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BEGGING AND DISABILITY: VIEWPOINTS OF JORDANIANS

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Abstract

This study aimed to know the attitudes of Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities, and it aimed to investigate the effect of some variables on these attitudes. To achieve the aims of this study, a questionnaire of Jordanian beliefs about people with disabilities begging and the causes were used to collect data from 400 people (200 male and 200 female). The findings indicated that attitudes were negative; that there are statistically significant differences between Jordanians in the attitudes towards people with disabilities begging due to educational level; and that there are no statistically significant differences between Jordanians in the attitudes due to gender, age, and the existence of a disability in the individual's family. Additionally, the findings indicated that people with physical disabilities begged more than people with other types of disabilities and that all the institutions in Jordan must cooperate to combat begging.

Keywords: Begging, People with disabilities.

Introduction

Worldwide, begging is a common and highly visible form of making a living outside the home. When begging, an individual request from others a small donation to meet basic needs (Groce, Murray & Kealy, 2014). A beggar is anyone standing in a public or private place begging directly or indirectly to earn and obtain an income source (AlJerjawi & Hamas, 2014), and in any society, people who beg more than others are divorced or widowed women with children, the elderly, the sick and weak, and people with disabilities (AlDabagh, 2009; AlTarawneh, Abu Tina, Etawi & Al Saud, 2008; Groce et al., 2013; Horn & Cooke, 2001;

Ismail, 2013; Ojo & Benson, 2017; Tamas, Moise, product & Medvichi, 2013; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017), especially children and adults with physical disabilities and other health impairments (Namwata, Mgabo & Dimoso, 2012; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017). Moreover, those people earn much more money than do others from begging (Groce et al., 2013; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017). This study sheds light on begging by people with disabilities, since they beg the most and earn more money than others (Al Dabagh, 2009; Al Jerjawi & Hamas, 2014; Al Tarawneh et al., 2008; Alwahidi, 2002; Groce et al., 2014; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2012; Tamas, et al., 2013; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017).

Most people with disabilities have a low educational level. This problem prevents them from having access to employment (Al Tarawneh, 2016; Groce et al., 2014); thus, they beg. The same thing happens when people with disabilities lose their jobs (Groce, et al., 2014). For people with disabilities, being unemployed causes them to beg (Groce, et al., 2014), and some people with disabilities beg because they are poor, also they beg to avoid becoming disabled (Groce et al., 2014). Sometimes, begging is the only option for people with disabilities to obtain money (Groce et al., 2014). Begging by people with disabilities takes many forms: organized begging, forced begging, and intentional maiming. In organized begging, gangs exploit people with disabilities to beg (Groce et al., 2014) because people sympathize with people who have disabilities, thus they earn much more money (Al Dabagh, 2009; Al Jerjawi & Hamas, 2014; Alwahidi, 2002; Groce et al., 2014; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2012; Tamas et al., 2013; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017). In forced begging, children and adults with disabilities are exploited to obtain money by begging (Groce et al., 2013), especially people with physical and health impairments because of threats to them and their inability to resist. Usually, people with disabilities are exploited by their families, who force them to beg. In intentional maiming, people without disabilities are deformed by others who aren't members of their families to become people with disabilities and earn many money by begging (Bibars, 1998; Groce, et al., 2013; Groce, et al., 2014, Kassah, 2008; Ojo & Benson, 2017). Additionally, other types of begging exist, such as apparent or direct begging. In this type, a beggar requests money directly from other people. By contrast, unapparent or indirect begging includes activities such as selling simple things on the sidewalk or offering simple services such as car window cleaning. Other types include temporary or occasional begging, which occurs as a result of an emergency condition, such as expulsion from the family, being lost or loss of money while traveling (Groce et al., 2014). Additionally, seasonal begging occurs at certain times as well as at religious occasions, during Ramadan, and on holidays (Ismail, 2013). Begging increases dramatically in the Hajj and Umrah seasons in Saudi Arabia (Al Tarawneh et al., 2008). A final type is begging involves using the internet or phone (electronic begging). Electronic begging differs from street begging in that it can be practiced with relative anonymity, thereby eliminating or reducing the shame and disgrace begging in public. Electronic begging is also common

among acquaintances on social media platforms, such as requests for donations from friends and family members to pay for normal educational expenses and to meet basic needs for poverty or illness and for people with disabilities (Abu Hajar, 2016; AlAmeen, 2018; AlJamal, 2015; Bander, 2013; Wikipedia, 2018; Yusuf et al., 2012).

Causes of begging by people with disabilities

Poverty and unemployment, in many societies, poverty and disability are associated with begging. If a person is born with a disability or becomes disabled, perhaps the only choice left to meet their basic needs is to beg (AlDabagh, 2009; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Groce et al., 2014; Horn & Cooke, 2001; Ismail, 2013; Namwata, et al., 2013; Ojo & Benson, 2017). Also, most cases of physical disability are clear, leading people to believe that the beggar needs money and out of sympathy, they give them money. Therefore, beggars with physical disabilities earn more money than others (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Ismail, 2013; Tamas, et al., 2013). There are specialized gangs for begging by people with physical disabilities, especially children because they earn much more money than others (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bamisaiye, 1974; Gorce et al., 2013; Gorce et al., 2014; Ismail, 2013; Weatherburn & Tamas, 2017). Additionally, people with disabilities are exploited by their families to obtain continuing income (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Ismail, 2013; Tamas et al., 2013). Sometimes, people with disabilities are exploited to beg by promises of surgical treatment and the purchase of prostheses or medical aids that they need (Tamas et al., 2013).

Asylum problems can force people with disabilities to be beggars (AlDabagh, 2009; AlJerjawi & Hamas, 2014; Groce et al., 2014). In addition, wars increase the incidence of disability, which leads to an increase in people with disabilities without work (AlDabagh, 2009). Also, there are many causes to begging by people with disabilities such as: School dropouts (AlDabagh, 2009; Ismail, 2013), disintegration of the family (AlDabagh, 2009; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2013; Ojo & Benson, 2017; Tamas et al., 2014), sometimes, begging is a scam and a way to steal; beggars explore houses during the day and steal at night (AlTarawneh et al., 2008), drug addiction; Beggars receive money to buy drugs (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Horn & Cooke, 2012; Ismail, 2013; Ojo & Benson, 2017), and lack of income and the increase in the number of family members (Ismail, 2013).

The prevalence of begging by people with disabilities

No accurate statistics exist for the number of beggars with disabilities, but in some countries people with disabilities beg more than in other countries, such as Ethiopia (Groce et al., 2014), Tanzania (Namwata et al., 2012), Egypt (Bibars, 1998), Iraq (AlDabagh, 2009), Nigeria (Bamisaiye, 1974), Australia (Horn & Cooke, 2001), Zimbabwe, India (Rugoho & Siziba, 2014), Romania (Tamas et al., 2013), Palestine

(AlWahidi, 2002), and Ghana (Kassah, 2008). Beggars with disabilities account for 23% of all beggars in Gaza (AlWahidi, 2002). In Jordan, 21 beggars of the 65 referred to Abu Dar AlGafari for begging in the first third of 2008 had disabilities, and 4 of the 21 had a mental illness (AlTarawneh et al, 2008). Most of these beggars were arrested in Amman, then in Irbid and Aqaba. Beggars generally in Jordan in the following places: public and crowded places; parking lots; bus complexes; markets and malls; around traffic lights; mosques and cemeteries, especially on Fridays and religious holidays; at homes during Ramadan; hospitals, especially private; banks and ATMs; and tourist locations and hotels (AlRawashdah, 2003; AlTarawneh et al., 2008). People with disabilities who beg the most in Jordan are people with physical disabilities and other health impairments, followed by people with visual impairments, then people with loss or hard of hearing, and finally people with intellectual disabilities (AlTarawneh, et al., 2008).

Begging from a social perspective and the negative implications

Begging is an uncivilized phenomenon because beggars make the lives of citizens miserable by pleading for money at various traffic signals by blocking the road and annoying citizens by soliciting donations in every part of the city (Ojo & Benson, 2017). Additionally, begging has negative implications for communities. Begging may be the only option for people with disabilities to obtain money (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Groce et al., 2014), but people with disabilities do not work in the community (Groce et al., 2014). In Jordan, begging is a crime under the Jordanian Penal Code and is punishable by law (Ghaith, 2007). It is a deviation, a crime and a precursor to drug addiction (AlDabagh, 2009; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Horn & Cooke, 2001). Additionally, children and women beggars are sexually and physically exploited, and children who are exploited by others drop out of school to beg. Beggars may be exposed to traffic accidents (AlRawashdah, 2003; AlTarawneh, 2003; AlTarawneh et al. 2008; Ojo & Benson, 2017). The psycho-social effects of street begging are the development of an inferiority complex, lack of social interaction, loss of self-respect and dignity, an increased mindset of poverty and loss of self-confidence (Ojo & Benson, 2017).

Combating begging in Jordan

According to Jordanian legislation, begging is a crime that can be penalized. Jordanian Penal Code number 16, 1966 says the penalty is imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or the court can decide to refer beggars to institutions in the ministry of social development for a period not less than one year and not more than three years (Gaith, 2007). In Jordan, many ministries and institutions are responsible for combating the begging phenomenon. Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs distribute money (Zakat) to the poor and people with disabilities to reduce poverty, which is one cause of begging (Abdah, 2003). Also provides jobs for people with visual impairments such as Imams or

Mua'dens in the mosques, thereby reducing the unemployment rate of people with disabilities, which is also a reason for begging (AlTarawneh et al., 2008). Also, the Media is increasing awareness about the begging phenomenon by explaining the real causes for begging and the negative implications; the media played an important role in Jordan's national campaign to combat begging in 2003 (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Mjali, 2003). Public Security helps the Ministry of Social Development by arresting beggars and referring them to its begging centers (AlTarawneh, 2003; AlTarawneh et al., 2008). And the Ministry of Labor contributes by providing jobs for people with disabilities and reducing their unemployment, which is one cause of begging (AbdAlbaqi, 2003). The role of the Ministry of Social Development is arresting the beggars and refers them to its own institutions. In addition, free special phone numbers are available in this ministry for reporting begging cases. Additionally, it is studying cases of beggars to understand and reduce the causes of begging. The ministry also rehabilitates and trains beggars on a job and on employment. It helps poor families by giving them money or through productive projects; it also returns child beggars to their schools (Ministry of social development, 2003). Despite the ministry of social development's actions, further serious procedures are needed to reduce this phenomenon. Anabtawi (2004) found, in a study conducted in Jordan to evaluate the program to combat the begging phenomenon carried out by the ministry of social development during 1996-2001, the program failed to attain its objectives and to successfully apply the objectives included in international treaties and agreements addressing the issues of child protection and welfare. She also found that begging children were not enrolled in schools to complete their prerequisite education, nor were they accepted in a program of vocational training to teach them skills that would prepare them for jobs. Additionally, she found that families of child beggars did not receive any kind of financial help, either as a preventive measure or as a correction for their economic situation. Ultimately, the measure lacks follow up, and comprehensive integrated programs are missing.

Generally, the Anabtawi (2004) study was conducted to evaluate the role of the ministry of social development in reducing the begging phenomenon during 1996-2011 before the national campaign to combat begging in 2003, so a new comprehensive study is needed to evaluate programs of combating begging not only by the ministry of social development but also by other institutions. Briefly, some people with disabilities in Jordan are begging because of poverty and unemployment, so they cannot obtain money to meet their needs, and they earn more money from begging than beggars without disabilities because of sympathy. Additionally, begging is a deviation, and it has negative implications in any society. It requires a comprehensive national plan implemented by individuals and all institutions of society to combat its causes because knowledge of these causes contributes to its elimination. Attitudes towards begging are very important because they contribute to

increase it, and giving to beggars with disabilities because of compassion or charity contributes in increased begging. In this case, people with disabilities are not required to work because they find in begging a comfortable job, and they obtain money without fatigue (AlTarawneh, et al., 2008). This study focused on begging by people with disabilities in Jordan. Therefore, the problem of this study is framed by the following questions:

Question 1: What are the attitudes of Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities?

Question 2: Do any statistically significant differences exist in Jordanians' attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities due to gender, age, educational level, or the existence of a disability in the individual's family?

Question 3: What are the most common causes of begging by people with disabilities from the Jordanians' viewpoint?

Question 4: Which people with disabilities beg the most from the Jordanians' viewpoint?

Question 5: What are the most important institutions of society in Jordan for combating begging?

Research Methods

This study is descriptive; it describes Jordanian beliefs about begging by people with disabilities and its causes. Additionally, it describes the more beggars from people with disabilities and the most important institutions of society in Jordan to combat begging. Participants in this study were (400) people from Jordan (200 male, 200 female), ages 20- 60 years. They were randomly selected from all regions in Jordan: north (Jerash, Irbid, Mafraq, and Ajloun), center (Amman, Zarqa, Salt, and Madaba), and south (Karak, Tafila, Ma'an, and Aqaba). The sample was chosen by collecting the questionnaires and excluding the incomplete questionnaires. Afterwards, they were divided and numbered by region. After that, the sample was chosen from the regions (north, center, and south) by the rates (1: 2: 1). Most of the samples were selected from the central region because the phenomenon of begging greater in this region. Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the participants in this study.

Table 1. The demographic characteristics of the participants in the current study.

Variable	Level of variable	Number	Percentage
Region	North	100	25%
	Center	200	50%
	South	100	25%
	Total	400	100%
Gender	Male	200	50%
	Female	200	50%
	Total	400	100%
Age	≤ 25	78	19.5%
	26-37	120	30%
	38-48	152	38%
	≥ 49	50	12.5%
	Total	400	100%
Educational level	Under secondary	60	15%
	Secondary	80	20%
	Diploma	72	18%
	Bachelor	119	29.8%
	Post graduate	69	17.3%
	Total	400	100%
Existence of a disability in the individual's family	Exists	78	19.5%
	Does not exist	322	80.5%
	Total	400	100%

In this study, the researcher used the questionnaire of Jordanian beliefs about begging by people with disabilities and the causes to assess attitudes and answer all questions in this study. The study instrument was developed by the researcher. It ultimately consisted (3) parts: Part 1 assessed the attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities. It consisted of (25) items (positive and negative). Part 2 included (12) items about the causes of begging by people with disabilities, and part 3 included (2) questions:

- 1- From your viewpoint, which types of disabilities beg the most? (Choose one of the following options):
 - a- People with visual impairments.
 - b- People with hearing impairments.
 - c- People with physical impairments (incapable, amputees, and people with cerebral palsy).
 - d- People with chronic diseases (diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, and kidney failure).
 - e- People with intellectual disabilities.
- 2- What are the most important institutions and ministries responsible for combating begging in Jordan? (Choose one of the following options):

- a- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- b- Ministry of Social Development.
- c- Directorate of Public Security.
- d- All institutions of society.

The content validity of the instrument of this study was established by the researcher reviewing the previous literature on the begging phenomenon in general and begging of people with disabilities in particular. Then, the researcher prepared the initial version of the study instrument and presented it to ten experts and specialists in the field of educational sciences, special education and the Arabic language for comment whether the items and the questions were appropriate for the title of the study, the Jordanian community and the accuracy of the language. Following the comments of experts and specialists, the instrument of the study consisted of three parts. Part 1 assesses the attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities; it consisted of (25) items, negative and positive. The scores on the negative items (support begging by people with disabilities) were calculated as follows: (strongly agree=1, agree=2, neutral=3, disagree=4, and strongly disagree=5). Additionally, the scores on the positive items (rejects begging by people with disabilities) were calculated as follows: (strongly agree=5, agree=4, neutral=3, disagree=2, and strongly disagree=1). Part 2 of the questionnaire included (12) items about the causes of begging by people with disabilities. Therefore, the researcher computed frequencies and percentages of people who answered (strongly agree and agree) on each item; then, the causes were sorted in descending order of frequency and importance. Part 3 included (2) questions, and the researcher computed frequency, and then sorted by importance. Also computed was the reliability of part 1 and 2 of the instruments of this study after collecting data by Cronbach alpha's formula; part 1 was (0.721) and part 2 was (0.741). After developing the instrument of this study, it was applied to Jordanians, age (20-60) years from all regions in Jordan. One hundred special education students at Mu'tah University who live in different cities of Jordan helped the researcher collect data during the first semester of (2017-2018). Additionally, the purpose of the study was clarified to them, as was how to apply the questionnaire. After collecting a number of questionnaires, the study sample was selected randomly.

Findings and Discussions

To answer the question 1, **“What are the attitudes of Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities?”** the frequencies and percentages of the responses of the study participants on each item in part 1 of the instrument of this study were computed. Table 2 shows those calculations.

Table 2. Frequencies and percentages of the responses of study participants on each item.

#	Item	Strongly agree or		Neutral		Strongly disagree or	
		agree				disagree	
		Freque ncy	Percenta ge	Frequen cy	Percenta ge	Frequency	Percentag e
1	Begging by people with disabilities is unjustified.	241	60.25%	68	17%	87	21.75%
2	People with disabilities beg because of unemployment.	244	61%	66	16.5%	90	22.5%
3	People with disabilities need much money to meet their expensive needs.	236	59%	81	20.25%	77	19.25%
4	Giving money to people with disabilities is charity.	247	61.25%	65	16.25%	80	20%
5	Begging is a dangerous and difficult job.	332	83%	35	8.75%	24	6%
6	It is permissible to give charity to people with a disability and it is not permissible for others.	99	24.75%	74	18.5%	217	54.25%
7	Begging by people with disabilities puts them at risk of exploitation by others.	310	77.5%	39	9.75%	42	10.5%
8	Beggars pretend to be people with disabilities.	315	78.75%	46	11.5%	30	7.5%
9	I believe that beggars with disabilities have needs, and I give them money.	224	56%	90	22.5%	82	20.5%
10	I sympathize too much with beggars with disabilities, and I give them money.	236	59%	96	24%	60	15%
11	Begging is the only option for people with disabilities to get money if they do not have jobs.	123	30.75%	59	14.75%	212	53%
12	Gangs and networks exist for begging by people with disabilities.	304	76%	60	15%	35	8.75%
13	Begging is a career that leads to many problems and troubles.	324	81%	43	10.75%	30	7.5%

3							
1	I give money to beggars with disabilities more than others.	167	41.75%	92	23%	124	31%
4							
1	I believe beggars with disabilities who have medical reports and give them money.	142	35.5%	103	25.75%	148	37%
5							
1	Begging is the only source of income for people with disabilities.	77	19.25%	61	15.25%	253	63.25%
6							
1	Begging exploits people with disabilities.	263	65.75%	65	16.25%	62	15.5%
7							
1	Some people with disabilities use their external appearance to get money.	276	69%	72	18%	45	11.25%
8							
1	People with disabilities beg because the programs to combat begging are ineffective.	251	62.75%	83	20.75%	56	14%
9							
2	People with disabilities selling simple things such as posters, calendars, or gum are an example of begging.	172	43%	84	21%	136	34%
0							
2	Giving money to beggars with disabilities leads to an increase in their numbers.	267	66.75%	74	18.5%	47	11.75%
1							
2	Beggars with disabilities in Jordan are more numerous than beggars without disabilities.	135	33.75%	129	32.25%	134	33.5%
2							
2	Beggars have no direct supervision by the institutions and ministries that combat begging.	260	65%	79	19.75%	59	14.75%
3							
2	Begging by people with disabilities is a deviation.	289	72.25%	74	18.5%	36	9%
4							
2	Begging is a disease.	329	82.25%	44	11%	27	6.75%

The findings in Table 2 indicate that (33.75%) of the sample indicated that more beggars have disabilities than do not (item22). The percentage of those who indicated that begging by people with disabilities is unjustified (item1) is (60.25%), and the percentage of those who indicated that begging is an exploitation of people with disabilities (item17) is (65.75%). Of the sample, (76%) indicated the existence of gangs and networks of beggars with disabilities (item 12). Additionally, (83%) of the sample in this study indicated that begging is a dangerous and difficult job (item5), and approximately (72.25%) indicated that it is a deviation (item24). Last, approximately (82.25%) of the sample indicated that begging is a disease (item25). In general, most of the above percentages are greater than half, so most Jordanians refuse to beg and see it as an uncivilized phenomenon with many negative effects; thus, the attitudes of Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities are negative, and they reject it. These findings agree with findings of these studies (AlDabagh, 2009; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bamisaiye, 1974; Groce et al., 2013; Groce et al., 2014; Horn & Cooke, 2001; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2012; Rugoho&Siziba, 2014; Tamas et al., 2013; Weatherburn& Tamas, 2017; Yusuf et al., 2012), which indicated that begging is an uncivilized phenomenon. Although the previous findings indicated that attitudes of most Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities were negative, a small percentage did not have negative attitudes because of the following causes of begging:

- Approximately (61%) of the sample indicated that people with disabilities beg because of unemployment (item2). Moreover, they need much money to meet their needs. Approximately (59%) of the sample gave this response (item3); also, (56%) of the sample believe that beggars with disabilities have needs, and they give them more money than they do beggars without disabilities, as indicated by (41.75%) of the sample (items 9 and 14).
- Religiously, giving money to people with disabilities is a charity, which approximately (61.25%) of the sample indicated (item 4). (24.75%) of the sample indicated that it is permissible to give charity to people with disabilities but not to others (item6).
- Of the sample, (59%) sympathize too much with beggars with disabilities and give them money (item 10), perhaps because (30.75%) of the sample indicated that begging is the only option for people with disabilities to earn money because of unemployment (item 11). Additionally, approximately (19.25%) indicated that begging is the only source of income for people with disabilities (item 16). These problems cause beggars with disabilities to earn more money from begging than beggars without disabilities, as indicated in these studies (AlDabagh, 2009; AlJerjawi& Hamas, 2014; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Alwahidi, 2002; Groce et al., 2014; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2012; Tamas et al., 2013; Weatherburn& Tamas, 2017). Therefore, some beggars pretend to have disabilities, as indicated by approximately (78.75%) of the sample (item 8), and (69%) indicated that

some people with disabilities use their external appearance to get money (item18). Additionally, sometimes they sell simple things like posters, calendars, or gum—or sell free samples at inflated prices, as indicated by (43%) of the sample (item20).

- Finally, (66.75%) of the sample indicated that giving money to beggars with disabilities increases their numbers (item21), because (62.75%) of the sample indicated that people with disabilities beg because the programs combating begging in Jordan are not effective (item19). Additionally, approximately (65%) of the sample indicated that beggars are not directly supervised by the institutions for combating begging (item23).

To answer the question 2, “**Do any statistically significant differences exist in Jordanians’ attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities due to gender, age, educational level, or the existence of a disability in the individual’s family?**” the means and standard deviations for the responses of the sample of the study were computed. Table 3 shows those calculations.

Table 3. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample

Independent variable	Level of independent variable	NUM	Mean	Std. Deviation
Gender	Male	200	83.86	10.4
	Female	200	84.91	10.8
Age	≤ 25	78	83.04	11.4
	26-37	120	84.8	10.4
	38-48	152	85.3	10.8
	≥ 49	50	82.8	8.9
Educational Level	Under secondary	60	84.4	10.9
	Secondary	80	81.5	8.3
	Diploma	72	83.9	11.6
	Bachelor	119	86.8	10.4
	Post graduate	69	84.2	11.3
Existence of a disability in the individual’s family	Exists	78	84.41	12.4
	Does not exist	322	84.37	10.1

Table 3 shows the virtual differences between Jordanians in their attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities. To determine whether these differences are statistically significant, a 4-way ANOVA was applied, and the results are reported in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of 4-way ANOVA

Source	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Gender	1	114.2	1.04	0.31
Age	3	179.2	1.6	0.181
Educational level	4	382.9	3.5	0.008*
Existence of a disability in the individual's family	1	9.9	.59	0.77
Error	390	109.8	-	-

Table 4 shows no significant differences between Jordanians in their attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities due to gender, age, and the existence of a disability in the individual's family. There are significant differences between Jordanians in the attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities due to educational level. To determine in favor of the differences, the researcher conducted the Scheffetest, and Table 5 shows that.

Table 5. Results of the Scheffe test for variable educational level

Educational Level		Mean differences	Std. Error	Sig
Under secondary	Secondary	2.94	1.8	0.6
	Diploma	0.56	1.8	0.9
	Bachelor	-2.33	1.7	0.74
	Post graduate	0.24	1.8	1
Secondary	Under secondary	-2.94	1.8	0.6
	Diploma	-2.4	1.7	0.7
	Bachelor	-5.27	1.5	0.018*
	Post graduate	-2.7	1.7	0.7
Diploma	Under secondary	-0.56	1.8	0.9
	Secondary	2.39	1.7	0.7
	Bachelor	-2.89	1.6	0.5
	Post graduate	-0.31	1.8	1
Bachelor	Under secondary	2.33	1.7	0.7
	Secondary	5.27	1.5	0.018*
	Diploma	2.89	1.6	0.5
	Post graduate	2.57	1.6	0.6
Post graduate	Under	-0.24	1.8	1

secondary			
Secondary	2.7	1.7	0.7
Diploma	0.31	1.8	1
Bachelor	-2.75	1.6	0.6

Table 5 shows that the differences in attitudes towards begging by people with disabilities due to educational level were in favor of the Bachelor compared to secondary. This may be related to awareness of the begging phenomenon and its risks. Overall, this finding requires further research.

To answer the question 3, ” **What are the most common causes of begging by people with disabilities from the Jordanians’ viewpoint?**” the number and percentage of people who responded (strongly agree and agree) on each item of part 2 of the instrument of the study (causes of begging by people with disabilities) were computed. Then, the causes were sorted in descending order of importance by the Jordanians’ viewpoint. Table 6 shows that.

Table 6. Causes of begging by people with disabilities from Jordanians’ viewpoint.

NUM	Causes	NUM	Percentage
1	Inefficient programs that combat begging is one cause of it.	286	71.5%
2	Poverty is one cause of begging by people with disabilities.	285	71.25%
3	School dropout by people with disabilities leads them to beg.	277	69.25%
4	Unemployment is one cause of begging by people with disabilities.	249	62.25%
5	People with disabilities beg because of the disintegration of their families.	240	60%
6	The low level of education for people with disabilities is one cause of begging.	219	54.75%
7	Addiction to alcohol and drugs is one of the causes of begging.	216	54%
8	People with disabilities beg to meet their needs.	205	51.25%
9	Begging is a comfortable career; beggars can earn money without being tired.	192	48%
10	People with disabilities beg because they do not have health insurance.	164	41%
11	Begging is the only source of income for people with disabilities.	95	23.75%
12	People with disabilities beg to complete their studies.	91	22.25%

Table 6 shows that the most important causes of begging by people with disabilities from Jordanians’ viewpoint are inefficient programs for combating begging, a finding that agrees with other studies (AlTarawneh, et al., 2008; Groce, et al., 2014); poverty, which also agrees with other studies (AlDabagh, 2009; AlJerjawi & Hamas, 2014; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bibars, 1998; Groce et al., 2013; Groce et al., 2014; Horn & Cooke, 2001; Ismail, 2013; Namwata et al., 2012; Rugoho & Siziba, 2014; Tamas

et al., 2013);school dropout by people with disabilities, which agrees with other study findings (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Groce et al., 2014); and unemployment, which agrees with study findings,(AlDabagh, 2009; AlJerjawi& Hamas, 2014; AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bibars, 1998; Groce et al., 2013; Groce et al., 2014; Horn & Cooke, 2001; Ismail, 2013; Namwata, et al., 2012; Rugoho&Siziba, 2014; Tamas et al., 2013). Additionally, causes include disintegrationof the families of people with disabilities, as found in other studies (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bamisaiye, 1974; Bibars, 1998; Groceet al., 2013; Groceet al., 2014; Ismail, 2013; Tamas et al., 2013; Weatherburn& Tamas, 2017) and the low level education of people with disabilities, as found in other studies(Groce et al., 2013; Groce et al., 2014; ; Ismail, 2013; Horn & Cooke, 2001; Rogoho&Siziba, 2014; Tamas et al., 2013). Generally, the findings of this study agree with most findings of previous studies, which were conducted in different countries. This study’s findings confirms that begging by people with disabilities is a global phenomenon that takes the form of the age in which it appears, and in the present age of technology, begging becomes electronic (electronic begging) by the internet and mobile channels (AboHajar, 2016; AlAmeen, 2018; AlJamal, 2015; Banders, 2013).

To answer the question 4, “**Which people with disabilities beg the most from the Jordanians’ viewpoint?**” respondents were asked to choose the disability categories for most of the beggars they encounter: people with visual impairments, loss/ hard of hearing, physical disability (incapable, amputees, or people with cerebral palsy), and chronic diseases (diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, or kidney failure), or intellectual disabilities. Then, the numbers of people and their percentages were calculated and sorted in descending order. Table 7 shows those calculations.

Table 7. Categories of people with disabilities arranged according to their practice of begging.

NUM	Categories	NUM	Percentage
1	People with physical disability (incapable, amputees, and cerebral palsy).	247	61.75%
2	People with loss/ hard of hearing.	48	12%
3	People with intellectual disabilities.	43	10.75%
4	People with visual impairments.	40	10%
5	People with chronic diseases (diabetes, epilepsy, cancer, and kidney failure).	38	9.5%

Table 7 shows that people with physical impairments beg more than people with other disabilities. This finding agrees with other study findings (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Bamisaiye, 1974; Groce et al., 2014; Namwata, et al., 2012; Rugoho&Siziba, 2014; Tamas et al., 2013; Weatherburn& Tamas, 2017). Physical disabilities are the most obvious comparison with other disabilities when the disabilities are obvious; beggars with disabilities earn much money from begging (Bamisaiye, 1974). This phenomenon is confirmed by the fact that many beggars claim to have physical disability to earn the money (AlTarawneh et al., 2008; Groce et al., 2014; Rugoho&Siziba, 2014). Additionally, many gangs resort to the intentional maiming of beggars so they have physical impairments and can earn large amounts of money (Bibars, 1998; Groce, et al., 2013).

To answer the question 5, “**What are the most important institutions of society in Jordan for combating begging?**” The respondents to the questionnaire were asked to choose the most important institutions of society in Jordan in combating begging. Numbers and percentages of respondents were computed; then, the institutions were sorted in descending order of importance. Table 8 shows those calculations.

Table 8. The most important institutions of society in Jordan to combat begging.

NUM	Institutions	NUM	Percentage
1	All institutions of society	202	50.5%
2	Ministry of Social Development	121	30.25%
3	Higher Council for the Rights of persons with disabilities	71	17.75%
4	Public Security Directorate	12	3%

Table 8 shows that the most important institutions of society in Jordan in combating begging are, in order from most to least important, all institutions, the Ministry of Social Development, the Higher Council for the Rights of persons with disabilities, and the Public Security Directorate. This finding confirms the importance of including all institutions in society to combat begging because it is a negative social and global phenomenon. This problem requires developing a comprehensive global and national plan to combat begging by people with disabilities, implemented by all institutions of each society and global organizations.

Conclusion

The findings in this study indicate that the attitudes of Jordanians towards begging by people with disabilities were negative. Begging by people with disabilities is confirmed to be an uncivilized phenomenon. It takes new forms commensurate with the times, and because this is the technology age, begging has become electronic by internet and mobile. The

most important cause of begging by people with disabilities is the inefficiency of programs that combat begging, and beggars are not directly supervised by the institutions and ministries that combat begging. This problem requires dealing with begging by people with disabilities seriously through a comprehensive national plan that includes all the institutions of society and coordinates between the roles of these institutions.

Implications and Recommendations for Future Research

The findings of this study shed light on the need for more studies and research about begging by people with and without disabilities. The most important cause of begging by people with disabilities is the inefficiency of the programs that combat begging. Therefore, more studies are needed to evaluate these programs. Many of society's institutions have a role in combating begging. This requires a comprehensive national plan that regulates the work of institutions in Jordan to combat begging and to coordinate between the roles and work of these institutions.

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