



CAUSES OF THE BEGGARY AND HOMELESSNESS, A STUDY BASED ON COMBINED HYDERABAD OF TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

The beggars in Hyderabad are the subject of this research. Essentially, beggary denotes a situation in which one is unable to support oneself. Without a doubt, I can attest to the fact that Beggary was not a recent phenomenon; it was a prior culture founded on religion, culture, and history. Ethics. However, there was official begging that took place all over the world. When you, for example, I pay close attention to our society, particularly in India, where the poor are disproportionately represented. One of the castes was completely reliant on the caste culture. The culture's lone higher caste for the most part, they stayed on the outskirts of the hamlet. seven days of begging for money and rice particles. They still don't have access to nutritious meals. Beggary is consequently regarded as the most common form of poverty among beggars. A demeaning vocation in which beggars rely on charity from others Khan (2013) claims that the population of beggars is growing is the poorest of the poor who are still surviving because of one of the most fundamental needs, food. Among them are Children and beggars are the most food insecure and vulnerable to malnutrition. It's also argued that that beggars are the poorest of the poor They are emblems of inequity and a critical human rights concern that must be addressed urgently (Jain, 2017). The Indian Constitution has a number of laws and clauses designed to protect the rights of all Indian citizens. Despite the fact that India is a developing country, individuals still struggle to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities.

The study took pace in the year 2021 at combined Hyderabad to know the status of the beggars and causes of beggars, the study falls under the quantitative method and descriptive type followed by the simple random sampling.

The conclusion showed that they are different causes of beggary the rigorous review of literature of secondary data I came to know that olden days they were only two reasons for beggary i.e. on the name god and other one caste wise begging. As the India is developing we see the different reasons of begging they are 1) poverty. 2) family disbranches 3) lost all family members and assets,4) diseases 5) lack of skills to work 6) globalization impact 7) Criminals who are not rehabilitated 8) Some choose for money 9) Child who lost both parents.10) cultural begging.

KEY WORDS: *Begging, Beggars, poverty, causes of begging.*

“Who knows whose stomach unless he enters the same situation”.

1) INTRODUCTION

The beggars in Hyderabad are the subject of this research. Essentially, beggary denotes a situation in which one is unable to support oneself. Without a doubt, I can attest to the fact that Beggary was not a recent phenomenon; it was a prior culture founded on religion, culture, and history. Ethics. However, there was official begging that took place all over the world. When you, for example, I pay close attention to our society, particularly in India, where the poor are disproportionately represented. One of the castes was completely reliant on the caste culture. The culture's lone higher caste for the most part, they stayed on the outskirts of the hamlet. seven days of begging for money and rice particles The majority of folks offered rice. Particles instead of money, and Beggars were honored as well. People were also affected in the same way. The fact that it was the other way around was an honor.

In general, I believe religion played a part in promoting the movement. Beggars can be found all over India. People believed that if beggars were respected and honored, they would be respected and honored in return. In this way, the wellbeing of beggars is still supported indirectly today. In

India, beggars are revered. The existing belief has existed for a long time.

In a country like India, where the majority of the population is strongly divided into social and economic categories, the most deprived and disadvantaged sectors face different forms of subjection, including social, economic, and political subjugation. This constant exploitation and exclusion forced them into a position of greater vulnerability. They still don't have access to nutritious meals. Beggary is consequently regarded as the most common form of poverty among beggars. A demeaning vocation in which beggars rely on charity from others Khan (2013) claims that the population of beggars is growing.is the poorest of the poor who are still surviving because of one of the most fundamental needs, food. Among them are Children and beggars are the most food insecure and vulnerable to malnutrition. It's also argued that that beggars are the poorest of the poor They are emblems of inequity and a critical human rights concern that must be addressed urgently (Jain, 2017). The Indian Constitution has a number of laws and clauses designed to protect the rights of all Indian citizens. Despite the fact that India is a developing country, individuals still struggle to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, and other necessities.



2) OBJECTIVES

1. To investigate the socioeconomic factors that contribute to begging.
2. To determine the current cause of beggary,
3. To understand about the beggars' ideas for quitting this problem.

3) METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted by in year 2021, the Hyderabad city was selected to know the status of beggars and their problems day to day life, the total population of Hyderabad city consists of the 2500 beggars approx. the study falls under the quadrative method, the descriptive study

4) SAMPLING DESIGN

The accurate number is brought by the beggar eradication society Hyderabad. By the help government and non- government organizations I could fetch the data due to many beggars refused to reveal their identity. The study falls under quantitative methods. The simple random sampling was selected to collect accurate data from 2500 population the total sample size the total size is 299.

5) STATISTICAL DESIGN

The latest version of the SPSS used to draw the results a simple percentages drawn from the respective populations.

6) GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

The investigator has chosen Hyderabad & Secunderabad. From these twin cities the surveyed areas are Abids, Addagutta, Afzalganj, Ananbhag, Balanagar, Boiguda, Charminar, Dhoolpet, Ecil, Hyderabad, Jammigadda, Kairthabad, Karmanghat, Kukatpally, Kushiaguda, Lakidikapool, Lalapet, LB nagar, Madina, Malkajgiri, Mehadipatnam, Musheerabad, Nagaram, Neredmet, Paradise, Punjagutta, Rampalli, Rasulpura.

7) RESULTS

Socio Economic Status The following **1.1 table** shows the distribution of beggars according to the areas at Hyderabad combined. The koti 0.7%, Abids had 1.7% Addagutta had 0.7%, The Afjalgunj percent 1.3%, Ananbhag 0.3%, Paradise area 0.3%, Balanagar area had 4.3%, Boiguda had 0.3%, Charminar had 3.3%, Dhoolpet had 0.3%, Ecil had 1.3%, Hyd 8.4% In. Nasan had 0.3%, Jammigadda had 0.3%, Kairthabad had 0.3%, Karmanghat 0.3%, Kukutpally had 13.4% Kushiaguda had 0.3%, Lakidikapool had 2.0%, Lalapet had 0.3, Lbnagar had 0.3%, Madina had 3.0%, Malkajgiri 0.3 Mehadipatnam had 10.0%, Musheerabad had 0.3%, Nagarm had 0.3% Neredmet had 0.7%, Panjagutta had 7.7%, Paradise had 8.7%, Punjagutta had 4.0%, Rampalli had 0.7%, Rasulpura had 0.7%, Sec-Bad had total of 19.1%. The following **table 1.2** shows how much a beggar can earn on daily, the one day income of beggars who said NO 98.0%, The daily who earn 200 are 0.3%, the daily who earn 250 are of 0.3%, the daily who earn 500 rupee are of 0.3%, the beggars who earn 1000 per day are 0.3%, The beggars who earn daily 1500 are 3.0%, The daily earning 3000 rupees showed 0.3%.

Causes of Beggary

Due to physically challenged are Following table **1.3** the many categories of beggars that can be found in Hyderabad: The Able-Childs account for 3.0% percent, the Woman account for 17.1% percent, the men account for 29.8% percent, and the Unable-Handicapped-Physically or Mentally are responsible for 5.4 percent%. The elderly account for 43.5% percent of the population, men and the elderly account for 0.7% percent, and the physically or mentally disabled and the elderly account for 0.7% percent.

Due to the Drugs and alcohol, gamblers The following table showing the drugs and narcotics taken by beggars every day the respondents who are Smoking showed 2.3%. the respondents who are drinking showed 14.4% The respondents who are Gambling showed 3.3%, the respondents who showed Chewing showed 0.3%, The respondents who showed chewing Gutka are of 6.0% The respondents who take Pan-Masala daily showed 2.0% the respondents who showed chewing Tobacco showed 10.7% The respondents who take Narcotics daily showed 8.4% The respondents who said Nil are 2.3%, The respondents who said they take both 34.8% the respondents who take Any Three showed 11.4%, the respondents who take Any Four showed 4.0%.

Due to diseases the following table When asked if they suffer from any diseases, 91.6 percent of those who responded said they did not. The respondents who said they suffer from Tuberculosis were 0.3 percent, the respondents who said they suffer from Cancer were 6.0 percent, and the respondents who answered yes to other diseases of the questions were 2.0 percent.

Beggars ideas to quit their begging We live under constant threat of eviction are 83.3%, The 70 % beggars pointed out that No government schemes reaching them, The Beggars requested should be given opportunities to work who are neutral are 52.5%, the beggars who agreed to give the opportunities 43.5% and who strongly agreed are 3.3%, The local NGO are very helpful to us in fighting for our rights the beggars who were neutral constitutes of 83.6%, the beggars who agreed showed 11.0%.

8) SUGGESTIONS

There are several types of begging, as well as migration of begging and daily income, outside of Hyderabad, crowded places, sources of crowded places or programs, donor behavior, government assistance programs, and the assistance they receive when they are in a medical emergency, to name a few factors. All of these aspects were discussed in detail. Finally, when asked whether they wanted to return home, the vast majority of beggars said that they lacked basic comforts and that just 3 percent were eager to return home. When it comes to this sort of societal issue, the situation is a more concerning. The beggars responded by saying that they lack basic utilities, or that they are penniless, and that they do not even have a place to live. Some of them are fugitive beggars who are terrified to return to their homes. Rehabilitation and counselling should be implemented in conjunction with policymaking to put an end to this situation. This will not be eliminated in a single day; it may take years to do so.



9) CONCLUSION

State wide Identification of beggars

The first step towards improving the situation of beggars is unquestionably the implementation of a comprehensive survey for the counting and enumeration of beggars across the nation. Despite the fact that a count of beggars is attempted to be established with the assistance of data, the information gathered during the Indian Census is insufficient and inadequate. There isn't a suitable in each nation, an estimate is produced of the number of beggars present. All we have are rudimentary tools. Estimates of the information relevant to beggars have been provided. There is a pressing need to undertake a comprehensive and complete study of all of the cities in the country. Nation in order to determine the proportion of the population comprised of beggars This survey will be helpful. First and foremost, we need to determine the magnitude of the crisis at hand. Once the percentage has been calculated, Once the number of beggars has been determined, the next step would be to identify the beggars. Identification of beggars would entail a breakdown of the begging population on the basis of race and ethnicity. On the basis of a variety of characteristics such as age, gender, disability, rural/urban location, full-time/part-time employment, and so on. This study would assist us in establishing which type of people constitutes the majority of the population. They account for the vast bulk of the begging population and are thus more susceptible. Additionally, categorization of The division of beggars into several groups reinforces the concept that a multi-pronged strategy is necessary. Necessary for resolving the problem as a result, not only are well done surveys required, but they must also be completed in a timely manner. Carried out on a regular basis Regular surveying will not only guarantee that the results are accurate, but it will also save time. However, no reliable information is available on the quantity of beggars or their operation. Moreover, that they are sufficiently covered by the beneficiary plans and programs designed just for them.

Counselling if they are Consciousness

The response and emotions of the incumbents and participants in the programme have a significant impact on the success of any enterprise. For the sake of ensuring that the activities and initiatives undertaken to transform beggars into socially and professionally valuable members of society are successful, it is essential that the subjects, i.e. the beggars, carry out the tasks assigned to them by the community. A serious commitment to the activity both while it is taking place and after they have left the centers in order to do this, it is critical that convicts get appropriate psychological counselling. Done in order to stress upon them the relevance of a wage or self-employment-based existence Counselling may be combined with concepts from other disciplines to make it more successful. Mainstreaming and self-help are two important concepts. The term "mainstreaming" simply refers to the attempts to include everyone in the conversation. Beggars must be disengaged from the life of begging in order for them to appreciate the life of a worker Social inclusion is important. Initially, when beggars turn to alms for livelihood, they are referred to as "alms-seekers." "They must suffocate the

concepts of self-respect and self-worth in order to be effective. After Despite overcome this, they continue to labour in humiliating circumstances that are devoid of any benefits. Respect. This eventually leads to the development of certain inferiority complexes in them. as a result of this It is essential that beggars be given the chance to succeed in order to overcome their complexes. Provide certain rehabilitative services that should be provided in addition to mainstreaming services efforts. Efforts to mainstream can involve raising public awareness and securing financial resources. Fixed-rate incentives for a safe period of three to four years are available in the form of fixed deposits. Self-help This term refers to the creation of groups of beggars from inside the service centres or from the streets. Establishing and operating a business enterprise requires the formation and operation of commercial enterprises. As a result of this for this reason, the Service Centre or another party may give or arrange for initial financial funding. The actual correctional facility. This will guarantee that the actions done to remove beggars off the streets are successful. Some of the fruits of their plight do not go to waste.

Designing Social Policy

Social policy has gotten more attention in recent decades is due to a change in the techniques used to provide welfare assistance. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the bulk of the people was reliant on their families, the local community, and the government. Welfare organisations and charity are used to provide assistance to those in need. The Parish was in financial difficulty. Was charged with the obligation of providing an appropriate system of welfare assistance, and this was accomplished through Thea method of obtaining "Outdoor Relief" "Outdoor assistance" was a salary subsidy provided to employees in the outdoor industry.in order to assist people in surviving difficult times This is a charitable incentive provided by the parish for the impoverished. It was formerly thought to be a kind of deterrent for firms to hire people. It was thought to be true in the viewpoint of the employers, the Outdoor Relief programme served as a replacement for compensation. And forced them to pay lower salaries to its employees. It was also referred to as a moral quandary. People are discouraged from putting forth the effort and earning money. According to reports, outdoor respite was a thing. In addition, it is a contributing factor to population increase. All of these factors eventually resulted in even greater poor, according to sources, and have become something of a checklist that has to be followed. This issue must be addressed prior to establishing any kind of welfare dependence plan. Things, on the other hand, With the start of the Industrial Revolution, society experienced a significant transformation. The parishes' responsibilities for the poor, as defined under the Elizabethan Poor Law the Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the rule of law. The State's Role in the Development of The need of promoting better social fairness has grown significantly throughout time. The degree to which Beginning in 1834, with the adoption of the Constitution, an increase in state responsibilities may be seen.



Medical Support and Restoration

Beggars' emotional and physical well-being are often harmed as a result of living in destitution and poverty. Because they are impoverished, they are unable to pay for the medical check-ups and follow-ups that are expected of them. Given the significance of health vitality, it is important and critical to undertake ongoing, frequent, and effective health check-ups for people with diabetes. Those who are housed in Service/Correction facilities The medical aid provided should address both the physical and mental elements of the patient. Health. In addition to psychological and social rehabilitation procedures, although not exclusively so, it should contain Complete health examinations, instillation of life-saving skills, and instruction in comprehensive exercises Yoga, medications, and education of the mind and body are all beneficial for mental and physical well-being. First aid is administered in this situation.

Bring Back Together

The prevention of negative impacts on the social, emotional, and psychological well-being of beggars is another

critical component of bringing about good change in the lives of beggars. In order to avoid a harmful influence on the environment, making a big impact on the lives of beggars is a very important step that may be made. An initiative to reconnect beggars with their families has been launched. At any case, whether the whole family is dwelling in the Service/Correction Centres or if they are residing elsewhere, this may be accomplished. Not dwelling in such a manner Alternatively, the whole family might be forced to live together in the same place. A Service/Correction Centre that would assure the provision of a friendly and welcoming environment. The beggars benefit from a welcoming atmosphere. In the second scenario, if the beggar's family is involved If a business is situated nearby, information may be communicated to the family so that they can make a payment. Visit the Centre on a daily basis and have a constant dialogue with the beggar as a result, it assures the both the existence of a stimulating atmosphere for the beggar and the persistence of the beggar's begging The bond between the family members that ensures the strengthening of family ties.

10) TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.1
Distribution according to the present areas in Hyderabad.

	Present address	Frequency	Percent
1	Abids	5	1.7
2	Addagutta	2	.7
3	Afzalganj	4	1.3
4	Ananbhag	1	.3
5	Paradise	1	.3
6	Balanagar	13	4.3
7	Boiguda	1	.3
8	Charminar	10	3.3
9	Dhoolpet	1	.3
10	Ecil	4	1.3
11	Hyderabad	25	8.4
12	Jammigadda	1	.3
13	Kairthabad	1	.3
14	Karmanghat	1	.3
15	Kukatpally	40	13.4
16	Kushiaguda	1	.3
17	Lakidikapool	6	2.0
18	Lalapet	1	.3
19	Lbnagar	1	.3
20	Madina	9	3.0
21	Malkajgiri	6	2.0
22	Mehadipatnam	30	10.0
23	Musheerbad	1	.3
24	Nagarm	1	.3
25	Nerdmet	2	.7
26	Paradise	26	8.7
27	Punjagutta	12	4.0
28	Rampalli	2	.7
29	Rasulpura	2	.7
	Sec-Bad	57	19.1
	Total	299	100.0



Table 1.2
Distribution of population according to daily income

Income	Frequency	Percent
0	293	98.0
200	1	.3
250	1	.3
500	1	.3
1000	1	.3
1500	1	.3
3000	1	.3
Total	299	100.0

Table 1.3
Distribution of Population According to Drugs, Smoking and Narcotics.

	Bad habits	Frequency	Percent
1	Smoking	7	2.3
2	Drinking	43	14.4
3	Gambling	10	3.3
4	Chewing	1	.3
5	Gutka	18	6.0
6	Pan-Masala	6	2.0
7	Tobacco	32	10.7
8	Narcotics	25	8.4
9	Nil	7	2.3
10	Any Two	104	34.8
11	Any Three	34	11.4
12	Any Four	12	4.0
	Total	299	100.0

Table 1.4
Distribution of Population According to the Disease.

SI	Disease	Frequency	Percent
1	No	274	91.6
2	Tuberculosis	1	.3
3	Cancer	18	6.0
4	Others	6	2.0
	Total	299	100.0

Table 1.5
Distribution of population according to of physically unable beggar.

	Type of beggar	Frequency	Percent
1	Able-child	9	3.0
2	Woman	51	17.1
3	Man	89	29.8
4	Unable-Handicapped- Physically Or Mentally	16	5.4
5	Women plus old	130	43.5
6	Men plus Old	2	.7
7	Unable-Handicapped- Physically Or Mentally+Old	2	.7
	Total	299	100.0

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