

Socio-Economic Issues Of Beggary: A Study Of Beggars In Coimbatore City

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ABSTRACT

Beggars are an inescapable part of our society and one has to deal with this reality. Begging is a global phenomenon and not found in our society alone but rather it is found everywhere, in both developed and developing countries. A large proportion of beggars are the people who are unable to get on with life in a normal passion because of poverty, disability or other reasons. They can find no way out but to live on alms of others at the expense of their dignity. The study throws lights on the socio-economic conditions of beggars; to find out the causes and factors that lead to their begging life; to identify the problems faced by the beggars while they beg and to give remedial measures for improving their socio-economic condition. Data was collected from 51 beggars by adopting purposive sampling method during May to June 2015 and techniques like Chi-square test; Garrett's rating scale; Likert's summated scale and Factor analysis were used. The study revealed that the main cause for begging was illiteracy, no source of food and illness and also they faced problems like harassment from municipal officers and police, fellow beggars, sexual abuse and health hazards. The study concludes that as they are also humans who have the right to live with dignity and respect, help them to get job in productive works according to their potentialities and skill rather than giving them kind and cash to get rid of them.

Keywords: Poverty, Begging, Livelihood, Society, Government Policies

Introduction

Beggars have existed in human society since the dawn of recorded history. Begging has happened in most societies around the world, though its prevalence and exact form vary.

Begging or panhandling is the practice of imploring others to grant a favour, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. Beggars may be found in public places such as transport routes, urban parks, and near busy markets. Besides money, they may also ask for food, drink, cigarettes or other small items. According to a study in the journal of the Canadian Medical Association, 70% of beggars stated that they would prefer a minimum-wage job, typically citing a desire for a 'steady income' or 'getting off the street.' However, many felt they could not handle conventional jobs because of mental illness, physical disability or lack of skills.

Beggars are the poorest of the poor and the most disadvantageous section of the society, living in such a deprived condition that they are even unable to fulfill their basic needs of life (food, shelter, health and protection). Begging has now become a profession since no physical and mental effort is required to earn one's bread. This profession is based on the sympathetic behaviour of the public towards the deprived people. No doubt, beggars are the needy persons, but up to some extent majority of them has adopted many tactics to collect more alms only to save themselves from physical works.

Beggars are an inescapable part of our society and have to deal with this reality. Begging is a global phenomenon and not found in our society alone but rather it is found everywhere, in both developed and developing countries. Among beggars there are old people in ill health, the handicapped, the blind, retarded people, children and even the able bodied. A large proportion of beggars are the people who are unable to get on with life in a normal fashion because of poverty, disability or other reasons. They can find no way out but to live on alms of others at the expense of their dignity.

India, at the present time, has been facing two most vital problems i.e. the first one is to meet the swelling demand for food and other consumptive products, and the second are enervating the widespread poverty by the ever increasing population. Hence, there is continuous wide yawning gap between demand and supply of the food for the Indian population. The increasing demands made by exponential growth of population means the need for more requirements of food, energy, water, land for human settlements, better civic infrastructural facilities and amenities for standard quality of life. Unfortunately, poor people are unable to satisfy even their basic needs due to mass prevalence of unemployment, under unemployment and poverty in the country that force the socio-economically backward poor people of the lower stratum of the society to adopt the activity of begging to earn the few pieces of bread for the survival of the life.

Although, now days, India's economy is improving and the number of people living below poverty line is declining day by day but still Indians are suffering from the diseases, poverty and poor. Poverty is widespread in India, with the nation estimated to have a third of the world's poor. According to a 2005 World Bank estimate, 26.1 percent of the total Indian population falls below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.25 a day (Purchasing Power Parity, in nominal terms 21.6 a day in urban areas and 14.3 in rural areas). The 2011 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report ranked India 45th, amongst leading countries with hunger situation. It also places India amongst the three countries where the GHI between 1996 and 2011 went up from 22.9 to 23.7.

In the last few decades, attention of anthropologists, geographers, economists, sociologists and social workers have been directed towards the study of the urban poor, utilizing the technique of close controlled observation. In recent years, the beggar problem has attracted considerable public attention. Beggars are now a concern alike of social reformer, the politician and the social scientists to understand the problem, analyze it and find remedies for the same. The matter of begging is not the ignorable issue of the society, but

in fact, the begging has become one of the most problematic social issues of India. Hence, an attempt has made to analyze the socio-economic structure of beggars in Coimbatore city. The study also throws lights on the factors and causes of begging, the difficulties of beggars and their remedial measures.

Objectives of the study

- ☞ To study the socio-economic profile of beggars in Coimbatore city
- ☞ To find out the causes and factors that leads to their begging life
- ☞ To identify the problems faced by the beggars while they beg
- ☞ To assess the government's services received by the beggars
- ☞ To give remedial measures for improving their socio-economic condition.

Hypothesis

- ☞ Sex is the independent of the demographic profile of the beggars.
- ☞ The major factor that makes them to take to begging life is influence of friends, family disintegration, unemployment and lack of caring.
- ☞ The main cause for begging was illiteracy, no source of food and illness.
- ☞ The major difficulties faced by beggars were harassment from municipal officers and police, fellow beggars, sexual abuse and health hazardous.

Earlier Studies

Namwata and Mgabo (2014) examined consequences of begging and future aspirations of beggars to stop begging life in Central Tanzania. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 220 respondents composed of 130 beggars, non-beggars; 60 members of the focus group discussions and 30 key informants. Mixed methods and tools of data collection involving quantitative and qualitative approaches were used for data collection. Simple descriptive statistics were used for analyzing the data. The realized consequences of street begging were abusive languages from the public, harassments from municipal officials and police, harassment from fellow beggars; sun burn and cold during the nights, and sexual abuse were reported. Future aspirations of beggars in order to get rid of begging were getting capital to start small businesses, getting care giver for themselves and their children, getting employment and getting accommodation. Counseling approach was recommended to help street beggars so as they may become assertive and hence become assets instead of liabilities to their families and society at large.

Khan et., al (2013) analyse the socio-economic problems faced by beggars and governmental helps received by them as well as recommended by the authors for upliftment of the socio-economic standard of their life in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh. The study based on primary source of data, collected through the field survey in the Aligarh district carried out during 2009. The analysis reveals that poverty, unemployment, lack of electricity, sanitation, potable water and proper housing, non availability of ration card, lack of money for marriage of their daughters, various diseases, etc. are the main problems faced by the beggars. The help received from the government by the beggars merely are voter identity cards and ration cards. The study demonstrates that this section of population is the most poor among the poorest who are still thriving for one of the traditional basic need, that is food, what may be predicted about the status of the other remaining needs (Clothing and shelter). The new additive modern needs (health, education and recreation) are the heavenly dreams to them.

Sarap et.,al (2013) studied the begging activities of beggars in Aligarh district. The study was based on primary source of data, collected through the field survey and direct questionnaire to the respondents in the Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh during 2009. The

study reveals that the majority of the beggars involved in this activity by their birth and the preferred time for begging is from morning to evening because at this time they receive higher response of the donors. Almost all the beggars ask both cash and kind as alms. A large section of beggars used direct method of begging. Nearly, half of the beggars visited the places of begging by their foot and remaining half also used bus, cart, cycle, etc. as sources of mode of transportation.

Namwata et., al (2012) examined categories of street beggars and factors influencing begging activities in Central Tanzania using Dodoma and Singida Municipalities as case studies. A cross-sectional research design was employed and structured questionnaires were administered to 130 street beggars, who were selected from various public spaces using a convenience sampling technique. Focus-group discussions, key-informant interviews, and observations were also used to collect primary data. The study found that street beggars fell into four categories namely beggars on the streets, beggars of the streets, beggars in the streets, and beggars of street families, based on where they slept after begging hours and contacts with their families. Furthermore, the phenomenon of street begging is an outcome of many factors, including poverty, unemployment, physical challenges, death of parents, and family disintegration. The study recommends that to address the phenomenon of street begging, policy planners and local government authorities must adopt multi-faceted, multi-targeted, and multi-tiered approaches in the form of preventative and responsive interventions

Adugna (2006) held the view that street beggars have generally been categorized in terms of their abilities and disabilities based on how they make their living from the streets. There were also individuals who did not show any externally observable deformities or disabilities. The study, however, attempted to categorize street beggars in Central Tanzania into four groups based on where they slept after begging hours, contact with or ties to their families, i.e., whether they had abandoned or were abandoned by their families either permanently or temporarily, and whether they were born or raised in the streets.

Menka et.,al (2014) analyzed the economic life of beggars. The study was based on primary source of data, collected through the field survey and direct questionnaire to the respondents in the Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh during 2009. The study reveals that beggars are the most deprived section of the society who begged for sustaining their livelihood, living in abject poverty and on the mercy of people, without access to standard housing and household amenities. The study reveals that majority of the population of beggars' households involves in the begging activity and followed by other economic activities. On an average, there were 2-4 earning hands and dependent in each household. Average daily income of the beggars by begging is 51-100 per day. With aim to know prevalence of psychiatry morbidity among the beggars, the study socio-demographic variables and assessed the psychiatric morbidity and distress among the inmates of 'Beggar Home'. The Subjects were 49 inmates of Beggar Home situated in Vadodara (Gujarat), India and a semi-structured questionnaire of socio-demographic details, General Health Questionnaire-28 and also interviewed them personally to diagnose the psychiatric illness and to know their begging patterns. The study found that 38.8 per cent of inmates were suffering from one or other types of psychiatric disorders. The study also revealed the high scores on GHQ among the beggars suffering from the psychiatric illness.

Sarap et.al (2013) attempted to understand and evaluate the beggars' problem in India, with special reference to Vidarbha region in the Maharashtra state. The study provides the causes behind the begging problem and focuses on most important causes of the begging e.g. poverty, illiteracy, rituals, traditions, laziness and tendency of the acceptance of the

circumstances and habitat. In the analysis social, economical and legal aspects will be studied, which would put light on the nature of beggars and views of the society towards them. The survey regarding beggars' problems shows the basic cause of the problem was the helpless old age persons. The law, social strata and thinking of religion are not adequate to alleviate the sorrow condition of the beggars. The process of modernization, materialism and tendency of urban civilized society such as selfishness, individualism are increasing among the society. The changing lifestyle and speed are the obstacles which have influenced the middle class lifestyle. The schemes such as Shraavanbal Yojana, common orphanages for beggars and old age persons are established by the government, but yet they are not found to be beneficial to a desired extent. To collect the data about the problem the interview method was adopted. The survey was carried out by interviewing about 200 beggars from Akola city in Maharashtra. To make the research unbiased, the discussions were carried with various resource persons, experienced citizens of various classes, police officers, social workers. The questions were formed to collect the data about their general information, their problem like living and health, their daily routine etc.

Salami and Olugbayo (2013) have focused exclusively on the social course of indigenous begging activities in Nigerian cities. There exists dearth of knowledge about international migrant beggars and their health-seeking behavior in Ibadan South-western Nigeria. A cross sectional survey data were collected through purposive sampling technique among a total of 250 international migrant beggars in six locations in Ibadan. Results showed that 56% of respondents were female, few had formal education, 85.6% were married, and 94.8% were Muslim. Respondents migrated from Niger (83.6%), Chad (11.2%), Mali (4.0%) and Benin (1.2%). None had a legal residence permit. Respondents' mean residence duration in Nigeria was 8.5 years. Malaria was common to beggars both in their home country and in Nigeria. Treatment was received from patent medicine vendors by 51.2% respondents. Advice for appropriate treatment for illness was received from family members by 44.4% migrant beggars. Sex and country of beggars have a direct relationship with the treatment seeking ($P < 0.05$). Financial and legal status of migrant beggars dynamically limited their healthcare choices. Routine health education on hygiene practice and appropriate treatment-seeking should be taken to beggars at their different locations by health workers as means of prevention of the spread of diseases.

Namwata and Mgabo (2012) conducted a study with the objective of examining street beggars and begging life in Dodoma and Singida Municipalities in Central Tanzania. The study examined the feelings of street beggars on begging life and their survival livelihoods in urban areas of central Tanzania. The study employed a cross-sectional research design. The population of the study consisted of street beggars and non-street beggars, municipal officials, councilors, business people and community members. This was done for triangulating and enriching data that were collected from street beggars. The study found that most of sampled beggars felt very bad towards begging life and saw begging activity as an immoral conduct. Street beggars obtained their basic necessities from different sources. Furthermore, it was found that begging flourishes because community tends to be generous to beggars. The study recommends that awareness programmes need to be conducted for the poor so as to help them realize how shameful begging is. Step towards banning, or discourage begging should be welcome. Families where beggars come from should be made aware of taking responsibility of taking care of their family members who are beggars.

Methodology

The present study was based on primary data collected from 51 beggars by adopting purposive sampling since all the beggars were not mentally prepared to respond to the questionnaires. A well-structured questionnaire was prepared and was pre-tested. After incorporating the necessary changes in the pre-tested questionnaire, it was administered to the selected samples and required information was collected. Data was collected from the respondents during May 2015 to June 2015. Besides percentages, techniques like Chi-square test, Garrett's rating scale; Likert's summated scale and Factor analysis were used.

Results And Discussion

Socio-Economic Profile Of The Respondents

Beggars in India are the victim of an imbalanced socio-economic system. They are the most vulnerable people in our society. They are the example of human degradation to the lowest extent, and they are a menace to the healthy society. Begging, as an indication of abject poverty, (Adedibu,1989), has always been a major way out for the helpless poor. However, not all beggars are poor or motivated into begging by poverty, and not all the poor are beggars. This, therefore, necessitates the need to examine the concept of begging and related issues. Begging is one of the most endemic multifaceted social problems with great magnitude, but it is less understood in all its dimensions. Hence an attempt was made in this section to explore the socio-economic profile of the beggars so as to identify their problems and give some suggestions for improving their life. A total of 51 respondents were surveyed and details are shown in table 1.

Age: The alarming aspect is that, maximum number of the beggars (96 percent) constitutes the active working population (25 years -50 years) who remains as beggars rather than engage in productive activities. This phenomenon is dangerous to the developing society.

Sex: It is inferred from the table that the number of male beggars (58.8%) was higher than the female beggars (41.2%).

Birth Place: The birth place of nearly 68 percent of beggars was urban areas and rests of the sample (32%) were from rural area. The study shows that poverty, unemployment and density of population are the major issues in urban area which forced the people to resort to panhandling.

Marital Status: The study shows that 55 percent of respondents were married, 25 percent were single, and 16 percent unmarried and 4 percent were divorced at the time of survey.

Education: The status of education was found to be miserable. All the interviewees were illiterate. None have gone to school.

Religion: The study reveals that about 92% of the respondents were Hindus. There were equal numbers of Muslims (3.9%) and Christianity (3.9%) in the surveyed population.

Income per Day: The subjects generally get income on every begging day and spend it daily. They do not maintain any record of their income and expenditure. Majority (78%) of the

beggar's earned a daily income in the range of Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-; followed by nearly 16 percent of them earning less than Rs.100/- and rest (6%) earning a maximum of Rs.200/- and above. Thus, average daily earning was around Rs.180/- which was inadequate to meet their basic needs.

Years of Begging: The table gives an idea about the distribution of number of years engaged in begging activities. The data envisages that all samples had adopted this activity since their adolescent age because their parents were already involved in this activity.

Duration of begging: The data shows that 49 percent of the beggars preferred to beg the whole day or all times; followed by nearly 43 percent only in the day time and just few (nearly 8%) respondents preferred night. Thus, the majority of the beggars were not bound by time and go anytime for begging.

Mode of covering Distance: The study depicts the percentage distribution of means of transportation used by beggars for covering long distances for begging purpose. The study recorded that the highest percentage (90 percent) of beggars moved to the places for begging by their foot; while, just 4 per cent of beggars used buses as a means of transportation and nearly 6 percent of them used Cart was means of transportation for begging.

Opinion about Begging Life: The results show that most of the sampled beggars (62.7%) felt very bad about their begging life and saw begging activity as an immoral conduct. On the other hand, 29.4% of sampled beggars argued that begging life was bad and the remaining 8 percent of them asserted that begging life was a normal life. Even though a large number of street beggars reported that they felt very bad towards begging life, they are still involved in begging activities as a major means of livelihood. However, those engaged in begging say " it's a harsh necessity that is humiliating, demeaning, degrading and frustrating" (Hindu, 2005).

Living Habits Of The Respondents

The meager earnings of the beggars do not offer them any protected shelters. Often they live in common places such as temples, churches etc. Table .2 presents living habits of the beggars. Majority (26.7%) of the male respondents was living on the streets; 23% of them were living in churches and bus stand. Among the females majority (52%) were living in temples and 38% in churches. Taking the entire sample majority (35%) of the respondents was living in temples and 29% were in churches. Thus, the preferred place of shelter for the beggars was places of worship.

Chi-Square Analysis

In order to investigate the relationship between sex and socio-economic profile of the beggars, Pearson's chi-square test was done. The null hypothesis framed was;

H₀: Sex is the independent of the socio-economic profile of the beggars

H_a: Sex is the not independent of socio-economic profile of the beggars

The calculated chi-square values are shown in tab.

The study found no significant association between the sex and birth place, marital status, religion, duration of begging time and years of begging. However, living habits and income level were found to have significant association with the sex. Thus, living habits and income distinguished the male from female beggars.

Factors Leading To Begging

An attempt was made to identify the factors influencing the intention to beg. The respondents were asked to assign ranks to various factors according to the order of priority, which influenced their intention to beg. The ranks were then converted into scores based on Garrett's Rating Scale. The average scores calculated are given in the table.4. The major factors that leads to begging were 'Poverty' (1st rank), followed by 'Family Disintegration' (2nd rank), 'Unemployment' (3rd rank) 'Lack of Caring' (4th rank), 'Death of Parents', (5th rank), 'Physical Disability', (6th rank), 'Medical Illness', (7th rank), 'Old age', (8th rank), and the least rank given by the beggars was 'Influenced by Friends', (9th rank). In short, poverty, family disintegration and unemployment were the major factors inducing them to beg.

Causes Of Begging

The respondents were asked to rank the various causes for begging in their order of priority. The ranks were then converted into percent position and from the percent position the individual scores were determined on a scale of 100 points by using Garrett's rating scale. The average scores and the ranks corresponding to each cause are shown in table .5. The main cause for begging was 'illiteracy' (1st rank), 'no source of food' (2nd rank) and 'illness', (3rd rank). While 'no care from children', 'domestic conflict' and 'traditional occupation' was not a major cause for begging. Hence they have given least scoring 5th, 6th, and 7th respectively.

Difficulties Faced By The Beggars

Only 76 percent of the beggars indicated that they faced difficulties in begging activities. Factor analysis was used to identify the underlying pattern of relationship between the various dimensions of difficulties faced by beggars and whether these problems can be grouped in terms of a composite variable. To determine the appropriateness of applying factor analysis, the KMO and Bartlett's test measures were computed and the results are presented in the table .6. KMO statistics was 0.862 signifying higher than acceptable adequacy of sampling. The Bartlett's test of Sphericity was also found to be significant at one percent level providing evidence of the presence of relationship between variables to apply factor analysis. The communalities for each variable were assessed to determine the amount of variance accounted by the variable to be included in the factor rotations and the results are shown in table.7. All the variables had a value greater than 0.50 signifying substantial portions of the variance was accounted by the factors. Table.8 enlists the Eigen values, their relative explanatory powers and factor loadings for 7 linear components identified within the data set.

Factor 1 had significant loadings on four dimensions viz, 'abusive language from public', 'harassment from Municipal Officers and Police', 'harassment from fellow beggars' and 'sexual abuse', together constituting physical harassment. These four factors together accounted for nearly 66 percent of total variance. Factor 2 had significant loadings on three dimensions viz, 'sun burn', 'cold during the night' and 'disease' (representing health hazards) and explains nearly 15 percent of the total variance. Hence the major difficulties faced by beggars were physical harassment and health hazards.

Government Schemes Availed By Beggars

The beggars were asked to express their view on the government schemes availed by them. The beggars were asked to rank the services according to the order of priority which could benefit them. The ranks were then converted into scores by using Garrett's Rating Scale. The average scores obtained by each factor are presented in table .9. The most important government help received by the beggars were 'voter identity card', 'scholarship for children in school', and 'above poverty line card', the scores obtained by these factors being 59.80, 50.64 and 50.39 respectively. Benefits as 'below poverty line card', 'rehabilitation centre' and 'food for children in school' had more or less equal weights, the scores being 49.54, 44.90 and 42.92 respectively. The factor which was of least priority was 'medical facilities', the score being 40.86 points. Thus all the beggars had voter identity card and ration card.

Awareness About Beggar's Rights And Responsibilities

Table .10 depicts that awareness about rights and responsibilities of beggars. The study revealed that 71 per cent people voted in the Municipal election while 29 percent people did not vote. About 61 percent had voted in other election also. This clearly indicates the beggars were politically empowered. But all the respondents were not aware about the begging prohibition law, the government officer's role in opposing begging, rehabilitation centre, facility for their wards education and knowledge about parent care law. The study shows that they were not aware about their rights and responsibilities. Hence, the government should take initiatives to educate them to know about their rights and responsibilities.

Future Aspirations

Most of the beggars had future aspirations to stop begging activities though their aspirations vary across the study. Table .11 presents details on the aspirations of the beggars. Majority (47%) of the respondents stated that they would give up their begging activity if there was someone should take care of them; 33% if they get shelter to live in; 12 percent if they get job and nearly 8 percent if they get someone to take care of their children. Hence, to get rid of this menace, the Government should ensure that proper employment and shelter are provided to the beggars.

Conclusion

To conclude that the beggars are the poorest of the poor and most disadvantageous section of the society, living in common places without sufficient income for their means of livelihood and used as a voting bank for the political parties due to their ignorance and illiteracy. Nobody cares about that they are being exploited by the society and treated as an

animal. They are also humans and the citizen of India who have the right to live with dignity and respect. It is also the responsibility for every citizen of India that they give respect beggars because they are also the part and parcel of the society, help them with responsibility not with sympathy, and tried to employ them in productive works according to their potentialities and skill rather than give kind and cash to get rid of them.

The following **remedial measures** may be adopted to overcome the problems of beggars and to contain the practice of begging.

- ☞ To provide accommodation and medical facilities to the beggars at cheaper rate.
- ☞ To provide education at free of cost to beggars and to make them aware about the various government poverty alleviation programmes.
- ☞ To provide assets to enable them to earn the means of their livelihood.
- ☞ The government must include the help of NGOs, Social Workers and also the civic bodies, so that the cancerous growth of beggary can be eliminated. Academic researches on the issue should be encouraged from time to time to check and enhance the curbing of beggary problem.
- ☞ Media can play a big role for solving this problem because it takes very short time to reach everybody's mind and heart, like Slum dog Millionaire Movie.

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TABLE -1
SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE

Socio- Economic Profile	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Age	Less than 25 yrs	2	3.9
	25 yrs – 50 yrs	28	54.9
	Above 50 yrs	21	41.2
Sex	Male	30	58.8
	Female	21	41.2
Birth Place	Urban	35	68.6
	Rural	16	31.4
Marital Status	Single	13	25.5
	Married	28	54.9
	Unmarried	8	15.7
	Widow	2	3.9
Education	Illiterate	51	100
Religion	Hindu	47	92.2
	Muslims	2	3.9
	Christians	2	3.9
Income Per Day	Less than Rs. 100	8	15.7
	Rs. 100 – Rs. 200	40	78.4
	Above Rs. 200	3	5.9
Years to start Begging	Above 20 yrs	51	100
Duration of Begging	Morning	18	35.3
	Afternoon	1	2.0
	Evening	3	5.9
	Night	4	7.8
	All Times	25	49.0
Mode of Covering Distance	By Foot	46	90.2
	Bus	2	3.9
	Cart	3	5.9
Opinion about Begging Life	Very Bad	32	62.7
	Bad	15	29.4
	Normal	4	7.8

Source: Field Survey

Table-2
Living Habits of the Respondents

	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
Living place	Church	7	8	15
		23.3 %	38.1 %	29.4 %
	Restaurants	1	0	1
		3.3 %	0 %	2.0 %
	Bus Stand	7	0	7
		23.3 %	0 %	13.7 %
	Streets	8	2	10
		26.7 %	9.5 %	19.6 %
	Temple	7	11	18
		23.3 %	52.4 %	35.3 %
	Total	30	21	51
		100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Source: Field Survey

Table -3
Relationship between Sex and Socio-Economic Profile

Variable	Chi-Square	Degrees of Freedom	Significance	Inferences
Birth Place	.064	1	.801	Accept Ho
Marital Status	3.516	3	.319	Accept Ho
Religion	3.082	2	.214	Accept Ho
Duration of Begging Time	1.801	4	.772	Accept Ho
Years of Begging	5.095	2	.078	Accept Ho
Living Habits	11.320	4	.023	Reject Ho
Income Level	7.031	2	.030	Reject Ho

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey

Table -4
Factors leading to Begging

S.No	Factors	Mean	Rank
1.	Influenced by Friends	27.55	9
2.	Physical Disability	49.56	6
3.	Death of Parents	50.21	5
4.	Family Disintegration	53.48	2
5.	Old Age	44.33	8
6.	I Poverty	71.56	1
7.	Unemployment	52.83	3
8.	Lack of Caring	51.52	4
9.	Medical Illness	49.34	7

Source: Field Survey

**Table-5
Causes of Begging**

S.No	Causes	Mean	Rank
1.	Illiteracy	61.66	1
2.	Having no Source Food Gain	57.82	2
3.	Can't do Work due to Old Age	53	4
4.	Illness	53.96	3
5.	Children do not Take Care	52.80	5
6.	Domestic Conflict	48.37	6
7.	Traditional Occupation	22	7

Source: Field Survey

**Table -6
Kmo & Bartlett's Test**

Kaiser-Meyer.Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.862
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx.Chi-Square	258.758
	Df	21
	Sig.	.000

**Table -7
Communalities**

Difficulties	Initial	Extraction
Abusing language from public	1.000	.771
Harassment from Municipal Officers & police	1.000	.772
Harassment from Fellow Beggars	1.000	.815
Sun Burn	1.000	.812
Cold during the Night	1.000	.726
Diseases	1.000	.812
Sexual Abuse	1.000	.962

**Source: Estimation based on Field Survey
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis**

Table -8
Rotated Component Matrix

Difficulties	Components	
	Factor 1	Factor 2
Abusing language from public	0.876	
Harassment from Municipal Officers & police	0.728	
Harassment from Fellow Beggars	0.881	
Sun Burn		0.901
Cold during the Night		.876
Diseases		.847
Sexual Abuse	0.978	
Eigen value	4.649	1.020
Percentage of variance	66.418	14.570
Cumulative percentage	66.418	80.988

Source: Estimation based on Field Survey

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization, rotation converged in 9 iterations

Table -9
Government services benefitted by the Respondents

S.No	Benefits	Mean	Rank
1.	Voter Identity Card	59.80	1
2.	Below Poverty Line card	49.54	4
3.	Above Poverty Line Card	50.39	3
4.	Scholarship for Children in School	50.64	2
5.	Food for Children in School	42.92	6
6.	Acceptance of Rehabilitation Centre	44.90	5
7.	Medical Facilities	40.86	7

Source: Field Survey

Table -10
Awareness about Rights and Responsibilities of Beggars

Particulars	Yes	%	No	%
Voting in municipality elections	36	70.6	15	29.4
Voting in other elections	31	60.8	20	39.2
Knowledge about begging Prohibition law	-	-	51	100
Government officers' role in opposing begging	-	-	51	100
Acceptance of rehabilitation at other places	-	-	51	100
Acceptance the facility of their wards' education	-	-	51	100

Knowledge about the parent care law	-	-	51	100
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Source: Field Survey

**Table -11
Future Aspirations**

FUTURE ASPIRATIONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
If I get job	6	11.8
If I get someone to take care of me	24	47.1
If I get someone to take care of my child	4	7.8
If I get where to live or to be accommodated	17	33.3

Source: Filed Survey