Is Betting a New Source of Income In our Society? Mughanga Secondary School Kudra Ally Njinga and Elizabeth Mathias Mughanga

Introduction

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Betting is the action of gambling money on the outcome of a race or other unpredictable event (oxford English Dictionary). In a recent years sport betting has become more popular in our society with remarkable increasing number of bettors daily, whereby they place some money to bet for their favorite team and others to predict score and match results. As betting become more popular, number of betting stations and betting companies increases daily like sportpesa, M-bet, super bet, premier bet, meridian bet and others with aid of broadcast made through Mass Media and social media. It therefore the aim of this project is to explore If Betting Is a New Source of Income in Our Society?



Method

Questionnaire, Interview and Observation were used to collect data from people who bet. Focused area were Age, Gender, Devices used for betting, number of bets, worn bets and lost bets. The betting stations were visited and people who bet were met for data collection in their respective working place especially schools.

Procedure

Results

Methods used shows that number of bettors are people aging 18 to 35 years old (youth), male in gender bets much, smart phones are main device used in betting and worn bets are less than lost bets per month. Below are results

Youth aged 18 to 35 years old is a schooling age in tertiary education and is an active working age but they are at high risk since they bet more.

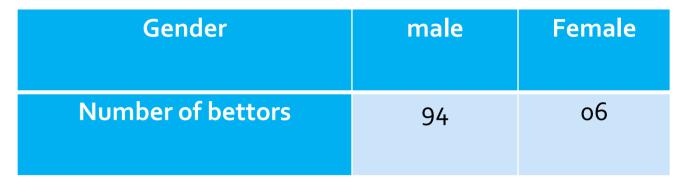
Smart phones were highly used in betting due to its availability and portability hence avoid queue in a betting station and it saves time this is according to people who bet. Betting stations also remarked to have large number of bettors especially those who do not own Smartphone or computers.

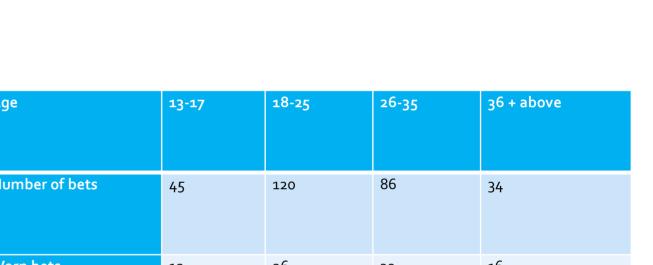
Personal computers (PCS) used largely with people who are economically good and those who are employed.

umber of bettors

Age	13-17	18-25	26-35	36 + above	
Number of bets	45	120	86	34	
Worn bets	12	26	39	16	
Lost bets	22	9/	47	18	







The results in a table show that all groups of ages have large number of lost bets compared to worn bets. Findings show that youth aged 18 to 35 years old bet more while are active working group required either in a working place, self entrepreneur, or schooling in tertiary education but use their time for betting. Also below 18 years are not allowed to bet but they do.

Also from data collection found that bettors do lost much than what they worn. For example in a group of 18 to 25 years old there were 120 numbers of bets, only 26 (22%) bets worn the rest 94 (78%) bets lost. This is due to the fact that, betting framed in a way that as a bettor win, risk much by betting more hoping that will earn a lot of money.

As a result betting has lead to the following problems addiction as some people now totally depend on betting and cannot stop betting, it causes loss of money even use budgeted one for development in betting, it has created a false mentality of wealth creation that betting is of more value since offering more money than all years of working. Also it leads to under age betting since betting is made through online therefore it is easier to false age.

Conclusions

Betting is becoming more addictive in our society to people regardless of age, gender and education. Because person who bet and lost will return the next day to bet believing to recover the lost money and the other who worn will return to bet for more money. It is gradually getting deep into the minds of people with trend of wanting to make money in fastest way.

Therefore, the society advised that betting is not a source of income. People should put much effort in other productive activities such as business, agriculture etc rather than depending on betting. Also government should

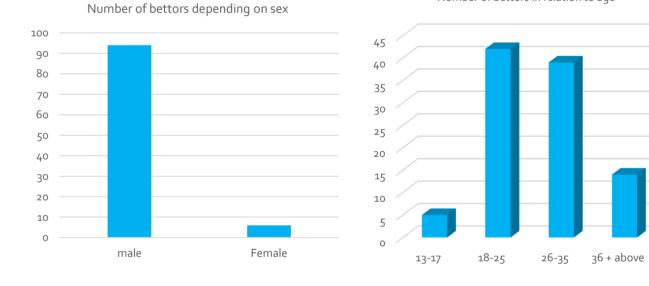
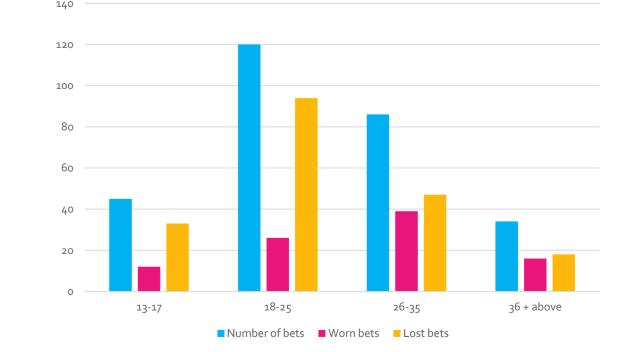




Image: people at betting station betting

discard betting and stop its promotion made through mass media and social media.



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