

# Demographic Dimensions and their Implications on the Incidence of Street Begging in Urban Areas of Central Tanzania: The Case of Dodoma and Singida Municipalities

Dr. Baltazar M.L. Namwata

*Received: 29 May 2011 Accepted: 21 June 2011 Published: 1 July 2011*

## Abstract

The population of beggars on streets and public spaces is growing exponentially in many urban areas of Tanzania. However, the problem of street begging is becoming acute and one of the development challenge in urban areas of central Tanzania. This study examined the implications of demographic dimensions on the incidence of street begging in urban areas of central Tanzania with Dodoma and Singida Municipalities as case studies. A cross-sectional survey was employed involving 130 street beggars, 60 focus group members and 30 key informants. Structured questionnaires were administered to street beggars who were found on streets and various public spaces using convenience sampling technique. Moreover, group discussions, key informant interview, and observations were used to collect data relevant for the study. The findings revealed that high incidence of street begging on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and public holidays. The findings show that begging is more pronounced among natives or indigenous, physical disabled, male, single, widowed, and Illiterates. The study recommends that deliberate efforts to improve the socio-economic security of the families of street beggars and street beggars themselves through empowerment programmes and to embark on public enlightenment on the negative consequences of begging on various dimensions of development.

**Index terms**— Demographic dimensions, street begging, gathering alms, street beggars.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

ryson (2004) defines street begging, or gathering alms as the solicitation of a voluntary unilateral gift—most often money—in a public place. Street begging is also defined as an act to simply ask people for money, food, clothes etc as a gift or charity or without as exchange of services in a public space. However, street begging is sometimes a syndrome as it exists in association with other things (Tambawal, 2010; Jelili, 2006). People engaged in street begging are known as street beggars. A street beggar is known to be an individual such as children, elderly, disabled people, and families who normally beg in public spaces such as shopping areas, banks, public offices, churches, Author : Institute of Rural Development Planning, P.O.Box 138, Dodoma, Tanzania. E-mail : bnamwata@gmail.com mosques, busy streets, among others (Adugna, 2006). The presence of street beggars in many public spaces of urban areas of both developed and developing countries is recognized to be a serious problem that requires urgent redress. Not only have their numbers grown over the years, their lifestyles and the display of overtly aggressive behaviour make them the subjects of suspicion and hostility by the public at large and the law enforcement agencies in particular. The menace of street begging as a potential threat to the environmental, economic and social survival of humanity societal fabric is evident (Fawole et al., 2010; Ogunkan and Fawole, 2009; Amman, 2006; ??RISIS, 2003).

Although, the begging problem of begging is a worldwide phenomenon, it is more pronounced in the third world countries particularly Sub-Saharan countries like Tanzania. The begging problem has to be seen on the basis of many factors that have occurred over time. Poverty is the most frequent precipitant of the problem of beggary.

Beneath poverty lies the widespread scarcity of resources needed to lead a proper life. Other factors include physical disability, culture, the inadequacy of social security schemes, drug, alcohol and gambling dependencies. The plight of the street beggars, concentrated more in urban areas of developing countries is becoming worse rather than better (Fawole et al., 2010; Ogunkan and Fawole, 2009; Namwata et al, 2010; Woubishet, 2005).

People engaged in begging themselves also recognized begging to be a 'problem'. To them, it's harsh, humiliating, demeaning, degrading and frustrating (Hindu, 2005; Lynch, 2005; Rowntree, 2009). Begging is recognized and cast as a 'problem' by diverse stakeholders, including the media, politicians, retailers and traders, law enforcement officers and agencies, welfare and social service providers, the general public and people who beg. Each of these stakeholders has a common interest in reducing the incidence of begging. The continued relevance of begging as both a political and a public policy problem is evidenced by extensive media coverage of the issue in recent years, together with governmental consideration of the regulation and governance of begging (Lynch, 2005; RISIS, 2003; amala et al., 2002; Maganga, 2008; Petro and Kombe, 2010).

Convincingly, the incidence of begging is function of many demographic dimensions. As such, among others, demographic factors like ethnic background, gender, marital status, religion, education levels and body physique play a basic role in composing and patterning the beggars' informal social relationships and in determining the choice of friends (Demewozu, 2005). As a result of the threat of widespread marginalization and exclusion, the beggars struggle to maintain or establish a viable social interaction among themselves. The modes of social interaction in the form of interpersonal relations enable the beggars to amend their loss of social articulation (Demewozu, 2005). For instance, Adugna (2006) argues that young street beggars are more engaged in begging than older ones. They have better chance to get sympathy because their needs are emotional which provokes immediate sympathy than the older ones. Hetch (1998) cited by Adugna (2006) rightly stated that age and successes at begging are unsurprisingly inversely related. There is high competition among beggars to occupy better location which often, are accompanied by fight or quarrel. However, they negotiate within the group or among groups in order to reduce conflicts.

In Tanzania, many urban authorities have made various efforts to tackle the problem of street begging but without setting strategies on how to make street beggars attaining their basic necessities of life. These efforts among others include sending street beggars back to their homes, reintegrating them with their families where possible and taking them to rehabilitation centers. As a result many urban authorities have been striving to control the influx of street beggars in their areas without success. A quick assessment of these efforts indicates that most of them are focused more on the symptoms rather than on prevention or eradication of the deeper structural causes of the problem (Nipashe, 2010; Petro and Kombe, 2010; Maganga, 2008). As a result, the incidence of street begging has increased rapidly during the last decade in Tanzania. This problem is acute in urban areas of central zone where the population of street beggars in public spaces is growing (Shekighenda, 2006).

Despite the problems of begging to the development of Tanzanian urban centres, it is unfortunate that much research works have not been directed towards the implications of demographic dimensions on the incidence of street begging. We find very limited literature which directly focused on the problem of street begging. This study therefore meant to bridge the gap which directly focuses on implications of demographic dimensions on the incidence of street begging in central zone of Tanzania in which Dodoma and Singida Municipalities were taken as case study areas.

## 2 II.

### 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study on the implications of demographic dimensions on the incidence of street begging in urban areas was carried out in central zone Tanzania in which Dodoma and Singida Municipalities were taken as case study areas. This is due to the fact that central zone lead in production of street beggars in the country (Shekighenda, 2006). Primary and secondary data were utilized in the study. Primary data were collected from street beggars, community members and local leadership. The secondary data were collected from various documentary sources such as journal papers, internet materials and other documents relevant for the study.

Since the street beggars keep moving it would have been very difficult to prepare any sampling frame, out of which to select the desired sample applying principles of random method. Within this framework, convenient sampling technique was used to get street beggars for interview using structured questionnaire. In this regard, the places where the street beggars were generally found were selected for study. There was no way by which the representative nature of the sample could be verified except to say that street beggars were selected from a very wide variety of public spaces, which may ensure a good representative. In this regard, relevant information of the study was collected from 130 street beggars, 60 focus group members and 30 key informants such as Chancellors, Mtaa or Ward Executive Officers and Social Welfare Officers. The study as whole draws from a wide range of data collection instruments so as to meet objectives of the study. These included documentary review, structure questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interview and observation techniques. These techniques have sought, inter alia, to understand the experience of begging from the beggars' perspective, face-to-face encounters with the general public or non-street beggars, the implications of demographic dimensions on the incidences of street begging and policy responses to begging.

---

Qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed separately but in interpreting the data collected, quantitative and qualitative data is complementing and supplementing each other. Qualitative data obtained from participant observation, focus group discussions (FGDs) and interview with key informants were analyzed through themes and content analysis. Subsequently, the responses from the questionnaires were coded, summarized and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics were used to obtain frequency counts and percentages of various coded responses.

## 4 III.

## 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section is trying to shed light on the implications of demographic dimensions on the incidence of street begging. The assumption is that the question of street beggars and begging life is connected to the dimensions of demographic realities that prevail in their families' and that of the local community. The demographic dimensions of the street beggars examined in this study were age, sex, marital status, educational level, household size, major sources of income, religion, place of birth, tribe and body physique.

### 6 a) Area of Residence of Street Beggars

Table 1 presents the distribution of street beggars by area of residence. The results show that street beggars were found in various residential areas across the municipalities. The variation in the incidence of begging so observed is adduced to area of residence of street beggars. In Dodoma municipality, a large population of street beggars came from various areas of residence as shown in Table 1 such as Dodoma Mjini (19%), Maili Mbili (11.4%) and Miyuji (10.1%). For the case of Singida municipality most street beggars came from such areas as Kibaoni-Seduka (16%), Minga (12%), Kindai (10%), Stand ya Zamani (10%) and Unyankindi (8%). 2 presents the distribution of street beggars by ethnicity and home of origin. The findings indicate that majority of the overall sampled beggars (93.0%) in both municipalities are indigenous living in their home areas. This imply that majority of beggars conduct their begging life in their home areas or regions. Very few overall sampled beggars (7%) migrate to other areas for some reasons where they find themselves engaging in street begging. However, Gogo people of Dodoma region were found mostly migrating as compared to the Nyaturu and Nyiramba of Singida region (Table 2). It was also found that the migrants in Singida region were not willing to disclose their home origin while the migrants in Dodoma region revealed that they came from various home of Indigenous Place of tribe of origins. These findings suggest that some of the migrant street beggars especially in Dodoma municipality came from various regions such as Dar Es Salaam, Mwanza, Kigoma, Tabora, Singida and Mtwara.

The findings in Table 3 suggest that most of sampled street beggars (50%) migrated to Dodoma municipality have been living there for more than five years. However, sampled beggars in Singida municipality did not disclose the time horizon over which they have stayed in the municipality. The migrant beggars in the study municipalities had various reasons that made them to migrate into the regions. Only one sampled respondent in Singida municipality mentioned official transfer as the reason for him to migrate into the municipality while majority of them did not respond (Table 3). On the other hand, sample migrant beggars in Dodoma municipality mentioned seeking of employment (37.5%), official transfer (12.5%), follow of relatives in town (12.5%) and seeking medical care (12.5%) as the main reasons for migrating into the areas before they find themselves in begging life and ultimately increase the incidences of street begging.

### 7 c) Religion of Street Beggars

Table 4 shows the distribution of street beggars by municipalities. The findings show that in all the municipalities studied, majority of overall sampled street beggars (58.5%) were Christians against (41.5%) who were Muslims. However, the findings show that majority of sampled street beggars in Dodoma municipality are Christians (76.3%) as against as Muslims (23.7%). Likewise, the findings reveal that 70% of the beggars in Singida municipality are Muslims against (23.7%) Christians. These findings in Table 4 suggest existence of a controversial on the religions of the sample street beggars across the municipalities. Also, the study suggests that most of the Gogo in Dodoma municipalities are Christians while Nyaturu and Nyiramba in Singida municipality are Muslims. This distribution of the sampled street beggars in terms of their religious affiliation could be adduced to the fact that Christians usually fall prey to these beggars as they believe giving money to someone who begs is a charitable art. However, the Bible abhors laziness and therefore says in 2 Thessalonians 3:10 that, "For also when we were with you we enjoined you this, that if any man does not like to work, neither let him eat." The Christian's belief in giving which is captured in 1 Timothy 6:18-19, which says, "Command them to do good, to be rich in good deeds, and to be generous and willing to share. In this way they will lay up treasure for themselves as a firm foundation for the coming age, so that they may take hold of the life that is truly life."

The findings further suggest that most of sampled street beggars in Singida municipality who invariably are Muslims and to the general belief that the doctrine of Islam directly or indirectly encourages begging. Nevertheless, Tambawal (2010) and Obidoa et al. (2007) asserted that where there is a beggar, there is a giver, several Nigerians give alms to the poor basing on religious belief that they are counted as righteous people before God. On the other hand, the Qur'an (30:39) states: "That which you give in usury for increases through the

property of (other) people, will have no increase with Allah: but that which you give for charity, seeking the Countenance of Allah, (will increase); it is those who will get a recompense multiplied." Focus group discussions revealed that Muslims believe that "Begging is similar to scratching the flesh off your face; so if someone wants to save his face he should avoid it, except for asking from the ruler or asking in case of dire need." Therefore the Muslim must not beg unless in extreme situations where life and honour is at risk.

### 8 d) Sex of Street Beggars

Table 5 presents the distribution of street beggars by sex. The study found that both men and women in the study municipalities were involved in begging activities. Majority of the overall sampled beggars (51.5%) are males as against as females (48.5%). This finding suggests that begging is more of male than female. This situation has a negative implication for city's economy as men are culturally placed as family benefactors. Similar findings were reported by Ogunkan and Fawole (2009) who found that men are highly involved in begging related activities than women. However, it was found that the proportion of sampled female beggars in Singida municipality (60%) were relatively higher as opposed to sampled female beggars (41.3%) in Dodoma municipality. On the other hand, sampled male beggars (58.8%) in Dodoma municipality were relatively higher than sampled male beggars (40%) in Singida municipality. This study therefore suggests that the incidence of street begging by sex in the study municipalities is influenced by location among other factors.

### 9 e) Age of Street Beggars

Table 6 summarizes the age of street beggars. The ages of sampled street beggars ranged from 11 years and 89 years while their mean age of the beggars was 44 years.

## 10 Minimum years=11, Maximum years=89 and Mean age=44 years

The sampled street beggars were categorized into seven age groups. The findings indicate Singida municipality had a large percentage of sampled street beggars (38%) who did not remember their age as against as 11.3% in Dodoma municipality (Table 6). The findings show that most of sampled street beggars (26%) were in the age bracket of 15-24 years, 24.6% were above 64 years while 12.3% were below 15 years and 10.8% were 45-54 years. It can, therefore, be deduced that aged people constitute the high proportion of beggars in Dodoma and Singida municipalities. However, mixed responses were observed between and among the study districts. All the study municipalities seemed to have a large population of the aged street beggars. Likewise, within each study municipality the findings suggest that people engaging in begging life ranged from the young, teenagers to the old ones. This distribution reflects the relative distribution size of each of these groups in Dodoma and Singida municipalities.

### 11 f) Education Levels of Street Beggars

The findings in Table 7 show that majority of the overall sampled street beggars (60.8%) had no formal education with Singida municipality having relatively higher proportion (66%) as compared to Dodoma municipality (52.5%) as indicated in Table 10. However a significant number of the sampled beggars accounting to 23.8% had not completed primary education majority of them being found in Dodoma municipality (26.3%) against (20%) found in Singida municipality. Some of the beggars have not completed standard seven primary education level. These findings suggest that street begging is more pronounced amidst illiterates as majority of street beggars have no formal education. Focus group discussions revealed that most of the sampled street beggars had no formal education due to such reasons as lack assistance from families (either because of families' economic difficulties and disharmony), cycle of poverty, peer pressure, lack of financial support and time to attend school. Focus group discussions further showed that the influence of peers who are already in the street for begging and lack of the necessary material and financial support for schooling were identified as serious obstacles for not attending school among street beggars.

### 12 g) Marital Status of Street Beggars

Table 8 shows the distribution of street beggars by marital status. The findings indicate that majority of overall sampled street beggars (41.5%) were single. In Dodoma municipality, 50% of its beggars were single as compared to Singida municipality which has 28% single beggars. On the other hand, Singida municipality has 48% widowed of the total sampled street beggars as compared to 20% of those were found in Dodoma municipality. However, results show that Singida municipality has more sampled street beggars who were separated (20%) as compared to Dodoma municipality (5%). Generally, the study findings reflect that begging is more of singles than married in Dodoma municipality as opposed to Singida municipality. These findings are contrary to what were observed by Ogunkan and Fawole (2009) who found that begging is more of married than single in Ogbomoso in Nigeria as an indication that poverty and need to provide for the family form parts of the major reasons for begging among married women than single women.

---

## 13 h) Body Physique of Street Beggars

Table 9 shows the of street beggars by body physique. Findings indicate that majority of all sampled street beggars (35.4 %) were physically impaired (legs and hands/arms) with Dodoma municipality leading to have more physically impaired beggars (36.3%) than Singida municipality (34%).

Table 9 further indicated that some sampled street beggars were visually impaired, skin impaired, hearing impaired, old, young children and some were suffering from leprosy and epilepsy. These findings suggest that body physique of the beggars compels them to engage in begging life as they do lack alternatives to sustain their livelihood as some of them are neglected by their family members. These finding imply that there is a need for the government and civil society organizations to sensitize families with children with disabilities to value their children and take them to schools with special programmes to impart these children with necessary skills and knowledge. On the

## 14 IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Demographic backgrounds of the street beggars contribute to the incidences of street begging. The study found that street begging is carried out by the diversity of people regardless of age, sex, religion, marital status and body physique. A short drive on the streets of Dodoma and Singida Municipalities reveals persons of both sexes, ages, all forms of disabilities and some without any kind of physical challenge along the streets begging for alms. There are also the mentally challenged who beg for alms, some rather menacingly or aggressively. A number of reasons have contributed to the increase of the population of street beggars and incidence of begging on the streets. These reasons include poverty, death of parents, family disintegration, traditional life, laziness and many more.

Based on the conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made in addressing the incidence of street begging in the study areas.

## 15 Global Journal of Human Social Science

Volume XI Issue IV Version I 60 July 2011 other hand, the government and other development actors need to give the necessary required support to schools providing special education and evenly distribute special need schools allover the country.

? To improve the socio-economic security of the families of street beggars and street beggars themselves through direct assistance programme with emphasis on various demographic dimensions. ? To embark on public enlightenment on the negative consequences of begging on the development of individuals, community and the nation at large. ? Policy planners and urban authorities must adopt multi-faceted, multi-targeted and multi-tiered approaches if they have to make any impact at all on the lives of street beggars.

---

<sup>1</sup>© 2011 Global Journals Inc. (US) © 2011 Global Journals Inc. (US)

<sup>2</sup>July 2011 © 2011 Global Journals Inc. (US) © 2011 Global Journals Inc. (US)

<sup>3</sup>© 2011 Global Journals Inc. (US)

1

Municipality			
Dodoma Municipality		Singida Municipality	
Mtaa or Village % (N)	Mtaa or Village % (N)		
Tatilai	1.3 (1)	Stand ya zamani	10.0 (5)
Miyuji	10.1 (8)	Mnung'une	8.0 (4)
Kikuyu	7.6 (6)	Ulyampiti	2.0 (1)
Maili mbili	11.4 (9)	Mtaa wa sokoni	2.0 (1)
Vyeyula	5.1 (4)	Nyanza	4.0 (2)
Ng'ong'ona	1.3 (1)	Kibaoni-Seduka	16.0 (8)
Michese	1.3 (1)	Kitungukia	4.0 (2)
Nzuguni	2.5 (2)	Michunduruni	4.0 (2)
Chinyoya	3.8 (3)	Minga	12.0 (6)
Mkonze	1.3 (1)	Sido	4.0 (2)
Chang'ombe	5.1 (4)	Unyankindi	8.0 (4)
Bahi	1.3 (1)	Mandewa	4.0 (2)
Kizota	3.8 (4)	Kindai	10.0 (5)
Majengo	6.3 (5)	Mwenge	4.0 (2)
Chadulu	7.6 (6)	Singida Mnangi	2.0 (1)
Dodoma Mjini	19.0 (15)		2.0 (1)
Makole	1.3 (1)	Ihungukia	2.0 (1)
Chamwino	1.3 (1)	Sebuka	2.0 (1)
Mbabala	1.3 (1)		
Njedengwa	2.5 (2)		
Bahi road	1.3 (1)		
Masalato	2.5 (2)		
Bahi sokoni	1.3 (1)		
	100.0 (80) Total		100.0 (50)

Figure 1: Table 1 :

## 2

Variable	Home of Origin		Total
	Municipality Dodoma Singida		
Whether or a Migrant	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Indigenous	90.0 (72)	98.0 (49)	93.1 (121)
Migrant	10.0 (8)	2.0 (1)	6.9 (9)
Sub-total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)
If indigenous, the respondent			
Nyaturu	Nil	91.8 (45)	37.2 (45)
Nyiramba	Nil	8.2 (4)	3.3 (4)
Gogo	100.0 (72)	Nil	59.5 (72)
Sub-total	100.0 (72)	100.0 (49)	100.0 (121)
If Migrant, origin (Region)			
Mwanza	Nil	100.0 (1)	11.1 (1)
Kigoma	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Tabora	25.0 (2)	Nil	22.2 (2)
Singida	25.0 (2)	Nil	22.2 (2)
Mtwara	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Morogoro	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Dar Es Salaam	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Sub-total	100.0 (8)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (9)

Figure 2: Table 2 :

## 3

Reasons for Migrating			
Variable	Municipality		Total
	Dodoma Singida		
Time of Staying in the place % (N)		% (N)	% (N)
Less than one year	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
One year	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Two years	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Three years	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
More than five years	50.0 (4)	Nil	44.4 (4)
I don't remember	Nil	100.0 (1)	11.1 (1)
Sub-total	100.0 (8)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (9)
Reasons for Migrating to the Area			
Seeking employment	37.5 (3)	Nil	33.3 (3)
Official transfer	12.5 (1)	100.0 (1)	22.2 (2)
Had relatives in town	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1 (1)
Seeking medical care	12.5 (1)	Nil	11.1
Sub-total	100.0 (8)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (9)

Figure 3: Table 3 :

4

Religion	Municipalities		Total
	Dodoma	Singida	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Christian	76.3 (61)	30.0 (15)	58.5 (76)
Muslim	23.7 (19)	70.0 (35)	41.5 (54)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)

Figure 4: Table 4 :

5

Sex	Municipalities		Total
	Dodoma	Singida	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Male	58.8 (47)	40.0 (20)	51.5 (67)
Female	41.3 (33)	60.0 (30)	48.5 (63)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)

Figure 5: Table 5 :

6

Age Group (Years)	Municipalities		Total
	Dodoma	Singida	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Below 15	11.3 (9)	14.0 (7)	12.3 (16)
15-24	13.8 (11)	4.0 (2)	26.0 (13)
25-34	12.3 (9)	4.0 (2)	8.5 (11)
35-44	12.5 (10)	2.0 (1)	8.5 (11)
45-54	13.8 (11)	6.0 (3)	10.8 (14)
55-64	5.0 (4)	2.0 (1)	3.8 (5)
Above 64	21.3 (17)	30.0 (15)	24.6 (32)
I don't remember	11.3 (9)	38.0 (19)	21.5 (28)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)

Figure 6: Table 6 :



7

Education Level	Level Municipality			Total	
	Dodoma a Singida			% (N)	% (N)
No formal education	52.5 (42)	66.0 (33)	57.7 (75)		
Adult education	3.8 (3)			Nil	2.3 (3)
Uncompleted primary education	26.3 (21)	20.0 (10)	23.8 (31)		
Completed primary education	17.5 (14)	2.0 (1)			11.5 (15)
Sub-total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (80)	100.0 (130)		

Figure 7: Table 7 :

8

Marital Status	Municipalities		Total
	Dodoma % (N)	Singida % (N)	% (N)
Single	50.0 (40)	28.0 (14)	41.5 (54)
Married	23.8 (19)	4.0 (2)	16.2 (21)
Widowed	20.0 (16)	48.0 (24)	30.0 (39)
Separated	6.3 (5)	20.0 (10)	10.0 (13)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)

Figure 8: Table 8 :

8

further reflects that Dodoma municipality has more married sampled street beggars (23.8%) as compared to Singida municipality (4%).

Figure 9: Table 8

9

Body physique	Municipalities		Total
	Dodoma	Singida	
	% (N)	% (N)	% (N)
Normal	22.5 (18)	12.0 (6)	18.5 (24)
Visually Impaired ( Kipofu )	23.8 (19)	2.0 (1)	15.4 (20)
Physically Impaired (Hands/Arms or Legs)	36.3 (29)	34.0 (17)	35.4 (46)
Skin Impaired (Albino)	1.3 (1)	2.0 (1)	1.5 (2)
Hearing Impaired (Kiziwi )	Nil	2.0 (1)	0.8 (1)
Old	6.3 (5)	34.0 (17)	16.9 (22)
Child	7.5 (6)	14.0 (7)	10.0 (13)
Leprosy and epilepsy	2.5 (2)	Nil	1.5 (2)
Total	100.0 (80)	100.0 (50)	100.0 (130)

Figure 10: Table 9 :

248

[ ] ,

249 [ Nigeria. Stud Home Comm Sci ( ) ] , *Nigeria. Stud Home Comm Sci* 2010. 4 (2) p. . Counselling Psychology,  
250 Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State

251 [Amman (2006)] A A Amman . <http://www.gamji.com/article8000/NEWS8196.htm> accessed on *Street*  
252 *Begging: Exposing the Bankruptcy of Blatant Paying of Lip Service*, 2006. September 2009.

253 [Begging Anti-Social Behaviour: Crisis' response to the White paper Respect and Responsibility -Taking a Stand Against Anti-s  
254 'Begging & Anti-Social Behaviour: Crisis' response to the White paper Respect and Responsibility -Taking  
255 a Stand Against Anti-social Behaviour'. *CRISIS* 2003.

256 [Demewozu ( )] 'Begging as a Means of Livelihood: Conferring with the Poor at the Orthodox Religious  
257 Ceremonial Days in Addis Ababa'. Woubishet Demewozu . *African study monographs. Supplementary issue*  
258 2005. 2005. 29 p. .

259 [Country Reports on Human Practices -2005 (Romania)". U.S. State 641 (2006)] *Country Reports on Human*  
260 *Practices -2005 (Romania)". U.S. State 641*, 2006. August 2009. Bureau of Democracy

261 [Shekighenda (2006)] 'Dodoma leads in production of street children: Filed under: Africa Streetkid News'. L  
262 Shekighenda . *Tanzania Streetkid News* 2006. November, 2009.

263 [Namwata et al. ( )] 'Dynamics of Street Beggars and Begging Life in Urban Areas of Central Zone Tanzania:  
264 The Case of Dodoma and Singida Municipalities'. B M L Namwata , M R Mgabo , P Dimoso . *The Draft*  
265 *Report Submitted to Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)* 2010.

266 [Onoyase ( )] *Effective Methods of Combating Street Begging in Nigeria as Perceived by Panhandlers*, A Onoyase  
267 . 2010. (Department of)

268 [Jelili ( )] *Environmental and Socioeconomic Dimensions of Begging in Ilorin and Ogbomoso. Unpublished M.Tech*  
269 *dissertation ,Department of Urban Regional Planning*, M O Jelili . 2006. Ogbomoso, Nigeria. Ladoke Akintola  
270 University of Technology

271 [Fahlstrad ( )] *Herd theory statistics and economics of life*, Fredrick Fahlstrad . 28/10/2009. [http://www.](http://www.wordpress.org)  
272 [wordpress.org](http://www.wordpress.org) 2007. (word press in)

273 [Homelessness Contact Cards (2009)] *Homelessness Contact Cards*, [http://www.gwu.edu/~peace\\_st/](http://www.gwu.edu/~peace_st/homelessness.html)  
274 [homelessness.html](http://www.gwu.edu/~peace_st/homelessness.html) accessed on August 2009. George Washington University (Peace Studies Program)

275 [David et al. (2009)] 'Incidence and socio-economic dimensions of begging in Nigerian cities: The case of  
276 Ogbomoso'. V David , Olufemi A Ogunkan , Fawole . *International NGO Journal* 2009. December, 2009.  
277 4 (12) p. .

278 [Bose and Hwang (2002)] 'Income and spending patterns among panhandlers'. Rohit Bose , Stephen W Hwang  
279 . *Canadian Medical Association Journal. pp* 2002. September 2009. 167 (5) p. .

280 [Indian Beggars, Retrieved from www The Hindu (2005)] 'Indian Beggars, Retrieved from www'. *The Hindu*,  
281 2005. October 2009.

282 [Adugna ( )] 'Livelihoods and survival strategies among migrant children in Addis Ababa: Master of Philosophy  
283 in Development Studies, Norwegian university of science and technology (NTNU), Faculty of Social Sciences  
284 and Technology Management'. G Adugna . *Department of Geography* 2006.

285 [Petro and Kombe] Monica Petro , Vicky Kombe . *Mwananchi, Ombaomba 114 Dar warejeshwa mikoani*  
286 *2/27/2010 .asp?id= 18216 Retrieved on*, p. .

287 [Police chief welcomes Safe Streets Act (2006)] *Police chief welcomes Safe Streets Act*, 2006-09-29. (CBC News.  
288 2004-10-26. [bc\\_graham20041026.html](http://bc_graham20041026.html). Retrieved)

289 [Evans (2002)] 'Poverty, HIV and barriers to education: street children's experiences in Tanzania'. R Evans .  
290 *Gender and Development* Ruth Evans (ed.) 2002. November 2002. 10 (3) p. .

291 [Berg ( )] *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences*, B L Berg . 2001. United States: Allyn and Bacon.

292 [Horne et al. (2001)] 'Relationship between poverty, Homeless and begging Melbourne Australia 12. International  
293 Labour Organization International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) (2001) Tanzania  
294 Children in Prostitution. A Rapid Assessment By E'. M Horne , M Cooke , E Kamala , J Lusinde , J Millinga  
295 , Mwaitula . *Geneva Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour* M. J. Gonza, M. G. Juma, H. A. Khamis  
296 (ed.) 2001. November 2001. ISBN (12) p. .

297 [Rowntree ( )] *Rough Sleepers Resort to Begging as Alternative to Crime Retrieved from www*, J Rowntree .  
298 [jrf.org.uk](http://www.jrf.org.uk) 2009.

299 [Ogunkan ( )] *Socio -economic Implication of Begging in Ogbomoso, Nigeria. Unpublished B.Sc dissertation*,  
300 D Ogunkan . <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/http://www.pubm.fcgi?artid=121964> 2009. 2006.  
301 Ilorin, Nigeria. Department of Sociology, University of Ilorin

- [Tambawal (2010)] M Tambawal . *The Effects of Street Begging on the National Development: Counselling Implications. A Paper Presented at the 1st national Conference of the Counselling Association of Nigeria (CASSON) Katsina State Chapter*, 2010. June 2010. p. . Faculty of Education and Extension Services, Department of Educational Foundations, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto
- [Tierney (1999)] *The Big City; The Handout That's No Help to the Needy*". *The New York Times*, John Tierney . 1999-12-04. p. B1.
- [Ogunkan and Jelili (2010)] 'The Influence of Land Use on the Spatial Variation of Begging in Ogbomoso'. D V Ogunkan , M O Jelili . <http://www.academicjournals.org/JGRP>ISSN2070-1845©2010AcademicJournals *Nigeria. Journal of Geography and Regional Planning* 2010. April 2010. 3 (4) p. .
- [Fawole et al. (2010)] 'The Menace of Begging in Nigerian cities: A Sociological Analysis'. O A Fawole , D V Ogunkan , A Omoruan . <http://www.academicjournals.org/ijsa>. ISSN988x©2011AcademicJournals *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology* 2010. January 2011. 3 (1) p. .
- [Okoli ()] 'The Menace of Organized Street Begging in Lagos'. C Okoli . <http://www.mwananchi.co.tz/newsrids> *Disability Awareness in Action (September) www.academicjournals. Journals*, (Nigeria) 1993. 10.
- [Parsons ()] 'The Present Status of "Structural-Functional" Theory in Sociology'. T Parsons . *Talcott Parsons, Social Systems and The Evolution of Action Theory*, (New York) 1975. The Free Press.
- [Lynch ()] 'Understanding and responding to begging (Australia)'. Philip Lynch . *Melbourne University Law Review* 2005. (Immigration program for Businessmen Senior Managers and Professionals)
- [Lerisse et al. ()] 'Vulnerability and Social Protection Programmes in Tanzania. A study on Social Protection Programmes on Vulnerability For the Research and Analysis Working Group 15'. F Lerisse , D Mmari , M Baruani , H Maganga . <http://www.newhabari.com/mtanzania/habari> *Three Reasons Why Begging Will Never Get Your Exback*, 2003. 2010. 2008. October 2009. (Ombaomba Dar Es Salaam waendelea kukaidi agizo la Kandoro. ph p?section=kitaifa&id=544 19.12.2008 0911 EAT, Retrieved on 2010-04-16 16. Mannley, D.)