

UNIVERSITY OF BARISHAL



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Presentation Topic

Child Begging in Barishal City: A social Disease

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Disclaimer



Report on Child
Begging in Barisal



Street Children



Child Street Begging

A native form of
child labor

Occurs through some
obligational way

Child Begging

Facing an array of
societal concerns

Formation of socially
vulnerable groups

Child Street Begging

According to Jordan(1999), “Child beggars not only ask for money but also anything that seems worth begging for such as food, drink, or other small items and this is a street-level means for the poor and powerless”



D.Jordan (1999)

ILO
(2004)

Form of Child labor



Asking strangers for money



Basis is of being poor

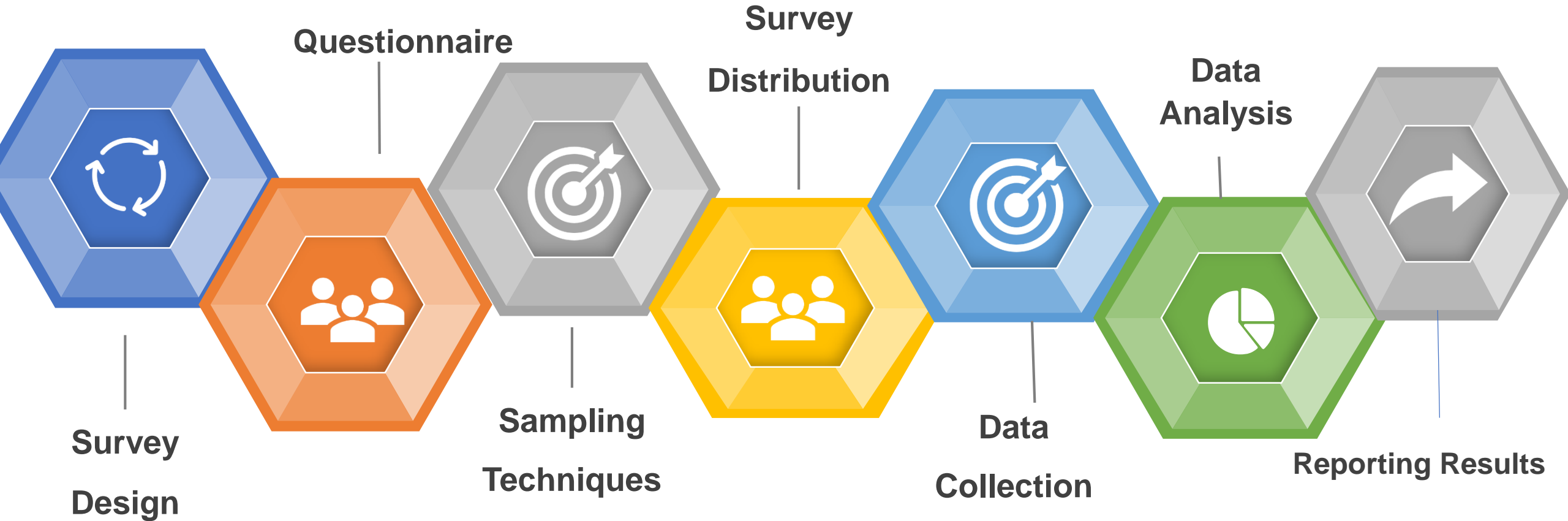


Little to do with fortunes



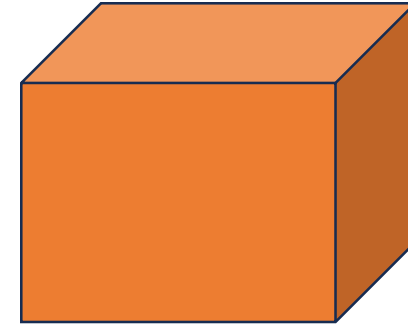
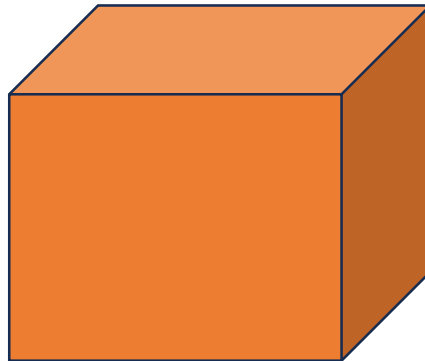
Method of This Survey

Quantitative survey method was being used here on.



Materials

- **Cover Letter**
- **Questionnaire**
- **Sampling Plan**
- **Distribution Plan**
- **Consent Form**
- **Data Analysis Plan**
- **Reporting Templates**

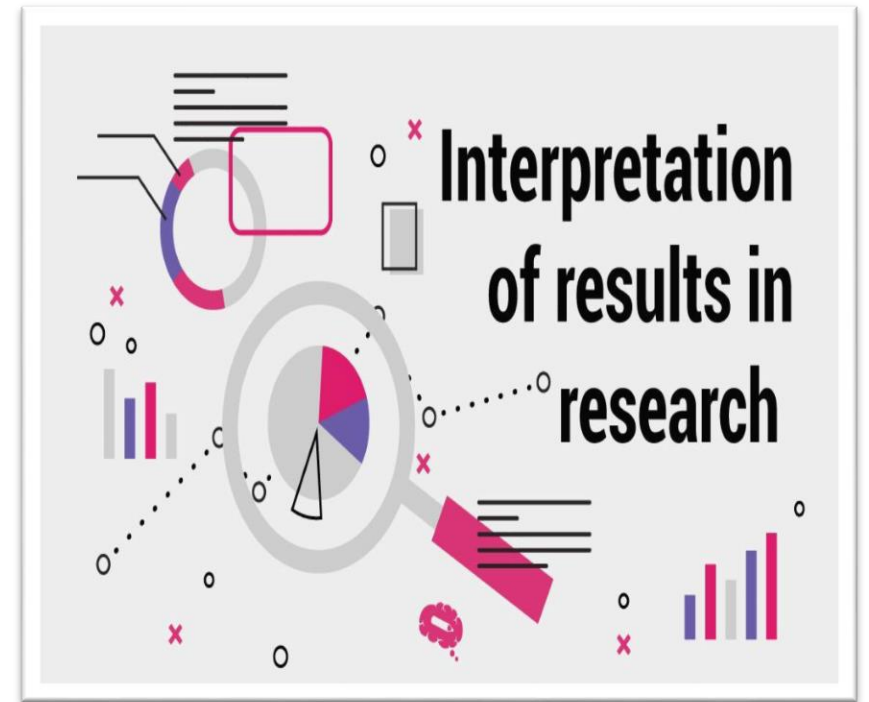


Objectives

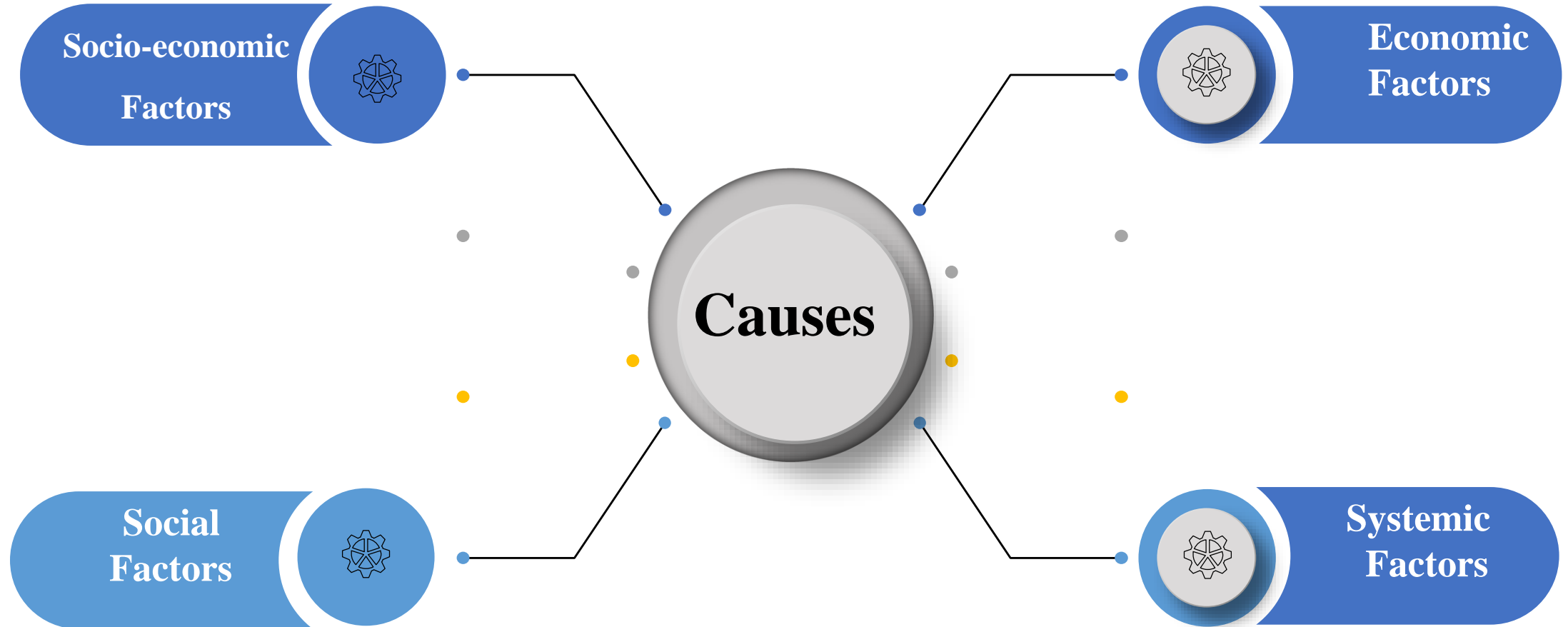
Primary objectives are highlighted here

Specific

- To determine the demographic characteristics of children involved in begging (age, gender, education level, etc.).
- To explore the family backgrounds and living conditions of these children.
- To understand the push and pull factors that compelled children to engage in begging.
- To assess the risks and vulnerabilities faced by child beggars, including exploitation, abuse, and health hazards.
- To identify the gaps in existing services and support systems for child beggars.
- To develop recommendations for effective strategies to prevent and reduce child begging in Barishal City.



Causes of Child Begging in Barisal



Socio-Economic Factors

- **Poverty and Unemployment:** Extreme poverty often drives families to desperate measures, including sending their children to beg for money.
- **Lack of Education:** A lack of education can limit opportunities for both parents and children, perpetuating a cycle of poverty.
- **Family Breakdown:** The absence of one or both parents, due to divorce, separation, or death, can leave children vulnerable and at risk of being exploited.



Economic Factors

- **Rapid Urbanization:** As people migrate to cities in search of better opportunities, they may face challenges in finding stable employment, leading to increased poverty and begging.
- **Economic Inequality:** The gap between the rich and the poor can create social tensions and drive vulnerable families into begging.



Social Factors

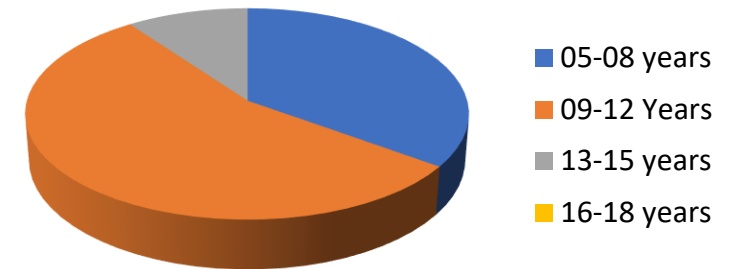
- **Cultural Norms:** In some cultures, begging may be seen as a socially acceptable way to earn a living, particularly in times of hardship.
- **Social Stigma:** Children from marginalized communities may face social stigma and discrimination, making it difficult for them to access education and other opportunities.



Percentages

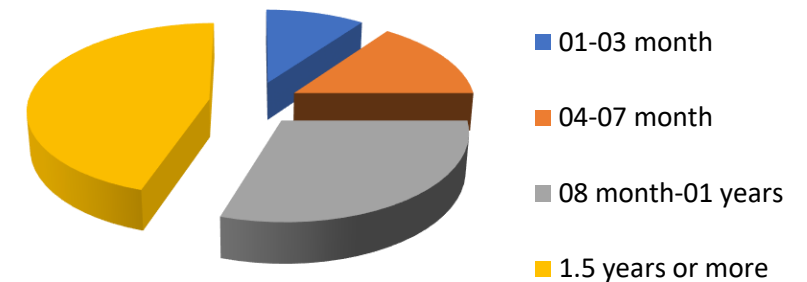
Age Distribution: The majority of children involved in begging are between 9 and 12 years old, representing 55% of the total. Children aged 5 to 8 make up 35%, while those aged 13 to 15 account for 10%.

Age Distribution



Duration of Begging: Most children (45%) have been begging for over two years. Around 30% have been involved in begging for 8 months to a year. A few have been engaged in begging for shorter periods, ranging from 1-3 months to 4-7 months.

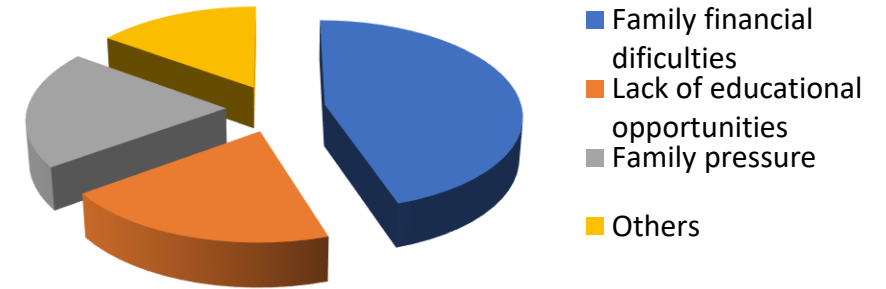
Duration of Begging



Some Other Percentages

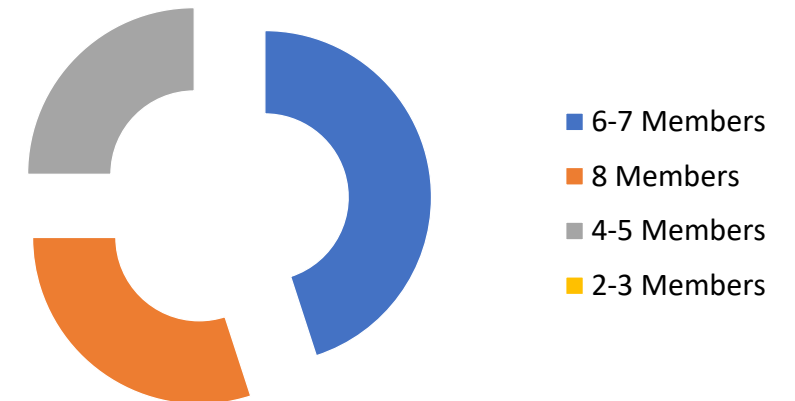
- **Reasons for Begging:** Family financial difficulties were the primary reason, reported by 45% of the children. Additionally, 20% beg due to lack of educational opportunities, and another 20% are pressured by their families. Other reasons account for 15%.

Reasons for Begging



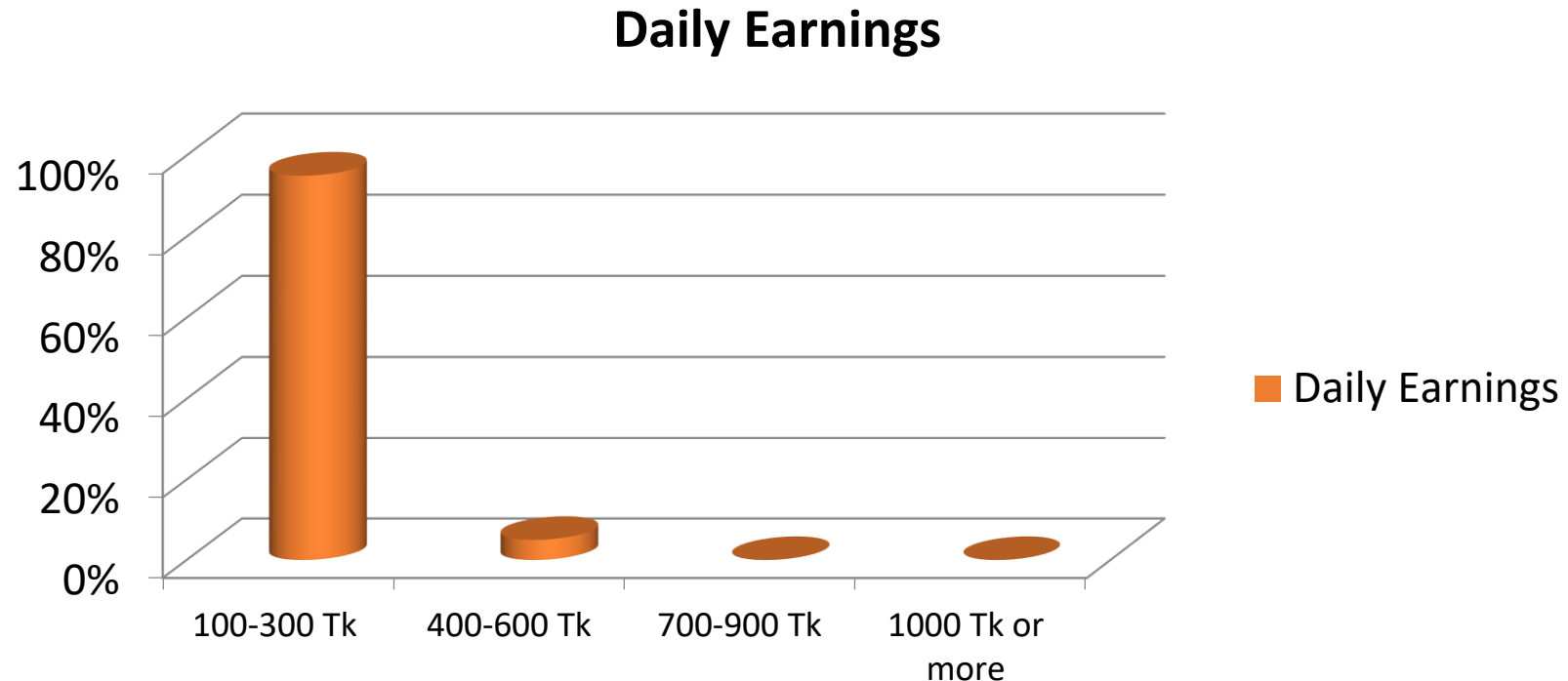
- **Family Size:** 45% of the children come from families with 6-7 members, 30% from families with more than 8 members, and 25% from families with 4-5 members.

Family Size



Some Other Percentages

Daily Earnings: 95% of child beggars collect approximately 100-300 taka per day, while 5% earn between 400-600 taka. On days when they do not receive any alms, 15% go without food, 5% join other work, 10% wait for another opportunity to beg, and 70% resort to other activities.





References

- Government data on child poverty and education
- Field interviews and observations conducted in October 2024

Appendices

- Survey questionnaire used for interviews
- Additional data tables and charts on demographics and earnings





THANKS & GRATITUDE

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