

Socio-economic Survey,
Hyderabad city,
1955-56

Womens Relief Committee



**Results of Socio-Economic Survey
Conducted
BY THE
WOMEN'S RELIEF COMMITTEE
Hyderabad-Deccan**

**Issued by the
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INTRODUCTION

This Socio-Economic Survey was conducted in 3 different areas of Hyderabad City during 1955-56 under the auspices of the Women's Relief Committee consisting of 14 members with Kumari Padmaja Naidu as the Chairman. It may be mentioned that following this survey, 3 co-operative match factories have been started in the three different areas of the city of Hyderabad, *viz.*, Asifnagar, Darulshafa, Musheerabad which are giving employment to about 1,000 women per day. The survey also reveals the economic condition of the lower-income-groups and the need for providing subsidiary occupations to the women folk besides improving their living conditions. It may be observed that about 26% of the women are widows who have necessarily to be provided with subsidiary occupation. The percapita income is estimated at Rs. 10 per month. It is hoped that the opportunities given for subsidiary employment will improve the standard of life if only sustained efforts are made by all concerned.

The Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Hyderabad, has assisted the Department of Industries & Commerce in compiling the data and the Director of Medical Department was very helpful by deputing medical men to conduct a health survey, for which the Department is thankful to them. The Department is also grateful to other various non-official organisations including the Indian Conference of Social Work which assisted us in conducting the survey. The survey was conducted with the financial assistance of the Industrial Fund of the Government.

HYDERABAD DECCAN. (Sd.) K. I. VIDYASAGAR, M.A., I.A.S.,
29th March, 1957. *Director of Industries and Commerce,*
Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad-Dn.

RESULTS OF

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE WOMEN'S RELIEF COMMITTEE, HYDERABAD-DN.

On the initiative of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman of the All-India Social Welfare Board, the Hyderabad State Government started a scheme for establishing in Hyderabad City co-operative societies for the manufacture of matches on a cottage industry scale which would particularly benefit women who need employment to supplement their family incomes and whose services could be made use of for the production of matches through these societies. An *Ad-hoc* Committee known as "women's Relief Committee" consisting of 14 members with Kumari Padmaja Naidu as Chairman was formed to work out the details of the scheme and implement it. The scheme was financed partly by the State Government and partly by the Central Government.

The Ad-Hoc Committee after discussing the various aspects of the scheme relating to (1) the classes of women for whose benefit the societies should be started, (2) the location of the societies, and (3) the number of women who could be trained for this work, came to the conclusion that women who needed this kind of help most in Hyderabad City were those belonging to the following three classes :—

- (i) Women dependent upon Ex-Service men ;
- (ii) Women of Mansabdar families whose mansabs have been stopped; and
- (iii) Women dependent upon lower income groups like clerks, and such other Government and other servants for whom additional income was necessary.

It was also decided to undertake a house to house enquiry in order to ascertain the number of women belonging to the above three classes of families, and their willingness or otherwise to participate in the scheme and also to arrange suitable places for the training of those who were willing to participate. The enquiry envisaged collection of data with respect to each family regarding its size, composition, income and other socio-economic factors. In addition, the number of women

willing to undergo the training and those who would work at their homes and/or at the factory was also to be ascertained. The enquiry was to be undertaken in the localities in which these three types of families mostly lived. The proforma in which the data was recorded and the instructions for correctly recording the same was prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. A specimen copy of the proforma used for the survey together with the instructions issued to the persons who conducted the Enquiry is given in Appendix I. Besides the information collected in this proforma, additional information regarding the health, living conditions and other relevant facts relating to the families whose members wanted to participate in the scheme was also collected in a few localities. The Proforma used for recording this additional data is given in Appendix II.

The house to house enquiry was undertaken by members of the voluntary organisations such as the Soldiers Board, Ward Congress Committees, the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and volunteers of the Central Social Welfare Board. The data about the health and living conditions was collected by the above volunteers and supplemented by the volunteers from the medical profession. The scrutiny of completed pro formas, the compilation of data, its tabulation and analysis was done by the staff of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

The data collected in the proforma in Appendix I was tabulated localitywise. The families of the Ex-Servicemen that were enquired into numbered 412 comprising a population of 2581. The average size of a family in this group, therefore, worked out to 6.2 persons. These families lived mostly in Golkonda, Mallepalli, Asifnagar, Saifabad and Nampally areas. The Mansabdar families that were surveyed numbered 263 comprising a total population of 1,333. The average size of a family in this case was 5.0 persons. They lived mostly in Chanchalguda, Jahanuma, Yakutpura, Darushafa, Meeralam Mandi and Malakpet, situated on the southern side of the river Moosi. The survey of the third category, namely lower income group families was restricted mainly to Musheerabad and Chikkadpalli areas situated in the northern part of Hyderabad City. This area is mostly populated by families of industrial workers. In addition a large number of families of lower income group was surveyed in the southern parts of the city also, *i.e.*, in Chanchalguda, Malakpet, Azamabad and Yakutpura. The total number of

families of lower income groups surveyed, the total population of these families and the average size of family were as follows :—

	Families surveyed	Population	No. of persons per family,
(1) Musheerabad-Chikkadpalli area. ..	581	2594	4.5
(2) City area (Chanchalguda, Malakpet, etc.).	936	4269	4.6

The number of men, women and children, the number of women prepared to work classified according to marital status, namely, widowed, married and unmarried, the number of women willing to work in their homes, at the factory and at either place, are given in Table I. (Table I next page).

The figures in columns 5 to 8 and 9 to 11 of Table I were used for deciding the number of women to be trained in the different processes of manufacturing matches, and the localities in which the training centres and the factories could be established.

In the case of women of the first two categories *i.e.*, those dependent upon Ex-Servicemen and those belonging to Mansabdar families all those who were willing to work (either at home or at factory) were included for training. In the case of women belonging to lower income groups it was not possible to admit all the women who came forward for training because their number was very large and the facilities for training such large numbers were not available. Selection of women from these families was therefore made on the basis of the dire need of each family for supplementing its income. For this purpose, a criterion according to the size of the family, its income and indebtedness was worked out. The criterion adopted was *net per capita income* of each family which was calculated as follows :—

Net per capita income = $\frac{\text{Total income-interest on debt}}{\text{No. of persons in the family.}}$
(the interest on debt was calculated at one per cent per month)

Table No. II gives the distribution of surveyed families of Mansabdar and lower-income groups according to size groups of per capita income calculated on the above basis. In the case of Ex-Servicemen families, data regarding incomes was not collected and so, they were not shown in the Table.

[*Statement.*

TABLE I

Class of Women		No. of persons in the families surveyed			No. of women willing to work in Match Industries				Number of women prepared to work at		
		Males	Females	Children	Widowed	Married	Unmarried	Total	Home	At factory	At both factories and houses
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ex-Service Men Families ..	704	941	846	114	275	34	423	..	..	423
2.	Mansabdar Families ..	340	465	508	119	258	62	439	295	68	76
3.	Lower Income Group Families ..	1,776	2,246	2,841	583	1,492	171	2,246	1,227	923	96
	Total	2,910	3,672	4,197	816	2,025	267	3,108	1,522	991	595

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MANSABDAR FAMILIES.						CHIRKADPALLI AND MUSHEERAHAD					CITY AREA					TOTALS				
	No. of families	No of women willing to work				No. of families.	No. of women willing to work.				No. of families	No. of women willing to work				No of families.	No. of women willing to work			
		at home	at factory	either	total		at home	at factory.	either	total		at home	at factory.	either	total		at home	at factory.	either	total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-5	94	126	24	19	169	50	6	81	..	87	275	325	82	46	453	419	457	187	65	709
5-10	75	69	22	21	112	173	34	226	2	262	253	296	91	24	411	501	399	339	47	785
10-15	36	38	12	6	51	169	45	197	2	244	104	108	36	15	159	309	186	245	23	454
Above 15	16	14	1	1	16	166	54	147	..	201	62	61	13	4	78	244	129	161	5	295
Employed	5	8	4	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	6	3	29	23	28	10	4	42
Income net given.	37	46	5	27	78	23	..	25	..	25	224	261	26	10	297	284	307	56	37	400
Total	263	296	68	75	439	581	189	676	4	819	936	1,071	254	102	1,427	1,780	1,506	998	181	2,685

Among the women who were prepared to work in the Match Industry, about 27 per cent (Table III) were widows. There was no difference in the percentage of widows in Ex-Servicemen's families and Mansabdar's families. But in lower-income groups in Chikkadpalli area the percentage of widows was only 20 and in city area it was 29.

The Percentage of married women prepared to work in Match Industry was similar in Ex-Servicemen families and lower income families, but in Mansabdar families it was less than in the other two groups, which is perhaps due to the difference in social habits. Mansabdars generally have a higher standard of living and the married women of Mansabdar families do not generally like to work for a living by going out, if they can help it.

Table IV shows the preference given by the women to work at home, at factory or at either place. All the women of Ex-Servicemen families were prepared to work in either place. Nearly 67% of Mansabdar family women and 76% of the women of City area would like to work at home, whereas only 17% of women in Chikkadpalli area expressed this preference. This is explained by the fact that most of the women in Mansabdar families and City area observe Purdah and they would not like to go out of their homes for work. On the other hand, women of Chikkadpalli area are used to work in factories and so, 85% of them opted for work in the factories.

TABLE IV.

PREFERENCE TO WORK AT HOME, FACTORY OR EITHER PLACE.

	Ex. Service Mens' Families.	Mansabdar's Families.	LOWER INCOME GROUP			Grand Total.
			Chikkadpalli & Mushirabad.	City area	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. At Home ..	..	67.2	17.2	76.1	52.5	47.8
2. At Factory ..	..	15.5	82.8	17.5	43.0	83.0
3. Either ..	100	17.3	0.5	6.5	4.5	19.8
Total ..	100	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1

The results of Health and Economic Conditions Survey are given in Table V, both for the Mansabdar families and Ex-Servicemen families. The percentage given in the Table clearly indicates that Mansabdar families are more prosperous than Ex-Servicemen families. Mansabdars were till recently obtaining cash grants and in addition, they had other sources of income.

TABLE V

RESULTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS : HEALTH AND SANITATION SURVEY.

	MANSABDAR FAMILIES.		EX-SERVICE.	
	Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage.
Total Number of Families Surveyed.	169	..	356	..
Total Number of Men	225	..	794	..
Number of Men over 60 years	83	14.6%	47	5.9%
Total Number of Women	272	..	941	..
Number of Women over 60 years	67	24.6%	90	9.6%
Total Adults	497	..	1,735	..
Number of adults suffering from disabling diseases (T. B., Asthma, etc.)	1	0.18%	26	1.5%
Number of handicapped persons, (Blind, dumb, lame etc.)	3	0.57%	15	0.9%
Number of active and able-bodied Men	142	65.7%	501	63.1%
Number of active and able-bodied Women	114	41.9%	668	71.0%
Total Number of Children	850	..	846	..
Number of under-nourished children	2	0.57%	242	28.6%
Number of children with rickets	1	0.29%	16	1.9%
<i>Number of Families.</i>				
Which do not pay for medicines	165	97.6%	351	98.6%
Which pay for the medicines	4	2.4%	5	1.4%

TABLE V—(Contd.)
RESULTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS : HEALTH AND SANITATION SURVEY.

	MANSABDAR FAMILIES		EX-SERVICE	
	Number	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
<i>Number of Families.</i>				
Which live in clean and tidy houses	114	67.5%	252	70.8%
Which do not live in clean and tidy houses	55	32.5%	104	29.2%
<i>Number of Houses :</i>				
Which are connected with public drainage	35	20.7%	108	30.8%
Which are not connected with public drainage	134	79.3%	248	69.7%
<i>Numbr of Houses.</i>				
Which have a separate water tap	61	36.1%	41	11.5%
Which do not have a separate water tap	108	63.9%	315	88.5%
<i>Number of Houses :</i>				
Which have a separate latrine	149	88.2%	137	88.5%
Which do not have separate latrine	20	11.8%	219	61.5%
Number of katcha built houses.	94	55.6%	97	27.2%
Number of pucca built houses.	75	44.4%	259	72.8%

Number of Houses :

Which have proper Ventilation	91	53.8%	131	36.8%
Which do not have proper ventilation	78	46.2%	225	63.2%

Number of Houses with :

Thatched roofs	14	8.3%	52	14.6%
Zinc sheet roofs	7	4.2%	25	7.0%
Mud and tiles roofs	104	61.5%	234	65.7%
Tarraced roofs	44	26.0%	45	12.6%

Number of Families which use :

Kerosence oil lamps	132	78.1%	250	70.2%
Electric lights	30	17.7%	24	6.7%
Oil wicks.	7	4.2%	73	20.5%

Number of Houses.

Having separate kitchen	170	63.3%	160	44.9%
Having no separate kitchen	62	36.7%	196	55.1%
Number of houses which have a smoky kitchen	85	79.4%	136	39.0%

Number of families in which :

Men are adequately clothed	142	84.0%	269	75.6%
Women are adequately clothed	151	89.3%	307	86.2%
Children are adequately clothed.	131	77.5%	219	61.5%
Infants are adequately clothed	60	35.5%	80	22.5%

TABLE V—(Contd.)
RESULTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS HEALTH AND SANITATION SURVEY

	MANSABDAR FAMILIES		EX-SERVICE	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<i>Number of Families which use.</i>				
Very clean clothes	3	1.8%	25	7.0%
Fairly clean clothes	128	75.7%	254	71.3%
Un-clean and dirty clothes	33	19.5%	60	16.9%
Tattered clothes	5	3.0%	80	22.5%
Number of families which use jewellery .. .. .	..	..	27	7.6%
<i>Number of Families which use :</i>				
Cots	35	20.7%	42	11.8%
Chairs	30	17.7%	43	12.1%
Tables	20	11.0%	31	8.7%
Mats	116	68.6%	69	19.4%
Carpets.	47	27.8%	41	11.5%
<i>Number of Families which use.</i>				
Clay utensils	134	79.2%	238	66.9%
Alumunium utensils	140	82.8%	223	62.6%
Brass utensils .. .. .	..	..	177	49.7%

Total number of school going boys	127	..	198	..
Number of boys who have to pay their fees	56	44.1%	82	41.4%
Number of boys who do not pay their fees	71	55.9%	116	58.6%
Total number of school going girls	98	..	128	..
Number of girls who have to pay the fees	46	46.9%	69	53.9%
Numbr of girls who do not pay the fees.	52	53.1%	59	46.1%

Thus, they could live in better types of homes, could keep themselves and their children cleaner and healthier than the families of Ex-Servicemen group could afford to do. In the case of Mansabdars, participation in the Match industry was, however, necessary to keep up their former levels of living. In the case of Ex-Servicemen's families, their standard of living has always been very low and it is necessary to increase their incomes by providing work of this nature.

APPENDIX I.

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Proforma for

Social and Economic Survey of (Lower Income Group) Families.

(The family welfare Service is an attempt to help you and your family. You may or may not desire to give information but if you do, please give full and correct particulars as that will help us to serve you).

I—Information to be collected from the Head of the family.	II—INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED FROM THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY											
	(Names of family members (including head of the family))	age	Sex (Male of female.)	Relation to family head.	Married or un-married, Divorced or Widowed.	Educational qualifications.	Earner or dependent	Occupation.	Monthly income.	Are you willing to work in match in industry (A) at home (B) at work shop centre.	Other Industry in which you are willing to work.	Name of the Industry and the specific Job for which already trained.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Name of the Head of the Family ..												
2. Address, House No., Street, Locality Town ..												
3. Whether living in own house or Tenant.												
4. No of Rooms in the house												
5. Property owned and income derived the refrom												
(a) Land-Acres Value Rs. ..												
(b) Buildings, No. of rooms, Value Rs. ..												
(c) Annual income from land Rs.												
(d) Annual income from rent of all Buildings												
6. Family Debts												
(a) Amount of Debts Rs.												
(b) Amount of annual interest on Debts Rs.												
7. If your family is included in the Family Welfare Service Scheme, are you prepared to:—												
(a) To become a member of the co-operative Society to be formed in the area by paying a nominal sum of Re. 1 per month?												
(b) To permit the instructor or the supervisor to visit you whenever necessary for giving you general instructions and guidance?												
(c) In general, to accept such conditions as may be necessary to make this service beneficial to you?												
(d) In all other ways to fully co-operative with the members and the staff in this connection?												

—(Continued)

II—GENERAL OBSERVATION AND SPECIAL REMARKS, IF ANY OF THE SURVEYOR.

SIGNATURE OF SURVEYOR.

Dated:

1957.

1. In this column the Surveyor should state the specific education qualifications of the Family Members such as Primary School Training Secondary or High School Training etc.
 2. In this column the Surveyor should state as precisely as possible specific occupation of each family member and indicate whether he is fully or partly engaged in the occupation. When any able-bodied adult member of the family is not following any occupation, the entry against him should be "Nil".
 3. If a family member is willing to work only at home, entry in the column should "HOME" if he/she is willing to work only at workshop centre, entry should be "CENTRE" and if he/she is willing to work either at home or at workshop centre, the entry should be "EITHER".
- By other industries is meant other small-scale or cottage industries only.
- These should relate to health, fitness for work, economic difficulties, etc., of the Members of the Family who are willing to work in the Match Industry, general condition of the house the reference to the possibility of taking up work at home, etc.

APPENDIX II.

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Form for collection of data regarding Health, Sanitation, Housing Conditions and general living condition of families.

Srl. No..... Name of Head of Family.....

House No. Locality.....Area

I. HEALTH AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS : Men . Women

(a) No. of aged persons (over 60 years of age)

(b) No. of adults suffering from disabling diseases (T. B., Asthma etc.)	Disease	No. of persons suffering	
		Men	Women

1.

2.

3.

4.

(c) No. of handicapped persons : like blind, dumb, lame etc.	Handicap	Men	Women
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1.

2.

3.

(d) No. of active and able-bodied persons	Men	Women
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(e) No. of under-nourished persons :

(1) Adult males.

(2) Adult females

(3) Children (age less than 15 years, but more than 1 year) ..

(4) Infants (one year and less).

(f) No. of children with rickets

(g) Does the family.

(1) Pay for medicines (Yes or No.)

(2) Go to free Hospitals and dispensaries ?
(Yes or No)

II. SANITATION :

- (a) Does the family live in a clean and tidy house ?
(Yes or No).
- (b) Is the house connected with public drainage system ?
(Yes or No).
- (c) Is there water tap in the house ? (Yes or No).
- (d) Is there a separate latrine in the house for the use of
the family ? (Yes or No).

III. HOUSING :

- (a) Is the house
- (1) Kutcha built (Huts, sheds) (Yes or No).
 - (2) Pucca construction (mud,
Brick and Mud, Brick & Mortar (Yes or No).
- (b) Is there ventilation in the house ? (Yes or No).
- (c) Is the roof (1) Thatched, (2) of Zinc sheet, (3) of Mud and Tiles, or
(4) Terraced.
- (d) No. of rooms in the house.
- (e) No. of persons living in the house.
- (f) House rent per month paid, if any.
- (g) Lighting : (1) No lights, (2) Oil-wicks, (3) Kerosene-oil lamps, and
(4) Electric light.
- (Write 1, 2, 3 and 4 as the case may be.)
- (h) (1) Is there a separate kitchen ? (Yes or No).
- (2) Is it sufficiently large for the person to move freely ? (Yes or No).
 - (3) Is it smoky or fairly airy ? (Yes or No).

IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS :

- (a) Are the members of the family adequately clothed ?
- (1) Men (Yes or No)
 - (2) Women (Yes or No)
 - (3) Children (Yes or No)
 - (4) Infants (Yes or No)

(b) Are the clothes used by the family generally ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Very clean. | } |
| (2) Fairly clean. | |
| (3) Unclean and dirty, but not
tattered. | |
| (4) Tattered. | |

(Write 1, 2, 3 or 4 as the case may be).

(c) Do women members possess or put on any gold or silver ornaments or jewellery ? (Yes or No).

(d) Does the family use any furniture like (1) Cots, (2) Chairs, (3) Tables, (4) Mats and (5) Carpets.

(Write 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 as the case may be).

(e) Does the family use utensils of (1) Clay, (2) Aluminium, (3) Brass.

(Write 1, 2 or 3 as the case may be).

(f) No. of school-going children :

Boys. Girls.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| (1) Free | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (2) Paying fees. | .. | .. | .. | .. |