



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION (SOCIAL PROBLEMS)

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Chapter No: 01

Introduction

Social Problems:

The **social problem** is an issue in society that makes it **difficult** for people to achieve their **full potential**. Poverty, unemployment, inequality, racism and malnutrition are examples of social problems. Quality housing, employment discrimination and child abuse and neglect (abuse form) are similar. Crime and drug abuse (drug abuse) are also **examples** of social problems. Social problems do not only **directly** affect many people, but they also affect all of us **indirectly**. A drug abuse driver becomes a traffic hazard that does not select victims by race, color or religion but does so randomly. The child of an abusive parent becomes a victim or perpetrator of family violence as an adult. No one we know wants to abuse life or be poor.

Many of us want to be lucky, cool, rich and want to succeed. Some of us are lucky, but most of us are not. The reason for personal success and failure relates to what we have been given **biologically** in terms of good **health, intelligence** and the ability to stick with projects. Another part of it relates to the families we grew up with, the social and economic conditions of our lives, and the parents, teachers, and friends that affect us. Some parents do **wonderful things** for their children and provide them with safe and happy homes. Other parents fight for their children, use substances and sometimes abuse and neglect the child. It doesn't take a genius to know that a child who grows up in a happy family has a better chance of succeeding in life than a troubled family.

Social work is the **profession** originally developed to work with a **number** of the **social problems**. But it's not the only helping profession: **Psychiatry** (study and treatment of mental illness), **psychology** (scientific study of the mind and behavior), and **counseling** are also helping professions working with people in difficulty. The difference is that social work is concerned about the **internal side** of a **person's behavior** (his or her emotional problems and problem-solving skills) as well as **the external side** of a **person's life** (the quality of family life, the school the child attends, the safety of the neighborhoods, and the amount of money he or she has to live on). In a sense, social work sees people from a total perspective and works to resolve both internal and external problems. But we use common sense. If people are **chronically** (long lasting) hungry, **social workers** try to eliminate their hunger while at the same time resolving the reasons for their hunger. In this way, the immediate need for food is met, and the likelihood of repeated need for food may be **diminished**.

A short list of social problems is given below:

- **Anti-social behavior.** (actions that may harm one's well-being).
- **Poverty.** (not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs).
- **Drug abuse.** (use of a drug in an excess quantity which are harmful to the individual or others).
- **Crab Mentality.** (described by the phrase "if I can't have it, neither can you").
- **Racism.** (the belief in the superiority of one race over another).
- **Racial discrimination.**
- **Alcoholism.** (alcohol use disorder).
- **Economic Deprivation.** (lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society).
- **Political Corruption.** (bribery, nepotism, parochialism, influence peddling, graft, and embezzlement).
- **Unemployment.** (individuals who are employable and seeking a job but are unable to find a job)
- **Beggary.** (a state of extreme poverty).
- **Delinquency.** (minor crime, especially that committed by young people).
- **Population explosion.** (a sudden, large increase in the size of a population).

Socio-Economic Deprivation:

The term **deprivation** stands for the **condition** of a **system** or a **community** or a **region** which is **lacking** the **basic necessities** of a **society** or **community**. The basic necessities refer to the **food, shelter** and **warmth**. The development of any region primarily depends on the fulfillment of these three prime factors. Analogically, **socio-economic deprivation** can be described as the lack of social and economic benefits which are considered to be basic necessities of a society or community or in a broader sense of a region. The regions with **high demand** and **low supply** of basic requirements often exhibit **poor social and economic status** compared to the other adjacent regions which mark the former as **socio-economically deprived** region. The term **socio-economic deprivation** refers to the **lack of material benefits** considered to be basic **necessities** in a society.

In the current context of regional planning, the issue of **socio-economic deprivation** and its **impact** on **quality of life** is becoming highly **significant**. Though several regions in cities and their fringe areas are continuously developing, but the community development blocks of various sub regions in them exhibit a fairly evident pattern of **dichotomy** (partition of a whole into two parts) and **duality** (contrast between two concepts) in development. Consequently, the sub regions become more socio-economically **susceptible** (likely or liable) and more prone to vulnerability compared to the cities having a higher level of preparedness in development. The **key reason** is the

unequal distribution of national assets and resources across the systems of sub regions. Hence, there is a need to evaluate the degree of susceptibility (to be influenced by particular thing) in the different sub regions. The susceptibility in the process of development can be **spatially** (way that relates to space and the position) explained by studying the **patterns of deprivation** in the sub regions. Additionally, there is an **observation on quality of life** in terms of poor physical infrastructure and housing conditions, which has bearing with **susceptibility**.

A set of quantitative indicators which collectively represent the three prime factors of development need to be identified to measure the **overall development** of any regional system. A long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. In the present study, to **identify** the **pattern** of socio-economic deprivation, the **Human Development Index (HDI)** indicators have been considered as the primary units of measurement. Human Development Index (HDI) is considered worldwide as a basic yardstick (scale) for the measurement of socio-economic development, whose fulfillment satisfies the reaching of “A composite index measuring average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development- a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living” (Human Development Reports, 2003). The performances of **HDI** based indicators also reflect the **quality of life** of people of any particular region. As **example**, it can be stated that low per capita income (economic indicator) leads to poor quality of housing, high illiteracy rate (knowledge indicator) leads to less awareness, a smaller number of doctors and beds in hospitals (health indicator) leads to poor health condition etc. Performances of the indicators determine the state of deprivation and in a larger scale the pattern of deprivation for the whole region. **Pakistan’s** HDI value for **2018** is **0.560** which put the country in the **medium human development** category—positioning it at 152 out of 189 countries and territories.

Table A: Pakistan’s HDI trends based on consistent time series data and new goalposts.

Table 1

| Years | HDI |
|--------------|------------|
| 1990 | 0.404 |
| 1995 | 0.428 |
| 2000 | 0.449 |
| 2005 | 0.499 |
| 2010 | 0.524 |
| 2015 | 0.550 |

| | |
|------|-------|
| 2016 | 0.556 |
| 2017 | 0.558 |
| 2018 | 0.560 |

In our **subcontinental** context, studies on socio-economic deprivation have gradually become more important as **sub-sectors** have **increased pressure through policies** such as rapid urbanization, demand and supply, and globalization, etc which have created different layers in the process of **development**. The level of development in the present context can be described in **three layers** of development - development in cities, development in periphery areas, and community development (CD) blocks. **Cities** have **already developed** and so have the resources. **Fringe areas** are **trying** to be a part of the city so that they can take full advantage of all the amenities and therefore they are **slowly developing**. But the **area of concern** is the developmental level of the **community development** block. For the most part, the community development block is one of the most neglected parts of an area, facing social and economic factors that are not at the social level. This neglect often leads to multiple deprivations in social and economic dimensions, and, therefore, to understand patterns of deprivation, the present study considers community development units as the spatial domain that forms subdivisions.

There are many other **vicarious factors** that can make a **significant** difference in the **performance** of a field and the **indicators**. The **impact of factors** on any regional system can be **fatal**, as they cause a variety of **social and economic tremors** in the region, which can greatly harm the socio-economically deprived region. Factors are of different types and come out of different angles. They can, directly and indirectly, damage the intangible assets as well as ultimately affect the quality of life of the people living in the affected area. The extent of the damage depends on the nature and severity of the shock they produce.

Factors:

Following are the factors that we are going to discuss in this report:

- Poverty.
- Drug abuse.
- Alcoholism.
- Political Corruption.
- Un-employment.
- Beggary.
- Homelessness.

Poverty is not having enough **material possessions** or income for a person's needs. Poverty may include social, economic, and political elements. **Poverty is a complex societal issue.** Poverty is hunger. Poverty means lack of shelter. Poverty is becoming sick and you can't see a doctor. Poverty is not attending school and does not know how to study and read. Poverty is not having a job, it is a fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty has many faces, which vary from place to place and over time and are interpreted in many ways. Above all, poverty is a **condition** that **people** want to **avoid**. Therefore, poverty is an act - the same for the poor and the rich - calling for the world to change, so that more and more people have enough to eat, have adequate shelter, have access to education and health, have protection from violence, and the voice in what happens in their communities.



Other than the lack of money, poverty has not involved any entertainment; Inability to send children on a day trip with their classmates or to a birthday party; Inability to pay for illness. All these are costs to be poor. People who can barely afford to pay for food and shelter cannot consider these other costs or expenses. When people are excluded from society, when they are not well educated and when they are ill, there are negative consequences for society. We are all the root of poverty. The rising costs of the health system, the legal system and other systems that help people living in poverty have an **impact** on our economy.

Top Global causes of Poverty are as follows:

- Inadequate access to clean Water and Nutritious food.
- Little or no access to livelihoods or jobs.

- Poverty** is a major cause of social tension and threatens to divide a nation because of the issue of inequality, in particular income inequality. Income inequality is an extreme disparity of income distribution with a high concentration of income usually in the hands of small percentage of a population. In other word when a tiny minority has all the money. Due to poverty, there is a lack of proper parenting. The parents cannot afford a healthy diet for their children; therefore, the children can't get proper nutrition. Due to which the children cannot grow up with a healthy body and mind. Due to poverty the children cannot get proper education and the illiteracy rate increasing rapidly. Poverty discourages the children and in the young age they start to find job or work somewhere small rather than focusing on study. Wealth is type of strength and can act as morale booster. You can also notice when you have no money, you tend to anxious and less stable. Poverty is one of the main reasons for urbanization. Due to lack of employment and food sources in the rural places, people tend to migrate to urban areas. There they find some sort of livelihood. But this has effect urban population.

Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse, is the use of a substance in **quantities** or ways that can **harm** a person or another. People of all classes have problems with their drug use, regardless of their age, ethnicity, background or the reason they started using drugs. Some experiment with recreational drugs to help them get out of curiosity, have a good time, make friends, or reduce stress, anxiety or depression. However, it is not just **illegal**, drugs like cocaine or heroin that can lead to abuse and addiction. Prescription medications such as pain killers, sleeping pills and tranquilizers can cause similar problems. In fact, next to marijuana, prescription painkillers are increasing death rate and due to this drug, the death rate is more than traffic accidents, due to the high incidence of powerful opioid pain killers on a



regular basis. Addiction is so powerful for opioid pain killers that it has become a major risk factor for heroin abuse.

In fact, drug use - **illegal or prescription** - can lead to abuse on its own. Some are able to use recreational or prescription drugs without experiencing adverse effects, while others find that substance use can cause serious damage to their health and well-being. Similarly, drug use can vary from accidental to problematic. Little is known about drug abuse and the frequency of your drug use and the consequences of using that drug. If your drug use is causing problems in your life - at work, at school, at home or in your relationships - you have a drug abuse or drug addiction problem.

Although anyone can develop problems with drug use, the vulnerability of drug addiction varies from person to person. Your genes, mental health, family and social environment all play a role, risk factors that increase your risk include:

- Family history of Addiction.
- Abuse, neglect, or other traumatic experiences.
- Mental disorders such as depression and anxiety.
- Early use of drugs.
- Method of administration—smoking or injecting a drug may increase its addictive potential.

Drug abuse inflicts immeasurable harm on public health and safety around the society and threatens the peaceful environment of society. The negative consequence of drug abuse affects not only individuals who abuse drugs but also their families and friends. Due to drug abuse the drugs effect on his health, it becomes danger for public safety. Drug abuser did crimes if they didn't get drug on time. These are the basic impact of drug abuse on society. The uses of drug in the society are increasing rapidly. There is a growing trend of drug abuse among youth which can't be ignored in today's society. Teenagers who uses drug continuously out of control often experience serious problems. Those problems are related to physical health, mental health, academic problems and social relationship. Cocaine is a stimulating drug. It directly effects on the nervous system. Heroin is a depressant drug means it sleep the central nervous system. It slows down the brain which controls breathing and heart rate. These drug and other types of drug make the life of a person full of waste.

Corruption:

Socio-economic Deprivation is majorly caused by **Corruption**. Corruption can be defined as the **abuse of power entrusted to personal gain**. Corruption, in the decision-making process is injustice or decay in which a decision-maker deviates or seeks to control his or her decision-making in exchange for an award or promise. Reward, these intentions may not be part of the justification of the decision that affects its decision. It is difficult to discuss corruption because it is a hidden phenomenon in our societies. In exchange for powers, both parties want to keep their transactions confidential. This makes it very difficult to establish how widespread and profound corruption is in our economy and social life. Yet, for some, it is nothing more than a 'friendly turn', and an abuse of others. 'There may be friendship in one place, which is not accepted elsewhere. Normal behavior at a certain time of day is unacceptable in another hour.



Figure 3

Some main causes of Corruption are listed below:

- Low Pay scales/ Wages.
- Low Job opportunities.
- Lack of Strict and fast punishments.
- Lack of Unity in public.
- Lack of transparency in affairs and deals.
- Lack of accountability.
- **Lack of enough powers to the judicial system.**

Corruption is the biggest problem of a society. Our society faces this problem which threatens the basic foundation of society. This is a most serious problem which is not a natural calamity or disaster. Corruption is the cancer that will drink down all the socio-economic and political achievements. The major reasons of fast creeping are political instability, unequal structure of society, unemployment and injustice. Corruption has a wide range of effects on society but it mostly impacts on the poor. Due to corruption the poor become poorer and the rich become richer. There is instability in the society and the structure of the society is ruined. Corruption does not have an impact on a single society it effects the whole country. Corruption reduces the effectiveness of public investment and destroys the base of the country. Corruption has a big impact on education. The poor can't

afford to educate their children and due to this these children have to do jobs and these increases the child labor rate and other social problem.

Un-employment:

Unemployment occurs when workers who are willing to work cannot find jobs, which means less economic output and subsistence. High unemployment rates are a sign of an economic crisis, but very low unemployment rates indicate a high heat economy. Unemployment can be classified as frictional, cyclical, structural or institutional. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy.

Unemployment is an important economic indicator because it refers to the (in)ability of workers to easily get paid work

that contributes to the **productive output** of the economy. Most unemployed workers have the least amount of economic output. Unlike passive capital, unemployed workers must keep **subsistence consumption** to a minimum during periods of unemployment. In an economy with high unemployment, there is little output that is not **proportional** to the actual consumption requirement. High, persistent unemployment represents a **serious crisis** in the **economy** and can also cause social and political **upheaval**.

Following are the causes of Un-employment in a state or society:

- Less education.
- Less industries.
- High population.
- Less facilities.
- Failure of government.
- Non-serious behavior of people towards the state and vice versa.
- Bribery.

Unemployment is a worldwide curse. It is not a small subject because the people who are workless are the most dangerous people of the society. The country suffers due to unemployment. The person who is unemployed has low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health issue. During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty. This will increase the financial burden, which will increase the debt burden. Unemployed



Figure 4

people living in poverty commit many crimes. When the unemployment rate rises, so does the crime rate. Unemployment can lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety and other mental health problems, especially if a person really wants a job but cannot find employment. Stress occurs, causing stress and stress on the body. Unemployment leads to the poverty because when there is no job then the people have nothing to do and this will increase the poverty. If there is no job then the people have to do beggary or other social crimes which disturbs the social environment.

Beggary:

A **state** of extreme poverty is known as begging. Begging to be favorable to others, often a gift of money, not expecting one another. The person who does this is called a beggar. Beggars can be **found in public places** such as transportation routes, urban parks, and markets. In addition to money, they can also **ask** for food, drink, cigarettes or other small items. They beg because they have no other **means to earn**. They are **socially and economically deprived** persons. They got no **self-esteem** in society. The only thing they fear is living. There were beggars in human society **before the beginning of recorded history**. Street begging has occurred in most societies around the world, although its **prevalence and exact form vary**.



Figure 5

Begging in the **subcontinent** is a social phenomenon dating back centuries. In medieval and early times, begging was considered an acceptable profession in the traditional social structure. This practice of begging monks and the poor in the subcontinent in **2015** is still widely practiced by **400,000+ beggars**. In the contemporary subcontinent, beggars are often undesirable. People often believe that beggars are homeless and instead call them **professional beggars**. The concept of begging is widespread. This view has been condemned by grassroots **research organizations** such as the **Usher Abhiyan Campaign**, which says that beggars and other homeless people are extremely homeless and vulnerable. According to their study, poverty, crisis migration from rural villages, and lack of employment cause 99% men and 97% women to beg.

- Economic reasons.
- Poverty.
- Un-employment.

- The lucrative business.
- Disorganized family.
- Lack of parental control.
- Disability or illness.
- Lack of spirit.

Begging is one of the important growing issues in Pakistan which disturb the society environment. It is one of the growing problems that lead to various major problems, such as street crime, theft, robbery, violence and exploitation. Beggary is a social evil. One obvious cause of this evil is illiteracy, poverty and unemployment. It becomes the profession in our society and mostly the younger generation is moving towards this profession and it is not good for society because children and the young males and females and the future of the country. Due to beggary the children can't get proper education and when they become younger or elders the commit different types of crime and other social crimes which disturb the social environment. Beggars are not only those people who are poor or who which don't have enough food it becomes a profession in Pakistan which destroy the environment of society. Begging is not only destroying society its impact is done on the whole country and the whole country suffers to this.

Homelessness:

Indigenouness is the state of a person, family or community that is stable, secure, permanent, adequate housing or immediate prospecting tools and **incapable** of **achieving** it. There are many myths about the issue of homelessness. Some believe this is an option; There is a view that people who are homeless can only choose "by bootstrap" if they want to and they don't know because they are lazy.



Figure 6

The causes of homelessness are listed below:

- Lack of adequate income.
- Poverty.
- Non-affordable housing.

- Personal circumstances.
- Mental issues.
- Traumatic events.
- Domestic violence.

There are a lot of impacts of **homelessness in society**. The people how are homeless are mostly suffers from different health problem. The disease which they have is chronic but some of them are permanent like cancer and these are so much poor that they don't have money to cure the disease. The most important reason of homelessness is poverty. Most of the homeless people lives in footpath and mostly of them become drug addict and pocket pickers. The people how are homeless have to do beg to fulfill some of the need. Their children can't get education and they start to do laboring in the small ages which increase the problem of child labor. Sometime they don't have enough food to eat. Due to which they did different social crimes due to which social problem increase.

Poor Health:

Lack of windows or proper ventilation can cause respiratory infections, and lack of proper toilets can help spread the disease, such as cholera or typhoid. Most poor and vulnerable people have to make serious choices - deliberately endangering their health because they don't see their children as hungry. Doctors' fees, medications, and transportation costs to reach a health center can be devastating to a person and their relatives, who must be taken care of or assisted and treated. In the worst cases, the burden of illness means that families sell their possessions, take the children out of school so that they are still alive or begging. The burden of care is often taken up by a female relative, who may have to leave her education as a result or help meet household expenses. Missing during education can have long-term implications for a woman's later life and her own health.

“Socioeconomic status is the most powerful predictor of disease, disorder, injury and mortality we have.”

TOM BOYCE —

Chief of UCSF's Division of Developmental Medicine

Figure 7

Following are the causes of poor health in socio-economic deprivation:

- Avoidable inequalities.
- Behaviors.
- Poverty.

- Poor diet.
- Junk food.
- Low income.

Hunger:

Everyone is **hungry** every day. Most people are able to meet this craving and need. If not immediately, they can count for food or breakfast in hours. This is not the type of hunger that concerns us. People with **chronic hunger** are **less likely** to eat when they are **hungry**. They don't get enough calories, essential nutrients or both. The problem with **starvation** is the **lack of food** to eat. They have a basic need - how to nourish themselves and their children today and tomorrow. They have very little power at all. Some people are hungry because there is a **shortage of food** in their area and for a certain reason. This is because they **cannot afford to buy enough food**. It could be both. Some countries have a "starvation period" every year. This is when the previous harvest is over and the next harvest is not ready yet. It lasts three or four months.



Figure 8

Hunger is more than just feeding people and **making sure** they have the **calories** they **need**. The quantity of food is important but more important is quality. When people **do not** get **proper nutrition**, it is called **malnutrition**. Nutritional **deficiency** or malnutrition is greatly increased by a diet with no proper nutrition or no diet at all. This is the result of a combination of problems. The most common are protein and/or deficiency of essential vitamins and minerals, frequent illnesses, inadequate health care, and unsafe water.

The major causes of hunger are listed below:

- Poverty.
- Food shortage.
- War and conflict.
- Climate change.
- Poor nutrition.
- Poor public policy.

- Wastage of food.

Healthy body is very essential for life and for healthy body nutritious food is the key and it maintain a healthy community. If a body is hungry then there are a lot of bad impacts. Hunger affects the mind and body of the person. Constantly worrying about where your next meal is coming from can cause mental health problems like depression and anxiety. Hunger body has also affected on education. Because it hard to focus on school when you feel hungry. Stomach filling can make children rude, hyperactive, and aggressive. These behavioral problems distract children from their schoolwork. When there is a hunger in body then to rescue the hunger, the person done social crimes like snatching, killing or make violence in the society due to which the social problem increases and the environment of the community is disabled.

Illiteracy rate:

Illiteracy is the **inability to read or write**, or the actual or perceived condition of being illiterate or **inadequately educated**. In rural areas, people are illiterate because they are less educated as required for their livelihood. As a result, our country is slow toward progress. Illiterate people don't know how to react to things. They always behave indecently with others. The most common cause of illiteracy is our agriculture-based environment in which education is not considered as priority. There is not even job for the educated people. That is why **illiteracy** has a **high crime rate** in our society. Rural people face problems for employment as they are not fully educated. But on the other hand, even literate people are not able to get jobs. The government should take steps to create employment opportunities for the educated. The government should also take steps to set up schools and colleges in the villages without having to go to the cities to get an education.

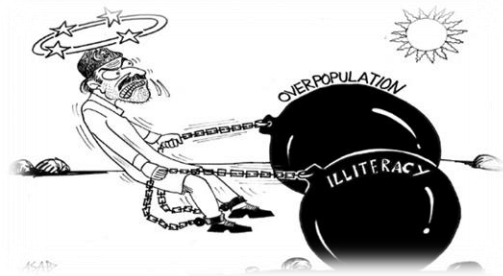


Figure 9

The following are the most frequent causes of illiteracy in adults:

- Parents with little schooling.
- Lack of books at home and lack of stimulation as to the importance of reading.
- Doing badly at or dropping out of school—many have not completed high school.
- Difficult living conditions, including poverty.

they give them the skills and experience and help prepare them to become productive members of society throughout their adult life.

The major causes of child labor are listed below:

- Poverty.
- Illiteracy.
- Un-employment.
- No control over the Mafia doing thing illegally.
- Workers' rights are repressed.
- Weak laws for protection of children.
- Ignorance.

Child labor has become a major issue in Pakistan and it is increasing rapidly. This problem is getting worse day by day because a large number of children are forced to do the jobs, which is completely against the law. Poverty is the main reason that these children have to work as laborers and make less money at the end of the day. The poor economic situation raises the issue of child labor. These children look like a beggar in the society. They treated like a beggar and they have no right to go to school because their parent can't afford. One of the main reasons is that their parents are illiterate and they didn't give a proper education which increases the child labor. When the children have no proper education then they create different social problems. They become criminals, pocket pickers, and make violence in the society. Children are the future of the country and if the child labor is increasing day by day then the country will be destroyed.

Crimes:

In simple language, crime is an illegal act punishable by a state or other authority. A crime or offense (or criminal offense) is harmful not only to a person, but also to society, or the state. Such acts are prohibited and punishable by law.

Following are the causes of crimes:

- Physical abnormalities
- Psychological disorders
- Social and economic factors
- Less Income and education
- A matter of choice
- Drugs and alcohol

Crime is a very important social and developmental problem. This is a very devastating short term and will have a full impact on the economy and society in the long run. Crimes rate increases because of increasing inflation, increasing poverty, and unemployment. When the crime is increasing gradually the economic power of country decreasing this country suffer economically. Crimes disturb the country socially or economically. Crime also put a bad impact on other countries and the reputation of the country suffers. Crime makes the environment distasteful. The people who done crimes has a fear on other people due to which there is no any pleasant environment in the society. People didn't like each other. It disturbs the education system because due to fear the people can't send the children to school due kidnapping or other different crimes. Crimes have a very unpleasant impact on the society.



Chapter No: 02

Methodology

Socio economic deprivation impacts the life of the poor people or we should say people who are mostly lower class, yet it also does affect the people of middle but not that much. So, this should clear our focus point for this survey i.e. People who are less fortunate, people who are living hand to mouth etc. this particular section explain our approach towards them, how we gather the information and collect their opinion from them.

Data can be calculated in both ways i.e. Quantitative or Qualitative. The instruments which are used in gathering data for this survey are questionnaire, interview and observations. The data can be gathered from different genders i.e. men's, women's and children or from different locations.

Moving towards the way we did it that this data was calculated in surveys through Questionnaire, interview and observations. Questionnaire was in the form of Electronic Questionnaire. Questions are in the type of open-ended, close-ended, yes-no, category. Interview was done by face to face by meeting peoples. Interview was in the type of structured interview, unstructured interview and semi structured interview. Observations was done by the thoughts of people and as looking at the people's behavior and with some of our questions as well.

Socio-Economic deprivation is one of the biggest problems of social problem. Due to this problem many other problems are also raised such as Drug abuse, child labor, etc. These problems were discussed with the peoples and we asked them about their opinion verbally as well by the survey.

We firstly reached people and asked them about their current condition about their lifestyle. We wrote down some questions that would overall discuss and elaborate their conditions that how this socioeconomic deprivation is affecting them. Some of the questions were like that of how much does it affects you and have been affecting your lifestyle? Do you think this can be eradicated? How do you cope with this unemployment? Do you force your children to work and not to study? And many more. We also asked these questions from another perspective from the students or people who aren't illiterate by making an online survey and asking their opinion on this matter. This survey had 13 multiple choice questions we provided them with questions and at last a theoretical question asking them about how we can eradicate it or how can we overcome socioeconomically deprivation. People answered us honestly and some of them even told us the harsh reality how the have suffered poverty, homelessness, unemployment and even beggary just to feed their family and even thought of ending their life just to end this suffering and some of their fellows have even taken this step and many more difficult situations they have gone through just to maintain their basic need of life.

As far for our online survey counts 53 people have filled them and almost 90 percent of them consider it a huge problem and it's a good thing that they are aware of it.

The data was collected step by step from different resources and surveys. After collecting the data was arranged in a specific order. After gathering the data, it was analyzed. The data analysis shows how results were obtained from the collected data. Data analysis summarizes the whole data. The data which we gathered from different resources is summarized in data analysis. The data analysis comprises the data and makes the efficient.

Last but not least the conclusion of data was done after gathering the data and data analysis. After conclusion the data the report was submitted in the form of hard copy and the report was presented in the form of slides.

Scope:

To really make a difference, though, we need to take the conversation to the next level – to raise a different kind of awareness that leads to a different kind of action. Awareness about the root causes of socioeconomic deprivation and the other major issues that are given birth due to it and cause a huge disaster in our society. We need to spread the message that the society and communities we live in and the way they are organized by social, political and economic forces play a significant role in our wellbeing. We need that message to become part of the conversation so that the ideas are built into the heart of all of our society's policies.

First comes the awareness of this problem, some people of our society don't even know what is happening under the blanket. By giving them the awareness of the problem, it can make a major impact towards the society. If we people start to help each other, little by little it can and will make a huge impact towards the society. In addition to this act of kindness the society will grow stronger and more united than other.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are acknowledged to be critical to socioeconomic development in developing countries where government capacity and revenues are often very limited. NGOs play a critical role in promoting people's participative ability at all levels, educate people and create a favorable environment for development. NGOs will have dominating role as the facilitator in the **socioeconomic** development. There are a number of examples of commendable works conducted by capable and genuine NGOs in the country. The awareness towards the NGO's can make a huge difference and it could only be done by making a statement towards them, by giving them facts and figures. NGOs will help us because it is their duty to help the people of their society

In addition to that, the condition of dwelling houses of the rural poor has improved matter NGO membership. It has been observed that the food intake of the NGO beneficiaries has increased considerably. The nutritional status has also improved. NGO beneficiaries now avail healthcare services more than before. Now all the NGO beneficiaries' households drink safe water. Sanitation practices of the NGO beneficiaries have improved than before too. With respect to education, the rural poor children have more access to education. Now the NGO benefices control over the family as well as the community & they enjoy increased decision-making power as a result of their economic empowerment. Their status has increased in society after NGO membership. It has been observed that Socio- Economic condition of the rural poor changes and development is taking place.

It has been also observed that in terms of long-term sustainability, the trend of economic development is very slow and there is a lack of integration and coordination among socioeconomic development programs.

NGOs and awareness do their own work , as we are Muslims in Islam there are strict orders to help other people in need (if you are capable to do so) and there is a practice of Islam called ZAKAT i.e charity giving the money to the people who are in need of them . One Muslim have to give zakat every year according the Sharihyat. If us Muslims brothers and sisters give and help other people in the hour of need whole heartedly, we shall be awarded according to our deeds.



Chapter No: 03

Related Work

The work of other people related to this topic is given here as hyper link. Click on the links and Open them.

- [..\social worker article.pdf](#)
- [..\PAK.pdf](#)

Results related to other's surveys

Following are some of the results of the survey report:

Health:

The basic health statistics in Pakistan are as follow:

Table 2

| Life Expectancy at Birth for Five Years in Pakistan | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gender | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Both sexes | 66 | 66 | 65 | 66 | 66 |
| Women | 67 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 67 |
| Men | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 65 |

The above table shows the life expectancy at birth for five years in Pakistan. It is the estimated life span/lifetime for the person (male/female) to live. It is the average life time of people of both sexes. As we can see in the table the average life time expectancy for male is low in the year of 2011, 2012 and 2013 i.e. 64 years and high in remaining two years i.e. 65 years. And for the female the low life expectancy is 66 years in the year 2013 and high in other than 2013 i.e. 67 years. We can say that the average life expectancy in Pakistan of female is greater than the male and a person lives about 65 years in general.

Due to the raised and raising diseases in Pakistan, many health problems are caused that decreased the life time expectancy of the people in Pakistan. If these diseases and health problem will not be stopped in the future then this thing will be going to destroy the social perspective of the country and the life time expectancy of the people will decrease gradually.

Crimes:

The chart for the crimes in Pakistan is as follow:

The Crimes reported by Types and Provinces

Table 3

| No of crimes in 2017 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Offence | Punjab | Sindh | KPK | Baluchistan | Pakistan |
| Murder | 3914 | 1409 | 2361 | 325 | 8009 |
| Attempt to Murder | 4440 | 1644 | 2641 | 333 | 9058 |
| Kidnapping/ Abduction | 13558 | 2927 | 1197 | 248 | 17930 |
| Dacoity | 602 | 572 | 45 | 38 | 1257 |
| Robbery | 9385 | 2364 | 276 | 185 | 12210 |
| Burglary | 11023 | 1344 | 798 | 135 | 13300 |
| Cattle theft | 4721 | 383 | 126 | 39 | 5269 |
| Other Theft | 33053 | 2221 | 882 | 272 | 36428 |
| Others | 325149 | 57409 | 172504 | 7917 | 562979 |

The above chart represents the crimes reported by types and provinces of Pakistan in 2017.

Table 4

| No of crimes in 2018 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Offence | Punjab | Sindh | KPK | Baluchistan | Pakistan |
| Murder | 4017 | 1308 | 2320 | 352 | 7997 |
| Attempt to Murder | 5093 | 1590 | 2628 | 348 | 9659 |
| Kidnapping/ Abduction | 14981 | 3167 | 1188 | 269 | 19605 |
| Dacoity | 793 | 509 | 39 | 28 | 1369 |
| Robbery | 11128 | 2959 | 271 | 151 | 14509 |
| Burglary | 11425 | 1560 | 823 | 158 | 13966 |
| Cattle theft | 5569 | 352 | 155 | 58 | 6134 |

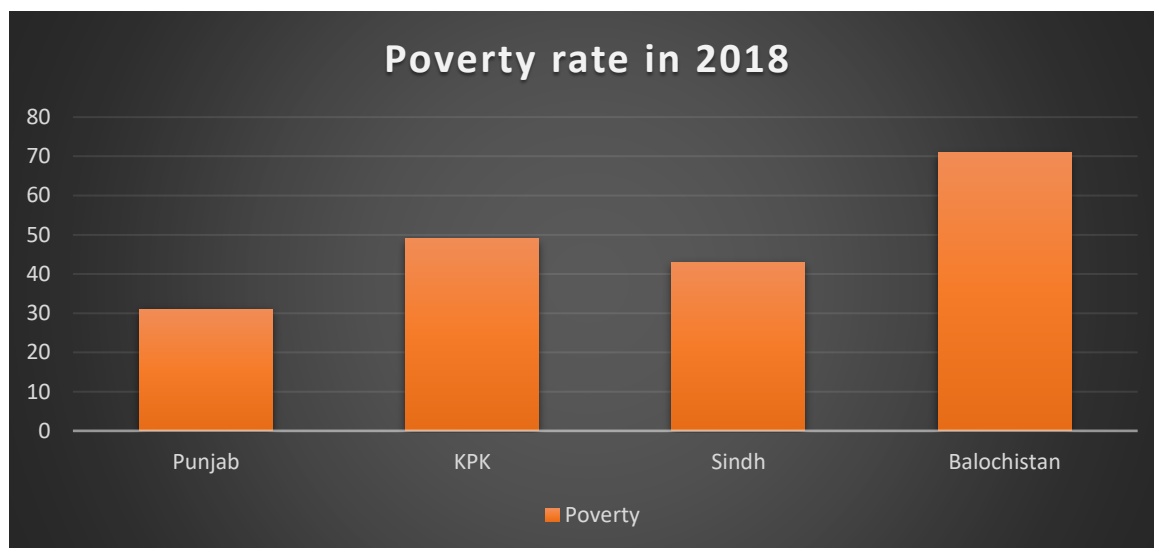
| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| Other Theft | 34572 | 2636 | 889 | 290 | 38387 |
| Others | 323456 | 69252 | 171230 | 7109 | 571047 |

The above chart represents the crimes reported by types and provinces of Pakistan in 2018.

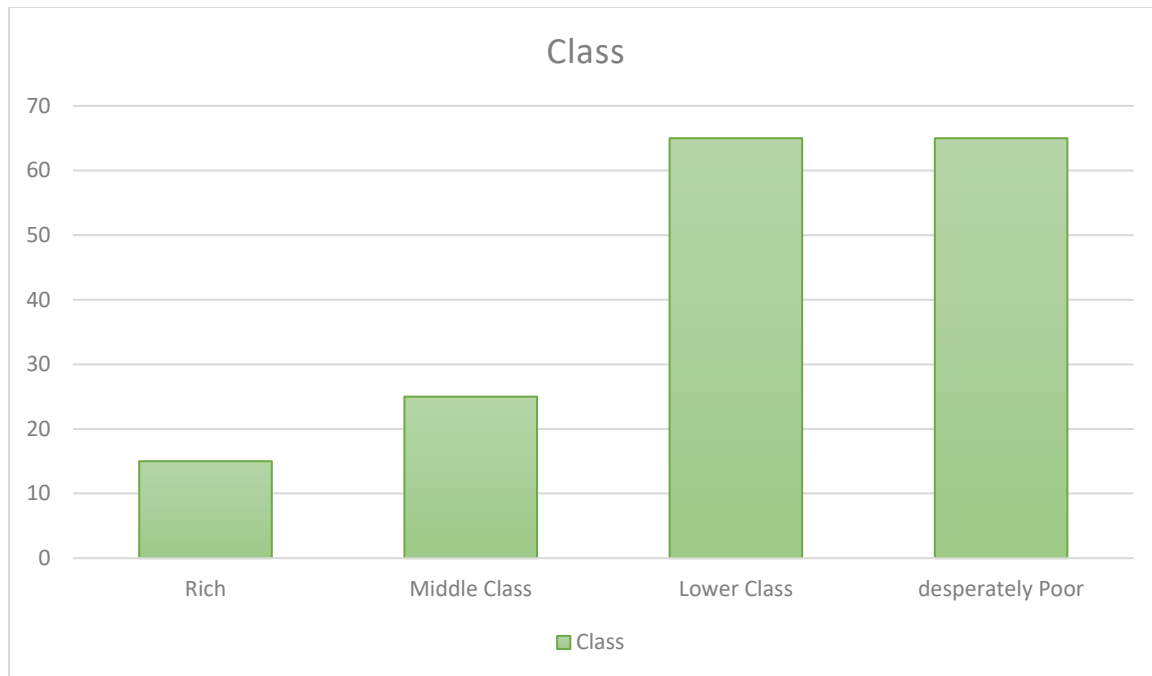
As we can see in the tables of 2017 and 2018, the crime rate increases in the Pakistan. The murder rate in Pakistan decreases by about 12 but all other crimes increases from 2017 to 2018. The crime rate increases yearly in Pakistan. The no of crimes also increases and their rate from the previous year. The crime rate of Punjab in all crimes increases and in Sindh it also increases, in KPK the crime rate of many crimes was controlled by law and it decreases in many perspectives and in Baluchistan some crimes were also controlled by using law but in many perspectives, so the crime rate is decreasing in Baluchistan.

Poverty:

The total poverty in the provinces of Pakistan is as follow:



The poverty rate in provinces is represented in the above chart. The chart represents that the poverty rate in the province Punjab is approximately 31% in 2018. In Sindh, the poverty rate is approximately 43% that means the 43% of the total population of Sindh is poor. In KPK, the poverty rate is approximately 49% which demonstrates that the 43% of the population of the KPK is poor and 57% of the population of the KPK belongs to rich and middle class. In Baluchistan, the 71% of the population is poor and 29% of the population belongs to the rich and middle class.



The above chart represents the classes of people and their percentage in Pakistan. As their four classes of people in Pakistan i.e. rich, middle class, Lower class and desperately poor. The 15% of the poor belongs to rich category and 25% of the poor belongs to middle class, 65% of the poor belongs to the lower class and 65% of the poor are desperately poor.

Unemployment:

The charts for the unemployment in Pakistan are as follow:

Table 5

| Province | Unemployed population (million) 2014-2015 | Unemployed population (million) 2017 | Percentage of unemployed population (million) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Punjab | 2.32 | 110 | 2.11 |
| KPK | 0.13 | 30.52 | 0.43 |
| Sindh | 0.66 | 47.89 | 1.38 |
| Baluchistan | 0.51 | 12.34 | 4.13 |

The above chart represents the unemployment rate of Pakistan in 2014-2015 and 2017. The chart shows that the unemployment rate increased rapidly in Pakistan. As we can see that the unemployment rate in 2014-2015 is lesser than the unemployment rate in 2017. Baluchistan has the highest rate of unemployment in Pakistan as compared to the other provinces of Pakistan and KPK has the lowest rate of the unemployment.

Table 6

| Year | Unemployment rate in Pakistan |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2014 | 1.83% |
| 2015 | 3.57% |
| 2016 | 3.44% |
| 2017 | 3.18% |
| 2018 | 3.04% |

The above chart represents that the unemployment rate increases yearly gradually. In 2015, unemployment rate is higher in Pakistan as compared to the other years, but it is increased from 2014 to 2018. So, we can say that the unemployment rate is increasing day by day.

Child labor:

The following table represents the forms of child labor in Pakistan:

Form of Child Labor and their %age

Table 7

| Economic Activity | %age No. of working children | %age boy children | %age girl children | %age of total children working |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Workshops | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Service Stations | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Embroidery | 14 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Tailoring | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| Mental Work | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Wood Work | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Brick kiln | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Shops | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Homes | 16 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Hotels | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 100 | 80 | 20 | 100 |

The above table represents the child labor forms and the %age no of children working in that forms. The most of the boy children are indulged in laboring of the working shop and in homes as maid boys. The most of the girls works in embroidery. The most of the children working in homes and workshops.

Table 8

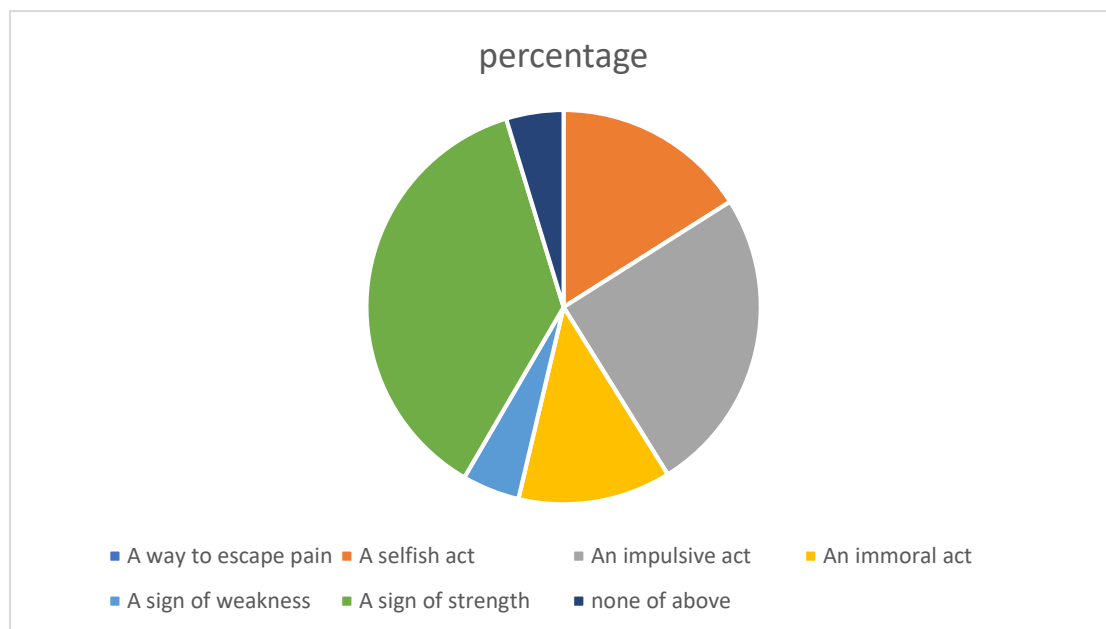
| <u>Province-wise Comparison of Child Labor</u> | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Province | Total no. of Children in age of 5-14 years (millions) | Total no. of Economically Active Children in age group of 5-14 years (millions) | Ratio of child labor |
| Punjab | 22.63 | 1.94 | 8.6% |
| Sindh | 8.62 | 0.30 | 3.5% |
| KPK | 6.71 | 1.06 | 15.8% |
| Baluchistan | 2.07 | 0.01 | 0.5% |

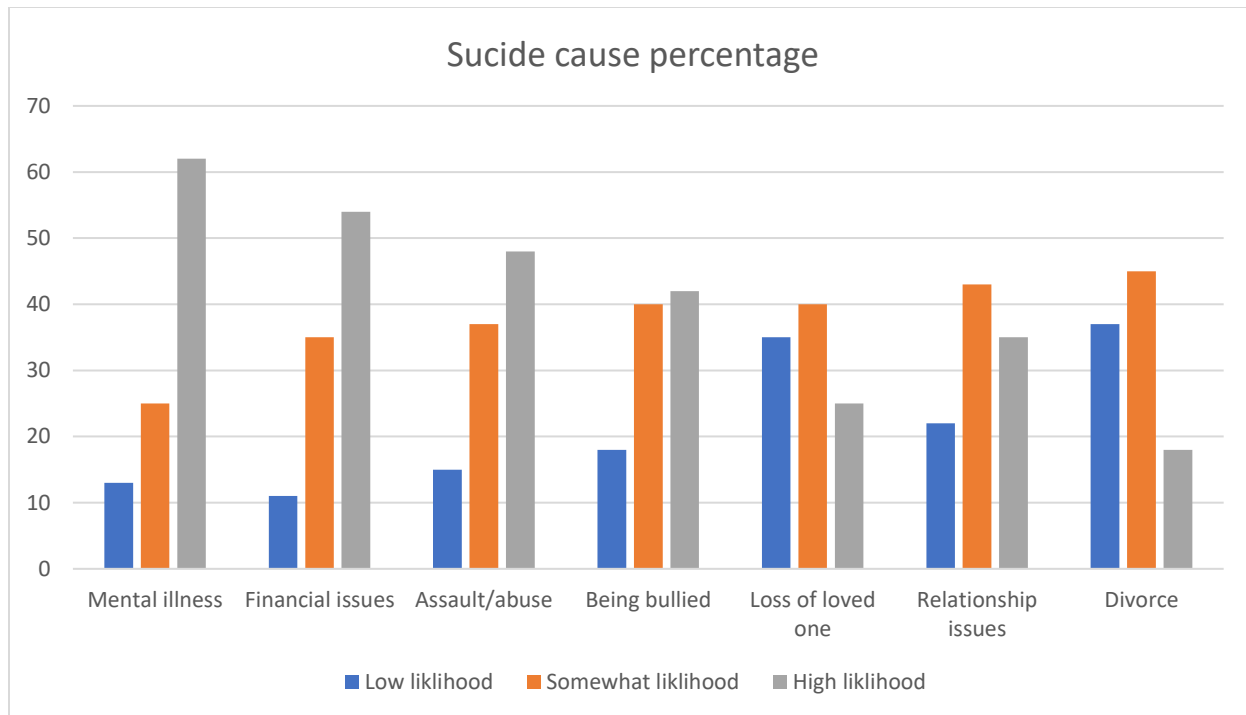
| | | | |
|--------------|-------|------|------|
| Total | 40.03 | 3.31 | 8.3% |
|--------------|-------|------|------|

The above table represents the province-wise comparison of child labor in Pakistan. As the table represent, Punjab has the most no. of children in age of 5-14 years working in the shops or other places while Baluchistan has the lowest total no. of children in age 5-14 years working in places. Same as for the total no. of economically active children in age group of 5-14 years. The ratio represents the total ratio of child labor in the provinces and according to that ratio KPK has the highest ratio of child labor while Baluchistan has the lowest ratio of child labor.

Suicide:

According to the survey of **Atiku Rehman and Jahanzeb** Haque in July 2019. They questioned from their respondents for the opinion of suicide. A low 8% of their respondents from whom they questioned consider it an immoral act le other answered it as a way to escape from pain.

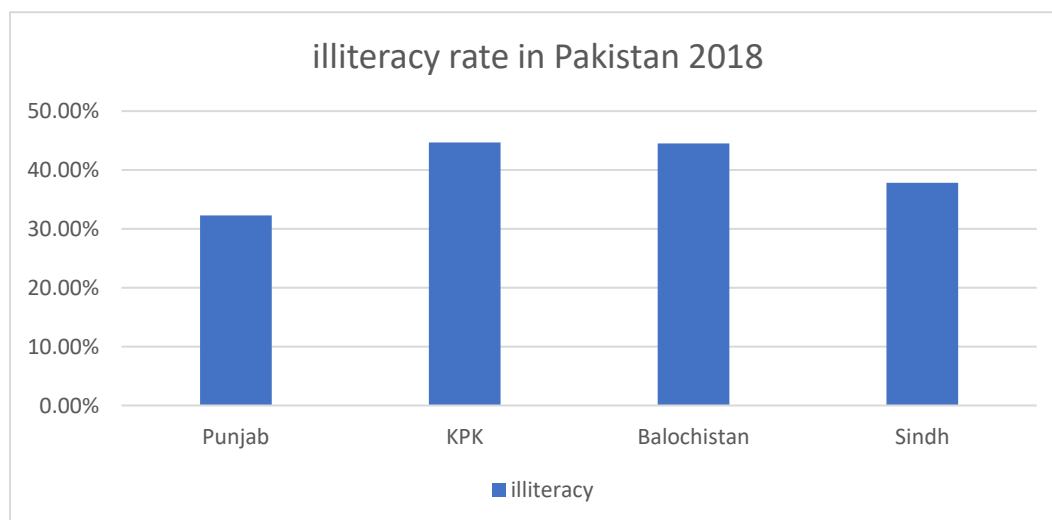




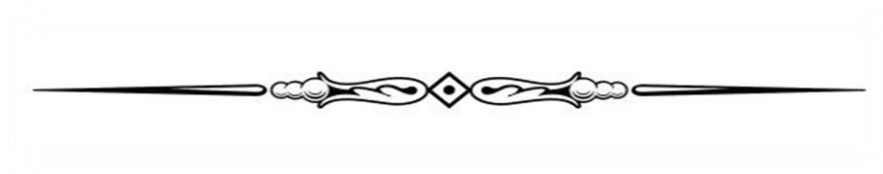
The above chart represents the categories of the suicide causes and their likelihood. As we can see in the chart the mental illness possess the high likelihood of suicide and the divorce possess the low likelihood of suicide, so we can say that the most of the suicide reason is the mental illness of the person who attempts the suicide and the lowest reason of the suicide is divorce while other financial issues, assault/abuse, being bullied, loss of loved one and relationship issues are also the reasons for the suicide.

Illiteracy:

The province wise illiteracy rate in Pakistan is as follow:



The above chart shows the illiteracy rate in Pakistan province-wise. The chart represents that in 2018, the illiteracy rate in the Punjab is about 32% and in KPK, the illiteracy rate is about 45%, in Baluchistan it is approximately 44% and in Sindh it is approximately 38%. The latest economic survey report of Pakistan 2019 says that the illiteracy rate in Pakistan is decreasing yearly about 1-3% and the literacy rate is increasing yearly by 1-3%. We can say that the Pakistan is overcoming on this issue.



Chapter No: 04

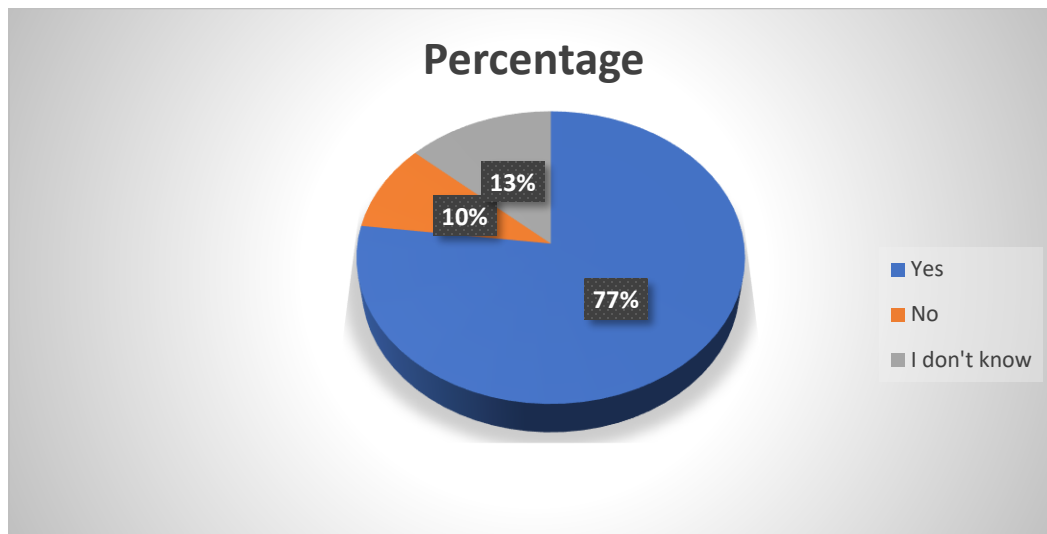
Result Related to our Survey:

Results:

Q no 1:

Do you think socioeconomic deprivation leads to less resources?

| Options | Frequent answer | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| yes | 40 | 76.92307692 |
| no | 5 | 9.615384615 |
| I don't know | 7 | 13.46153846 |
| Total responses | 52 | |

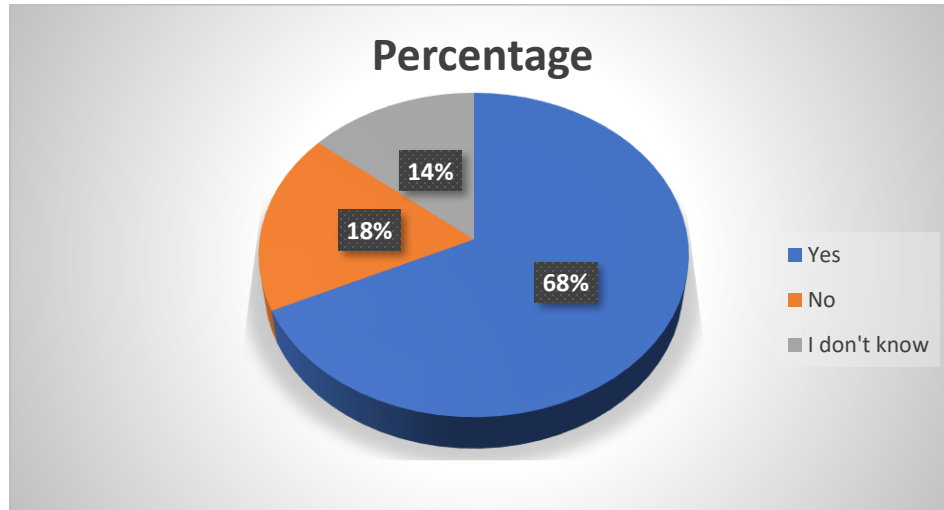


Q no 2:

Does social economic deprivation have major effect on children?

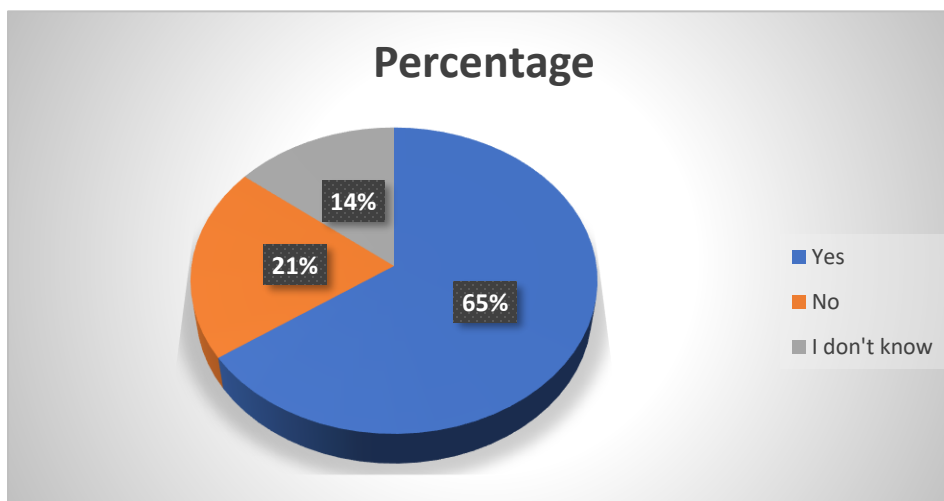
| Options | Frequent Answers | Percentage |
|---------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 34 | 68 |
| No | 9 | 18 |

| | | |
|------------------------|----|----|
| I don't know | 7 | 14 |
| Total responses | 50 | |

**Q no 3:**

Have you seen any child that have been forced to earn due to this issue?

| Options | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Yes | 32 | 65.30612245 |
| No | 10 | 20.40816327 |
| I don't know | 7 | 14.28571429 |

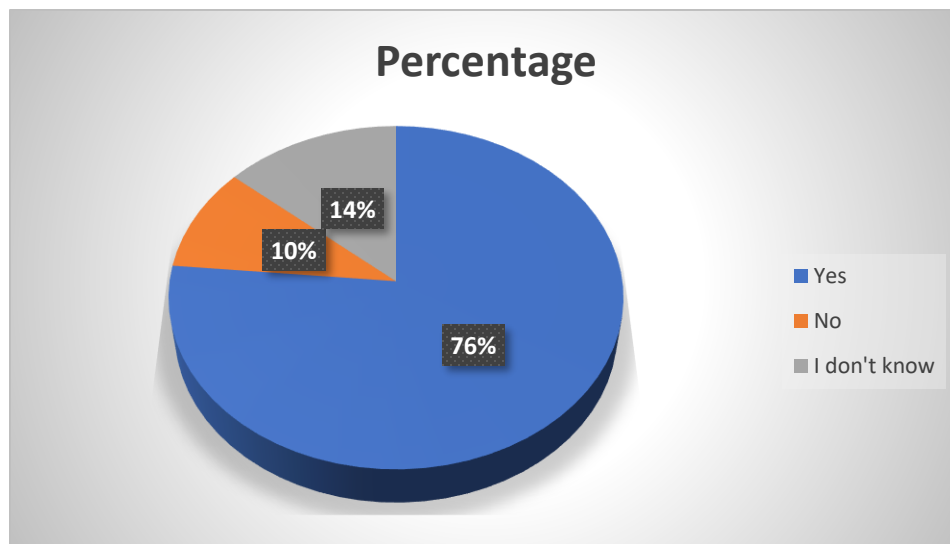


| | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| Total responses | 49 | |
|------------------------|----|--|

Q no 4:

Do you think social economic deprivation have a bad impact on economy?

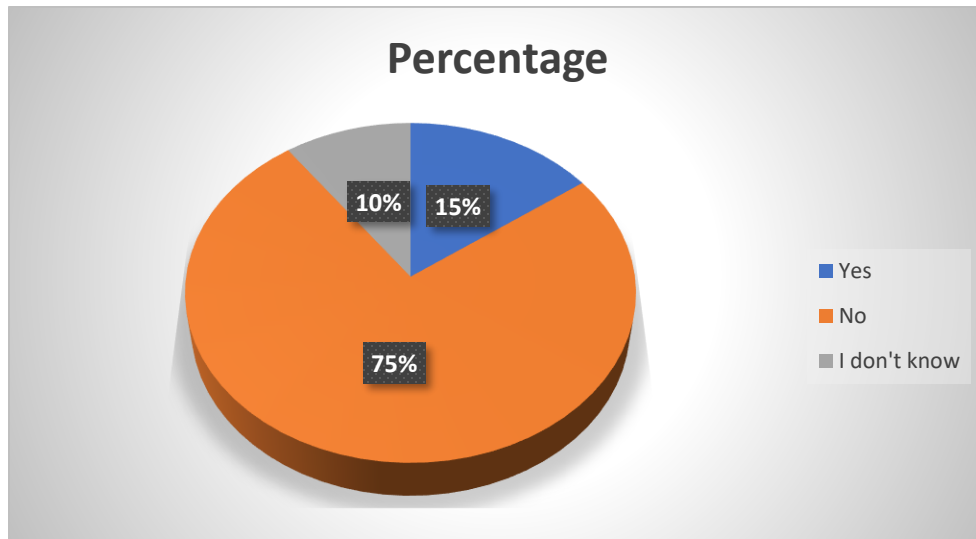
| Option | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 39 | 76.47058824 |
| No | 5 | 9.803921569 |
| I don't know | 7 | 13.7254902 |
| Total responses | 51 | |

**Q no 5:**

Have you ever faced social stress, anxiety or depression due to socio economic deprivation or social problem?

| Options | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 32 | 65.30612245 |

| | | |
|------------------------|----|-------------|
| No | 15 | 30.6122449 |
| I don't Know | 2 | 4.081632653 |
| Total responses | 49 | |

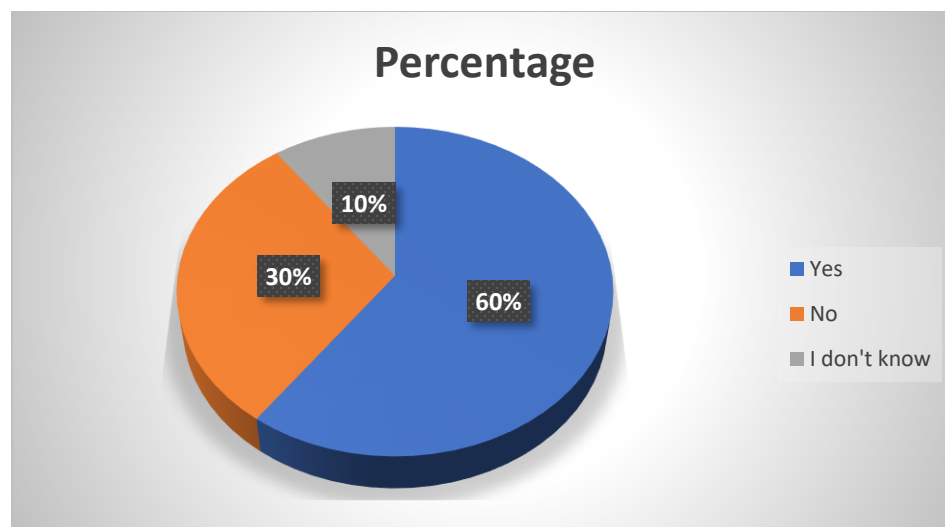


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Q no 6:

Does leads one to do unethical things in life?

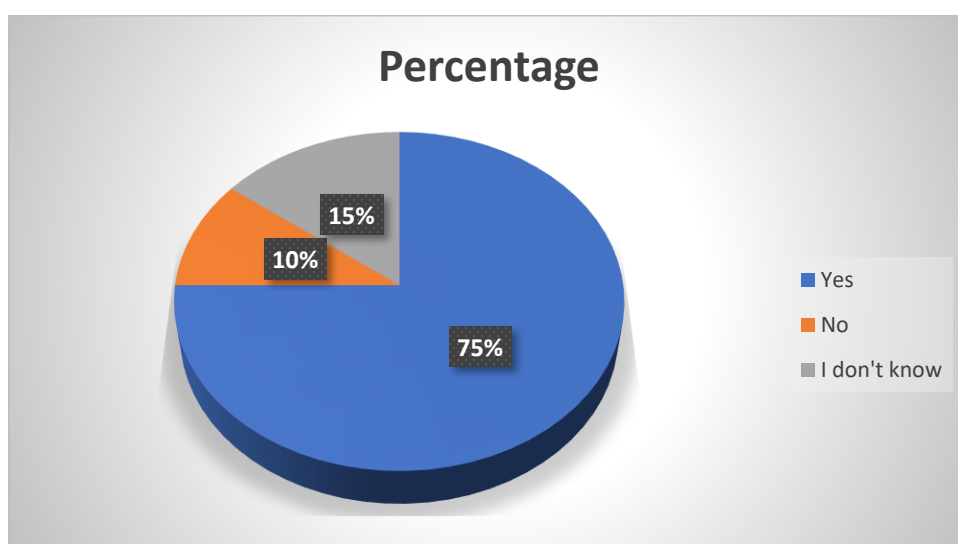
| Options | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 30 | 60 |
| No | 15 | 30 |
| I don't know | 5 | 10 |
| Total responses | 50 | |



Q no 7:

Does this social stress and poverty due to socioeconomic deprivation can lead one towards suicide?

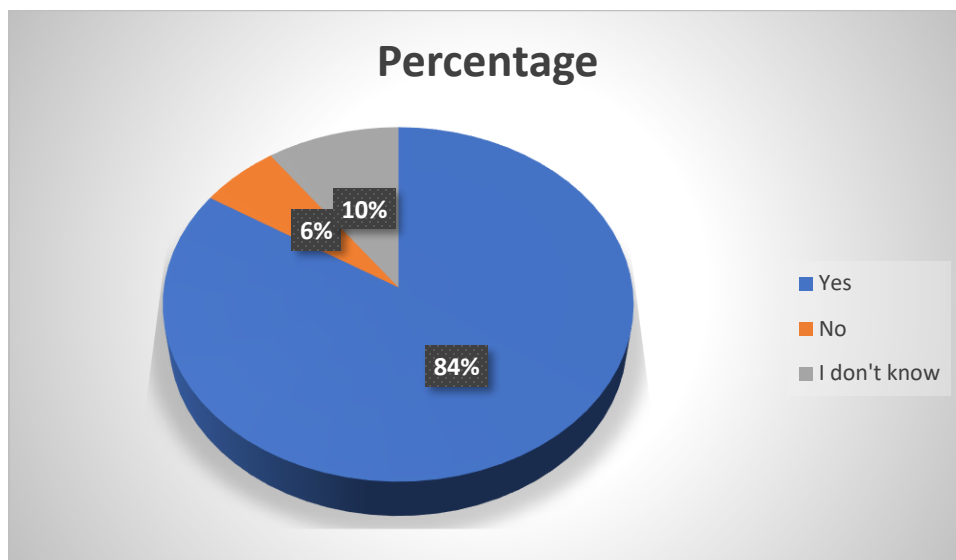
| Option | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Yes | 36 | 75 |
| No | 5 | 10.41666667 |
| I don't know | 7 | 14.58333333 |
| Total responses | 48 | |



Q no 8:

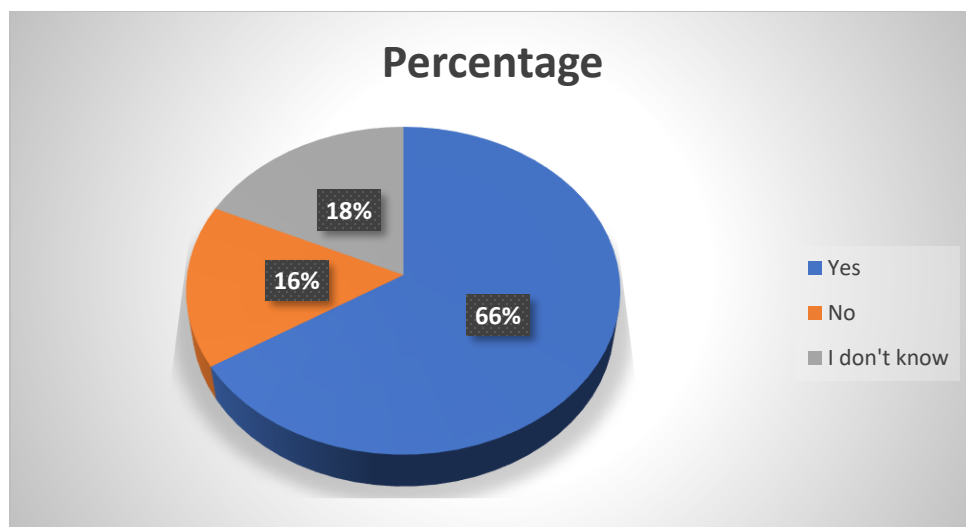
Have the crimes been rising due to socioeconomic deprivation?

| Option | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 42 | 84 |
| No | 3 | 6 |
| I don't know | 5 | 10 |
| Total responses | 50 | |

**Q no 9:**

Have you yourself or have seen anyone face discrimination due to socioeconomic deprivation among other social classes?

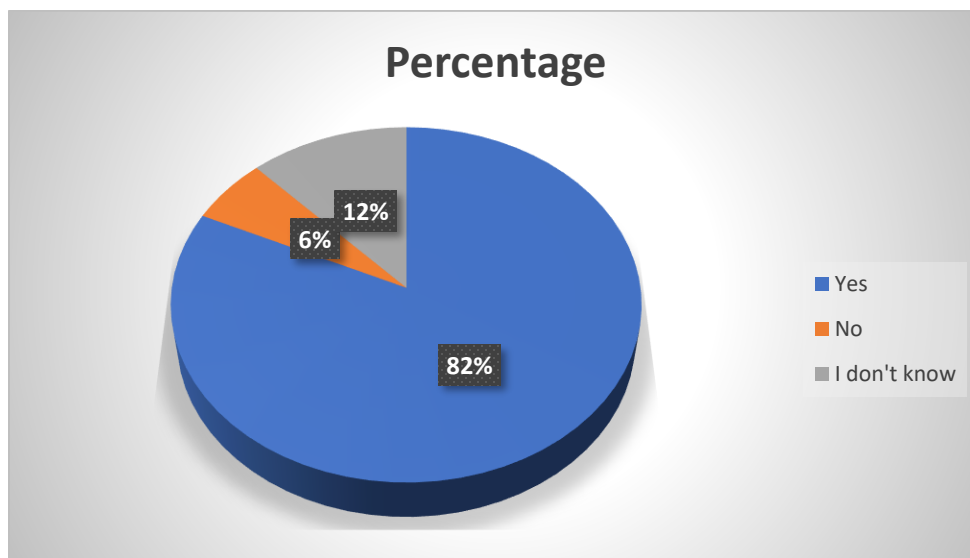
| Option | Frequent Answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 33 | 66 |
| No | 8 | 16 |
| I don't Know | 9 | 18 |
| Total responses | 50 | |



Q no 10:

Is socioeconomic deprivation increasing day by day?

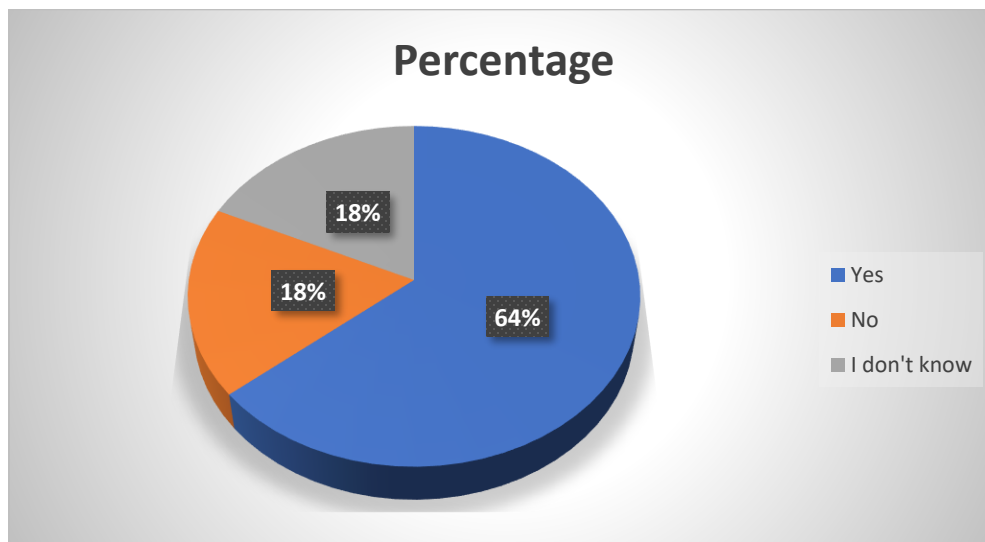
| Options | Frequent answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 41 | 82 |
| No | 3 | 6 |
| I don't Know | 6 | 12 |
| Total responses | 50 | |



Q no 11:

Do you think the government have a part in increasing the socioeconomic deprivation?

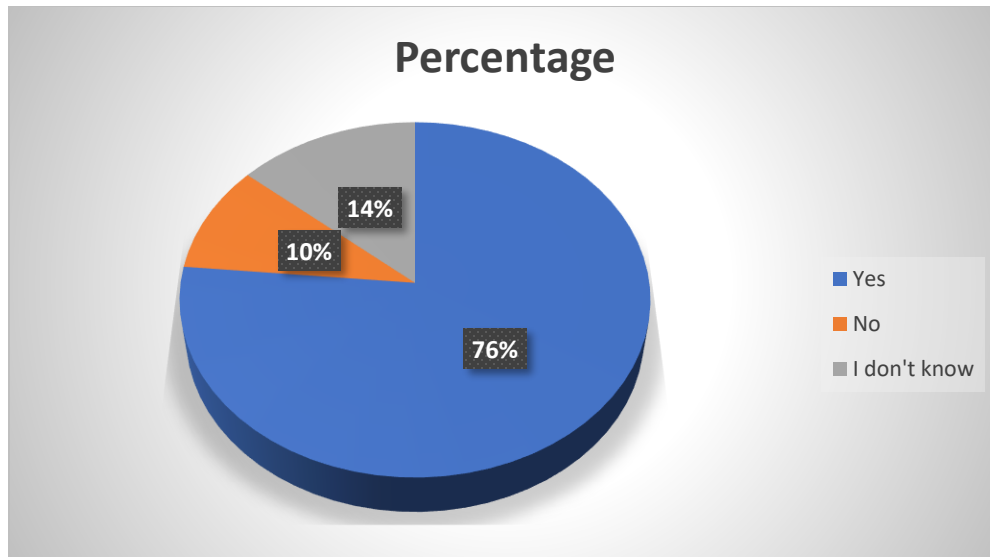
| Option | Frequent Answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Yes | 32 | 64 |
| No | 9 | 18 |
| I don't Know | 9 | 18 |
| Total responses | 50 | |

**Q no 12:**

Does having socioeconomic deprivation eradicate from the society will have an impact on other problem as well?

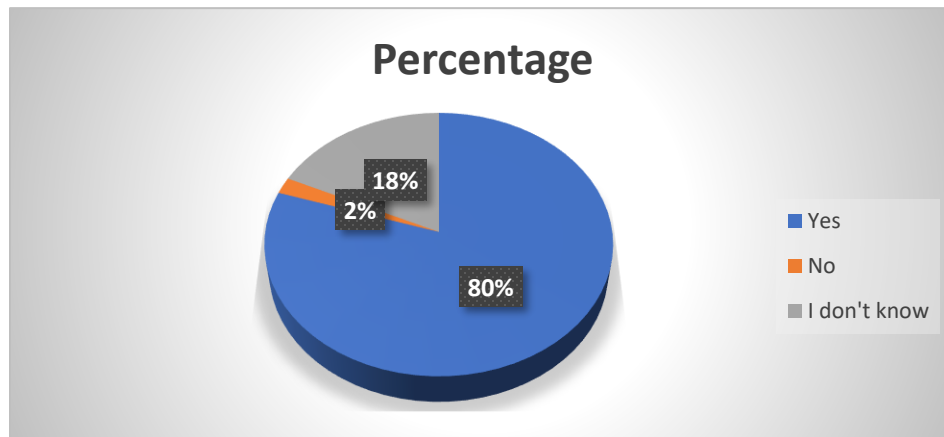
| Option | Frequent Answers | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Yes | 39 | 76.47058824 |
| No | 5 | 9.803921569 |
| I don't Know | 7 | 13.7254902 |

| | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| Total responses | 51 | |
|------------------------|----|--|

**Q no 13:**

Can we people reduce this socioeconomic deprivation by helping each other?

| Option | Frequent Answers | Percentage |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 40 | 80 |
| No | 1 | 2 |
| I don't Know | 9 | 18 |
| Total responses | 50 | |



Suggestions of People:

Suggestion of People in Solving Problems like i.e Socio-Economic Deprivation:



We conducted an Online survey in which we asked for people about their suggestions on solving all the problems caused by socio-economic deprivation included itself and also how we can help the deprived people. All of their suggestions are Listed below in the form of points.

- By giving them daily need base things which they required in small number.
- By using Experience.
- We should be more liberal and open minded towards these kinds of problems and be considerate towards the others.
- We can deduce this by given jobs and other facilities. Also, by guide of right way of earning. I think firstly, we should bring deprived people towards education.
- By providing basic facilities that we can.
- There is no proper distribution of wealth among people as mostly people did not pay zakat which is necessary for the circulation of wealth so the poor can easily give education to their children.
- we should not brag about things we have in front of those who don't have these things. We should not promote the use of luxury items as if they are basic necessity of the time because this can make someone feel deprived of something.
- By raising their confidence towards life.
- We can help them economically as well as ethically.
- Nothing.
- We can help them by giving them motivation and financial support.

- Everyone plays role to eradicate it.
- By helping them with whatever we can do and they required.
- Being part of the country, we should try to take lower class with us and bringing them equality and justice.
- Help each other.
- By Giving them awareness and helping them.
- By giving equal rights to lead n lower class and bringing them the taste of wonderful life.
- Helping deprived ones if one is blessed both socially with respect and financially with wealth.
- We must provide them proper education, health facilities, jobs and proper balanced diet. So that they can survive in the society and come out of depression or any kind of anxiety.
- By the act of donating i.e zakat etc.
- By giving awareness that how much important is someone's feeling and life.
- by spreading awareness about these kinds of issues.
- Judge less help more.
- Charity.
- Zakat.
- We should be kind and understanding of others' situations.
- by removing social status and by creating equality in people.
- By listening to others, by taking the affected one to a psychologist/psychiatrist or to a doctor etc.
- We can simply help them with whatever we can, for example if somebody has extra resources, he can help the poor ones with their knowledge, can buy them books, buy them clothes, buy them something that would be useful for that particular individual's life.
- By understanding others.
- We can help them by talking daily to them.
- Giving opportunities and collaboration.
- We should conduct lectures in which the skillful persons will teach the people about their rights.
- We can help each other by supporting such people and not discriminating.
- We should focus on our society conditions and helps to complete requirements for surviving by making the institute.
- We can solve this problem by lowering economic rates and help each other.

- We should end racial discrimination and Stand united. Also, we should help each other socially and economically. Those who are rich should take care of those who are not.
- By understanding their problems and by trying to solve them.
- Help the deserved people only as well as those who ask.
- By leading them in positive sense.

Conclusion:

Socioeconomic deprivations have been increasing day by day and causing more problems. Socioeconomic deprivation is a part of Social problems which give rise to more extremely unpleasant problems and difficulties to mankind. When these problems are given birth, they bear some consequences that are rather harsh to mankind.

How socioeconomic deprivation affect different classes:

People who are mostly affected are lower class people then comes the middle class people who are less affected by it, these two classes are mostly affected by socioeconomic deprivation and if we talk about the Upper class yeah they are also effected by social problem yet they are not economically deprived.

The regions with **high demand** and **low supply** of basic requirements often exhibit **poor social and economic status**.

Problems that rises from socioeconomic deprivation are like suicide, poverty, homelessness, drug abuse, crime, child labor and corruption and many more due to which we are continuously falling in a pit.

If we talk about how and why these problems are born. These are all connected to socioeconomic deprivation when a person lacks the material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society he slowly starts to suffer. This is due to corruption happening in this society and the inequality between people and less jobs vacancies for people and the high rates of the necessities of life which a normal or lower-class person can't afford easily. Even after working day and night they can't sustain the hunger of their family and they fall in poverty some get homeless due to unemployment. They can't even afford a single thing they start to live on the streets or some abandoned places move from one place to another just for a sake of shelter and food. The data unemployment rate in Pakistan from the past four years have risen from 1.83% to 3.04%. The unemployment due to socioeconomic deprivation have cause people to make their

children work rather than providing them education, then it results in the child labor in the survey that we did we have seen children working on workshop and other stations from age 8 to 16 years old. The reason is just to help their family that they can't afford their basic necessities of life. When our children are working and not getting their education they become illiterate. Economic deprivation also causes the increase in the rate of illiterate people in one country. In our survey we have found that the latest economic survey report of Pakistan 2019 says that the illiteracy rate in Pakistan is decreasing yearly about 1-3% and the literacy rate is increasing yearly by 1-3%. We can say that Pakistan is overcoming on this issue. Socioeconomic deprivation puts one person in a lot of pressure and social problems and makes one mentally ill. People start to try to find any easy possible way out of this mess and escape from reality by taking drugs and doing unethical things like committing crime robbery etc.

Socio economic deprivation have caused many problems in our life's this is a major and crucial part of social problems how can we overcome this crisis is by helping each other in the hour of need and rather than blaming each other try to find the real culprit. Give and donate more and more money little by little makes a muckle every penny count. And for those who are suffering from it they shouldn't lose hope treat them well they are not an outcast they are human beings like us. We can simply help them with whatever we can, for example if somebody has extra resources, he can help the poor ones with their knowledge, can buy them books, buy them clothes, buy them



something that would be useful for that particular individual's life.

Chapter No: 05

Future Work

In the future, we can do some more explorations of the other places that had been left. We can wide the area of the research and see the social problems of that areas as well. May be their will be some more social problems from which the society is suffering which we didn't have imagined yet. We can explore the areas as well and know the society at the wide range. We can also put the social problem of other areas to their vision just to think on them and to give an advice to overcome that problem.

We can also compare the social problems of one area to other and can find the ratio of the problem areas-wise. In this way, we will be able to plot richer graphs, with more attributes. It could be interesting to consider the area in the survey report and the survey images or data images with different importance, depend upon size. This process will for instance aid to difference in very complex problems which are the areas essential to be found, the ones that appears sometimes and the ones that rarely do.

We can do a lot of work on this survey just by comparing the social progress of the social problems with the coming year and the year passed away, that will give us the more interesting view to the social problems that the problems ratio has increased or decreased in the year. If the social problems ratio increased by the year then it will be the alarming situation for the society as well as the country and if it is decreased then it will be the satisfying situation for the society and as well as the country.

Our work on the social problems comprises of the short-range area but this work can be on the wide range areas, just like provinces of the country and if want to do work on more wide range, work can do on the country-wise problems. Which will also help to determine the local thinking of the people and also the valuable thinking of the people.

We can do many more things just like we can do that: we can take the advices and views of many more people which will help us to find the real reasons behind that social problem and can also help to find the reason of that social problem to rise in the society and how to overcome that social problems. The views of the people work for us to help us to do many more other things includes: speeches, publishing, distributing pamphlets and representing it on large scale.

We can represent our work if we got some chance in front of the people to put the social problems from which our society is suffering and to tell them how far it can go if it is not stopped. We can aware them by giving them the report in the shape of the papers. We can publish our article if it can be able to represent on the large scale. Which helps to aware the people of other places about the social problems of other places. In other words, we can simply publish our article for those people who want to read it.

We can publish some pamphlets which will help the people to know about the article written by us. Many changes can also be done in the survey report because if some other person wants to do work on our report in the future, he can do many more things that we did not do in our work according to him. So, the changes can occur. The methodology can be changed or it can be widened as well as the related work can be enhanced and the more references can be added.

