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Electronic Begging: A New Phenomenon in the Era of Technology

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Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the phenomenon of electronic begging as a new form of expressing financial need in the digital age by exploring its social, psychological, and technological dimensions. It seeks to understand the socio-economic and cultural contexts that have contributed to its emergence, as well as the strategies individuals employ to request support through digital platforms. Drawing on a sociological perspective and a critical review of recent literature, the study investigates how social media has reshaped the relationship between those in need and the public. It also addresses the ethical challenges related to authenticity, emotional manipulation, and the erosion of trust in digital charitable spaces. The study concludes that electronic begging is not a transient anomaly but rather a structural transformation in patterns of social interaction and solidarity in the digital era, requiring a multi-level response involving awareness, regulation, and the promotion of responsible giving practices.

Keywords: Electronic begging, Digital platforms, Social media, Online charity, Emotional manipulation

Introduction:

The phenomenon of electronic begging is one of the noticeable developments in the digital technology era. The widespread use of the internet and social media platforms has enabled individuals to express their financial needs in ways that were previously impossible. While this phenomenon provides an opportunity for many people facing financial difficulties to receive support and assistance from the community, it also brings numerous challenges, such as the spread of fraud and exploitation. It has become easier for some to create fake fundraising campaigns, leading to a loss of trust in charitable work and weakening the effectiveness of support directed toward those in need. Additionally, questions arise about how e- begging affects social relationships among individuals. It can lead to feelings of suspicion and distrust between donors and beneficiaries. There are growing concerns that electronic begging may contribute to the erosion of social bonds, where financial assistance becomes driven by skepticism rather than empathy. As technology becomes increasingly integrated into our daily lives, the issue of ensuring that electronic begging remains a tool for genuine aid rather than a means of exploiting others' emotions becomes more pressing. Amid these complex dynamics, a central question emerges: How can society strike a balance between supporting those in need and combating fraud within the phenomenon of electronic begging?

Definition and Nature of E-begging:

E-begging, also referred to as digital panhandling, is a contemporary phenomenon where individuals solicit financial support through online platforms such as social media, crowdfunding websites, and direct messaging applications. Unlike traditional begging, which typically occurs in physical public spaces, e-begging is embedded within digital ecosystems, enabling wider and more immediate access to potential donors (El Morabit, 2023).

This practice often relies on emotionally charged narratives, personal hardship stories, or appealing visuals to elicit empathy and persuade individuals to donate (Radu & McManus, 2018). Platforms like GoFundMe, Kickstarter, and even TikTok have increasingly become tools through which individuals present themselves as deserving of aid, often blurring the lines between legitimate need and strategic emotional manipulation (Kurniawan, Hidayat, & Rheksa, 2025).

The accessibility and virality of digital content contribute to the proliferation of e-begging,

where stories can be amplified beyond local contexts and reach global audiences in a matter of hours. However, this same accessibility also raises ethical questions about authenticity and accountability, as many campaigns lack formal mechanisms for verification (Acharya et al., 2024). Thus, the nature of e-begging is intrinsically tied to the technological affordances of digital media, where the boundaries between charity, commerce, and personal branding are increasingly fluid and complex (Taylor & Bergmann, 2021)

The Circumstances and Causes Behind E- Begging :

The rise of e-begging is deeply rooted in a complex web of socio-economic pressures that have been intensified by digital transformation and global crises. One of the primary drivers is economic hardship caused by unemployment, underemployment, or unstable income sources. As traditional job markets shrink and the cost of living increases, many individuals find themselves unable to meet basic needs, prompting them to seek support through digital means (Lee & Suh, 2022).

The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated this situation, as lockdowns and business closures led to widespread income loss. In response, individuals increasingly turned to crowdfunding platforms and social media to share their financial struggles and solicit aid from the public (Mollick & Robb, 2021). In these contexts, e-begging became not only a survival strategy but also a reflection of shifting norms in how financial vulnerability is publicly narrated and addressed.

Additionally, the global accessibility of internet and mobile technologies has democratized the ability to ask for help, reducing the social stigma traditionally associated with physical begging (Chen & Li, 2020). E-begging offers anonymity, speed, and reach, which are particularly appealing to individuals experiencing shame or social isolation due to their financial circumstances. At the same time, cultural and psychological dimensions also play a role. Societies that place strong emphasis on individual financial independence may unintentionally drive people toward digital spaces where they can seek help without judgment or face-to-face interactions (Taylor & Bergmann, 2021).

In sum, e-begging is not solely a result of technological availability, but rather the intersection of digital opportunity with systemic economic precarity and evolving cultural attitudes toward public expressions of need.

There are numerous factors that can lead to financial difficulties, prompting individuals to seek assistance. These factors vary based on individuals and circumstances, but some common causes of financial hardship include:

1. **Job Loss or Irregular Employment:** Losing a job or facing unemployment can create financial challenges as individuals lose their steady income and become unable to meet their basic needs.
2. **Debts and Financial Obligations:** Large financial commitments and accumulated debts can put individuals in a difficult financial situation, making it hard to pay bills and loans.
3. **Emergencies and Natural Disasters:** Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes can result in the loss of homes and properties, leaving individuals in financial despair.
4. **High Medical Costs:** Expensive medical treatments and healthcare costs can lead to mounting medical debt.
5. **Economic Instability:** Economic fluctuations and financial crises can impact individuals' circumstances, making it difficult to secure employment or maintain current jobs.
6. **Separation or Divorce:** Separation or divorce can cause significant financial changes in individuals' lives, such as dividing assets and covering legal expenses.
7. **Rising Cost of Living:** Increasing costs of living, such as rent, food prices, and fuel, can add financial pressure on individuals.
8. **Low Income:** Insufficient income or the lack of access to well-paying job opportunities can also cause individuals to experience.

The Role of Emergencies and Natural Disasters in Increasing E-Begging:

Emergencies and natural disasters significantly contribute to the surge in e-begging, as they often generate immediate and widespread financial instability. Events such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and pandemics result in the loss of homes, jobs, and access to essential services, forcing many affected individuals to seek alternative means of support—including digital begging platforms (Motona et al., 2023).

During large-scale crises, traditional forms of aid may be delayed or insufficient, creating a

vacuum that digital tools can quickly fill. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, countless individuals who lost employment or healthcare access turned to social media and crowdfunding to ask for assistance with food, rent, and medical expenses (Mollick & Robb, 2021). These platforms offered a lifeline to those who might otherwise have been excluded from formal relief programs.

Moreover, disasters disproportionately impact marginalized communities, where access to insurance, savings, or government aid is limited. In such cases, digital begging becomes not just an option, but a necessity for survival (Tomazos & Murdy, 2024). The immediacy of digital platforms allows for rapid dissemination of personal stories and urgent appeals, often accompanied by images or videos of the disaster's impact to increase emotional engagement and encourage donations (Kurniawan et al., 2025).

However, this dynamic also raises concerns about the authenticity and ethics of online appeals during crises. The emotional vulnerability of the public, combined with the lack of verification mechanisms on many platforms, creates opportunities for fraudulent campaigns to flourish (Acharya et al., 2024). Ultimately, emergencies and natural disasters act as accelerators of e-begging by deepening economic insecurity and increasing reliance on digital channels as both expressive and financial tools.

The Emotional and Psychological Impact on Individuals Resorting to E- Begging

While e-begging may provide a temporary solution to financial distress, it often comes with substantial emotional and psychological burdens. Individuals who resort to digital begging frequently experience internal conflicts related to self-worth, identity, and social judgment. Feelings of shame and embarrassment are common, particularly in cultures that valorize self-reliance and stigmatize public expressions of need (Taylor & Bergmann, 2021).

This emotional strain can be intensified by the performative nature of online appeals, where individuals must publicly share intimate details of their hardship to elicit empathy. Anxiety and depression are also prevalent among e-beggars, as the uncertainty of receiving support coupled with the pressure to present convincing narratives creates ongoing emotional tension (Chen & Li, 2020). The constant monitoring of responses, likes, shares, and donations adds a layer of psychological labor, often exacerbating stress rather than alleviating it.

Moreover, e-begging can cultivate a sense of dependency, undermining individuals'

confidence in their ability to recover independently. While some may experience relief or gratitude when receiving aid, others may struggle with a loss of agency, feeling reduced to a digital persona defined by victimhood (Lee & Suh, 2022). In some cases, this dependency can evolve into a long-term reliance on public sympathy for survival, blurring the line between need and habit.

Digital visibility also exposes individuals to scrutiny, skepticism, or even online harassment, which can deepen social isolation and worsen mental health outcomes (Jin & Ryu, 2023). The commodification of suffering online raises ethical questions, not only for those who give, but especially for those who must repeatedly justify their worthiness to receive.

In sum, while e-begging offers an accessible platform for seeking help, it often entails emotional costs that highlight the need for more compassionate and psychologically informed approaches to digital charity.

The Spread of Technology and Its Role in the Expansion of E-Begging

The proliferation of digital technologies, particularly mobile devices and social media platforms, has dramatically transformed the landscape of charitable giving and, by extension, facilitated the rapid growth of e-begging. Technological advancements have made it easier than ever for individuals to share personal narratives, request financial support, and reach global audiences within seconds (Kurniawan, Hidayat, & Rheksa, 2025). This immediacy and accessibility have reshaped how financial need is communicated and perceived in the digital age.

Platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, and Instagram allow users to present emotionally driven content through videos, live streams, and storytelling, increasing the likelihood of engagement and donations (El Morabit, 2023). These platforms encourage performative visibility, where success in receiving aid often depends on how compellingly individuals can frame their need for support. In this context, suffering becomes a form of content, optimized for virality and emotional impact.

Simultaneously, the integration of fast and user-friendly payment technologies like PayPal, Cash App, and Venmo has removed logistical barriers to giving, making the act of donating a

nearly instantaneous transaction (Lee & Suh, 2022). This ease of use benefits both those requesting aid and those willing to contribute, streamlining the process into a seamless digital exchange.

However, this democratization of access also creates vulnerabilities. The same technologies that empower legitimate need also enable fraudulent campaigns to flourish in environments with limited oversight (Acharya et al., 2024). As a result, trust becomes a critical issue, and audiences are often forced to navigate between compassion and caution.

In essence, technology has not only expanded the reach and frequency of e-begging, but also embedded it into the broader culture of digital interaction, where visibility, emotion, and immediacy define the economy of help and attention.

the spread of technology has played a crucial role in the expansion of e- begging, making it an effective and rapid tool for garnering financial support. The accessibility of information and the ease of direct communication have reshaped perceptions of begging and fundraising, providing individuals with new opportunities to recover and achieve financial stability.

The Importance of Social Media and the Internet in E-Begging

The centrality of social media and the internet in the proliferation of e-begging cannot be overstated. These platforms are not merely tools for outreach; they are complex ecosystems that mediate visibility, trust, and emotional economy in the digital age. E-begging is not just a symptom of technological accessibility—it is also a reflection of how online networks have redefined the politics of attention and legitimacy (Parker, 2023).

At their core, platforms like Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Telegram operate through engagement-driven algorithms that prioritize emotionally resonant content. As a result, narratives of suffering or vulnerability—when properly packaged—gain algorithmic advantage, increasing the chances of financial support (Othman & Mohamad, 2023). In this sense, the internet becomes a performative stage where individuals must compete for visibility and empathy. This dynamic has led some researchers to argue that social media has transformed charitable giving into a form of "attention capitalism," where digital metrics like views, likes, and shares substitute for institutional credibility (Klein & Smith, 2023).

Furthermore, the internet offers affordances that restructure the donor-beneficiary

relationship. Through interactive comment sections, direct messaging, and live streaming, donors are no longer anonymous patrons—they become participants in a shared narrative. This collapses the traditional hierarchy of giver and receiver, while also exposing recipients to real-time judgments, skepticism, or even public shaming (Davis & Black, 2023). Thus, while these technologies enhance access and immediacy, they also introduce precarious forms of social surveillance.

Another critical dimension is the global reach of the internet. Individuals from marginalized or underserved regions can now bypass local bureaucratic hurdles and appeal directly to international audiences. However, this exposure often comes with the need to adapt one's story to dominant emotional codes that resonate with Western donor sensibilities—potentially reproducing digital colonialism in the guise of help (Taylor & Green, 2022).

Moreover, the internet destabilizes institutional trust. As digital charity becomes increasingly decentralized, traditional philanthropic institutions lose their gatekeeping role. This decentralization fosters innovation and inclusivity, but it also opens the door to exploitation, as fraudulent campaigns mimic the aesthetics of need to manipulate public generosity (Bennett, 2023).

In essence, the importance of social media and the internet in e-begging lies not only in their ability to connect people, but in how they reconfigure the moral, emotional, and symbolic frameworks through which help is requested and given. E-begging thus emerges not merely as a function of economic need, but as a social performance embedded within the digital architectures of feeling, power, and recognition.

Social media and the internet play a pivotal role in facilitating and expanding the phenomenon of e-begging, providing a suitable and effective environment for individuals to seek financial support. Their importance lies in the following points:

1. **Wide Reach:** Social media and the internet allow access to a global audience of potential donors. Individuals can post their requests and appeals on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, forums, and websites, enabling them to connect with people from diverse cultures and countries.
2. **Ease of Sharing and Interaction:** Social media platforms simplify the process of creating accounts and publishing content for free and with simple steps. Individuals can share their

stories and interact with donors through comments or personal messages, increasing engagement and empathy for the cases shared.

3. **Enhancing the Visibility of Personal Stories:** Social media provides an ideal platform to present compelling personal stories and the challenges faced by individuals. Photos, videos, and text effectively convey emotions, helping donors feel more connected to the cases and increasing the likelihood of providing financial support.

4. **Advances in Electronic Payment:** With the spread of payment technologies like PayPal, Venmo, and Cash App, it has become easier to donate and receive financial assistance online. This allows individuals in need to quickly obtain support without the complexity of traditional methods, alleviating financial stress immediately.

5. **Direct Communication:** Social media and the internet enable direct communication between individuals in need and donors via instant messaging and emails. This type of interaction helps donors gain a clearer understanding of the cases presented, enhancing trust and transparency in the donation process. **Challenges and Responsibility:** Despite the significant benefits provided by social media and the internet in facilitating e-begging, careful monitoring of these tools is essential.

How E-Beggars Utilize Social Media and Digital Platforms to Request Assistance:

E-beggars are not passive actors navigating a digital landscape; rather, they are strategic users of platform logics, media aesthetics, and emotional performance. Through social media, they craft narratives and deploy visual tools aimed at eliciting empathy, trust, and financial support. This process is far from random—it is rooted in an evolving logic of digital storytelling, where authenticity is performed, curated, and optimized (Ojedokun, 2022).

One of the most powerful tools employed by e-beggars is the construction of relatable and urgent narratives. Whether through short videos, livestreams, or detailed text posts, individuals frame their stories to align with dominant emotional templates that are known to resonate with audiences—illness, loss, injustice, or struggle. These narratives are not always falsified; in fact, many are based on genuine experiences. However, the success of an appeal often depends on how closely it follows recognizable emotional scripts (Radu & McManus,

2018).

Visual culture plays a central role in this process. The use of images, before-and-after transformations, or emotional reactions during livestreams adds a visceral layer of authenticity that text alone cannot convey (Motona et al., 2023). These visuals are strategically deployed to "prove" need, especially in contexts where donors are bombarded with competing appeals and must make quick judgments about credibility.

This dynamic mirrors the logic of internet memes, which rely on rapid visual communication and emotional resonance to gain traction. As Seddiki and Halbaoui (2025) argue, **"Memes can be an effective way to convey new ideas and values between people [... and] influence culture and politics, whether by conveying ideas and messages, stimulating discussion and interaction, or uniting digital communities"** (p. 670–671). In a similar way, e-beggars use aestheticized digital content to elicit quick emotional reactions and mobilize support within the algorithmic attention economy.

Beyond aesthetics, **platform choice and algorithmic awareness are part of the strategy**. E-beggars may shift between platforms—using TikTok for virality, Facebook for personal networks, and Telegram for more direct appeals—depending on the type of support sought and the demographic they aim to reach (Tomazos & Murdy, 2024). Crowdfunding platforms, on the other hand, offer formal structures like campaign goals, donation tracking, and updates, giving a professional veneer to personal appeals (Belleflamme, Lambert, & Schwienbacher, 2021).

Importantly, engagement is not one-way. E-beggars often interact with their followers, responding to comments, sharing donation receipts, and posting gratitude videos to maintain a relationship with their audience. This ongoing digital intimacy transforms donors into a form of community, reinforcing cycles of giving through emotional feedback loops (Chen & Li, 2020).

Yet, this ecosystem is not without contradiction. The need to constantly update, perform pain, and maintain visibility may turn suffering into content—raising ethical concerns about self-exploitation and digital dependency (Jin & Ryu, 2023). Some e-beggars internalize the platform's logic so deeply that their identity becomes inseparable from their appeal.

Ultimately, the way e-beggars use social and digital media is a form of adaptive resilience,

navigating between desperation and digital literacy, between authenticity and performance, in a space where need must be both narrated and aestheticized to be acknowledged.

3. The Impact of E-Begging on Society:

The phenomenon of e-begging, while often framed in terms of individual need, has far-reaching implications for societal structures, norms, and collective behavior. At its core, e-begging represents a shift in the way vulnerability and social support are mediated—no longer confined to local, face-to-face interactions, but diffused across digital landscapes that alter both the giver's and receiver's roles (Al-Saggaf & Islam, 2021).

One of the most immediate social consequences is the reconfiguration of trust. In the past, charitable giving was often based on institutional credibility or personal relationships. E-begging, however, operates in an unregulated digital economy where narratives of need must compete for attention and where emotional resonance often substitutes for verification (Othman & Mohamad, 2023). This destabilization of trust has a paradoxical effect: it increases awareness and visibility of global hardship, but it also breeds skepticism, donor fatigue, and compassion overload (Taylor & Green, 2022).

E-begging also reorients the social function of empathy. Platforms reward stories that are emotionally intense, aesthetically pleasing, or morally unambiguous. As a result, aid is often allocated not based on severity or systemic injustice, but on narrative appeal. This may lead to distorted perceptions of need, where causes that fit digital norms of "worthiness" receive disproportionate support, while others are ignored (Lee & Suh, 2022).

Moreover, the long-term societal impact includes potential normalization of precarity. As more individuals turn to digital audiences for support, this can inadvertently shift the burden of social welfare from institutions to online communities. In doing so, the collective responsibility for addressing poverty or inequality becomes fragmented and individualized, undermining structural solutions (Mollick & Robb, 2021; Bennett, 2023).

At the same time, e-begging creates new forms of digital citizenship—where being seen, being heard, and being funded require the performance of a certain type of vulnerability. In this sense, platforms become not just spaces of connection, but of moral economy, where legitimacy is constructed through metrics and visibility (Klein & Smith, 2023).

In sum, e-begging is not a marginal anomaly of the digital age, but a mirror reflecting broader social transformations in how societies perceive need, negotiate trust, and perform solidarity in the 21st century.

- Positive Aspects of Fundraising and Supporting Charitable Projects

Despite the complexities and ethical dilemmas surrounding e-begging, digital fundraising and online charitable efforts also offer transformative potential for individuals and communities alike. One of the most profound advantages lies in democratizing access to support. Traditional philanthropic models are often centralized and bureaucratic, privileging those who have access to institutional networks or formal non-profit frameworks. In contrast, online fundraising allows anyone with an internet connection to present their story and appeal directly to a global audience (Mollick & Robb, 2021; Belleflamme, Lambert, & Schwienbacher, 2021).

This decentralization fosters a more inclusive philanthropic space, especially for marginalized groups or those facing sudden crises. Whether seeking funds for medical treatment, education, or disaster recovery, individuals can mobilize support without waiting for institutional gatekeepers to approve their needs (Kurniawan, Hidayat, & Rheksa, 2025).

This immediacy of access not only accelerates aid delivery but also restores a sense of agency to those in need. Fundraising platforms have also contributed to the rise of collective digital solidarity. Crowdfunding campaigns often create ripple effects—uniting dispersed individuals around shared values, causes, or emotional narratives. Donors are no longer just passive benefactors; they are engaged participants in stories of resilience and recovery. In this sense, fundraising fosters a form of “networked empathy,” a concept where emotional connection is sustained through technological mediation and shared digital rituals (Taylor & Bergmann, 2021).

Moreover, the public nature of online donations can raise awareness about underreported issues, encouraging broader social engagement and potentially influencing policy discussions. For instance, viral campaigns related to health disparities or community injustices have sparked conversations far beyond their initial fundraising goals (Jin & Ryu, 2023).

There are also tangible psychological benefits for those receiving aid. Beyond material relief, digital fundraising can generate feelings of validation and belonging, especially when

individuals are publicly supported by friends, strangers, and global networks (Lee & Suh, 2022).

These positive social affirmations can be crucial for individuals who may otherwise feel isolated or invisible in traditional welfare systems.

Thus, while e-begging and digital fundraising pose ethical questions, their positive aspects must not be dismissed. When used responsibly, these tools can activate compassion, redistribute resources, and reimagine how care and solidarity are practiced in the digital age.

- Risks and Negative Possibilities, Including Fraud and Exploitation

While digital fundraising has unlocked new opportunities for compassion and aid, it also exposes donors and recipients alike to a wide range of ethical and practical risks.

One of the most pressing concerns is the potential for fraud, as the open and decentralized nature of social media and crowdfunding platforms leaves ample room for deception. Fraudulent campaigns often mimic the aesthetic and emotional patterns of genuine appeals, making it exceedingly difficult for donors to distinguish between legitimate and fabricated needs (Acharya et al., 2024; Jin & Ryu, 2023).

These deceptive practices not only divert resources away from those in genuine need but also erode public trust in digital charity as a whole. When viral scams come to light, the backlash is often generalized, fueling skepticism toward all online fundraising efforts, even when they are transparent and well-documented (Othman & Mohamad, 2023).

As a result, deserving individuals may suffer due to a climate of growing suspicion and donor fatigue (Taylor & Green, 2022).

Moreover, the emotional labor required to sustain digital fundraising campaigns can itself become exploitative. Recipients often feel compelled to continuously share updates, photos, or emotional testimony to maintain visibility and engagement.

This pressure to "perform neediness" may lead to self-objectification, psychological exhaustion, or long-term dependency on audience validation (Chen & Li, 2020; Radu & McManus, 2018). In extreme cases, individuals may even exaggerate or dramatize their suffering, not out of malice, but as a survival mechanism within an attention-based economy.

Another ethical pitfall is the commodification of vulnerability. As success in fundraising becomes tied to one's ability to evoke pity or outrage, digital platforms can unintentionally incentivize content that reinforces harmful stereotypes about poverty, illness, or trauma. This dynamic can reproduce systemic inequalities, privileging those who are media-savvy or emotionally expressive, while marginalizing those unable—or unwilling—to publicly expose their suffering (Taylor & Bergmann, 2021).

Furthermore, in the absence of robust oversight and regulation, some fundraising platforms may prioritize profit over protection. Without transparent accountability mechanisms or proper identity verification, these platforms can become complicit in facilitating exploitation, especially in regions with weak digital governance (Al-Saggaf & Islam, 2021).

In short, the risks associated with digital fundraising and e-begging are not incidental—they are embedded in the very architectures of the platforms themselves. Addressing these risks requires not only technological solutions, but also cultural and institutional shifts toward ethical digital solidarity.

4. Dealing with the Phenomenon of E-Begging:

- The Importance of Verification and Research Before Providing Financial Assistance
Verification and research before providing financial assistance is a vital step to ensure that the support given actually reaches those who truly deserve it. In today's world, where e-begging and online charitable campaigns are widely spread, it is essential for individuals to exercise caution and care. Verifying the credibility of a campaign or beggar helps minimize the risks of fraud, as funds intended for assistance could be misused in unethical ways or exploited for illicit purposes. Conducting research about the case or project seeking support enhances the donor's sense of trust and reassurance. When a person is certain that their assistance will be used correctly, they feel that their contribution is making a tangible and real difference in the lives of others.

Moreover, verification promotes transparency and accountability, which encourages charitable work to be conducted in a responsible and ethical manner. Through verification and research, individuals can also identify organizations or charitable projects that show a positive impact on society, which drives them to choose the most beneficial and successful campaigns. Ultimately, research and verification are essential practices that help promote a spirit of effective and sustainable charitable work, contributing to building a cohesive

community that supports its members responsibly and consciously.

The Role of Governments and Organizations in Raising Public Awareness and Combating E-Begging

Governments and organizations play a vital role in raising public awareness about e-begging and combating this growing phenomenon. By developing effective strategies, these entities can enhance public understanding of the risks associated with e-begging and help individuals distinguish between legitimate charitable campaigns and fraudulent ones.

First, governments should implement awareness programs aimed at educating citizens on how to verify the credibility of charitable campaigns and identify signs of fraud. These programs could include workshops, lectures, and online resources that assist individuals in making informed decisions before offering financial assistance.

Second, governments should work to promote transparency in fundraising by tightening laws and regulations that govern charitable activities. Establishing a database that includes accredited charitable organizations and requiring these organizations to report how donations are used is an effective way to combat fraud and increase trust in charitable work. Additionally, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can play a complementary role by providing secure platforms for fundraising and ensuring that funds are directed to projects that have a genuine impact on society. By collaborating with governments, these organizations can organize awareness and informational campaigns aimed at highlighting the challenges faced by communities, thus encouraging individuals to engage in supporting trustworthy charitable efforts. Combating e-begging and promoting a culture of responsible giving requires ongoing cooperation between governments, organizations, and the public. Through awareness campaigns and increased transparency, all stakeholders can work together to build a safer, more conscious society that helps reduce the risks of fraud and the exploitation of vulnerable individual.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, e-begging is a new phenomenon emerging in the age of technology and the internet. E-beggars exploit social media platforms and digital platforms to request financial assistance and support from the public. While e-begging can be a means to provide help to individuals in need, it also comes with certain risks and negative possibilities, such as fraud

and exploitation.

To overcome these challenges, governments and organizations play a crucial role in raising public awareness about the risks of e-begging and how to verify the authenticity of requests before providing assistance.

This requires joint cooperation across different sectors to develop effective solutions to combat this phenomenon and ensure that aid reaches those who genuinely need it. It is worth noting that the use of technology and social media can also have positive effects, as they enable us to communicate and collaborate in providing help and support to individuals and communities in need more effectively.

Therefore, we must be cautious and mindful when dealing with e-begging and ensure that we verify the authenticity of cases and requests before providing financial assistance. By adopting responsible practices and encouraging collaboration within the community, we can work together to make a positive impact and effectively combat e-begging.

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