tables, i.e., percentage, mean, 2. Risk factors for sexuality in School Youth presented in table form: mean, standard deviation the variance of the description. 3. Facts about the family, environmental factors, media factors Presented in the form of tables. Average standard deviation, Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients (1951) are analyzed in terms of total and individual factors. Qualitative information employed interpretations to create conclusions.

### **III. RESULT**

Part 1. Background information of the respondents.

Analysis of the data showed that the most of respondents were female, representing 60.3 percent, while 39.7 percent were male. Majority of them were 20 years old. Most of them were college students. The cost of living per month was mostly about 4,001 Baht, whereas the less was 2,500 Baht monthly. Most of adolescents lived with their family, while some of them stayed in dormitories. Majority of their guardians were traders and private business persons. Majority of them go to their institutions by bus. They mostly know school sexual misbehavior issue from website.

Part 2. The risk of being a teenage mother.

The first purpose of the study was to study risk behavior towards the teenage motherhood of adolescent students. It's an open-ended questionnaire regarding risk behaviors teenage motherhood of adolescent in educational institutions in the past 6 months. It was summarized as follows:

1. Attitudes or values in teenagers about teenage sexuality are some of the commonplace.
2. Lack of knowledge in defense
3. The influence of the media
4. Adhere to the wrong values on the internet hash tag has become so popular
5. The subject of alcoholic beverage It causes unconsciousness and leads to sex in school age.

Part 3. The sexual risk behaviors in school-age youth.

The second purpose of the study was to study of factors influencing sexual risk behaviors among students as indicated in Table 2:

Table 2. Risk Behavior on Sexuality in School Age

No.	Risk Behavior	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Level of Agreement
1.	Truancy to travel with the lover alone.	2.26	1.025	less

2.	Feel so happy when you are with the lover alone.	2.77	1.189	moderate
3.	Ever sit with a lover in the school.	2.01	.993	less
4.	I have to talk with my lover alone.	1.90	1.006	less
5.	Have a walk with the lover.	2.36	1.119	less
6.	My lover like to touch my body and like to walk Hugging neck.	2.13	.909	less
7.	Feel warm when the lover is beef or embrace	2.10	.858	less
8.	Ever hand, hugging with the lover openly even in public.	1.98	.993	less
9.	Ever refused, do not touch the body because it's not worth the wait.	2.49	1.181	less
10.	I like to wear tight clothes when going out.	2.34	1.128	less
11.	I and my friends drank alcohol	2.13	1.017	less
12.	When stress is thought lover to be the first.	2.94	1.392	moderate
13.	Will drain the strain with drink alcohol.	2.06	1.131	less
14.	I used to relax by drinking alcoholic	2.18	.972	less
15.	Denied a friend, when friends invited to drink alcohol	3.02	1.331	moderate
16.	My friends and I used to go to the night like a pub karaoke disco	2.16	1.047	less
17.	I and my lover went to visit. Entertainment	2.20	1.189	less
18.	I denied the lover invited to the place of recreation	2.75	1.439	moderate
19.	My friends are most spoiled. Like talking about porn	2.57	1.219	moderate
20.	Me and friends group can talk at any time like a personal story about financial matter	3.71	.994	Very satisfied
21.	Feel happy when in class with friends.	3.60	1.228	Very satisfied
22.	My classmates have more men than women.	2.20	1.235	less
23.	Have seen friends use drugs.	1.76	.844	less
24.	Denied a friend When friends try to use drugs.	3.27	1.881	moderate
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.88</b>	<b>.618</b>	<b>moderate</b>

Table 2: Risk behavior towards the teenage mothers of adolescent students in educational institutes. Mean scores were at a less level. ( $\bar{X}$  = 2.88, SD = .618) Study of long crash very satisfaction level is 2 items. My friends in the group can say ( $\bar{X}$  3.71, SD. = .994). Secondly, I was happy to be with my classmates ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.60, SD = 1.228). There are 4 items in the medium level. When friends, try playing drugs ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.27, SD. = 1.881), which is the highest average. And denied a friend When friends invited alcohol ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.02, SD = 1.331) respectively, the mean was less satisfaction. There were 14 items, the average of the last two, with hands open to fans in public. ( $\bar{X}$  = 1.98, SD. = .993) and had seen friends use drugs. ( $\bar{X}$  = 1.76, SD. = .844) The data in Table 2 is used to analyze the variance (Onaway Analysis of Variance) as show in Table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of risk behaviors among youth  
Classified by sex

Source	Sex of Students				t	Sig.
	Male n=149		Female n=226			
	$\bar{X}$	SD.	$\bar{X}$	SD.		
Risk behavior for sex	2.89	.669	2.87	.583	.064	.801

Table 3 shows that there was no significant difference among risk behaviors associated with sex in school age and sex of respondents.

Table 4. Analysis of variance in risk behaviors for sex at school age classified by age

Table 4 shows that the significant differences existed among risk behaviors associated with sex in school age and age of respondents. When the difference was found, the difference was calculated using the Scheffe's method. The difference in mean was found in Table 5.

Table 5. Comparison of variance in risk behaviors for sex at school age

Source	Source variant	SS	df	MS	F	Sig.
Risk behavior for sex in school	Between groups	22.245	5	4.449	13.613	.000*
	Within the group	120.593	369	.327		
	Included	142.837	374			

classified by age as a pair.

Risk behavior for sex in school	Age						
	( $\bar{X}$ )	16 Y	17 Y	18 Y	19 Y.	20 Y.	21 Y.
16 years	2.47	-	-.136	-.329*	-.701*	-.462*	-1.08*
17 years	2.60		-	-.192	-.565*	-.325*	-.948*
18 years	2.80			-	-.372*	-.132	-.755*
19 years	3.17				-	.239*	-.383
20 years	2.93					-	-.622*
21 years	3.55						-

Table 5 shows that the significant differences existed among the groups of 18, 19, 20 and 21 years and 16 years. There was a statistically significant difference among age groups of 19, 20 and 21 years and 17 years. There was a statistically significant difference between the age groups of 19 and 21 years and 18 years. There was a statistically significant difference between the age group of 19 and 20 years. There was a statistically significant difference between the age groups of 20 and 21 years.

Part 3 Family factors, environmental factors and media factors affecting risk behaviors. The data were analyzed by frequency, mean and standard deviation. (S.D.) The results were as follows.

Table 6 Average mean deviation of family factors

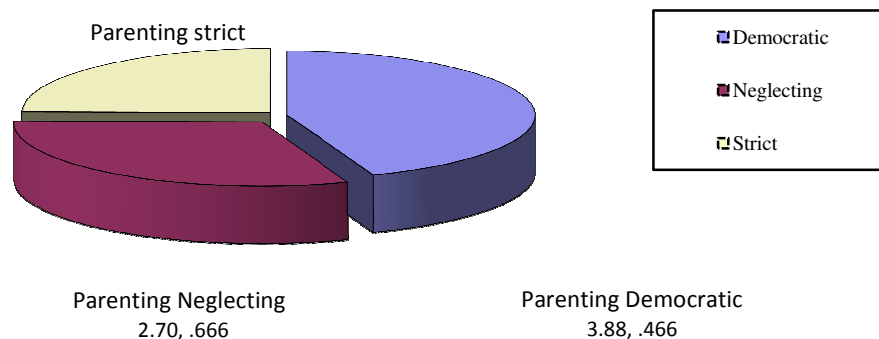


Table 6 shows that family factors such as parenting democratic. The mean score was at a high level. ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.88, SD = .466) Parenting neglecting was moderate ( $\bar{X}$  = 2.70 SD. = .666) and parenting strict the mean scores were low ( $\bar{X}$  = 2.17 SD = .948). These findings suggest that democratic parenting has high risk factors for sex studying age. Then use the interview teachers, parents, details are as follows.

The results of these were supported by words that one of teacher being interviewed, (Male teacher, Pranarai School, interviewed July 10, 2016) said that "...the relationship between parents and adolescent siblings is an important factor within family. Each family has different problem like in some families parents adopted over free childrearing, gave no time and advice for children, when they were facing the

problem they do not dare to consult their parents, resulting that they go for peers' advice, then it is likely to have premarital sex in school..."

So as An interviewed with a teacher at Pibulwithayalai School (Female teacher, Pibulwithayalai School, interviewed July 15, 2016) saying that any family whose parents care for their children and grandchildren closely does not have problems. If the parents or guardians do not have time, they will return home from 19:00 to 20:00, but the children will leave school at 15:00. During this time, the children will be free, they will be alone. Mom will come back. This is a high risk. Especially children who start having a lover when the kids are alone. If in the presence of adults may not dare (to do)... But when it is alone, it can be anything beyond".

Guidance teacher (Guidance teachers, Pranarai School, interviewed July 10, 2016) said that "...from my experience in school, it was found that most of problems derived from the relationship between parents and children. Many of guardians do not take care of their children's expenses, spoiled them by giving money. Take one case for example, male adolescent take motorbike to pick up female student at home where her parents were away. Parents do not take seriously to look after their children in order that what happens to their daughter..."

Guardians (Guardians, Pibulwithayalai School, interviewed July 15, 2016) of student said that "...I let my daughter go and come back from school by herself when she was at lower secondary school. However, she must call me and her mom when (she) back home. If she had not been at home, she had to inform me and her mom what she was doing..."

Table 8 Average mean deviation of environmental factors

Shelter & Lover

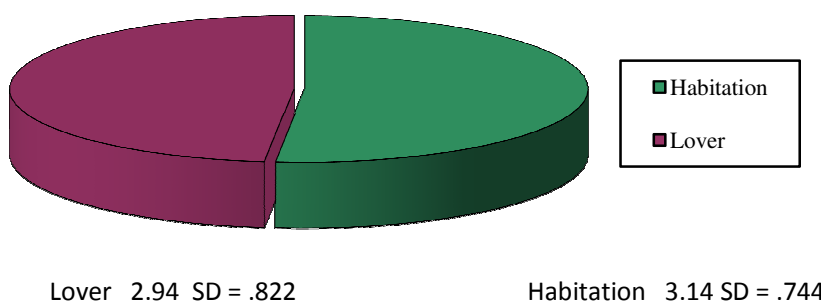


Table 8 Shows that environmental factors such as habitation and boy/lover. The mean scores habitation were at the moderate level. ( $\bar{X} = 3.14$ , SD. = .744) and lover the average was at the moderate level. ( $\bar{X} = 2.94$  SD.= .822) This means that Shelter and lover. There is a risk of sexual intercourse at school age. At the moderate level. The results of the teacher were interviewed as follow:

Guardian (Guardians, Lopburi Technical College, interviewed July 12, 2016) from college said that "...Adolescents get pregnancy may occurred from areas surrounding home, if their parents or guardians do not spend time with them or take it easy towards their behaviors..."

The interviewed teacher (Female teacher, Pibulwithayalai School, interviewed July 15, 2016) said that "...Most of adolescents have premarital sex not with lovers from the same school but with their counterparts from another school. Therefore, I think it is the matter of social environment. I think premarital sex of adolescent would not occur in our school environment, because we already have measures to prevent and control our students' behaviors..."

Interviewed parents (Parents interviewed, Pibulwithayalai School, interviewed July 15, 2016) said that "...regarding problem of pregnancy in school age may derive from peers like some who already got lover, try to introduce some friend for peers who have no lovers. Nowadays adolescents compete each another to get a lover. We have seen from Facebook..."

Table 8 Average mean deviation of environmental factors

Media factors

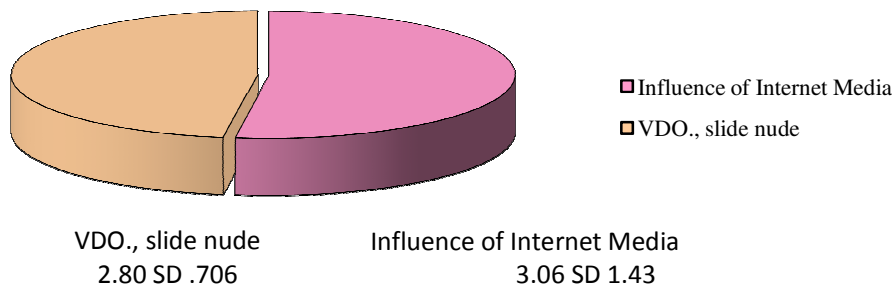


Table 8 Shows that media factors such as Influence of Internet Media

and VDO, slide nude. The mean scores were at the moderate level. ( $\bar{X}$  = 3.06, SD. = 1.43) and VDO, slide nude the average was at the moderate level. ( $\bar{X}$  = 2.80 SD.= .706) This means that Influence of Internet Media and VDO, slide nude. There is a risk of sexual intercourse at school age. At the moderate level. The results of the teacher were interviewed.

Parents of Winitsuksa (Parents interviewed, Winitsuksa School, interviewed July 13, 2016) said that "...in some families, parents are able to use internet like our family, I can access social network of my daughter, for example, in Facebook, I sometimes take comments in my daughter's FB. By and large I make comments in general matters like male issue, love. Sometimes I give strong comments such as don't be friend with my daughter, I am her father. That boy will automatically disappear. I noticed that my daughter feels uncomfortable and reluctant but we have to talk and explain it reasonably..."

One of teacher (Male teacher, Thepsatri Rajabhat University, interviewed July 11, 2016) said that "...If you talk about 10 years ago. The problem of pregnancy in school is almost no. But in the latter. As I work more than 15 years, it is very difficult for a man to hold a woman's hand. But nowadays, it is just accusing parents, they do not have to enter the social media, abandoning the story that they have accumulated a long time. There are porn videos. There are still media slides nude. These kids are easily accessible as well as the subject of erotica. Or to chat through the program is another story that makes the child is tempted..."

Teacher (Male teacher, Winitsuksa School, interviewed July 13, 2016) said that "In my view. want to fix this? Should start at school because kids are at school more than at home. schools should have more rules. And do so seriously. Cut the score in his/her absence, our school used to send messages to their parents..."

Part 4 The relationship between family factors environmental and media factors that affects the risk of motherhood of students in educational institutions were found in table 9

Table 9 The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient

Affecting youth risk behaviors.

Affecting youth risk behaviors	No.	Coefficient Correlation (r)	Sig.
family factors			
parenting democratic	375	.435***	.000
Parenting neglecting	375	.261***	.000
Parenting strict	375	.260***	.000
environmental factors			
Habitation	375	.559***	.000
Lover	375	.550***	.000
Media factors			
Influence of Internet Media	375	.553***	.000
VDO, slide nude	375	.280***	.000

\*\*\* Significant at .001 level

Table 9 From table 9, it was found that the risk behaviors associated with sexual intercourse among youth in educational institutions. Overall, it was found. All factors were positively correlated with family factors, environmental factors and media factors. The environmental factors, including habitation, had the highest scores ( $r = .559$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and the presence of lover ( $r = .550$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The media ( $r = .553$ ,  $p < .001$ ) concluded that the risk behaviors associated with youth sexual intercourse in school age. The most positive correlations were environmental factors and media factors. There is a significant level of .001.

Consistent with interviewed of student (Student, Pranarai School, interviewed July 10, 2016) she said that... *“Me and my lover met at a sporting of university. Then we talked to each other until Valentine’s Day. He invited me to the room. At first, I was not brave enough, he bothered many times, I agreed to go to the room with him. What do we have? At first, he put on a condom to protect himself. But when he got there, he started begging not to wear a condom. By leaving it outside. I agree that it is unlikely to be pregnant and think again that the drug was eaten later. The time has passed until almost the end of March, my period has not come. Will cause me to start worrying Plus, there are moments to think and stress. I think that the menstrual period. And it is not expected that the effects of ejaculation outside the risk of pregnancy.”*

Parents (Parent, Pranarai School, interviewed July 10, 2016) said that *“this child does not listen parents, stick friends, like sortie”*

It is consistent with findings of Jankampang (2009) who investigated her study in one district of Nakhon Ratchasima, revealing that there are three students who have to resign to have a family while studying in the academic year 2012, representing 2.5 percent. In 2013 there are five students drop out, equal to 4.59 percent. In 2014 there are four students out of their studies, representing 4.55 percent. In 2015, there are six high school adolescents with premature pregnancies under the age of 18 years.

Part 5 It's an open-ended questionnaire.

Regarding risk behaviors teenage mothers of adolescent in educational institutions in the past 6 months. The students have suggested and commented. The results are as follows.

**Q :. What do think? Catching a hand with the opposite sex.**

A : 1. Let fans shake hands because it is not damaged in today's society. That's all.

2. Hold hands with the opposite sex. But expressing love for each other.

3. It is normal to go to a place together to hold hands together.

4. It is common for everyone to have love when they express their love.

5. When everybody in love is like this. What should I do?

6. Holding hands with a lover (lover) means he will always be with us.

7. Handle your hand as it is not too lazy (beautiful enough) should not exceed this.

8. Do it, but be careful.

9. Do it because everyone has personal rights, as well as the satisfaction of both parties. Not damaging

**Q : Embracing & kissing with the opposite sex ... done or not among the youth in academia?**

A : 1. Do it because it expresses love. Warm feeling

2. Can do, if no one is seen It's personal.

3. Can do, but watch the situation.

4. Can do, express love

5. Have you ever done it once. If there are frequent misses.

6. Ever made the mood it takes and is the need of both parties.

7. When there is love to express love together.

8. Do not do it because it is risky to lose.

9. Do not do girls have to love to protect themselves. Treatment

10. Should not do because it may spoil us. Other people may look at us badly.

11. Not married, should honor each other.



**Q : Have you sexual intercourse with someone.**

A : 1. Ever made because of expressing love to each other and fucking makes us happy with the people we love. By the way.

2. Have you ever been to this age and nowadays, you have to do it. But need to know how to protect.

3. Ever made, it's time to take it, but it's the atmosphere.

4. Can do, It is a human nature.

4. Should not be It is not worth it. Important not yet time.

5. Do not do it because it is not time. And will degrade genealogy.

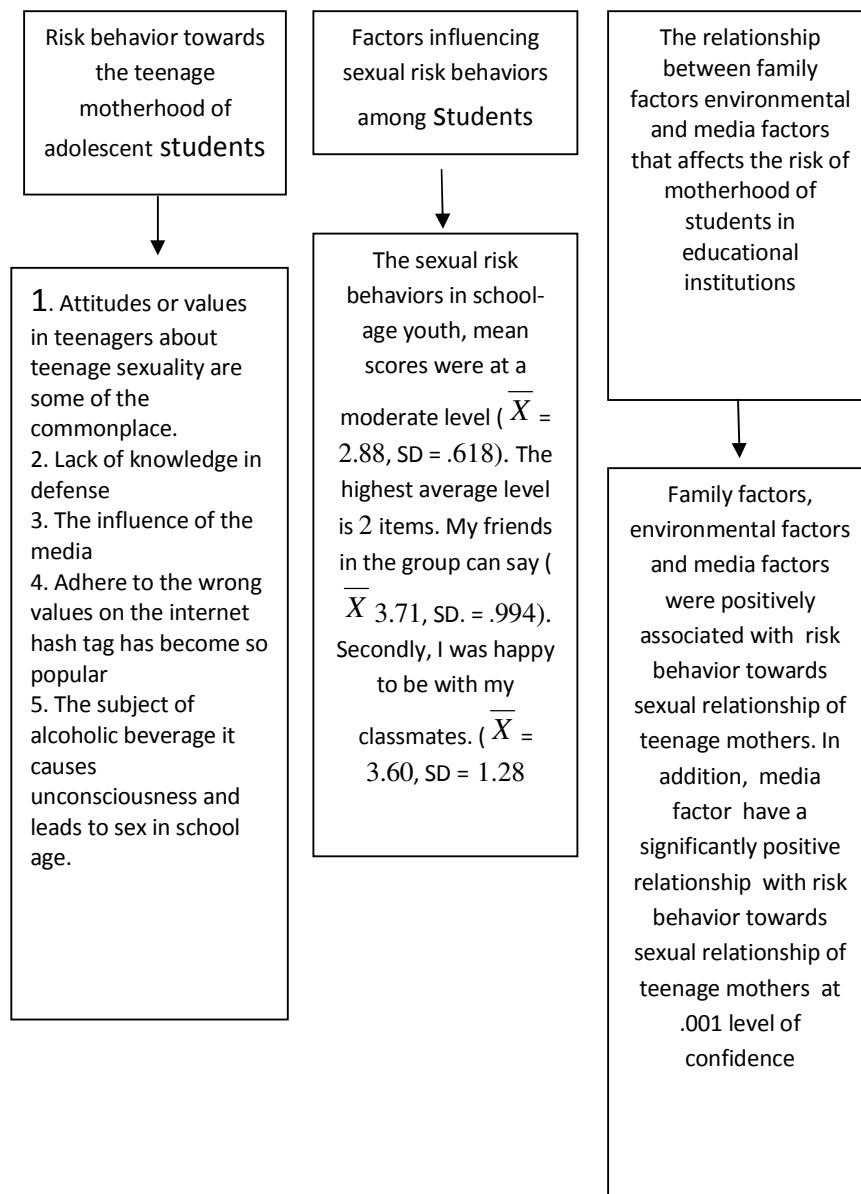
6. It is not worth doing because it is not timely.

7. It's not the time to finish and get the job done first.

8. It's not time because it's still in school. The guy might leave us when he finds someone better.

9. Do not act if you miss out.

10. Should not do, it's happens, it may ruin the future.

**IV. KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM RESEARCH**

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