

Street Begging and its Socio-psychological Impacts in Sindh, Pakistan

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Abstract

This study is set out to examine the street begging and its socio-psychological impacts in Sindh, Province- Pakistan. For the present study, the four research questions have been utilized to explore the purpose of street begging. Furthermore, the instrument put into use for data collection like a face-to-face and self-developed questionnaire. Hence, the results relate that there are the different factors and the reasons of street begging that resort to individuals for begging in a civil society. However, the individuals who lack in education factor they are easily resorted to the street begging in Sindh – Pakistan. Such the socio-psychological impact being contributed by the individuals of the country. Meanwhile, socio-psychological impacts have been recognized through such the individuals with respect to other factors which move the persons for street begging in a civil society of the province like lack of social interaction, high level of poverty; loss of self –confidence and development of inferiority of complex among the individuals of the province. The factual items which assist to remove the street begging from Sindh- Pakistan have been recognized through the individuals of human society comprising of shelter, food, rehabilitation, monthly allowance for desirable people like disable, migrated, homeless, family problems and needy persons of society. Furthermore, focusing on the recommendation for solution of the street begging as the following factors would be used by policy planners who had better introduce the particular and specific frame work on such the perspective. Moreover, the planners should develop the innumerable tactics so as to improve the lives of street beggars for the presence of such impacts on lives of the street beggars in all four categories. Hence forth, precaution and prevention work carried out against the individuals to stop from begging on the streets of the province.

Keywords: Street begging; Socio-psychological; lack of social interaction; poverty; loss of self –confidence; development of inferiority of complex; Sindh

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