

Analyzing the Socio-Economic Condition of Women Beggars in Quetta, Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

The study analyzed the information collected from 100 women beggars from Quetta District of Balochistan. Under the objectives to find major factors influenced towards beggary and to see the investments, expenditure and saving patterns of beggars. The data was gathered by household survey by Interview schedule. Through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), this study analyzed the data by using the descriptive statistics such as, frequency distribution and percentages. The finding of this study revealed that the poverty and unemployment are the major factors which influence people to beg and being part of an Islamic society people belief is that charity giving is a good deed therefore this profession is increasing day-by-day as its giving raise to begging so people do not go for doing any other job and work. Because begging is an easy job rather than working in field. Government must have to take some steps for the betterment of this kind of people as begging is not only a social problem, but it is a curse for Pakistani society.

Keywords: Socio-Economic, Condition, Women Beggars, Quetta Balochistan etc.

Introduction:

According to the World Bank (1990) “enormously poor” individuals of the world-wide as those that are presently living their lives on no more than \$1 per day per individual, dignified at the 1985 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. Even though there have always been poverty

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lines certainly one dollar per day has been chosen in portion since its nearness to the poverty lines used by several states which are poor. This specific one has originated to control the discussions regarding poverty in a typically plain technique.

Begging on the roads of town hubs is single in the age-long actions and possibly professions of the extremely susceptible, poverty-ridden individuals in the civilization, chiefly in the emerging states. By way of exposed in the researches of altered academics, begging is not peculiar to developing countries; it is a universal phenomenon (Ado, 1997) and a global urban problematic.

The situation in capitals as witnessed ordinary is may be poorer with diverse groups of beggars found at parks, spiritual hubs, bazaars, street joints, places of rituals, between additional communal residences begging for charities (Ojo,2005). These all groups of beggars contain the incapacitated, the deprived, and the needy and to a sub-spatial level the able-bodied, strong and physically robust folks who take the benefit of the kindness of the civilization for them to continue unemployed and at periods commit troubles (like criminality) on the name of begging in the street. The problem is that those who are involved in begging have one motive or the other to funding their attitude. Though particular may be demanding to be accomplishments acre part by affecting rotund and submission devotions to individuals that wage them in chance, others might privilege to be attractive their individual part of the nationwide block, particularly the unemployed groups of definite party-political containers (Jelili,2009). To the effortlessly known beggars, though, the issue of socio-economic conditions and bodily in capacity are frequently the privilege as expressed or indirect in their method to begging.

Anyone that have lately been to Pakistan can articulate that beggars are universally. They are originating near the masjid, cafes, sacred tombs, traveler spaces, high way angles, and movies. The number of beggars nowadays is speciously much bigger than was the instance numerous eras before. Not individual have their figures improved, the countryside and amount of begging has progressed over time. In fresh periods, beggary has twisted into a profitable business for some opportunists, turning it into, in some cases, organized crime. Additionally, traditional and contained illegal systems are rotating into multinational systems of criminality. While freshly beggars and beggary have been attainment consideration from reporters, scholars, mass media, nongovernmental administrations, and investigators, begging as a systematized criminality has not been deliberated in its whole, mainly in Pakistan. (Nadia 2001) Now-a-days, development existence has produced deficiency and communal variations in several urban parts of Pakistan. This indicates to additional thoughtful societal difficulties, in which begging is

particularly dangerous and a clear one (Nadia, 2011). In 2004, the International Labor Organization (ILO) accepted a study on begging in Pakistan that exposes that begging is basically an urban phenomenon about the profit of begging. The ILO also focuses the very energetic characteristic of mixture of begging, in that societies include in begging with additional economic and huge quantity of profits manufacturing events, admiring the associations among begging and other unlawful events, such as use of drugs and sex working (ILO, 2004). Khan (2013) experimented that in progressive states beggars make money by using skills which they have, whereas in emerging nations they live their lives on the basis of kindness of public to fulfill their basic needs of life. Gillin (1929) observed socio-economic disorder results beggary and homelessness.

Extra ordinary existence of begging is the outcome of rapid amount of development of people on chief thorough fares trouble making financial, societal and governmental fluctuations, where huge poverty is faced by them. (Yusuf, et, al 2012). Agreeing to the report of ILO (2009), in Pakistan there are 12 (twelve) million child attached manual labor. Among them 6(six) million are below the age of 10(ten) years. A great amount of child labor 1.9 million was bring into being in Punjab. Rendering to the report of ILO, 67(sixty-seven) such republics were found in the creation where the situation of child labor was created very harmful, between them Pakistan lies at no.6 (six) (Saeed,2015). Tough teams or mafias are trafficked children into begging throughout the world. Drug addiction is associated by the strengthen child begging. Third gatherings are used youngsters into involuntary begging; both male and females are involved that are doing this job because of unwanted forces rather than the permission of their parents. (Delap, E. 2009).

Begging is an occupation that requires obligation, curiosity and consideration and categorized by determined immigration from rural areas to urban, extraordinary inhabitant's development amount, great price of existing, minor revenue, and countless joblessness frequency (Demewozu W,2005).

Begging has been in existing since antique. Begging is a communal concern consuming a test for metropolitan developers. A great figure of in capacitated individuals brings into being in roads are highway beggars. These deficiency trouble individuals develop benefit of the financial disorder of the maximum town zones lawful or unlawful to get lasting inhabitants of these urban hubs (Rugoho & Siziba2014). Begging as an occupation is supposed an immoral act as a beggar cheats and

abuses community for maintenance of him relatively than to put away his corporeal and mystical command (Matei, et al, 2013).

Begging is a multi-layered societal subject beginning by the numerous and interrelated specific and undeveloped lacks. It is the outcome of dangerous grade of poverty (Tatek, 2009). In Pakistan, poverty is so much recurrent, and a huge figure of refugees' existence trapped into poverty. There is a countless alteration in existence of poverty between urban and rural parts of Pakistan. Referring to the Financial Review of Pakistan (2006) there were twenty-eight percent (28%) poverty stages in pastoral zones and fifteen percent (15%) in town spaces (Government of Pakistan, 2006). Poverty wracked take up begging as another earnings of maintenance since the people who are in begging have no other choice but to fit them into begging. In this respect financial influences are forceful motive for begging (Woubishet, 2005).

Research Objectives:

This research revolves around the following research objectives:

1. To find out the major factors influenced towards begging.
2. To see the investments, expenditure and saving patterns of beggars.

Literature Review:

The review literature is a frame of transcript which purposes to analyses the serious facts of information containing functional results as well as hypothetical and operational charities on a specific matter. The literature review is the foundation of a scientific enquiry. A perusal of the existing and relevant literature which has appeared in different forms like books, papers, articles, published or unpublished reports, periodicals and proceedings, etc. provide information about the nature of enquiry already undertaken to understand and remaining problems more thoroughly and accurately. Through, the present literature survey, the researcher has tried to explore as well as contribute those avenues, which are still untouched. It helps in making comparative statements in the ongoing research with 19 the researchers who already have been undertaken. A number of articles related to beggars have been published with reference to India and the other countries of the world. Nevertheless, it is difficult to review all the related articles in this direction; however, some selected articles are reviewed.

Begging is a tremendously infrequent, societal issue and as well as an obscenity for a civilization and it is also connected through socio-economic influences of the public. Azam (2011) led a research in Pakistan and in the result of that study determined that the spiritual features such as Madrassas and Zakat contribution to economically and informally have given rise to begging. Besides, illegal complexes

flourishing underneath opposing governmental settings comprising administrative dishonesty and flaws. Agreeing to Namwata *et.al.*, (2012) that street beggars are categorized into four (4) sets similarly beggars of the roads, beggars on the streets, beggars in the streets, and beggars of street families, grounded on where they slept after specific hours of begging and interaction with their kinfolds.

Furthermore, the problem of street begging is outcome of various influences, as well as joblessness, expiry of parentages, domestic breakdown, deficiency, and corporeal encounters. On the other hand, the street beggars have frequently been classified in positions of the skills they have and in dimensions grounded on how they create their existing from the streets. There were similarly characters who did not show lightly obviously noticeable flaws (incapacities) (Adugna, 2006). Additional lately, Dakin *et.al.*, (2016) highlighted that the purpose of descendants begging noises is extremely forceful, through conservational varying the association among begging calls and descendant's government.

In the equivalent perception, Goldstone *et.al.*, (2016:374) intensely suggested that the 'nourishment is relocated as an outcome of pestering, and remunerations off in standings of nutritive assistances for the beggars'. Khan *et.al.*, (2014) highlighted that the important explanations of begging that need the public to admit such the appalling action like the existence of poverty; the tradition of background; passing of parentages; illnesses, lack of education, disable bodies and old age. Apart from this, poverty is a highest characteristic that consequences around partial beggar populace in the direction of such a profession like begging. Furthermore, such the investigation regulates that this subdivision of inhabitants is the further most deprived between the unfortunate which are motionless harassed for one of the traditional-style and elementary essential that is food that may be assessed around the upright of the other remaining requirements 'Shelter and Clothing'. The fresher organizer contemporary requirements such as schooling, well-being, and reestablishment are the delightful imaginings to the people. The begging products several reactions from individuals; some people see it as a representation of deficiency and the non-appearance of facilities containing low-priced accommodation for demoted collections. Others give opinion it, as a negative effect on businesses, As the result of alcohol and material exploitation, and the outcome of family breakdown; or as the activities of those incompetent or reluctant to allow themselves by additional happenings (Carter, 2007). Despite the fact, Anderson (1961) has categorized reasons of begging into seasonal work and unemployment; the oddities of business; responsibilities of character; disaster in the lifecycle of the creature;

traditional or nationwide discernment. Menka and Nisar (2013) claims that the most important sources of feminine delinquency are joblessness, below par salaried occupation, instruct well-being expense, and the cumulative amount of womanly controlled family by means of great total of Kids.

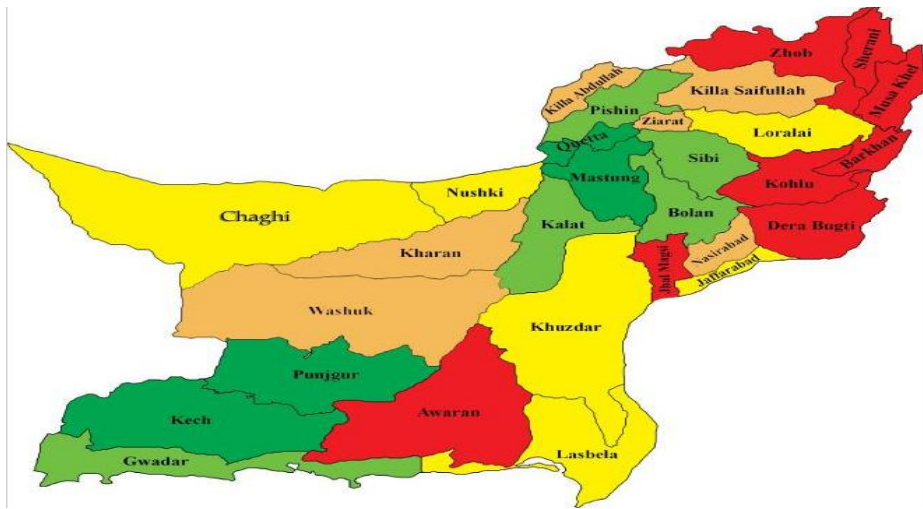
According to (Demewozu,2005) beggary is become an occupation which requires obligation, concern and consideration and described by determined rural-urban immigration. Extraordinary residents' development amount. Great charge of existing. Insignificant salary and great unemployment rate.

Beggary has been in being there since earliest. Begging is a social problem which have dares for organizers of urban community. A huge figure of incapacitated individuals establish in streets is called street beggars. These deficiencies troubled people take gain of the financial complaint of the maximum urban zones lawful or unlawful to acquire everlasting inhabitants of these urban hubs (Rugoho & Siziba 2014). Beggary as occupation is supposed an immoral act as a beggar betrays and adventures people to funding him relatively than to ingest his corporeal and unworldly power (Matei, et al, 2013). Begging is a multi-layered communal subject producing by the numerous and interrelated discrete and straightforward scarcities. It is the consequence of dangerous gradation of poverty (Tatek,2009).

In Pakistan, poverty is very common and huge figures of refugees are being trapped into poverty. There is a countless alteration in manifestation of poverty between rural and urban parts of Pakistan. Rendering to the Economic Survey of Pakistan (2006) there were twenty-eight (28%) poverty stages in rural zones and fifteen (15%) in urban zones (Government of Pakistan, 2006). Poverty suffering takes up beggary as alternative resources of maintenance since they have no other choice but to fit them into the profession of begging. In this respect financial influences are active motive for beggary (Aberra,1987 & Woubishet, 2005).

Study Area:

Quetta District of Balochistan was selected for this study. 100 women beggars were interviewed through interview schedule. In this study non-probability (convenience and snow ball sampling technique) was applied for data collection. The sample population of this study consisted 100 women beggars in Quetta Balochistan.



Source: Government of Pakistan

Methods of Data Collection and Data Analysis

This is explanatory and descriptive type of research. It aims to see the socio-economic conditions of women beggars in Quetta Balochistan. The sampled population of this research consisted of 100 women beggars in Quetta Balochistan. Data was analyzed through the Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS, applying descriptive statistics such as, frequency distribution and percentages. Non-probability (convenience and snow ball sampling technique) was applied for this study. The field work was started in the month of June 2018 in Quetta city. It took 2 weeks for collecting data from the respondents of different places in Quetta city. While data collection many of women beggars refused to give data as they were afraid of police.

Table No 1.

Education of Respondent

Description	Frequency	Percent %	Cumulative Percent
No education	98	98.0	98.0
Primary	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

Results of the research tell that almost total (98%) numbers of the respondent beggars were having no education and only 2% of them were having education till Primary. From the total number of sampled size majority of the beggars were illiterate and said that they have never gone for any schooling in their entire life.

Major Factors Influenced towards Begging

Table No 2.
Reason of Begging

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Unemployment	10	10.0	10.0
Poverty	90	90.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The result shows that 90% of the respondent women beggars said that poverty is the reason of begging and 10% of them said that unemployment is the reason behind begging. Thus, majority said that poverty is the reason of begging. Agreeing to the study of Nadia that high prices of food is making inflation that's why people choose to beg and fulfill their basic need of life.

Table No 3.
Poverty has positive relationship with beggary

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	98	98.0	98.0
No	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The results below show that the almost all (98%) of the respondent beggars said that poverty has positive relationship with beggary and only 2% said that there is no relationship between poverty and beggary.

The one hypothesis of this study is that poverty has positive relationship with beggary, so the results indicate that this hypothesis is correct as majority of the beggars have answered the question in yes.

Table No 4.
Unemployment has positive relationship with beggary

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	98	98.0	98.0
No	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The table below shows that majority (98%) of the women beggar respondents said that unemployment has positive relationship with beggary and only 2% said that unemployment has no relationship with beggary.

The second hypothesis of this study is that unemployment has positive relationship with beggary, as results indicate that it is correct because all most all of the respondents from selected sampled size said yes to this question.

Investments, expenditure and saving patterns of beggars

Table No 5.

Per-day income of respondent

Description	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
200-300	26	26.0	26.0
300-400	52	52.0	78.0
400-500	19	19.0	97.0
600-above	3	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The results show that the half (52%) of the respondent beggars per income was in between 300-400, quarter (26%) of the beggars earned 200-300, 19% of them earned 400-500 and 3% of their per day income was in between 600 and above. Thus, majority of the beggars per day income lies under 30-400.

Table No 6.
Where do you spend your money

Description	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Household	98	98.0	98.0
Education	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The results show that most (98%) of the respondent beggars said that they use their money earned from begging on household (food, clothing, health) and remaining 2% said that they use their money on education of their children.

So there is no saving from the money which they get by begging. The complete amount is used on household requirements.

Table No 7.
How do you get your food

Description	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
ask from houses	27	27.0	27.0
buy it	8	8.0	35.0
make it at home	65	65.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The outcomes of the table show that 65% of the beggars make their food at home, 27% said that they ask their food from houses and remaining 8% said they buy it from hotels.

During survey I have seen them making food at home with wood and one of the household was having Tandoor in it where they make their bread.

Table No 8.
Where do you spend your money?

Description	Frequency	Percent%	Cumulative Percent
Household	98	98.0	98.0
Education	2	2.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The results show that most (98%) of the respondent beggars said that they use their money earned from begging on household (food, clothing, health) and remaining 2% said that they use their money on education of their children.

So, there is no saving from the money which they get by begging. The complete amount is used on household requirements.

Table No 9.
Which day of week you earn more

Description	Frequency	Percent%	Cumulative Percent
Friday	64	64.0	64.0
any other day	36	36.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	

The table shows that more than half (64%) of the respondents said they earn more money on Fridays and 36% said the day does not matter; sometimes we earn more sometimes less. As third hypothesis of this study is that specific days have positive relationship with beggary, so it's proved right that yes it has because majority of the beggars said they earn more money on Fridays.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Women beggars are social phenomena and problem caused by failure of society standards and principles, and it is an extensive area of study. The present study is not end in itself rather it shows some of its aspects, it has focused on women beggars. There is a massive need of further studies in Quetta city because there are not many studies on this area. After completing the present study, following are the recommendations and suggestions for women beggars.

- In this study it is revealed that poverty is the main cause of beggary, therefore government or other Non-governmental organizations have to take some steps to end or decrease the intensity of poverty in society.
- The finding indicates that most of the people are in beggary because of high ratio of unemployment in our society. People do not have any other option that is why they are in begging. For this government must have to generate different type of jobs for the people who are unemployed, so they do not go for begging.
- The present study examined that most of the people who are in profession of begging are having no education, therefore there must be free of cost education for beggars and there should be different kind of skill development centers. So, people do not have excuse to beg and they should earn their money by hard working.
- All of the beggars are women and mostly are the head of family and their man do not go for earning. The family is dependent on woman so there should be awareness about their rights and their responsibilities, so they also go out of house and work for the fulfillment of their basic needs.

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