

The Lived Experiences of Female Child Beggars during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Islamabad



Areej Khalid

**Department of Sociology
Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad
2021**

The Lived Experiences of Female Child Beggars during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Islamabad



**“Thesis Submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad,
for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Science in Sociology”**

By

Areej Khalid

**Department of Sociology
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
2021**

**Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
(Department of Sociology)**

FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Ms. Kainat Bashir, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "MSC in Sociology".

Committee

1. Dr. Sarfraz Khan

Supervisor




2. Dr. Amber Firdoos

External Examiner



3. Dr. Muhammad Zaman

Chairman Dept. of Sociology



Acknowledgement

By the grace of Allah by whose power and glory all good things are accomplished. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Sarfraz Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for his constant support and invaluable guidance throughout my research. The study would not have been completed without his suggestions, comments and motivation. I would like to offer my profound appreciation for the learning experiences provided by the supervisor. Furthermore, I would like to thank all my teachers at the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University for their continued support and guidance through my degree. My parents Mr. Khalid Mehmood and Ms. Rahat Khalid owe special thanks for their constant support throughout the period of my studies. My siblings also extended their kind support and prayers throughout this research period and I am highly indebted to them for that. I am extremely thankful to everyone who has been a part of my thesis journey, especially the little kids who were my respondents on kindly participated in this research on a volunteer basis.

Areej Khalid

Abstract

The study was conducted in Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan to investigate the experiences, situation, and impacts of pandemic on the female child beggars during the Covid-19. The females were under the age of 16 and most of the girls interviewed were under the age of 12. A total of 15 female beggars were interviewed from different areas of Islamabad. The analysis of the findings revealed that the covid-19 affects the lives of low-income generating families greatly. Some of the family of respondents was orphaned (fatherless) and some of them were rickshaw drivers and some live on engaging in different kinds of activities day to day. Some of the girls experience physical abuse by their father for not fulfilling his request. Majority of the female beggars were resistant to give the interviews as they thought the researcher would put the information on the internet. Yet those who interviewed were very confident about their answers, they actively participated in conducting the interviews and also volunteered to find other female child beggars to be interviewed. They all do not like to beg and have a strong desire to withdraw from begging. Nonetheless, they live in a humiliating and unfair social environment; one of the unhealthiest ways of life and defective admittance to essential services the metropolitan life requests. The study uses the qualitative approach, cross-sectional design. The data was collected through in-depth interview; observation and having qualitative nature were examined through content analysis. A non-random sampling technique was used in order to find the target population and made the flexibility of research easier. The information was collected through recording the interview in a cell phone recorder and also note down the important points and observations. The study was conducted with principles of ethical concerns in mind.

Keywords: Female child beggars, Poverty, Covid-19, Islamabad city

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Research Questions.....	8
1.2 Objectives of the Research.....	8
1.3 Significance of Research.....	9
1.4 A Brief Background of Islamabad	9
Chapter 2: Literature Review	11
2.1 Overview of Child Begging	12
2.1.1 Definition of the Child Beggars	15
2.1.2 Child Begging across the World	16
2.2 Overview of Child Begging in Pakistan	20
2.3 Child Begging and Global Pandemic (Covid-19)	27
2.4 Causes of Child Begging	33
2.5 Child Begging and Its Impact	36
2.6 Conclusion	41
Chapter 3: Conceptual Framework	42
3. 1 Research Theories and Hypotheses.....	43
3.2 Structural Functionalism.....	43
3.3 Rational Choice Theory	43
3.4 Theory of Reasoned Action	44
3.5 Childhood theory	46
3.6 Hypotheses.....	47
Chapter 4: Conceptualization and Operationalization	48
4.1 Conceptualizing Begging.....	49
4.2 Operationalization.....	50
Chapter 5: Research Methodology.....	52
5.1 Research Design.....	53
5.2 Sampling Techniques.....	54
5.3 Data Collection Methods	54
5.4 Data Analysis.....	55
5.5 Ethical Concerns	55
5.6 Limitations	55
Chapter 6: Results.....	56

6.1 Begging and Experience of female Child Beggars in Islamabad, Pakistan	58
6.2 Overview of Child begging in Islamabad	58
6.3 Life during the Pandemic	59
6.4 Relationship with the Parents.....	61
6.5 Qualification of Girls	63
6.6 Behavior of Police towards Female Child Beggars	64
6.7 Government’s Effort	66
6.8 Hypotheses Testing.....	68
Chapter 7: Discussions, Conclusion and Suggestions	71
References.....	76
Appendix I	86

List of Tables

S#	Title	Page #
2.1.	Enrollment in Formal Schools in ICT	22
2.2.	Distribution of the Female Child Labor According to the Monthly Income of Father	23
2.3.	Who Earns More in Begging?	26

List of Figures

S#	Title	Page #
2.1	OOSC by Gender and Region	21
2.2	Child Labor Situation in South Asia	29
3.1.	Theory of Reasoned Action – TRA	46

Acronyms

ILO – International Labor Organization

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WHO – World Health Organization

USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development

SPARC – Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child

IPEC – International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

HRW – Human Rights Watch

ICT – Islamabad Capital Territory

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

ECPAT – End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism

CSE – Commercial Sexual Exploitation

OOSC – Out of School Children

Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

Begging also known as panhandling is the act of asking others for a favor, usually a financial present, with little or no expectation of return. A beggar or panhandler is someone who does this. Beggars may be found in public venues such as bus and train stations, parks, and markets. They may also request food, drinks, cigarettes, or other minor items in addition to money. Beggars also involve in working in the name of begging. According to the World Bank, the global frequency of child labor declined from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003 (Norberg 2007). Despite this, the total number of child workers keeps rising, with UNICEF and the International Labor Organization estimating that 168 million children between the age of 5 to 17 were engaging in child working environment globally in 2013 (UNICEF 2013). Consistently, the majority of the time, beggars have been allocated to specific regions. They come to these places at their appointed times, begging for alms or food. To solicit pity, they are seen carrying a bag or tiny children in their alms. There is also the elderly who come over from time to time. They frequently travel together, singing various religious songs and other similar things.

Child Begging is a globally social issue that calls for more attention. It is most commonly observed in urban settings in each and every country of the world, begging is observable, making it an agitated urban issue. Although, it is more distinct in the third world countries or developing countries, becoming a global issue. In metro urban areas of the world, it is obvious that these urban areas have accomplished huge economic expansion. This economic expansion is noticeable through the advancement in business as well as the structural development. However, with hindsight, there is a regularity of the beggars in front of the mosques, parks, traffic signals, on the streets in these metro urban areas. The practice of begging usually happens in significant urban areas and towns. It is a century old obstacle for significant urban communities of the world.

The meanings of begging could be different depending on the intentions or motive behind arrangement with begging and different factors may enroll other groups of people associating with the beggars. They have many reasons to beg. Some beg because of attaining the tradition and custom of the family and for the society, some beg considering it a religious devoir. Whereas, the large numbers of beggars beg due to financial, economic and basic needs limitations. Mothers carrying their sleeping and, if healthcare practitioners are to be considered, drugge and nude toddlers to elicit sympathy from charity givers are the most common sight on

Lahore highways nowadays. These miserable-looking kids continue to sleep despite blazing heat, freezing cold, and loud traffic, raising suspicions of being heavily medicated.

The definition given by the Islamabad Prevention of Beggary bill of the beggary is: Beggary means to asked for something in public places, receiving alms, solicit, under any deception for instance telling fortune, doing acts, selling roses, newspaper, pen or by banging at the cars windows at the signals or occasionally insistent on cleaning the windscreen of cars (Malik A. R. 2020). The Ministry of labor and social affairs (1992) define begging “a method of earning one's living from the income obtained by others using age, health and economic condition as a means for gaining sympathy.” Therefore, poverty is the driving factor of begging.

The state of beggary is different in different regions and countries of the world. In some areas the beggars have built houses and food conditions are better while in some places the beggars have not enough money and they can't satisfy their essential necessities. They have no place to live and are constrained to live in open areas. Large numbers of beggars shift from rural to urban areas because in the city the per capita income of people is more and they also pay zakat and *khirath* more in urban areas. Therefore, they come to the city to beg for better livelihood. In Urban areas, there are more job opportunities and the odds of begging are less and they are not easily seen in city life. So, the job is the biggest factor that can eliminate the issue of beggary but for the people who live in poverty have fewer chances to be employed and thus they find beggary more suitable as a profession and sometimes the third party or drug abusers are involved in or participate in this activity. It is the worldwide penmen of the universe and due to the increase in population, the number of beggars is increasing day by day and it adversely influences the world economy.

Beggars are the most deniable group of the society which forces them to choose such a life. In addition to that, lack of basic necessities such as food security, health care, shelter, protection which further induces the beggars to stick to their profession. Because people bend more quickly when it comes to children's sorrow, some female beggars do concede numbing youngsters. Others disagree. Those who concede, on the other hand, argue that the ploy works. They are unconcerned, at least as long as they can profit from their children's self-inflicted suffering. Thus, they are seen as the forsaken group of people who go through extreme poverty and experience negligence. Hence, in order to survive an adverse state, these deprived group find

shelter in the begging, a calling that includes no physical and mental exertion, yet at the same time figures out how to give the basics that are needed to meet the fundamental necessities. Beggars, without a doubt, survive on the kindness and compassion of people. Only a few people are sympathetic towards them. Begging has now been recognized as the rising global concern disregarding whether it is a developed or developing countries

The beggars are usually homeless asking for money and food. Beggary is also common in developed and richest countries like the USA and UK. Beggary is not new to Pakistan, in fact the beggars are found everywhere, and they are found especially in cities, in front of mosques, public places like parks, markaz and on traffic signals. There is no restriction on beggary in Pakistan and subsequently it has transformed into a profession. The main factors that result in begging include poverty, unemployment, psychological illness, homeless and crime. (Azam 2011). Child labor is often exploited in urban regions' fast increasing informal industries. Despite the fact that female child labor has increased in recent years in the manufacturing industry, mainly in the textile industry, men still account for the bulk of total child labor in metropolitan areas. As a result, studies on child labor in cities have primarily focused on male youngsters rather than female (Erder and Lordođlu 1993).

For children, begging is a skill and fun activity where money can be earned without doing any work. They don't work and they have uncommon expertise which is used for bringing in the money. At some point parents do not work. They send their children to beg while they sit at home. The parents do not feel any kind of responsibility as their children are working to earn money for them. Occasionally, the youngest child gets abducted by the third party and they use them as beggars strongly which disregard rule guidelines of UNICEF yet nobody has made a move against this action which have influenced the world economy seriously especially in the developing countries. Residents are unsure whether the children have a genuine need or are fabricating stories to attract compassion. While it does work on occasion, many people find it inconvenient and refuse to assist them. While many beggars have legitimate needs, many are also incredibly wealthy. This is an ironic but true reality. There have been instances where beggars have died and people have discovered large sums of money and other valuables. If a person knows how to collect money effectively and in certain locations, they can acquire a significant amount of riches in this manner.

The beggar is acceptable in many places and in developing countries in terms of social, economic and religious context. Kevin Bales (2012) define new slavery as “the total control of one person by another for the purpose of economic exploitation, therefore beggary can be termed as new slavery in modern era”.

Ever Since the outbreak of Coronavirus the world is not the same anymore especially for the lower class as they do not have the permanent jobs so they have to rely on part time job or day to day work but when it comes to beggars their lives turned upside down when the lockdown was imposed and no one was allowed to go outside, they do not have anyone to turn to, solicit or demand for food. Pakistan reported thousands of Coronavirus cases but the main threat is hunger. The lockdown scorched the salary of beggars, day laborers and tradesmen. Because of the pandemic the household employees had to dismiss their maids so as not to spread the virus which results in the rise of unemployment.

The total population of Pakistan is 223,948,706. According to the (SPARC) Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child estimated that 1.5 million children are living and earning on the streets of Pakistan. According to the Worldometer elaboration in the United Nations latest data and among them, there are about a total of 25 million beggars in Pakistan, but due to the outbreak of Coronavirus lead to an increase in the number of child begging because of the economic crisis (Rind 2020).

According to Pakistani government, estimates about 1.5 million children live on the street (Ghani 2014). The main factor contributing to the street children is inflation and refugee migration. The children who run away from their houses are about 66% because of the violence they face in household, educational institutions and the workplace and they are at more risk of being abused. Begging is more common in developing countries than in developed countries. According to the 2017 census, the child population age (0-14) in Pakistan is about 34.8%, of which males are 35,475,647 and females 33,586,757 (UNO 2019) . There are more than 12.5 million children’s who are involved themselves in employment at an early age in Pakistan whereas the percentage of children employment of the age between 10-14 according to the Pakistan’s Labor Force Survey, 2014-15 is 61 percent boys and 88 percent girls comes from remote areas (Mustafa 2017).

The federal capital has its own population of child laborers, which is growing. Apart from youngsters of Afghan ancestry, a considerable most of the children are migrants from surrounding districts of Islamabad. Children, primarily boys and girls, can be seen begging, cleaning car windows, and selling toys and other stuff near traffic signals. In “Karachi Company, F10 Markaz, I8 Markaz, Faizabad, Islamabad Expressway, Aabpara, Zero Point, Khadda Market, Peshawar Morr”, and across, maximum number of children at the age of 12 are observed working in wayside hotels, motels, auto workshops, and doing menial labor. Every fourth family in Islamabad, according to the NGO SPARC, employs a kid domestic worker (Shujaat 2015).

Begging becomes essential mainly for children in order to survive to get basic needs of life for instance food and drugs. Begging also give to rise to crimes such as street crime, theft, robbery, human trafficking, prostitution, violence, exploitation and smuggling, organ selling. Begging is an organized crime in Pakistan according to the West Pakistan Loitering Ordinance of 1958 (Azam 2011). Begging is a hidden criminal activity which is thriving everywhere. The post Covid-19 effect led the children to sell the masks in front of supermarkets, outside the universities, schools and offices.

International Labor Organization define child begging as the as a forced form of child labor (IPEC 2015). Milne (2015) assumes that the problem of child begging is a worldwide issue and yet not a single state around the world has tracked down the problem of begging. IPEC (2015) restates that ILO in 2012 estimates that there are 168 million children engaged in such a vicious form of labor. The large numbers of these children were from third world countries and because of poverty, unemployment and domestic violence they were left with no choice but to beg and embrace it as a profession and for having no way out they keep on asking at the expense of their childhood (Mace 2016).

According to a UNICEF report the child beggars have no desire for a better future and they are not informed about their own rights which results in exploitation. Because of this unawareness, children become inclined to serious diseases, most commonly HIV infection. The prevalence of begging exposed these vulnerable children to abuse more specifically physical, verbal and sexual including harassment, exploitation, even violence by the police. Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that children are exposed to the dangers of having no security and safe house, food or medical services. Moreover, they become drug addicts or engages in crimes (Kaushik 2014).

Pakistan has many formation of child labor. According to Salehgi (1993) the child working environment or labor is categorized in following disposition;

1. Non-Crafty Child labor
2. Employed Child labor
3. Force and compel child labor

The factors that contribute to child labor and exploitation are, Poverty, social norms that permit child labor, a lack of adequate employment possibilities for adults and children, migration, and disasters. These elements are both the source and the result of social imbalances that are aggravated by prejudice. Children do not belong to the workplaces but rather at school, Child labor take away from the children their right to attend school and perpetuates poverty inter-generationally. Child labor is a significant impediment to education, hurting both attendance and academic achievement.

The issue of beggary, similar to some other social issues, is multi-dimensional. Its foundations are found in the different forms of it's interweaved and interconnected social textures. An individual is not prone to depend on beggary at the turn of a second. Several components act to enroll an individual to this century old profession. Individuals often claim that begging should be prohibited, but no options are usually presented for what may be done to help the people. Even the slums can be readily dismantled for the next factory or industry. It's a difficult life to live, and getting out of it is even more difficult.

Child labor and exploitation continue to be a threat to national economies, with serious short and long-term implications for children, including restriction of education and deterioration of health and wellbeing. Child labor and other types of exploitation can be avoided by implementing integrated strategies that enhance child protection systems while also tackling poverty and unfairness, increasing availability and quality of education, and mobilizing public backing for children's rights. Teachers and other members of the educational system can act as frontline protectors for children, alerting other stakeholders such as social workers to circumstances in which youngsters show signs of distress or suggest they work long hours. Getting children out of the workforce and into school necessitates broader legislative changes that allow families to choose education over abusive labor.

Therefore, the government need to take steps to rehabilitate individuals by providing jobs and other opportunities. Even that, though, is easier said than done, especially given the country's current unemployment problem. Whatever the case may be, action must be taken to eradicate beggarly so that everyone has the opportunity to live a respected and worthwhile life. The current study focus on the female child beggars in order to explore the livelihood with their parents and its impact during the Covid-19.

Researchers discovered that the problem remains due to inadequate execution of those programmes and projects, as well as the fact that many of the core roots of begging were not effectively recognized and, even if recognized, were not rectified. There is little data on the perception of street beggars, particularly female beggars, concerning their feelings, factors behind begging, and possible alternatives to withdraw them from such activity, with the exception of a few studies that restricted themselves to the Factors behind Begging and Search for Alternatives: A Study on Female Street Beggars in Chittagong City emergence and historical aspects of begging. To this end, it was thought that an explanatory study on such concerns could help to bridge the gap by providing an exposed image of beggars' lives, raising awareness, and resulting in improved legislation and suggestions.

1.1 Research Questions

1. What are the experiences and perceptions of female child beggars during the pandemic?
2. How was the interrelationship of girls with their parents?
3. What are the impacts of Covid-19 on female child beggars?

1.2 Objectives of the Research

This research aims to study

- To analyze the experiences and perceptions of the female child beggars in Islamabad
- Explore the interrelationship of female beggars with their family during Covid-19
- Highlight the phenomena of child labor
- To provide suggestion for further study to the social welfare and service providers in the light of this paper findings.

1.3 Significance of Research

Beggary is a worldwide phenomenon in developing countries and also in Pakistan as the child comprises 34.8% of the total population in Pakistan. This study will shed light on the female child beggars. The findings from the research will help the welfare and service providers to know the evidence from Pakistan to further take necessary measures to reduce the numbers of beggars in the capital territory Islamabad city. The study will shed light to expand our knowledge into the issue completely as it is aim to explore the atmosphere of the beggars, concentrating on their conditions before they involve themselves in the begging and aftermath as a beggars and the health, socio-economic condition and the impact of Covid-19 on their relationship with their parents and begging experiences for them.

1.4 A brief Background of Islamabad

Islamabad is the Federal Capital City of Pakistan, it is situated on the Potohar Plateau in the northwest of Pakistan. This location has historically been crucial as a junction between Rawalpindi and the North West Frontier Province (N.W.F.P). Islamabad was established in 1960 to take the position of Karachi as an old capital of Pakistan, which had served as Pakistan's capital since 1963. Islamabad and Rawalpindi are called twin cities because of their close proximity (CDA 2007). Islamabad, in comparison to other cities in Pakistan, is a clean, big, and calm metropolis with plenty of greenery.

The pulsing beat of Pakistan today is Islamabad, throbbing with the energy and strength of a thriving, developing nation. Islamabad is a metropolis that embodies the aspirations and desires of youth and vibrant nation, as well as the values and codes of the generation that has taken it this far. It is a city that embraces and boost modern ideas while also acknowledging and valuing its traditional values and rich heritage. Islamabad is dissent into eight zones, namely; “Administrative sectors, diplomatic enclave, residential areas, educational sectors, industrial sectors, commercial areas, and rural and green areas” (CDA 2007).

Islamabad has a population of 1,129,000, a 3.11% increase from 2019. Whereas in 2019 the population was 1,095,000, a 3.2% increase from 2018. With respect to the child beggars, the child beggars are growing more rapidly in urban region in comparison to rural region. Islamabad Police arrested 10,988 beggars in its crackdown operation against the alms seekers and professional beggars with the objective to restrict this hazard (News 2020). Total 129 children

were relocated at Child Protection Centre while 2,941 boys, 1,788 girls, 2,797 men, 1,882 women and 206 transgender engaged in begging were moved to Edhi Home.

In 2007, the NCCWD built the “National Child Protection Centre” (NCPC) in Islamabad to give provisional housing to destitute, on the street living, and runaway kids, child beggars, and bygone children. Counseling and referral services are available, as well as temporary housing, medical facilities, different trainings and better education system. Additionally, it aids children in their reclamation, reunion, and rehabilitate. Since its founding in 2007, the NCPC has reunited 3,586 children with their families, according to the NCPC report in 2015 (Shujaat 2015)

In this research paper, an attempt has been made to break down the lived experiences of female child beggars during Covid-19 pandemic crisis in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), the Federal Capital of Pakistan. This paper has the following composition; literature review of child labor in chapter 2, chapter 3 consist of the conceptual framework best suited for the study. Chapter 4 includes conceptualization (defining the term beggary) and operationalization (measures taken in the study for the variables procedures), chapter 4 and 5 comprises methodology, result and discussion of the study conducted and the summary of the paper is in the last chapter 6.

Chapter No. 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter explores the relevant articles, reports regarding child begging. Child begging is also one of the components of child labor. Child labor is a serious issue which is rapidly growing in developing countries because of unemployment, illiteracy, domestic work, sexual exploitation, human trafficking, poverty and overpopulation, which are the main sources of child labor. The Literature below has been studied in-depth to have a clear understanding of the child begging amid the Covid-19 pandemic. This Literature review examines the impact of Covid-19 pandemic crisis on child beggars, particularly females under the age of 16. Moreover, it also explains the children abandoned by their parents and how begging mafia and criminals utilize and misuse those children. It further illustrates what phenomena drags the children into the begging and the circumstances they face during and after the begging experience. The literature review also highlights the impacts and causes of child begging and the aftermath effects on those children in third world countries.

2.1 Overview of Child Begging

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) declared that children have all the rights to education, survival, development and wellbeing, prevention from illness and harm (Panter-Brick 2000). Begging defiles, the basic human rights and prevents the framework of the UNHCR (1989). International Labor Organization (2008) states “begging as the worst structure of child labor” leading to the consequences for instance illegal child trafficking, domestically abuse, hazardous psychological and mental stress, defaming them in terms of intellectually and morality to child health. Women and children under the age of 18 years old who travel from one place to the other with the goal of exploitation are referred to as trafficked whether they agree or not are the victim of exploitation according to the United Nation legislative guide to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2020).

According to Anti-Slavery International, and Human Rights Watch (2012), the government of Senegal estimated that 50,000 children beg forcefully to everyday on the roads and streets of the country. The talibés are those children who are abandoned by their parents to daara, or Quranic School, where they learn the Quran teachings under religious leaders or Sufi Murshids. Many marabouts continue the traditional way of teaching Qurani education to their students in Senegal, however other religious scholars changed its shape and turned it into economic abuse.

Child sexual abuse is prevalent in Islamabad, as it is throughout Pakistan. As per the Sahil Cruel Numbers, there were 134 incidences of child sexual abuse reported in Islamabad Capital Territory alone in 2013 and 90 cases in 2014. This data dispels the idea that sexual abuse happens mainly in low-income, uneducated homes. Victims of child sexual abuse might suffer life-changing consequences. Victims may experience substantial distress and exhibit a wide spectrum of short- and long-term psychological symptoms. They might feel helpless, humiliated, and suspicious of people around them (Shujaat 2015).

Save the Children Norway SEE, conducted a research on the children of South East Europe to find out the aspects of the child begging phenomena in the Region. According to their findings, poverty is the major factor to initiate the begging, it nourishes and repeats their behavior. Children do not take begging as economic enslavement nor do they feel as a victim of this enslavement rather they consider begging as a work to meet their needs and commitments, which they do due to the legitimate need (Pjano 2011).

Organized criminals use the children for the purpose of their own and in return enjoy the fruit of profitable business of exploitation and maiming. There aren't many legal actions taken against the traffickers as they do this job through a well-planned agenda. They bring people, specifically children in a very schematic way that can't be traced easily and make them beg. In the meantime there is some precedent that shows Governments are trying their best to control this cause. Realistically speaking United States Trafficking In person, Bosnia's government has established a law that will be endorsed and help the protection of victims and this law will be a milestone in the world of efforts to stop and control the forced bagging (News 2012)

Bharucha (1979) analyzed the child on the streets of Calcutta. According to his analyses, the child portrayed in art, photography and in the newspaper somewhat minimizes the reality. The portrayal in art is not confined to the genuine and that a strange reality can be successful and valid. On the other hand, it also shows the acceptance of dying and victims in real life.

The children are the property of parents. They work without any income for the lender until the specific borrowed amount is paid. But sometimes it is never paid (Arunima 2003). There is also a common privilege that parents of lower class families do not have many earnings that can make their secondary expenses, so in order to get their female children married; they have to apply for

a bank loan. Although they are provided with loans but later on when the maturity period of any loan amount approaches they lack the ability to pay back. Hence, younger female children are obliged to beg for their parents as they need to meet the payback deadline. Even after the death of the father, the child potentially becomes the bondage for the rest of his life.

In India, child marriage is also persisting in rural as well as urban areas. According to Bhardwaj (2013) in urban areas, statistical analysis shows that out of 321.36 million females, the number of married female's hits 147.14 million or 45.79%. Among these, 2.63 million counts for the 10-14 years group. In rural areas, the age group of 10-14 years counts 2.42 million or 2.41% among 1.15 million married females. Beggars acknowledged beggary as a profession and changed its structure in the modern period and it is becoming a huge issue day by day. Bums have nothing to do except for asking and living a life of horrendous moral defilement (Zaidi 2021). Because of poverty, lower class people engage in begging which is not a good occupation and because of this poverty they make a team and with this team, some children have no choice but to beg while others are entangled forcibly (Khan and Fahad 2020).

Ziar (2015) presumes in his article that begging is a serious global social issue which is not caused by poverty, but by human indolence. Child Labor is mostly prevailing in the informal economy, where the children can undoubtedly step in as incompetent workers. In most cases, children are obliged to do begging and when kids end up on the roads, they feel barred from society. By the progression of time they become drug addicts and tote snatchers. The more informal jobs are, the more the children are at the menace of being drop out from the school and more toward the employment market (Guarcello and Cappa 2020).

The physical and emotional effects of poverty are often carried by children. Children's poverty has long-term consequences on their well-being, and productivity, and it is more commonly handed down through generations, hurting the abiding healthcare, well-being, and effectiveness of families and society. Families with less levels of education are force to work in labor-intensive, less-paying sectors of jobs that do not provide enough money to meet the family's needs. Children are forced into employment and a life time strive to accomplish even essential resource levels, denying them of their fundamental freedoms to instruction, advancement, great wellbeing, and assurance because of the irregularity between family assumptions and guardians' capacity to fulfill those needs (Shujaat 2015).

In 2002, the International Labor Organization (ILO) inaugurated the World Day against Child Labor to draw attention to the issue of child labor, the actions and efforts required to end it. Every year on June 12th, governments, employers and workers organizations, civil society, and millions of individuals from all over the world come together to highlight the situation of child laborers and what can be done to aid them. A renewed worldwide commitment to eliminate child labor is included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were endorsed by world leaders in 2015. Child labor is work done to a child's harm and endangering him or her in violations of international and national laws. It either denies youngsters the opportunity to attend school or forces them to shoulder the twin burden of school and job. A subset of children in employment is targeted for elimination (UN 2021).

- Slavery or behaviors that are comparable to slavery, the exploitation of a child for brothels or unlawful activities are all examples of "unconditional" child begging being the worst form of labor.
- Labor carried out by children who are below the legal age for that form of work, as specified by national legislation in compliance with international norms.

The implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 in 1999 solidified the global concord on the abolition of child labor. It offered much-needed attention without sacrificing the ultimate goal of effective eradication of child begging, as stated in the Convention no. 138. Furthermore, abhorrent forms facilitates in prioritization and can be utilized as a springboard in addressing broader issue of child begging. The concept also drawing attention to the effects of work on children as well as the job that they do.

2.1.1 Definition of the Child Beggars

International Labor Organization (2004) define beggary as “a wide range of activities in which an individual asks for money to the stranger based on being poor or requiring donation from charity for wellbeing and religious purpose. Beggars also sell small things like flowers, pens, as a trade-off for money that may have little to do with the worth of the things or item for sale”.

Those children who are enforced to beg are more likely to suffer from forced labor. The International Labor Organizations (ILO) Convention No. 29 defines Forced Labor (1930) as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the

person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily”. Forced child labor by mediator is servitude, slavery or an act of slavery. The United Nation Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Acts Similar to Slavery (1956) define child slavery as an “act or practice of moving children under the age of 18 and bring by either his/her parents or guardians either for reward or not from one place to the other or to the person with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labor”.

Forced child labor also includes human or child trafficking for the reason of begging. Under the United Nation “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime” (2000) it can be termed as “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons with the view to the exploitation, threat or by any means of force”. The International Labor Organization declared child labor as the worst form of begging (1999) “The practice of using the children with the aim of begging can be classified as the worst form of child labor”. For instance, it can be done in many forms like slavery or for the cause of slavery, forced child begging, the consequences of trafficking, even though the child participation in illegal activities (Delap 2009).

According to Islamabad prevention of beggary bill (2020) begging means “Asking or receiving alms in a public place, whether or not under any falsehood, performing tricks selling different items, articles or often by knocking at the window panes of cars waiting on signals or sometimes forcefully cleaning the windscreen of vehicles in order to seek alms”.

The Act passed by the Juvenile Justice establishes legal and social structures to protect children. According to Section 76 of the Act, anyone who hires or uses a child for the sake of begging or forces a child to beg is subject to penal servitude of up to five years and with fine of up to one lakh rupees. A youngster who begs is likewise defined as "in need of care and protection" under the Act. As a result, children seen begging may be taken before a child welfare council and, if necessary, to a children's home. Governments should provide rehabilitative services tailored to each child's needs, such as education, healthcare, substance addiction treatment, and, when possible, assistance in reinstatement to their communities and families (Kundu 2020).

2.1.2 Child Begging across the World

Delap (2009) studied child forced begging in India, Senegal and Albania. According to the study the forced child labor have different forms. Parents or guardians forced their children to beg, the mediator or third parties are also involved in the forced child begging leading to the consequences of child trafficking by different organized criminal groups or gangs, an informal network of mafia. In India, the forced child labor is associated with the addiction of drugs, whereas in West Africa, Koranic teachers forced the children to beg. In Delhi, children have to give bribes to the police officers so that they do not end up in jail, whereas in Albania, rather the people helped those children, they have to beg for longer hours and are frightened and abused by the police and other people.

Kane (2005) analyzed the children involved in child trafficking. According to her analyses, the teenage children are more presumably to become the victims of child smuggling. Children under the age of 11 or 12 become the victim of child trafficking and forced labor. In Albania boys (11-16 years of age) have more chances to fall for victims in trafficking and into labor exploitation than girls. In Romania, the girls were the targets of child trafficking for physical and sexual exploitation whereas boys were trafficked for illicit activities, begging and forced labor. Study from Moldova (Kane 2005) shows that the young boys and girls under the age 12 and 18 are potentially involved in trafficking, however more than half of these children are between the age of 15 years and more. Majority of the girls were over 13 years of age (post-pubertal) and were trafficked because of sexually commercial exploitation.

Darker et al. (2016) studied the health and education prominence of child beggars in the city of Sylhet, Bangladesh and found out that 63.3% of child beggars were illiterate and 50.08% of the children never attend the school in Bangladesh. The food intake capacity was in a poor condition and the majority of them were underweight. Their health condition pattern was unfruitful, for which they suffer from various diseases and severe illness. According to Kamruzzaman and Hakim (2015) the majority of the child beggars were boys between the age of 7-10 years and they are increasing every day and they are deprived from their rights to education, health, and survival and secure childhood in Dhaka. Most of the fathers of child beggars were rickshaw drivers and their mothers were housewives.

Fedina et al. (2019) revealed “domestic child sex trafficking” risk variables in the America. The study historically analyzed the relationship between domestic child trafficking and the risk factor of the children under the age of 18. In this research, a sample of 273 children was taken from the five cities in Midwestern states. According to the authors, children running away from their homes, sexual and domestic abuse, dismantle childhood emotions, family members involved in sex work and friends who purchased sex are notably related to the domestic child sex trafficking. In this paper the authors also indicate the Multivariate results, shows that the domestic child sex trafficking mostly belong to the minority racial/ethnic community, and they hardly ever run away from it as compared to those adults who involved in non-trafficking industry of commercial sex. As the consequences of trafficking particularly the child, children and their parents illegally cross the borders. Jampaklay (2011) conducted a study on migration and children in Thailand. According to the study children of migrants and migrants children are relocated in the temporarily camps along the borders of Thailand-Myanmar and about 54,021 children under the age of 18 were listed in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and there are other migrants with unofficial migrant stature subjected to deportation and detainment but, no such accurate data exist on the total number of children with their parents.

A large number of children, especially girls are brought to the railway station by the kidnapers to be sold at brothels in order to fulfill the lust of pedophiles and they remain as slaves until they die due to exhaustion or any disease. Thailand formed End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) to tackle such activities (Arunima 2003). According to Rafferty (2013) commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) is growing rapidly and mainly booming in the criminal pursuit of the world. Globally it is the girls who become the victims of sexual exploitation. They are estimated to be 98% of girls and women who become the target of sex trafficking. All over the world, child enslavement affects innumerable numbers of children who get involved in trafficking and they are smuggled within their home countries, across the borders and they are considered as assets to be sold, auctioned or brought for sexual exploitation and forced labor.

Anupma (2014) studied 50 children in the city of India Varanasi, and noted that children who live nearby villages or remote areas come to beg in a small group in the morning carrying a bowl of utensils and depart in the evening. Their family and society is the biggest motivation to do such kinds of tasks. Children ask for money on specific events or occasions and make 20 to 100

rupees by begging. Girls also come to beg either with cousins or siblings. During the lockdown, the plight of young beggars in India was dire, as there was no traffic on the roads for them to ask for money. Children were either queuing for meals near shelter houses and quarantine facilities or relying on the charity of police, NGOs, or complete strangers in the lack of a daily wage. In an ironic twist, the (NCPCR) advises NGOs and volunteers to cease feeding homeless children and instead transport them to shelters. (Kundu 2020).

Afghanistan's capital Kabul, is the major prey of all regional beggars, and in the summertime, an inflow of beggars from Pakistan's province of Punjab can also be seen in the city. Bulks of beggars with various surfacing can easily be seen. The main streets and roads within the city, particularly in posh areas, appear to be permanently inhabited by beggars, as familiar faces can be seen without changing, and on the eastern part of Kabul city, children with women beggars can be seen sitting on the side of roads while burning wood to keep herself and her children warm throughout the winter. According to a research issued by the Ankara Chamber of Commerce, children are purchased and sold among groups of beggars in Turkey. As per to the allegation, the "beggar mafia" kidnaps young children and forces them to beg after injuring them and leaving them crippled. Child and young beggars are disabled by organized crime organizations using brutal tactics. Later on, they are forced to beg on the roads and streets. The majority of children have no memories of when or how they were deformed (Ziar 2015).

In the city of Shiraz, Ahamdi (2010) emphasized the features of beggars and the public's attitude toward the phenomena of begging. The majority of the beggars were physically and intellectually sound, with 64 percent of them being under the age of 20. The results obtained regression revealed that there was a significant association between the participants' attitudes toward the phenomenon of begging and factors such as "religion," "marital status," "degree of education," "being rural or urban," "occupation," and "social class." Smith (2005) looked at 71 US communities to see what factors influence cities' proclivity to implement anti-begging legislation. Cities with larger welfare benefits were found to negatively to control begging, according to the study. Cities with greater crime rates, higher numbers of disabled persons, higher number of college educated citizens, and highly populated cities are more likely to control begging.

According to the rights granted by the United Nation Conventions on the Rights of Children (1989), it is the right of children that parents should consider how their decisions may effect children while making decisions. All adults should act in the best interests of children. Governments should ensure that children are protected and cared for by their parents or others when necessary. Governments should ensure that the people and locations in charge of children's care are doing a decent job. As a result, child rights have come to be described as human rights that pay special attention to the young's rights to specific protection and care. The goal was to ensure that every child had the right to survive, develop to their full potential, be sheltered from negative effects, maltreatment, exploitation, full participation in familial, traditional, and communal activities.

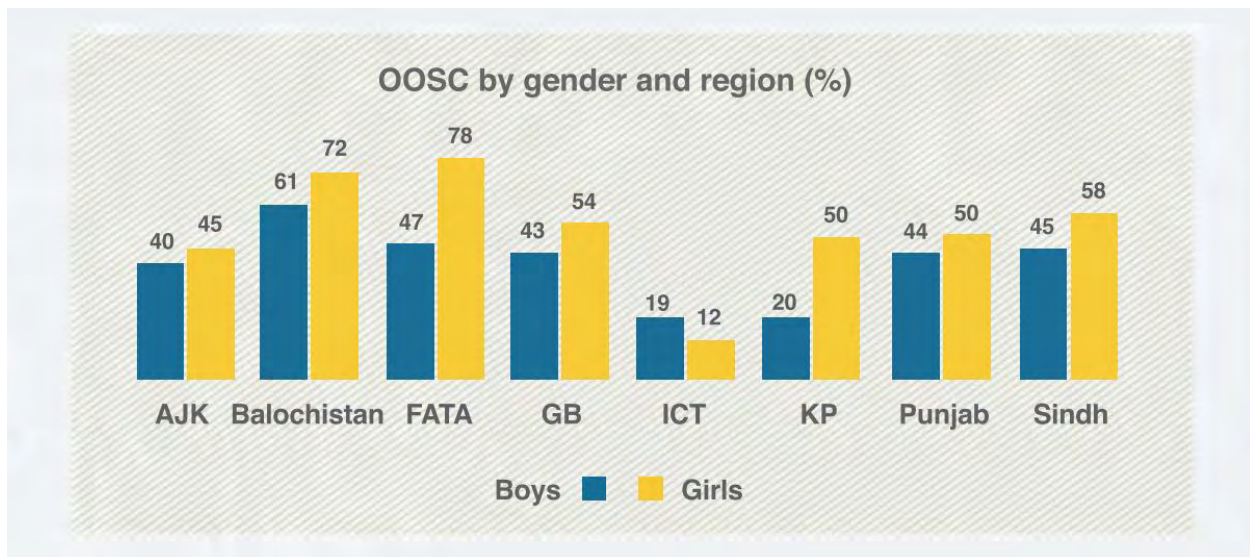
2.2 Overview of Child Begging in Pakistan

According to the International Labor Organization Report (2015) 168 million children are engaged in child labor. M. Weiner and Omar Noman (1994) examine the situation of children in Pakistan and India. As per to their analyses, children are exploited mainly because of dirty politics, but not because of poverty. That's why they fall behind as compared to the other Asian countries. The Federal Government of Pakistan computes out-of-school children (OOSC) in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) which is estimated to be 30,000 in numbers (Naqvi 2018). As per the same source the Pakistani government also conducted a survey through Academy of Educational Planning and Management, and came to know that 27,300 children are not enrolled in any educational institutions in Islamabad. The Federal Bureau of Statistics et al. (1996) conducted a survey on child labor and estimated that there are 3.3 millions of children involved in child labor. Ultimately, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) (2005) increased the number up to 10 million.

According to Hussain (1988), poverty rose because of economic policies and growth which the government adopted in third world countries like Pakistan. The author discussed the relationship between poverty and child labor. According to his analyses, in poor developing countries about 40,000 children die due to malnutrition every day He examined that children work more hours than the usual practice of other labor i.e., they work 54 to 72 hours a week for a very small amount of money US \$5 each month. According to research, the main cause of malnutrition and child labor is poverty in developing countries. In Lahore, Hussain (1988) conducted a survey on

child labor. According to his study, the children of age 5 to 15 years work in Pakistan and they are 14 million in number. Pakistan is ranked the second highest number of children who are out of school, according to the UNICEF report (2021), the children of age 5-16 are out of school and they are estimated to be 22.8 million. The female illiteracy rate is worse in Pakistan. According to a report published by Alif Ailaan in Dawn newspaper (2015), total of 25.02 million children in Pakistan are out of school where the population of girls out of school is more than the boys. An estimated of 13.7 million making of 55% of girl’s population as compared to boys 11.4 million making of 45% of boy population. (See Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: OOSC by Gender and Region



Source: Dawn

Yagmur (2019) reported that there are 80 million children in Pakistan who are in great need of basic necessities. There are 20.88 percent of children living in urban region and can access essential needs. About 24 percent of Pakistan population’s lives under the poverty line, which also affects the rural areas and those children living in rural areas, are suffering from many resources like healthy food, education, clean water, and health system.

National Commissions on Labor defined bonded labor in terms of debt which is transferred from father to son or daughter (heredity) for a specific period of time or for a lifetime (Bhardwaj 2013). The Brink Kiln industry in Pakistan captivates many peonage also known as bonded

labor. Approximately 2 million families suffer from bonded labor. The Government of Pakistan in 1992 established laws in opposition to bonded labor. In some Asian cities like Bangkok, numerous facilities are provided for pedophiles (Arunima 2003).

Shujaat (2015) mentioned that from 2013-14, according to the National Education Monitoring System (NEMIS), “a total of 323,158 pupils (50 percent males, 50 percent females) are registered in public and private schools in the Islamabad Capital Territory, ranging from pre-primary to degree colleges.” Students in metropolitan areas account for 45 percent of total enrollment, while students in rural areas account for 55 percent. In the last two years, the number of children enrolled in ICT has climbed by 7.5 percent. It is worthy of attention that 35% of the Islamabad population attends private schools. The proportion of female students shows the country's educational system's fairness. Female enrollment in ICT is the highest in Pakistan,” with 50 percent in pre-primary, 50 percent in primary, 51 percent in middle, and 53 percent in secondary schooling”. (See Table2.1)

Table 2.1: Enrollment in Formal Schools in ICT

Enrollment in Formal Schools in ICT			
	Girls	Boys	Total
Pre- Primary	25656	28154	53810
Primary	60964	62838	123802
Middle	33942	33302	67244
High	18728	18372	37100
High Secondary	14053	11018	25071
Degree	8101	8030	16131
Total	161444	161714	323158

Source: NEMIS 2013-14

Ali and Hamid (1999) conducted a survey of female child labor in metropolitan areas of Multan. The survey indicates that 55.01 percent of the father’s income is Rs. 1000 or less per month. On the other hand, 45 percent of the female child mother’s income is zero and about 95 percent of children’s mother income is around Rs. 1000. The Illiterate parents are one of the reasons of child labor. There is an indirect relationship of parents’ education and female child labor. The

parents do not want to waste their money and time on child education as they are very costly particularly for females. Dread of unemployment additionally deters them from sending their kids to school or letting them finish their education. On the other hand, the educated parents know the value of education for their child as it helps them to nourish or groom in the modern world (See Table 2.2)

Table 2.2. Distribution of the Female Child Labor According to the Monthly Income of Father

S. No	Monthly Income (Rs)	Frequency	Percentage
1.	100-2000	43	71.65
2.	2100-2500	-	-
3.	2600-3000	02	3.34
4.	6000	1	1.67
5.	4 mon wheat	1	1.67
6.	Casual labor	1	1.67
7.	Nothing	12	20.0
Total	---	60	100

Source: Major Determinants of Female Child Labor in Urban Multan (Punjab-Pakistan)

Beggars depend on others without doing any work and they are enjoying their life (Khan and Fahad 2020). The beggar's population is diverse in nature ranging from age, gender as well as transgender and capacity with many debilitated bums obvious in the city of Pakistan's towns and urban communities (Saeed 2014). There are two types of beggars; one who is well settled, has a good balance of their life, a well-constructed house, can eat without worrying whereas the other have insufficient food and other necessities for their basic needs (Khan and Fahad 2020).

Anwar and Naeem (1986) examined the state of children in the remote areas of Punjab and found out that the children are working under hazardous conditions. Most of them do not attend school and suffer from fatal diseases like illness, malnutrition, HIV/AIDS and many more as they have to perform poor services to meet the needs and necessities for their families and themselves. Because of trafficking, the health condition is at stake because of the sexual exploitation that girls and women suffer and the level of violence becomes linked with the destructive emotional,

physical and psychological incident (Rafferty 2013). Child marriage is frequent in Balochistan, especially in the poorer urban and rural communities. According to the “Balochistan MICS 2010, roughly 7% of girls in Balochistan got married before reaching their 15th year of age, and 35% before their 18th birthday”. In Balochistan, the trend of girls marrying young is progressively fading (Shujaat 2015).

Hafeez (1979) examines the state of child labor in the remote areas of Sindh. According to her analyses, the children did not go to school because of the fathers’ workless, poverty and unavailability of educational facilities. About 53.7 percent of the girls above the age of 5 do not attend school as they are involved in household routine tasks. Ansari et al. (2017) analyzed the main causes of begging in Pakistan, specifically in the city of Gujranwala. They interviewed 150 child beggars and found out that poverty is the major cause of child begging and some of the children had no physical or mental disorder.

According to Mobeen (2013) the shrines magnetizes the beggars, particularly for children, most of the believers believe that giving money to the children will elevate the chances of prayers being perceived. For most of the Pakistani Muslim, giving money to the poor and visiting the *dargah* (the shrine) are associated with each other. But their kindness has empowered the business of “begging mafia” which induces thousands of children into the world of forced begging and slavery. The founder of the Roshni Helpline charity, Mohammad Ali says that many of these children are stirring around the shrine places in Pakistan, they become unknowable to their parents by shaving their heads and getting tattoos on their body. As a consequence, they get kidnapped and revolve around begging gangs. The tradition or custom of begging at the holy places (the shrine) becomes so common that police hardly interfere or investigate the children how they end up at the shrine. During the holy month of Ramadan, beggars try to get the sympathy of people by earning much more money. Although, no religion in the world give permission for the begging but in the modern era, this concept is doomed (Boateng 1983).

Pasha et.al (2001) analyzed the causes of escaped children and their future in the areas of Punjab including Lahore, Multan and Rahim Yar Khan. According to their analyses, the major cause of child labor is the ignorance of parents and their illiteracy. It was estimated that 61.31% of uneducated fathers belong to working children. The illiterate parents frequently involve their children in work from an early age. They do not care about the future of their children’s

education; their primary concern is only money. They use their children as assets and further exploit them because of their own lust. The drug addiction of father is also the cause of child labor. Addicted parents not only languish but they become a great burden on their families in terms of financially. Therefore, in these conditions, the children are constrained to earn and work.

According to Hafeez (1979), the Pakistani society anticipates that the girl should play their role in a reserved manner and is restricted to their demands. They cannot surpass as far as possible laid out by society. The girl is considered adored and honorable when she willingly burdens herself with the chores of her household and makes an honest effort to unload her mom responsibilities. The expansion of children in a family implies extra work for the elder child particularly for the female child.

According to Ali and Hamid (1999) family customs and traditional is also the major cause of child labor. 75 percent of girls between the ages of 4-8 years started working. Because of the responsibility at this age of childhood, they were incapable of going to schools or gaining any competence with any ability. However, without any education, skills or talents make them helpless for which they become the easy targets of others to become victims of any crime. Thus, in the following years their children also undergo and experience the same life and consequently an endless cycle of child work perseveres. Pasha et al. (2001) concluded in their study that the profession of father and children are connected with each other. Children take on the father's profession and in their wake they send their children to adapt their profession as work. Children prefer not to go to school and follow their father's profession as tradition. It is commonly acknowledged that if there are more working members in a family, then that family is moderately more prosperous.

Islamabad does not have a jail. Children who break the law rules are transported to the Central Jail or Adiala Jail of Rawalpindi. Punjab's population of juvenile offenders reflects their presence. Rawalpindi's Adiala Jail is an occupied prison with a highly secure. The jail has a capacity of 3,000 inmates and houses between 5000 and 10,000 detainees (adults and minors). Children are separated into age groups and housed in separate barracks. In Islamabad has no special and an absolute Juvenile Courts for children (Shujaat 2015).

In Karachi, Nafees et al. (2012), cheap labor, the growing population and job opportunities are prevalence reasons contributing the causes of child begging. Fatal disease and illness is also common in child workers such as respiratory disorder, fever, flu and pain along with abuse, sexual violence and drug addiction. The Sindh Cabinet in 2018 ordered an entire ban on child beggary by governing the social welfare department to fetch the children in begging areas and rehabilitate those children in welfare institutions (Rind 2020).

Jamil et al. (2019) studied the socio-economic issues and nature of girls and boys beggars in Karachi. The children who beg create different relationships with different people who they encounter in daily life, for instance, shopkeepers, vendors as well as criminals. Their relationship with them defines their actions, words, character and attitude which can be positive and negative, they may become connected with them and involve themselves in different tasks. According to the study it was found that 60.19% people believe that girls make more money in begging than boys and 30.81% people believe that boys earn more as they know all the how to entrap their clients and gain their attention (*See Table 2.3*).

Table 2.3. Who earns more in Begging?

	Frequency	Percentage
Girl	130	60.19%
Boys	86	39.81%
Total	216	100

Source: Centre of Excellence for Women’s Studies, University of Karachi

According to research, there are more than 25 million and more beggars in Pakistan. The majority of the beggars earn money in Ramadan. In the holy month of Ramadan, 50-60 thousands of beggars go to Karachi to earn money. Even though the beggars belong to the Punjab region yet they choose to beg in Karachi. Most of the beggars are not only old people but women, children and young people also. The mediators or mafia dealing with the child beggars bring them to the city free of charge to collect the specific targeted amount and pick them up after the Eid celebration (Ferozi 2017).

Shujaat (2015) mentioned in in a report that domestic child labor is common, with up to 21% of Peshawar homes employing child domestic workers (57 percent male and 43 percent female).

They are mostly Afghan refugees. This is undocumented labor; working hours are uncontrolled and there is no upper age limit. Income of the families are low and are occasionally supplemented with food, water and shelter. Household tasks, acting as surrogate moms for younger siblings, domestic service, and farm work are among the most common jobs for girl children. They remain unidentified, unaccountable for, and unprotected by law. Child labor is also appealing since it provides a low-cost and simple-to-manage workforce. It's a supply-side phenomenon. It happens because, for obvious reasons, there is a market for children in cities, and this is mirrored by plethora youngsters, most of whom belong to low income background, who are prime targets for those looking to benefit from their weakness.

In Pakistan, child labor is widespread and may be found in practically every area of the economy. Because they work mostly in the informal economy, a huge percentage of juvenile laborers remain invisible. In today's society, there is widespread acceptance of child labor. Conventions 138 and 182 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which deal with the minimum age of admission to employment and the worst kinds of child labor, are not well implemented. At work, there is an abuses of safe environment from systematic abuse and exploitation, and domestic child employees are not covered by the law. Child labor policies and laws are not well enforced. Despite the widespread problem, no recent survey has been conducted to determine the degree and frequency of child labor in Pakistan. Research study in 1996 conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics and the International Labor Organization, found out that 3.36 million “Youngsters (aged 5 to 14) were found to be engaging in child labor, as per the data. 73% (2.4 million) of the 3.3 million working children were boys, while 27% (0.9 million) were girls” (Shujaat 2015).

2.3 Child Begging and Global Pandemic (Covid-19)

According to the report on Covid-19 pandemic by International Labor Organization (2020), girls in particular are at more risk from the burden of domestic work chores and caring responsibilities. According to the ILO (2020) the criminal organization may utilize this global pandemic issue to misuse the weaknesses of children by limiting the freedom of victims to further raise the revenue which human trafficking and forced labor creates. The lower class family may turn their children to labor to manage or deal with the job loss and health crisis related to the Covid-19 specifically if they are not enrolled in any education institutions. During

the Covid-19, the women and children might be sexually exploited by online abusers or within their homes because the restraints on the movement changed its form to exploitation. As reported by the ILO (2020), the economic and social catastrophe during the pandemic hit the children very hard. An expected 42-66 million children will fall into child labor resulting in the increase in utmost poverty in the year 2020, not to mention the 386 million children already suffering from extreme poverty.

Child labor is a marginal issue in the awake of Coronavirus. As poverty increases worldwide, so do the universality of child labor. Parental mortality rate increases in pandemic will cause children to work in the least desirable area and hazardous health conditions. According to a study conducted in Argentina of teacher strikes revealed that, children who exit from the school early fall into the low-skill occupation along with the permanent school closures could result in persistent poorer schooling and reduced labor earnings in adolescence (Hoop and Edmonds 2020).

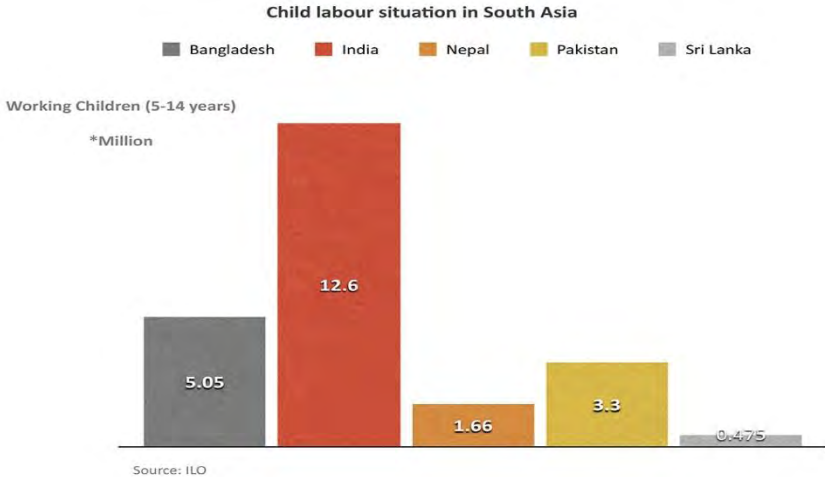
For most of the children, the pandemic created minimum or no schooling, or left behind their people or community (News 2020). The recent data of UNESCO (2021) on “Global monitoring of school closures” reported because of the pandemic that 91 percent or more students in the world are out of school because of lockdown in 188 countries. The pandemic caused an emergency preparedness in hospitals, lack of internet facilities, and inability to learn in a school environment. However, the attention has been diverted to online work, yet some public schools do not have such availability of technologies and materials to arrange for online classes (News 2020). Almost half of the world does not have internet facilities (Brown 2020).

The CPWC in Peshawar has set up Child Protection Institutions (CPIs) as a commuter rail shield for all children who are saved and taken into custody. CPIs provide accommodation, non-formal education, food, social and psychological counselling, and other services to all children who are saved and apprehended. A child at danger is housed in a shelter for up to six months. There are two shelters: one for boys and one for girls. The male shelter can hold 75 males while the female shelter can hold up to 25 girls (Shujaat 2015).

The pandemic has little effect on the South Asian countries in terms of death rate and disease expansion, but it does have a large negative impact on the economy as compared to other

European countries The increase in unemployment, high poverty rise, absence of social preventive combined with the closure of educational institution could compel families to force their children into child labor in order to survive (Idris 2020). South Asia has the highest occurrence of child labor in the world having approximately 16.7 million children under the age of 5–17 year-old entangled in child begging (Khan and Lyon 2015). However, the adverse consequences of child work are found comparable to a child's wellbeing, their approach to schools and their constant urge to get rid of poverty and have a normal decent life (Idris 2020). A report presented by Shameen Khan (2019) on the childhood story of Jamila, a young girl who dreamed to be an educator, now works as a maid in a house located Karachi's Azam basti, one of country's most densely populated areas, where she resides in a modest house. She wanted to create something of herself, but she's come to terms with the fact that things are as they are, a predicament that many unlucky children in Pakistan face. The toil, on the other hand, has no effect on her. Many more girls, like Jamila, are also victims of this widespread abuse. Her younger sisters will almost certainly fall victim to the same fate. These children are not only denied an education, but their surroundings also compel them to mature at a young age. An entire childhood has been squandered. (See Table 2.4).

Figure 2.2. Child Labor Situation in South Asia



Source: ILO

The outbreak of Coronavirus puts millions of children into forced child begging and early marriages. The United Nations informed that the aftershock of the pandemic could increase 10

million more children into severe malnutrition. Before the covid-19, already half of the children below the age of 5 years were deemed with malnutrition. Lockdowns and restrictions on travel reduce the people's potential to work and earn, whereas small and medium organizations or businesses have lost their wages and savings have come to halt. In Columbia, 28% of families have lost their jobs, earnings and forces their children to go outside to do work while in Bangladesh 34 percent of the families are sending their child to beg (Barber 2020).

ILO (2020) stated that during the pandemic, vulnerable employees have the higher chances to get tricked and confined in forced labor. As more workers are trapped in debt bondage, their survival to contract debit is extremely important. According to The United Nations Children's Fund (2020) In Mali, Tanzania and Mexico when the parents of poor children die due to illness or any disease, the children take over their role for instance, household chores and responsibilities for earning and working (Hoop and Edmonds 2020). In Africa, two-thirds of people claimed that they have been earning less than they were earning before Covid-19 income, whereas one-third of families in Asia have lost their earnings and work since the pandemic.

According to Naeem et al. (2011) the economic crisis from the pandemic may give rise to more children into child labor. They concluded that the major cause of child labor is poverty and parents force their child to work and earn for survival. Hussain (1988) analyzed the relationship between poverty, child labor and economic growth. He noted that for a few amounts of money, the child works daily for many hours as compared to other adult workers. According to Idris (2020) the occurrence of past epidemics, the economic and financial crisis proposes that the Coronavirus will give rise to child labor. The Ebola outbreak affected Western Africa in 2014-2016. The pandemic increase's, poverty rate, insecurity of food livelihood activities come to halt, increase in the number of child vulnerabilities, child labor and child marriages were dramatically also affected. Recently ILO (2020) reported that the past experiences from Ebola epidemic may inflame the risk of child labor.

The Covid-19 hits the family income by 70% in most of the cases. Many children and adults who were working faced a drastic decrease in income. With this decrease in income, parents will turn to their children to provide them with basic necessities (Murphy 2020). According to Pandey (2020) the 21- day lockdown in India has put the lives of millions of children in havoc. The pandemic has strongly affected 40 million children from needy, indigent families. Nandy (2020)

because of the pandemic the children from the remote areas of India might become the victims of human trafficking. As the children's education is jeopardized, they will be more exploited and exposed to crime and other victimizers. International Labor Organization (2020) reported the Covid-19 impact on child begging and forced child beggars and states that the main cause of forced labor and child labor may intensify in this pandemic, for instance, poverty, lack of education and working opportunities for the children of legal age, social alienation, and inequity adherence of an informal economy.

According to the International Labor Organization (2010) agriculture sector has the largest number of child workers found in the Asian and Pacific region along the harbor side and are at the stake of hazardous working areas, abuses, sexual exploitation and addiction of drugs. ECLT n.d. (2021) reported that 108 million children work in the agriculture sector. The Covid-19 impact the child labor in various ways. First, the child participation at work increases. The social and economic crises caused the disruption of livelihood and health of millions of farmers, rural markets, retailers and their children. Second, expansion of children in the participation in child labor. The government declared the closure of educational institutions so as to stop the spread of the virus. According to UNESCO the school closure affects 89% of the student's globally in 188 countries and third, increases in poverty at work between the ages of 15-17. The economic downturn affects the lives of legal workers in the agriculture sector as they are close to the poverty line, have less experience and they are employed at less skilled jobs.

The number of child labor eventually dropped in the past 2 decade by 94 million, but the outbreak of corona virus can increase the number ultimately. Thus, Covid-19 may drive millions of children into labor. As the lockdown is imposed, the closure of schools leads the children into child labor, influencing more than 1 billion students in more than 130 countries. However, if the schools reopen, some parents may not be able to send their children back to school. Therefore, more children could be constrained into exploitive and risky positions. Gender discrimination may rise especially for girls resulting into the exploitation on workplaces (Wylie 2020). According to Jameel and Watkins (2020) covid-19 left the education sector in chaos. The closure of school all around the world affects more than 1.5 billion students out of school. About 3.7 million refugee's children before the pandemic were out of school.

The pandemic has less effect on the children in terms of mortality and acute symptoms as compared to the other groups of age. But the pandemic has a destructive effect on children, possibly long-term and wide ranging negative effects. Additionally, 1.5 billion children are out of schools and global unemployment, economic crisis, sexual violence more likely to enhance the rate of child labor. As the death rates increase due to the pandemic, many children are at the risk of abuse and exploitation and will become orphans due to the loss of family members (News 2020). According to Hoop and Edmonds (2020) the parent's disability or death was the most observable form of child labor in Nepal.

Hayes (2020) reported that over 12 million girls under the age of 18 are married. In this pandemic the UN alert that pandemic could increase an additional 13 million girls in child marriages in the next ten years. According to The United Nations Population Fund, because of the economic impact of Covid-19 more than 13 million child marriages have been reported over the past decade (Barber 2020). More than 4 million girls are vulnerable to child marriages over the following two years. As the poverty rises, the global charity informed that the families will push their daughters into child marriage. The World Vision report claimed that as the financial and mental stress magnified in Covid-19, 85 million children face extreme violence in the household and in society such as physical, psychological, emotional and sexual in the following three months. The UN framed the pandemic as a "shadow pandemic" where women and children experience an increased violence in their household during the worldwide lockdown (Hayes 2020).

The Joint report of UNICEF and ILO (2021) estimates that during pandemic the child labor population increases by 160 million globally, increasing 8.4 million in the last four years, with millions more at danger owing to COVID-19's effects. According to the joint report, the number of youngsters aged 5 to 11 years who work as children has increased significantly, accounting for little over half of the overall global figure. Since 2016, the percentage of children aged 5 to 17 working in hazardous conditions has increased by 6.5 million to 79 million. Hazardous labor is a work that is defined by dangerous situations and places that put children health, safety, or morality at risk. Population growth, recurring crises, extreme poverty, and insufficient social safety measures have resulted in an increase of child labor by 16.6 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa region over the last four years. The regions where some progress has been

occurring since 2016 like Asia, Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, COVID-19 is jeopardizing progress in those regions. According to the estimate, by the end of 2022, the pandemic would have forced 9 million more children into child labor around the world. According to a simulation model, if they do not have access to crucial social safety coverage, this figure might climb to 46 million. COVID-19's additional economic shocks and school closures imply that children currently working as minors may be working more hours or in poor economic conditions, and so many more might be forced into the vanquish kinds of child begging as a result of income and employment losses among vulnerable families. COVID-19 has previously been associated to children working more hours or in deteriorating conditions as a result of job and income deficits in low-income families. However, by the end of 2022, the outbreak of coronavirus could force nine million more young people into child begging.

Researchers from ISER studied the increase in the growth rate of child labor and poverty in pandemic and the impact of Covid-19 on rights for children. After their parents lost their employment or money owing to the Covid-19 outbreak and subsequent lockdowns, children reported working long, arduous hours for little money. Many reported dangerous working conditions, as well as assault, harassment, and wage theft. The large number of children surveyed claimed that the pandemic and subsequent lockdowns had negatively affected their family finances. The parents of children lost their jobs as a result of business closures, transportation constraints, or a lack of buyers or customers as a result of economic shutdowns. For the first time, many children went to work to help support their families financially. Some stated that they chose to work because their families lacked sufficient food and money. Even after the situation had calmed down, some people continued to work. Child labor or working of children during the pandemic increases with the closure of schools. Most of the children interviewed by the Human rights had minimal or not access to online education. Some students lost their free school meals. Some students have permanently dropped out of school, while others have continued to work even after their schools restarted. (Human Rights Watch 2021).

2.4 Causes of Child Begging

Seni (2017) studied the major causes of child labor and their effects in Tanzania Dodoma Municipality and found out that the major reasons of child begging are poverty, inability to get education and proper guidance; lethargy and minor include parent's ignorance, their addiction to

drugs, a single parent family along with hunger and drought. Children are being used as a bagging guide because of their limited amount of knowledge and these vulnerable children become liability instead of assets. Hixon (1993) examined the health and nutrition state of children of both boys and girls in the Philippines and found out that both boys and girls are unhealthy and are underweight and height.

The primary cause of child begging is the poverty. It is believed that poverty is the factor that impotent parents to consign their kids to traffickers, that poverty is what drives parents to give their children to child traffickers, that poverty is what drives parents to deprive their children, force them to work more than 24 hours a day, 7 days a week of every month and education. Child exploitation in all kinds is linked to poverty. Children belonging to low-wage households spend their lives in dangerous situations with limited affordability to drinking clean water along with food. In order to boost their earnings, they are obliged to beg and work in hazardous situation. For females, if they didn't want to beg on the streets, they might be sexually and physically abused by members of the family. As a result of poverty, a substantial percentage of children are unable to come school. Because of their poverty, they were denied the opportunity to receive an education. Many poor countries have devised inventive and creative programmes to combat poverty over the years, but the initiatives have always failed. Some NGOs have advocated that the government establish a monthly allowance for deserving beggars in order to permanently alleviate the problem. But it was always a failure (UKEssays 2018).

Children and adults engage in begging due to numerous reasons, either to support families financially, or they have an agenda of their own. They contend that they have no other choice than to beg for basic needs and survival. Many people feel that they are giving charity to beggars by giving them money and it is also one of the beliefs of Buddhism. Believers of Buddhism behave generously with beggars because they believe that offering money to poor and needy people as charity in the form of food, shelter, clothes, money and other items. They also believed that it is not the fault of the man to be born either in rich or poor families; he/she is born without their decision. Therefore, they should not be treated cold-heartedly and should not dispatch them without giving money, food and other necessary items and if they do not give them anything then they would be considered as sinners by humiliating them (Bird 2007).

When the family needs money they turn to children as they are the available labor in the houses. Because of the economic crisis in the pandemic the jobless parents in Brazil put forth the children to provide them with basic necessities. Similar impacts have been recorded in Guatemala, India, Mexico and the United Republic of Tanzania (Guarcello and Cappa 2020). According to Jamil et al (2019) some researchers found out that a large number of beggars are either ill or handicapped. However, many people believed that illness cannot be the reason for begging as there are thousands of unwell and handicapped children and people who work with honesty. Thus, the concept of social ideas altered with respect to the earlier studies.

Hasan et al. (2014) analyzed the socio-economic causes of begging and it shows that poverty, illiteracy, caste, family heredity, handicapped, disease and illness, parent's death. In all of these, poverty is the single reason for begging which results in almost half of the begging community to adopt this profession. Many people will be pushed towards begging either temporarily and some permanently because of the absence of the necessary stuff. The study further reveals that 29% of the family tradition, cast, and heredity is the second major cause of begging. For instance, for Muslims; Faqir, and for Hindu; Banjara and Nat mostly depend on money. Nadeemullah (2008) conducted a survey on Female Beggars of Karachi and found out that poverty and increase in population are main factors that cause the increase of begging. The study also found that girls are more exposed to sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. In context to third world countries, the number of female child beggars and the proportion of sexual abuse is more common in developing countries such as Pakistan, Nepal, India, Thailand, Bangladesh and the Philippines.

The phenomenon that drags the women and children into begging is the lack of education, knowledge, guidance and counseling. When a husband fails to provide the basic needs to the family members, the mother finds different ways to fulfill the needs for the rest of the family and she has no choice but to beg. The biasness for women on the basis of religion and norms in society left women behind to grab adequate opportunities. The number of beggars increases when the government fails to provide food, basic health facilities, educational institutions and shelter to its nation. The primary concern is the inequality between the people and that is the opportunities, health, basic necessities, skills which lower the trust level in the nation (Ali 2019).

Parents, on the other hand, are a secondary cause of child beggars. They play a crucial part in the rapid increase of child beggars. Children are taken to congested locations, but because their

parents are unconcerned for their children, human trafficking organizations have an excellent opportunity to abduct their children and send them to nowhere, making them child beggars. Human trafficking organizations are responsible for the exploitation of many of these children. Children and toddlers are also utilized as beggars, attempting to extort money from pity-stricken passers-by. Children's limbs are generally cruelly severed in order to generate compassion in ways to collect more money. Parents who are unconcerned towards their own children's behavior and action aggravated the problem. A child might be readily enticed by something as basic as food or toys. When a youngster is recruited by a trafficking organization, the child will be enticed with food, treats, or gifts and toys by the human traffickers. If all parents pay exclusive attention and grasp their children's hands tightly when in crowded settings, no one will be able to take their child away (UKEssays 2018).

2.5 Child Begging and Its Impact

Children experience all kinds of violence whether it is sexual, psychological, physical, sexual harassment in all settings. Boys and girls usually suffer from sexual harassment in some societies' and it is most common within the household or from the person related to the family. Girls suffer from sexual harassment than boys instead they become the victims of homicides. In the meantime, there are higher chances of boys to be targeted for homicide and these may include the use of weapons as a tool for violence. According to WHO 150 million girls and 73 million under the age of 18 come across the force sexual violence, including physical intercourse (Pinheiro 2006). The joint report of UNICEF and ILO (2020) state that an increase of 1% in poverty leads to an increase of child labor by 0.7%. As with the poverty on raise, the children work as households to survive with every possible or available means.

Delap (2009) concluded in her study that the third parties or mediators beat children in order to make them beg forcefully and they also encounter abuse from individuals who they have to beg. The children have to work for longer hours to earn money and hand it over to their owner. These children have no contact with their families and have to live without them and endure poor living conditions. Young boys and girls suffer from forced child begging through physical and mental pressure. According to Nadeemullah (2008), the mafia abducts innocent children and transforms them into disable children and forces them into begging. Moreover, they exchange and sell children to other mafias.

Those children, who come home after a trafficking trial, hardly gain any profit. Their expectations and desire to make and earn money for their families in order to improve their living style and conditions for them, rarely ever occur. Mostly they gain no profit from trafficking experience and thus their conditions had not changed during their absence. Their families and communities see them as failure, especially for girls who are forced to earn in sex trafficking. Their relationship with parents and friends started to get worse, who are also involved in trafficking and they are left without family back and feel afraid to go back to their homes (Kane 2005). Child prostitution and juvenile delinquency are also highly common among these children. Poverty, health issues, and psychological pressures all conspire to derail these children. It is not required that kids experience all of these issues, but the odds clearly favor them. The government must intervene to save such youngsters, as they can be saved and reintegrated into society (Dawn 2011).

Child begging is a part of the classification of “Street begging”. Morch (1984) pointed out two types of street children. One, who are “On the street Children” They are those who entail different activities and go home at the end of the day. Second, those who are “Children of the street” rarely go to their homes and usually work and stay on the streets. They are also known as the “abandoned children” who are vagrants and are not in touch with their families. Ali, et al (2004) concluded in his study that Rawalpindi and Islamabad mostly consist of “children on the street”. They studied 108 street children in the twin city and found out that 101 of the children were from “on the street” and they have family contact on a regular basis and seven of them were from “of the street” children and have no contact with their families.

There are numerous factors that force the children to reside and work on the street. Moreover, the common reason includes unemployment, domestic violence, poverty, harassment. Despite of all these factors children still consider the streets as their place of home (Ochola 1996). According to Price (1989) children run away from their homes because of domestic abuse, conflicts and forsaken by their families. Few children opt to be independent and decide to escape from home.

According to the USAID classification of child labor, children are confined in the poverty cycle. About 98 million children work in the agriculture sector globally. They work in fields like tobacco, harvesting, wheat, rice, and other worldwide products. They also involved themselves in risk zones; industries like demolishing ships in Pakistan and Bangladesh and pledged their

services to building construction, mining, manufacturing along with hotels, bars and restaurants (Athreya 2014). Moreover, children working in hazardous environments can lead to killing, injuries or make them ill as a result of poor management, unhealthy zones and defective work conditions. Other consequences may include psychological disorder, permanent disability, and serious injuries or possibly can lead to death. In Africa, Europe and central Asia, about 8.8 percent and 4.0 percent of the children are involved in hazardous child labor respectively. (ILO 2017). Four out of every five children in Sub-Saharan Africa work in agriculture sector. Pesticides and other chemicals, severe temperatures, and dangerous tools and machinery are all hazards in this line of employment. Child work is most prevalent in the agricultural sector in the wider world, accounting for 70% of all child labor. Another 19.7% work in services such as household labor and transportation, while 10.3% work in industry such as mining, construction, and manufacturing. In comparison, “only 3.8 million young people in Northern America and Europe are engaged in child labor” (Diaz 2021).

ILO (2017) categorized the working children in three forms:

- Children working in hazardous condition,
- Child labor Children, and
- Children in the employment area.

Chand (1983) examined 50 children in auto workshops and found out that 70% of children work daily for 9 to 10 hours and 70% of the children are related to illiterate parents. ILO (2003) estimates that 250 million working children belong to developing countries, out of which 120 million children are fully employed. In Pakistan about 8 million children are working in different professions and 66.6% of them are working full time.

Brown, et al (2002) studied the determinants of child labor. According to the study, child labor is the result of supply and demand of workers' children. It was clear from the research that poverty increases the phenomena of child labor. Moreover, child labor also heaved when the job possibilities increases. It was also concluded that the parents are the biggest employers of children; parents hire their children in working areas like factories, family business, and farms to maintain the family custom together. The worldwide shutdown may reduce children's opportunity to begin earning money while they are out of school, possibly reducing the

likelihood that they will not return to school. Furthermore, both children and their parents may be excited about the reopening of schools. Following the shutdown of schools in West Africa due to the Ebola virus, there was a lot of enthusiasm (Hoop and Edmonds 2020).

According to Huda (2006) globalization empowered free movement or exchange of capitals, equipments and technology and sex tourism. Women and children becomes a vulnerable and alienated situation when it comes to illiteracy, dependency, abuse, gender inequality, endemic poverty, traditional stereotypes and other aspects that arises and raising the extensive issue of sex trafficking in South Asia Sex trafficking causes the emergence and spreading of numerous diseases including HIV/AIDS. The emergence of HIV in the South Asia region gives rise to a serious and unique menace to public health, the increase in poverty and other factors significant to human development. Pakistan is also the source of trafficked people. The women and children who belong to the rural areas are trafficked for the commercial sex exploitation and bonded labor from Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Iran, Central Asia and Afghanistan to Pakistan. Women travelled from Bangladesh and East Asia are trafficked to the Middle East mostly through Pakistan.

Riaz and Baloch (2019) conducted a study on the socio-cultural determinants of begging in Karachi. The findings of the research shows that homelessness, poverty, unemployment, and family disapproval are the connected elements that are directly squeezed with begging. While poor administration, a lack of government check and balance, and implementation of policy regarding begging on the street are all linked to the comfortability of the begging culture in Karachi. Similarly, a strong socio-political network is seen as a vital component in the lives of street beggars, providing a great deal of support, security, and facilitation in their interpersonal, social, and economic live. On the streets, the researchers discovered severe flaws in the functioning of effective check and balance mechanisms. This condition makes it easier for the beggars to do their work. It can be stated that bagging should be viewed as a national issue, with appropriate policies in place to address it.

In all major cities, women with babies on their laps begging for money at traffic lights or in public places are a familiar sight. These children are recruited by beggar mafias for the entire day or for a few hours at various prices ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. For the previous months, there has been a shortage of young babies due to limited transportation facilities and supplier

movement restrictions. The 'business' is now relying on young children to fill the gap. A report by Bengali daily states that during the pandemic Covid-19, India's begging market, interest for young children aged 6 to 12 years has risen dramatically (Kundu 2020).

According to Jane (2005) when parents are unable to provide the common essential needs to their children and to the other members in their families, they interfere in the children's life of selection. Relatives and friends also become the guiding tool. The social dysfunctional in families, when parents are addicted to drugs, used to abuse or when a parent is not present with them or are replaced by another parent partner, then it results in the toxic, isolated and abusive relationship with each other. According to Ferozi (2017) with the passage of time, the children become so egocentric that nobody can undeniably get away from them without giving them any money. These children melt the toughest hearts with their more than hundred tricks. They are masters in the craft of grabbing money from the most hordes of people, particularly women. The punishment of begging in Pakistan is up to three years, however, according to police and lawyers the judgments are mostly rare.

This town is littered with the beggars from children to old age people. They were disguised as typical citizens walking down the street. They have a thorough understanding of their targets. They notice their target from afar and strategically arrange themselves in their path to give them a narrative. People take out a certain amount of money (not too little, because that would be cheap, and not too much, because they too require it) and pass it over. If they're happy, they'll thank them and move on to find another target. If the quantity isn't up to their standards, they try to persuade them to give more by telling people their narrative again, this time highlighting the sadder aspects of the story. In any case, people have been duped. These are the well-known Pakistani beggars who wander the streets of Dubai. They are on the lookout for additional Pakistanis who they can entice into handing them money in exchange for silence.

The key findings of the report by ILO and UNICEF shows that “70 percent of children in child labor (112 million) work in agriculture, followed by 20 percent in services (31.4 million) and ten percent in industry (16.5 million). In child labor, about 28% of children aged 5 to 11 years and 35% of children aged 12 to 14 years are out of school. At every age, guys are more likely than girls to work as children. When home tasks are taken into account for at least 21 hours per week,

the gender disparity in child labor narrows. Child labor is about three times as common in rural areas (14%) than in urban areas (5 per cent)” (UNICEF and ILO 2021).

There are three types of child labor that are prohibited by international law (UN 2021);

- Slavery, trafficking, debt bondage, and other types of forced labor, forced enlistment of children for use in military conflict, prostitution and pornography, and criminal activities are all considered the abominable paradigm of child begging.
- Work done by a youngster who is lower than the consenting age for that type of job as work (as outlined in the national legislation and established international standards), and which is likely to obstruct the child's education and training.
- Hazardous employment is defined as labor that jeopardizes a child's physical, cognitive, or moral well-being, either by nature or by the conditions in which it is taken out.

The eradication of child labor was one of the key goals set for the International Labor Organization (ILO) when it was founded in 1919. The development and implementation of labor standards that incorporate the concept of an age requirement for entrance to placement opportunities has historically been the ILO's primary tool in pursuing the objective of successful abolition of child labor. Moreover, the notion that minimum age requirements should be connected to schooling has been part of the ILO's benchmark heritage in this field since 1919. According to Convention No. 138, the age limit for employment entry shall not result in a lower age of completion of obligatory schooling (UN 2021).

2.6 Conclusion

The literature review concludes that the major cause of begging is poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and domestic abuse and caste differences. Poverty is the single factor which causes half of beggars to adopt begging as a profession. The Covid-19 negatively affects the economy of developing countries and it pushes daily wage income generating families into poverty causing loss in jobs, increase in unemployment, lack of foods and services. With the closure of schools and increase in poverty, the children were left with no choice but to work and beg in order to restore the economic and financial crisis they faced during the pandemic. Children who work as children are vulnerable to physical and mental damage. Child labor jeopardizes

children's education, restricts their rights, and limits their future chances, and creates terrible poverty and child labor intergenerational cycles.

Chapter No. 3

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Research Theories and Hypotheses

There is no particular theory or model that explains the phenomena of begging. As the begging is a complex social issue that affects people of all different ages, religion, sex, residency area which results from an interaction of numerous complex variables. Though the issue of begging is complex in nature, therefore different sociological theories will help to clarify the begging. It cannot be explained in one theory. However, in order to guide this study, different theories were discussed below.

3.2 Structural Functionalism

By looking at the function and structure of the society with the formation and functioning parts of human being, structural functionalism theory put forward social institution as aggregate methods initiated for meeting individual's natural and social necessities accordingly keep up society's interior strength and congruity over the long period of time (Ritzer 2008). Many sociologists like Emile Durkheim argue that the representation of the society is in the form of interdependence and it enforced the structure on the nature of social intuitions and their associates. The social institutions function together to form a steady system and a change in one institution imposes a change in another institution. Though, the never ending cycle of urbanization and mechanization that provides and set out more extensive opportunities for migrant life and a feeling of industrialization have been and will persistently sabotage the customary functioning of social institutions.

According to Structural Functionalism theory, the extensions of begging in a society enlighten the faults in the interaction of society's structure and functions. To put it in another words, it shows the lack of the harmony changes in the proportions of begging to happen equivalently with its developing rate bringing about disappointment of society successfully keep up its balance over the period of time. This notifies the needs to outbreak the system of society and how it works in general.

3.3 Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theory indicates that "individuals are in control of their decisions. They don't make choices because of unconscious drives, tradition or environmental influences. They use rational considerations to weigh consequences and potential benefits." According to Ganti (2021) rational choice theory expresses that "individuals use rational calculations to make rational

choices and achieve outcomes that are aligned with their own personal objectives. These results are also associated with maximizing an individual's self-interest. Using rational choice theory is expected to result in outcomes that provide people with the greatest benefit and satisfaction, given the limited option they have available.” In case of beggars, they also make rational calculations like when to beg, from where and to whom and which methods to use in order to get unending support from other peoples. Moreover, it also neglects the plethora of aspects far beyond their decision to beg. It also gives the status to human beings as “greedy money seekers” who vander themselves for the sake of money.

3.4 Theory of Reasoned Action

Fishbein and Ajzen in 1980 developed the theory of reasoned action. According to them, the theory of reasoned action defines that “a person’s behavior is dictated by their intention to perform their behavior and that this intention is, in turn, a function of their attitude toward the behavior and subjective norms”. In most cases, the main premise of the theory is that a person can choose whether to perform a particular behavior or not. It further presumes that the primary factor of a person’s behavior is their intention - encounter with the applicable opportunities to conduct a behavior, intentions will escort their behavior. Fishbein and Ajzen (1980) suggested that intentions procured from two coherent processes. First, an individual’s perspective towards the behavior and second, distinguished social norms with respect to behavior which is termed as “subjective norms”.

Fishbein and Ajzen (1980) believe that a person's attitude is normally a result of his evaluation and his mindset about an action's end result. According to the Theory of reasoned action any behavior or action is guided by the social norms and values which exerts pressure on a person making him choose between choosing a course of action or not. Moreover, intention plays an important role which is a mixture of a person's belief system based on the fact that people important to them feel that they should or should not be opting for a particular behavior which makes him comply with their judgment of them. So in regard to this perspective, children who ask people for financial support are considered a normal way of life which is advocated by their own intentions.

In the given context, we agree with Simon's (2011) research findings that begging or asking for materialistic support has become a way of life due to the social influences which makes the

beggars plead for charity. This is the result of a whole system which is solely based on judgment and assessment of different options out of which he chooses an option what they thinks is right for their livelihood (See Figure 3.1)

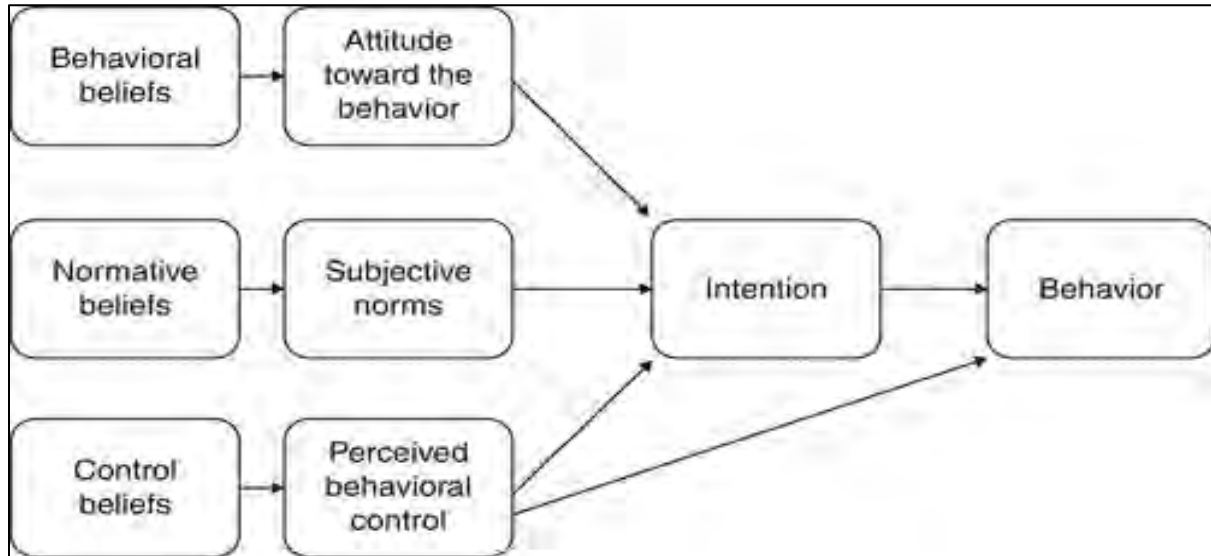


Figure 3.1 Theory of Reasoned Action – TRA (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975)

The Theory of Reasoned action clarifies that the decision of begging is based on the nature of costs and welfare of those basic necessities of life pursuit. Sloper and Beresford (2008) assume that the social description of begging is particularly relevant to the concept of “Sociological inheritance” through which the implication of parents and elder siblings motivate and support the individual’s involvement in the begging, a concept that is also in sync with Koestler et al. 2010 assumptions on “social disorder”. It was also declared that individuals who give more importance on the entwining of family and neighborhood history are bound to act as per that heritage, embracing a specific method of social conduct, so a person’s social and spatial personalities become interwoven (Small 2002).

In the contemporary study, information and details has been gathered from female child beggars under the age of 16 in different areas of Islamabad regarding their problems of survival, poverty, begging and their relationship with the parents in the pandemic which reveals the important aspects of their life during pandemic.

3.5 Childhood theory

Johann Amos Comenius (1592–1670) and John Locke (1632–1704) are known to be the father of childhood theory. Childhood theory reveals that “Childhood” is a socially constructed conception which differs in the context of historically, socio-economically, socio-cultural understanding of the child and also political phenomena where the lives of children are of uttermost importance. Hutchby and Moran-Ellis (1998) asserted that “Childhood is not a natural phenomenon or fixed stage of life, but a historically and culturally variable social construction.” According to Bass (2004) childhood theory defines, focuses on the life of a child and explains what it is like to be a child. The theory also illustrates the children’s health, protection against threat and vulnerabilities; not becoming the victim of exploitation and being end up on the street, survival and right to education despite any resistance and praise and appreciation to them as a child (James and Pront 1997).

Skovdal (2009) initiated his research with the “construction of childhood” and differentiate between the good and normal childhood on the contrary to the bad and abnormal years of childhood. According to Western perception of childhood and the understanding of “good childhood”, it has become worldwide via regulation and policies, debates on children rights and international progress. This research draws on this comprehension to find out the degree to which Young Carers of Visually Impaired Adult Beggars (YCVIABs) were comprehensive in the worldwide pattern in regards to "good childhood" in the perception of benefiting to fundamental necessities, for example rights to and full interest in essential schooling. Zelizer (1994) pointed out how the children’s lives were evolved from the 19th as a supporter of household economy to 20th century status where children were defined as economically “worthless” but emotionally “priceless” with children being progressively barely kept to the establishments of family and education.

In case of begging, children are psychologically manipulated towards the begging by their parents, thus preventing and seizing their rights to the basic educational opportunities. Therefore, they view begging as a legitimate work, they do not feel ashamed when they are involved in it. They engage in all kinds of begging from asking money to performing different tricks to get the sympathy of the individual. (Bamisiaye 1974). They are confined to begging because of the extreme poverty and their parents see their children as a contributor to the household economy.

The beggars unfortunately represent the lowest level of society; they have many problems and difficulties in their life. Their problems vary from one another and are determined by their age, gender, health, savings, livelihood, socio-economic history, place for safety, income, expenses, area for begging and savings.

3.6 Hypotheses

Hypotheses 1: The poverty is the leading cause of begging during Covid-19 and it negatively affects the lives of female child beggars

Hypotheses 2: Begging brings children close to their parents

Hypotheses 3: Begging with children provides higher return of money in contrast to adult beggars.

Hypotheses 4: The food security during pandemic leads to increase in child begging

Hypotheses 5: Family's unemployment causes the children to start working and begging after the pandemic.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualizing Begging

Beggary has been defined in various terms with regard to the laws and principles of society and by the beggars as well. According to the (UNCRC) United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) child is termed as a boy or girl below the age of 18 years old. Beggary is defined as “having no visible means of provisions and wandering about or lingering in any public areas in such circumstances or manner as makes it likely that the person is doing so live by soliciting and receiving alms” (Malik A. R. 2020).

Child begging in most of the regions of the city is being impart daily to existence, risk of health and eventually to the danger of turning out to be the victims of child trafficking. They are, generally, prohibited from the standard education system, without having a tolerable family and friendly environment, assuming liability about their own and their families' livelihoods. The children who ask for alms are destitute from concerning all sections of their lives, while their appropriate turn of events and welfare assistance is for all time and from various perspectives settled.

Begging is “a social deviance and social problem, which includes gaining material benefit by asking for money from other persons, with no intention to reimburse money or provide the service in return” (Pjano 2011). Because of the poverty, the poor people are involved in the practice of begging and gradually they become a team and via this team they also involve the children to beg forcefully and most of the children are dragged vigorously into begging. The unemployed parents send their children to beg, thus they are refrained from getting the education. Apart from begging, the children become the victim of illegal activities and play a great role in the criminal world. The females, particularly, are more exposed to sexual exploitation, harassment or abducted by the third party (Khan and Fahad 2020). However, according to Ballet et al. (2010) parents beat their youngest child to compel them to beg. Over a particular age, physical abuse and violence turns out to be more uncommon and alternatively they become destitute for food. Whereas, the eldest child bears psychological violence, to make the children feel responsible for their family’s predicament and poverty so they keep on begging for its benefit.

Child Begging is a global phenomenon (ILO 2008). ILO (1999) categorizes child begging as the work form of child labor. Hypothetically, prior studies on child begging determined the various

factors of the phenomenon and its effect on the well-being of the child. In Ghana, begging in all forms whether for food or money is considered illegal in the Children's Act (Act 560). Moreover, it is often reviewed as unreasonable, "stigmatized", and "devalued" by many residents of Ghanaians.

Poverty also triggers the phenomena of Child begging, poverty is defined as a lack of sufficient resources in order to require the basic necessities of life for instance food, shelter, water, and clothing. However, in the modern world, being unable to access education, health care along with transportation is also included in poverty. Many of the children are entrapped in the modern enslavement of begging and are forced to do it because of the extreme poverty from parental, drugs issues, involvement in crimes, homeless. According to Anti-Slavery International, the major reason for child begging is poverty, lack of parental hood, addiction to drugs, being misguided by religious scholars, and participation in different crimes (Delap 2009).

In the literature, child begging has been defined by some, as an adaptation or survival needs of a classification of vulnerable individuals (Abebe 2008) and interpreting as a form of employment or work by the beggars (Kassah 2008). Dean (1999) observes begging as an extremely dangerous job as they are at more risk of being exposed to violence and exploitation not only from the walker but more from those who live on the street. Similarly, child begging has been seen and considered distinctively all over the world in terms of both law and society.

4.2 Operationalization

Operationalization is the concept where variables of the research are defined and are applied in the study that can be testable and observable. It tells us how the present variables are used in the study. The present study uses the concept of begging by describing the increase or decrease of poverty, the practice of begging during a pandemic and understanding the relationship of female beggars with their parents. The key variables are Age, employment, per day Income, Education, Food security. The girls are below the age of 16. The participants who participated in the research were all under the age of 14. All the girls are involved in child labor because of their own will and are not forced by either of the parents. The per-day income is enough to survive for a day, they do not beg but work by selling different items on the road and in crowded places. The research uses the observation method in order to testify the key variables in the study.

In the present context of the research, the main questions were asked regarding the female child begging amid the Covid-19 pandemic, for instance during the pandemic, did the girls have to work more hours or were they unable to work or became difficult to get employment during the pandemic? How much were they making during the Covid-19? Did the girls rejoin the school after the pandemic? Or were they ever enrolled in a school? Did the pandemic push the families of female child beggars into food security? Were they able to get the food?

Chapter No. 5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the information about how data was collected and the aspects of various research participants and its methodology used to verify the experiences of female child beggars during the pandemic. It includes research design, sampling techniques, data collection and analysis.

5.1 Research Design

Qualitative research design was used, as it allows exploring the interrelationship of female children with their parents and the impacts of pandemic on female child beggar's activity. It also allows in-depth study of the experiences of female children themselves regarding their own activity. This approach also determines to explain the begging phenomena regarding sensitive and complex social problems for instance culturally held convictions and norms and values of society, religion, financial and economic well-being. O'leary (2010) assumes that "qualitative research works at delving into social complexities in order to truly explore and understand the interactions of processes, lived experience and belief systems that are a part of individuals, institutions, cultural groups, and even the everyday."

Conducting research with children demands their full interest in the entire process and interaction, and it requires seeing them as dynamic specialists instead of passive beneficiaries of the attempt (Morrow and Richards 1996). The relationships between researchers and children are a bit casual and opportunities are provided to them for active participation, it develops more and more interest of children in research. To ensure this the approach that was adopted is qualitative one because it enhances the participation of children. The technique used relies upon the in-depth and open ended interview. The question asked was mostly answered upon the knowledge and experience based on a child's face rather than forcing them to make a choice between limited quantitative responses.

In order to answer the research questions effectively and to reassure the stated objectives, both the primary and secondary data was used. Secondary data were used from relevant sources such as reports, newspapers, books and journal articles. Whereas the primary data, female child beggars in Islamabad were conducted for in-depth interviews. The study further uses the unstructured form of observation.

5.2 Sampling Techniques

The non-random sampling technique was used to approach the research respondents and used the accidental, purposive and convenient methods in order to gather the data by fifteen female children from different areas of Islamabad in Pakistan. The target population was hard to find and difficult to characterize because of the children's nature of their activity and the lack of extensive existing data. Therefore, non-random sampling, convenient and purposive technique made the flexibility of research easier in order to find them. O' Leary (2004) asserted that "non-random selection offers researchers flexibility when working with populations that are hard to define and or access." The adopted mode of methodology is used to understand an accurate situation about the poverty situation in Islamabad, to highlight the impact of Covid-19 on these children and its effect on the relationship of female children with their parents.

5.3 Data Collection Methods

In-depth interview and observation approach were the two major methods used for the purpose of collecting the primary data for this research. In this respect, face to face interviews were organized one by one with the children to acquire understanding into the interrelationships of these children, their experiences of begging in the Covid-19 and their participation in the begging activity. The questionnaire consists of seven sections. Part A comprised the demographic profile of the respondents. Part B collected the information regarding their occupation whether or not the child is making any money and if she spends money on herself. Part C gathers the information about the interrelationship of the female child with their parents during the pandemic and its effect. Part D collected the information about the physical abuse of the children if they get beaten by their parents. Part E comprises a child's addiction to drugs. Part F collected the information about the child's education whether or not she is going to school and if not what are the reasons and Part G comprises the impact of pandemic on child begging and its effect on the economic activity, forced child begging and food expenses on the child family.

For the interview guides, open ended questions were used to conduct the discussions. With this regard, semi-structured interviews were utilized to consider the formation of proposed, engaging and unpredictable data that may arise (O' Leary 2005). For children, interviews were carried out in an informal environment. It allows the participants to feel like they were taking part in an ordinary conversation and this helps in the yielding of the information openly. Interviews were

conducted in the major areas of Islamabad such as Bari Imam, Abpara, F10- Markaz, I-8 Markaz, along the side of Islamabad highways. These areas turned out to be the major points or resting place for beggars where they mostly joined together to eat, talk and pray mostly between 13 to 15 hours a day. These locations were chosen by the interviewees as the suitable area, time and place for the conversation. The discussions were carried out in Urdu- a native language that can be understood by both the respondent and easily conveyed to the researcher. There was a need for the interpreter as some of the children do not understand the Urdu language like Pashto and Saraiki speaking children.

Likewise, Observation technique was also utilized and this demonstrates an extremely helpful tool in generating the information about the ordinary activities of the children, their interrelationships with the parents and experiences they faced during the Covid-19. The location where the in-depth interviews were carried out was the same place where the observations were carried out.

5.4 Data Analysis

The data gathered from the field study was recorded in the cell phone and the information was transcribed and with the help of content analysis it is divided into themes and sub-themes based on the research objectives and questions. With permission, all of the interviews were audio-recorded. These audiotapes were verbatim transcribed and joined to additional field notes, then thoroughly evaluated with hand labeling and highlighter markers to color relevant texts. The study's main findings are shown by these verbatim quotations, which show how participants assigned meaning to each theme. The participants are solely identified by a self-generated pseudonym for reasons of confidentiality and ethics. Hancock (1998) explained the content analysis as “the categorization of verbal or behavioral data, for purposes of classification, summarization and tabulation.” The information gathered through the notes taking and the observation was also arranged along with the themes and sub-themes and joined with the transcribed information or data for discussions and analysis.

5.5 Ethical Concerns

Basic ethical principles should be kept in mind while doing the research. Both moral and legal principles should be considered. These two types of principles are not totally unrelated. The morals are just about as significant as the legal. In such a manner I was fundamentally guided by

the rule that the researcher's own moral obligation is the essential basis for each research that is ensuring that the research is ethically adequate (Skanfors 2009). The overall moral difficulties and contemplations that should be gone along with during the research interaction along with other include "the principle of In-formed consent, the principle of no harm and the principle of secrecy and confidentiality"

The principle of in-formed consent means that the respondents are intellectual, capable and willingly to understand the idea of research and their participation in it; and that they are independent enough to make their decisions and choices without help from anyone else and that they ought not to be incited nor forced. Furthermore, the principle of no harm demands that the research should be carried out without posing any harm or threats to the respondents. This implies that the cooperation with the respondents through the making of a research report develops at the very early stage of my research. I acted in a way that guarantees the security of my respondent. I satisfy the respondent's confidentiality and the location of communication was picked in order to meet the respondent's security and ease their concerns. As my research was interrupting the economic pursuit of the respondents, I managed this by giving some amount of money to the girls to deal with their food expenses as a way to catch up the time they had lost by me.

5.6 Limitations of the Study

The greatest limitation in the study was the authentic information provided by the children. Convincing the child beggars and workers for the interview was challenging and some children were shy to give any answers to the questions as their activities were affected by the research interviews. To obtain information about sensitive information like the mafia or third party was a difficult part of an in-depth interview. Some children were interfering in interviewing the beggars by giving their own opinions and giving answers on her behalf. Some female children were hard to find in different areas of the city because the weather outside was too hot and they only came outside at night. However, the study does not cover the whole area of Islamabad. The study was conducted in some limited areas with limited little time. The study was conducted from June 4th to June 24th, 2021.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS

6.1 Begging and Experience of Female Child Beggars in Islamabad, Pakistan

The findings and analysis in this chapter is centered on the primary data formed during the fieldwork in Islamabad. This chapter explores and discusses the experiences of female child beggars during the Covid-19 and its impact on their relationship with the parents. It highlights the various factors like socio-economic, health, education, employment and the nature of these implications on their lives and experiences during the pandemic.

6.2 Overview of Child begging in Islamabad

Begging in Pakistan and particularly in Islamabad is generally managed and affected by social values and norms, established in religion and culture. Similarly, like other phenomenon and circumstances that are immersed in the social values and norms, begging as it shows in Islamabad is complex. In Pakistan, begging is perceived and given a role as an issue by the state as reflected in the lawful structure of the country. Although at the society level, however for the most part apparent to be depreciating, disparaged and intolerable, begging is legitimate for many people, it is viewed as unacceptable pursuit for the most weak, generally the handicapped. Interviews and observations with the respondents showed that different kinds of people are involved in begging for many reasons and motivations. Those who ask for money and those who give it are directed by certain key standards and qualities established in religion and culture. Therefore, begging is illegal by law yet at the cultural level it is defended furthermore, legitimized by social and strict convictions of people. Age of female beggars interviewed in Islamabad ranged between 6-12 years of age. Few of the girls were resistant to participate in the research, according to them the information they provide to the interviewer goes viral on the social media and given to the journalist.

Therefore, it became difficult to conduct in-depth interviews with the female child. All of the children interviewed were Muslims belonged to poor families as a result of Covid-19 and got little or no education. Most of the girls shared that they beg along with the work in order to support their families. The siblings of the girls also worked and beg along with them but their elder siblings work in workshops, rickshaw drivers, fruits and vegetable sellers. Almost all the female beggars migrated from nearby areas within Islamabad and some came from KPK province like Bajaur agency, Peshawar, Akora Khattak and some from Kashmir. The findings verify the Weiss (2007) study “on alms giving in Tamale” which shows that majority of the

beggars in Tamale do not belong to the native areas instead they migrated from other areas and regions of the country for the reason of begging.

For large number of female beggars, every day of the week is supposed to be working day for them. An average full-time beggar works about 10 hours each day, or 70 hours per week, from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. As the older children prepare to leave the activity, children between the ages of 4 and 7 were typically called in to serve as shadow guides/aides. In this sense, two to three children could be observed assisting one beggar at the same time or alternately (at various times of the day) those that are pulled in to learn the basics of the activity (shadow guidance) and those who are about to leave (the exit beginner guide). With these agreements, older youngsters who are still prepared to leave the activity mix begging with other activities like vending, hawking, or schooling. Despite the fact that the vast number of the children were not in school, three of the youngsters who were interviewed mixed schooling with begging. These kids frequently accompany their partners to the designated areas, where they sit and beg until school ends about 1:00 p.m. Other configurations may include two children alternating as guides for the adult beggar. Only one of them, usually the elder child, is enrolled in school, and he or she is aided by a younger one (who does not attend school but acts as a shadow guide). The elder child takes the role of blind beggar and the younger youngster to the street in the morning before going to school or engaging in other activities under this arrangement. The younger sibling and their companion then beg in less dangerous areas while waiting for the elder one to return and take over. Each of these groups of students works an average of 6 hours per day, or 43 hours per week.

6.3 Life during the Pandemic

Economic disturbances were expanding vulnerability to constrained work of helpless people-loss of jobs because of lay-offs, curfew, lockdown etc and so on combined with need of wellbeing nets and sufficient government support, can pushed families to take urgent measures for survival, including being misused for modest work, taking on expanded debt and getting caught in reinforced work, and child work. The lockdown has additionally uncovered the situation of the general public's underside. The innumerable number of beggars who live on the sympathy of others and charity to buy food from the market and the everyday wage people like the rickshaw drivers lost their jobs, unable to save money, no friendly security net and are too

pleased to even think about begging. Majority of the girl's family do not own their house, rather they were living in a rental house. During interview, a 10-year old female beggar revealed to the interviewer;

“During Corona, we were treated unfairly, we were not able to meet the food expenses, and we had no enough money to give the rent to the owner. The owner of the house came every month for the rent and he did not speak the nice words he was exploiting my family. It became difficult to live in those days. We came to beg by following the SOPs, wearing masks and started to beg but the people's behavior was not very pleasant. They say “Your hands are dirty; we will not give you anything.”

According to nine years old girl;

It was difficult to give the money to the owner of the house as we do not earn enough to give the rent of the house.”

Most of the female child live with their families in the rent house. During corona the girls reported that the tension increases in the house when the owner of the house comes to take the rent of the house.

Another eight year old female child says;

“The amount of money we earned was just sufficient enough to fulfill the one day needs”

A few kids begging at crossing points and walkways are from families that worked during that time in random temporary jobs to procure a hand-to-mouth wage. A few asked on the roads before as well, however now they go without having a proper meal. Shutters were down; the near Markaz was empty which meant less people who used to give some spare money. Begging became difficult during the pandemic. There were hardly any people on the roads and in Markaz, the main spots for them to beg and work for instance the shrine and mosques were closed, the schools, colleges and universities remained closed and they were unable to sell anything. As everything was shut-down the girls had to sit in their houses and do household chores and were

helping their mother. It became difficult for them to earn. The parents who survive on the daily wage like rickshaw driver, salespeople were under a major economic and financial crisis.

A nine year old female kid says that;

“My family did not work during the pandemic period. They were no longer going to work and we were having financial issues”

On the contrary some girls able to found money easily. However during the Covid-19 it gets difficult for them to find any people and they have to spend more time at work outside the house. The pandemic had pushed some of the family into food security. They had money just for one day's expenses to meet their daily needs. While some others had no pandemic damages especially in Bari imam shrine because they were providing food from various foundations especially the 92 News bring and give groceries to the poor families. Most of the girls interviewed had all the earmarks of enhancing their money by begging; however, not very many of the girls were solely beggars. Furthermore, children revealed doing more household errands than previously particularly cleaning, bringing water. They considered this to be an outcome of schools being shut. Sometimes the assortment of water or cleaning houses was accomplished for different families and in return for money. Girls reported to do more household chores than they do before coronavirus and they were burdened with workloads as compared to boys.

The girls spent very much of their money on themselves for food rather they give their money to their mother, only few of them kept their money to herself. They do not have enough money for saving the money.

6.4 Relationship with the Parents

The majority of the children found were living with their parents. 15 out of 13 children interviewed were living with their parents. The study reveals that some of the children were orphans (fatherless) and they were raised by single mothers and relied upon her. While other children have both parents. The children are found to be very close to their parents. The girls like their mothers the best whereas to some both of them both their parents were the apple of their eyes. They were not forced by their parents to beg but they have to beg because of the economic and financial conditions. However, the female children are offered help including getting things done and looking for methods to survive for the crippled individuals from the family as a method

of expanding social backing to them. According to the findings, the girls like their family the best when they are happy, when they sit together for a meal, and have a laugh. Whereas they dislike them when their parents fight or scold them. Those who live with their parents don't feel any kind of loneliness or even feel they are sad. Rukhsana a 12 year old girls says

“I like my mother very much, I am very close to her, I give all my money to my mother.”

The children also get beaten by their parents for not following their orders. As for the fathers, they love them but they are not close to them as they are close to their mother. An Eight years old female child revealed;

“I love my father, but he beats me when I don't massage his legs”

The findings show that the majority of the children return to their homes in the evening. The important work of girls is selling different items like Makhana, masks, pens, flowers, water bottles, some ask for the rotten breads and many other things for which they earn PKR on average 500-600 per day while some of them earn above PKR 1000. The number of female child begging was very low in Islamabad. It was found out that most of the girls get involved in fights with their fellow beggars over little things and they complain about them to their parents which resulted in the physical and domestic abuse.

The girls disclose during the interview that most of the money they earned gave them to their families and they kept only small amounts of money to spend it on themselves like buying snacks, candies while sharing their. The majority of the children under the age of twelve years old hardly save any money which means that the money they earned either during working or begging are given to the parents.

The general hygiene and health condition of the girls who beg and earn as well were tremendously very poor across all the areas where they interviewed. Children who participated in the research were in torn clothes, with skin covered in different layers of dirt and dust on their body i.e. hands, feet, and face. While sharing the specific details about their health, large numbers of girls revealed that common diseases among them are seasonal flu, fever, cough and jaundice. The girls had bruises and open wounds on their body like hands and feet and they were

injured accidentally while fighting with other girls. In this case, the girls bought bandage aid or different ointment cream to heal the wounds and sometimes they don't buy any.

Majority of the children interviewed claimed the pandemic and subsequent lockdowns had a negative impact on their family's finances. Their parents lost work as a result of business closures, transportation constraints, or a lack of clients as a result of economic slowdowns. For the first time, many children went to work to help support their families. Some stated that they chose to work because their families lacked sufficient food. Even after the situation had calmed down, some people continued to work.

A 12 years old girl said;

“I started to work because we are in a very poor situation. We couldn't sit and wait since we were hungry at home”

6.5 Qualification of Girls

A large number of girls were going to school before the pandemic but as the lockdown imposed they were unable to go to school and they had to beg and work as the family was unable to meet the basic household needs. They were not forced to beg; instead they were doing it on their own free will to meet the needs and helping their family to give the rent of the house. Some of them were excited to rejoin the school again. There are one or two girls who do not want to go to school because of the atmosphere and the nature of school settings they experience. A 12 years old girl Rukhsana shared her experience of going to school;

“I ran away from the school and do not want to go again, because I don't like the environment there. As I was in co-education system, I have seen the boy's irritate and annoy other girls, that's why I never want to go to school.”

But there were some who even asked the interviewer if they could get us the enrollment. According to them they do not like to beg, to be roaming on the roads and streets, rather they want to have a normal life like those who go to school. Some of the girls had to leave their school because of their father's illness. They had not enough money for the treatment, therefore left with no choice they had to leave their school and start to beg and work so that they could

collect money for the treatment of their father. Few parents send their children to Madrassas as they do not like the school environment. A 5 year old girl disclose that;

“I used to go to the school but now I left it as my family do not have even enough money to enroll me in the school.”

The girls at the age of twelve had started working since they were seven years old. On the other hand the younger girls had been working and begging for three to four years. This shows that once the child starts begging, it is very less likely for them to return to the school and go out. The children interviewed had no addiction to any kinds of drugs. They had not even touched any kind of drugs; instead they were saying “*Astaghfirullah*” when I asked them this question. The girls interviewed were reported to have no connection with the third party or mafia. Instead they are family oriented children and they do not let anyone harass them. They do not carry any weapons and have not been involved in any criminal activities.

Closing schools has led to a significant increase in child labor around the world. The majority of the female child interviewed had minimal or no access to online education. Some students lost their free school meals. Some students have permanently left school, whereas others have kept working yet after their schools reopened.

6.6 Behavior of Police towards Female Child Beggars

The Islamabad police initiated a campaign towards the professional child beggars and kept many child and adult beggars at various intersections of the capital and moved them to the Edhi Center for restoration. As per by the police sources, they would take the beggars from all the busy areas. Qazi Jamil-ur-Rehman the Inspector General of Police (IGP) Islamabad, expressing his views when asked, “a comprehensive campaign has been launched to get rid of the menace of beggary. Even, selling of any item will not be allowed at intersections” (Anjum 2021). According to Islamabad Police “the beggars have literally captured all main markets, residential areas, and mosques of the city. There are so many pieces of evidence that the begging mafia is a crime-generator and the mafia men hire beggars, including women and minors, for theft and drug-peddling purposes,” he maintained. The female beggars are used for kidnapping minors and surveying houses for robberies” However for the female beggars the behavior of police is more like a violence. An 11 year old girl reported that

“The police came every week and we had to run away from them so as not to get arrested”.

However, the behavior of police towards the children was very cruel. Majority of the children interviewed revealed and reported to be harassed by the police and the police aggravate us when they see us. They come once a week or sometimes very often. When the police arrest them, the family of the girl runs after the police to release them and assure them that they would not let their girls work again. In this respect, police brutality fluctuates from accepting bribes to physical and verbal abuse of children on roads. According to Nisha a 10 years old girl disclosed that

“When people complain about us, the police arrest us and take us to the jail, they beat us, when we give money to them they release us in the way, if we do not, they beat us with the stick and release us in the morning, they only held us for 1 day. They beat us when we start crying. It occurs very often.”

The above discussion may conclude that the federal government needs to take care of the children belonging to the poor daily basis income-generating family and provide effective means to support them after post-pandemic effects. The overall findings of the study revealed that the vast majority of the beggars were greatly affected by the pandemic. They were unable to meet the food expenses and the socio-economic effects increased immensely. Hence, poverty increases during the pandemic. They cannot go outside because of the police restrictions. They have enough money to fulfill one day’s needs. Hence, they could not able to afford to take their children back to school. However, some of the girls were ready to return to school.

6.7 Government’s Effort

Department of Labor (2020) made a report on Pakistan made moderate progress toward eliminating the worst paradigm of child begging in 2020. Federal government of Pakistan befittingly established and selected associates and members to the UNCRC (National Commission on the Rights of the Child) in February, that comprises 2 child illustrated. In addition, the ICT cabinet has abolished child begging domestically below the age-group of 14 in federal capital, following the deadly assaulting of an eight year old girl of domestic employee by her employer. Domestic child labor was also included to the list of occupations designated as dangerous jobs become illegal for kids under the Employment Act of Children 1991 by the Pakistani government. Pakistani Children are disclosed to worst paradigm of child begging, such

as sexually abuse exploitation and enforced domestic work as well as labor, both of which are often the result of human traffickers.

As per the international standards, neither the federal government nor the province of Balochistan have set a legal age limit for workers in hazardous work zones. Moreover, provincial labor inspectorates do not have enough resources and means to effectively apply laws of police on preventing child begging, federal and provincial authorities have not made any kind information on criminal and labor law of enforcement activities publicly available. Moreover, police corruption hampered ability of Pakistan to confront the issues across the country, including the receipt of bribes from suspected offenders in exchange for ignoring child labor violations and absent of desire to conduct criminal proceedings (Shujaat 2015).

Child begging and forced slavery are prohibited in Pakistan. Notwithstanding the Pakistan's recurring promises to end child labor, the country has consistently neglected both its own domestic laws prohibiting the institution and international treaties it has ratified, such as “UNCHRC, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Labor Organization Conventions”. Pakistan's factories are run by around eleven million youngsters aged from 4-14 years. A fundamental hurdle to the abolition of exploitative child labor is the historical reliance on child labor, along with the typical business purpose of maximizing financial benefit (Smith 2004).

When poverty and inequality are compounded by social exclusion and prejudice, child protection difficulties become much harder to overcome. Poverty also diminishes support systems, as to if informal structures that would generally provide collaborative efforts among local residents in difficult times or systematic organization like economic social welfare and social utilities, particularly where authorities short of means and basic resources to form those indicators effective and sufficient. Children upheave in poverty are far less able to have receive to high-quality access to social services, to benefit from proactive measures and safety nets. As a result, addressing childhood poverty is crucial for reducing poverty and injustice across the country (Shujaat 2015).

Smith (2004) concluded in his study that Pakistan has not gone far enough in its efforts to eliminate child labor inside its own borders. Certain ideas important to children's rights are enshrined in international human rights accords. These rights encompasses the following:

- Children are enable to the same conservation as all other human beings under international human rights law;
- In international human rights law, children are enable to particular treatment and have a differentiated status.
- Under international human rights law, everyone, including children, has a right to life. They cannot be arbitrarily deprived of their lives.

The (UNCRC) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is a significant agreement between countries that have pledged to protect and safeguard the children's rights. The Convention defines who children are, the rights of children, and the governments' responsibilities. All of the rights are interrelated, extremely and equally important, and cannot be snatched away from children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child explained the entitlement of children; "All children have all these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what language they speak, what their religion is, what they think, what they look like, if they are a boy or girl, if they have a disability, if they are rich or poor, and no matter who their parents or families are or what their parents or families believe or do. No child should be treated unfairly for any reason."

Pakistan is a federal government, with the federal and provincial governments sharing responsibility for the country's growth. There are numerous and serious challenges, but this also represents an opportunity for new possibilities. One of the most significant difficulties facing the provincial and federal governments is how to become more attentive to people's needs, particularly the poor and children. Better health facility, good quality of education, child labor, protection, security, potency, and crime indicators all point to a bleak condition. The utilization of the numerous prospects, however, might usher in a new period of progress, wealth for the people along with children for devotion, insight along with vision (Shujaat 2015).

6.8 Hypotheses Testing

Specific hypotheses were formed during the research. The following are the testing of hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1

Null Hypotheses: The poverty do not caused an increase in child begging during Covid-19 and it positively affects the lives of female child beggars

Alternative Hypotheses: The poverty is the leading cause of increase in child begging during Covid-19 and it negatively affects the lives of female child beggars

Based on the findings it was proved that poverty increased during the pandemic. The poor class families were unable to meet the basic needs of daily life. The children cannot go out as the police were patrolling the area during the Covid-19 so that everyone can stay home. This causes the child to stay in their homes and cannot go out to beg and work. The female children were doing household chores and were helping their mothers. The family's business and day to day work activities were shut down due to the lockdown; they were hardly making any money. Child beggars encounter a variety of challenges in the COVID-19 period. They are, first and foremost, at danger of contracting the disease.

Guy Ryder, The Director of ILO mentioned "As the pandemic wreaks havoc on family incomes, without support, many could resort to child labor, Social protection is vital in times of crisis, as it provides assistance to those who are most vulnerable. Integrating child labor concerns across broader policies for education, social protection, justice, labor markets, and international human and labor rights makes a critical differences." (Wylie 2020). These children spend a large portion of their day on crowded streets, where they are exposed to a vast number of peoples and hence at a higher risk of catching the coronavirus. Second, there aren't many people remaining to beg. Therefore, poverty causes increase in child begging during the pandemic covid-19 and it negatively affects the lives of female child beggars.

Hypotheses 2

Null Hypotheses: Begging brings children away from their parents

Alternative Hypotheses: Begging brings children close to their parents

The children are very close to their parents, especially girls who feel more attachment with their parents. The findings show that the children give all of their money to their parents. Most of the children were happily expressing that they do not dislike anything about their family. The girls share day to day activities with their mother. A 10 years old girl reveals that her mother loves her so much that if she does not go to school, her mother scolds her. Many youngsters, according to the NGO Child Rights and You (CRY), may choose to work and earn money to help their families get through this crisis rather than attend school. Since 1995, the Indian government has implemented the noon meal scheme in government schools as one of the measures to encourage students to attend school. The government had asked states to ensure that meals were given to kids during the lockdown. This shows that child working may effectively play significant role in bringing the children close to their parents.

Hypotheses 3

Null Hypotheses: Begging with children provides less amount of money in return in contrast to adult beggars.

Alternative Hypotheses: Begging with children provides higher return of money in contrast to adult beggars.

The children are mostly loved by everyone because of their attractiveness and aesthetics in nature. The children can get the sympathy of other people quickly as compared to adults, particularly the disable ones. Their innocence and charming personality wins the hearts of people. In the case of child beggars, they know hundreds of tricks and schemes to get the sympathy of people. The people get tricked into their sympathy and to show generosity they give larger amounts of money to children which indicate that a child with begging and working returns with a higher amount of money. Their tattered, rough, and wrinkled looks are proof enough of their misery. Their skin is tightly knitted on their facial structure, indicating that they

are hungry making us feel emotional and giving them the food or alms which they require. Hence, the child beggars have more money than adult beggars.

Hypotheses 4

Null Hypotheses: The food security during pandemic leads to decrease in child begging

Alternative Hypotheses: The food security during pandemic leads to increase in child begging

The findings of the results show that lockdown during the pandemic poses an increase in food security. However, there were some organizations and institutions providing food to the poor families. On the other hand, high inflation rate, together with the decrease in incomes means many of the families have to eliminate the amount and the quality of their food utilization. The ability to purchase food has been hampered by a decrease in small food retailer activity and a harmed open market. On the one hand, food system disruptions lead to price hikes on the other hand, loss of income leads to a decrease in purchasing power, exacerbating food and nutrition scarcity. Many families of the female beggars experienced food security and the size of family members was big, so it was difficult to provide food to the whole family. Therefore, food security during pandemic leads to an increase in child begging.

Hypotheses 5

Null Hypotheses: Family's unemployment causes the children to stop working and begging after the pandemic.

Alternative Hypotheses: Family's unemployment causes the children to start working and begging after the pandemic

Majority of the girls reported that during covid-19 the family lost their jobs and the cycle of life were stopped. The burdens of difficulty along with unemployment have not affected all families equally. Unemployed parents with children reported a high rate of difficulties and hardships, with expected long haul outcomes on children's health and growth. Based on the findings from the result a 10 years old girl disclosed during the interview that because of her father's illness she has to start working along with begging to stabilize the financial needs of her father's treatment. Furthermore, when schools reopen, many parents may be unable to afford financially to send

their children back. As a result of this, and their parents' job losses, children might be forced to beg in order for the family to survive. Many youngsters, according to the NGO Child Rights and You (CRY), may prefer to work and earn money to help their families get through this crisis rather than attend school.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Discussion

Female child begging is one of the adverse forms of child begging and it is increasing day by day as the poverty increases. In Pakistan, Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) conducted a research and estimated that there are about 1.2 million children involved in begging on the major metropolitan and urban areas of Pakistan (Ahmed 2019). By the end of the fiscal year 2020, Pakistan is expected to have a negative GDP growth rate, with a deprivation of 4-18 million jobs possible (Idris 2020). The current study conducts in-depth interviews and observations to have access to the female child beggars and workers in Islamabad of 15 female respondents. The study reveals that many of the children started to beg on their own will, there was no case of forced child begging. Some of the findings of the results do not go with the given information and literature review, instead it is somewhat opposite in some context. It was found out that all of the girls happened to live with their parents. The female beggars do not use any kinds of weapons and are not addicted to or use any kinds of drugs. The girls reported that people do not let them come near as they humiliate them by calling them dirty. The causes of begging and working vary from poverty, unemployment, loss of family income during the pandemic, health issues and earning extra money to support their family. The duration of work was usually between 9-10 hours a day. The food security was also increased during the pandemic as they were not making enough money and the amount of money they had was sufficient for just one day's need. Majority of the girls had some incidents with the police. The Islamabad police come to arrest them once in a week or anytime they see them. They were beaten and also harassed by the police and they were released by the parents giving some bribe. For female child beggars, every day of the week is a working day for them. A typical full-time child beggar does works about 11 hours each day, or 73 hours per week, from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. As the elder siblings/children prepare to leave the activity of begging behind, children aged 4 and 7 were typically called in to serve as shadow lead to this activity. Hence, 2-3 children are seen assisting one children to learn about the begging at the very same time or at different times during the day (Sayibu 2013).

7.2 Conclusion

Child begging has become a serious global issue which needs more attention. It has become more common in developing countries. Child begging is considered according to the International Labor organization as the worst type of child labor. In the developed countries,

there is a great opposition and protest against the child begging as well for the child labor. It is illegal for the children to work by the law. The covid-19 affects the lives of female child beggar's families positively. The pandemic negatively affects their economic and well-being life, loss of jobs, and decrease in income and puts the family into food security. The consequences cause the increase in child begging.

The study shows that the effect of pandemic on less income generating was much more effective. The female children related to these families also experienced the worst conditions during the pandemic. Most of the female girl surveyed beggars began to work in early age and with the closure of the school brings many girls outside on the streets to work and beg. Many of the respondents were enrolled in an educational institutions near their house. The loss of jobs combined with the unhealthy condition illness to the family members brings tragic situations to them. Female's child beggars were also working before the pandemic, not as long as they were doing the Covid-19. Not all the female beggars experience any change during the Covid-19 because of the organizations working for the prosperity and improvement of the lives' of those poor families. The behavior of public was brutal towards the children. They were also arrested and harassed by the police until the family had to give bribes in order to release their children. The findings from the research results imply that none of the female beggars are involved in any crime nor are they addicted to any kinds of drugs. Islamabad police take effective measures to bring down the child beggars from the different areas making it beggar free city and shift them to Edhi Foundation. The study further shows that the female children were close to their family especially towards mothers. According to them they were not forced to beg but they are doing it willingly to support their family financially. The girls wanted to help and support their families even though their parents were against it. The girls choose to share the financial load of their enormous families.

The findings of the study suggest and examine the lived experiences of female child beggars during the pandemic. It reveals that many of the girl's families do not suffer much in pandemic terms of food as nearby foundation and organization provides them, but they were lack of money and all of the female respondent's house was on rent, therefore it became difficult to meet the needs of the owner as they were daily wage earner. During the pandemic, the lockdown restricted social gathering and suggested to remain in the houses, Therefore the beggars could

not able to go outside and beg. After the second wave of coronavirus, the people leave their houses for work and so do beggars. Their work timing increases and works for several hours.

The best cure to child labor is education. However, both parents and children must believe that education may help them address their difficulties and is beneficial to them. To begin, government of Pakistan and international organizations like the International Labor Organization (ILO) must take concrete steps to give these child workers with free training and education. Free and accessible approach to education might have a significant pay-off on child labor reduction. There is a huge prejudice against children particularly female receiving professional instruction, as it is considered uncommon of atrocity. Mindsets like these should be confronted as well as eradicated. The elder children are overburdened with more workload and new obligations as additional children are added at periodic intervals.

The issue of child labor must be addressed as part of workforce planning. Compromises should be made when it comes to the application of the law prohibiting underage labor. Child labor should be forbidden in different certain areas where the environment and circumstances are harmful towards children, and it must be changed and is sufficiently adaptable to allow children to do work in specific places in a poverty-stricken community like Pakistan. The usefulness of children as slaves must be prohibited. A group of social volunteer groups comprised of workers, employers, public officials, experts of media, educational researchers, members of non-governmental organizations and, among others, should do honest and compassionate attempts to accomplish the goal of reducing those children sufferings from child labor with regards to improving the standard of living for those children's altogether in developing countries like Pakistan.

From the study, it is clear that there is a strong need to protect the female child beggars from begging and working at a very young age. In Islamabad does not have the child protection system, exposing children in the capital to a variety of risks, including exploitation of child labor as the worst forms, the employment of children for labor, begging, and for several other types of child abuse. The government should take measures with the aim to eliminate child begging in various cities, particularly Islamabad as it is the federal capital of Pakistan. The government should provide access to better health facilities, enrollment in the education institutions with the vocational education to these vulnerable female beggars.

7.3 Suggestions

The suggestions below provide the basic recommendations for the further study to be conducted on female child beggars.

- The study of child beggars should be conducted in all the provinces of Pakistan especially in underdeveloped areas and cities.
- The target population should be increased to effectively analyze the situation of child beggar's at a large level.
- The data for the study should also be collected from different NGOs and governmental surveys to get the extensive study on the topic.
- The study should address different types of issues of child begging like forced begging, slavery, trafficking, sexual exploitation, homeless children and gender discrimination among them in the context of extensive problems of child labor as there is no such data available on them.
- The research should be conducted in all the markaz of Islamabad as the present study did not cover the whole area of Islamabad.
- Later study should provide new theories and evidence related to child begging, its impact on different phenomena's on research study.
- Re-evaluation of Conceptual framework should be taken place.
- Conceptual framework should be expanded and new theories should be applied in the same city and context.
- The study of child begging should also be associated with Juvenile Delinquency.

References

- Abebe Tatek. 2008. "Earning a living on the margins: begging, street work and the socio-spatial experience of children in Addis Ababa". *Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography* 90 (3):271–284.
- Affairs Ministry. 1992. "A Study on Begging in Addis Ababa; An Action Oriented". Addis Ababa; Ministry of labour and social affairs.
- Ahamdi, H. 2010. "A Study of Beggars Characteristics and Attitude of People Towards the Phenomenon of Begging in the City of Shiraz". *Journal of Applied Sociology* 39(3): 135-148.
- Ahmed Afaque., 2021. *The Bitter reality behind Begging*. Retrieved October 26, 2021: (<https://dailytimes.com.pk/453097/a-deep-look-at-the-poor-life-of-beggars/>)
- Alif Ailaan. 2015. "10 alarming statistics about Pakistan's out-of-school children". Retrieved May 27, 2021. (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1139423/>).
- Ali, Moazzam, Saqib Shahab, Hiroshi Ushijima, and Aime de Muynck. 2004. "Street children in Pakistan: A situational analysis of social conditions and nutritional status. *Social Science & Medicine* 59 (8):1707-1717.
- Ali Zahid, S. 2019. *What Makes Children and Women Beggar*. Retrieved March 29, 2019. [nation.com.pk:https://nation.com.pk/29-Mar-2019/what-makes-children-and-women-beggar](https://nation.com.pk/29-Mar-2019/what-makes-children-and-women-beggar)
- Anjum, Shakeel. 2021. *Drive against professional beggars launched in capital*. Islamabad: The News International.
- Anwar Muhammad and M. Naeem. 1986. *Situation of Children in Rural Punjab*. Lahore: Department of Sociology, University of the Punjab.
- Ansari, Abid Mehmood, Muhammad Hassan Rauf, and Irum Nazir. 2017. "Child Begging in Pakistan: A Case Study of Gujranwala". *Orient Research Journal of Social Sciences (ORJSS)* 2(2)
- Arunima Baruah. 2003. *Child Abuse*. New Delhi: Reference Press.
- Athreya Bama. 2014. "Ending Child Labor. USAID." Retrived May 17, 2021 <https://blog.usaid.gov/2014/06/ending-child-labor/>
- Azhar Mobeen. 2013. "Child victims of Pakistan's 'begging mafia'. (BBC World Service) Retrieved 2013 (www.bbc.com: <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-22729351>)

- Beresford, Bryony, and Patricia Sloper. 2008. *Understanding the Dynamics of Decision-Making and Choice: A Scoping Study of Key Psychological Theories to Inform the Design and Analysis of the Panel Study*. York: Social Publication Unit.
- Bales, Kevin. 2012. *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*. University of California .
- Bamisaiye, Anne. 1974. "Begging in Ibadan, Southern Nigeria. *Human Organization*" 33 (2):197-202.
- Barber Harriet. 2020. "Aftershock of Covid-19 forces millions of children into begging, child labour and early marriages." Retrieved July 7, 2020 (www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/climate-and-people/aftershock-covid-19-forces-millions-children-begging-child-labour/).
- Bass Loretta Elizabeth. 2004. *Child labor in sub-Saharan Africa*. Boulder, London: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Bhardwaj, O. Rishi. 2013. *The DBS Handbook of Social Problems*. New Delhi: Thomson Press (India) Ltd.
- Bharucha, Rustom. 1979. "The Child in the Street." *The Georgia Review* Pp.681-690.
- Bird, S. 2007. *Removing the Karamojong: A report for the MP of Bokora County Karamojaland, Hon Achia Terence. Karamojaland*, Retrived March 7, 2021 (<https://www.travelartist.info/karamoja-article>).
- Boateng, Felix. 1983. "African Traditional education: A Method of disseminating cultural values." *Journal of Black Studies* 13 (3):321-336.
- Brown, Deborah. 2020. "Closing the 'Digital Divide' Critical in COVID-19 Response. *Human Rights Watch*." Retrived March 12, 2021 (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/25/closing-digital-divide-critical-covid-19-response>).
- Brown, Drusilla K., Alan V. Deardorff, and Robert Mitchell Stern. 2002. "The Determinants of Child Labor: Theory and Evidence". *School of Public Policy, University of Michigan* p.1-83.
- CDA. 2007. "Islamabad History." Retrived June 17, 2021 (https://www.cda.gov.pk/about_islamabad/history/#ad-image-68).
- Chand, Raja. 1983. *Child Labour: An Explanatory Study of Fifty Children Working in Auto Workshops*. Lahore: Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab .

- Correspondent, C. 2020. "10,988 beggars nabbed during this year." Retrieved September 4, 2020, (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/>:<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/709838-10-988-beggars-nabbed-during-this-year>).
- Dean, Hartley, ed. 1999. *Begging questions: Street-level economic activity and social policy failure*. Britain: The Policy Press.
- Department of Labor. 2020. "Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor - Pakistan". Retrieved October 4, 2020 (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/pakistan>)
- Delap, Emily. 2009. "Begging for Change: Research findings and recommendations on forced child begging in Albania/Greece, India and Senegal". Anti-Slavery International .
- Diaz, Jaelyn. 2021. "Child labor surges for the first time in 20 years. The pandemic may make that worse." Retrieved June 4, 2021 (<https://www.npr.org/2021/06/10/1005015654/child-labor-surges-for-the-first-time-in-20-years-the-pandemic-may-make-that-worse>).
- Ebenezer Owusu-Sekyere, Enock Jengre, and Eliasu Alhassan. 2018. "Begging in the City: Complexities, Degree of Organization, and Embedded Risks". *Child Development Research*.
- ECLT. 2021. "The Impact of COVID-19 on Child Labour in Agriculture." Retrieved April 2021, (www.eclt.org: <https://www.eclt.org/en/news/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-child-labour-in-agriculture>).
- Erder, Sema and Kuvvet Lordoğlu.1993. *From the Traditional Apprenticeship To Child Labor: A Field Study*, Istanbul: Frederick EbertFoundation.
- Fedina, Lisa, Celia Williamson, and Tasha Perdue. 2019. "Risk Factors for Domestic Child Sex Trafficking in the United States". *Journal of interpersonal* 34(13):2653-2673.
- Ferozi, Muzammil. 2017. "Beggars from all over Pakistan are moving into Karachi to make money." Retrieved March 25, 2017 (dailytimes.com.pk: <https://dailytimes.com.pk/9791/beggars-from-all-over-pakistan-are-moving-into-karachi-to-make-money/>).
- Ganti, Akhilesh. 2021. "Rational Choice Theory." Retrieved July 11, 2021 (<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/rational-choice-theory.asp>)
- Ghani, Faras. 2014. "Pakistan's street children." Retrieved August 20, 2014, from (<https://www.aljazeera.com/>: <https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2014/8/20/pakistans-streetchildren#:~:text=An%20estimated%201.5%20million%20children%20live%20on%20>

20the%20streets%20of,government%20surveys%20and%20private%20organisations.&te
xt=But%20the%20runaway%20children%20appe,vulne)

Guarcello, Lorenzo and Cappa, Claudia. 2020. "International Labour Organization and United Nations 'COVID-19 and Child Labour: A Time of Crisis, A Time to Act'. ILO and UNICEF Retrieved March 12, 2021 (https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_747421/lang--en/index.htm#:~:text=With%20the%20COVID%2D19%20pandemic,crisis%20is%20affecting%20child%20labour.).

Hafeez, Sabeeha. 1979. The Unprotected Ones. *The Herald* .

Hancock, Beverley. 1998. *Trent focus for research and development in primary health care: An introduction to qualitative research*. Nottingham: Trent Focus.

Hayes, Georgina. 2020. "Four million girls at risk of child marriage in next two years". Retrieved May 18, 2020 (www.telegraph.co.uk: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/global-health/science-and-disease/four-million-girls-risk-child-marriage-next-two-years/>).

Hixon, A. L. 1993. "Social correlates of malnutrition among Filipino street children." *Connecticut medicine* 57 (6):373-376.

HRCP. 2005. *Human Rights Commission of Pakistan State of human rights*. Retrieved May 30, 2020 (<https://www.peaceinsight.org/en/organisations/human-rights-commission-of-pakistan-hrcp/?location=pakistan&theme>).

Huda, Sigma. 2006. "Sex trafficking in South Asia". *International journal of gynecology & obstetrics* 94 (3):374-381.

Human Rights Watch. 2021. "Covid-19 Pandemic Fueling Child Labor." Retrived July 29 21 (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/05/26/covid-19-pandemic-fueling-child-labor>)

Hussain, Akmal. 1988. *Strategic Issues in Pakistan's Economic Policy*. Lahore: Progressive Publishers.

Hutchby, Ian, and Jo Moran-Ellis. 1998. *Children and Social Competence : Arenas of Actions*. London; Washington, D.C: Falmer Press.

Icek Azjen, and Martin Fishbein. 1980. *Understanding attitudes and predicting social behaviour*. New Jersey, Englewood Cliffs, USA.

Idris, Iffat. 2020. *Impact of COVID-19 on child labour in South Asia*. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies Retrieved March 19, 2021 (<https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/15448>).

- ILO. 2020. *COVID-19 impact on child labour and forced labour: The response of the IPEC+ Flagship Programme*. Geneva: International Labor Organization Retrieved May 20, 2020 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_745287.pdf).
- ILO. 2017. *Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016*. Geneva: International Labor Organization. Retrieved January 21, 2020 (https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_575499/lang--en/index.html)
- ILO. 2008. *Report of the meeting of experts on labour statistics*. Geneva: International Labor Organization. Retrieved January 21, 2011 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_091170.pdf).
- Imrana Saeed Jamil, Nasreen Aslam Shah, and Siraj Bashir. 2019. "An Analytical Study Of The Nature And Issues Of Beggars In Karachi". *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies* , 19, p.41-58.
- IPEC. 2015. *World Report on Child Labour 2015: Paving the Way to Decent Work for Young People*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 21, 2015 (https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_358969/lang--en/index.htm)
- International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). 1996. *Summary results of Child Labour Survey*. Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Statistics Division Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, International Labour Organization (ILO),.
- Jacobus de Hoop and Eric Edmonds. 2020. *Why child labour cannot be forgotten during COVID-19*. Retrieved May 14, 2020, from [blogs.unicef.org: https://blogs.unicef.org/evidence-for-action/why-child-labour-cannot-be-forgotten-during-covid-19/?utm_source=twitter](https://blogs.unicef.org/evidence-for-action/why-child-labour-cannot-be-forgotten-during-covid-19/?utm_source=twitter).
- Jabir Hasan Khan, and Menka, Shamshad. 2014. "Socio-Economic Causes of Begging." *International Research Journal of Human Resources and Social Sciences* 1 (3):37-52.
- Jameel, Hussain., and Watkins, Kevin. 2020. *How to stop COVID-19 leaving millions of children behind in education*. Thomas Reuters Foundation.
- James, Allison, and Alan Prout. 1997. "Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood". London: Falmer Press.
- Jampaklay, Aree. 2011. *Migration and children*. Thailand migration report. Bangkok: IOM Thailand Retrieved August 14, 2021 (http://www.dpiap.org/Resources/pdf/TMR-2011_12_03_27.pdf#page=58).

- Jérôme Ballet, Augendra Bhukuth, Felana Rakotonirinjanahary, Miantra Rakotonirinjanahary, Emily Divinagracia and Catriona Dutreuilh. 2010. "Family Rationales behind Child Begging in Antananarivo". *Population* 65 (4):695-712.
- Kane, June. 2005. *Child Trafficking: The People Involved: a synthesis of findings from Albania, Romania and Ukraine*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- Karamat Ali, and Abdul Hamid. 1999. "Major Determinants of Female Child Labour in Urban Multan". *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 4 (1): 61-77.
- Kassah, Alexander Kwesi. 2008. "Begging as work: A study of people with mobility difficulties in Accra", Ghana. *Disability & Society* 23 (2):163-170.
- Kaushik Anupma. 2014. Rights of Children: "A Case Study of Child Beggars at Public Places in India" a, *Journal of Social Welfare and Human Rights March 2014* 2 (1): 1–16.
- Khan, Naushad and Fahad, Shah. 2020. *Begging Negative Impact on the World Community*. Peshawar: Institute of Development Studies, the University of Agriculture Peshawar, Retrived Septemeber 2, 2021 (https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3530070)
- Khan, Sherin R., and Scott Lyon. 2015. "Measuring children's work in South Asia: perspectives from national household surveys." New Deilhi: ILO, Retrived June 8 2021(https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-new_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_359371.pdf)
- Khan, Shameen. 2019. "A childhood lost: Jamila's story", Retrived June 8 2021 (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1173045>).
- Kundu, Protiva. 2020. "Beg your pardon: Give children food, shelter, education, not alms" - CBGA, Retrived November 11, 2021 (<https://www.cbgaindia.org/blog/beg-pardon-give-children-food-shelter-education-not-alms/>)
- Lekfeldt, Thomas. 2012. *Senegal: Protect Children from Forced Begging*. Senegal: News Release Retrived Mat 25, 2021 (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2012/03/31/senegal-protect-children-forced-begging>).
- Mace, Sharon E. 2016. Global Threats to Child Safety. *Paediatric Clinics of North America* 63 (1):19-35.
- Malik, A. Rehman. 2020. "The Ismabad Pevention of Beggary bill 2020". Islamabad: Senate Standing Committee on Interior.
- Md. Kamruzzaman, and Md. Abdul Hakim. 2015. "Socio-economic Status of Child Beggars in Dhaka City." *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 1(5): 516-520.

- Milne, B. 2015. *Signed, Ratified but Not Implemented Rights of the Child*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.
- Morch, Jesper. 1984. "Abandoned and Street Children". In *UNICEF, Ideas Forum* , Pp. 31.
- Morrow, Virginia, and Martin Richards. 1996. "The Ethics of Social Research with Children: An overview 1." *Children & society* 10 (2):90-105.
- Murphy, Ellie. 2020. "The Impact of Covid-19 on Child Labor", Retrieved June 30, 2020 (<https://stopchildlabor.org/?p=4624>)
- Mustafa, Waqar. 2017. *Pakistan's Sindh province cracks down on child labor*. Karachi: Thomson Reuters Foundation.
- Nadeemullah, Muhammad. 2008. "Beggar Girls Of Karachi: A Survey". *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies* 1:129-130.
- Nadia Azam. 2011. *Beggarization: Beggary as an Organized Crime in Pakistan*. United States: University of Kansas Pp5-6.
- Nafees, Asaad Ahmed, Kausar Saeed Khan, Zafar Fatmi, and Mubashir Aslam. 2012. "Situation analysis of child labour in Karachi, Pakistan: a qualitative study." *Journal of Pakistan Medical Association* 62(10):1075-1082.
- Nandy, Chandan. 2020. "No Safe Haven: Children in Rural India May be at Risk of Trafficking due to COVID-19 Crisis." Retrieved April 9, 2020, ([www.news18.com: https://www.news18.com/news/buzz/no-safe-haven-children-in-rural-india-may-be-at-risk-of-trafficking-due-to-covid-19-crisis-2570975.html](http://www.news18.com/news/buzz/no-safe-haven-children-in-rural-india-may-be-at-risk-of-trafficking-due-to-covid-19-crisis-2570975.html)).
- Naqvi, Zaigham. 2018. "30,000 children out of school in Islamabad" Retrieved March 05, 2021 (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1840630/30000-children-school-islamabad>)
- Nation, United. 2020. *Legislative Guide for the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* . Vienna: English, Publishing and Library Section.
- Nation, United. 2000. "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" . Office of the High Commissioner .
- Nation, United.1956. *Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery*. Geneva: United Nations Human Rights.

- News. 2020. "10,988 beggars nabbed during this year." Islamabad: The International News. Retrieved June 22, 2021 (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/709838-10-988-beggars-nabbed-during-this-year>).
- Newspaper, Dawn. 2011. "Children as a begging tool". Retrieved 28 April 2021 (<https://www.dawn.com/news/643859/children-as-a-begging-tool>).
- News. 2012. *Children forced into beggary and coerced to produce earnings*. Retrieved April 9, 2012, from globalmarch.org: <https://globalmarch.org/children-forced-into-beggary-and-coerced-to-produce-earnings/>
- News. 2020. *COVID-19 and Children's Rights*. Retrieved April 9, 2020, from www.hrw.org: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/09/covid-19-and-childrens-rights>
- News. 2020. *COVID-19's Devastating Impact on Children: Governments Should Mitigate Harm, Protect Most Vulnerable*. Retrieved April 9, 2020, from www.hrw.org: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/09/covid-19s-devastating-impact-children>
- Norberg, J., 2007. *Världens välfärd*: Stockholm: Government Offices of Sweden, Pp: 58
- O' Leary, Zina. 2005. *Researching Real-World Problems: A guide to Methods of Inquiry*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- O' Leary, Zina. 2004. *The Essential Guide to Doing Research*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Ochola, L. 1996. "The Undug Society Approach in Dealing with Children at Risk to Abuse and Neglect, E. Verhellen, (ed.), monitoring children's rights." *The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff publishers* , Pp.853-866.
- Office, I. L. 1999. "Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. Geneva: Declaration on Fundamental Principles." Retrieved June 21, 2021 https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182
- O'leary, Zina. 2010. *The Essential Guide to Doing your Research Project*." London: SAGE publications Ltd.
- Organization, International. L. 2004. "A Rapid Assessment of Bonded Labour in Domestic Work and Begging in Pakistan." Geneva: ILO.
- Organization, International. L. 2010. *Accelerating Action Against Child Labour. Global Report Under the Follow-Up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. International Labour Office*. Geneva: Report to the International LabourConference, 99th Session.

- Organization, International. L. 1930. "Forced Labour Convention." Geneva. (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029)
- Organization, International. L. 2015. *World Report on Child Labor 2015 : Paving the way to decent work for young people*. France: International Labour Organization.
- Ozturk, Yagmur. 2019. *Children of Pakistan: Realizing Children's Rights in Pakistan*. Pakistan: Humanium.
- Pandey, Geeta. 2021. Coronavirus: The children struggling to survive India's lockdown. Retrieved April 11, 2020, from www.bbc.com: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-52210888>
- Panter-Brick, C. 2000. "Nobody's children: A reconsideration of child abandonment." *UK Cambridge, Univ. Press* Pp.1-26.
- Pasha, G. R., Munawar Iqbal, and Shahzad Kashif Farooq. 2001. "Facts and Factors about the destiny of working and escaped children in Punjab (Pakistan)." *Pakistan Economic and Social Review* Pp.1-24.
- Pinheiro, P. Sergio. 2006. *World Report on Violence against Children*. Geneva: United Nations.
- Pjano, Ahmed. 2011. *Regional Report on child begging: Prevalence, Prevention and Supression of Child Begging*. Norway: Save the Children.
- Price, Virginia. 1989. "Characteristics and needs of Boston street youth: One agency's response." *Children and youth service review* 11 (1):75-90.
- Rafferty, Yvonne. 2013. "Child trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation: A Review of promising prevention policies and programs." *American journal of orthopsychiatry* 83(4):559-575.
- Geneva . 2008. Report of the Meeting of Experts on Labour Statistics. Meeting of Experts on Labour Statistics.
- Riaz, Sakina, and Mumtaz Ali Baloch. 2019. "The Socio-Cultural Determinants of Begging: A Case Study of Karachi City." *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 10(11), Pp.75-88.
- Rind, Fahad. 2020. "Beggar mafia". Retrieved May 18, 2020 (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1557949>).

- Ritzer, George. 2008. "Review Essay: Not Consumed Enough: Benjamin R. Barber, Consumed: How Markets Corrupt Children, Infantilize Adults, and Swallow Citizen" Whole. *Journal of Consumer Culture* 8 (1):147-151.
- Saeed, Saeed. 2014. "Behind the scenes of “Beggars of Lahore”". Retrieved November 1, 2014, from <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/>: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/75091/1/blogs.lse.ac.uk-Behind%20the%20scenes%20of%20Beggars%20of%20Lahore.pdf>
- Salehgi, Yaqub. H. 1993. "The issue re-examined". Karachi (Pakistan): The Dawn.
- Sayibu, Wedadu. 2013. *In Search of Survival? Exploring the Experiences of Children in Child Adult Partnerships for Begging in Tamale, Ghana*. Netherlands: Insititute of Social Studies
- Seni, Abdullah Jacob. 2017. "Causes and Effects of Begging Style Involving Children as Guides in Dodoma Municipality, Tanzania: Liability in Basic Education Access". *International Journal of Education & Literacy Studies* 5 (1):1-12.
- Shujaat, Qindeel. 2015. *The State of Children in Pakistan*. Pakistan: UNICEF
- Skanfors, Lovisa. 2009. "Ethics in Child Research: Children Agency and Researcher’s Ethical Radar" *Childhood Today* 3 (1):1-22.
- Skovdal, Morten. 2009. *Young carers in Western Kenya: collective struggles and coping strategies*. London: The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).
- Small, Mario Luis. 2002. "Culture, cohorts, and social organization theory: Understanding local participation in a Latino housing project." *American Journal of Sociology* 108 (1):1–54.
- Smith, Aine., 2004. *Child Labor: The Pakistani Effort to End a Scourge Upon Humanity-Is it Enough*. San Diego Int'l LJ, 6, Pp.461.
- Somavia, Juan. 2003. *Working out of poverty*. Geneva: International aLbor Office. Retrieved May 19, 2021 (<https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/kd00116.pdf>).
- Tanwne Sarker, Rana Roy, Mitu Chowdhury, Rupa Sarker, Khadeza Yasmin. 2016. "Education and Health Status of Child Beggars in Sylhet City, Bangladesh." *American Journal of Social Sciences* 4(5):58-66.
- UKEssays. 2018. "Cause Of Child Beggars Children And Young People Essay". Retrieved October 9, 2021 (<https://www.ukessays.com/essays/young-people/cause-of-child-beggars-children-and-young-people-essay.php?vref=1>).

- UNICEF. 1989. "The Convention on the Rights of the Child: The children's version", Retrieved August 4, 2019 (<https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text-childrens-version>).
- UNICEF. 2013. "To eliminate child labor, "attack it at its roots". Retrieved May 21, 2021 (https://www.unicef.org/media/media_70610.html)
- Unicef.org. 2021. "Child labor rises to 160 million – first increase in two decades". Retrieved June 11, 2021 (<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/child-labour-rises-160-million-first-increase-two-decades>)
- UNESCO. 2021. "Global monitoring of school closures by Covid-19". Retrieved June 1, 2021 (<http://covid19.uis.unesco.org/global-monitoring-school-closures-covid19/>)
- UNO. 2019. "World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision." Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.
- United Nations. 2021. "World Day Against Child Labor", Retrieved June 12, 2021 (<https://www.un.org/en/observances/world-day-against-child-labour/background>)
- Weiner, Myron., and Noman, Omar. 1994. *The Child and the State in India and Pakistan*. Pakistan: Oxford University Press, 1- 272.
- Weiss, Holger. 2007. *Begging and Almsgiving in Ghana: Muslims Positions towards Poverty and Distress*. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute Retrieved July 27, 2021 (<https://anthrosource.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/traa.12107?af=R>).
- Wylie, Helen. 2020. "COVID-19 may push millions more children into child labour", Retrieved June 3, 2021 (unicef.org: <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/press-releases/covid-19-may-push-millions-more-children-child-labour-ilo-and-unicef>)
- Zahid Naeem, Faiza Shaukat and Zubair Ahmed. 2011. "Child labor in Relation to Poverty". *International Journal of Health Sciences*. 48-49
- Zaidi, Asad. 2021. "Education." Pakistan: UNICEF. Retrieved May 4, 2021 (<https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/education>)
- Zelizer, Viviana A. 1994. *Pricing the priceless child: the changing social value of children*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press Retrieved April 23, 2021 (<https://press.princeton.edu/books/paperback/9780691034591/pricing-the-priceless-child>)
- Ziar, Asad. 2015. *Begging: a serious global social issue*. Afganistan: The Khaama Press News agency Retrieved May 26, 2021 (<https://www.khaama.com/begging-a-serious-global-social-issue-29036/>)

Appendix I
QUESTIONNAIRE

**THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF FEMALE CHILD BEGGARS DURING COVID-19
PANDEMIC IN ISLAMABAD**

Master Student: **Areej Khalid**

Supervisor: **Dr. Sarfarz Khan**

Quaid-i-Azam University

Informed Consent: I am Areej Khalid currently doing my Masters in Sociology at Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan. You have been chosen as a respondent to express your views on the research topic “The Lived Experiences of Female Child Beggars during Covid-19 Pandemic in Islamabad”. The information collected through the interview will only be used for research purposes. The anonymity of the respondents will be kept intact and no information will be shared for any other purposes.

Part A- Demographic Profile of the Respondents

- Q.1. What is your name?
- Q.2. What is your education?
- Q.3. What is your profession?
- Q.4. What is your monthly income (from all resources)?
- Q.5. Where do you live?
- Q.6. Do you own a house? Or living in a rented house?
- Q.7. What is your religion?

Part A-1 Information about the Beggar Child

- Q.1. What is the age of a child?
- Q.2. Did she join the school?
- Q.3. Current place of living?
- Q.4. Where did the child live before?
- Q.5. Does she live alone or with family?
- Q.6. Since when has the child started begging?

Q.7. Does she like to beg?

Q.8. Do the child's siblings beg too?

Part-B Occupation

Q.1. What is the child's current occupation?

Q.2. How much does the child make per day?

Q.3. How does she spend money?

Q.4. Does she spend money on her parents or siblings?

Q.5. Where does the child get food from?

Q.6. How much does the child spend on herself? Does she spend money for her food, clothing, and health?

Q.7. If yes, how much and how often?

Q.8. Does the child save money?

Q.9. Is she giving money to a third party/mafia? Or does she share it with parents?

Q.10. If yes, how much does she give money? And how often?

Q.11. What happens if she won't give the money? How is she treated in this case?

Part-C Relationship with family

Q.1. Where do the parents live?

Q.2. Does the child have any contact with the family?

Q.3. If yes, then how does she often contact her family?

Q.4. Who is more important to the child?

Q.5. Likes and dislikes of the child living with the family?

Q.6. What does the child feel about the family?

Q.7. Is she feeling lonely, happy, sad or insecure? Why and why not?

Part-D Physical abuse

Q.1. Does the parent beat the child? By whom and how often?

- Q.2. Has she ever been harassed during the begging?
- Q.3. Is the child harassed by the police? How often?
- Q.4. Has the child ever been arrested by the police? If yes, how often?
- Q.5. Is the child involved in fights?
- Q.6. Does the child carry any weapons material?
- Q.7. What kind of crimes does the child involved in herself?

Part-E Addictions

- Q.1. Is the child addicted to any kind of addiction?
- Q.2. What are the substances she used?
- Q.3. How often does the child use drugs?
- Q.4. Does she easily get the drug?
- Q.5. From where she gets drugs?

Part-F Education

- Q.1. The qualification of a child?
- Q.2. Reasons for leaving the school?
- Q.3. Does she want to go to school?
- Q.4. Ever tried to get enrollment?

Part-G Impact of Pandemic

- Q.1. Was the child's family affected by the covid-19?
- Q.2. What were the damages caused by the pandemic to the child family?
- Q.3. Was the child begging even before the pandemic?
- Q.4. Does the child have to beg for more hours in pandemic?
- Q.5. Was the child forced to beg during pandemic?
- Q.6. What was the child doing previously?
- Q.7. What is the child doing now?

Q.8. Is it more difficult to get employment?

Q.9. Is begging becoming difficult during a pandemic?

Q.10. What were the socio-economic effects?

Q.11. Has the pandemic pushed the children's family into food security?

Q.12. Was the child able to meet food expenses during pandemic?