

# Poverty Leading to Child Beggary By Seizing Their Rights

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## Abstract

*Rather than getting a charge out of, acquiring information, being with family having a blissful life like different children, numerous youngsters are experiencing the inverse period of their life, they need to ask for their fundamental requirements of life. This study means a lot to show the public authority the battle of these kids and roll out an improvement for their lives.*

*I see many youngsters on my way from home to school in rush hour gridlock, shops, and, surprisingly, close to trails asking for cash or food while they ought to be in school getting training. Wouldn't you say it is a result of the legislature's negligence for poor people, or due to their absence of information about the plan intended for them, or because the public authority accepts they are not sufficiently able to battle for their privileges and hence overlooks them? This exploration concentrates on checking out the adverse consequences of neediness on child difficulty or child beggary.*

**Keywords:** *Child beggars, poverty alleviation, youngster freedoms, child education, government contribution.*

## Preface:

There are around 11 million children and 78 million homeless individuals in India. Often people come to metro cities in search of work but end up without a job or home and are often penniless. Beggars and unlicensed slums are born as a result of this. They come from rural areas with their family, including kids, hoping to get some kind of work, but at last, they are found begging along with their kids. It has been 75 years since India got its Independence, but peace has yet to be reached in many rural areas. Many kids are super talented but have no proper platform to showcase them. The right to education, the right to children's freedom, and the right to their childhood have been ceased by them. At the age of them getting educated, making friends, being happy, and enjoying life, these children are found begging for their basic needs. Many are interested in getting educated but need more support to join the school. Some children beg around, saying that they have nothing to eat. Some of their parents work as maids in homes they have no parents, and most are malnourished.

This term paper, "Poverty Leading To Child Beggary By Seizing Their Rights," is a study about child beggary, which is increasing at an alarming rate. This study focuses on how they are seizing children's rights and how it is unnoticed by the government and society. The mafia involvement is involved in the begging industry. Because of a lack of consistent

parents-in-law, which varies from state to state, the begging business has recently been filled. They do, however, frequently target children for begging. Drugging, beating, grabbing, and snatching are all forms of child beggary. Dealt, ripped organs, and committed various other crimes. (Sumant and Mukherjee 2017, 110). Kids make up around half of the total populace and are its weak part; they are subject to grown-ups, can be controlled, and are particularly helpless against a wide range of physical and mental impacts. (Kolosov,2002,260) (Kaushik

2014, 2) Youngsters have no legitimate privileges as minors.

## Chapter 1: Introduction

Everyone wants a secure life, a secure future, a secure place like home to live in, a place like a school, college, university, etc, to get educated for a better and secure future. As living being all we need as the topmost priority is a safe and secure life. Living in this world all we search for is ways to a better and secure life and are always in a fear of being destroyed. No one can deprive or infringe on a person's essential human rights, whether they are a child or an adult. All children are entitled to a pleasant upbringing and an education, yet these things may not be available to a child beggar.

Childhood is the most innocent stage of our lives. In order to have a safe place to sleep at night, millions of street children flee to underpasses, railroad stations, public parks, and sidewalks. They beg for food or money every day to satisfy their basic needs. Many children are forced to beg and are subjected to cruelty and torture as they live in poverty. The term street child did not occur in the official Indian vocabulary until 1993. We have many laws to protect children from all these things but, what do we see? These laws have not made much impact on these children.

### 1.1. Objectives of the Paper:

To decide whether poverty is the actual reason for child beggary.

To analyze why child beggary is not decreasing.

To find out if this problem has ever been fixed..

How should the government resolve this problem?

Is the government even noticing them?

### 1.2. Research Methodology:

This study investigates the impact of poverty on kids, which is prompting kids to beggary. It does this by first making sense of the goals of breaking down the writing investigated and gathering information through an internet-based review. Then at, the causes due to why youngster beggary isn't diminishing, and fund always fear if the authority is seeing them or has made any plans for basic.

### Limitations of the Paper:

paper also has certain constraints:

The paper just looks at how due to poverty, the rights of children are being seized due to poverty. And how it is being ignored.

The paper likewise depends on the hypothesis to associate specific activities and the intention behind them.

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

### 2.1. Literature Review:

For the literature review, the author decided to review certain research papers, books, documentaries, and newspapers and conducted a survey to get information on the research questions. The topic of the term paper "Child Beggary" is a highly researched topic; thus, getting material on the subject was not hard.

. The paper is about how children begging are not in safe hands, how they are malnourished and how many die due to no proper sanitation.

It tells us about how the children are getting habituated to begging. The public authority should help these youngsters by sending them to school and supporting their families to adapt to outrageous neediness and groups of thugs.(Kaushik, 2014, p. 1).

Then the author read through the topic "Zero Tolerance on Child Beggary: A Bitter Truth" from the book named "protection of child rights in India: an uncertain future" by Dr. Ranjeetha Mukherjee and Dr. Sumanth Kumar, which tells us about how child beggary has become an accepted way of life and how children are being attacked by crimes which include intensely quieted, whipped, captured, attacked, dealt, organs cleaved, and numerous other crook act (Sumant and Mukherjee 2017, 110).

## Chapter 3: Poverty Leading to Child Beggary by Seizing Their Rights In Bangalore

### 3.1. Is Poverty the Actual reason for Child Beggary? :

More than one in every three youngsters in the developing world doesn't have sufficient asylum, one in each five doesn't approach safe water, and one in each seven has no admittance to fundamental well-being administrations. More than 16% of youngsters younger than five don't get satisfactory nourishment, and 13% have never gone to class. There are 2.2 billion kids on the planet, with one billion in need. Despite India's rapid monetary development, poverty and begging remain critical issues. Destitution exists, and individuals beg

because they have no other choice. (Kaushik 2014, 4). Begging especially by children is a violation of the rights of children. It's a burning issue everywhere, especially in cities like Bangalore. Numerous kids are compelled to spend their experiences growing up asking because of neediness and constrained work. (Sumant and Mukherjee 2017, 116).

### **3.1.1. Why is child beggary not Decreasing? :**

We Indians are firmly bound by our religious sentiment, which encourages donation and wellness within society. Charity is a straightforward way to atone for our sins. To avoid problems, Indian culture believes in monetary contributions in the temple, mosques, gurudwara, and churches, or giving to beggars. Our orthodox approach and religious beliefs promote charitable giving to beggars, which is the primary cause of the country's increase in the beggar population. Because of our generosity beggars' numbers are increasing (Sumant and Mukherjee 2017, 110). But we forget that this act of us is influencing the beggars to beg even more. If one really wants to help them, they can take them to the government or police who would take them to places where they get food, medication, or whatever they need. One more reason for the increasing level of beggary is, by seeing our generosity towards these beggars by doing charity there are rackets or gangs involved in child beggary, who kidnap the children and the children are made blind or deaf or are beaten. Children are forcefully directed to beg by the people running the racket.

### **3.1.2. Crimes Involved in Child Beggary:**

Begging stays alive in India because gangs control the industry; every unit possesses its region and rulers. Rulers must assign duties to each beggar and distribute earned funds among them. The gang leader keeps the majority of the money because they frequently overcome difficulties from police, traffic cops, and non-governmental organizations. It's hard to believe that a few of these beggars earn thousands of dollars per month as a minimum wage, significantly higher than a daily wage worker. However, the circumstance of youngsters has acquired extraordinary fascination as the lawbreaker designated many kids for asking, prostitution, dealing, or homegrown assistance. Many are losing lives because of neediness, well-being, unlawful work action, etc. More than 40,000 kids disappear consistently in India; 12,000 are rarely found. No less than 300,000 youngsters across India are drugged, beaten, and compelled to ask constantly, in what has turned into a multi-million rupees industry constrained by illegal exploitation cartels, police, and dealing, as specialists said (Sumant and Mukherjee 2017, 116). Children are victims of a wide range of crimes, the most common of which are sexual abuse, human trafficking, forcible, acquiring, attempting to sell, aiding self-harm, exposure, rejection, forced abortions, and child marriage. Pachauri (1999, p. 6) Children can also become victims of abuse, neglect, child bondage, or slavery.

(Khanna, 1998, 42) Numerous youngsters likewise have altercations with the law (Barooah, 1992, 257), and numerous others spend their experience growing up asking because of neediness or danger.

### **3.1.3. Laws Made for Children in India:**

The courts in India have expressed that a youngster can't be treated as a lifeless thing or like property by guardians. (Tripathi and Arora, 2010, 344-345) Additionally, numerous regulations have been made for the welfare of children as well as for the avoidance of wrongdoing and misuse. Foeticide is a wrongdoing under segments 315 and 316 of the IPC, and child murder is under area 315 of the IPC. Abetment of self-destruction is a wrongdoing under segment 305 of the IPC, and openness and relinquishment of youngsters by guardians or others is a wrongdoing under area 317 of the IPC. Hijacking is wrongdoing under segments 360, 361, 384, 363, 363 A (grabbing for asking), 366, 367, and 369 of IPC. Securing minor young ladies is a wrongdoing under segment 366 of the IPC and selling young ladies for prostitution is a wrongdoing under segment 372 of the IPC. Purchasing young ladies for prostitution is a wrongdoing under segment 373 of IPC. Assault and unnatural offenses against youngsters are likewise violations under IPC. There are certain violations against youngsters culpable under extraordinary and nearby regulations, for example, the improper traffic counteraction act, kid marriage act, and kid work act. (Pachauri,

1999, 3-5) The youngster work act restricted kid work in lodgings, eateries, and as homegrown workers. The Public authority of India passed the Youngsters Demonstration of 1960 to acquaint consistency and layout isolated kid government assistance sheets to deal with cases connecting with ignored youngsters. In 1974 the public authority embraced a Public Strategy for Youngsters. (Dabir and Athale, 2011, 146) The Indian council has sanctioned a few regulations to improve and safeguard the existence of kids. The Adolescent Equity (Care and Security of Youngsters) Act 2000 and its correction in 2006, and the Right to Schooling Act 2009 is huge in such manner.

### 3.1.4. How Should the Government Resolve this Problem? :

The Public authority ought to likewise go to additional viable lengths to pound packs that flourish with asking in a coordinated way. The arrangement ought to be made to open more homes prepared in different specialties, and exchanges are given to bring in cash. Such work will assist the occupants with having a fair existence. Rather than offering cash to hobos, individuals should urge them to work and help them make money. Now and then, activities, for example, "Activity smile" and "Activity Rakshane" ("To Save), ought to be worked by police authorities to protect youngsters. It is the obligation of both; the Indian culture and the public authority official to battle with the kid asking and give a stately life to our group of people yet to come.

## 3.2. Child Beggary in Streets of Bangalore:

### 3.2.1. Beggars Relief Centre at Bangalore:

The beggar relief center in Bangalore is not kept well or has no proper sanitation, it's like a jail. The atmosphere over there is not friendly for the people there. These beggars too are humans and are in basic need so the environment which is made for them should be friendly towards them but, they are being treated as though they are criminals, there should be counseling, proper rehabilitation, educational facilities, etc perhaps the emphasis should be based on these aspects rather than treating them as criminals.

More than 1700 beggars have reportedly fled from the government-run beggar's relief center at Bangalore(Mumbai Mirror). Shortly after the interview taken for the documentary "Death of my Soul," on 22 August 2010, 26 deaths in 5 days in a Bangalore beggar's home(Times of India).

Twenty-six of the beggars' Rehabilitation centers near Sumanahalli on Magadi road, Bangalore, died in 5 days. Many were cremated without a post-mortem. The rehabilitation officials termed the entire incident as a coincidence. Following the incident, hundreds of inmates fled the beggar's home and were found on the streets begging again.

### 3.2.2. BOSCO Bangalore:

Bosco has been working as a right-spaced organization in the city of Bangalore for the past decades to rescue and rehabilitate children on the street. Many children in India have been deprived of the security of a family and a home, which BOSCO tries to give them. a place where they are desired and cherished. These children are sent to school or taught a trade. Skill training plays a vital role in street children's rehabilitation and social inclusion. The skill training at BOSCO includes two-wheeler repairing mechanisms, welding, carpentry, bookbinding, bakery, tailoring, screen printing, and computer. The skill training opportunities are also open to the poor children who reside in the slums and the surrounding shelter homes of BOSCO. The duration of skilling a youth is between 3-6 months and it is often based on the capacity of the child to grasp what's taught in theory as well as practical keeping in mind the background of the children, trades are taught in such a way that more importance is given to practice than theory. It is a hands-on experience and detailed classroom theory. Instructors are specially trained to coach these and add on programs like exposure visits, and value-based programs, which help them to stick on to the trade until its completion.

BOSCO seeks to rebuild the life of the rescued street children by enhancing employability skills through vocational training and rooting out negative emotional traumas of street life through psycho-social interventions, such as counseling services. BOSCO's skilling center is not a mere school, it is a home where every child in need is welcomed and cared for. Here they learn to take responsibility for their well-being. The children who were once roaming the streets are now working and earning a good living with the help of BOSCO many children have healed their past and molded their future.

### 3.2.3. Child Beggars in the Streets of Bangalore:

The data that the author going to write now is the data that the author collected from the different streets of Bangalore by asking a few questions to the street children.

#### Dhinakaran:

The author met Dhinakaran who was age 15 near a friend's poultry town, his parents are from Hosur they left them because they are not able to take care of his life due to poverty.

#### Wasim:

The author met Wasim who's age 12 near the Arabic college signal in Nagwara. He doesn't have parents he is being bullied at work, so he is begging.

**Yasir:**

The author met Yasir in Shivaji Nagar near rasul market. He was not saying the reason behind his begging he looked boozed with drugs and did not mention his age also but he looked around the age of 12-13.

**A Girl Selling Flowers:**

A girl was selling roses in Shivaji Nagar near Ibrahim Sahib street, in fact, she was insisting to buy the rose. She refused to say her name or age and looked like a child trafficked victim.

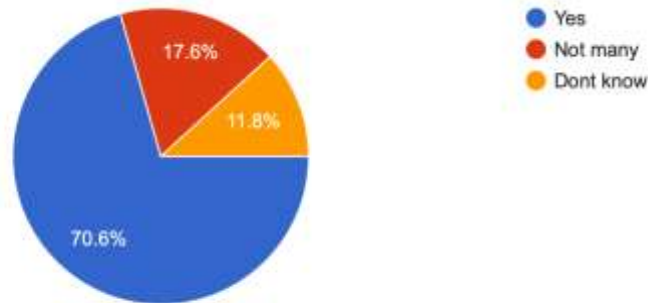
**5. Lokesh Kumar:**

The author met him at Philomena Hospital Road near JMJ Hospital. He begged because he doesn't have his dad's and his mom's wage cannot fulfill their basic requirements.

**Results of the Conducted Questionnaire:**

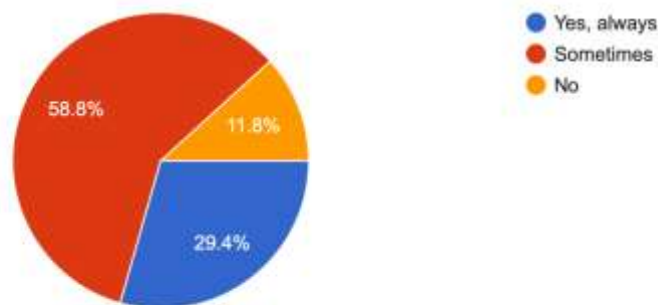
1. Are there many childrens begging on the streets of Bangalore?

34 responses



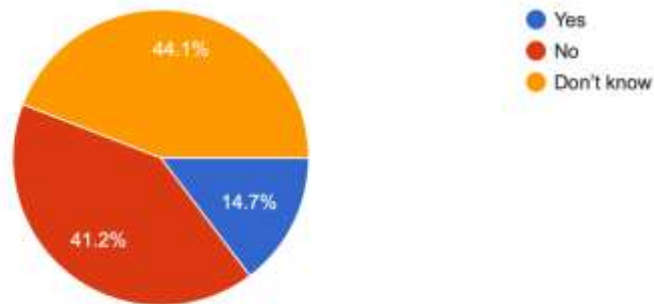
2. Do you give Money to the childrens begging?

34 responses



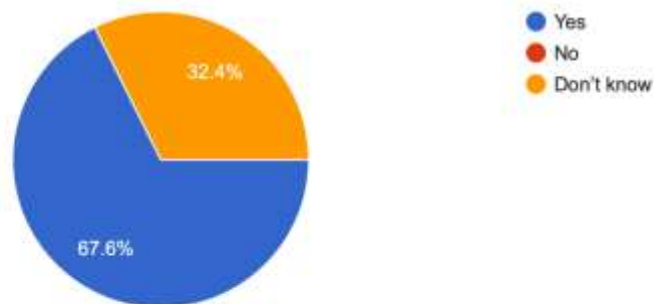
3. Do you think you are helping the children by giving money?

34 responses



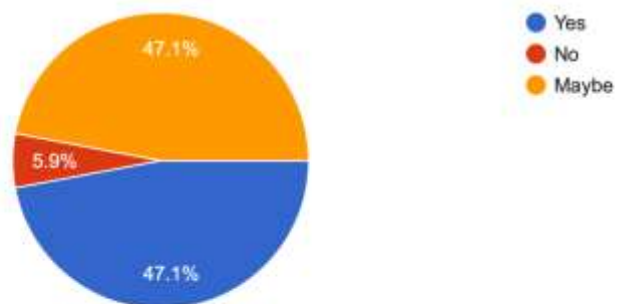
4. Do you think the childrens are being abused for begging?

34 responses



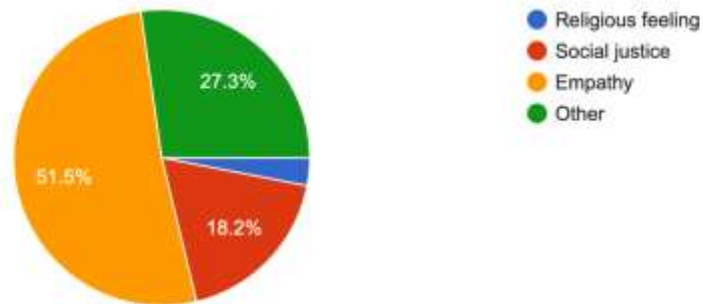
5. Do you feel that the childrens begging out on streets could be a victim of child trafficking?

34 responses



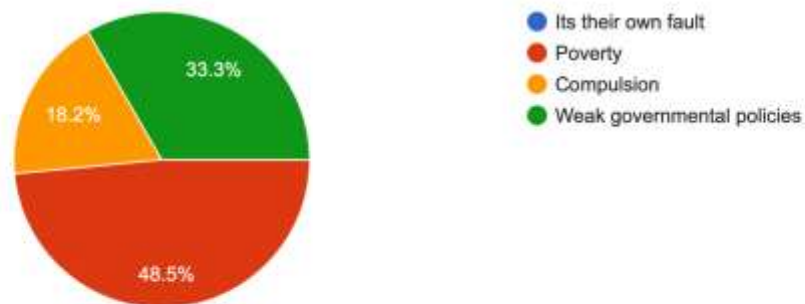
6. What do you think stimulates you to donate money to the childrens begging?

33 responses



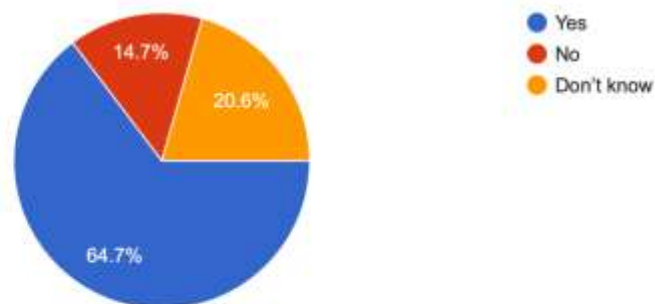
7. What do you think could be the reason for the childrens to beg.

33 responses



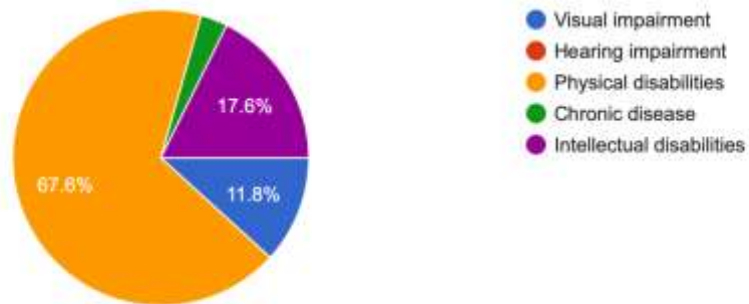
8. Do you think that most of the beggars are in need?

34 responses



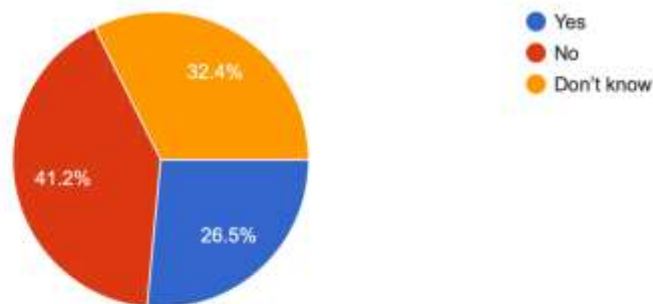
9. From your view point , which type of disabilities begs the most on streets?

34 responses



10. Do you feel you are encouraging the childrens to beg by donating money?

34 responses



11. Do you think they should be encouraged to get education?

34 responses





12. Do you think that the government should take some serious action against child beggary and help the childrens?

34 responses



Most of them have given their opinions about their taught and feelings on child beggary they see in the streets of Bangalore. And as you can see, the results show that the reason for the increasing level of child beggary in Bangalore is poverty.

#### Chapter 4: Conclusion and Inferences

In the name of empathy, social justice, and religious feelings, many of us fail to think before giving money to beggars that the act that we are doing out of generosity is encouraging them to continue begging. They have made begging their habitual lifestyle. Some of them are really in need, and us giving them money or food will be helpful for them for some time. Still, when we are helping them, we should help them effectively, which will last with them, and we can do this by taking them to the police or government and asking them to provide a place for them that is friendly to them and make them feel comfortable. The government should also take more aggressive measures to dismantle organized begging gangs. More beggars' homes should be established, where various crafts and trade training are provided to earn money. Such effort will assist the residents in living an honorable life. Rather than giving money to beggars, people should encourage them to work and thus help them earn a living. Police officers should conduct operations such as "Operation Smile" and "Operation Rakshane" ("To Save") to rescue children regularly. It is both the Indian Society's and the government's responsibility to combat child begging and provide a dignified life for our future generation.

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