

## **Social Management and Comprehensive Health in the Children of the Society for the Protection of Orphaned and Abandoned Children Santa Marianita in the City of Ambato**

Mera Aguirre José Andres<sup>1</sup>, Anita Dalila Espín Miniguano<sup>2\*</sup>,  
Fidencia Viviana Naranjo Ruiz<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>José Andrés Mera Aguirre, Ambato, Ecuador. ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5196-9952>

<sup>2</sup>Anita Dalila Espín Miniguano\*, Ambato, Ecuador. ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4135-9303>

<sup>3</sup>Viviana Naranjo Ruiz Trust, Ambato, Ecuador. ORCID <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6998-201X>

---

**Abstract:** The research seeks to get involved, empower or guide to solutions with methodology, analogies, research tools that allow to have a holistic vision about the two variables to study, starting from the previous and current processes about social management that in the past, present and now that they have generated results of change in the world to sustain us in a conscious future that guarantees the integral well-being of the vulnerable groups to study.

The relationship that social management has closely with the integral health of children, arises from the problem of having a systematization as a pattern, flow diagram or tools to configure giving actions to the value of planning, organizing and routing each task graphically in order to detail algorithms that allow you to visualize the possible solutions that generate the desired work with results.

The types of processes that prove to determine the most frequent problems of integral health in children, is the study of this research as the main objective investigates the influence of social management on integral health in children of the Society for the Protection of the orphan and abandoned child Home Santa Marianita de Ambato.

For its execution, a survey was applied, structured by two questionnaires validated by professionals accredited by the Technical University of Ambato, which respond to the demand of social needs that require implementation of re-systematizing the process models based on Social Management and comprehensive health. A correlational analysis was carried out, giving as results a basic investigation of the social management and integral health of the vulnerable group, where it is determined that the systematization processes are traditional and standardized by the executing agencies.

**Keywords:** Social Management - Systematization - Health - Comprehensive - Sustainable - Sustainable - Traditional - Normalized - Well-being.

---

### **Introduction**

The referent scientific article investigates the processes of influence of social management in the integral health of children based on the different criteria, philosophies or points of view of different social actors that have contributed in the development of the subject, the present study is not a social management manual but it also does not offer a guide on what a social work professional should do, to develop this ability to take command of leadership from a non-profit organization or company in culture mode to leave a legacy of positive change, it is desired to transmit through research a series of approaches, models, criteria, materials or tools where knowledge can be expanded and possible stagnation or bottlenecks that occur in professional actions can be avoided. [1]

The present analogy is first related from the management sciences in the conceptual framework of social management linking to open the thread in the integral health of children, the development of habits, abilities, skills, diseases and limitations that begins from the the mother's pregnancy cycle, being scientifically proven that the developmental context has a dual influence, the authors state, [2] "From an evolutionary point of view, human beings, like other organisms, thrive, reproduce and survive in an environment suitable for their needs and expectations" "The evolution in child survival greatly influences the context of development, growth, quality of life among other risk factors with a higher rate of infant mortality, actively participating in the cultural and political context and social.

The reality of the country and the current challenges, from harsh changes to new realities that demand to guide solutions that sustain positive changes in every social context begins from the importance that we give to the social value for the adequate development or the proper functioning of the system, the systemic model in social work according to the author "defines that it is a way of approaching and formulating problems with a view to greater effectiveness in action, which is characterized by conceiving every object (material or

*immaterial) as a system or component of a system* " [3], starting the change from the micro as a habit reaching the macro as a politics, in order to create value for society, starting from simple definitions to reach the abstract.

The ecological model in social work is a tool applied in crisis intervention, starting from the survival components such as microsystem (attitudes and ideology of culture), exosystem (industry - social services - local policies), mesosystem (media - neighbors), microsystem (family-school-health services-church-friends), individual (sex-age-health), there are a number of characteristics that can affect the development of the person in health conditions integrates of stressors for the family. We can highlight factors such as the availability of support and financial resources, the quality of relationships, and physical, mental and spiritual health. [4]

The concept of comprehensive health in children by "*Complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and not only the absence of conditions or diseases*" [5] its advance in very holistic concepts, which are part of a set of well-being so that the child develops his potentialities in being and doing.

The challenges that the world is currently going through opens the thread of the global management process directly involving the highest world powers about whether they are going to meet the sustainable development goals, the international community makes a debate and reflection, the now to act collective in creating more sustainable and sustainable communities applying development strategies of each region in the coming times. "*The Agenda for Sustainable Development has even permeated international financial organizations such as the (imf), which is evident in their Global Stability Report and Fiscal Monitor Report in which compliance with the (ods) .*" [6]

The strong influence demanded by human biology, environment, lifestyles, health systems are part of the social determinants that make us social actors to develop a conscious culture, having past mistakes from antecedents to turn them now into learning for the new being of the future , solving problems related to adaptation to the new environment and internal integration where the role of the main social influencers such as experiences, stories, beliefs and Shared standards is the determinant of developing capacities, skills and knowledge in the present, fulfilling the objectives of sustainable development. [7]

The social processes in the environment mark duality of the system where the work plan, decision-making, agenda and established agreements lead to a more disciplined and developed world, motivating, collaborating and working as a team articulating in a holistically but in the same way, generating imbalance by relations of power or force, a climate of fear and anxiety that the same environment demands for the balance of these two forces.

We are currently living in Armageddon, where times change rapidly and humanity develops faster every day thanks to ICTs, this research seeks to investigate processes of social management and integrated health in children, currently the fastest process leading to solutions are the technological tools adding strategic value to give action, improvement, organization, communication, knowledge, information, their impact facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices, ICT have perfected the information systems used to monitor social policies and implement the instances as the virtual communities of integral health. [8]

The development of tools with technologies in the cloud, allows breaking old traditions to develop new knowledge at a global level, such as the digital flow chart or applications, which objective the processes facilitating the analysis at the same time can be a graphic representation of a process or an analysis of the system itself a very comprehensive tool to mature processes of social management and comprehensive health of children. [9]

### **Theoretical Framework**

For the investigation, research projects from the Faculty of Jurisprudence and Social Sciences, specifically from the Social Work career, scientific articles and books that refer to or have similarities to the problem under study are taken as investigative antecedents.

Social management has been linked in recent decades with the development of public health, with the progress of living conditions "Infant mortality rates are 66.1 per thousand in Haiti and 9.0 per thousand in Cuba, in Brazil, the The difference between the lowest rate was 3 times, around 60 and 20 per thousand ". [10] The health of the population is suffering a deterioration and stagnation in its ability to achieve the necessary coverage and improve the quality of its services, this is caused by problems at the global level of budget, organization and management.

By 2030, it is planned to end the foreseeable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries trying to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and the mortality of children under 5 at least 25 years for every 1,000 live births. [11]

Social determinations focused on health are factors that exert their influence on the different components from which it is derived. A better or worse health status of the population? What makes social populations 0healthy and sustainable? , the potential contribution to the reduction of mortality in world statistics are: 27%

human biology, 19% environment, 43% lifestyles, 11% health system currently affecting health expenditures in the US 90% health system. [12]

In Ecuador, development in education and health has clearly been evidenced during past administrations, as an example, we mention that in the age range of 5 to 11 years, the percentage of children enrolled rises to 98%, eight out of ten households access to water through the public network, the reduction in infant mortality has been drastic and around 70% there is a percentage of children in a state of risk and vulnerability who need care, economic resources, priority attention In health, it is essential to incorporate new public policies to enhance and improve the quality of life of these groups, whose organization allows opportunities to be given to the most vulnerable, this being a prime opportunity for the future. [13]

There are 4,201 public health establishments in Ecuador, there are 29,000 people with HIV, of whom 8,900 are women aged 15 years or over. In addition there are 11,000 orphans by AIDS. [14] The demand for people that exists in public hospitals is high, discrediting the processes to be served by the general public with capacity, productivity and efficiency.

Global social management has been measured qualitatively and quantitatively in relation to global demands affirms "external models for a could improve the implementation of programs and national participation. In recent years, the IMF has shown increasing concern about deepening conditionality and its effectiveness" [15].

Canadian policy in the eighties and nineties maintains that the concept of the health field is determined by a variety of factors that can be grouped into 4 divisions "Of the four components of the health field concept, the environment is the more important. If the environment is not adequate, neither will human biology, lifestyles and the organization of health care" [16]

The CANAIE (Confederation of Indigenous Nations in Ecuador) presented to the Ecuadorian society and to the constituent assembly in October 2007 the "Sumak Kawsay", the configurator proposed, a redefinition of the role of the economy within the framework of a more social, solidary conception, ecological, equitable, sovereign, planned and inclusive society.

According to the Researcher "good living transmitted from generation to generation by our ancient taitas and mamas, a society that recovers the teachings of ancestral peoples and can live in harmony with our Pacha Mama." [17] Guaranteeing a better lifestyle for Ecuador.

Health in children as complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not just the absence of disease. [18] Governments must rebuild a national health strategy aimed at strengthening all elements of the health system necessary to provide universal health coverage [19]

Historically, citizen participation arises from a need that is to transfer tangible or intangible resources and thus guarantee a social well-being in citizens, in the decade of the 60's, 70's, 80's opened many social unknowns giving action to social manifestations in the world from a social inequality. The book (Management of social policy: concepts and tools) affirms: "from the eighties on, their "monopoly" and "bureaucratism" in the provision of well-being are questioned". [20]

Social determinants in the 1970s propose proposals to break with the dominant paradigm of public health, this current is developed and completed by authors of Latin American origin, Jame Breilh Paz y Miño, the author of Ecuadorian origin, who proposes new models public health and social medicine research shows the scientific correlation. [21]

In Ecuador, the original Azuayo book: (Social Management: Epistemology of a Paradigm) affirms that "the different types of management that currently exist are the results of a historical process of power ruptures, initially centralized in the State, passing through the market and reaching society today". [22] The weaving of these arguments is based on historical and philosophical studies in favor of global social management.

Achieving a change between the current reality and the desired reality is the legacy that can be developed with the intervention model that supports the concept of change, as refers to "a modification, a reorganization, a variation, a displacement in nature or in the direction of a structure or a process. Development as opposed to change, implies a continuous change over time". [23]

In Ecuador, social investment was provided by the increase in oil prices especially and despite the government's effort to maintain investment in health and education, it is necessary to discover new sources of financing to maintain the present achievements and redefine them. [24] One of the most commented points is the stability of the country, the perception establishes that the public health services are not efficient, the number of patients exceeds the number of specialists on a large scale, this delays in making appointments, the accreditation of vouchers and generates shortages in medicines, it seeks to work on efficient mechanisms that guarantee quality and timely access to health services.

In Ecuador, citizen participation is the expression of a social management carried out with processes, housing, planning, construction, distribution and use, which seeks to generate social well-being at a global level executed by flow diagrams agreed by global policies, currently it is the jurisdiction of the country.

At a global level, to systematize international standards for service quality management, several global policies have been launched, such as ISO -9001- 14001. Such diverse areas of business management as the prevention of occupational risks and health and safety at work, corporate social responsibility or activities related to management ". [25]

According to Art 44.- "Girls, boys and adolescents will have the right to their integral development, understood as a process of growth, maturation and deployment of their intellect and their capacities, potentialities and aspirations, in a family, school, social and community environment of affection ". [26]

In accordance with Art 11.- "The best interests of the child. The best interests of the child is a principle that is aimed at satisfying the effective exercise of all the rights of children and adolescents; and imposes on all administrative and judicial authorities and public and private institutions, the duty to adjust their decisions and actions for compliance.

The best interest of the child is a principle of interpretation of this Law. No one may invoke it against an express norm and without previously hearing the opinion of the child or adolescent involved, who is in a position to express it ". [27]

This research work seeks to inform, break down on the processes that are currently being carried out in relation to the social management in the health of the child of the Project Society of the orphan and abandoned child "Hogar Santa Marianita", having a quantitative research methodology and qualitative to generate a positive impact on society, knowing that social work is an entity of change.

To give social action, it seeks to investigate social management processes that are currently being carried out by public and private hospitals to comply with the social responsibility policies currently in force.

The Social Worker is an agent of change that guides to provide solutions using strategy, developing social processes that streamline resources for the well-being of society, seeking to provide opportunities, aimed at adequate development that is linked to the capabilities of Social Work.

The importance of the research is to achieve integral health in this vulnerable group, recognizing both processes, rights, responsibilities and equality, generating social interest and collective awareness in relation to the combination of variables.

From this perspective, the direct beneficiaries are the Society for the Protection of the orphan and abandoned child "Hogar Santa Marianita" of the Ambato canton in favor of social and corporate development.

The feasibility of the study will be accredited by the acceptance and support of the institution's staff, as they coincide in the interest of a visible problem in the locality that not only affects the child but also their family members and society.

### **Materials and Methods**

The research will use materials from a quantitative and qualitative approach through the application of schemes, the research instrument that will be validated to create credibility and authenticity for the margin of reliability of the Technical University of Ambato, Hogar Santa Marianita, Empresa de Salud Public and Private

The variable "Social Management" focuses on the design of quantitative instruments that are based on said sphere of analysis. [28] The discussions of the research group related to the importance of guiding a proposal for social welfare measurement of social management led to the incorporation of the approach qualitative as an element of contrast of results and complement of said research.

The Comprehensive Health variable focuses on the design of qualitative instruments where we will define the influence of balance on ideal well-being to allow adequate development and growth in all areas of life.

This instrument assesses a total quality of life score and a score in each of the 4 factors that make up the questionnaire. The total score is obtained by collecting and adding the scores. [29]

The basic modalities are field research that allows collecting information in the place where real events occur, thus allowing to point to the collection of data concisely from reality itself, bibliographic research is based on the use of bibliographic data, obtained through books, texts, modules, newspapers, magazines, which support the two variables.

The research levels are as follows: exploratory is the study value that will serve to see how the research situation has started and will suggest questions to ask for a desired social change [30], descriptive stands out before the requirement to specify properties and characteristics of the procedures, (Comision Economica para America Latina y el Caribe, 2000), correlational measure the two or more variables that it is intended to see if they are related or not . [31]

The methods, the hypothetico-deductive method, is based on the formulation of a universal and a particular premise and on the origin of relevant conditions that constitute them for the construction of theories. (Research Methodology), analytical and synthetic method is a way that decomposes a whole into its basic elements, going from the general (the compound) to the specific (the simple) to relate and filter and synthesize its relationships of ideals, [32] the measurement method will entail collecting statistical data from the application of the previously validated question scheme, allowing the analysis of the results obtained in relation to the level of the variables raised.

### Results

The data were tabulated by the dimensions and category scales of the validated instruments, using coding to obtain the results in the application of surveys. survey application. Said encodings were applied in the IBM SPSS statistical program and the following was obtained:

Survey applied to Hospitals, Health Centers, Clinics in the city of Ambato.

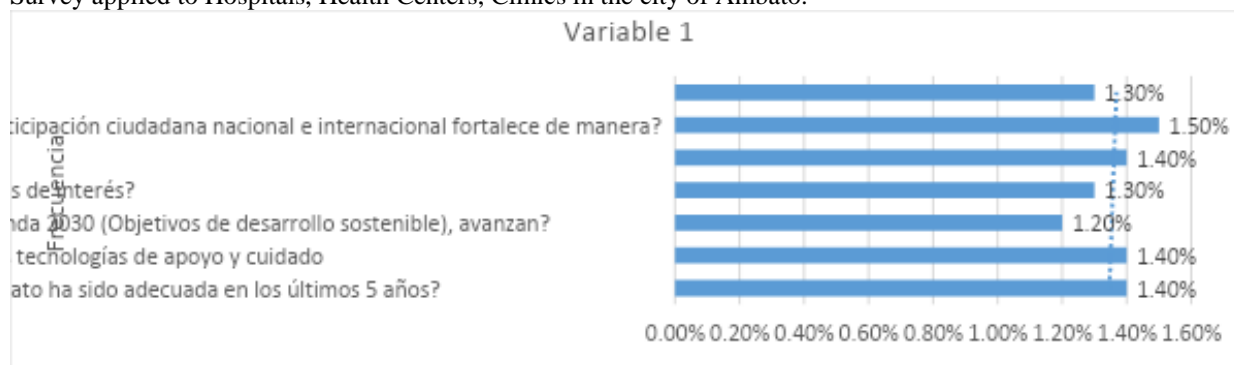


Table1 .Survey  
 Prepared by the authors.  
 Source: Research, 2020.

We can see that in the applied survey there is a neutral line between 1.30% that results in an adequate relative frequency defining a social structure that has been developing and evolving in recent years.

N <sup>a</sup>	QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY			
		A	B	C	D
1	What impact of social services on the citizens of Ambato has been adequate in the last 5 years?		Relatively adequate.		
2	Social care, home help service, assistive technology and care service		Relatively adequate.		
3	Are the competencies and results of social programs and the 2030 agenda (Sustainable Development Goals) advancing?		Relatively adequate.		
4	What effect does the social action of interest groups create on society?			. They were indifferent.	
5	The social action that has an impact on society?		Relatively adequate.		
6	The social control system in norms of national and international citizen participation mechanism strengthens in a way?			They were indifferent.	
7	Do you use online social services?		Frequently.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>RELATIVE.</b>			

Table2 .Survey  
 Prepared by the authors.  
 Source: Research, 2020.

As we visualize social services, social care, competences and results, social performance, social action, social control system and online services in Ambato, having a low frequency not adequate and a high frequency relatively adequate, directly or indirectly influence the managers of change that assumes as a purpose the social

value of knowledge, the participation of solidarity and service actions, reinforcing the humanistic purpose of the development of the objectives, the social branding that is the graphic and brand identity, its economic-technological implications that characterize them, as well as the focus of its communicative purposes for the development of a company's system, this is the sustainability strategy that must mean the professional commitment to make decisions for a better future.

Survey applied to the children of the Society for the Protection of the orphaned and abandoned child "Hogar Santa Marianita"

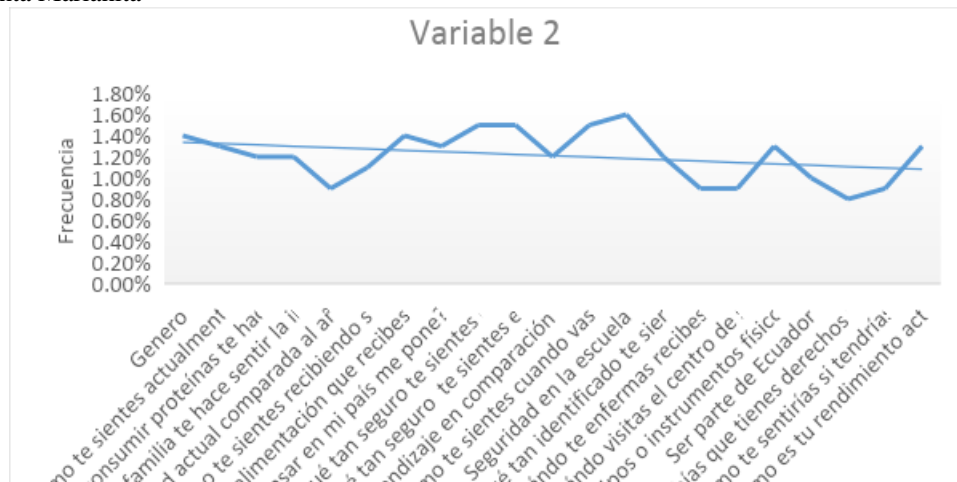


Table3 .Survey  
Prepared by the authors.  
Source: Research, 2020.

We can observe that in the applied survey there is a neutral line between 1.40% that results in a frequency of happiness, because by showing interest, assistance, development of the integral health of the vulnerable child, the vibrancy of love towards the professionals of the child increases. welfare and beneficiaries.

N <sup>a</sup>	QUESTIONS	FREQUENCY			
		A	B	C	D
1	Gender		Female		
2	How are you currently feeling?		Happy		
3	Does consuming protein make you feel?		Happy		
4	Does your family make you feel the importance of health?		Happy		
5	Current health compared to the previous year		Happy		
6	How do you feel about receiving health services compared to the previous year?				
7	Does the diet you currently receive make you feel?		Happy		
8	Thinking about my country makes me?		Happy		
9	How safe do you feel at home?		Happy		
10	How safe do you feel in your home?		Happy		
11	Learning compared to the previous year.		Happy		
12	How do you feel when you go to play and learn?		Happy		
13	School safety		Happy		
14	How identified do you feel with your religion?		Happy		
15	When you get sick, do you get immediate care?		Happy		
16	When you visit the health center, hospital or clinic, does it make you feel?		Happy		
17	Equipment or physical instruments of a health center, hospital or clinic.	Good			
18	Be part of Ecuador	Good	Happy		
19	Did you know that you have rights and priorities?	Good			

<b>20</b>	How would you feel if you had to live in another country?	Good			
<b>21</b>	How is your current performance?		Happy		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	Happiness.			

Table4 .Survey  
 Prepared by the authors.  
 Source: Research, 2020.

It is determined that there is a higher frequency of the female sex compared to the frequency of the male sex, being the gender of the girls who leads the research carried out.

Stoic philosophy resembles the difference between men and women throughout history where "A man is easy to understand, but the woman does not reveal her intimate secret" [33], child development is defined as thought systemic influences the child from the first, second and third childhood it is suggested that the best coexistence of genders all systems, be they social, biological, sports, educational, inclusive and technological. [34]

By having a lower frequency of feeling good and a happy frequency, the highest percentage, remaining the other relative frequencies, can be started from the definition of feeling is the vibration frequency that can really stimulate your immune system and accelerate stages of acceptance, grief or recovery. . Cooperative games, where everyone wins or everyone loses, has been shown to build some family cohesion and significantly decrease anger and aggression among children. [35]

Developing an integrated identity has been shown to be one of the most successful strategies for psychological and sociocultural adaptation.

Social identity starts from the self-concept, and this perception of oneself is derived from the evaluative and emotional knowledge associated with belonging to a group or several groups.

### Discussion

From the analysis of the state of the art about the social management and integral health of the orphaned and abandoned child, the following points can be discussed and debated:

- The actors agree that social management in addition to social responsibility form intentions, actions to continue developing new strategies in relation to the triad of the minor, health professionals and family. Other authors of health research propose the principles of bioethics which are: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, justice. This model has been widely criticized and discussed, suggesting new forms of ethical and moral responsibility, which has not been considered as such in traditional bioethical thought, social demands, management, and in In this sense, they suggest introducing the principle of protection, which they consider the most appropriate to integrate ethical and moral responsibility, seeking to achieve methods with pragmatic effectiveness, respecting either the plurality of needs and values of current societies as a reasonable way of providing health goods to the everyone's reach. [36]

- Comprehensive health with children begins from the moment of being in the womb, continuing with the first, second and third childhood processes in which they develop their identity, culture, knowledge, abilities and skills, the responsibility we have as social actors is to achieve development objectives, social policies and international standards, other Ibero-American authors point out the research objectives are bioethical, biomoral and biopolitical factors detailing the following needs:

- Bioethics: Limits of the viability of premature newborns, resuscitation, euthanasia in the neonatal period, palliative care in pediatrics, limits of biomedical treatments and therapies, disparity in vaccination programs, persistence of chronic malnutrition, discrimination and exclusion that affect the child population, especially indigenous and rural areas.
- Biomorals: Problems of child labor, high rate of adolescent pregnancy, abortions, violence, abuse and neglect within the family, school, community and in the streets, minors in armed conflicts, deaths due to physical abuse.
- Biopoliticians: Juvenile criminal justice; Proposals in some countries to reduce the criminal age, situation of migrant children, high rates of institutionalization of minors in reception centers as a measure to protect children, legal protection of the "mature minor"

- Strengthening research training is to recognize the needs and challenges for the new consciousness such as: health companies with a lack of familiarity, concern about legal consequences, legal studies, commercial interest, research costs, improving the quality of life, ethics committee, develop training. [37]The legality to carry out the following research is covered by the internal and external regulations established by the Technical

University of Ambato, Society for the Protection of Orphaned and Abandoned Children and a public and private health company, the specific standards for research with children in health should include all the factors that affect the individual, physical environment, social, psychological aspects, biological conditions.

The UNICEF in Article 14 verbatim indicates its care and protection "The States Parties shall respect the child's right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, where appropriate, of the legal representatives, to guide the child in the exercise of their right in accordance with the evolution of their powers. "[38]

The UNESCO in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights on October 19, 2005 states:

Principles to be respected Art 1-17:

-Respect for cultural diversity and pluralism - Solidarity and cooperation. -Social responsibility and health -Protection of future generations.

Application of the principles Art 18-21

-Ethics committees -Evaluation and risk management.

Promotion of the declaration Art 22-25

-Role of the states - Education, training and information on bioethics -International cooperation -UNESCO follow-up activities. [39]

Similarly, the legality at the student level guarantees us the "Regulation of the bioethics committee for research with human beings, of the faculty of health sciences of the Technical University of Ambato", the same that should be the guide for the elaboration of the specific regulations of the institutions that train health professionals, which carry out research [40]

• Research in social management and integral health of the child is based on 4 determinants that are: behavioral determinants (habits, customs, beliefs, attitudes, behaviors), biological determinants (genes, age, gender, nutrition, immunity, vigor) environmental determinants (air, water, earth, fire) social determinants (family relationships, financial situation, work, community and friends, freedom, values)

•The question is: Are we promoting national and international research networks in the health area to solve the enormous problems that exist in the world and that have been exposed in this pandemic? while our country Ecuador faces a reality that makes visible 5 types of crisis: health, economic, social, values, educational; the imbalances are enormous with ICTs which are updated every second, minute, hour, day, week and month.

### **Conclusions**

In the study carried out, it is established that social management has a total correlation with the integral health of the children of the society that protects the orphaned and abandoned child "Hogar Santa Marianita"; The positive hypothesis is verified with the results obtained from the research that allowed to determine by evaluating the management processes for its innovation that seeks as results to improve its respective stages, however, statistics show that social policies, social programs, 2030 agenda, goals, commitments and investment and agreements, international relations in a large percentage they have been carried out relatively adequate, likewise integral health allowed us to identify the frequent needs that correspond to their family life, leisure time, improvement and performance, their emotional state is good in a large percentage during this period 2020, but since they exist a constant change for the new world it must always be us as social actors who show concern for the improvement and innovation of the sustainable and sustainable development of the future.

In Ambato there are health companies that do not give importance to the issue of social management because there is not enough knowledge for a correct systematization as well as the concrete knowledge of the development objectives to achieve better achievements at a global and local level.

In sum, real research looks for the true meaning of social management as well as the correct use of it, so the number of directors interviewed and surveyed resemble social management with obtaining monetary resources or benefits for institutions with vulnerable people in In this case, orphaned and abandoned children, but not as an effective analytical process with sustainable and sustainable development with aspects that produce satisfaction in the need of this vulnerable group and society.

The traditional pattern of limitations and needs to adapt to new changes is recognized as the most frequent comprehensive health needs in children, because by standardizing the survey instruments used in the



context of Ambato, the results obtained in the emotional state established a high tendency to be Well, it reveals the normalization of the most frequent needs that is acquired thanks to family members and professionals who naturalize the problem, generating an overload and wear and tear of the integral health itself.

Finally, it is concluded that at the level of citizen participation it was evidenced to continue investigating the processes of social management and community self-management, in the same way, consider the lack of interest in getting involved in social services in the public and private health company with comprehensive proposals that involve citizen participation. and leadership who have become disinterested in political interventions with foreign interests that do not promote the research carried out that seeks to improve the integral health of vulnerable children who are the future of the city of Ambato.

### Bibliographic References

- [1]. Beaumont, M. (2016). *Gestión social: estrategia y creación de valor*. Perú: PUCP. Obtenido de <http://repositorio.pucp.edu.pe/index/handle/123456789/54214-pdf>
- [2]. Papalia, D. E., & Wendkos Olds, S. (2009). *Psicología del desarrollo De la infancia a la adolescencia*. Mexico: McGRAW-HILL. Obtenido de <http://mastor.cl/blog/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Papalia-y-Otros-2009-psicologia-del-desarrollo.-Mac-GrawHill.-pdf>.
- [3]. Molina Carrasco, Z. (2017). "Modelo sistémico de gestión del cambio para una gestion publica con calidad total en la ugel de lambayeque. Peru: UCV. Obtenido de [https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12692/18922/molina\\_cz.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12692/18922/molina_cz.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- [4]. Córdoba Andrade, L., & Soto Roldán, G. (2007). *Familia y discapacidad: intervención en crisis*. Psicología Conductual. Colombia: PUJ. Obtenido de [https://www.behavioralpsycho.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/12.Cordoba\\_15-3oa.pdf](https://www.behavioralpsycho.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/12.Cordoba_15-3oa.pdf)
- [5]. Vélez Arango, A. (2007). *Nuevas Dimensiones del concepto de salud : el derecho a la salud el estado social de derecho*. Colombia: Redalyc. Obtenido de <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3091/309126689006.pdf>
- [6]. Girón, A. (2016). *Objetivos del desarrollo sostenible y la agenda 2030*. Mexico: Scielo. Obtenido de [http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0301-70362016000300003](http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0301-70362016000300003)
- [7]. Rivera Porras, D., Carrillo Sierra, S., & Forginy Santos, J. (2018). *Cultura organizacional, retos y desafíos para organizaciones saludables*. Colombia : Revista Espacios. Obtenido de <https://www.revistaespacios.com/a18v39n22/a18v39n22p27.pdf>
- [8]. Yáñez, M., Acuña, S., & Molina, G. (2006). *RISALC: hacia una herramienta estrategica para la gestion social*. Chile: CEPAL. Obtenido de [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/6126/S0600564\\_es.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/6126/S0600564_es.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- [9]. Baque Figueroa, J. (2013). *Diseño de un manual de control interno y flujograma de procesos aplicado al departamento de auditoría interna s.a*. Ecuador: ULVR. Obtenido de <http://repositorio.ulvr.edu.ec/handle/44000/202>
- [10]. CEPAL. (2000). *6 Taller Regional indicadores sobre el desarrollo social*. Argentina : INDEC. Obtenido de [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/4735/S05707\\_es.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/4735/S05707_es.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- [11]. CEPAL. (2018). *La Agenda 2030 y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible "Una oportunidad para America Latina y el Caribe"*. Colombia : Naciones Unidas. Obtenido de <https://bibliotecadigital.ccb.org.co/bitstream/handle/11520/23423/La%20Agenda%202030%20y%20los%20Objetivos%20de%20Desarrollo%20Sostenible.%20Una%20oportunidad%20para%20AL%20y%20el%20Caribe.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- [12]. Siede, Julio A.; (2012). *Determinantes sociales de salud y enfermedad*. Chile: PAHO Obtenido de <https://www.paho.org/es/temas/determinantes-sociales-salud.pdf>
- [13]. CEPAL. (2018). *La Agenda 2030 y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible "Una oportunidad para America Latina y el Caribe"*. Colombia : Naciones Unidas. Obtenido de <https://bibliotecadigital.ccb.org.co/bitstream/handle/11520/23423/La%20Agenda%202030%20y%20los%20Objetivos%20de%20Desarrollo%20Sostenible.%20Una%20oportunidad%20para%20AL%20y%20el%20Caribe.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- [14]. INEC. (2016). *Ecuador en cifras*. Ecuador: Obtenido de [ecuadorencifras.gob.ec](http://ecuadorencifras.gob.ec): <https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/cuentas-satelite-de-los-servicios-de-salud/>
- [15]. Mayer, W., & Mourmouras, A. (2005). *La condicionalidad del FMI: un enfoque basado en la teoría de la política con grupos de interes*. España: Revista de Economía. Obtenido de [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alex-Mourmouras/publication/28167194\\_La\\_condicionalidad\\_del\\_FMI\\_un\\_enfoque\\_basado\\_en\\_la\\_teoria\\_](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alex-Mourmouras/publication/28167194_La_condicionalidad_del_FMI_un_enfoque_basado_en_la_teoria_)

- de\_la\_politica\_con\_grupos\_de\_interes/links/54ac06250cf2ce2df6693d46/La-condicionalidad-del-FMI-un-enfoque-basado-en-la-teoria-de-la-politica-con-grupos-de-interes.pdf
- [16]. Lip, C., & Rocabado, F. (2005). Determinantes sociales de la salud en Peru. Lima: Cuadernos de promoción de la salud N 17. Peru: OPS. Obtenido de <https://cmapspublic2.ihmc.us/rid=1V3DMKQM9-16FY734-7DJT/determinantes%20sociales%20del%20peru.pdf>
- [17]. Cortez, D. (2008). La construcción social del “Buen Vivir”(Sumak Kawsay )en Ecuador. Programa Andino de Derechos Humanos. Ecuador: UASB. Obtenido de <https://repositorio.uasb.edu.ec/bitstream/10644/2788/1/RAA-28%20Cortez%2c%20La%20construcci%c3%b3n%20social%20del%20Buen.pdf>
- [18]. OMS. (2016). Organización Mundial de la Salud. Obtenido de Organización Mundial de la Salud: Obtenido de [https://www.who.int/topics/child\\_health/es/](https://www.who.int/topics/child_health/es/)
- [19]. ODS. (2016). La estrategia mundial para la salud de la mujer, el niño y el adolescente (2016-2030). Colombia: ONU. Obtenido de [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/276424/A71\\_19Rev1-sp.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/276424/A71_19Rev1-sp.pdf)
- [20]. Chiara, M., & Di Virgilio, M. (2005). Gestión social y municipios. Argentina: Prometeo libros. Obtenido de [https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/50039534/PoliticaSocial\\_y\\_municipios.pdf?1478035905=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DGestion\\_social\\_y\\_municipios\\_De\\_los\\_escri.pdf&Expires=1620698900&Signature=DeQ1ymi~IKY6f4~hsAnWtsOJD4qq0mmpYqXoh-oDRZexudgEISuDO4c5J0uFFtOPsya2YzVRP7ChFhTvHrZiXqrNmpx0FjPUO9ffL8X~Tvsk~iDlqz7-6xP3wdQ78ROGkUdeyRzv3o23Sy9DyAleaU9jWE0fUW7KnhbQWZFX2AIWLdPSkvRZXmJJUTVQCrnFcuBaT9h-pbjDnu1EN2b0-HP7xkX5sK9KjStHn7hPwfE806YcXxuSQlmcVVQILbRzRFpiB2gg7zCliUeNQR-xtC6wnA~yACo9xmJdU5h1rPKzpGXINp~3XO~2Q8W2QmRkoq~ZGJ-of4VrJ8bdY4Gs7w\\_\\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA](https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/50039534/PoliticaSocial_y_municipios.pdf?1478035905=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DGestion_social_y_municipios_De_los_escri.pdf&Expires=1620698900&Signature=DeQ1ymi~IKY6f4~hsAnWtsOJD4qq0mmpYqXoh-oDRZexudgEISuDO4c5J0uFFtOPsya2YzVRP7ChFhTvHrZiXqrNmpx0FjPUO9ffL8X~Tvsk~iDlqz7-6xP3wdQ78ROGkUdeyRzv3o23Sy9DyAleaU9jWE0fUW7KnhbQWZFX2AIWLdPSkvRZXmJJUTVQCrnFcuBaT9h-pbjDnu1EN2b0-HP7xkX5sK9KjStHn7hPwfE806YcXxuSQlmcVVQILbRzRFpiB2gg7zCliUeNQR-xtC6wnA~yACo9xmJdU5h1rPKzpGXINp~3XO~2Q8W2QmRkoq~ZGJ-of4VrJ8bdY4Gs7w__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA)
- [21]. Breilh, J. (2013). La determinación social de la salud como herramienta de transformación hacia una nueva salud pública (salud colectiva). Ecuador: Scielo. Obtenido de [http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0120-386X2013000400002](http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0120-386X2013000400002)
- [22]. Cardoso Cañado, A., Guilherme Tenório, F., & Pereira, J. R. (2019). Gestión Social: Epistemología de un paradigma. Ecuador : Casa Editora. Obtenido de <http://publicaciones.uazuay.edu.ec/index.php/ceazuay/catalog/view/67/63/564-1>
- [23]. Fernández Riquelme, S. (2010). La teoría en la Intervención social. España: UM. Obtenido de <https://digitum.um.es/digitum/bitstream/10201/51521/1/ACCI%C3%93N%20SOCIAL.%20La%20Teor%C3%ADa%20en%20la%20Intervenci%C3%B3n%20social.%20Sergio%20Fern%C3%A1ndez%20Riquelme.pdf>
- [24]. Andrade, Alvaro; Peña, Carolina;. (2018). Logros y Desafíos en la implementación de los ODS en el Ecuador. Ecuador: Graphus. Obtenido de <https://repositorio.uasb.edu.ec/bitstream/10644/7873/1/T3408-MDTH-Hanze%20-EI%20reclutamiento.pdf>
- [25]. Heras Saizarbitoria, I., Bernardo, M., & Casadesús Fa, M. (2007). La integración de sistemas de gestión basados en estándares internacionales resultados de un estudio empírico realizado en la capv. España: Revista de Dirección y Administración de Empresas. Obtenido de [https://addi.ehu.es/bitstream/handle/10810/9913/Revista14\\_08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://addi.ehu.es/bitstream/handle/10810/9913/Revista14_08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- [26]. La Constitución del Ecuador. (2008). Ecuador: Obtenido de <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/es/ec/ec030es.pdf>
- [27]. Congreso Nacional. (2003). Código de la niñez y adolescencia. Ecuador: Ediciones Legales. Obtenido de <https://www.registrocivil.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/01/este-es-06-C%C3%93DIGO-DE-LA-NI%C3%91EZ-Y-ADOLESCENCIA-Leyes-conexas.pdf>
- [28]. Mendoza Tolosa, H. A., Prieto Bustos, W. O., & Barreto Nieto, C. A. (2012). Encuesta de opinión para la evaluación de la gestión pública en Colombia :una propuesta de medición. En *Encuesta de opinión para la evaluación de la gestión pública en Colombia :una propuesta de medición*. (pág. 102). Colombia: UM. Obtenido de <https://revistas.udem.edu.co/index.php/economico/article/view/396/354>
- [29]. Farias, A., González, X., Rodríguez, C., & Salinas, P. (2008). Calidad de vida relacionada en salud: Concepto y evaluación en pacientes con ventilación mecánica no invasiva. En *Calidad de vida relacionada en salud: Concepto y evaluación en pacientes con ventilación mecánica no invasiva*. Chile: SAVAL. Obtenido de <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/portal/resource/pt/lil-588393>

- [30]. Hernández Sampieri, R., Fernández Collado, C., & Baptista Lucio, P. (2003). *Metodología de la Investigación*. Colombia: MCGRAW-HILL. Obtenido de [https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/60128572/sampieri-et-al-metodologia-de-la-investigacion-4ta-edicion-sampieri-2006\\_ocr20190726-128374-ja0aah.pdf?1564203550=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DMetodologia\\_de\\_la\\_investigaci6n\\_Cuarta\\_e.pdf&Expires=1620754589&Signature=a8Eo3urlot5be4p9gbZBNpDaglx-740-CMfpkkRUrtIQNG61E19sOVrbYFzOR3apOCDEh9sI62NrzhF-0Aulhm30EBDt~qODAZzmoknRfiIJ0ls6~6mryKW9Kc2iUTi4CsJIB8scgvD8X7TTssvoGy9xptrUudohdJkEqIPurKNng8Sp5hsHKdyW5lbztuJEABPuvZnmQahvS-YTI9ayLxtFr-wvXdioQi57IYL-CvtzwAwEGv1U40fBdSqao8FHU3g0PdFO16yagRrG408SbC0V0qlmA26LpKa3MS4RIfATUERnpqQjRuFz4wtYIjEp4shdLzfYz21ieAzlTj4g\\_\\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA](https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/60128572/sampieri-et-al-metodologia-de-la-investigacion-4ta-edicion-sampieri-2006_ocr20190726-128374-ja0aah.pdf?1564203550=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DMetodologia_de_la_investigaci6n_Cuarta_e.pdf&Expires=1620754589&Signature=a8Eo3urlot5be4p9gbZBNpDaglx-740-CMfpkkRUrtIQNG61E19sOVrbYFzOR3apOCDEh9sI62NrzhF-0Aulhm30EBDt~qODAZzmoknRfiIJ0ls6~6mryKW9Kc2iUTi4CsJIB8scgvD8X7TTssvoGy9xptrUudohdJkEqIPurKNng8Sp5hsHKdyW5lbztuJEABPuvZnmQahvS-YTI9ayLxtFr-wvXdioQi57IYL-CvtzwAwEGv1U40fBdSqao8FHU3g0PdFO16yagRrG408SbC0V0qlmA26LpKa3MS4RIfATUERnpqQjRuFz4wtYIjEp4shdLzfYz21ieAzlTj4g__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA)
- [31]. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe. (2000). 6 Taller Regional indicadores sobre el desarrollo social. Argentina: INDEC. Obtenido de <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/31600pdf>
- [32]. Lopera Echeverria, J., Ramirez Gomez, C., Zuluaga Aristizabal, M., & Ortiz Venegas, J. (2010). El Metodo Analítico como metodo natural. Colombia : *Revista Critica de Ciencias Sociales y Juridicas*. Obtenido de [http://bibliotecadigital.udea.edu.co/bitstream/10495/5501/1/LoperaJuan\\_2010\\_M%c3%a9todoAnal%c3%aditicoM%c3%a9todoNatural.pdf](http://bibliotecadigital.udea.edu.co/bitstream/10495/5501/1/LoperaJuan_2010_M%c3%a9todoAnal%c3%aditicoM%c3%a9todoNatural.pdf)
- [33]. Schopenhauer, A. (2006). *El arte de tratar a las mujeres*. Alemania : Ediciones de Schopenhauer. Obtenido de [https://books.google.es/books?hl=es&lr=&id=MLhC6C3--E0C&oi=fnd&pg=PA32&dq=Schopenhauer,+A.+\(2006\).+El+arte+de+tratar+a+las+mujeres.+Alemani+a:++Ediciones+de+Schopenhauer&ots=779uMkBVzn&sig=swk5KRp5pHqUaSr00WceAfKeKO0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.es/books?hl=es&lr=&id=MLhC6C3--E0C&oi=fnd&pg=PA32&dq=Schopenhauer,+A.+(2006).+El+arte+de+tratar+a+las+mujeres.+Alemani+a:++Ediciones+de+Schopenhauer&ots=779uMkBVzn&sig=swk5KRp5pHqUaSr00WceAfKeKO0#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- [34]. Lynn Kagan, S., Araujo, M. C., Jaimovich, A., & Cruz Aguayo, Y. (2016). Una mirada al desarrollo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe desde la teoría y el pensamiento sistémico. Peru : *BID*. Obtenido de <http://repositorio.minedu.gob.pe/handle/123456789/4599>
- [35]. Shapiro Lawrence, E. (1997). *La inteligencia emocional*. Mexico: Vergara Editor. Obtenido de [https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/52762157/Inteligencia\\_emocional\\_de\\_los\\_ninos.pdf?1492874489=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DInteligencia\\_emocional\\_de\\_los\\_ninos.pdf&Expires=1620757596&Signature=X7qGIX~MDNQXX5R2K0Ela8eyCiHltu5hfwa1zD~ZmcctbApndGkoPYUWRX5CpDbCjPvuyL~nLX2we6q6QWNKetQx~aaRNTjQd60b6MFE1j8dUHWP5nertU0UzYtXBGuLPjKb8geoH-oB83Bf408kRTj3wvz45IqyiEzGJs3-RhPLzmHYR~fibIDCAuDDtQvfMgjFLdwoYpLTw5zLO~m6uyT9bfKMdwVmti0bys6-8yFWyqX3lgIJ-SQFsqQvY8TpFU3ymH11WLH4f0veWnDO94ItaAm3IhnWeb73iDmv3aH32nCYxFqlppx3mShY6tvgSILClq~d1p262yq08Z86g\\_\\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA](https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/52762157/Inteligencia_emocional_de_los_ninos.pdf?1492874489=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DInteligencia_emocional_de_los_ninos.pdf&Expires=1620757596&Signature=X7qGIX~MDNQXX5R2K0Ela8eyCiHltu5hfwa1zD~ZmcctbApndGkoPYUWRX5CpDbCjPvuyL~nLX2we6q6QWNKetQx~aaRNTjQd60b6MFE1j8dUHWP5nertU0UzYtXBGuLPjKb8geoH-oB83Bf408kRTj3wvz45IqyiEzGJs3-RhPLzmHYR~fibIDCAuDDtQvfMgjFLdwoYpLTw5zLO~m6uyT9bfKMdwVmti0bys6-8yFWyqX3lgIJ-SQFsqQvY8TpFU3ymH11WLH4f0veWnDO94ItaAm3IhnWeb73iDmv3aH32nCYxFqlppx3mShY6tvgSILClq~d1p262yq08Z86g__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA)
- [36]. Fermin Schramm, R., & Kottow, M. (2001). Principios bioéticos en salud pública. *Saúde Pública*. Brasil: Scielo. Obtenido de [https://www.scielosp.org/article/ssm/content/raw/?resource\\_ssm\\_path=/media/assets/csp/v17n4/5301.pdf](https://www.scielosp.org/article/ssm/content/raw/?resource_ssm_path=/media/assets/csp/v17n4/5301.pdf)
- [37]. Lozano, V. A. (2017). Bioética infantil: principios, cuestiones y problemas. *Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios en Bioética*. Chile : Scielo Obtenido de [https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?pid=S1726-569X2017000100151&script=sci\\_arttext](https://scielo.conicyt.cl/scielo.php?pid=S1726-569X2017000100151&script=sci_arttext)
- [38]. UNICEF. (2012). 3 el "Derechos" de niños a la participación. *UNICEF*.
- [39]. UNESCO. (2005). Declaración universal sobre Bioética y Derechos Humanos.
- [40]. Reglamento de Bioética en Investigación en Seres Humanos, CBISH (2016).