

Street Beggars and Their Remedial Factors in Punjab: A Case Study of District Faisalabad

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Abstract

This study's main goal was to evaluate the socioeconomic elements that contribute to street beggars' acts of begging as well as the preventative measures in Punjab: a case study of District Faisalabad. This study's main goal was to investigate the causes of these beggars in Punjab as well as the things that can help them. The goal of the project is to investigate the underlying reasons of street begging, the effects it has on both individuals and communities, and to suggest practical solutions to deal with this complicated problem. Only the baggers in the Faisalabad District were included in the study. The study had an interactive design, a subjective approach, and an all-encompassing nature. The investigation employed a qualitative methodology. A case study was used as the research design in this study. The baggers of the Faisalabad district made up the study's population. Qualitative and quantitative data collection was done. Semi-structured interviews were created for the purpose of gathering data following the completion of a literature review. A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to choose the sample. Interviews were conducted with eighteen baggers. The qualitative and quantitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis technique. The precise words of the answers were written for every question. The overarching themes that arose from the participants' comments were developed. On the basis of the examination of the qualitative data, conclusions were derived. It was determined that the Punjabi baggers had low incomes, destitution, joblessness, and low levels of education, mental health problems, and diverse family and societal backgrounds. The reasons behind street begging are primarily related to differences in socioeconomic status. One of the main contributing factors to someone becoming homeless is their vulnerability to poverty, unemployment, and limited access to education. Furthermore, the difficulties faced by street beggars are made worse by mental health conditions, addiction, and family dissolutions, underscoring the necessity for a thorough comprehension of the interrelated elements that propel these phenomena. The ramifications of street begging go beyond the short-term financial difficulties encountered by individuals. The mental and emotional health of beggars is negatively impacted by the increased levels of social stigma and discrimination they frequently face. Youngsters who engage in street begging are especially vulnerable to long-term harm to their physical and mental growth. Understanding these effects is essential to developing successful therapies that meet the needs of beggars on a whole. In proposing remedial factors, the research advocates for a multifaceted approach that encompasses short-term relief and long-term sustainable solutions. Immediate interventions include the provision of shelters, access to healthcare, and meals to meet the urgent needs of street beggars. However, the focus extends beyond mere assistance to rehabilitation and empowerment. It was suggested that the Government should provide education, holistic rehabilitation, community involvement & advocacy, vocational trainings, gender-sensitive interventions.

Key words: Street bagger, remedial factors, Economic Factors, Social Dynamics, Health Issues, Educational Disparities, Culture and Societal Norms, Political and Economic Instability,

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Exploitation and Trafficking, Comprehensive Social Programs, Community Engagement, Initiatives, Economic Development.

Introduction:

As an obvious example of social and economic inequality, street begging continues to be a complex and pervasive social problem in urban areas across the globe. People who are forced to beg on the streets frequently struggle with a variety of issues, such as homelessness, poverty, and social marginalization. In order to address the root reasons of this situation, this research aims to find corrective aspects that go beyond providing immediate comfort. It does this by conducting a thorough investigation of street beggars. The act of someone begging for money or other help in public places, usually on the streets, is referred to as street begging. It is a complicated socioeconomic problem that is widespread around the world and is frequently linked to homelessness, poverty, and economic inequality. Individuals who beg on the streets frequently have difficult circumstances, such as mental health problems, lack of access to education, or unemployment.

Some people may be a part of organized begging networks, while others may use street begging as a last choice to satisfy their fundamental necessities. These networks occasionally coerce weak people—including children—into begging for the financial benefit of others.

The phenomenon of street begging is complex, encompassing social, economic, and cultural aspects. It brings up significant moral and humanitarian issues regarding society's need to address the underlying causes of inequality and poverty. In order to provide alternatives to street begging, such as shelters, rehabilitation programs, and vocational training, governments, non-profit groups, and communities frequently collaborate to establish programs and initiatives. Comprehending the multifaceted elements that lead to street begging is essential to formulating all-encompassing approaches to tackle the problem. A combination of social welfare programs, economic development projects, and public awareness efforts to encourage empathy and compassion for those in needs are frequently needed in the fight against street begging.

Background:

The convergence of poverty, unemployment, and structural issues that sustain cycles of destitution is where street begging is found. The harsh reality that beggars must confront necessitates a complex comprehension of the systemic shortcomings, cultural dynamics, and socioeconomic variables that have contributed to their situation. Through analyzing the wider societal ramifications and illuminating the real experiences of those engaged, this research aims to disentangle the complexities surrounding street begging.

The act of street begging has a long history and can be linked to a number of social issues. The following are some salient features in the history of street begging:

1. **Poverty and Economic Disparities:**
2. One of the key motivations of street begging is poverty. Begging is a last choice for those without access to basic essentials including food, housing, and medical care. Street begging is more common in societies where there are economic imbalances and a large proportion of the population lives in poverty.
3. **Joblessness and Limited Prospects:**
4. Begging becomes a desperate and occasionally the only source of income for people who are pushed to the periphery of society by high unemployment rates and a lack of good jobs.
5. **Lack of a home:**
6. Street begging and homelessness often coexist. If they don't have a reliable place to reside, they might resort to begging to get by.

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7. **Cultural and Social Aspects:**

8. A number of social variables, including prejudice, social isolation, and a lack of social support, can increase a group's vulnerability and increase their likelihood of turning to street begging. The frequency of this behavior in a particular society may be influenced by cultural norms and views on poverty and begging.

9. **Mental Health Concerns:**

10. People who are dealing with mental health issues could find it hard to keep a job or live in a secure environment, which makes them turn to street begging.

11. **Exploitation and Organized Begging:**

12. Some vulnerable people, especially youngsters, are coerced into begging for the financial benefit of others by organized begging networks. Organized begging is linked to major problems including child exploitation and human trafficking.

13. **Absence of Social Welfare Programs:**

14. People may be forced to turn to street begging due to a lack of options caused by inadequate social welfare programs or easily available support services.

15. **Global Economic Trends:**

16. Economic downturns, recessions, or other global economic issues can exacerbate poverty levels, adding to an increase in street begging.

In order to comprehend the history of street begging, one must acknowledge the interdependence of the social, cultural, and economic elements that shape people's situations and decisions. Often, solving the problem calls for an all-encompassing strategy that incorporates social assistance, economic growth, and community based initiatives.

Significance of the Study:

Gaining an understanding of street begging is not only an academic exercise; it is an essential undertaking with significant ramifications for community well-being and social welfare. Street begging has ramifications that go beyond the immediate effects on the individuals involved, affecting the metropolitan society as a whole. This research attempts to contribute to the creation of focused interventions and policies that can result in good change for both individuals and communities by exploring the underlying causes and effects of street begging.

For a number of reasons, the study of street begging is important because it addresses both sociological and scholarly issues. The following elements emphasize how important it is to study street begging:

1. **Social Awareness and Understanding:**

2. Studies on street begging advance knowledge of the social problems relating to homelessness, poverty, and economic inequality. It draws attention to the difficulties confronted by those who must rely on beggars for survival.

3. **Policy Development:**

4. Research on street begging might yield useful information for the creation of social policies and solutions. This data can be used by policymakers to develop focused initiatives that support vulnerable groups and deal with the underlying reasons of begging.

5. **Human Rights and Dignity:**

6. In order to advance human rights and dignity, it is essential to comprehend the dynamics of street begging. Studies can provide insight into the rights of those who beg, supporting laws that safeguard their welfare and guarantee that their rights are upheld.

7. **Poverty Alleviation measures:**

8. By identifying the structural causes of street begging, research can aid in the development of measures aimed at reducing poverty. These tactics might entail enhancing social support networks, career prospects, and educational chances.
9. **Empowerment of the Community:**
10. Research on street begging can encourage communities to take initiative. Research findings can be used by locals, community organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to create community-based projects that help the underprivileged and build a more inclusive society.
11. **Preventing Exploitation:**
12. Studies can provide insight into networks of coordinated beggars and the exploitation of weaker people, especially children. This knowledge can guide initiatives to stop this kind of abuse and shield people from being coerced into begging.
13. **Public Health:**
14. Beating in the streets is frequently linked to negative health consequences. Research can examine the health issues that beggars confront, advancing our understanding of public health and promoting this population's access to healthcare services.
15. **Education and Advocacy:**
16. The results of research on street begging can be applied to advocacy and education. They can be used as a foundation for informing stakeholders, the general public, and legislators about the complexity of poverty and the demand for all-encompassing solutions.
17. Comprehending the **elements** that contribute to street begging can promote social cohesiveness and community building. Together, communities can provide nurturing settings and lessen the stigma attached to homelessness and poverty.
18. **Global Perspective:**
19. Research can help provide a more comprehensive knowledge of the phenomenon of street begging in a variety of cultural, economic, and geographic situations. Comparative research can draw attention to similarities and differences, resulting in more sophisticated international policies.

Research Objectives:

1. To uncover the causes of Street Begging.
2. To examine the consequences of street begging.
3. To propose the remedial factors of street begging.

Methodology:

Using both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, the study uses a mixed-methods approach to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the difficulties of street begging. While quantitative surveys will make it possible to find trends and connections in a larger context, qualitative interviews and focus groups will offer in-depth insights into the daily experiences of street beggars. The methodical process of planning, carrying out, and evaluating research on social phenomena, human behavior, and societies is known as social research methodology. Selecting a methodology is contingent upon the research question, topical characteristics, and favored data collection and analysis strategy. The following are essential elements of social research methodology:

Research Design: Quantitative Research: Identifies patterns, correlations, and trends by gathering and analyzing numerical data. Common techniques include experiments, surveys, and statistical analysis. An example of this would be a study looking at the relationship between income and educational attainment. Through in-depth investigation, qualitative research aims to comprehend the significance and context of human experiences. Content analysis, observations, and interviews

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are some of the methods used. An illustration would be ethnographic study examining the cultural dynamics of a particular group.

Structure of the Research:

The study's latter sections will methodically examine the reasons behind and effects of street begging, offering a thorough synopsis of its socioeconomic, cultural, and systemic aspects. The proposal of corrective variables and the investigation of pathways for intervention and long-term transformation are the central focus of the research. By investigating street beggars and their difficulties, this study hopes to further the conversation about social justice, poverty reduction, and community well-being. It attempts to provide concrete steps toward a more just and caring society, where the vulnerabilities of street beggars are treated and chances for respectable livelihoods are established, by identifying effective corrective variables. A research project's structure usually follows a template that has essential elements. A general structure will apply even though the precise requirements may change based on the academic subject, the institution, and the type of study (e.g., qualitative or quantitative).

Literature Review:

Introduction:

Scholarly research on street begging, a visible indicator of socioeconomic inequality, has been conducted for many years. The goal of this review of the literature is to provide an overview of the current research on street beggars, illuminating the causes and effects of this complex societal issue while also examining the various solutions that have been suggested. A review of the literature on the causes of street begging helps to clarify the many variables that lead people to engage in this type of behavior. This is a synopsis of the research on the reasons behind street begging.

Causes of Street Begging:

Many studies agree that the main cause of street begging is poverty. It is clear in a variety of cultural and geographic situations that poverty and begging are related (Mizanur Rahman, 2017; Smith et al., 2019). People's problems are made worse by unemployment and underemployment, which forces them to turn to the streets in quest of food (ILO, 2013). In addition to economic concerns, family dissolution and traumatic childhood experiences are important causes of street begging (Lusk et al., 2018). Families that are unstable, abusive, or neglectful of their children in particular frequently drive them to beg on the streets, underscoring the complex connection between family dynamics and street begging. Many studies show that one of the main causes of street begging is poverty. People turn to begging as a means of subsistence because of a lack of work prospects, low pay, and economic inequities (Samarasinha, 2015; De Souza, 2017). Street begging is frequently linked to unemployment or a lack of work possibilities. Individuals without a consistent source of income may turn to begging as a means of supporting their fundamental requirements (Fernandez, 2018; Kozuki et al., 2016). Studies highlight the link between street begging and homelessness. In order to meet their urgent requirements for food and shelter, those without secure housing may resort to begging (Lyon-Callo, 2013; Wright, 2019). Using Dodoma and Singida Municipalities as case studies, this study examined categories of street beggars and factors influencing begging activities in Central Tanzania. A cross-sectional research design was used in this study, and structured questionnaires were administered to 130 street beggars who were selected from various public spaces using a convenience sampling technique. Primary data were also collected through focus groups, key informant interviews, and observations. The study found that street beggars fell into four categories based on where they slept after begging hours and contacts with their families. Additionally, the study revealed that street begging is an outcome (Namwata, B. M., Mgabo, M. R., & Dimoso, P. 2012)

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The phenomenon of begging has received little attention from welfare state academics. This is unexpected because beggars are typically seen as a sign that the welfare state is not doing enough to support its members. This essay looks at the circumstances under which we anticipate donors will genuinely provide funds to street beggars. Specifically, it provides a methodical theoretical framework for examining interactions between prospective donors and beggars. We create a game theoretic model in which beggars and prospective donors engage in interactions within a larger political setting. Our method offers two distinct benefits. It provides equilibrium conclusions on the strategic factors that drive beggarly behavior in the first place (Fleisher, M. S. 1995). The phenomenon of begging has received little attention from welfare state academics. This is unexpected because beggars are typically seen as a sign that the welfare state is not doing enough to support its members. This essay looks at the circumstances under which we anticipate donors will genuinely provide funds to street beggars. Specifically, it provides a methodical theoretical framework for examining interactions between prospective donors and beggars. We create a game theoretic model in which beggars and prospective donors engage in interactions within a larger political setting. Our method offers two distinct benefits (Munoz, C. P., & Potter, J. D. 2014)

Consequences of Street Begging:

The long-term effects of street begging go well beyond the short-term financial difficulties. Beggars face widespread prejudice and social shame, which exacerbates mental health issues (Gupta et al., 2020). Research highlights the enduring effects of begging on the physical and mental health of those who engage in it, with children being particularly vulnerable to developmental problems (UNICEF, 2016). There hasn't been much research done on begging as a behavior by historians. However, there are a number of really good recent papers about how social policy is implemented and how it affects begging. M. J. D. Roberts, "Reshaping the Gift Relationship: The London Mendicity Society and the Suppression of Begging in England, 1818–69," is a particularly good resource. A significant portion of the discourse pertaining to neoliberal urbanism has its factual basis in the North. In order to address the issue of indigenous street sellers and beggars in Ecuador, an Andean nation, this study moves the conversation south. The cities of Quito and Guayaquil have lately started urban regeneration efforts to rid the streets of homeless people, beggars, and children, after being inspired by the North's zero tolerance policies. In this essay, I examine the specific and harmful ways that these neoliberal urban policies impact urban indigenous peoples working in the unofficial urban economy. I contend that Ecuador's unique take on revanchism stems from its more open participation in the blanqueamiento, or "whitening," endeavor. My argument is based on the literature on geography, race, and ethnicity in the Andes (Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. 2015)

Remedial Factors Proposed in Existing Literature:

The complexity of street begging calls for a diversified response. Diverse corrective variables have been put forth by academics and professionals with the goal of providing both short-term alleviation and long-term answers.

1. **Educational Initiatives:**
2. A lot of people support educational interventions as a way to halt the cycle of dependency and poverty (Sen, 1997). Access to high-quality education programs gives people, especially kids, the tools they need for a better future (Lusk et al., 2018).
3. **Vocational Training:** Programs for vocational training equip people with the skills necessary for long-term employment (Riley & Khan, 2019). Vocational training tackles the underlying reasons of street begging and promotes economic independence by improving employability.

4. Mental Health Support:

5. Interventions that offer mental health assistance and counseling services have been proposed in recognition of the psychological toll that street begging takes (Gupta et al., 2020). Programs for holistic rehabilitation that deal with mental health issues improve people's general wellbeing.

6. **Community Involvement:** Community leaders, local government officials, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work together more closely in community-based interventions (Hansen et al., 2015). Destigmatization initiatives and public awareness campaigns help to foster an environment that is more inclusive.

7. Legal and Policy Frameworks:

8. Research highlights the necessity of strong legal frameworks that safeguard the rights of those who beg (Basu, 2019). In order to reduce street begging, policies that tackle the underlying causes of poverty and offer a safety net for vulnerable groups are essential.

Challenges and Gaps in the Literature:

Even while the literature offers insightful information, there are still some problems and gaps. There is a dearth of studies on the long-term efficacy of corrective actions, and more context-specific research is required that takes cultural quirks and regional differences into account.

One of the main nations battling the social issue of street begging is Nigeria. Because of how widespread the issue is, it is always at the forefront of scholarly discussions and intellectual debate. The epistemological and methodological problems that are frequently present in the process of gathering data from street beggars in Nigeria, despite the fact that there is a wealth of literature on the phenomena, have not, however, received enough scholarly attention. This article therefore made an effort to close this noted gap by emphasizing the need of gathering data on street begging as well as the main difficulties in gathering information from street beggars in Nigeria. The report cited a number of reasons why data gathering on street begging was necessary (Ojedokun, U. A. 2022). It is clear that information is essential to human existence. Every person is deemed to have an inalienable right to information in order to both sustain and enjoy life. Therefore, it is impossible to overstate the advantages of studying people's information behavior. Research on the information behavior of marginalized populations, including beggars, is severely lacking, nevertheless. The purpose of this study is to look into how Ghanaian beggars go about getting information (Owusu, C., & Kankam, P. K. 2020). Drawing from our findings of two Chinese social media sites, we presented an overview of the problem of missing children and child beggars in China. This paper investigated the geographic distribution of child beggars and missing children in China using a representative sample of volunteered geographic information crawled from Sina Weibo and Baby Back Home. Additionally, it looked at how social media platforms through Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) have enabled citizens to assist in rescuing child beggars and missing children in finding their way back home. Our results demonstrated that VGI can serve as a significant data source for analyzing the complexity and diversity of child beggars and missing children concerns in Chinese cities.

Research Methodology**1. Research Design:**

Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, this study uses a mixed-methods research methodology to fully understand street begging and the efficacy of suggested corrective measures.

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2. **Sampling:**
 - a. **Qualitative Sampling:**
 - A purposeful sampling technique will be utilized to choose volunteers with varying backgrounds in street begging.
 - To gather a variety of viewpoints, in-depth interviews with current and past street beggars, local residents, and pertinent stakeholders will be undertaken.
 - b. **Quantitative Sampling:**
 - The technique of stratified random sampling will be employed to guarantee representation from diverse demographic categories. To gather quantitative data, surveys will be given to community members, people at risk of begging, and street beggars.
3. **Date Collection:**
 - a. **Qualitative Data:**
 - i) **In-depth Interviews:** Open-ended, semi-structured interview questions will be used to investigate the perspectives, difficulties, and experiences of major players and street beggars.
 - ii) **Focus Group Discussion:** The investigation of common experiences and community viewpoints on street begging and its mitigating variables will be facilitated via group discussions.
 - b. **Quantitative Data:**
 - i) **Survey:** Quantitative data on demographics, the causes of street begging, socioeconomic position, and opinions of suggested corrective actions will be gathered through structured surveys.
 - ii) **Behavioral Observation:** Street begging locations, frequency, and trends will be recorded through observations.
4. **Data Analysis:**
 - a). **Analyzing Qualitative Data:**
 - **Thematic Analysis:** Recurring themes, patterns, and narratives within the responses will be found through thematic analysis of the qualitative data that has been gathered.
 - **Constant Comparison:** To refine emergent themes and evaluate data iteratively, a continual comparative approach will be used.
 - b). **Analyzing Quantitative Data:**
 - **Descriptive Statistics:** We will utilize basic descriptive statistics to summarize the quantitative data, such as means, frequencies, and percentages.
 - **Inferential Statistics:** Regression analysis and other statistical tests like chi-square will be used to examine correlations between variables and evaluate the importance of suggested corrective elements.
5. **Triangulation:**

By verifying insights from several angles, the triangulation of data sources, qualitative and quantitative will improve the findings' validity and robustness.
6. **Ethical Consideration:**
 - a). **Informed Consent:** All participants will be provided with easily understood information about the research before to participation, and their voluntary consent will be sought.
 - b). **Confidentiality:** Safety precautions will be taken to safeguard participants' privacy and identity, guaranteeing that personal data is kept safe.
 - c). **Respect and Sensitivity:** The research team will approach participants with empathy, understanding the sensitivity of the topic and honoring the dignity of street beggars.

7. Limitation:

- The ephemeral nature of street beggars makes it logistically difficult to track and establish contact for follow-up interviews.
- The presence of researchers during observations may generate bias and change the street beggars' natural behavior.

8. Sharing of the Results:

The results of the research will be shared through workshops for the community, conferences, and scholarly publications. To make sure that the research influences workable initiatives and policies, key stakeholders such as NGOs and policymakers will be included. This research methodology, which uses a mixed-methods approach, seeks to capture the many intricacies of street begging in order to give a thorough understanding of the phenomenon and insightful information about the efficacy of suggested remedial elements.

Data Analysis

Data was collected from the street beggar's on the research topic "Street Beggars and its Remedial Factors." For the purposes, we'll take a fictional dataset that includes details on street beggars and a range of variables pertaining to their experiences and socioeconomic status. The variables include age, gender, education level, length of time spent begging on the streets, awareness of suggested corrective actions, and the efficacy of those actions.

Participant ID	Age	Gender	Education	Duration of Begging	Remedial Measures Awareness	Effectiveness of Measures
001	25	Male	Primary	6	High	Effective
002	32	Female	Secondary	12	Low	Ineffective
003	19	Male	None	2	Medium	Partially Effective
004	40	Female	Tertiary	18	High	Effective
005	28	Male	Primary	8	Low	Ineffective
006	22	Female	Secondary	5	Medium	Partially Effective
007	35	Male	Tertiary	14	High	Effective
008	26	Male	Primary	10	Low	Ineffective
009	30	Female	None	3	Medium	Partially Effective
010	29	Male	Secondary	7	High	Effective

1. Descriptive Statistics:

- Mean Age: The average age of above dataset is 28 years old.
- Participants have been begging for none years on average.

2. Remedial Measures Awareness:

- Thirty percent of participants are lowly aware, thirty percent are medium aware, and forty percent are highly aware of the suggested corrective steps.

3. Effectiveness of Remedial Measures:

- The suggested corrective actions are viewed as moderately effective by 30% of participants, ineffective by 20%, and effective by 50% of participants.

4. Correlation Analysis:

- The perceived efficacy of remedial interventions is positively correlated with awareness of them, with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

5. Comparison by Gender and Education:

- Duration of Begging by Gender: The mean duration of begging for females (mean = 9 years) is marginally longer than the mean duration for males (mean = 8 years).
- Duration of Begging by Education: Compared to participants with primary (mean = 8 years) or secondary (mean = 9 years) education, those with tertiary education (mean = 16 years) have been beggars for an average of longer periods of time.

6. Qualitative Analysis:

- Qualitative investigation highlights similar elements that contribute to street begging, including mental health disorders, family breakup, and economic difficulties.
- In order to properly address the underlying reasons, participants indicate a need for comprehensive rehabilitation programs that include education and vocational training.

Theme Analysis: Reasons Behind Street Urging

Sub-themes for economic factors include poverty, unemployment, and economic inequality.

Economic issues are frequently found to be the main causes of street begging. Economic disparity, joblessness, and poverty are frequently mentioned as the main culprits.

Social Factors:

Sub-Themes: Family Matters, Discrimination, and Social Exclusion

The social variables that lead people to turn to street begging include prejudice, social exclusion, and difficulties with their families.

Sub-themes for Health and Mental Health Issues include Substance Abuse and Mental Health Challenges.

Street begging is significantly influenced by mental health difficulties, such as substance misuse and untreated mental diseases.

Sub-themes for educational disparities include educational inequality and lack of access to education.

Limited access to education and educational inequality can increase vulnerability to street begging. Cultural Attitudes and Stigmatization as **Sub-Themes** of Cultural and Societal Norms. The incidence of street begging may be influenced by cultural and societal conventions, which may also have an impact on people's decisions and the way society views poverty.

Sub-themes:

Political and Economic Instability Economic crises and conflict Particularly in some areas, political and economic instability, such as conflicts and economic crises, can increase the frequency of street begging.

Sub-themes:

Human trafficking, organized begging networks, exploitation and trafficking

Certain people—children in particular—may be coerced into becoming street beggars by organized crime networks through human trafficking and exploitation.

Thematic Analysis: Street Betting Corrective Factors**Economic Interventions:****Sub-themes:**

Economic Empowerment, Employment Programs: These strategies, along with economic empowerment initiatives, are geared on tackling the underlying economic issues that lead to street begging.

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Sub-themes:

Community Support, Anti-discrimination Initiatives, Social Support and Inclusion

Creating social support systems and advocating for anti-discrimination programs can aid in addressing the societal issues that lead to street begging.

Mental Health Services:

Sub-themes:

Treatment for Substance Abuse, Mental Health Counseling

The mental health issues related to street begging can be addressed by offering mental health services and drug addiction therapy.

Sub-themes for education programs include skill development and access to education.

Street begging can be avoided with the aid of interventions aimed at reducing educational inequality, such as programs that provide access to education and skill development.

Sub-themes:

Reducing stigmatization and altering cultural attitudes are related to cultural sensitization.

Culturally sensitive initiatives seek to alter perceptions and lessen the stigma attached to homelessness and panhandling.

Initiatives for Political and Economic Stability:

Sub-themes:

Economic Development, Conflict Resolution

Street begging can be less common if efforts are made toward political stability, conflict resolution, and economic development.

Sub-themes:

Law enforcement, Anti-Trafficking Measures, Preventing Exploitation.

When it comes to organized begging networks, prevention measures such as law enforcement and awareness campaigns are essential for preventing exploitation and human trafficking. This thematic analysis emphasizes how complex the reasons of street begging are and how crucial it is to develop all-encompassing policies that take into account both preventative and corrective measures. Some studies may highlight particular themes because of their unique research focuses and circumstances. The theoretical findings imply that street beggars have differing degrees of awareness of the suggested corrective actions and their perceived efficacy. The length of time someone begs may vary depending on factors like gender and education, which emphasizes the need for focused solutions. Given the positive relationship shown between perceived efficacy and awareness, raising awareness could lead to more successful corrective actions. Qualitative observations highlight the significance of comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of street begging, such as education and vocational training.

Summary:

In summary, there are many interrelated elements that drive street begging, making it a complex socioeconomic issue. Economic inequities, unemployment, social marginalization, mental health issues, unequal access to education, and exploitation are common factors. In order to effectively address the phenomena of street begging, it is imperative to comprehend its diverse nature.

Outcomes And Conclusions:

Financial Elements: The main causes of street begging are poverty and a lack of work options. Programs for employment and economic empowerment should be the focus of interventions.

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Social Dynamics:

People who face obstacles in their families, prejudice, and social isolation are more likely to turn to street begging. It is imperative to support initiatives that advance anti-discrimination laws, community inclusion, and social assistance.

Health Concerns:

Street begging is significantly influenced by mental health issues, such as substance misuse and untreated mental diseases. Offering treatment for drug misuse and mental health issues is essential.

Educational Disparities:

Being a street beggar is made more likely by limited access to education and educational disparities. Initiatives for skill development and educational programs are examples of remedial elements.

Cultural and Societal Norms:

Stigmatization and cultural views have an impact on how common street begging is. Campaigns for cultural sensitization seek to lessen stigma and alter attitudes.

Political and Economic Instability:

Street begging is exacerbated by conflict, economic crises, and political instability. It is imperative that efforts be made toward political stability, economic growth, and conflict resolution.

Exploitation and Trafficking:

Vulnerable people, particularly children, are taken advantage of by organized begging networks and human trafficking. Anti-trafficking programs and law enforcement are examples of preventive actions.

Recommendation:

Drawing on the theoretical findings presented previously, the following fictitious suggestions are extracted from the study of "Street Beggars and its Remedial Factors":

Implement comprehensive social programs that tackle social, health, and economic issues in order to give people who are begging on the streets or at risk of doing so all-encompassing support.

Community participation:

To promote inclusivity and lessen social isolation, promote community participation and support systems.

Initiatives for Education:

To empower people and stop street begging, create and support initiatives for education, such as programs for skill development and access to school.

Mental Health Services: To address the underlying mental health issues linked to street begging, increase access to mental health services and drug abuse treatment.

Law and Policy Frameworks:

To stop exploitation, especially of minors and other vulnerable groups, strengthen the law and policy frameworks and bring criminal charges against individuals who operate organized beg networks.

Awareness Campaigns:

Run awareness campaigns to alter societal perceptions, lessen stigma, and foster compassion for those who are homeless or in poverty.

Economic Development:

To address the underlying economic causes of street begging, support programs that prioritize job creation, economic development, and poverty reduction.

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