



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN : 2349-7750

## INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

SJIF Impact Factor: 7.187

Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Research Article

### BEGGARY IN PAKISTAN

Razia Begum, Afsar Ali

Lahore School of Nursing, University of Lahore, Lahore

Article Received: April 2022

Accepted: April 2022

Published: May 2022

**Abstract:**

*The drift of road Beggary has become a worldwide issue tormenting both the developed and developing nations of the world; regardless it's predominance within the third world nations where there's intense shortage of social welfare and social bolster system that cater for the wants of the destitute, the matured, the sick, the physically challenged, the less advantaged and the oppressed. The upsurge within the number of road poor people has been ascribed to destitution, culture, religion etc. by researchers. Road begging is seen in an unexpected way by individuals of diverse social, devout foundation and schools of thought. For the functionalists, road beggary makes a difference devout disciples to fulfill their devout commitment of practicing devotion. Those poor people who acquired asking have to be restored with the arrangement of small-scale businesses, which required to be assessed day by day. Be that as it may, those defenseless elderly hobos who were begging due to need of social support required to supply administrative bolster, such as they may well be conceded in elderly homes. They ought to not be restored, nor ought they to be given capacity building trainings since a matured individual as it were requires social back.*

**Corresponding author:****Razia Begum,**

Lahore School of Nursing, University of Lahore, Lahore

QR code



Please cite this article in press Razia Begum et al, **Beggary In Pakistan.**, *Indo Am. J. P. Sci.*, 2022; 09(5).

**BACK GROUND:**

Begging is the practice of imploring others to grant a favor, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation (Manjubasini & Mohanty, 2020). Beggars have existed in human society since before the dawn of the recorded history (Graham & Grisard, 2019). Street begging has been taking place in most societies around the world, though its prevalence and exact form vary (Tsai, Lim, & Nhanh, 2020). The issue of begging is common worldwide. Those who practicing beggary are called beggars. They can either be an individual child, or a disabled person (Hansson & Mitchell, 2018). Beggars



**Introduction:** Begging is a profound global issue which has affected both the developing and developed countries. But developing countries like Pakistan is a greater sufferer (K. Khan, Ahmad, & Rahman). It is almost impossible to find a street without beggars in Pakistan (Jamil, 2021). Currently, the estimate of beggars in Pakistan is between five and 25 million, which is constituting about 2.5 to 11 percent of the total population (Teubes, 2021). In the wake of Covid-19 induced economic crisis, beggary appeared to be on the rise (Ehnts & Paetz, 2021). Among the main reasons; poverty, landlessness, unemployment or underemployment, calamities of famines, and other conditions of destitutions are all forms of economic causes of beggary. Destitution is also one of the factors that compel people to beg as they do not have sufficient means to support themselves (Notermans & Piattoni).

A wide variety of individuals who are living under the extreme poverty, hunger, and unable to fulfill their

**Child Beggary:** Child begging is the most prevalent issue in all areas of the world either urban or rural but the most affected is in the urban areas (A. H. Khan, Azam, Riaz, Anjum, & Asif, 2022). Here the children are taught to follow persons coming from ATM, petrol pump, malls, food streets, and restaurants. They continually ask for charity and donation by showing

are people who use to ask for money in a form of charity in public places like in malls, front of universities, in markets, roads, and in streets as well (Baynesagn & Tolla, 2021). They ask for any kind of donation in the name of either in the name of religion or God. Some pretend to sell some items such as pen, flowers and children's drawing books and other items that are not worth selling (Gez, Droz, Rey, & Soares, 2021). This universal phenomena cannot be explained and fail to determine the reason behind this social evil (Rossmannek & Rank, 2021).

basic needs like food, clothes, and shelter are involved, on the other hand those who do not like to work except beg are also constituting a major portion of beggars (Khanna, 2021). They are found everywhere in the restaurants, mosques, tourist places, worship centers and ceremonies. Begging is not only involved in our society but many countries are currently suffering with this problem. It was observed that the child beggars are found everywhere in the urban streets of society.

**Street Beggary:** Beggary is an organized mafia where they teach children special skills to earn their livelihood in the streets. Parents stay at homes and send their children to beg. It was observed that they also used their disabled children to earn money, by placing them in front of mosques and churches and exploit the people coming to their religious areas.

**Forced Beggary:** Begging is considered one of the criminal acts. Many vagabonds in our society have badly affected our economy. Some beggars are habitual, and they have adopted begging professionally. It is now practiced in groups and organizations. These groups also kidnap young children and teach them beggary. They threaten them by abusing them physically and emotionally. This forcible begging has violated the rule set by UNICEF. Many programs have been launched to eradicate this evils but the issue is still unresolved.

religious papers and for the food they want money. Child beggars get sympathy from individuals emotionally, and they follow them until they get something. Child begging is one of the critical issues. Some master minded parents and religious teachers have trained children in different techniques for begging and chasing people.



### **Old adult Beggary:**

Old adult beggars keep waiting in the streets and roads with pitiable faces hoping to attract people for charity (de Beauvoir, Murakami, & Creation, 2022).

**Disabled Beggary:** These beggars show their broken limbs for beggary, because according to them beggary is a more convenient way of getting money than working with broken limbs.

**The effect of begging on world economy:** Begging has badly influenced the environment of countries and as a third world country, Pakistan is already facing many challenges such as illiteracy, and a burgeoning population (Ali & Rais, 2021). Begging has increased these issues because the percentage of working individuals has decreased (Cajner et al., 2020). Beggars live on other person's incomes and ultimately decrease the per capita income of the country, which becomes a reason for many issues in the community. Beggars use different techniques and enjoy easy livelihood instead of doing work and earning. This ultimately is a reason for many individuals to join beggary as a profession. People are moving from villages to cities as the per capita income in cities is higher than in villages (Berdahl, Cooper, Glick, Livingston, & Williams, 2018). They are getting enough money in the name of zakat, so they like to stay in cities instead of their home towns. This drastically increased number of beggars ultimately negatively affects the world economy (Gupta et al., 2020).

**Literature review:** Several studies has highlighted the issue of begging. According to Mirjat et al, begging is one of the alarming social evils and curse in a society that affects the socio-economic factors of that society (Shah, Soomro, & Mirjat, 2019). The study has explained that there were many areas of Pakistan in which begging as a profession has been adopted by many drug abusers who are begging for their addiction. Similarly, many beggars have started

selling heroin and many other addictive substances that they are selling to adolescents and making them

addicts. Thus increasing the circle of the beggars' community (DiNovo, 2022). Similarly, another study conducted in Hyderabad highlighted some other factors contributing to this alarming issue (Chatterjee & Practice, 2022). According to the study, unemployment, crime, poverty and lack of educational background are the factors playing an active role in increased prevalence of begging (OTAMIRI, 2022).

Another reason of increased beggars in the world is that people are getting enough money without any struggle and hard work, which is alarming, and will ultimately increase their number further (Sifat, Ahmed, Miah, & Khisa, 2022). Studies have demonstrated the need for government to take active participation in alleviating this rapidly growing issue (Kelly, Lezaun, Street, & Society, 2022). The study also emphasized that until now the governments have not taken any serious action. This issue should be included in the assembly and immediate action should be taken for its solution (Kordts, Gerlach, & Schrader, 2022).

### **DISCUSSION:**

Beggary isn't fair inquiring for nourishment or money; it could be an aptitude and transmitted from era to era by preparing. Proficient bums are prepared in bagging since it is their work, they are exceptionally sharp in downplaying the human feelings and misusing them. They knew that in which situation, what words they have to be utilize to incite the sentiments of the focused on giver to win cash. Such etymological specialists have wealthy social and conventional information. It was found that vocal and etymological capacities are perquisite for hobos, who meander at diverse places in look of cash or nourishment.

Additionally, they are moreover master in uncovering their helplessness in a way that appears genuine. They delicately come to the focused on donor, polity greet

him, and after that depict their defenselessness whereas supporting that they are not poor people, but they were caught in a circumstance which constrained them to ask for a few offer assistance. Such bums are for the most part intermittent bums and for the most part they ask with the company of a family: spouse and children. The story they make is more often than not around losing cash, or some person take their gear and they needed to go back domestic.

### CONCLUSION:

The prolonged inconclusive thinking upon the beggary with the point of view of poor people in arrange to urge understanding of the issue. The ponder investigated that the bums utilized various strategies for asking that can be successful for their salary era handle. It was found that the procedures of asking change concurring to the age of the hobos such as children utilized the enthusiastic abuse of the givers whereas chasing them and giving constrained administrations or offer cheap items with deliberate of asking. Essentially, other bums such as adult beggars utilized to overstate their destitution or misuse devout sentiments of individuals within the conveyed regions.

Ladies hobos utilized their children as a token of sensitivity to win cash. They generally target givers and utilize entryway to entryway asking procedure. Moreover, the common methodology of asking for all sorts of poor people is composition of desperation, sensitivity picking up, and misuse of feelings, distributing and dispersing places and gaining from government welfare programs. The ponder recommends reestablishing social back esteem since this esteem could be a cautious divider against expanding asking among elderly individuals. On the other hand, the restoration and capacity building are not prescribed as this has not been found an successful procedure of stamping out begging because poor people acquired asking and it is additionally their propensity.

In this manner, they require social back either from community, family or from government. Be that as it may, giving budgetary back would not empower them to gain business through respectable ways or maybe they would ended up state bolstered hobos. Subsequently, the ponder recommends combing arrangement considering the nature of each case. Those poor people who acquired asking have to be restore with the arrangement of small-scale businesses, which required to be assessed day by day. Be that as it may, those defenseless elderly hobos who were begging due to need of social support required to

supply administrative bolster, such as they may well be conceded in elderly homes.

### Recommendation:

Usually the genuine issues of the developing nations of the world whereas no one discussed this issue at their gatherings within the world. Anti-begging and against asking law ought to be developed all over within the world. Fund should be expanded for solution of this issue. Business should be given to poor person within the nation. Numerous program within the nation ought to be increased for poverty lightening. Prepare officers ought to be selected for the control of asking in police office of each nation of the world. Charity program ought to be propelled for asking expulsion within the country in a proper way. Charity establishment ought to be created within the nations of the world and charity support should be kept by individuals in this establishment and after that in appropriate way this support ought to be conveyed among the hobos who have a right and through this way asking will be finished from the society of the world.

### REFERENCES:

1. Ali, S. A. M., & Rais, R. B. J. S. A. J. o. S. A. S. (2021). Pakistan's Health-Care System: A Case of Elite Capture. *44(6)*, 1206-1228.
2. Baynesagn, A. H., & Tolla, E. H. (2021). Poor Mothers and Begging: How Impoverished Ethiopian Women Support their Children in the Absence of a Strong State Welfare System.
3. Berdahl, J. L., Cooper, M., Glick, P., Livingston, R. W., & Williams, J. C. J. J. o. S. I. (2018). Work as a masculinity contest. *74*, 422.
4. Cajner, T., Crane, L. D., Decker, R. A., Grigsby, J., Hamins-Puertolas, A., Hurst, E., . . . Yildirmaz, A. (2020). *The US labor market during the beginning of the pandemic recession*. Retrieved from
5. Chatterjee, S. J. A. J. o. E. T., & Practice. (2022). West Bengal's Economic Legacy Since Independence and Future Prospects. 09767479211050983.
6. de Beauvoir, S., Murakami, H. J. E. P. C., Breakdown,, & Creation. (2022). Old Age and Entropic Decline. 107.
7. DiNovo, C. (2022). Qu (e) eryleng evangelism: Growing a community from the outside in.
8. Ehnts, D., & Paetz, M. J. E. E. R. (2021). COVID-19 and its economic consequences for the Euro Area. *11(2)*, 227-249.
9. Gez, Y. N., Droz, Y., Rey, J., & Soares, E. (2021). *Butinage: The Art of Religious Mobility*: University of Toronto Press.

10. Graham, C., & Grisard, C. J. C. P. o. A. (2019). Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief: Accounting and the stigma of poverty. *59*, 32-51.
11. Gupta, S., Montenovo, L., Nguyen, T. D., Rojas, F. L., Schmutte, I. M., Simon, K. I., . . . Wing, C. (2020). *Effects of social distancing policy on labor market outcomes*. Retrieved from
12. Hansson, E., & Mitchell, D. J. E. J. o. H. (2018). The exceptional state of “roma beggars” in Sweden. *12*(2), 15-40.
13. Jamil, K. M. (2021). *Development, Disease, and Democracy: Understanding the Roots of Poor Social Development in Sindh, Pakistan and Outlining The Possibilities for Reform*.
14. Kelly, A. H., Lezaun, J., Street, A. J. E., & Society. (2022). Global health, accelerated: Rapid diagnostics and the fragile solidarities of ‘emergency R&D’. 1-24.
15. Khan, A. H., Azam, N., Riaz, M., Anjum, S., & Asif, R. J. P. (2022). ASSOCIATION OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DIETARY HABITS OF STREET CHILDREN (5-18 YEARS AGE)–A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY IN RAWALPINDI. *72*(SUPPL-1), S7-11.
16. Khan, K., Ahmad, M., & Rahman, M. J. P. N. S. B. F. i. S. u.(2020).
17. Khanna, P. (2021). *Move: The Forces Uprooting Us*: Simon and Schuster.
18. Kordts, B., Gerlach, B., & Schrader, A. J. T. (2022). Self-Organizing and Self-Explaining Pervasive Environments by Connecting Smart Objects and Applications. *10*(1), 15.
19. Manjbasini, S., & Mohanty, S. (2020). Representation of Beggars in Tamil Cinema: A Study of Pichaikaran and Naan Kadavul. In *Handbook of Research on Social and Cultural Dynamics in Indian Cinema* (pp. 64-74): IGI Global.
20. Notermans, T., & Piattoni, S. EMU after the Covid-19 crisis: is this time different?
21. OTAMIRI, Q. C. (2022). EXPLORING SUBSTANCE USE AND FREQUENCY IN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS THROUGH THE LENS OF ACCULTURATION AND SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY.
22. Rossmannek, O., & Rank, O. N. J. E. M. R. (2021). Is it Really a Universal Phenomenon?- Preferential Attachment in Alliance Networks. *18*(1), 85-99.
23. Shah, N., Soomro, B. A., & Mirjat, A. J. J. P. J. o. C. (2019). An Investigation of the Impact of Poverty and Unemployment on Criminal Behaviour among Youths: An Empirical Approach. *11*(1), 54-67.
24. Sifat, R. I., Ahmed, F., Miah, M. R. A., & Khisa, M. J. J. o. H. (2022). Effects of COVID-19 on Livelihood, Health, and Psychology of Hijra Population: Insights from Dhaka, Bangladesh. 1-17.
25. Teubes, A. J. P. (2021). Economy of Afghanistan. 39, 3.
26. Tsai, L. C., Lim, V., & Nhanh, C. (2020). "I Feel Like We Are People Who Have Never Known Each Other Before": The Experiences of Survivors of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Transitioning From Shelters to Life in the Community. Paper presented at the Forum: Qualitative Social Research.