



An Exploration of Determining Factors of Street Begging (Case of Multan City)

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ARTICLE DETAILS	ABSTRACT
<p>History Revised format: Nov, 2019 Available Online: Dec, 2019</p> <p>Keywords Street Begging, Children, Poverty, Parents, Education.</p>	<p>Childhood is a significant piece of one's life time insight. It is the most significant and susceptible time of learning. Despite the fact that youngsters have numerous rights in building up these rights are frequently denied. Children are made to work or compelled to beg when they should to be in school. From the research, following facts come out, Poverty is the main cause behind child begging. Literacy is also responsible factor behind child begging. Proper training and employment are required for children living in poverty to determine them from begging. To minimize the intensity of problem focus should be made around religious institutions. The church and the mosque, which claim to have the largest number of followers, have to excommunicate and preach against this damaging practice. The government to have to put pressure on these religious organizations to do so.</p>

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Introduction

The condition of not having enough cash to deal with fundamental requirements, for example, food, attire, and lodging – a condition of outrageous neediness. With the constant rise in inflation and commodity prices, poverty is reaching the most pathetic levels. The poor are becoming poorer as the days are passing, and the rich are amassing more and more wealth. Beggary is one of the consequences of poverty and greed for more. Various factors are involved in increasing the trend of beggary among the illiterate classes. Large family size low socio-economic status, unemployment, child lifting, greed etc. are responsible for leading people to beggary. Those who are well off pay charities to the beggars out of mercy and religious attitude, thus encouraging more people to beg instead of doing something to earn money. Beggary is a revile and a social issue looked by the helpless nations' segments of their general public. Beggary and crimes flourish in the countries where social security is nonexistent. In light of the above discussion, we conclude that beggary should be discouraged. There are people who have taken up beggary as a trade. They have organized groups which include women, children and the old who beg in the name of Allah, and then there are the money collectors, who take all the money collected by beggars of their group, and in return they provide them inappropriate food and shelter. The growing figure of beggars and the types of beggary (in Pakistan) have twist the circumstances into a domestic interest. It is the need

of time to evaluate which factor is dominating as a determinant of beggary, amongst social factors (education, lack of parents' attention, addictions, disabilities) and economic factors (family size). This study was designed to evaluate the prevalence of these factors among beggars.

Children are as honest as blossoms and as shining as gleaming beginnings. They all are same whether they carry on with an unwinding and solace life or rest on trails. It's truly difficult to see little children are asking with their little hands before this remorseless world, a world for which these children are simply bums and that's it. Their own folks treat them as slaves and power them to ask before individuals. These children additionally have a few desire and rights to carry on with similar daily routine as each child experiences, a day to day existence where there is no strain and tears and they can get an opportunity to giggle entire heartedly. They likewise prefer to play an agreeable life.

Objectives of the Study:

- The role of NGO'S and Gov't organization in the welfare of street children.
- To check the level of public awareness on the plight of street of street children.
- To measure the parents relationship with their children.

Literature Review

Jain (2010), even after fifty-five Years of independence we are still struggling we do the menace rampant in our community. One of the dangers is "begging" Which is answerable for significant misfortune off efficiency and labor in the nation. Beggars resemble the living dead bodies that can't be discarded. Asking is considered as an offense by the Bombay Prevention of begging anticipation of asking Act, 1959. This demonstration is applicable in Delhi as well. Though, right to primary education has been included been Included as a fundamental Right in our Constitution, right of destitute and child Beggars, To Proper educational and vocational training Auto not considered as fundamental auto not considered as fundamental rights so far.

Mirjat et al. (2018) examined that Karachi is the city of fun, diversion, and achievement. Numerous administration authorities have been a surprising position in making the city a superior spot by putting resources into its foundation. In any case, what is the fate of this city? or on the other hand it's talking from Marco's viewpoint, what is the eventual fate of the country? All things considered, what's to come is the young lady who thumps on your window persuading you to purchase blossoms that can purchase cash for a supper. The fate of the young man who strolls around hysterically searching for a vehicle window that he can clean to save himself from getting mishandled by his "managers" maintaining the beggary business. Rather than having these kids center around their future by furnishing them with instruction, love, inspiration, and backing to dominate in their lives, they're given Asylum and lessons from the Koran, and to chip away at common homesteads. However, constrained asking started to arise during the 1970s when crop disappointments drove schools to move into urban areas and boarding understudies were called upon to beg to take care of expenses.

Jia-sheng (2008) saw that the Service of Common Issues will help out 18 offices to take action against kid asking this year, Bad habit – Priest told a news gathering on Tuesday. "Head" Wen Jiabao has asked the Service of

common issues to submit counsel to the state board on aiding kids who are asking in the city and are helpless against misuse and abuse."

Storer (2016) studied at the urging of premier Wen Jiabao, the Ministry of civil Affairs announced its plans to cooperate with 18 other government departments in rescuing child beggars on Tuesday. Child Beggars are frequently abused and exploited. How to rescue them has been a public issue since an online complaining began in January to reunite lost children with their families. Many young beggars Return to the street soon after they are sent home or to a shelter. The campaign, the biggest of its sort in China, accomplished its first enormous advancement on February eight when it rejoined a dad with his six-year-old child who had been absent for a very long time about 3 years. When said during an online talk with netizens toward the finish of February that he was following the outdoors intently. He said there are numerous reasons kids go to ask, including destitution and family issues, however that youngster hobos actually merit care.

Jamil et al. (2019) inspected that adolescence is a significant piece of one's lifetime experience. It is the most significant and naive time of learning. In spite of the fact that kids have numerous rights being developed these rights are regularly denied. Youngsters are made to work or compelled to ask when they ought to be in school.it is deplorable to see that kids are asking in the nation in more noteworthy numbers. This is back by some deceitful people who maintained a business of utilizing honest young men and young ladies to ask. The point of numerous associations and NGOs is to cancel this training and it Has been a persistent cycle that guarantees that the issue eliminated from its foundations. We should help these kids by giving them schooling. The public authority should take fitting measures to annihilate asking by youngsters since these minors need unique consideration.

Research Methodology

The present research was conducted to explore different aspects of child baggers. The major objectives were to see the causes and consequences of being on streets for begging. The following methodology was adopted by the researcher. The universe of the present study was all child baggers (5-20 years of age) of Multan City.

Sample:

Keeping in view the nature of research and availability of the respondents, a sample of 100 children was selected by using the purposive sampling technique. The researcher used purposive sampling because of non-availability of sample frame.

Results

TABLE:1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
5-9	6	6%
10-14	69	69%
15-18	25	25%
Total	100	100%

The respondents are classified into three groups such as 5-10 Years, second group is 11-15 Years and last is 16-20 Years. According to the respondents are age ranging 11-15 and 25 percent respondents are age ranging is 1620.

TABLE: 2 Distribution of respondents by Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Uneducated	54	54%
Primary	42	42%
Middle	3	3%
Matric	1	1%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.2 shows that 54 percent respondents are uneducated, 42 percent respondents have primary education, 3 percent of respondents at the level of middle education and only I percent at Metric level. The above table shows that undulation rate is higher.

Table:3 Distribution of respondents by father education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Uneducated	68	68%
Primary	24	24%
Middle	5	5%
Matric	3	3%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.3 shows that 68 % respondent’s fathers are uneducated, 24% respondents having primary education, 5% of respondents at the level of middle education and only 3% at matric level. The above table shows that uneducation rate is higher.

Table:4 Distribution of respondents by mother education

Mother Education	Frequency	percentage
Uneducated	88	88%
Primary	11	11%
Middle	1	1%
Matric	0	0%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.4 shows that 88% respondents' mothers are uneducated, 11% respondents having primary education, 1% of respondents at the level of middle education and only 0% at matric level. The above table shows that un-education rate is higher

Table:5 Distribution of respondents by father occupation

Father occupation	Frequency	percentage
Land lord	1	1%
Employ	3	3%
Laborer	44	44%
Beggar	35	35%
Other	17	17%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.5 shows that 1 % respondents' fathers are landlord, 3% respondents are employing, 44% of respondents are laborer and 35% are beggar and only 17% are others.

Table:6 Distribution of respondents by mother occupation

Mother occupation	Frequency	percentage
Land lord	0	0%
Employ	0	0%
Laborer	15	15%
Beggar	32	32%
House wife	34	34%
Other	19	19%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.6 shows that 0 % respondents' mothers are landlord, 0% respondents are employed, 15% of respondents are laborer and 32% are beggar, 34% are house wife and only 19% are others.

Table:7 Distribution of respondents by daily income

Daily income	Frequency	Percentage
1-50	11	11%
51-100	51	51%
101-150	26	26%
151-200	10	10%
201-250	2	2%
251-300	0	0.0%
Total	100	100%

The respondent are six groups such as 11 % respondents get 1-50 rupees daily, 51 respondents get 51-100 rupees daily, 26% respondents get 101-150 rupees daily, 10 % respondents get 151-200 rupees daily,25 respondents get 201-300 rupees daily, 0% get 251-300 rupees daily.

Table:8 Distribution of respondents by family size

Family size	Frequency	percentage
1-3	11	11%
4-6	28	28%
7-9	35	35%
10-12	21	21%
13-15	5	5%
Total	100	100%

The respondents are classified into five groups such as 11 % respondents have 1-3 family size,28% respondents have 4-6 ,35% respondents have 7-9, 21% have 10-12 ,5% respondents have 13-15 family size.

Table:9 Distribution of respondents by family type

Family type	Frequency	Percentage
Joint family	34	34%
Nuclear family	66	66%
Total	100	100%

The data pertaining 5.4 shows that 34% respondents have joint family, 66% respondents have nuclear family.

Table:10 Distribution of respondents by mother tongue

Mother tongue	Frequency	Percentage
Urdu	9	9%
Punjabi	39	39%
Sariki	45	45%
Other	7	7%
Total	100	100%

The respondents are classified into four groups such as 9 % respondents are urdu,39% respondents are Punjabi, 45% respondents are sariki, and 7% respondents are others.

Table:11 Distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	93	93%

Marrid	7	7%
Total	100	100%

The results shows that 93 % respondents are single and 7% respondents are married.

Table:12 Distribution of respondents by nature of parents

Nature of parents	Percentage	Frequency
Autocratic	72	72%
Democratic	28	28%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 72% respondents are autocratic and 28% respondents are democratic.

Table:13 Distribution of respondents by parents' attitude

Nature of parents	Frequency	Percentage
Good	22	22%
Bad	28	28%
Normal	41	41%
Conflicting	9	9%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 22% respondents parent attitude is good, and 28% respondents bad,41% normal,9% have conflicting attitude.

Table:14 Distribution of respondents by childhood experience

Childhood Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Pleasant	9	9%
Abusive	30	30%
Normal	61	61%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 9% respondents childhood experience are pleasant and 30% respondents are abusive,61% is normal.

Table:15 Distribution of respondents by parent time

Parent gave proper time	Frequency	percentage
Yes	22	22%

No	78	78%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 22% respondents get time from their parents 78% respondents did not get.

Table:16 Distribution of respondents by parent understanding feeling

Parent understood feelings	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	25%
No	75	75%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 25% respondents' parents understanding their feelings and 75% did not understand.

Table:17 Distribution of respondents by parents fully desire

Fullfile desire	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	4	4%
No	96	96%
Total	100	100%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 4% respondents' parents fully desire are and 98% respondents' parents are not desire.

Table:18 Distribution of respondents by start begging

When did commit begging	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	8	8%
6-10	50	50%
11-15	20	20%
Other	22	22%
Total	100	100%

The respondents are classified into four groups such as 8% commit 1-5, 50% commit 6-10, 20% commit 11-15, 22% commit others.

Table: 19 Distribution of respondents by Who motivate u for begging

Who motivate u for begging	Frequency	Percentage
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Friends	14	14%
Relatives	10	10%
Peer groups	12	12%
Parents	54	54%
No one	10	10%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 14% respondents for begging by friends and 10% respondents motivate for begging by relatives, 12% respondents motivate by peer groups, 54% motivated by parents, 10% motivated by self.

Table: 20 Distribution of respondents by Which type of environment bring up?

Which type of environment bring up	Frequency	Percentage
Normal	79	79%
Religious	9	9%
Criminal	12	12%
Total	100	100%

It is observed from the above table that 79% respondents are bring up in normal environment, and 9% in religious and 12% in criminal.

CONCLUSION

Most of the children involved in begging to the age group of 11-15 years & were desperate to leave begging if other employment is provided to them even of similar earning. Our present laws are not in favor of child employment due to which most of the children are not able to get employment & have to resort to begging for earning. Thus, even our present laws are not helpful in prevention of child begging & require reconsideration & review. It is submitted that he states should provide proper training to children for their employment. Beside it, some part time employment should also be provided to them to serve their purpose & cater their needs. Therefore, the best way of removing and reducing beggary is to given education and training to children. It is not physical poverty which is objectionable. It is mental and moral poverty which breeds the worst form of beggary. If people think that begging is not only permissible but also disable, there can be no stopping of it. The beggars adopt begging as a profession, they give of alms regard giving as an act of pity in such a society begging will become the most natural thing. It is this mentality which needs education. If we teach men that begging is a curse, if, we conceive them that beggars live upon other people's earning, we will have prepared the ground for removing beggary. The next step should be to find ways and means of employing beggars in society useful jobs and profession. Beggary could be removed in several ways.

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