

The Problem of Social, Culture and Behavioral Change: The Impact of Social public and Practices

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Abstract: There is widespread agreement that Social problem and Behavioral Change are one of the most challenging research fields of Globalization. This article we have to identifies concerns arising from attitudes and values within nursing and common approaches to diversity of social problem, and then discusses key issues in nursing education system that relate to human nature, culture festival, ability workload, food habit, and Public Practice. We looked towards our own practice as to investigate the indigenous cultural knowledge can be used more productively in real world. This article critically reviews the major trends to identify the social policy has contributed the education system in a developing country fast emerging as a rich ground of alternative educational research. we present an account of our present understanding of capacity building practises, which are explain existing situation in social problem and identifying major challenges with possible recommendations. This research is also conducted on survey design with a semi structured interview schedule and case study analysis, and also data are collected from randomly selected 100 people who are living in Bangladesh. We used Qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques to ensure the maximum objectivity and subjectivity of research. The main objective of the research paper provides demographic characteristics of young people to illustrate existing situation social practices such as payment during job, food system, risk factor with committed suicide, sexual harassment and possibility to leave causes of problem in Bangladesh.

Index Terms: Culture, Social problem, Behavioral Change, Globalization, Young Generation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh came to today's shape through a long history of political evolution. Bengal was probably the wealthiest part of the subcontinent up till the 16th century. For its independence ten million people took shelter in the neighboring country, India in the form of exodus; three million embraced martyrdom; millions shed their blood and sacrificed in different shades, scales and degrees. Moreover, Bangladeshi culture has rich literary heritage. The riverside landscape and the monsoon climate are closely related to the cultural practices of this country. It focuses the impact of social problem and behavior change of the young generation. From the earlier age, people give value and maintain social customs which are in our culture. However, people are now following some of the global cultures beside their own one. Mostly, the young generation is very much interested on fast food, western music, dresses and other things rather than Bengali culture. Now, young generation and even also middle age people are not that much conscious about Bengali culture because of the globalization.

Bangladesh is a melting pot of races. She, therefore, has a mixed culture. However, her deep rooted heritage is amply reflected in her architecture, food habit, literature, dance, drama, music and painting and also in people's lifestyle. She has own Language Bengali which boasts a rich literary heritage (Gomes and Nafiur, 2010). Now-a-days this culture is highly spreading in our country and people are paying their interest into western culture by the help of globalization. Mostly the young generations and highly aristocratic families are very much influenced by globalization which holds social and behavioral problem (Moghaddam et al., 2015; Medford & McGeown, 2016) impact on our own culture. The pointed out the negative impact of alcohol (Marquardt & Brigman, 2016) and increasing problem (Alvarez et al., 2014) on our society by global culture (Kraidy, 2005).

Gray and Schubert (2012) have been presented a model feature of knowledge production and transfer in social work, drawing on the expanding literature and evidence based practices. They have been debated that social work is assumption evidence-based practice and the theory of knowledge production supports its chosen by their notion modelling. This mode creates the space for the formal inclusion of qualitative, applied, collaborative, engaged and participatory research of the nature valued by social workers. Moreover, they have been setting it within a framework wherein research and practice represent not only a synthesis of knowledge but also diverse forms of knowledge based on experience. They also suggest that new theory of knowledge production recognises that in the real world, the production and transfer of knowledge is a complex process with a myriad relationships and interactions on the path to a sustainable future for the profession.

The effect of Group work on the self-efficacy is one of the important intervention methods in the application of social work. It involves such skills as helping one another, strengthening people, and understanding people despite differences (Gougeon, 2002), and provides self-awareness for themselves (O.C. Ontaş, M.T. Tekindal, 2015). Moreover, the advantages of social work students in self-knowledge oriented group work are of big importance for the development of their insight. The current study aimed to

examine the contribution of neurocognition and social cognition to components of social problem solving (Held, et al., 2014).The theoretical basis for and practical implementation of a school-based positive youth development model has discussed the social and emotional skills of middle school students (Chung and McBride, 2015). Schools are social places and learning is a social process and Emotions can facilitate or hamper their learning and their ultimate success in school.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study investigates the major challenges, possibilities, in order to improve present generation caused by the effects of globalization. This research focuses on three concrete objectives-

- How globalization plays role to change the pattern of behavior of young peoples.
- To identify the impact of global culture on our food habit toward the traditional food on young generation.
- To explore the causes of age’s people are commit to suicide more.
- To explore what sexes people are commit to suicide more.
- To draw some possible recommendation to overcome this situation.

2.1 Conceptual Framework

A Connatural framework is used in research to draw the possible preferred idea that attempt to connect all aspect of inquiry (e.g. Problem definitions, purpose, literatim review, methodology, date collection).So, conceptual framework can act like maps that give coherence to imperial inquiry. Conceptual framework deals with the framework of overall concept of findings, it generally includes causes of social problem, Impact on society, perception of young generation with Globalization. With these the framework is shown below in tabular and geographical way.

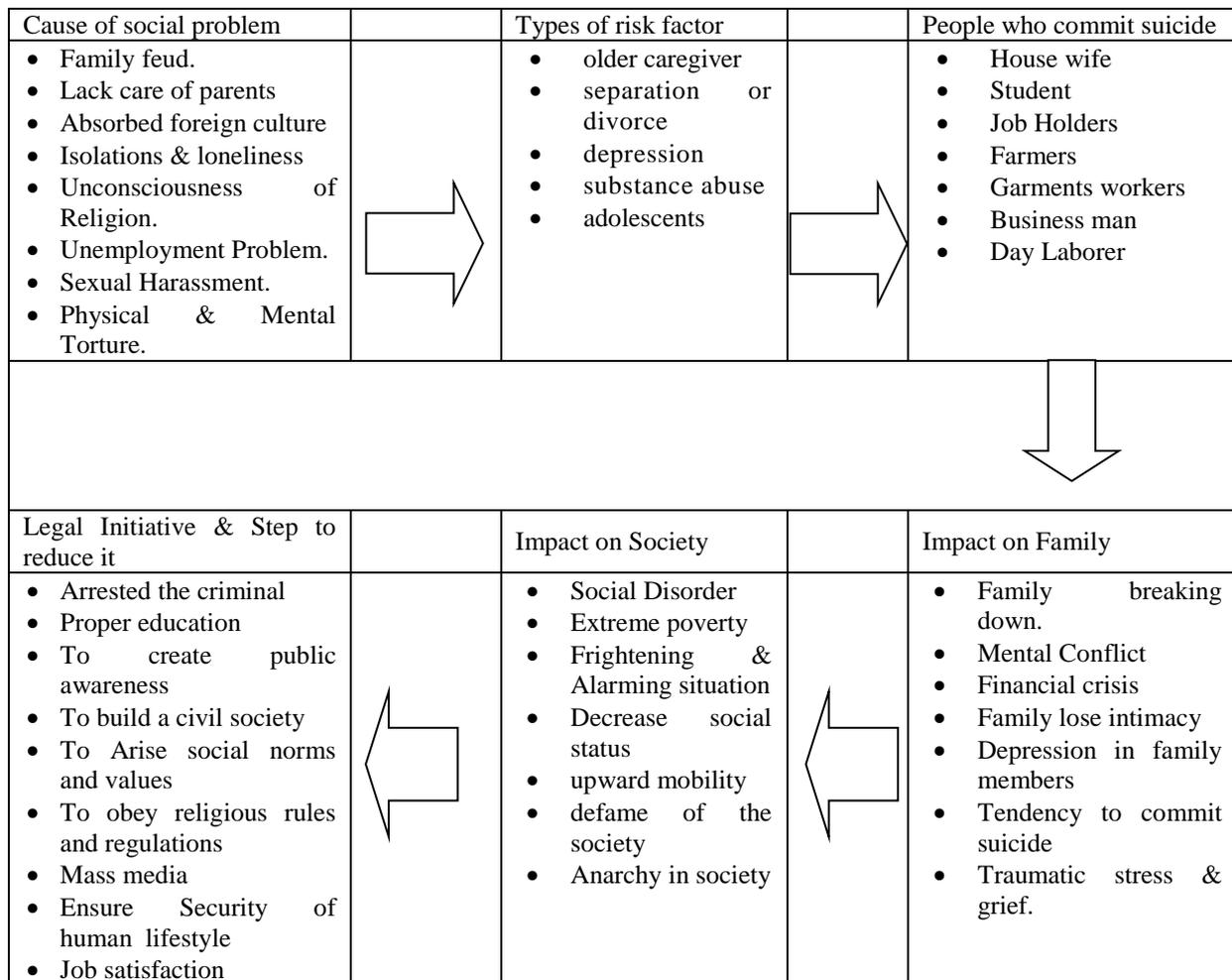


Figure-1: Conceptual Framework

III. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Methodology of the study

A methodology is a model which deliver the guidelines of the researchers to control the theoretical as well as frameworks (Aminuzzaman, 1999). As it is defined how a research is to be done, this chapter is for the methodology that is followed to conduct the study. This chapter describes the methods of data collection, sampling including sampling area, validity and

reliability etc. to give a summary of the whole study. A research methodology can be considered as the heart which plays a vital role to construct the research study. Generally a methodology states to the choices of methods for gather data (Silverman, 2001), and rules as well as regulation of research guideline (Miller & Brewer, 2003). Mainly, methodology can be differentiated by two categories as quantitative and qualitative research methodology. So to get an overview, the study would like to follow both the quantitative and qualitative methods. Mainly, the reason for combining both of the methods is to compensate the weakness of each approach. However, the specific reason of the mixture of the methods would be measured of certain situation which provides the practical circumstances as well as context of the research (Jackson, 2016).

3.2 Quantitative method

Quantitative method is mainly used for describing the general structures of the big part which adaptation of the scientific research, and existence of the quantitative measurement with control the theoretical variables inducing those phenomena (Henn et al., 2006). To conduct this research work scholar has been used quantitative tool to identify some variables relating to existing situation of social problem and also identifying major challenges and drawing possible recommendations.

3.3 Qualitative method

Qualitative method will be used to find out the societal and cultural marvels, separate behavior as well as decision building. There are some causes in this research study to identify the sector of Behavioral Change and find out the challenges between **Social public and Practices** relation. To understand this issue clearly and in depth, quantitative research method is used where some case studies have been analyzed.

3.4 Sampling procedure and sample size

The most important step in conducting a research study is the sampling procedure. Sampling procedure is a procedure which specify where and when the study will be conducted, and who will take part in it, on other words, who will be the subjects (Sarantakos, 2005). In this research study, the method of sampling is not random rather the selective based on the purpose to fulfill the research objectives. In this study, the sampling procedure can be considered as the non-probability sampling. The selective young workers living at Savar and Mirpur have been considered as the population. In this research study the total sample of 100 respondents were collected purposively. All respondents are experienced enough to identify major challenges and draw some possible recommendations. The data were collected by following both qualitative and quantitative method where case studies were conducted to fulfill the research objectives.

3.5 Criteria of samples

The samples were drawn by considering the following criteria-

- Age of respondents (18 and above).
- At least two year experience
- Voluntary motivation of answering the questions.

3.6 Sources of data collection

This research study is mainly depended on the primary data which were collected directly from the respective field of study through survey and case study. Some secondary data have been used to strengthen the rationality of the study for the better analysis and the secondary data were collected from different journals, books, research publications and other documents. The data analysis method explained (Punch, 1998; 200) systematic, disciplined and which will also be found in clear. It is so useful to use multiple data collection technique like qualitative and quantitative method but presenting the data is so difficult task for the different measurement level. But to attain the goals of the study, the data were collected by using both the qualitative and quantitative technique through sample survey and case study.

3.7 Limitations of the study

Every research is more or less, beset with the limitation on the subject of time, cost and staffing. This current research is not indifferent from the limitations which are mentioned as follows-

- A good research requires a long time, but in conducting of this research there was a limited time schedule
- As a student, the researcher has a very limited access to the required resources.
- Some respondents disagreed to cooperate
- It was quiet difficult to draw the real data.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At the very first of the study the respondents are asked about demographic variable consisting age, gender, home district, marital status, educational qualification and duration of staying in Bangladesh which is presented in tabular form.

Table-1: Distribution of respondents by working hour in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

Working hour	Frequency	Per cent
8 hours	100	100%
Above 8 hours	00	0%

Below 8 hours	00	0%
Total	100	100%

Table-1 describe the working hour of the 100 workers who are work 8 hours a day. Actually all factories strictly followed 8 hours work schedule although limitation of overtime is not present.

Table-2: Distribution of respondents by opinion about unionization in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

Opinion about unionization	Frequency	Per cent
Helping workers to raise their voice	81	86.59%
Endangering workers' condition	7	4.88%
Union leaders are corrupted	12	8.54%
Total	100	100%

Table-2 illustrates workers opinion about unionization. Among 100 workers, 86.59% think union help workers to raise their voice, 4.88% think it endangers workers' condition, 8.54% told union is good for workers but union leaders are corrupted and have a hidden alley with owners and work for the sake of owners' interest, not workers'.

Table-3: Distribution of respondents by satisfaction about job in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

Satisfaction about job	Frequency	Per cent
Satisfied	00	0%
Not satisfied	100	100%
Total	100	100%

Table-3 contains the distribution of respondents by satisfaction about job. Among 100 workers, all report that they are not satisfied about their job.

Table-4: Distribution of respondents by causes of dissatisfaction in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

Causes of dissatisfaction	Frequency	Per cent
Low wage	30	28.04%
More work	00	0%
Far from residence	9	7.32%
Bad behavior of management	5	4.88%
Payment not on time	56	59.76%
Insecurity in factory	00	0%
Total	100	100%

Table-4 illustrates the cause of dissatisfaction of workers. Among 100 workers, 28.04% reported low wage, 7.32% reported factory is situated far from residence and costly communication, 4.88% reported bad behavior of management, 59.76% reported delay payment, as causes of dissatisfaction in job. Low wage and delay in payment are the root causes of dissatisfaction.

Table-5: Distribution of going person with respondent at most time eat fast food in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

Person	Number of respondents	Percent
Personally	14	14.2%

Friends	38	37.2%
Family member's	11	11.4%
Lover	33	32.4%
Others	4	4.8%
Total	100	100%

From table-5, we see that the overall person goes with respondent at most eat fast food. Here 37.2 percent respondent goes with her best friends, 32.4% respondent goes with her boy/girlfriend, 14.2% respondents go personally, 11.4% respondents go with her family member, and 4.8% respondents go with other person.

Table-6: Distribution causes the respondent like fast food more local food in percentage (Source: field survey2013)

causes	Number of respondents	Percent
More Nutrition's	17	17.1%
More Modern	18	18.1%
Good for life style	19	19.1%
Healthiest	15	15.2%
More tasty	14	14.3%
Others	17	16.2%
Total	100	100%

In table-6 show that why respondent like fast food more than local food. 19.1% respondent likes fast food because it is good for life style. 18.1% respondent likes fast food because it is more modernity. 17.1% respondent likes fast food because it is more nutrition's. 15.2% respondent likes fast food because it is healthiest food, and 16.2% are no comments.

Table-7: Distribution Fast food is more Nutrition's then local food in percentage (Source: field survey 2013)

Agreement level	Number of respondents	Percent
Agree	20	19.1%
Strongly agree	29	28.5%
Partially agree	8	8.6%
Disagree	16	16.2%
Strongly Disagree	17	17.1%
No comment	10	10.5%
Total	100	100%

From table-7 seen that the 28.5% respondent are strongly agree fast food is good for life style. 19.1% respondent is agreeing fast food is good for life style. 17.1% percent respondent are strongly disagree fast food is good for life style. 16.2% respondent are disagree fast food is good for life style and 10.5% have no comments.

Table-8: Distribution Fast food habit is more tasty then local food in percentage (Source: field survey 2013)

Agreement level	Number of respondents	Percent
Agree	29	28.5%
Strongly agree	23	22.9%
Partially agree	8	8.6%
Disagree	21	21.0%
Strongly Disagree	7	7.6%
No comment	12	11.4%
Total	100	100%

From table-8 is showed that the fast food habit is more tasty then local food; 28.5% respondent agree with this concept, 22.9% respondent strongly agrees with this concept. 21.0% respondent disagrees with this concept, and 11.4% respondent has no comments.

Table-9: Distribution Geographical location of the person who passed his/her life in percentage (Source: The Daily Star newspaper, January (16-31) 2013)

Geographical location (Division)	Frequency	Percent
Dhaka	4	66.67%

Rajshahi		
Khulna	1	16.67%
Borishal		
Chitagong		
Sylhet		
Rangpur	1	16.67%
Total	n=6	100%

In table-6 are indicating geographical location of the person who passed his/her life. In my study the total frequency is six. Among 100 percent 66.67% percent people who commit suicide are live in Dhaka, 16.67% percent people who commit suicide are live in Khulna, and 16.67% percent people who commit suicide are live in Rangpur.

Table-10: Distribution Sex and Education of the person who passed his/her life in percentage (Source: The Daily Star newspaper, January (16-31) 2013)

Education	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Frequency	Percent
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent		
Primary			1	16.67	1	16.67%
Secondary						
Higher level						
No mention	1	16.67	4	66.67	5	83.33%
Total					n=6	100%

From table-10 describe the sex & education of the person who passed his/her life. In our study the total frequency is six. Among 100 percent 16.67% people are female & their education level is primary who commit suicide, 66.67% people are female & 16.67% percent are male have no mention about education. So it is observed that the suicide rate is high among female student.

V. CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

5.1 Case Study 1

Salman Ahmed, an unmarried young man of Pirojpur district came to Dhaka at the age of 19 for search of living. He had completed his primary education in village primary school. He has been staying in Dhaka for 2 years.

When he first admitted in the factory, management provided him 2 days training. After completing training period completely he was enrolled as a temporary worker. He worked almost one year as a temporary worker and got half of his basic salary which is 1200tk only. Salman argued there is a difference between payment of temporary and permanent workers, permanent workers get 3500-4000tk per month. Salman complained that it was hard to live with 1200tk only for one year in Dhaka city. According to him if owners provide 7-10 days training, a worker would be more skilled in his/her job, besides if owner provide full payment during temporary employment, present discontent of workers will eliminated.

He also informed he had to work 8 hour and additional 2 hour as overtime, but in practice overtime work have no limit. Sometimes he had to work 6 hour overtime to manage extra cost of living. Even sometimes he abandoned weekly holiday and work overtime hour. Although working hard, situation haven't changed yet, because delay in payment is a normal phenomenon in his factory. Normally he get his basic salary in the second week of month, but sometimes overtime salary is paid in the last week even in the next one or two month. According to him salary and overtime amount should be increased, salary should be at least 5000-6000tk and 150tk for overtime hour. Salman also said basis salary and overtime salary amount are very poor. 2000tk basic salary or 75tk per overtime hour neither is enough for standard living in Dhaka city.

Does working everyday ultimately make him happy? According to Salman he has suffered from various health hazards such as, gloominess, weakness, vomiting, headache etc, besides he is always in mental pressure. Salman also thinks payment system isn't correct, actually monthly payment system is a potential source of discrimination, since some worker hard more and some are not but ultimately they have treated equally. Salman preferred piece rate basis salary system. He informed in average a worker got an hour break in 10-14 hour working period. Although there is a provision of 15 min break before lunch time for refreshment, but hardly had they got it. Salman demand 30 min refreshment and 1 hour lunch break. He also said attendance and eid bonus aren't appropriate. A worker gets 300tk as attendance bonus if he/she presents cent percent. It should be at least 500tk. Besides eid bonus should be basic salary of a month. Overall Salman isn't satisfied with present job because of mainly low wage and delay in payment. He informed us he looks for a factory where he can get more salary and payment in time.

5.2 Case Study 2

Pervin Nasrin is an 18 year old girl, lived in Feni district, and migrated in Dhaka at the age of 15 after her husband died. In Dhaka she managed a job in the garments factory with help of her cousin. Pervin read till class three and has been living in Dhaka for three years.

Factory had provided 2days training after enrollment in the factory. She had worked one year as temporary worker. Pervin said there is a huge difference between payment of temporary and permanent workers. Permanent workers get 3000tk salary per

month, while a temporary worker gets only 1500tk, half of permanent workers salary. According to Pervin, there should be no distinction in payment between permanent and temporary workers since 1500tk is too small amount to live in Dhaka city.

Pervin works 10 hours a day normally, but most of the time it would be somehow 12-13 hours, including overtime. But overtime payment isn't paid on time. Sometimes it is paid after 2 months. She demanded salary and overtime payment should be paid on time, within the first 5/7 days of month. Pervin gets a holiday in a week. Sometimes she enjoys it in her own way, but most of the time she have to go to factory and do overtime to support herself in Dhaka and her family in Feni. She further informed, working strictly 7 days a week have an adverse effect on her health. Sometimes she have a headache, get depressed etc.

Pervin get 45 min lunch break and no refreshment break before lunch. She argued lunch break is appropriate but she should have 20-25 min refreshment break before lunch. Pervin gets her salary in monthly basis but she preferred piece rate basis since piece rate basis salary system ensures maximum justification of her given labor. Pervin get Eid and attendance bonus although those are very small amount. She argued attendance bonus should be 500tk at least and Eid bonus should be increased and paid on time. Pervin is charged for late and absence but she has no complain against it as it is mandatory to hold discipline in the factory, according to Pervin.

Currently Pervin suffers from gastric and pain in lower abdomen. She blames long time work without break before lunch and prohibition to go toilet frequently for her health hazards. Pervin observes sex differentiation in her workplace and perceives it positively as she thinks in some sector men are more efficient than women. In a whole Pervin isn't happy in her present factory because of low payment, bonus and delay in payment. She informs in the next month she joins another factory hoping to get more money. This is Pervin's dream.

5.3 Case Study 3

Alam was the youngest of three children. From the age of 19, until he died by suicide at 22, he had made eight attempts to end his life. Alam had been diagnosed as having a borderline personality disorder. The diagnosis meant little to his parents, or even to his older sister who was studying psychology. They could only assume having a formal diagnosis was good; it must mean appropriate treatment would follow.

However, the diagnosis did nothing in itself to help Alam. He became so disturbed and agitated that on three occasions he was admitted to psychiatric care, but each time he was released within 24 hours. Under the *Mental Health Act 1986*, he did not qualify for ongoing residential care. Alam's life ended only 18 hours after his final discharge from psychiatric care.

5.4 Case Study 4

At age 18, Kamal left home to begin an apprentice course in the hospitality industry. He was delighted to have won the position, particularly because he had to face extra stresses such as being unfamiliar with using the intricate city transport system just to get to the job interview. On a weekend visit home, Kamal started a lengthy argument about how he needed more money to live in the city. He wanted to get into a place of his own, and saw no way of doing that on his present salary. His parents urged him to be patient. Kamal went out that night and when he returned he was still in a huff. Later that night he commits suicide.

Kamal's family agonies about what happened. They felt perhaps they had underestimated the stress of moving from the country to the city: the pressures of finding work, or coping in a new and complex environment without a car and having insufficient money. The tragedy of Kamal's suicide has drawn attention to the stresses many young rural youth face on leaving home for city living. Kamal's parents now watch anxiously over their other children and hope that, somehow, Kamal's death was not in vain.

5.4 Case Study 5

At a community consultation meeting in rural Noyapara, the Task Force heard from a speaker who was raising concern about the suicide of gay and lesbian young people whose secret sexuality is 'tearing them apart to the extent that they believe the easy way out is to take their own lives. Rural people are isolated, but young gay people living in rural communities are particularly isolated and they are struggling with this issue from an early age.

Approximately one in 10 people are gay, and in today's society people discover their sexual identity and come to terms with it at an early age. They do not get any help through the education system, and often cannot speak to their families about the problem. Society is still homophobic, and these young people do not receive any support. It is an important issue and something needs to be done about it.

Parents must think how they would deal with a gay son or lesbian daughter. When confronted with the knowledge that their teenage son is gay or their daughter is a lesbian, the majorities of parents disown them, kick them out of home and cut off all family ties. Many parents would make their children seek an appointment with the doctor or the psychiatrist in an attempt to cure them. Very few parents accept their sons or daughters for who they are.

VI. POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATION

This study looks discovers major challenges and draws some possible recommendation based on the opinion of young people. We describe the specific recommendation for the following:

- Longer training duration of workers lasting minimum 10 days and maximum 15 days and during temporary employment full payment of workers must be ensured.
- Rearrangement in bonus system is needed for young workers for job sector at least 600tk attendance bonus.
- The local and international human right organization as well as press media should be protective aspects of

responsible reporting about risk factor of suicide

- There should be huge opportunities for young people to know and learn more about our traditional culture and compare to global culture.
- Importance should be making about our traditional and local food which is vital part of our culture.
- The various media like print and electronic media should be play the awareness for young generation about the bad sides of global culture and significance of our traditional culture.

VII. CONCLUSION

This research article has found a lot of significant issues that is globalization is not a curse to our society but it can bring a lot of harmful effects. We must understand that the young generation about our own cultural values which will make our nation proud. There is a longstanding unity on the consideration of social problem and behavior change development as well as community social change in Bangladesh. The major challenges now understand well about how this area's people influence social risk related activity. Finally, the associates recognize importance of data the avoidance efforts for social problem will be help policy makers to understand self-confidence and proactive in preventing risk sector.

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