

## Report of the socio-economic and attitude/perception survey

Yugantar is a 30 year old not-for profit organization with offices in Hyderabad and Bangalore that engages in advocacy, research and outreach. Yugantar's vision is to play a role in creating a just and equitable India, inclusive of plural traditions, individual freedoms and diverse communities.

We are currently working on a project to understand the problems and challenges faced by Muslim youth living in the old city of Hyderabad in the context of the Sachar Committee Report. In our initial interactions we have found that in many poor Muslim majority areas there is an evident lack of access to socio-economic and political spaces and institutions. Many residents of the old city often speak of a sense of isolation from other parts of city, especially from the perceived 'progress' of the new city. This feeling of isolation is deepened by the breaking of social networks caused by the increasing insecurity and continuing violence in the old city. Yugantar's eventual aim is to build sustainable networks with civil-society, corporate and government institutions, towards providing economic, educational and social opportunities for youth in the old city.

### A. Report for Boys

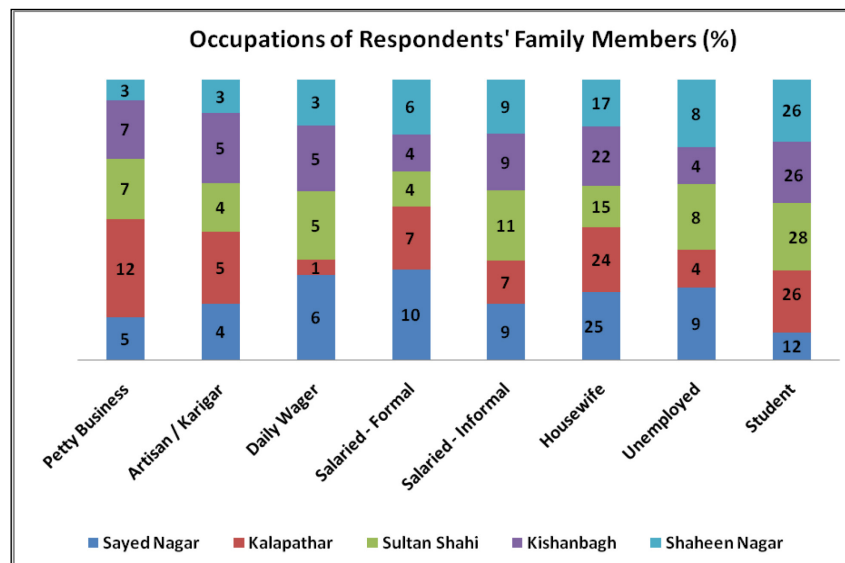
A total of 231 male youths were interviewed in 5 localities of the city. A total of 60 young women were also interviewed but the data from the interviews with the young women was analysed after the boys' report and is presented separately. While one locality was situated in the new city, Syed Nagar, the other four, Kalapathar, Sultan Shahi, Shaheen Nagar and Kishan Bagh, are located in the old city. The average age of the respondents was 23.8 years, while the mode was 20 years and the median age was 22 years. 67% of the interviewees are single while 33% are married.

Profile of Survey Respondents							
Area	Total	Age			Marital Status		Average Family Size
		Mean	Median	Mode	Single	Married	
Sayed Nagar	49	26.3	25	30	28	20	6
Kala Pathar	46	21.3	21	22	40	6	6
Sultan Shahi	46	23.9	23	20	32	13	6
Kishan Bagh	45	24.7	23	20	22	22	7
Shaheen Nagar	45	23.1	22	20	33	12	7
Total	231	23.8	22	20	155	73	6.2

#### Family Profile of Survey Respondents:

We looked at the occupations of the family members of the 231 respondents and found that a little more than 25% of the family members of all the respondents were students, with the exception of

Syed Nagar where only 12% of the family members were students. The graph given below shows the occupations of the other family members.

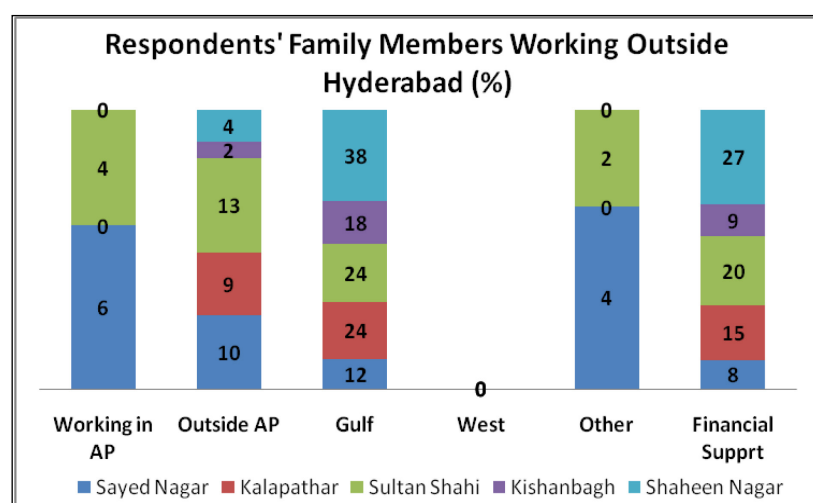


*Petty Business Owners:* In Kalapathar, 12% of the family members are petty business owners while the number is lower at 7% of the family members for Sultan Shahi and Kishan Bagh and at 5% for Syed Nagar.

*Employment in the Formal Sector:* In Syed Nagar, 10% of the family members of the respondents are salaried employees in the formal sector while it is 7% and 6% for Kalapathar and Shaheen Nagar, respectively.

*Employment in the Informal Sector:* In Syed Nagar, 9% of the family members of the respondents are salaried employees in the informal sector while in Sultan Shahi, 11% of the family members are salaried employees in the informal sector.

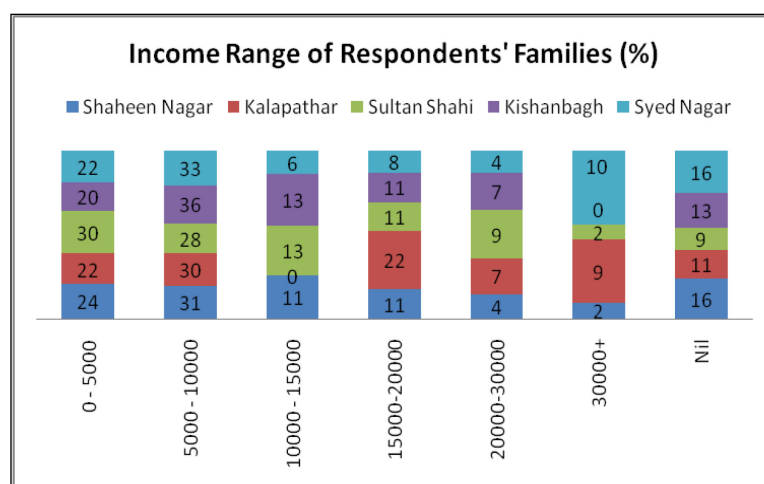
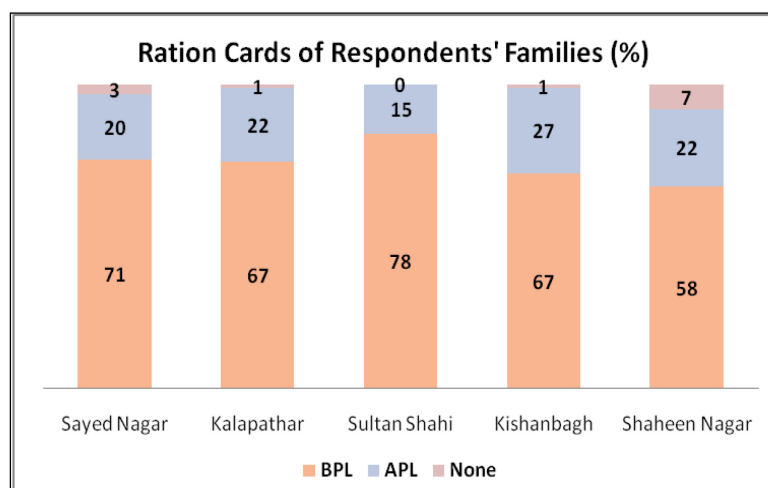
*Daily Wagers:* About 5-6% of the family members of respondents in Syed Nagar, Sultan Shahi and Kishan Bagh are daily wagers.



- The maximum number of family members of the respondents who are working outside India are in the Gulf, with Shaheen Nagar having the highest number (38%) of respondents reporting, followed by Kalapathar and Sultan Shahi (24% each).
- Sultan Shahi, Sayed Nagar and Kalapathar together account for 32% of respondents' family members who work outside of the state in A.P.
- Financial support from family members staying and working outside the state is more or less similar.

#### Ration Cards and Income of Respondents' Families:

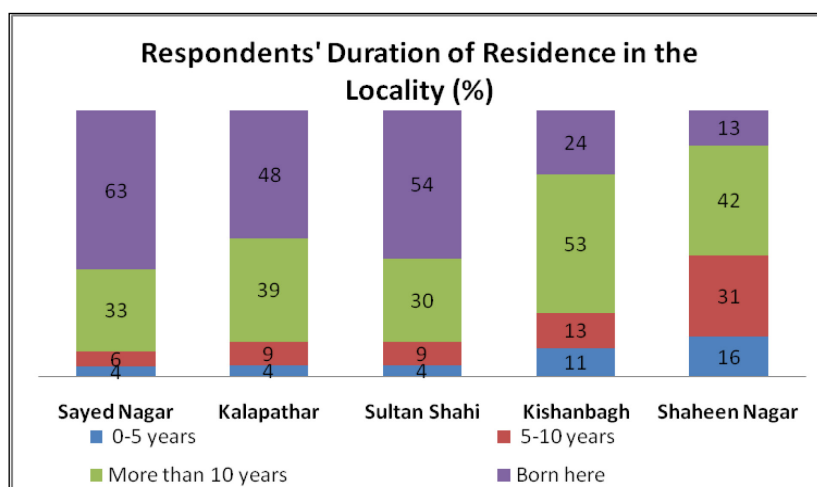
With the exception of Shaheen Nagar (58%), more than two-thirds of respondents from the other localities reported having BPL Ration Cards, while the numbers of people without ration cards was more in Shaheen Nagar (7%) followed by Syed Nagar (3%) and Kishan Bagh. The income range graph shows that about half of the respondents' families have an income within Rs.10,000/- per month.



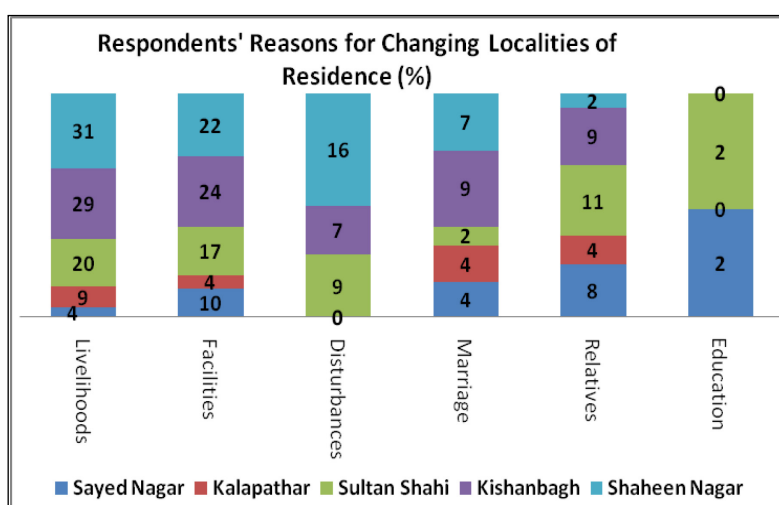
#### Residency Profile:

We also sought to find out the duration of respondents' residence in their localities, whether they had shifted localities and the reasons behind the change of areas and residence. The data given

below shows that Shaheen Nagar and Kishan Bagh are relatively newer localities where people have moved to in the last decade or more.



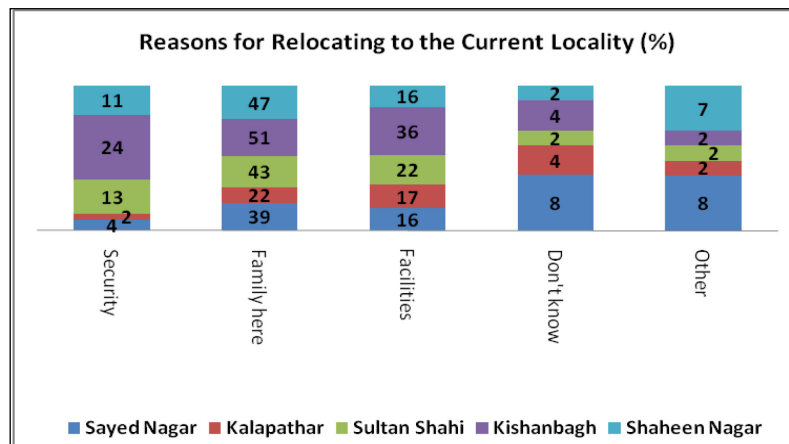
Only 13% of the respondents in Shaheen Nagar were born there while nearly a quarter of the respondents in Kishan Bagh were born there. On the other hand, Sultan Shahi, Syed Nagar and Kalapathar account for 54%, 63% and 48% respectively. A little more than 10% in Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar moved into these localities in the last 5 years while the number is less than 5% for the other three localities. A good 1/3 of the respondents have been living in their localities for more than 10 years while the number is a little more than 50% in the case of Kishan Bagh.



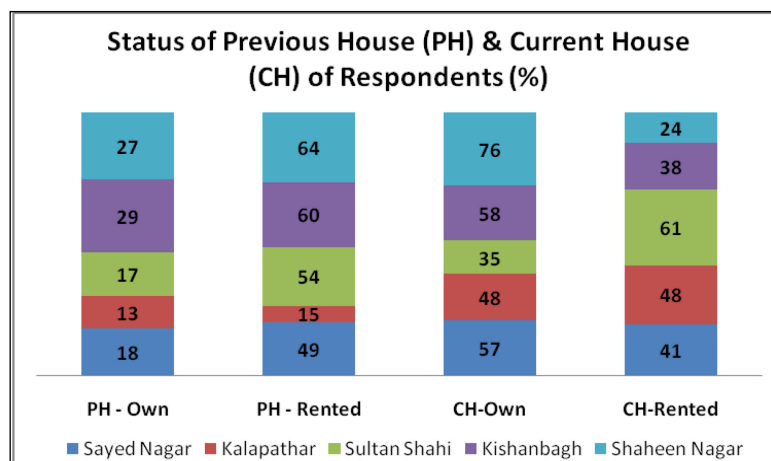
The reasons for changing localities were divided into 6 categories, namely, livelihoods, better infrastructure and facilities, disturbances / insecurity, marriage, relatives and education. Respondents of Shaheen Nagar cited disturbances/insecurity and better livelihood opportunities (due to the proximity to the new international airport at Shamshabad) and better facilities as the main reasons for shifting areas of residence. Similarly it was the better livelihood opportunities and facilities that prompted people of Kishan Bagh to move from their previous areas of residence. The presence of relatives in the area was cited as a reason in Syed Nagar and Kishan Bagh. Marriage too was cited as a reason for moving by a few respondents of Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar.



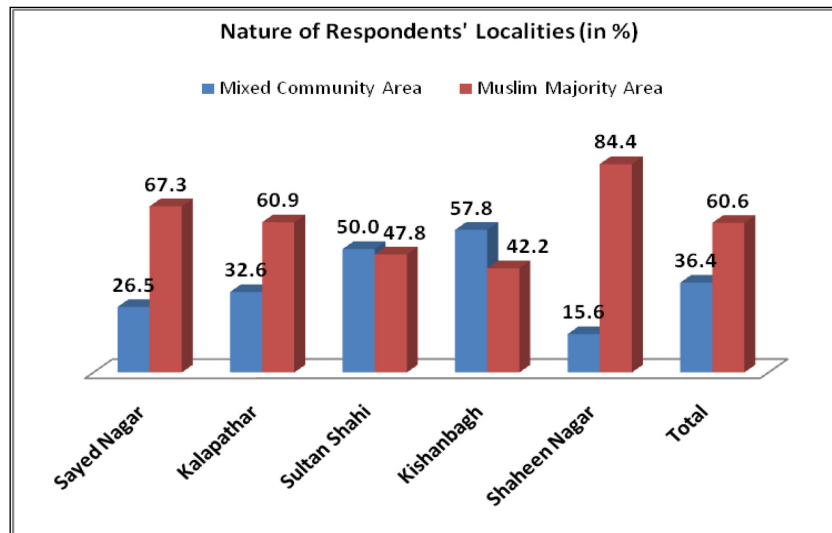
Amongst the reasons for choosing the current locality, better security, facilities and the presence of relatives was cited by a large number of respondents in Kishan Bagh while the presence of relatives/family was more important for the people of Shaheen Nagar compared to the need for security. It is a similar situation in the case of Syed Nagar, Sultan Shahi and Kalapathar.



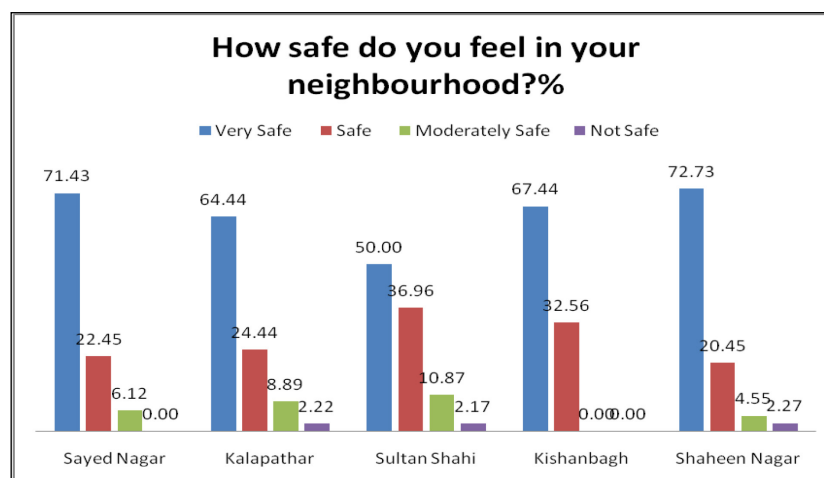
The status of the respondents' previous homes and current homes was also gathered in the survey, and across all localities there has been a significant increase in the number of respondents living in their own homes as a result of their relocation. This matches with a corresponding decline in the number of respondents living in rented houses with the exception of respondents in Kalapathar and Sultan Shahi.

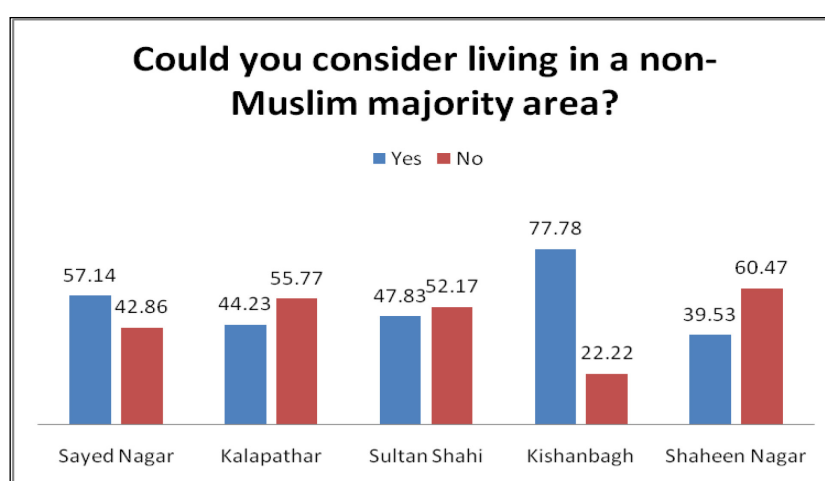
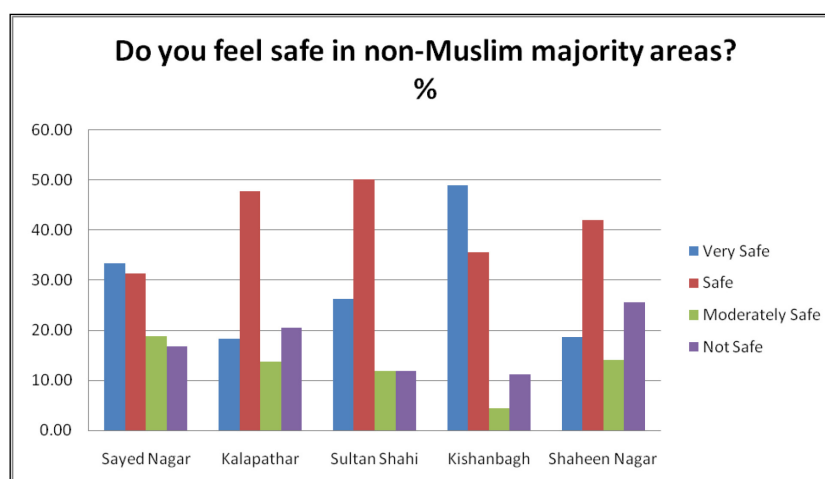


Turning to the nature of the locality and whether the respondents' felt that they were living in a mixed community area or a Muslim majority area, a very large number of respondents from Syed Nagar, Kalapathar (above 60%) and Shaheen Nagar (above 80%) claimed that they were living in a Muslim-majority area while in the case of Sultan Shahi and Kishan Bagh about half or less than half of the respondents felt that they lived in a Muslim majority area.



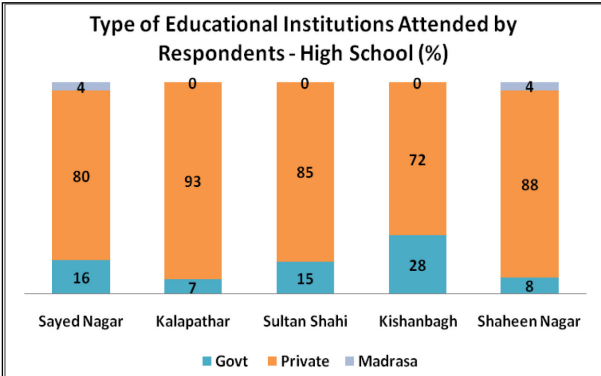
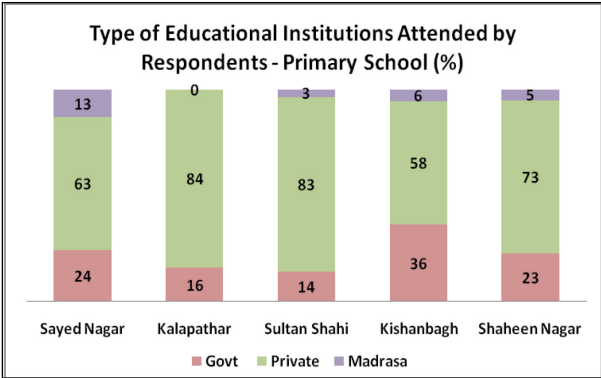
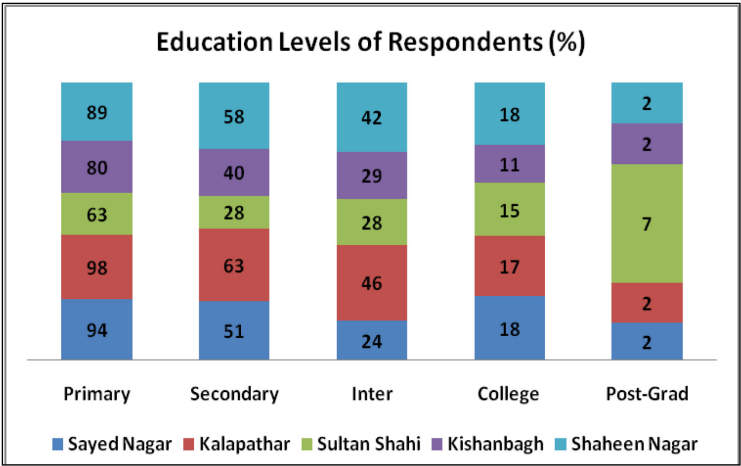
Turning to the issue of feeling secure in their localities, all the respondents across the 5 localities reported that they felt either very safe or “safe” in their neighborhoods, with a very small percentage reporting that they were “not safe” in their neighborhoods. However the percentage of respondents who reported that were “not safe” in non-Muslim neighborhoods was higher, especially in Shaheen Nagar and in Kalapathar. The respondents from Kalapathar however, expressed their willingness to consider living in non-Muslim majority areas while respondents from Shaheen Nagar were not agreeable to consider living in non-Muslim majority areas.

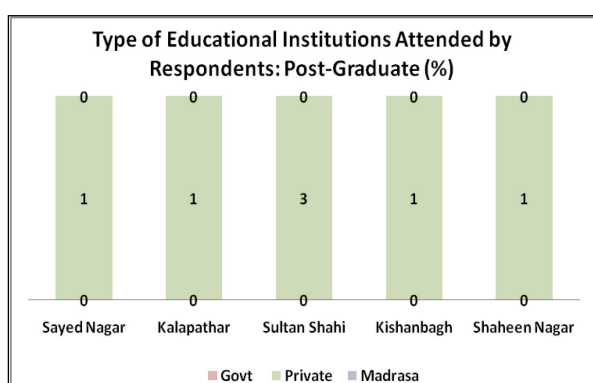
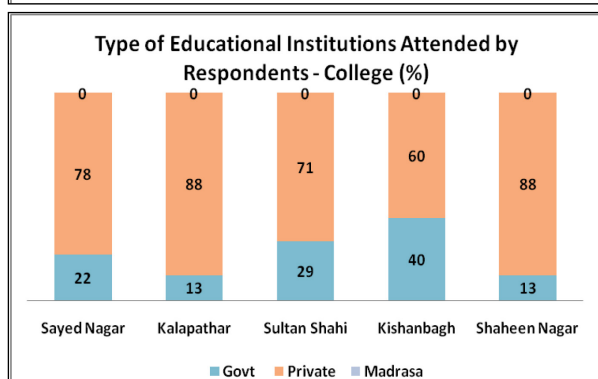
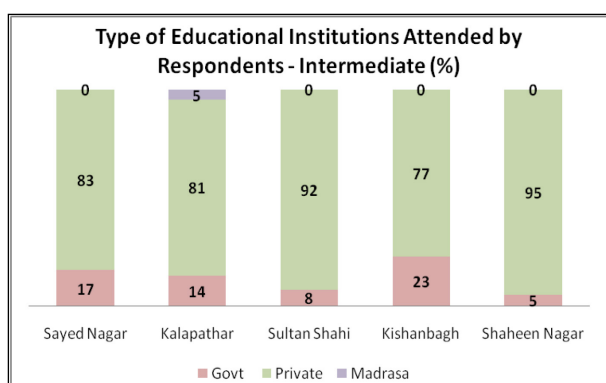




### Education of Respondents in the Survey:

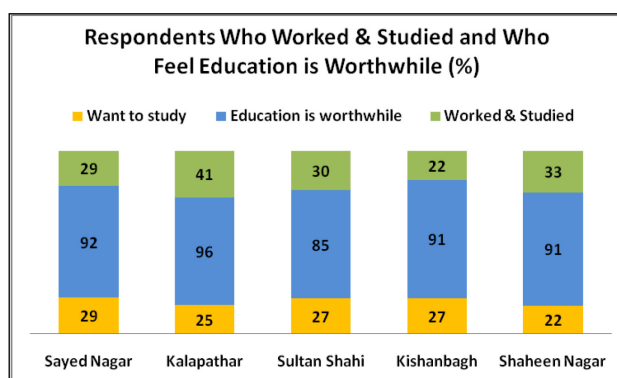
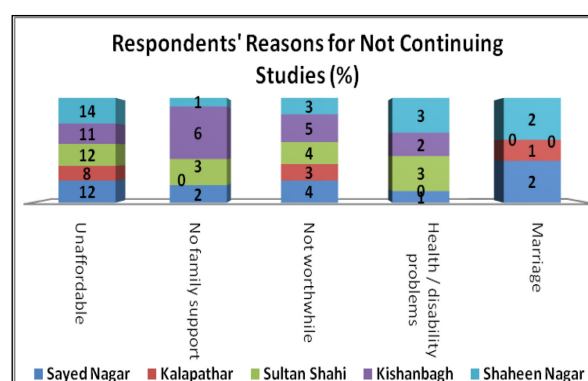
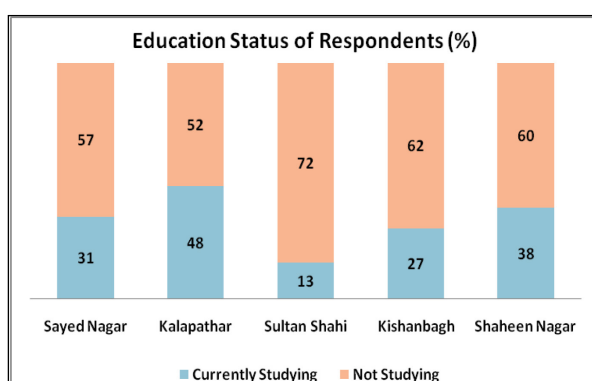
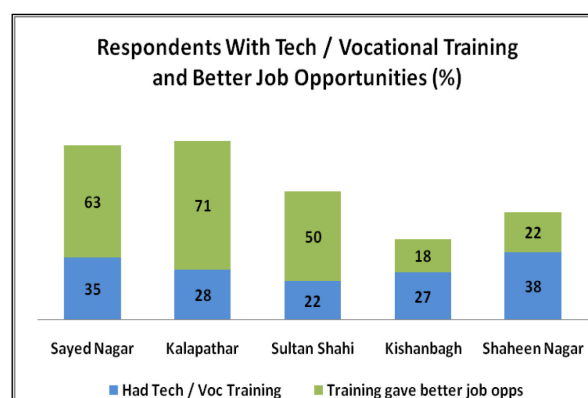
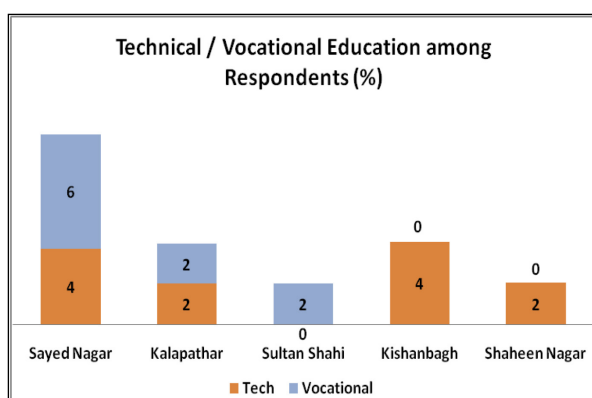
Data on the information of the education of respondents shows that a large number of the respondents attended private schools followed by government schools while a very small percentage attended Madrasas. The medium of instruction was largely English (55.4%) while the number declines at the high school level. There is a similar pattern with intermediate and college level education where 24.7% of the respondents attended private colleges while only 4.3% attended government colleges. The pattern is similar in the case of college and post-graduate education. The medium of instruction similarly was largely English, followed by Urdu while Hindi and Telugu as medium of instruction are non-existent.





Data on the education levels of respondents shows that the levels of education decline after primary school education. With the exception of Sultan Shahi (63%), the other localities have a very high percentage of primary education while the percentage dips by about half for secondary school education. The numbers dip by another half for intermediate and college level education.

A very small percentage of the respondents reported that they underwent technical / vocational training and more than half of them reported that they had better job opportunities as a result of the same.

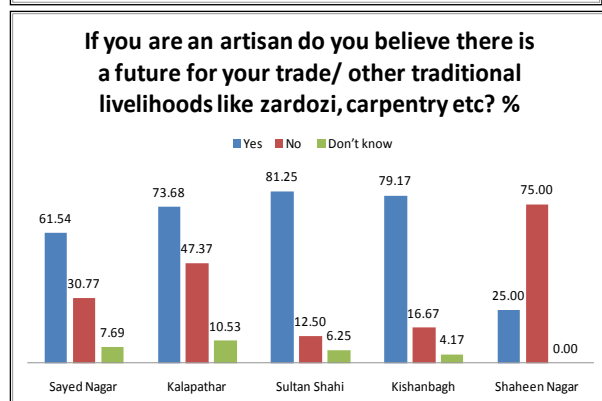
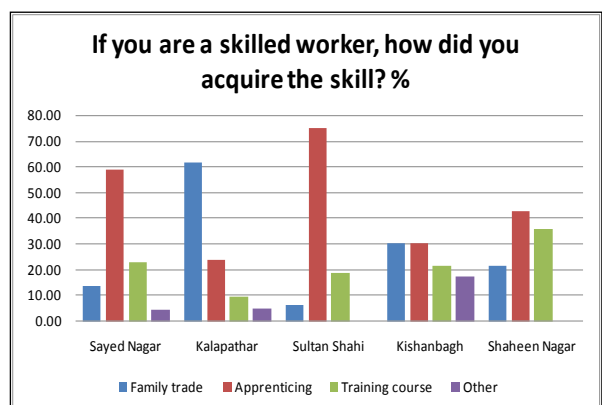
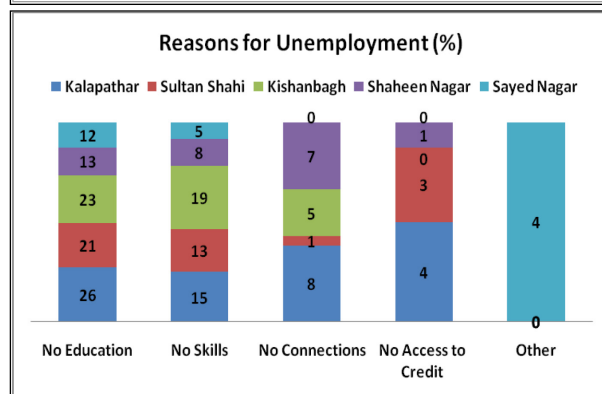
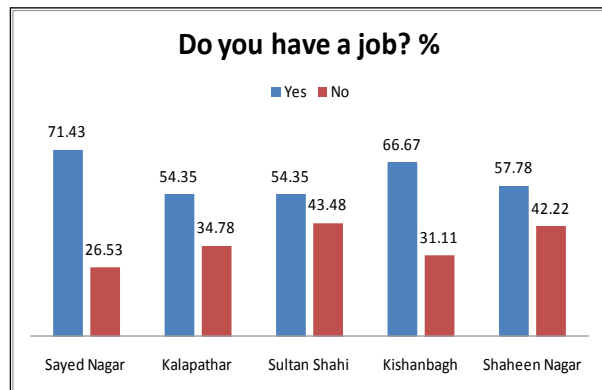


A large number of the respondents are presently not continuing their education, with Sultan Shahi reporting the highest number followed by Kishan Bagh, Shaheen Nagar and Sayed Nagar. A little more than 10% of the respondents from all localities reported that they could not afford higher studies while lack of family support was cited by less than 5% of the respondents from Syed Nagar, Sultan Shahi, Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar. Another 5% of the respondents felt that continuing with their education was not a worthwhile endeavour while less than 5% cited health or disability related reasons for discontinuing their studies.

## Employment:

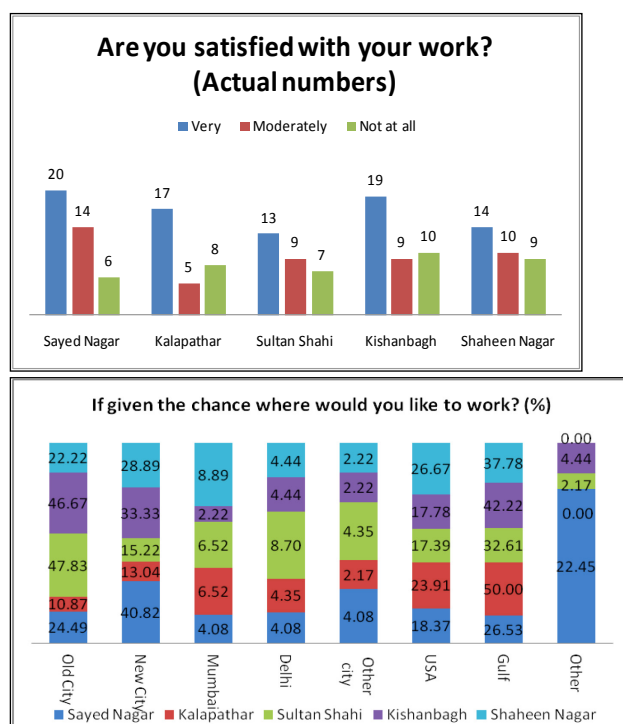
More than two-thirds of the respondents in Sayed Nagar and Kishan Bagh are currently employed while more than 50% in the other three localities are also employed. Amongst those who are unemployed the lack of education and the lack of skills were two reasons cited by a large number of

respondents. Lack of connections or influence was also another reason cited but to a much lesser degree. Amongst the skilled workers, more than 50% in Sultan Shahi and Sayed Nagar reported that they had picked up their skills during apprenticing while training courses were reported by about 20-30% of respondents in Sayed Nagar, Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar.



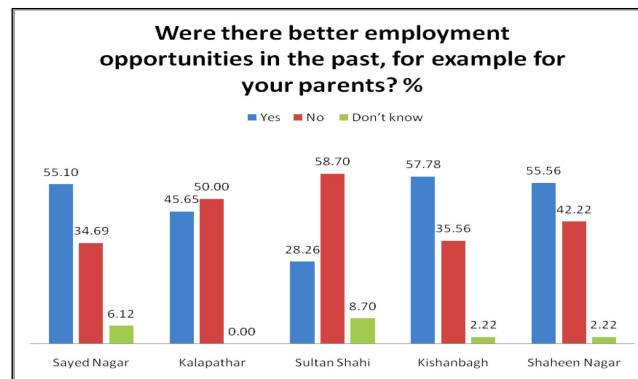
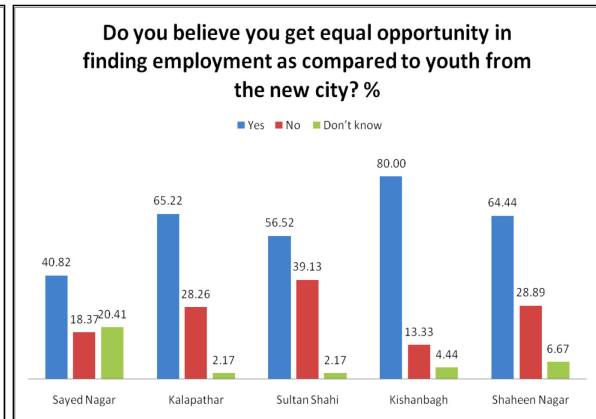
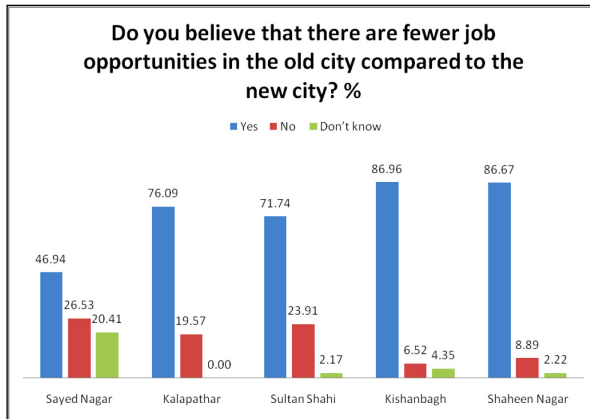
A very large number of the respondents claimed that there was a bright future for their respective trades with the exception of respondents from Shaheen Nagar. On the other hand, a large number of respondents believe that there is a future for traditional livelihoods like zardozi and carpentry etc. Job satisfaction numbers however are not as high as the percentages for the other questions.

With regard to the choice of their city for working, half of the respondents in Kalapathar, 42% of respondents in Kishan Bagh, a little more than 30% in Sultan Shahi and Shaheen Nagar, and 26% from Sayed Nagar chose the Gulf. More than 40% of the respondents from Sultan Shahi and Kishan Bagh, a little more than 20% from Syed Nagar and Shaheen Nagar, and only 10% from Kalapathar preferred the Old City. The new city also found a preference from respondents in Syed Nagar (40%), Kishan Bagh(33%) and Shaheen Nagar(28%).

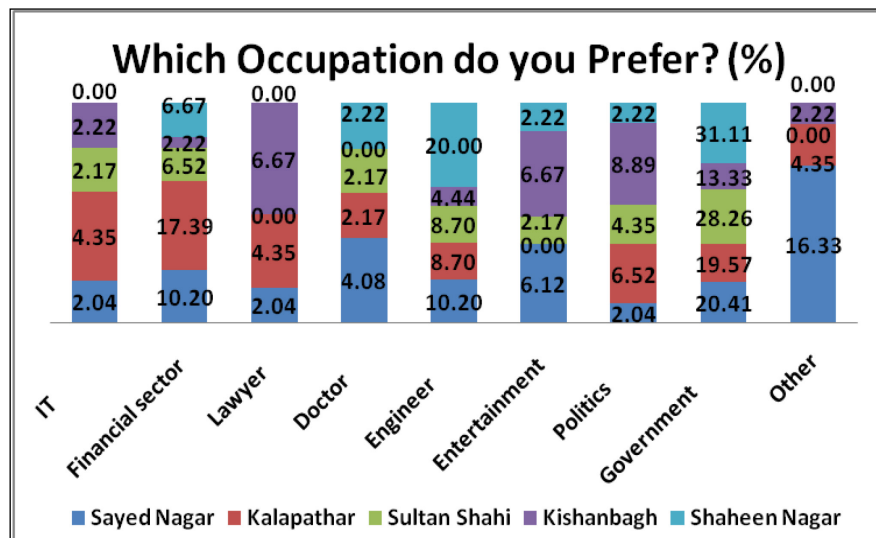


Across all localities, there is a widespread belief that there are fewer job opportunities in the old city when compared to the new city. There is also a strong belief that the respondents get equal opportunity in finding employment when compared to the youth of the new city. However, the dissenting voices can be seen in the case of Sultan Shahi, Kalapathar, Shaheen Nagar and Sayed Nagar. There is also a strong belief that there were better employment opportunities in the past for the previous generation. However the exception in this case is Sultan Shahi, which is perhaps a reflection of the nature of the locality and the people residing there.





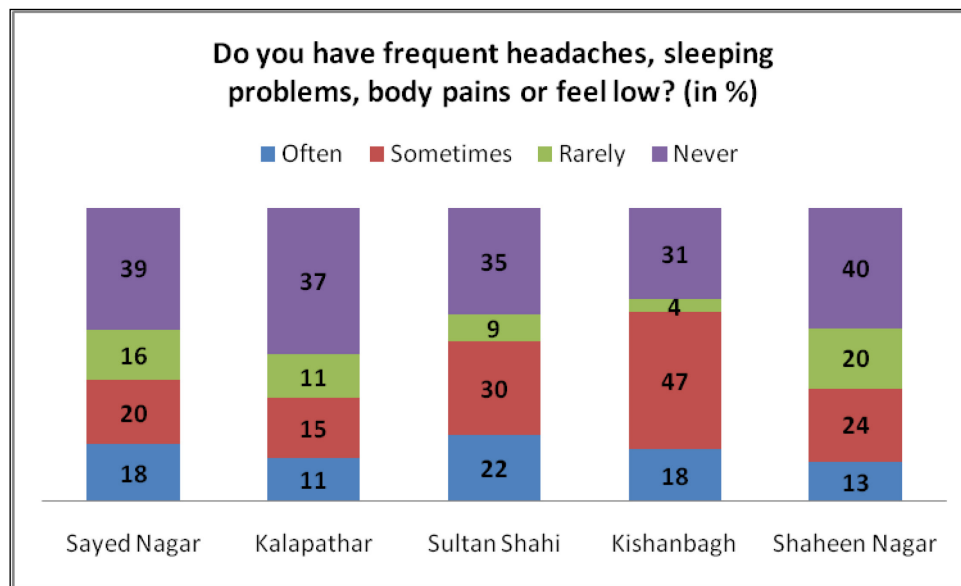
Lastly, turning to preferred occupations, government jobs are by far the most preferred jobs while the IT sector registers a surprisingly low percentage of preference. The financial sector is preferred by respondents in Kalapathar(17%), while 10% of respondents in Sayed Nagar prefer engineering.



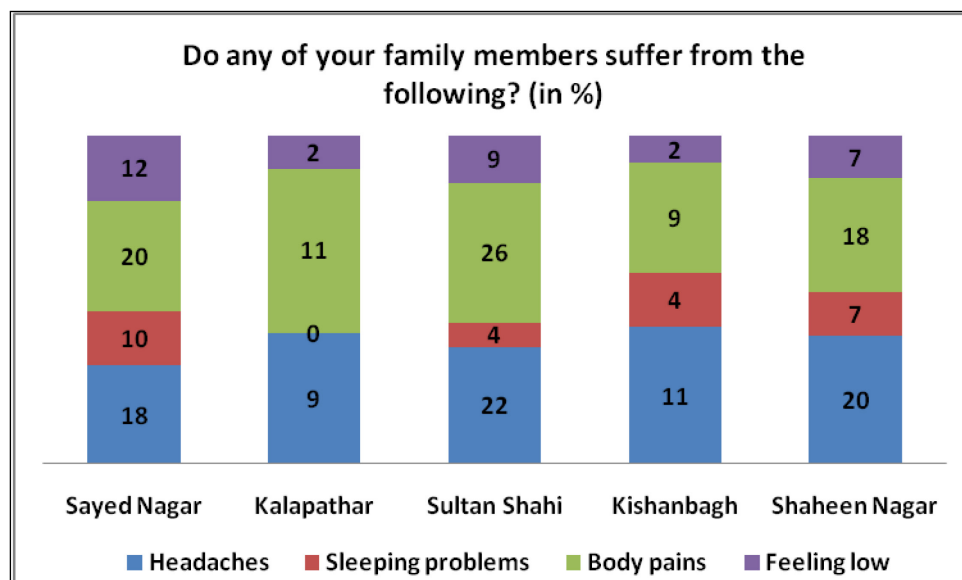
## Health:

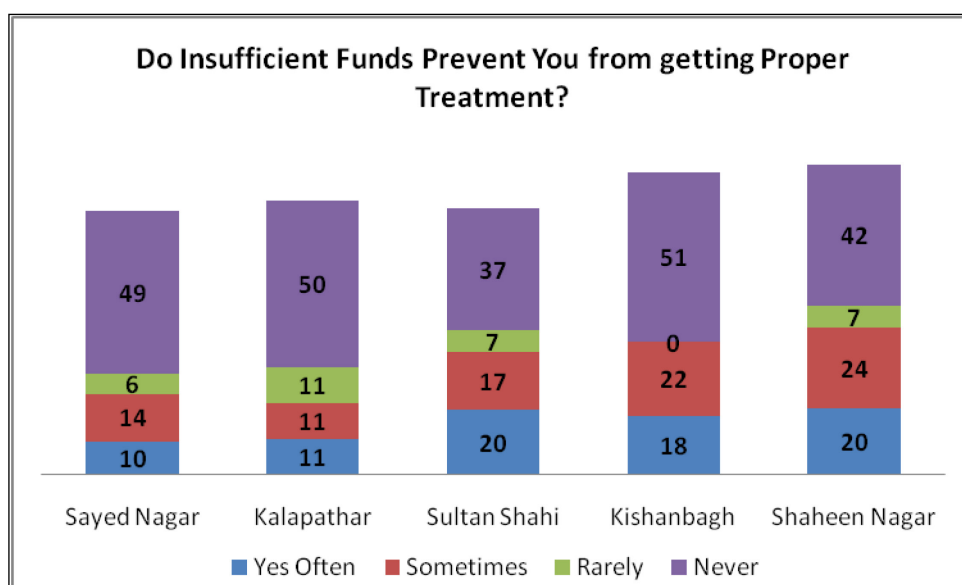
Turning to the issue of health and health care, the survey asked the respondents whether they suffered from frequent headaches, sleeping problems, body pains or “feeling low” – all classic symptoms of feeling depressed. Surprisingly enough, a significant number of respondents answered

that they indeed suffered from these symptoms, with 22% of respondents in Sultan Shahi reporting that they did.



Similarly, a significant number of family members were also reported to be suffering from similar symptoms though body pains and headaches seem to be more than sleeping problems or “feeling low”. More than 10% of respondents from all the localities reported that lack of funds “often” prevented them from getting proper treatment, while the number is higher in the case of those respondents who reported that it was only “sometimes” that lack of funds prevented them from getting proper treatment.

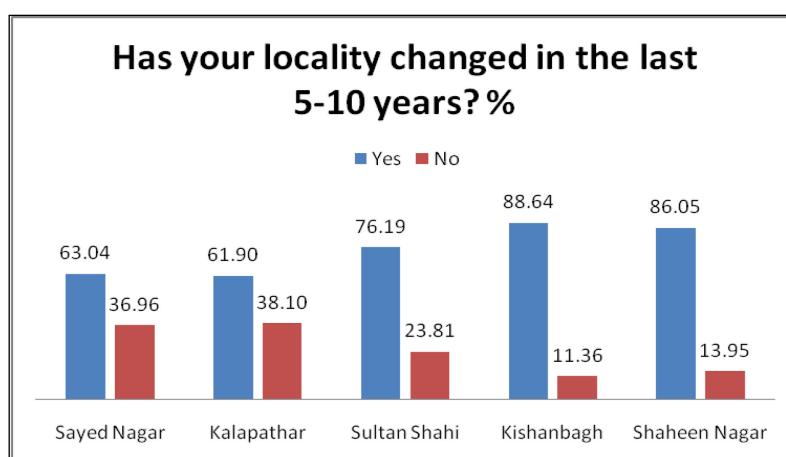


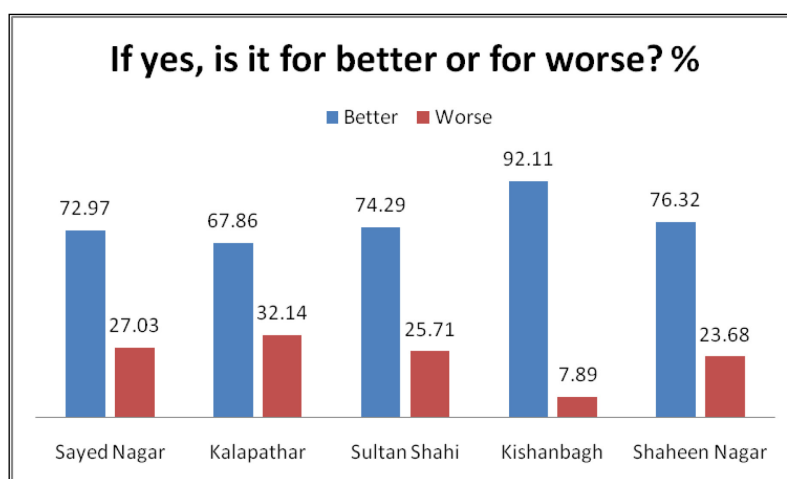


### Locality:

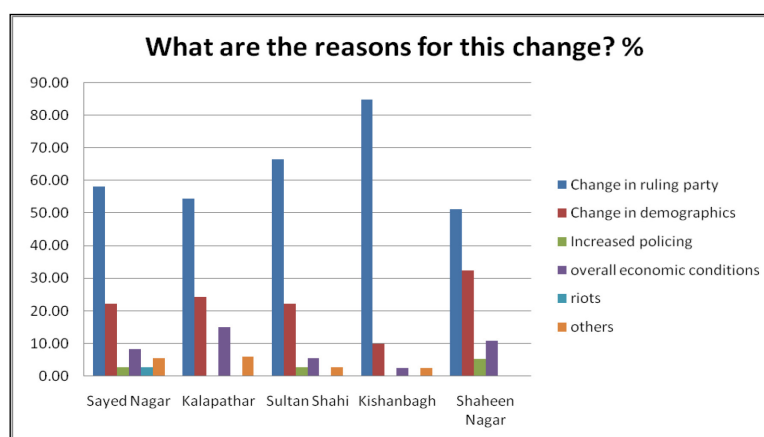
More than two-thirds of all the respondents reported that their localities had changed in the last 5-10 years and that the change had been for the better. The written answers for this question show that the positive changes were largely due to the provision of urban amenities such as roads, drainages, street lighting, water supply, transport service and so on. However, respondents from Sultan Shahi were the only who also reported that a “reduction in communal riots” had also improved the nature of their area.

The reasons for the positive changes were attributed to change in government, and a change in the nature of the people shifting to their localities. In fact, respondents from Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar claimed that more educated people had shifted into their neighborhoods, while improved economic situations had also contributed to the improvement of their neighborhoods. Those who claimed that their neighborhoods had become worse, reported that this was largely due to government neglecting the maintenance of urban services while respondents from Sultan Shahi and Syed Nagar also claimed that fights in the night times by drunken people and drug addicts contributed to the worsening of the neighborhood.





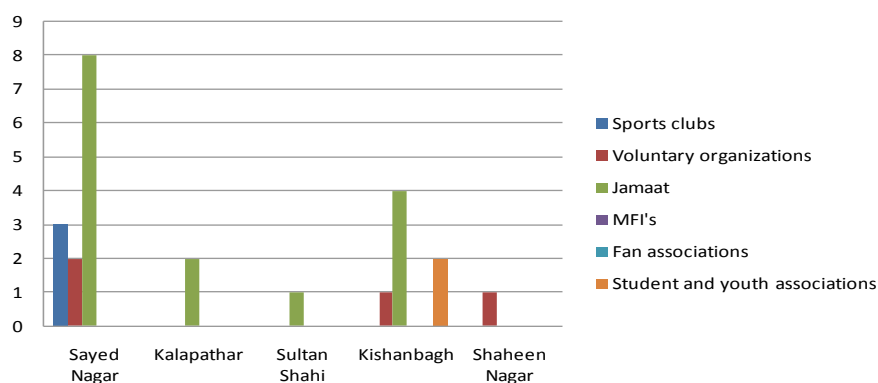
The absence of public spaces where the young and old can spend time or indulge in recreation is also highlighted in the written answers to the question on where the respondents most of their free time. Most of the respondents answered that they spent their time in “irani hotels”, “video shops”, shopping malls, at friends’ homes or at street corners. In spite of the positive changes, a large majority of the respondents from all the survey areas reported that successive governments had been neglecting the old city as opposed to other parts of Hyderabad.



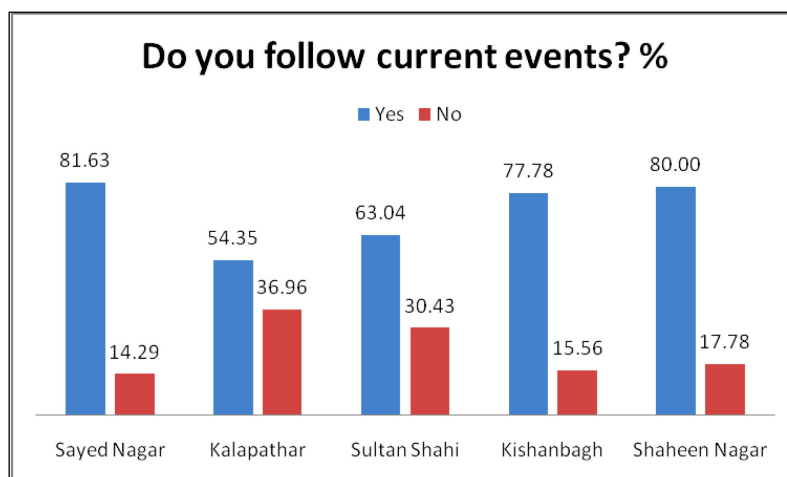
### **Social / Political Activity, Alienation / Isolation / Discrimination:**

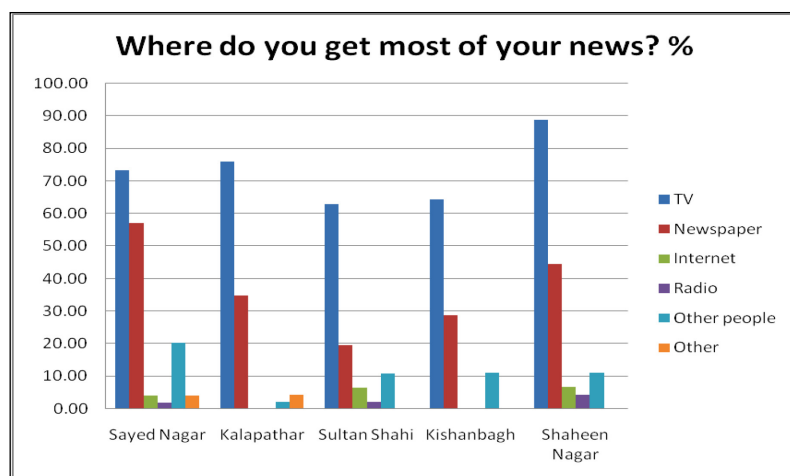
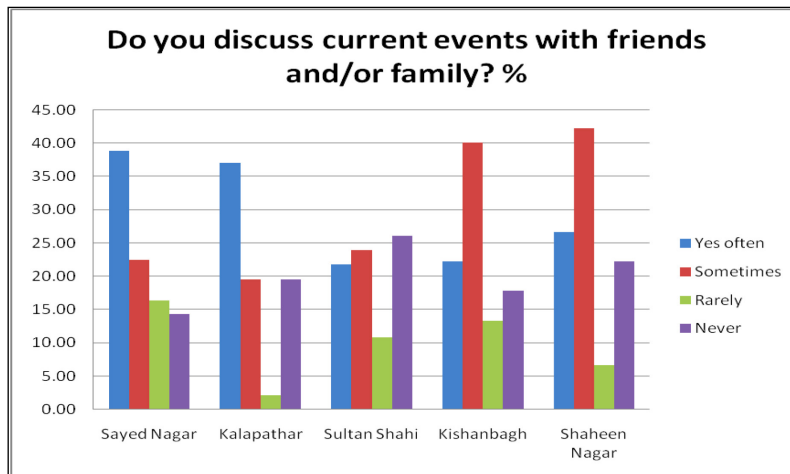
The survey then sought to find out if the respondents were involved in the affairs of their localities. However, it was found that most of the respondents were largely members of their respective jamaats excepting those in Shaheen Nagar. Respondents from Syed Nagar, Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar also reported being members of voluntary organisations, while only Syed Nagar interviewees reported that they were also members of a sports club.

### Are you a member of any of the following? (Actual numbers)

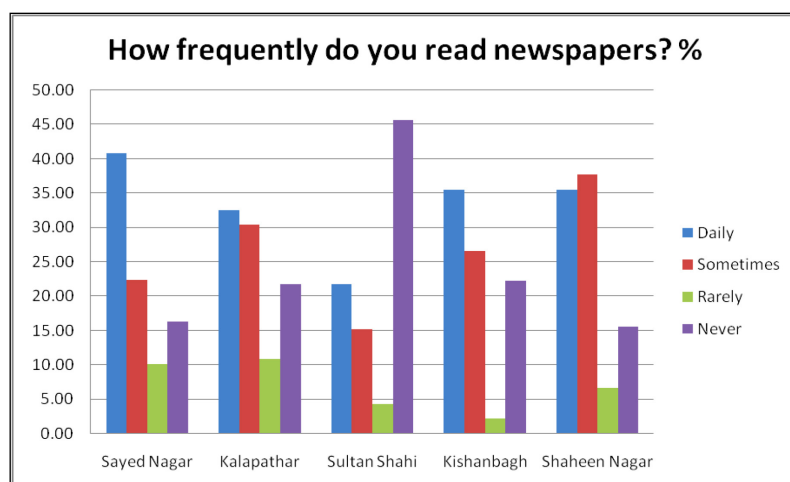


**Following current events:** Turning to the issue of whether the respondents follow current events, a sizeable minority in Sultan Shahi and Kalapathar reported that they do not follow current events. Amongst the large majority of respondents that do follow current events, more than 30% from Kalapathar and Syed Nagar reported that they discuss current events regularly while a little more than 40% from Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar reported that they discussed current events “sometimes” with family or friends. Most of the news about current events is received from TV while reading newspapers was cited by Syed Nagar (50%) and Shaheen Nagar (40%). Listening to the radio for news and browsing the internet was reported by a very small minority in Shaheen Nagar, Sultan Shahi and Syed Nagar. Similarly getting news through other people was reported by a very small minority across all the localities.



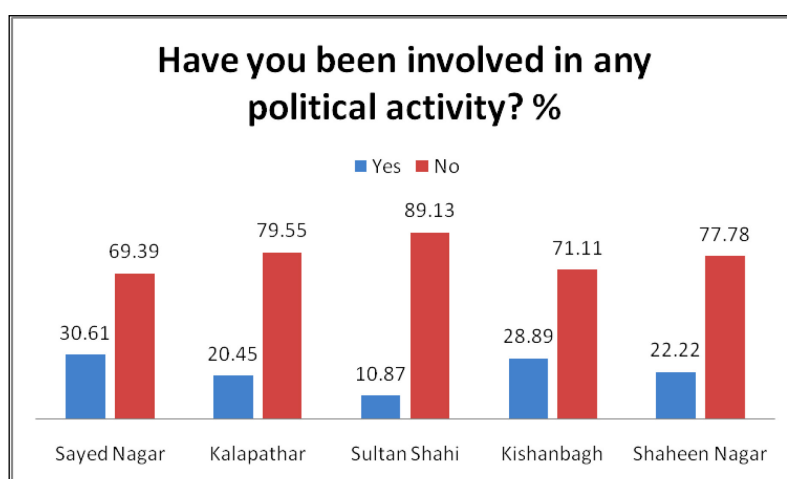
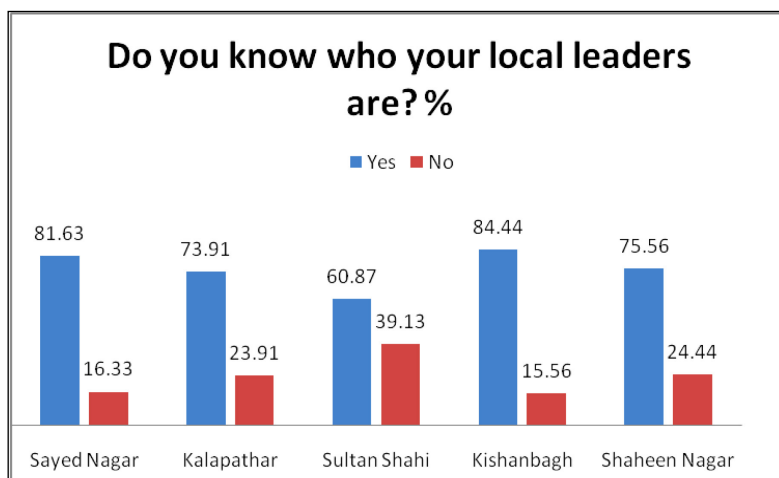


Reading newspapers on a daily basis were reported by at least 40% of the respondents in Syed Nagar while the number is above 30% in the case of Kalapathar, Kishan Bagh and Shaheen Nagar. More than 45% of the respondents in Sultan Shahi reported that they never read any newspapers to get news about current events.

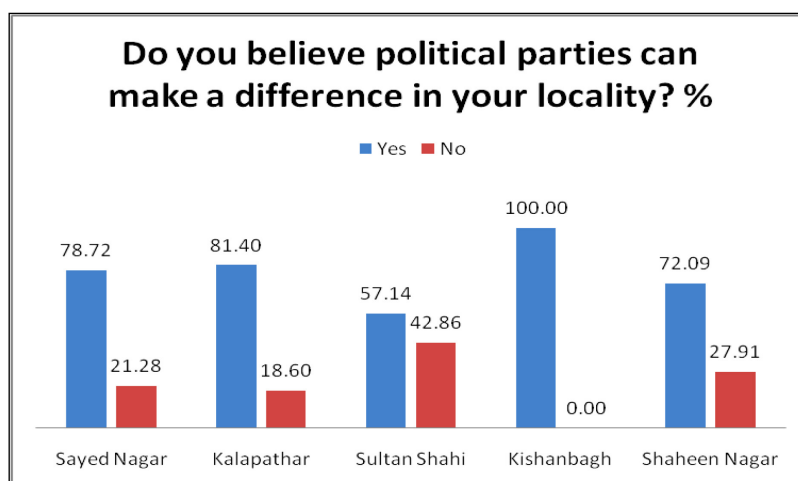


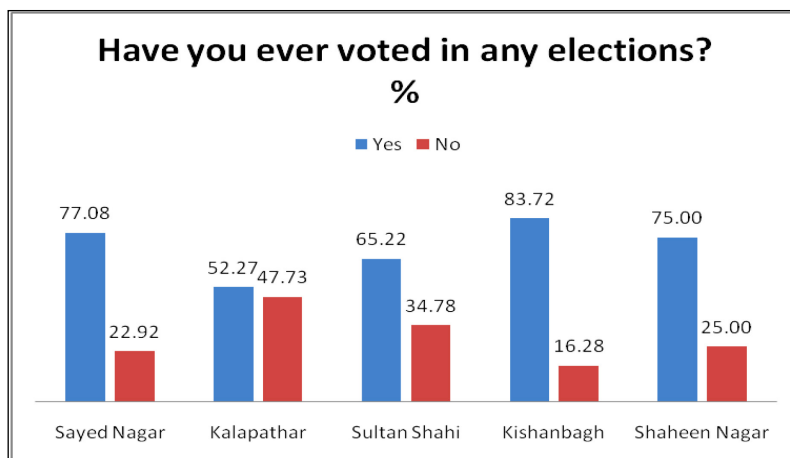
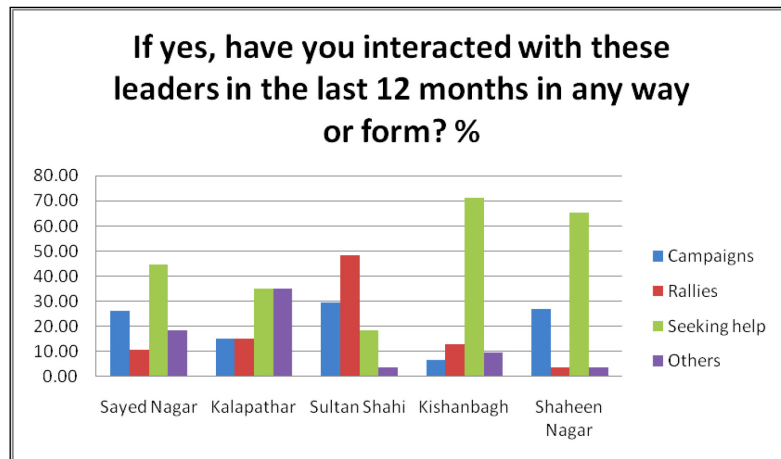
**Political Activity amongst Youth:** A large majority of the respondents are not involved in any political activity but are aware of who their local leaders are. Many of the respondents however have attended political activities such as attending rallies and campaigns during elections. However,

approaching the local leaders to seek help from them was also reported by a significant number of people, especially in Kishan Bagh, Shaheen Nagar, Kalapathar and Syed Nagar.

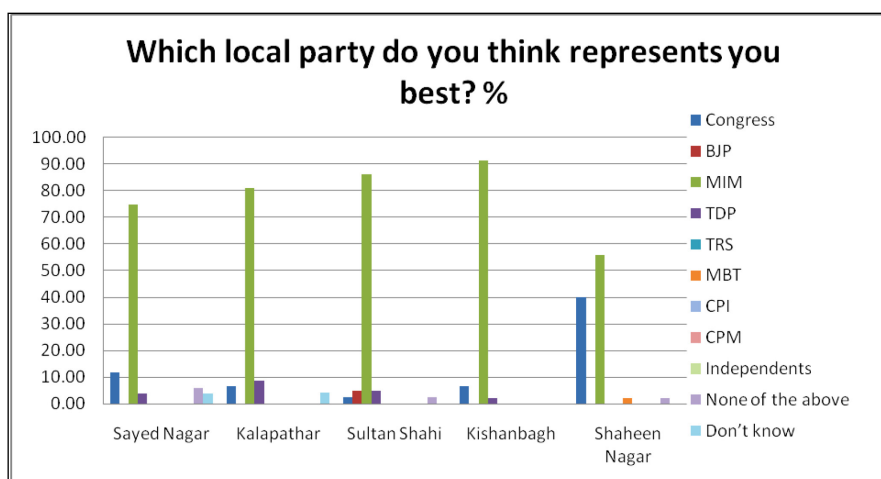


The respondents from Sultan Shahi are notable for their lack of confidence in political parties as a large minority (42%) felt that political parties could not make any difference in their locality. Participation in voting during elections was lowest in Sultan Shahi (65%) and Kalapathar (52%) and while the other areas reported over 75% of the respondents voting in the elections.





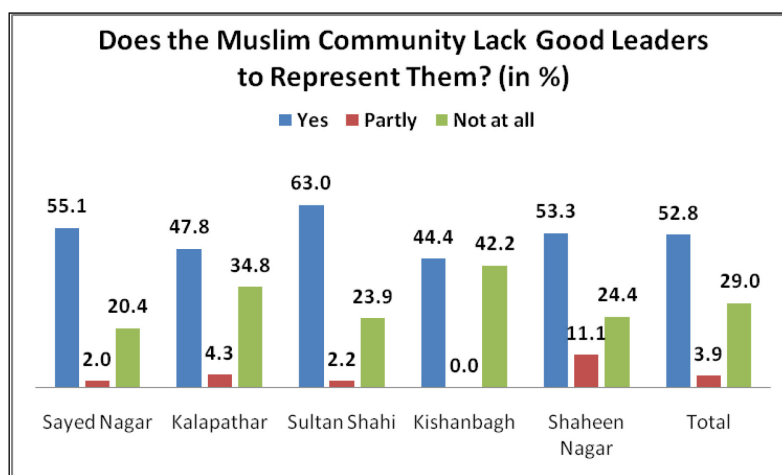
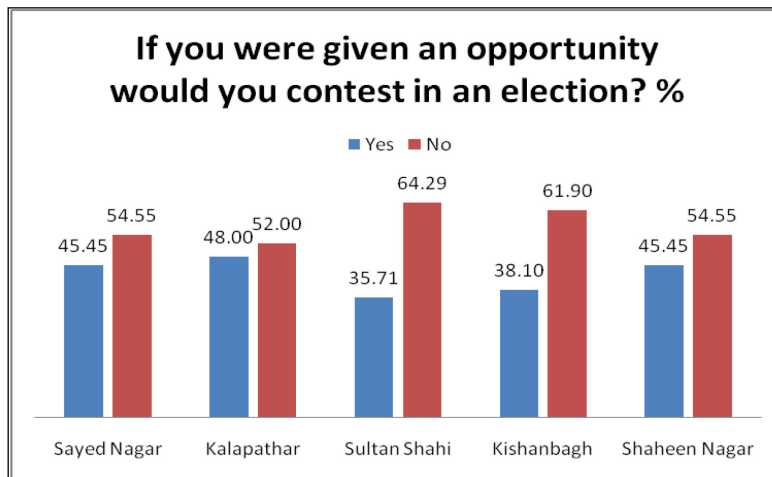
Voting patterns amongst all the localities follow a similar pattern where the MIM has been identified as the party that represents their interests followed by the Congress at a distant second place. The TDP and the TRS have a insignificant support from the respondents while the Left parties are non-existent in these areas according to the respondents.



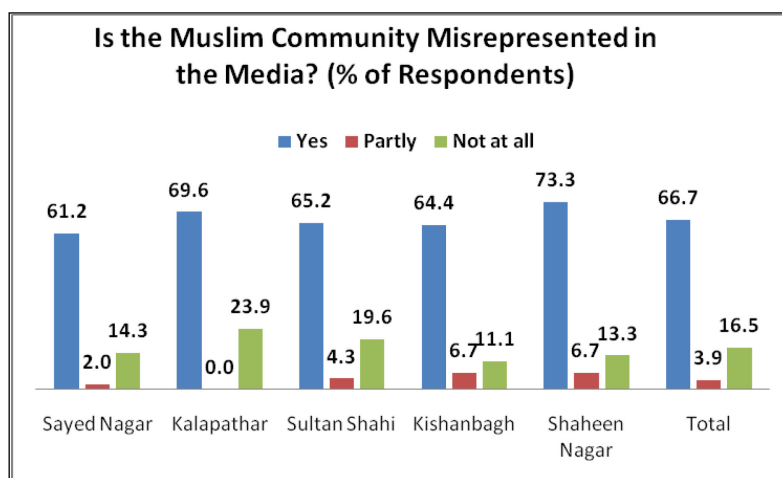
There was a reluctance amongst a majority of respondents from all the localities to contest in elections with Sultan Shahi and Kishan Bagh reporting the highest percentages. Similarly, respondents in Sultan Shahi are the largest percentage of respondents who feel that the Muslim community lacks good leaders to represent them. They are followed by a large majority of



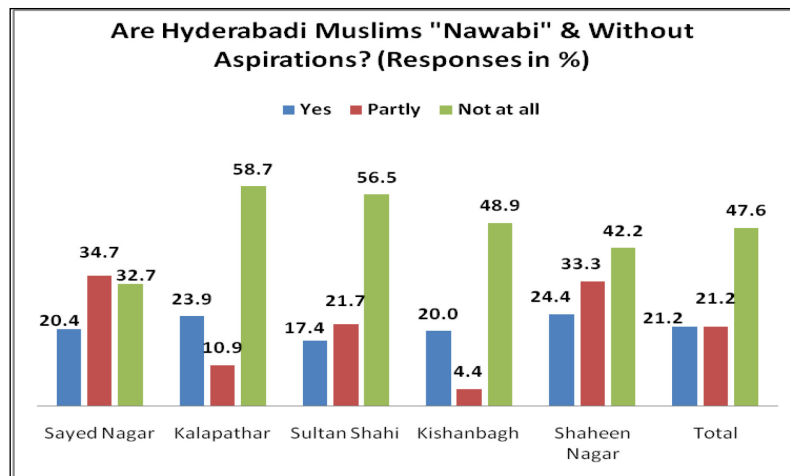
respondents in Syed Nagar and Shaheen Nagar who also feel that the Muslim community lacks good leaders. However, a sizeable minority also feels that the Muslim community has good leaders especially amongst the respondents in Kalapathar while a little more than 20% of the respondents from the other localities also feel tat the Muslim community has good leaders.



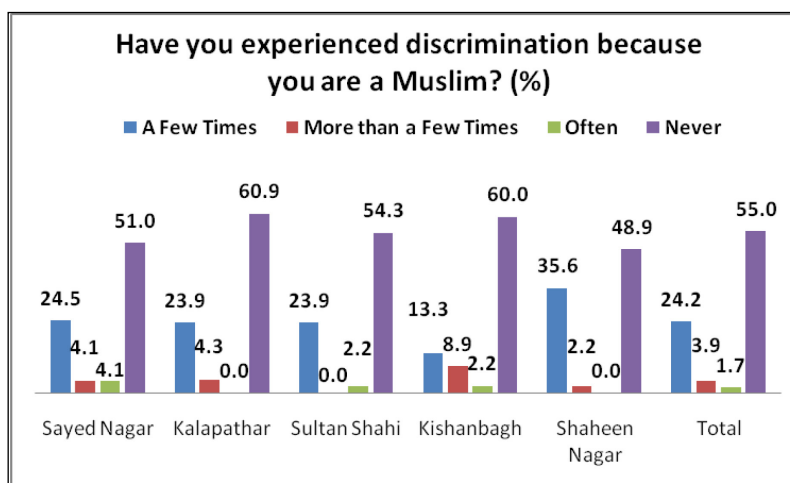
### Media Misrepresentation and Discrimination:



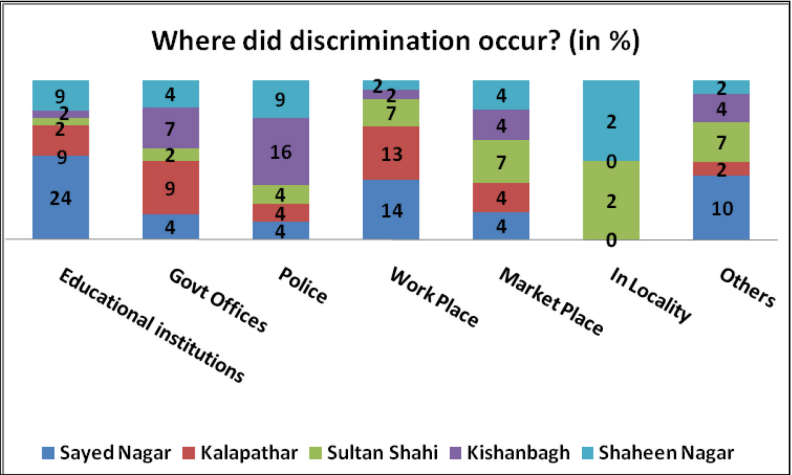
A large number of respondents feel that the media has misrepresented the Muslim community. Amongst the written answers collected for this question, the typical answer was that the media had promoted the view that “Muslims are terrorists”. Other answers pointed out the fact that Muslim youth are arrested even if they had done now wrong and only because they were Muslim. It is significant that the voices that feel that there is no media misrepresentation is less than 15% of the respondents in in all the localities excepting Kalapathar where about 24% feel that there is no such misrepresentation. Yet others pointed out that it was the lack of government support that had created such an image of the Muslim community.



On the question of whether Hyderabad Muslims are “nawabi” and without aspirations, the Kalapathar respondents felt that Hyderabad Muslims are not “nawabi” and without aspirations, while again, about 24% of them felt that they are “nawabi” and without aspirations for a better future. A similar number also feels the same way in the case of Shaheen Nagar, Sayed Nagar and in Kishan Bagh.

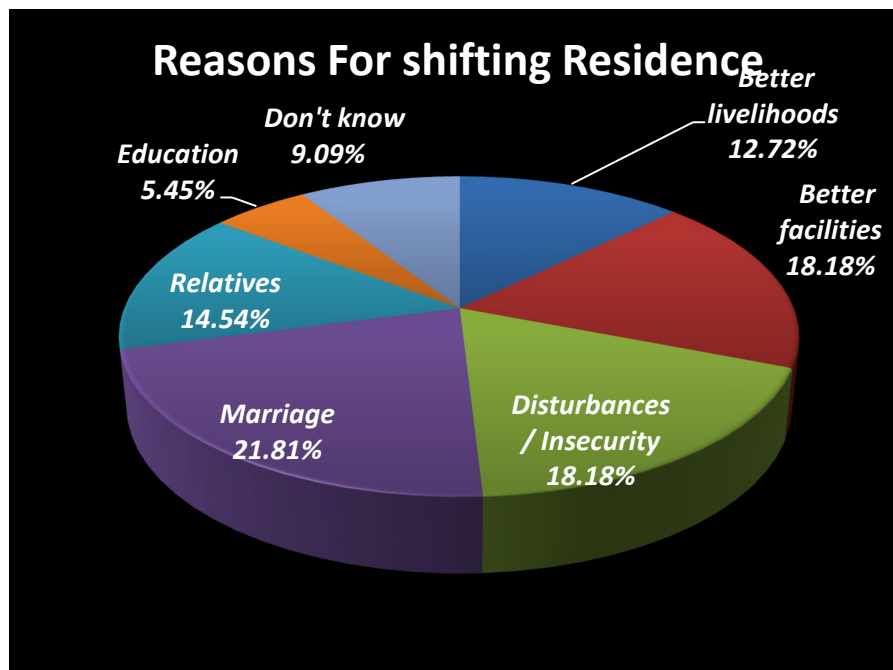
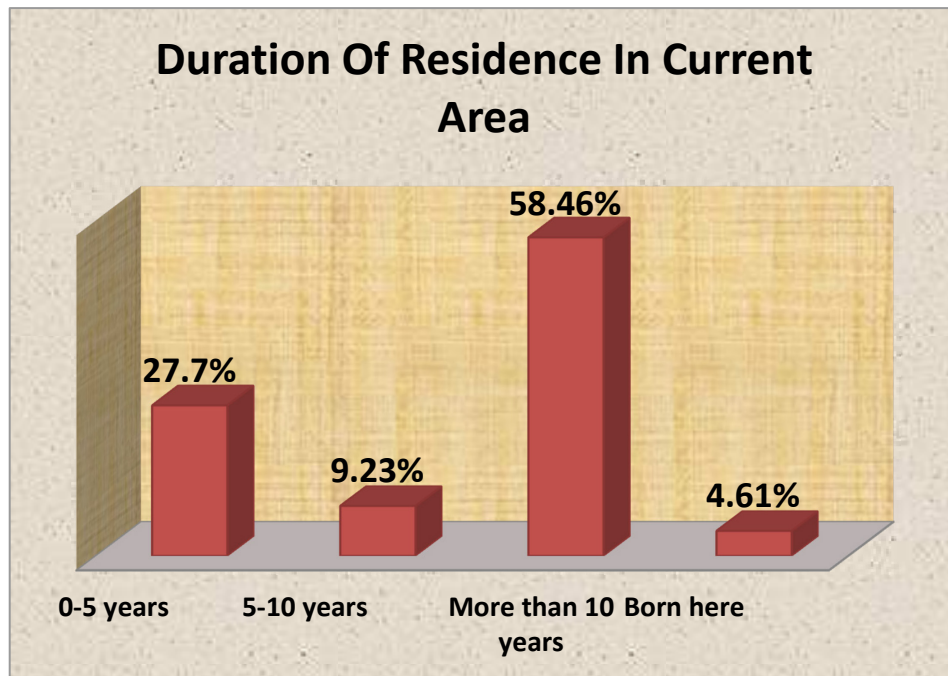


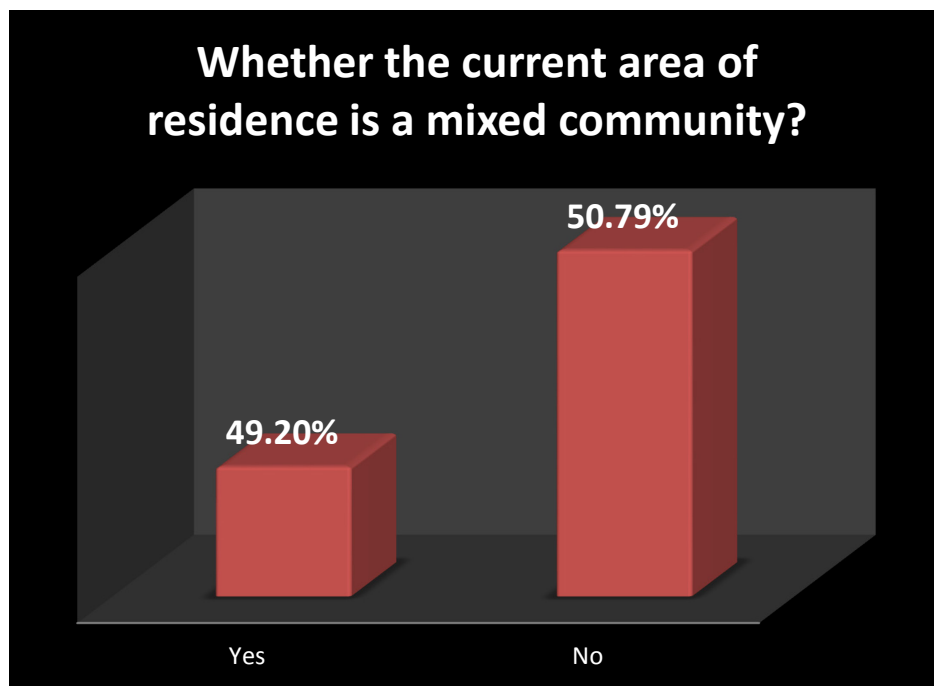
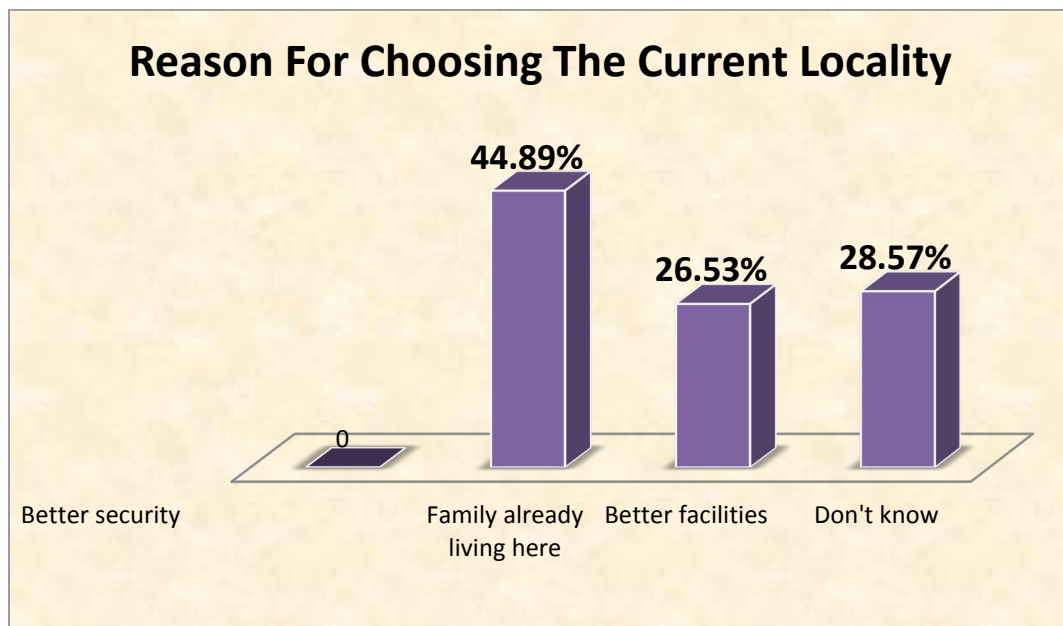
Turning to the issue of discrimination, a significant minority of respondents reported that they had experienced and this is visible in all the localities with an overall 24% of respondents reporting discrimination. The typical places where discrimination was felt by the repondents includes government offices, educational institutions, police stations and at the work place.



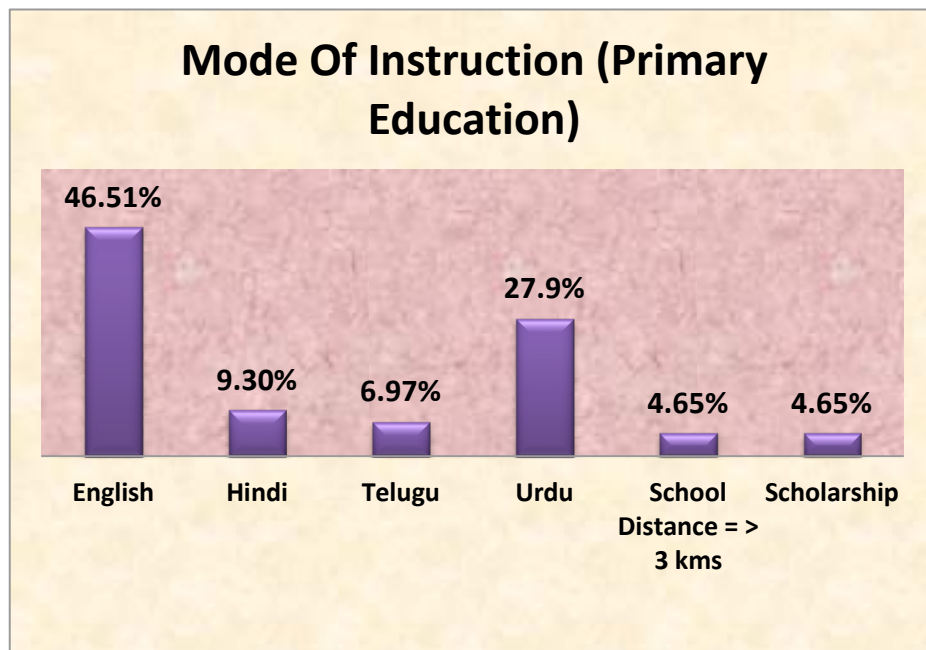
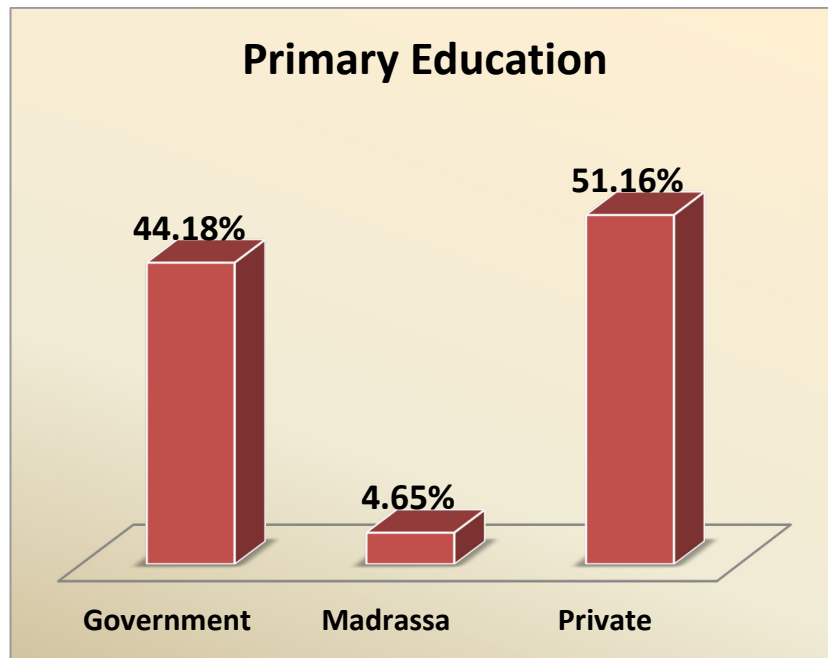
## B. Report for Girls

### LOCALITY

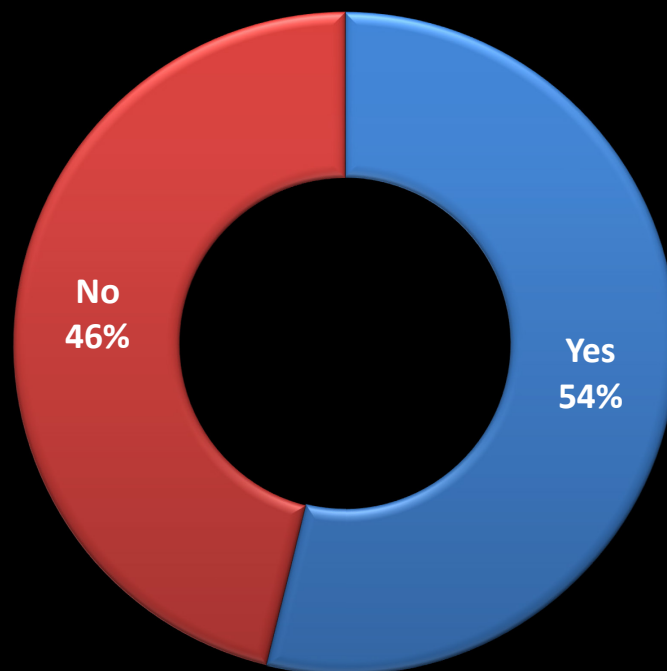




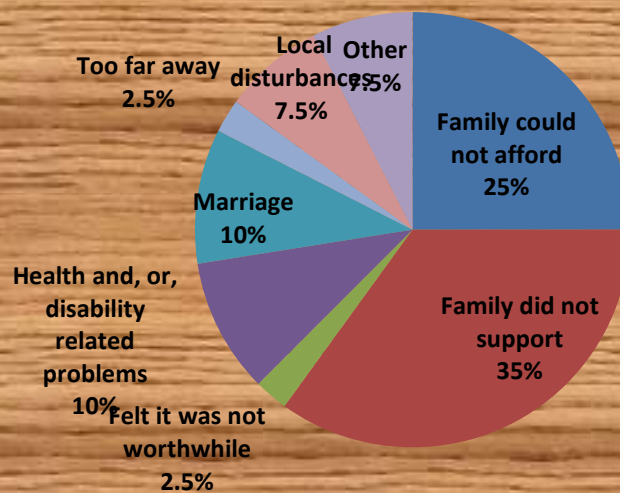
EDUCATION TRAINING

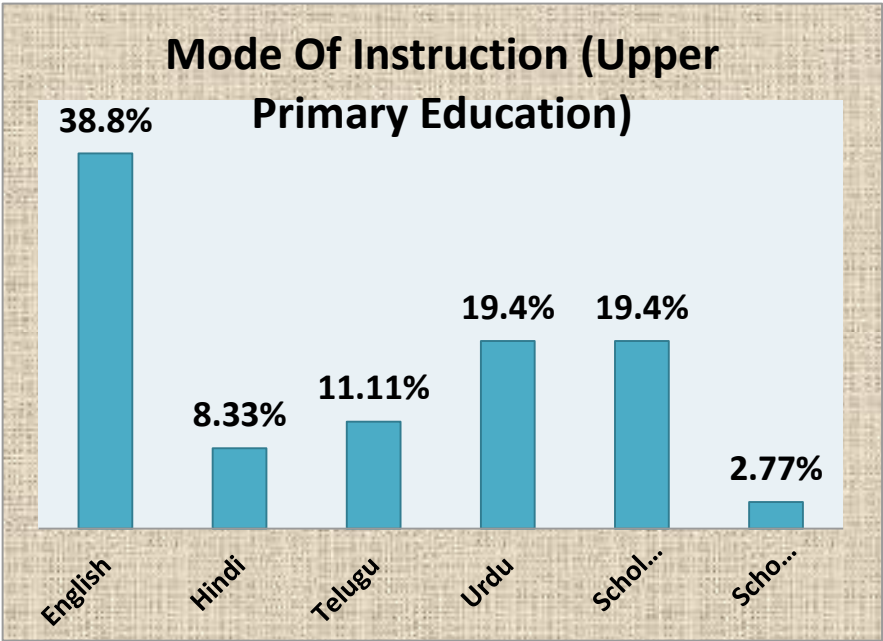
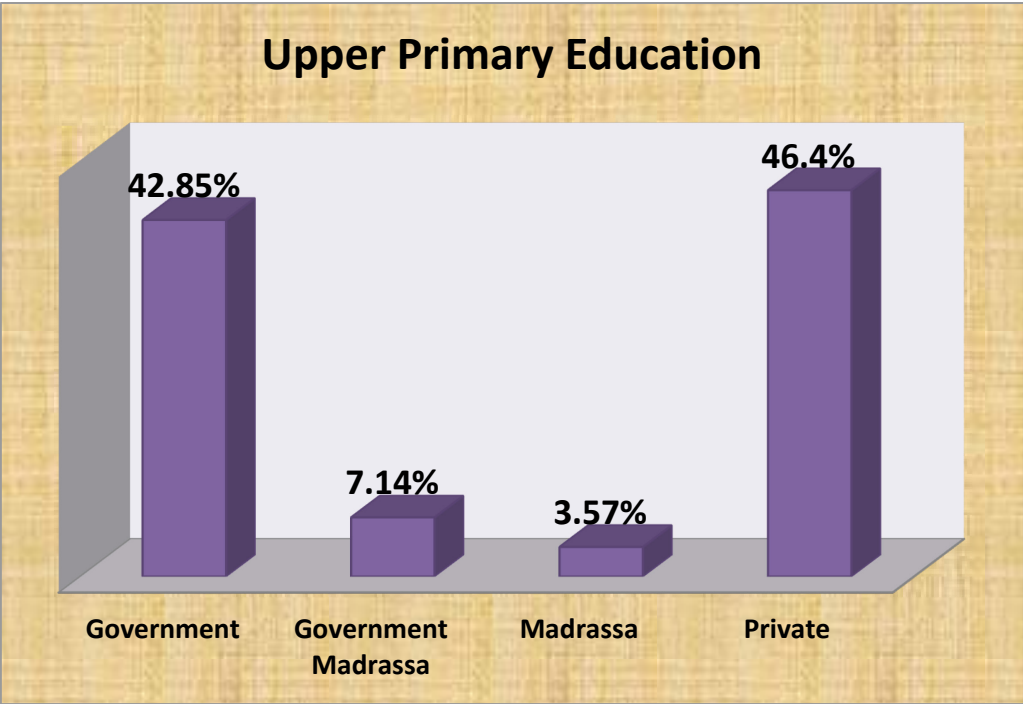


## Respondents Who Are Currently Studying?

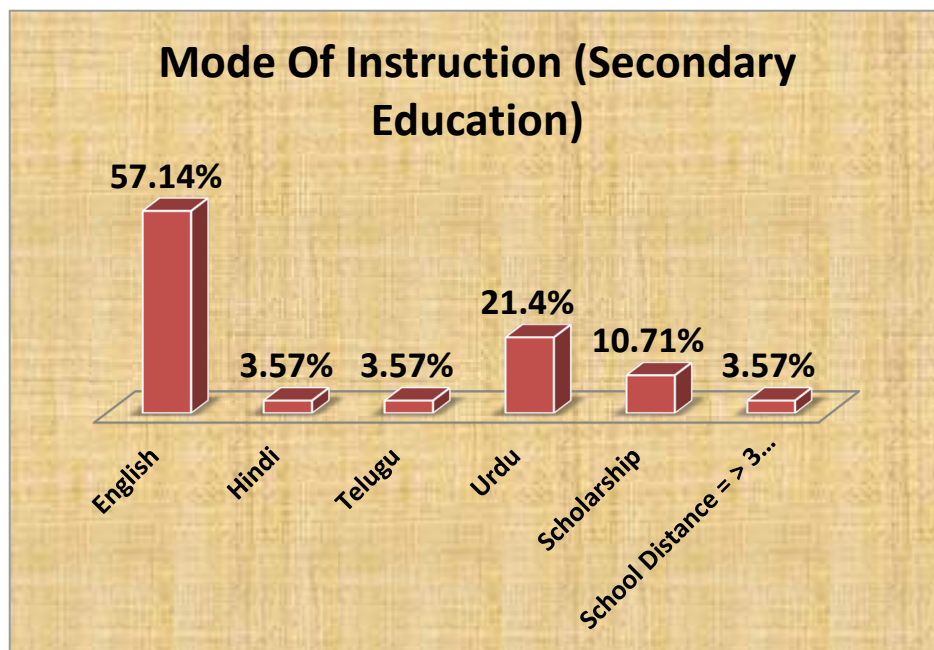
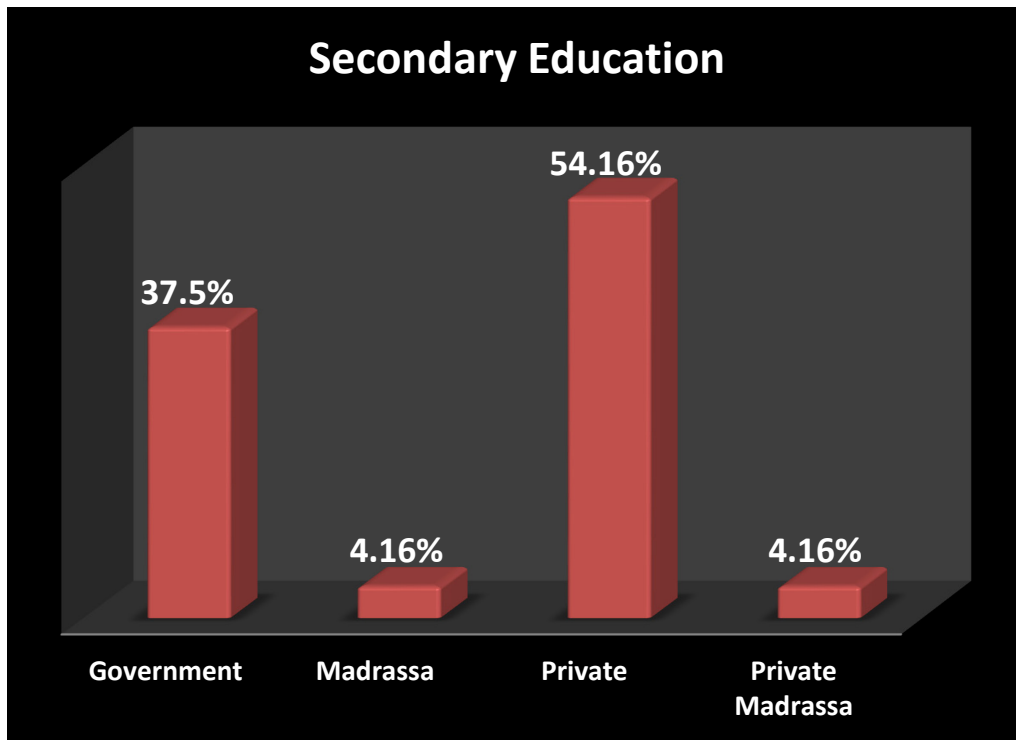


## Reasons For Dropping Out

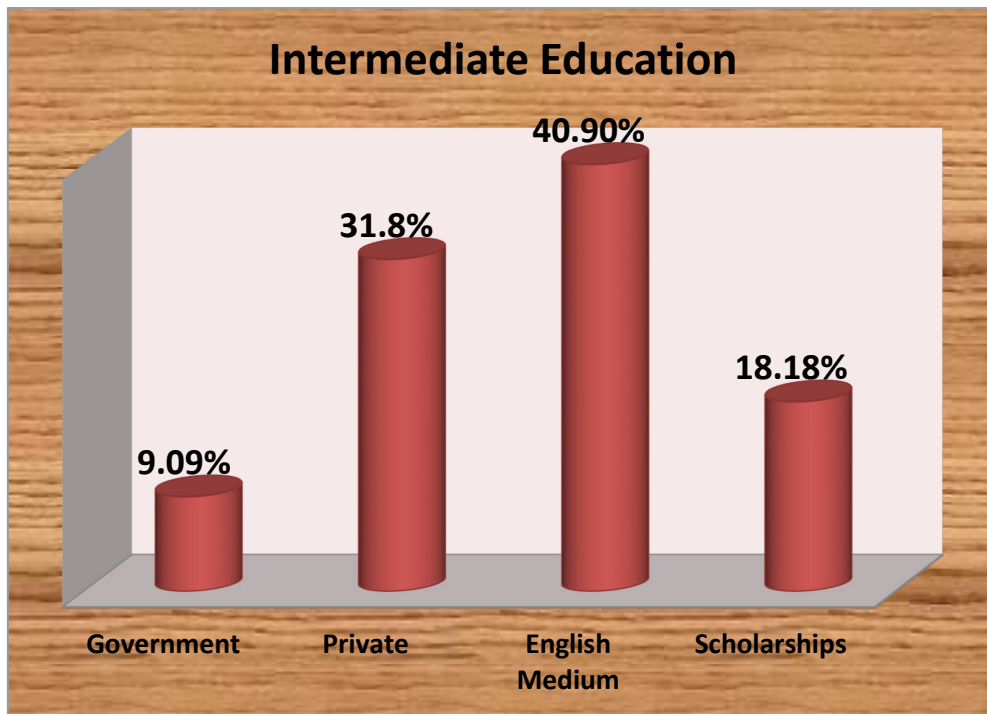




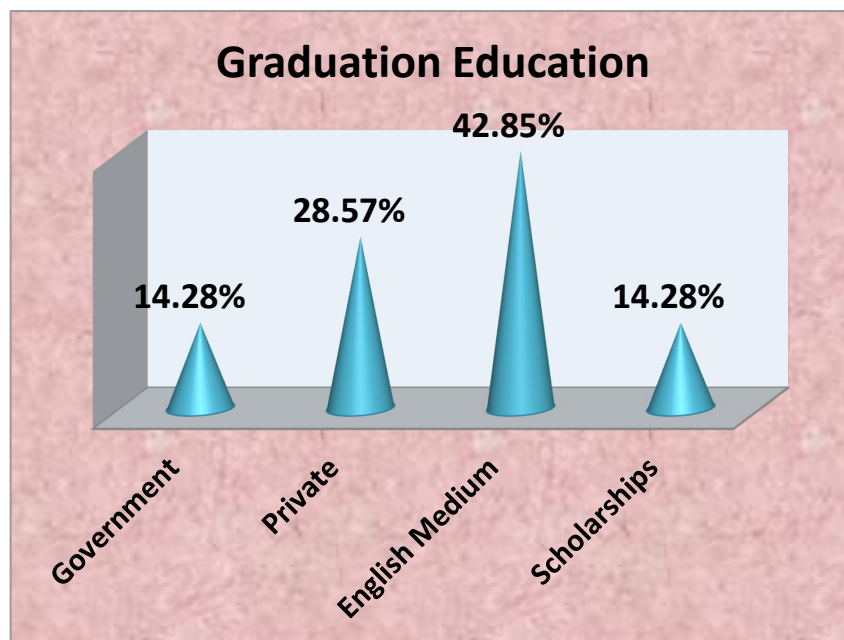




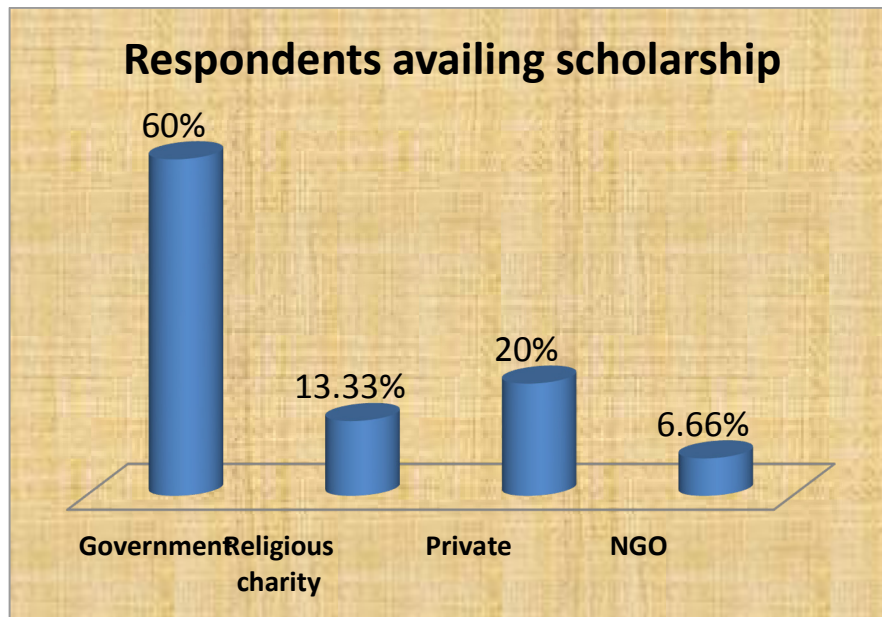
- ❖ Out of 28 respondents, 16(57.14%) had their education where english was the medium of instruction; it clearly indicates that with increasing level of education vernacular mode of instruction is succeeded by english as a prime mode of instruction in schools. 6(21.4%) had urdu as the medium of instruction, 1(3.57%) said hindi was used, 1 (3.57%) said that, telugu was used. Only 3(10.71%) had access to scholarship and 1(3.57%) said that, the distance to school was =>3.



- ❖ Out of 22 respondents, 9 (40.90%) were in english medium and it indicates that, students prefer english medium over vernacular languages and even 7 (31.8%) were in private colleges, 4(18.18%) of girls had access to scholarship at intermediate level, 2(9.09%) had their education in a government college.

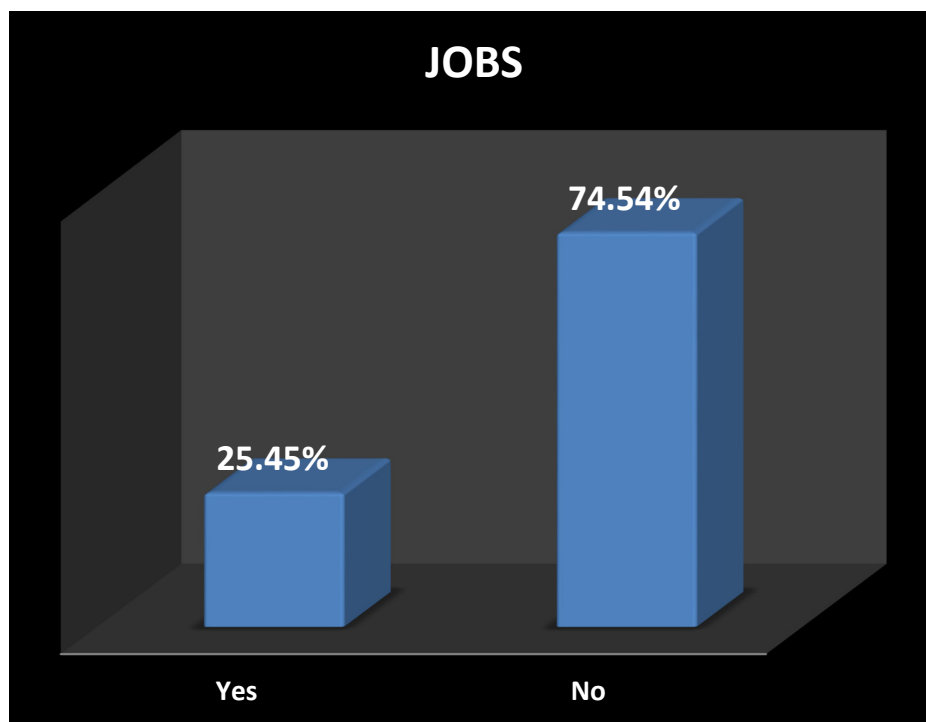


- ❖ In total 7 had access to graduate education, 3(42.85%) had their education in english medium, 2(28.57%) had it in private colleges, 1(14.28%) had it in government college and 1(14.28%) had access to scholarship.

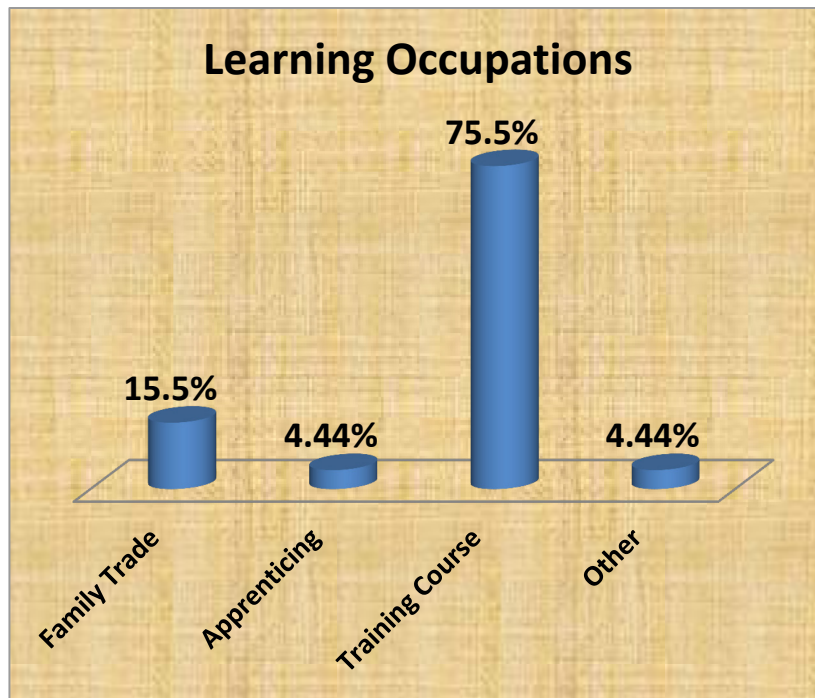


- ❖ Out of 15 respondents, 9 respondents (60%) had access to government scholarship, 3 (20%) got it from private sources, 2 (13.33%) had access to religious charity and 1(6.66%) got it from NGO sources.

## EMPLOYMENT



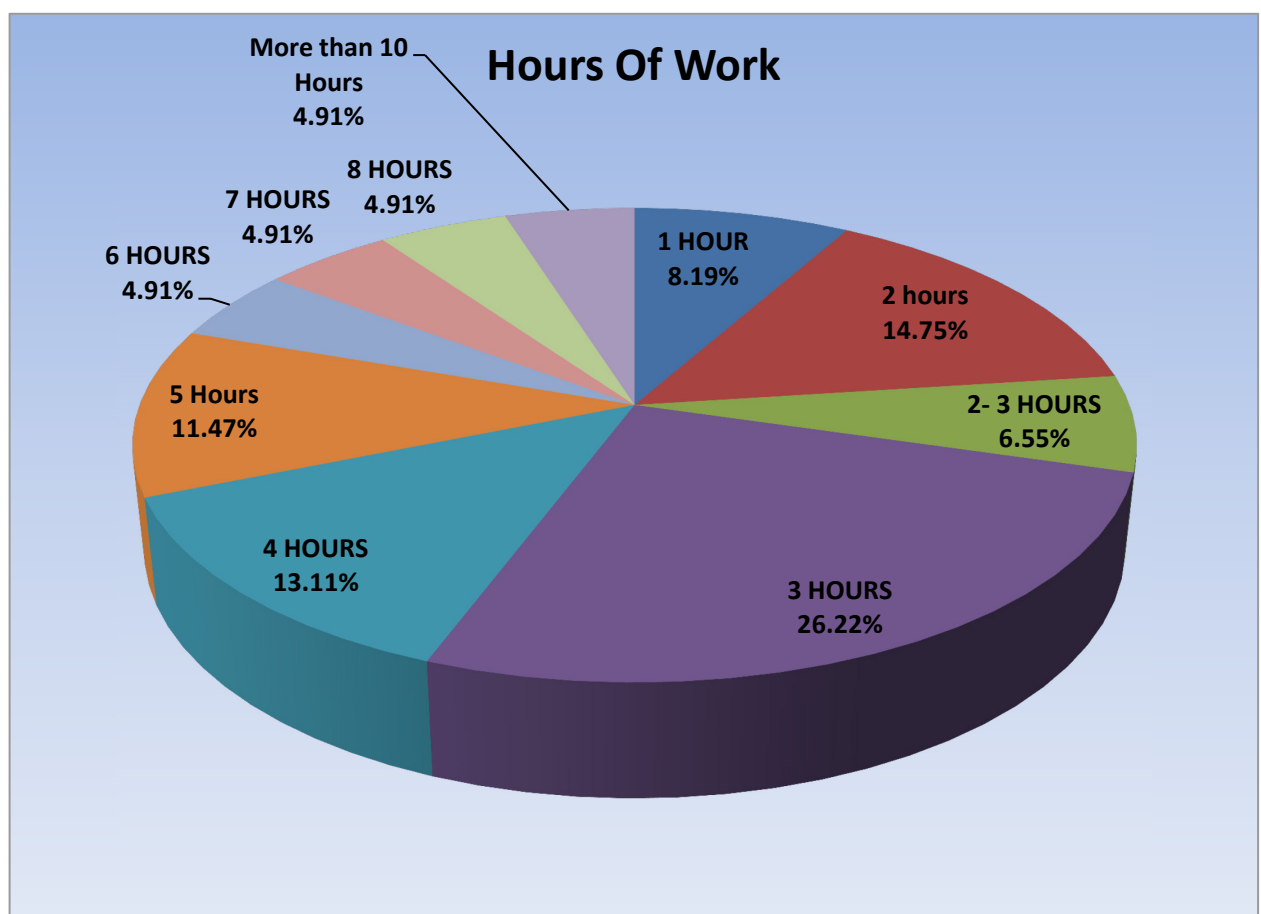
- ❖ Out of 55 respondents, 14 girls (25.45%) were working whereas a major chunk of 41 girls(74.54%) had no employment opportunities to fall back upon.



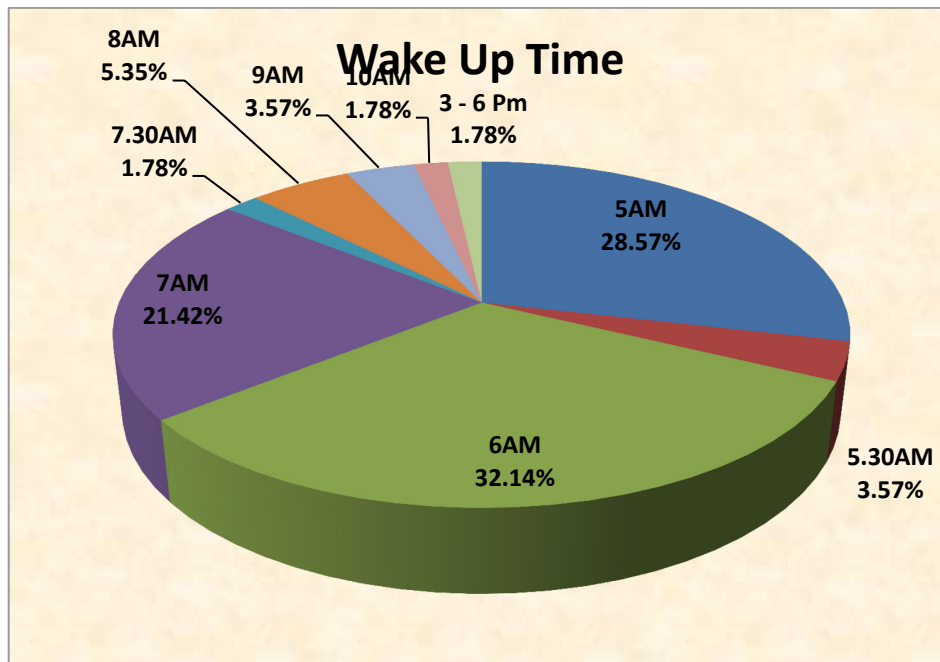
- ❖ Out of 45 responses, 34 girls(75.5%) had enrolled themselves into training courses which indicates their quest for pursuing someform of employed work, 7 girls (15.5%) replied that they want to get into their family trade, 2girls( 4.44%) were working as apprentices and 2 girls (4.44%) confirmed themselves being in the category of others.



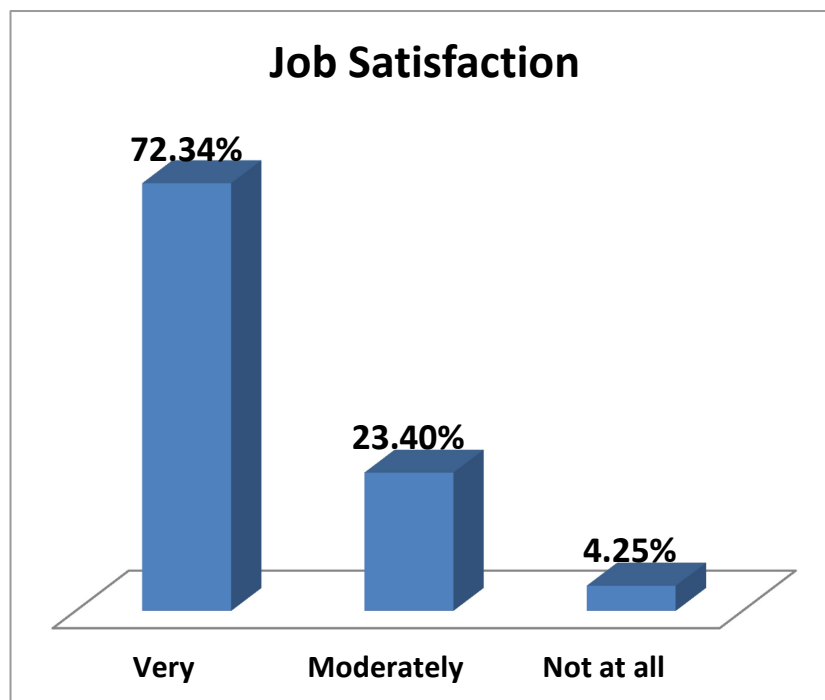
- ❖ Of 39 respondents, 33 (84.6%) replied yes regarding the future of their artisanal trade, 2 (5.12%) said no, 4 girls (10.25%) said they do not know.



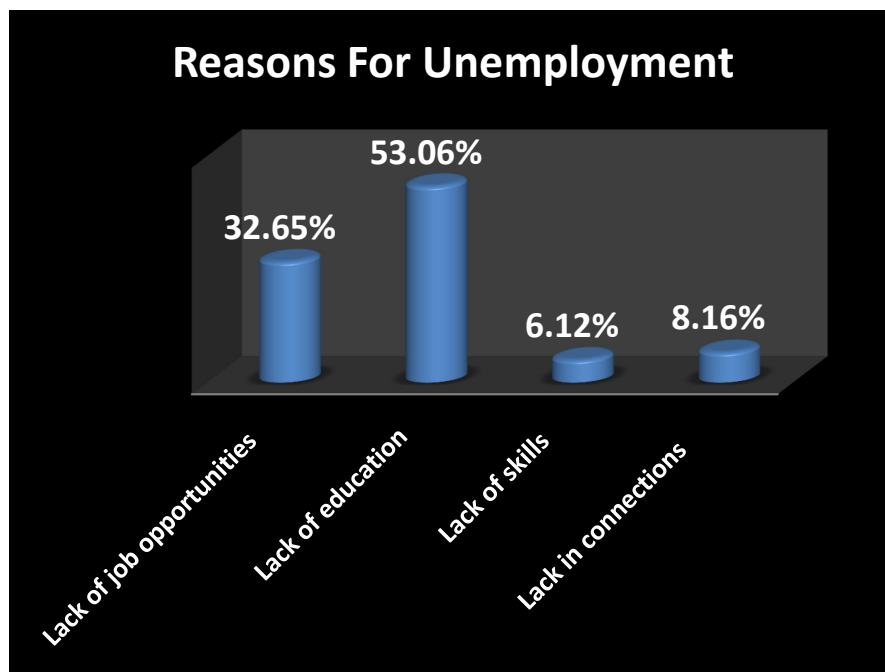
❖ Out of 61 respondents, 16 girls (26.22%) majority among them worked for 3 hours.



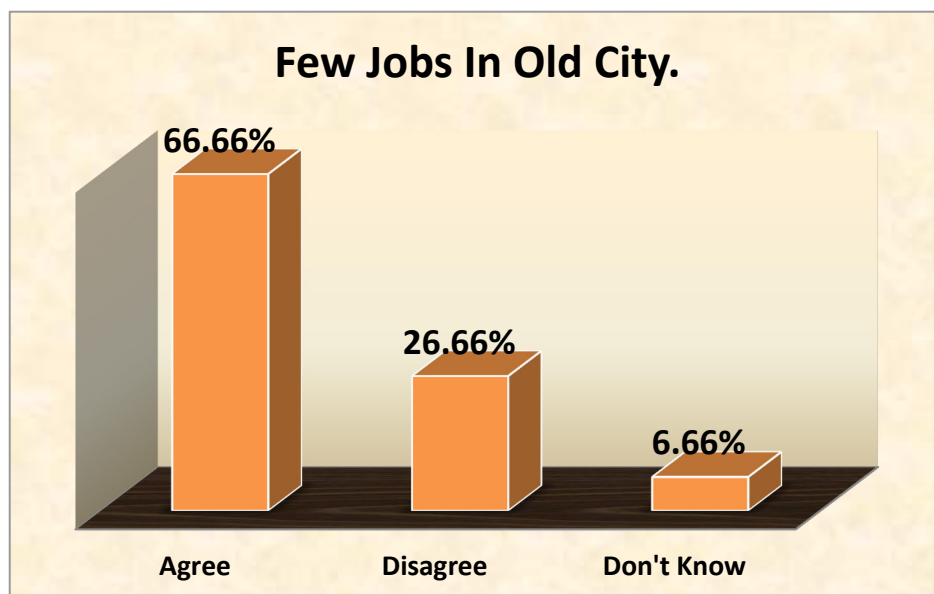
- ❖ Of 56 girls, 18 girls(32.14%) said that, they got up at 6am in the morning.



- ❖ Of 47, 34 girls (72.34%) said that they were very satisfied with their jobs, 11 (23.40%) said they were moderately satisfied, 2 (4.25%) said that they were not satisfied at all.
- ❖ (???? when only 14 girls are working then how can we represent job satisfaction for 47 girls.....ask researchers?????)

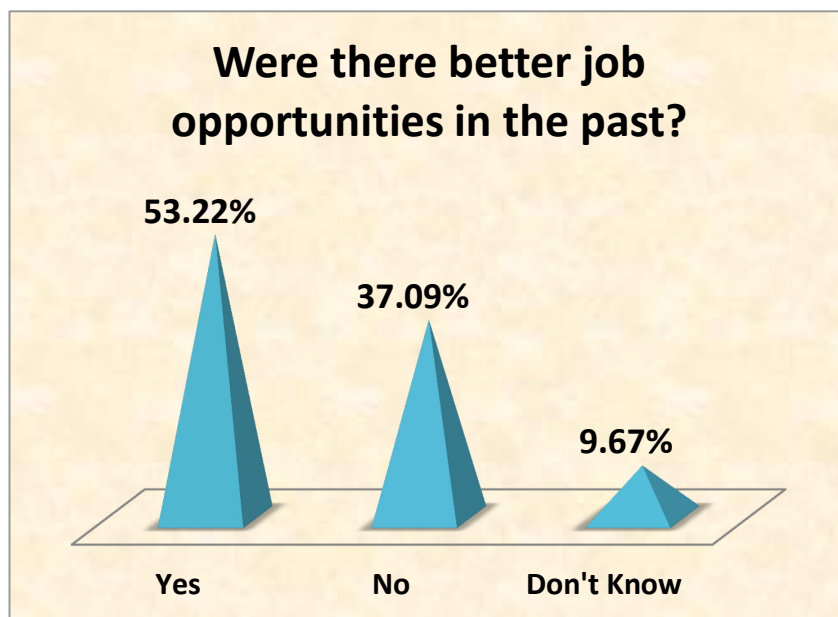
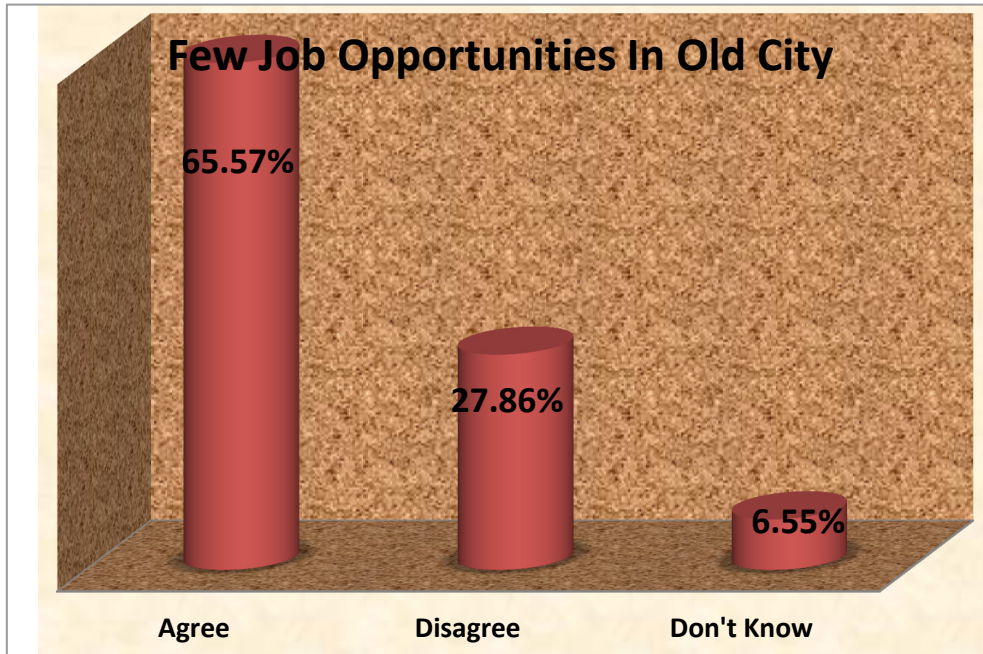


- ❖ Of 49 girls, 26 girls (53.06%) said that, lack of education was an important reason leading to unemployment or lack of prospective opportunities, for 16 girls(32.65%) lack of job opportunities lead to unemployment, 4 girls (8.16%) opine that lack of connections curbs their chances of getting employment and leads to unemployment, 3(6.12%) said that lack of skills hinders their chances of growth and leads to unemployment.



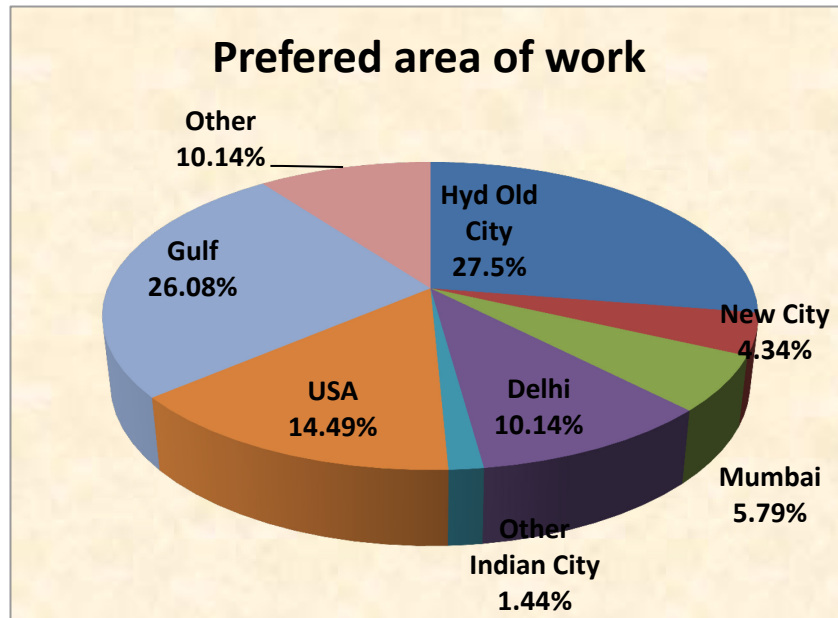


- ❖ Of 60, 40 (66.66%) responded that, they agree to the fact that there are less job facilities in the old city but on the contrary 16 girls(26.66%) disagreed about less job facilities being available in the old city and 4(6.66%) replied as don't know.

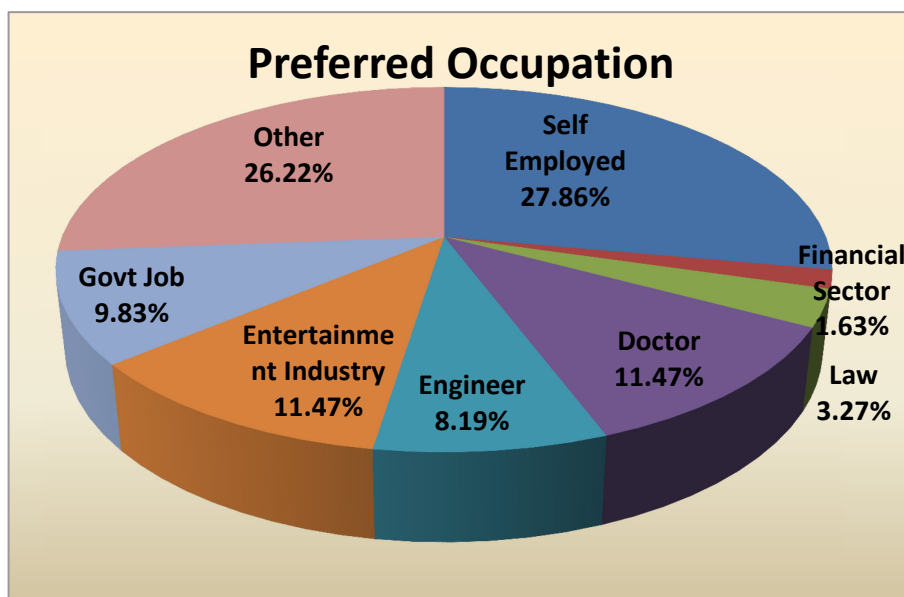




- ❖ Of all, 33 (53.22%) said that there were better opportunities available in the past, 23 girls(37.09%) the reply was no and for 6 girls( 9.67%) they said don't know.

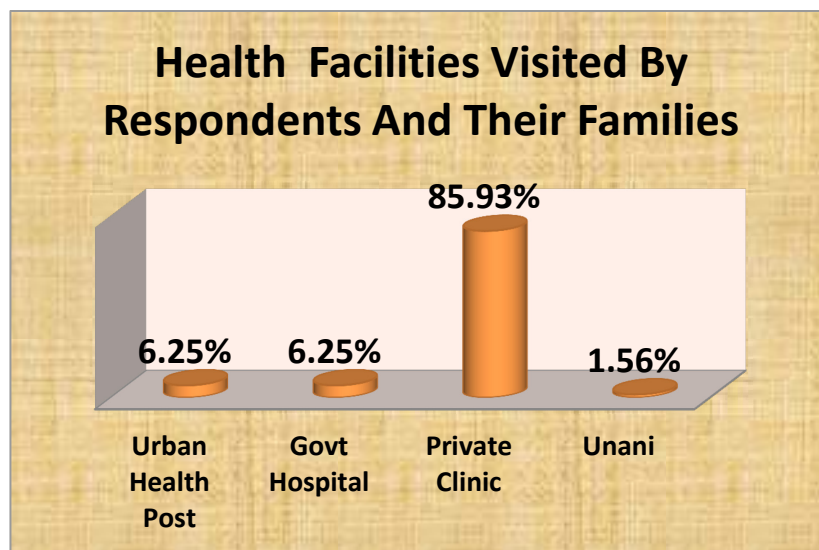


Among all the respondents (69), for 19 girls (27.5%) hyderabad has been preferred area of work, 18 girls (26.08%) have given their preferences for gulf as the preferred area of work, 10 girls (14.49%) have said about USA being a preferred area, 7 girls (10.14%) have said about Delhi, 7 girls (10.14%) have also said about other places, 4 girls(5.79%) have preferred mumbai, 3 girls (4.34%) have preferred their very own new city, only 1 girl (1.44%) have said about other Indian cities as a preferable destination.

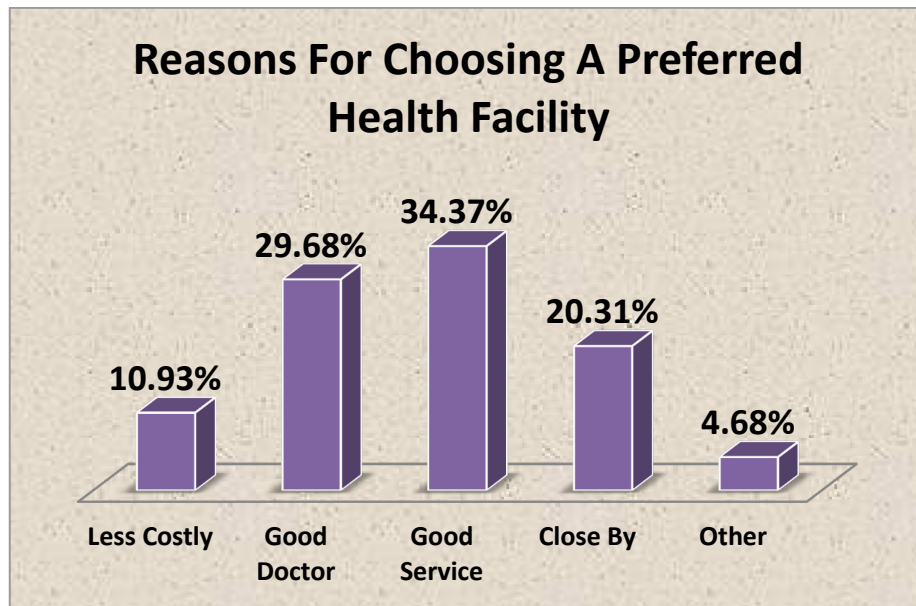


- Out of 61 responses, 17 girls (27.86%) have preferred self employment, 16 (26.22%) want to be in other jobs, 7 girls (11.47%) have said about entertainment industry, 7 girls (11.47%) wants to be doctors, 6 (9.83%)wants to be in government job, 5 (8.19%) wants to be engineers, 2 (3.27%) be in legal field, only 1(1.63%) want to be in financial sector.

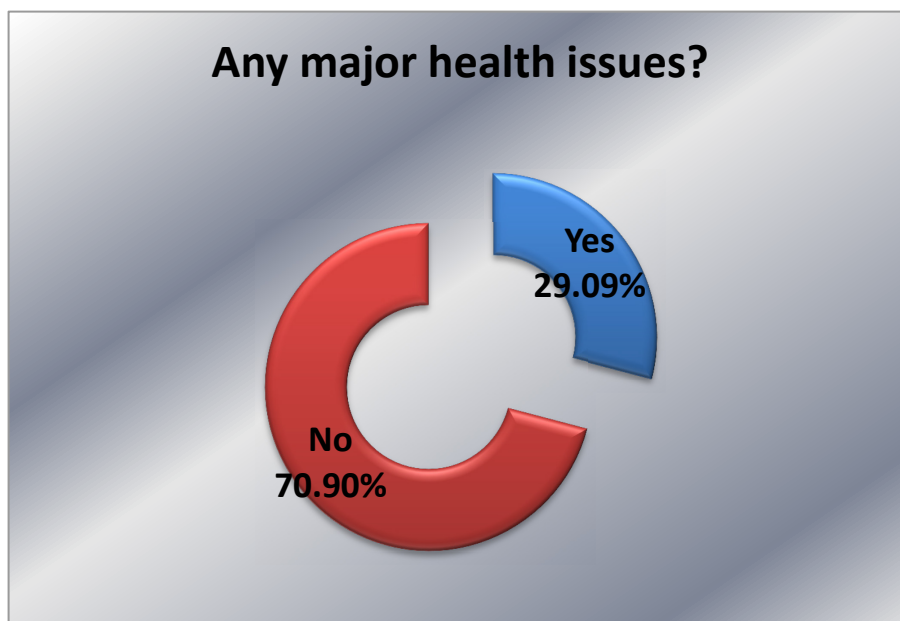
## HEALTH



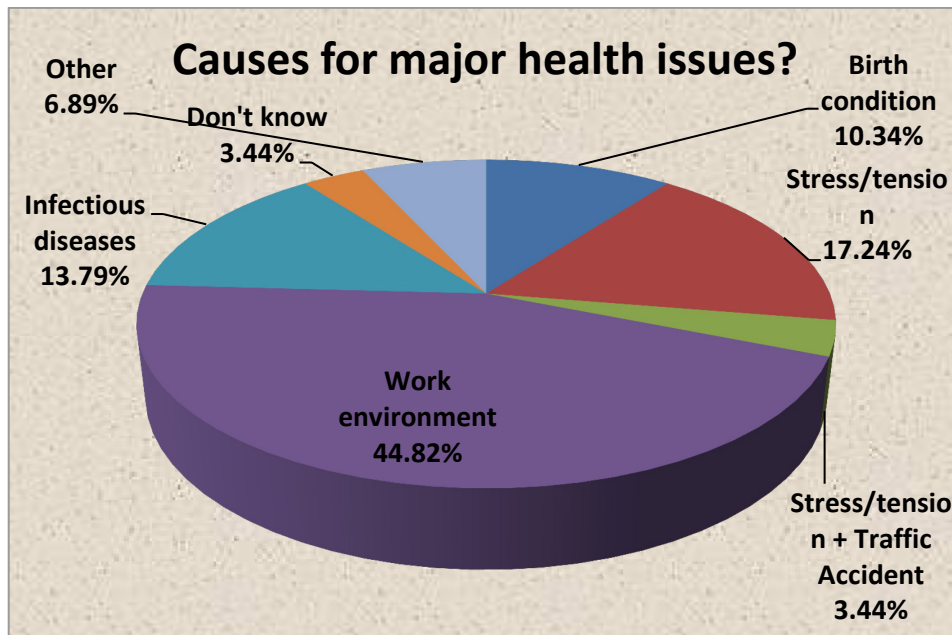
Out of 64 responses, 55 girls(85.93%) have said that, they visit private clinics for availing health facilities, 4 girls(6.25%) said that, they visited govt. hospital, similarly 4 girls(6.25%) said that, they go to urban health post, only 1 girl (1.56%) has mentioned about access to unani facilities.



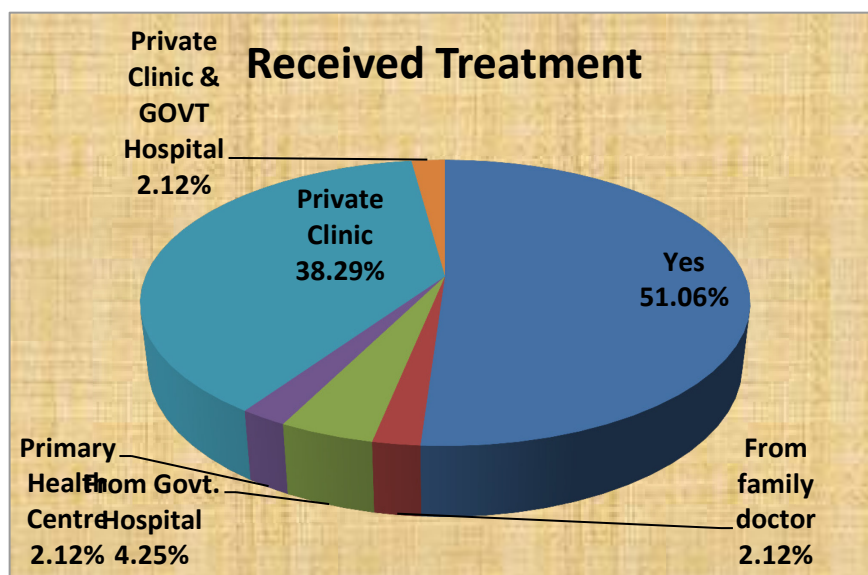
- Of 64 responses, 22 girls(34.37%) choose a preferred health facility because of good services, 19 girls(29.68%) have preferred it because of availability of good doctors, 13 girls(20.31%) have chosen a preferred health facility because of its location close by to the habitated area, 7 girls(10.93%) have chosen it because of health expenses being less costly, Only 3(4.68%) have cited other reasons.



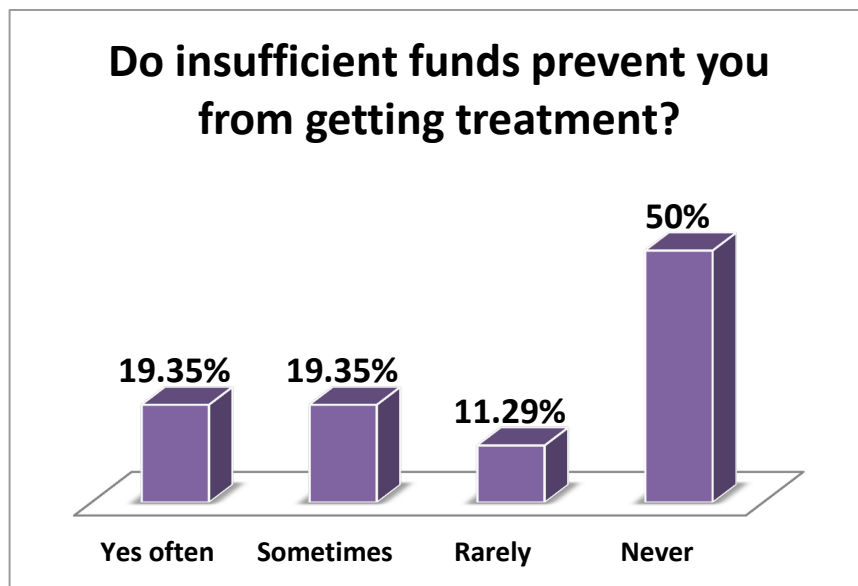
- Of 55 girls who have responded, 16 girls (29.09%) have mentioned of major health issues concerning them whereas 39 (70.90%) have denied of any reference to any major health issues.



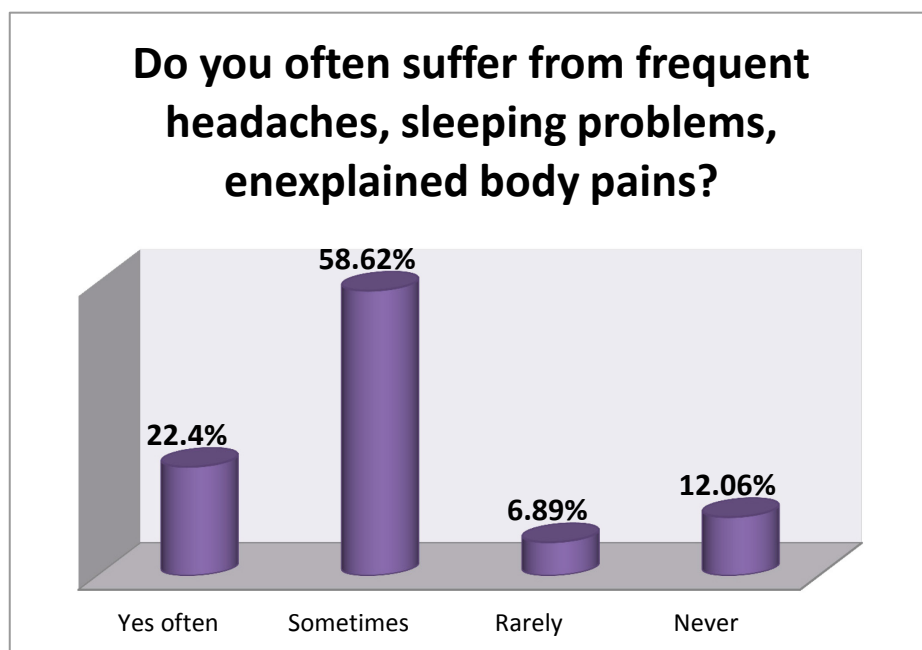
- Among 29 responses, 13 girls (44.82%) have attributed work environment to be one of the crucial reasons causing major health issues, 5 girls (17.24%) have mentioned about tension/ stress causing major health issues, 4 girls (13.79%) have said about infectious diseases, 2 girls (6.89%) have mentioned about other reasons, only 1 girl (3.44%) have replied as don't know about the causes for major health issues.



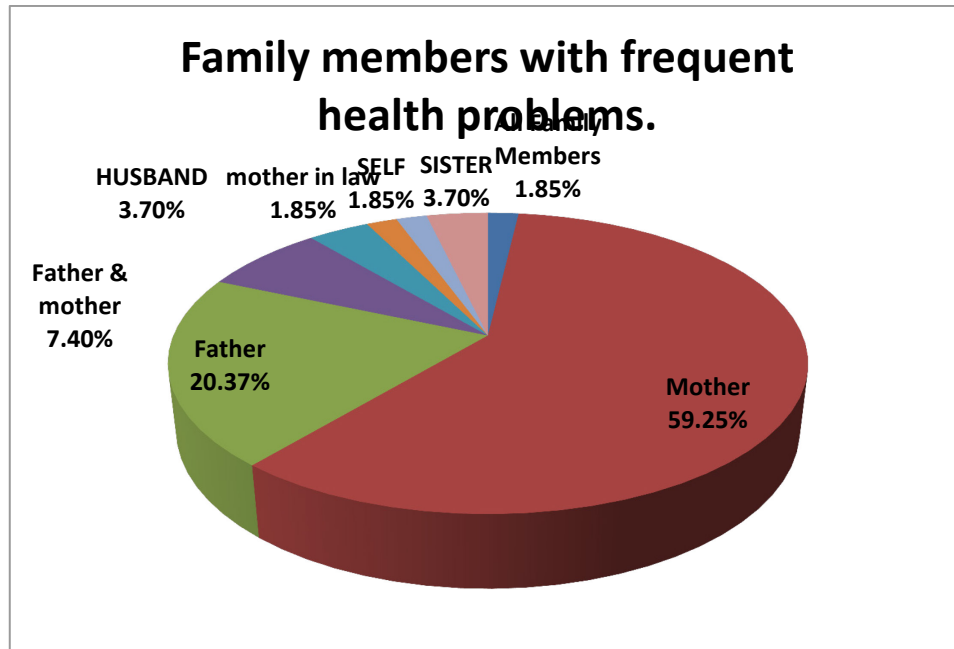
- Of 47 responses, 24 (51.06%) have said that, they have received treatment, 18 girls (38.29%) have said that, they have received treatment in private clinics, 2 girls (4.25%) have said that, they have received treatment from government hospitals, 1 (2.12%) have said of receiving treatment from primary health centre, 1 (2.12%) from government hospital, 1 (2.12%) have received it from family doctors.



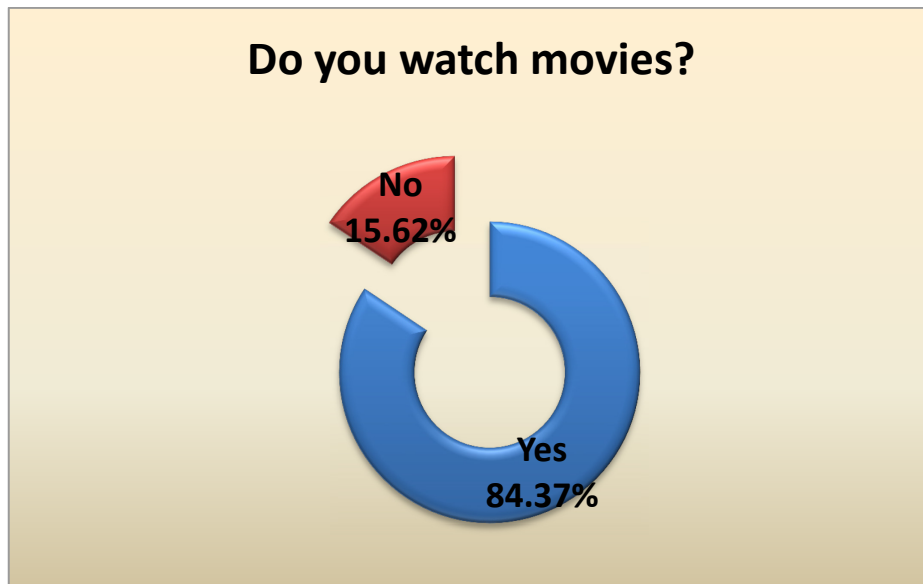
- Of 62 responses, 12 girls (19.35%) have responded stating that, yes often insufficient funds have prevented them from getting treatment, 12 girls(19.35%) have said that sometimes their treatment gets hindered because of insufficient funds, 31 girls have said that, they have never faced any obstacles in their treatment because of insufficient funds, 7 girls (11.29%) have said that, rarely their treatment gets obstructed because of insufficient funds.



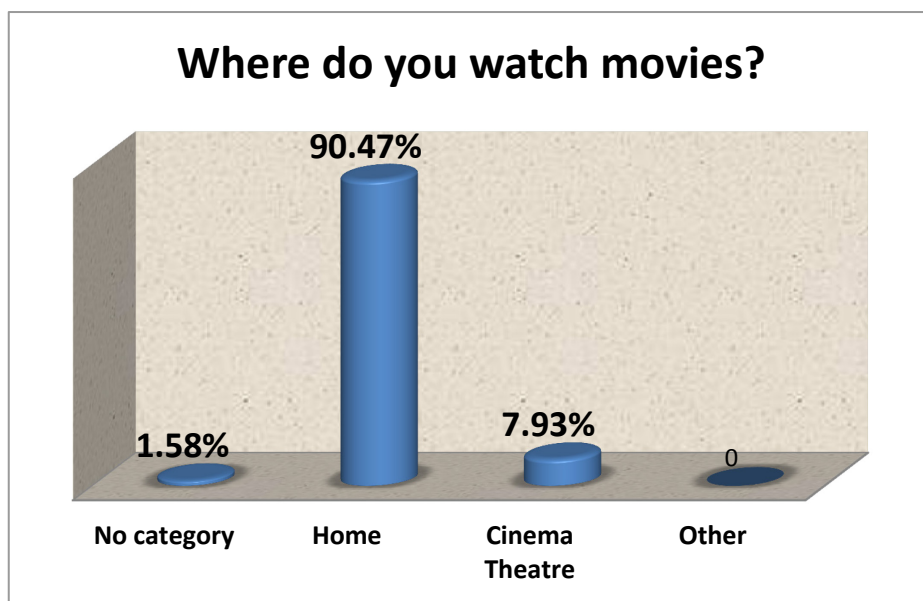
- Of all the 58 respondents, 34 (58.62%) have said that, sometimes they suffer from headaches, sleeping problems, unexplained body pains, 13 girls (22.4%) have said that, often they suffer from all these problems, 7 girls(12.06%) have said that, they have never suffered from any of these problems, 4 girls(6.89%) have stated that, rarely do they suffer from these problems.



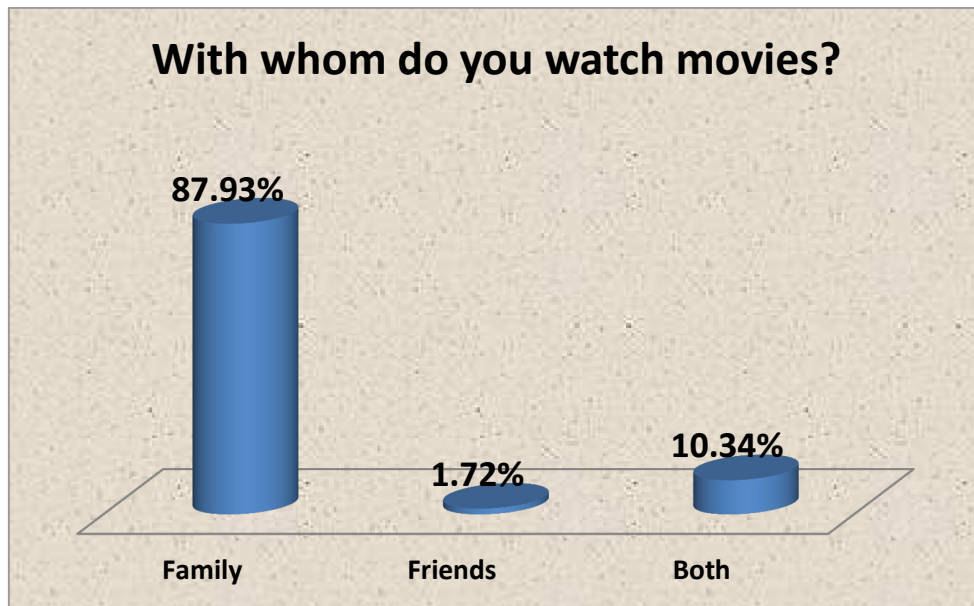
- Of 54 respondents, 32 girls (59.25%) have said that, mothers usually gets entrapped into frequent health problems, 11 girls (20.37%) have said that, fathers also face frequent health problems, 4 girls(7.40%) have said that, father and mother both face frequent problems, 2(3.70%) have complained of husbands facing problem similarly, 2(3.70%) have said about their sisters, 1 girl(1.85%) have said about self facing problems, 1(1.85%) have said about mother-in-law, 1girl(1.85%) have said about all family members facing problem.



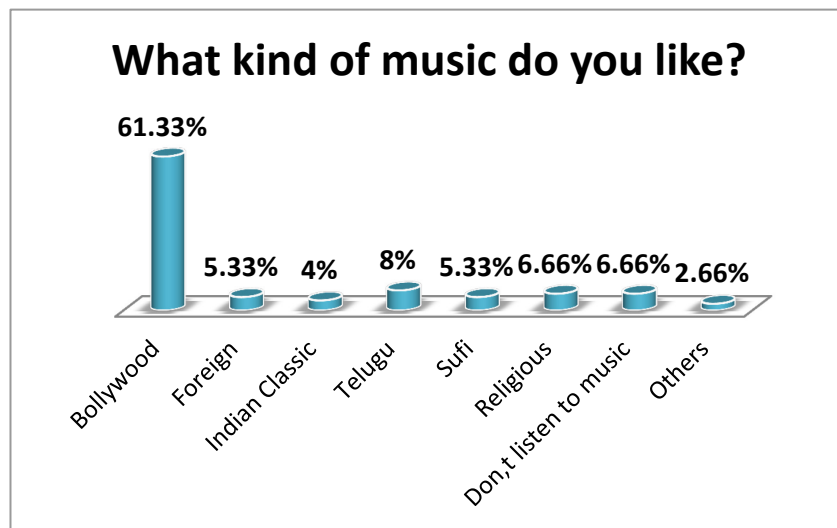
Out of 64 responses, 54 girls(84.37%) have said that, they watch movies, whereas only 10 girls (15.62%) have said that they do not watch movies.



- Out of 63 respondents, 57 girls(90.47%) have said that they watch movies at home, only 5 girls(7.93%) have mentioned about cinema theatres where they go to watch movies and 1 girl( 1.58%) reply was specified under no category.



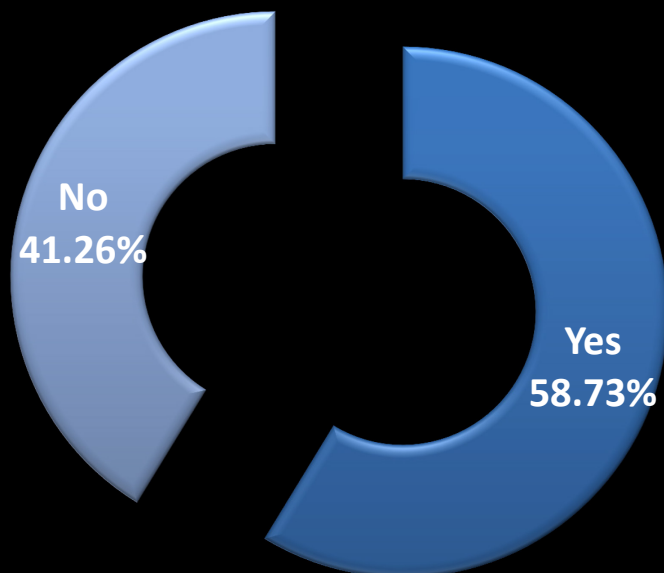
- Out of 58 responses, 51 girls (87.93%) have said that, they watch movies along with their family members, 6 girls (10.34%) have stated that, they watch movies both with their family members and also with their friends, only 1 girl (1.72%) replied that, she watch movies only with her friends.



- Out of 75 responses, for 46 girls (61.33%) likeness towards bollywood music tops the chart, 6 girls (8%) likes telugu music, 5 girls (6.66%) said they listen to religious music, 5 girls (6.66%) said that, they do not listen to music, 4 girls (5.33%) said that, they listen to sufi music, 4 girls (5.33%) said that, they listen to sufi music, 2 girls (2.66%) replied as other songs.

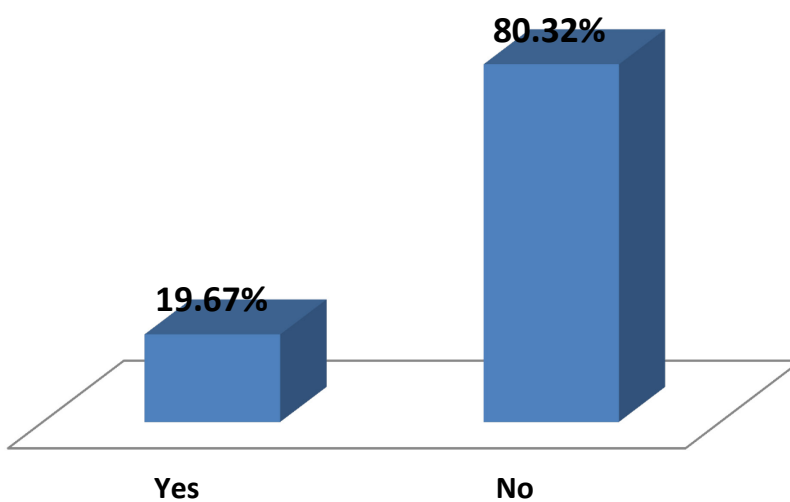


## Do you have a cellphone?

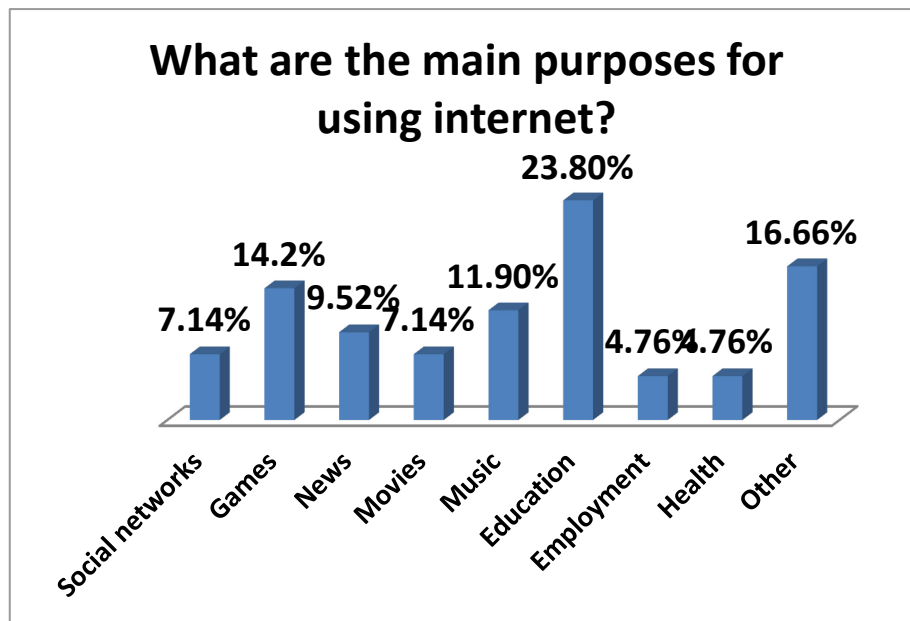


- Out of 63 responses, 37 girls(58.73%) have said that they possess a mobile phone, 26 girls (41.26%) have said that, they do not have a mobile phone.

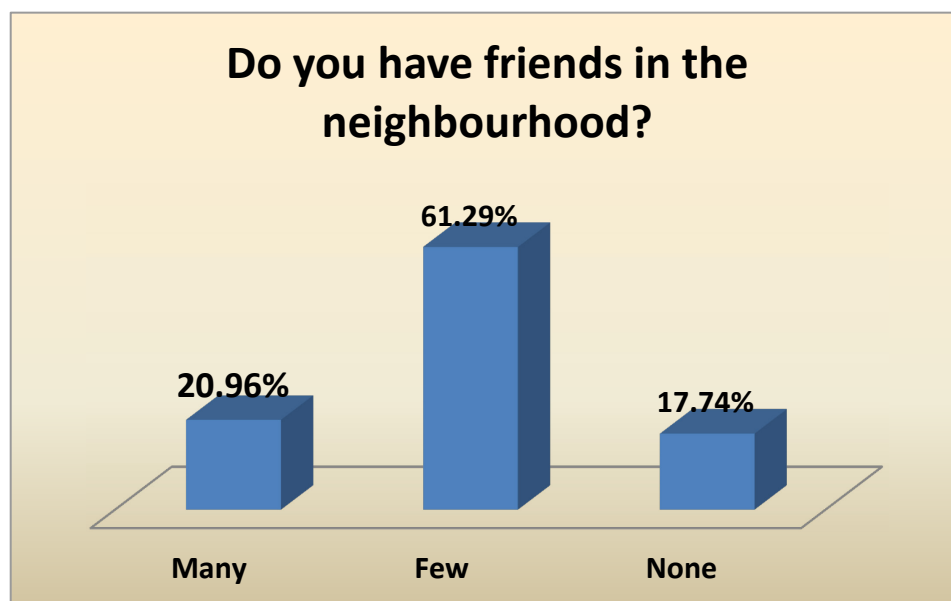
## Do you use internet?



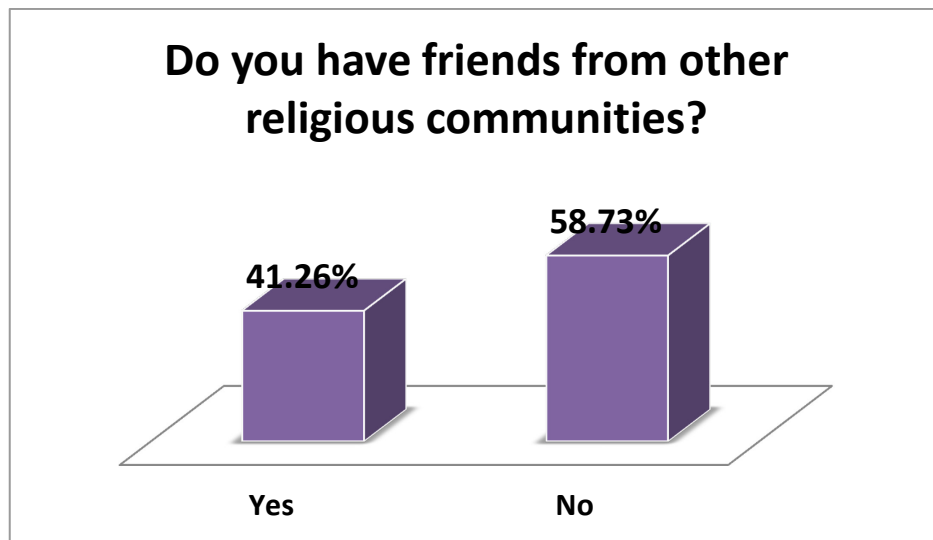
- With regard to usage of internet facilities, from among 61 responses, only 12 girls(19.67%) have said that, they use internet whereas 49 girls (80.32%) have said that, they do not use internet facilities.



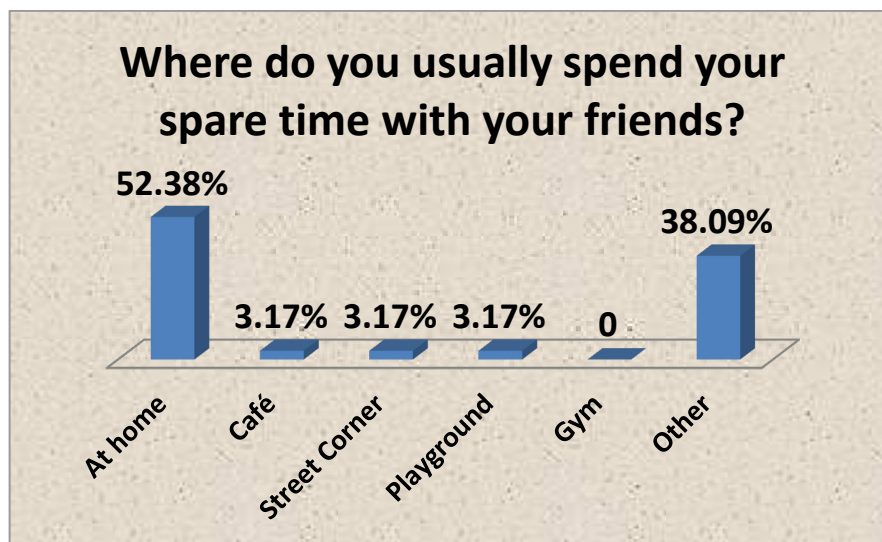
- Out of 42 respondents, 10 girls(23.80%) said that, they use internet for the purpose of education, 7 girls (16.66%) said that, they use it for other purposes, 6 girls(14.2%) said that they use internet for playing games, 5 girls(11.90%) use it for the purpose of listening to music or for downloading them, 3 girls(7.14%) use it for the purpose of watching movies, 3 girls(7.14%) use it for the purpose of social networking, 4 girls (9.52%) use it for having access to news, 2 girls( 4.76%) said that, they use internet for searching employment opportunities, 2 girls(4.76%) also said that, they use internet for awareness with regard to health issues.



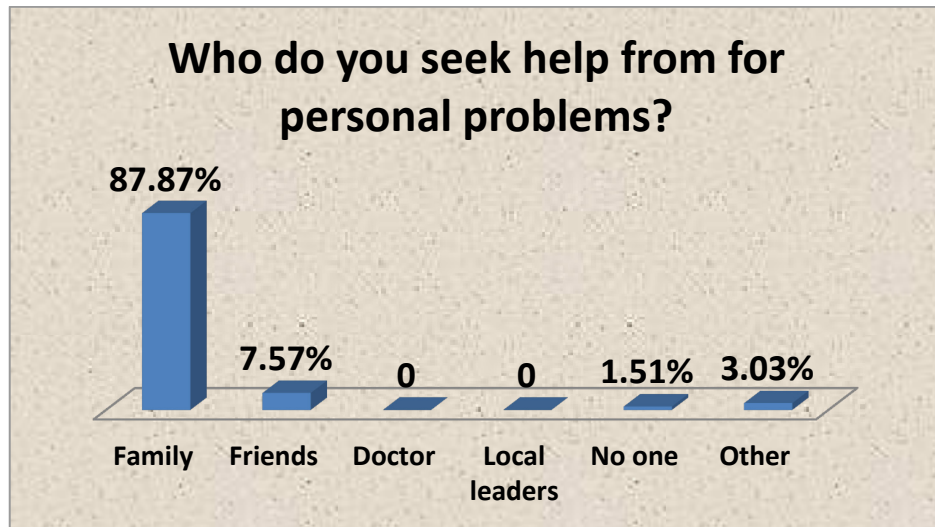
- Out of 62 responses, 38 girls (61.29%) have said that, they have few friends in the neighbourhood, 13 girls(20.96%) have said that, they have many friends whereas 11 girls(17.74%) have said that, they do not have any friends in the neighbourhood.



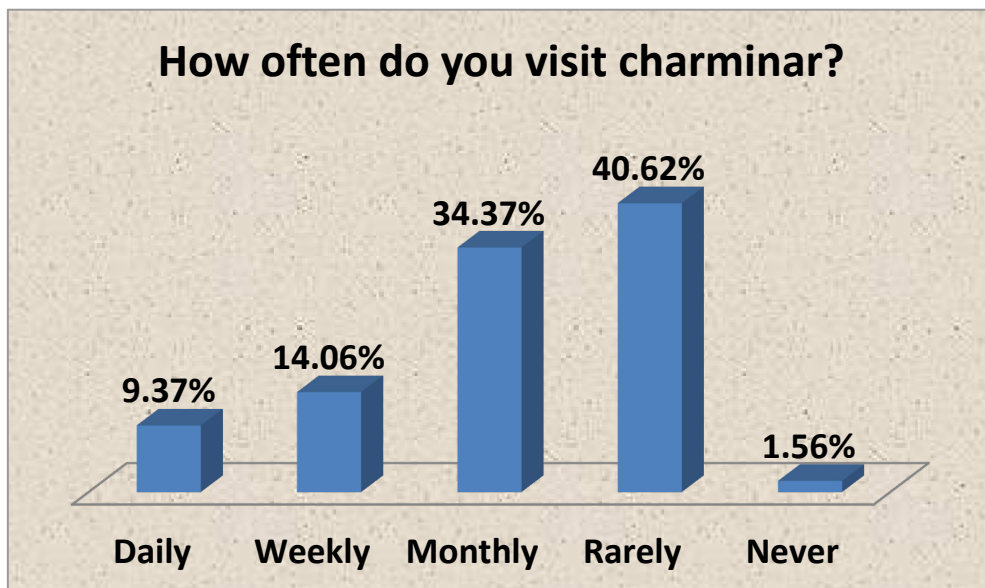
- Among 63 responses, 37 girls(58.73%) said that, they do not have any friends from other religious communities, 26 girls (41.26%) have said thaata, they have friends from other religious communities.



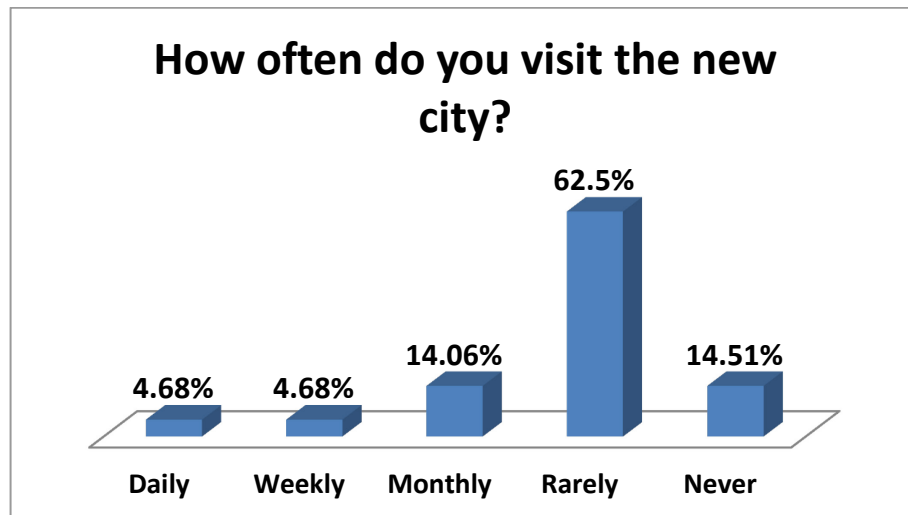
- Out of 63 responses, 33 girls (52.38%) have said that, they spend their time at home along with their friends, 24 girls(38.09%) their reply has been categorised under others, 2 girls(3.17%) said that, they spend their time at the café, 2 girls(3.17%) said they spend their time at the street corner, 2 girls (3.17%) said that, they spend their time at the plaground( please ask the researchers)



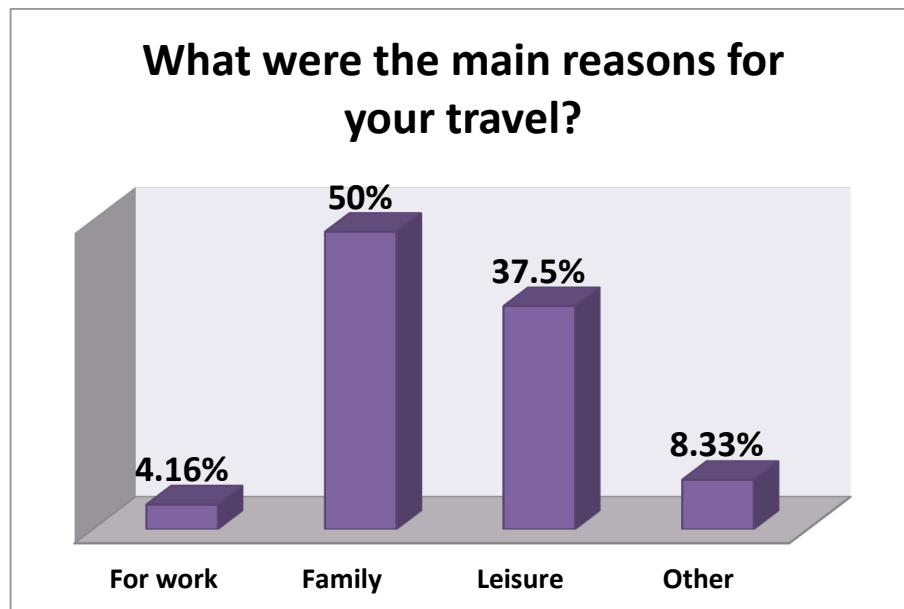
- Out of 66 responses, 58 girls(87.87%) have said that, they seek help from their family members during problems, 5 girls(7.57%) have said that, they seek help from friends, 2 (3.03%) have said that, they seek help from other sources, 1 girl(1.51%) have mentioned about other sources.



- Out of 64 responses, 26 girls(40.62%) have said that, they rarely go to visit charminar, 22 girls(34.37%) have said that, they visit charminar monthly, 9 girls(14.06%) have said that, they go to charminar weekly, 6 girls(9.37%) said that, they go to charminar daily, 1 girl(1.56%) said that, she never goes to charminar.

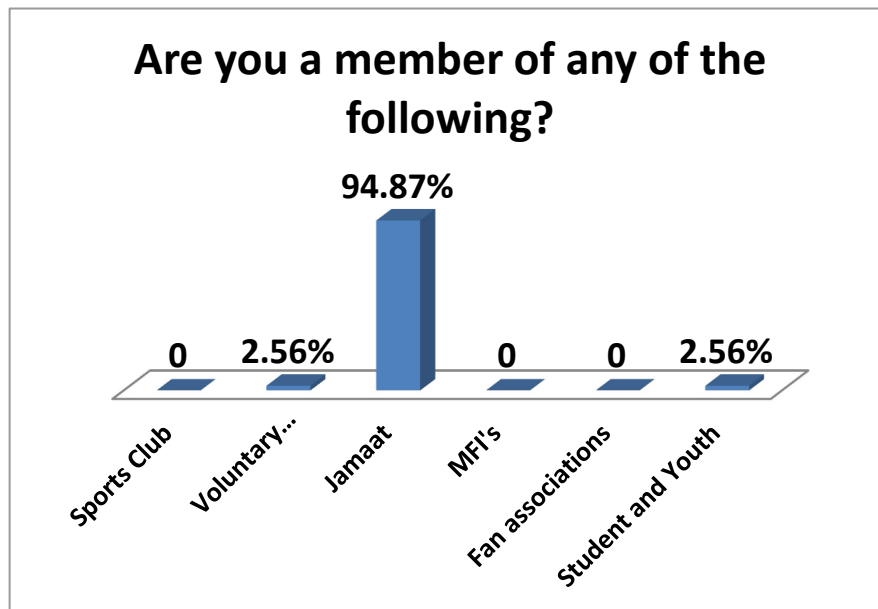


- Out of 64 responses, 40 girls(62.5%) have said that, they rarely visit the new city, 9 girls (14.51%) have said that, they never visit the new city, 9 girls (14.06%) have said that, they visit monthly, 3 girls(4.68%) have said that, they visit new city daily and 3 girls (4.68%) have said that, they visit new city weekly.



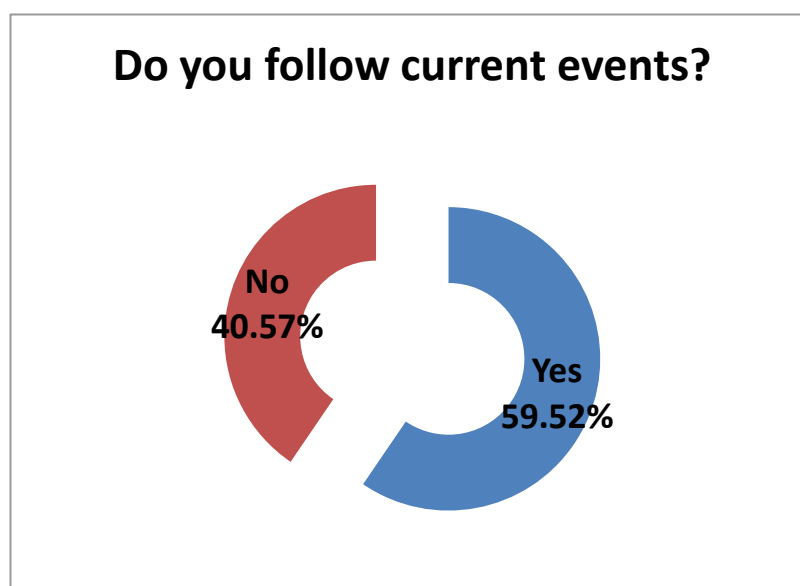
- Out of 48 responses, 24 girls(50%) have said that, they have visited new city with their family members, 18 girls(37.5%) have said that, they visited new city for leisure,

2 girls( 4.16% have said that, they have visited new city because of work related reasons, 4 girls(8.33%) have cited other reasons for their visit to the new city.

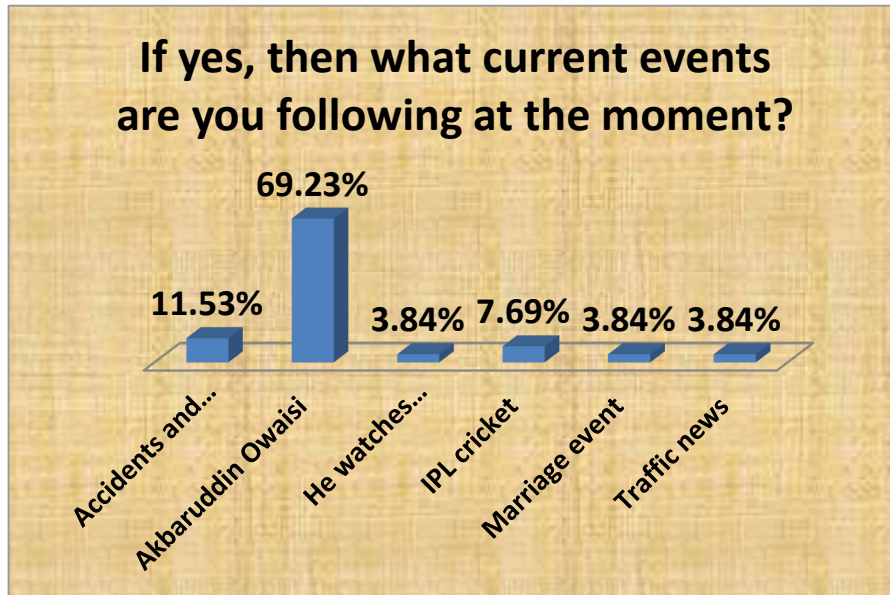


- Out of 39 responses, 37 girls(94.87%) have said that, they are members of Jamaat organisations, 1 girl (2.56%) have said that, she is the member of a voluntary organisation, 1 girl(2.56%) have said that, she belongs to a student and youth organisations.

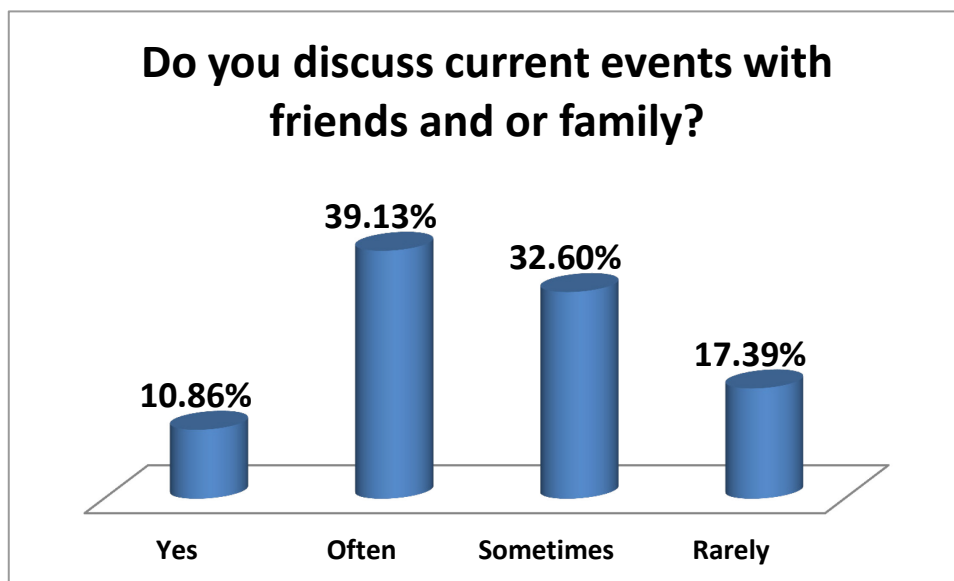
## MEDIA



- Out of 42 responses, 25 girls(59.52%) have said that, they follow current events, 17 girls(40.47%) have said that, they do not follow current events.

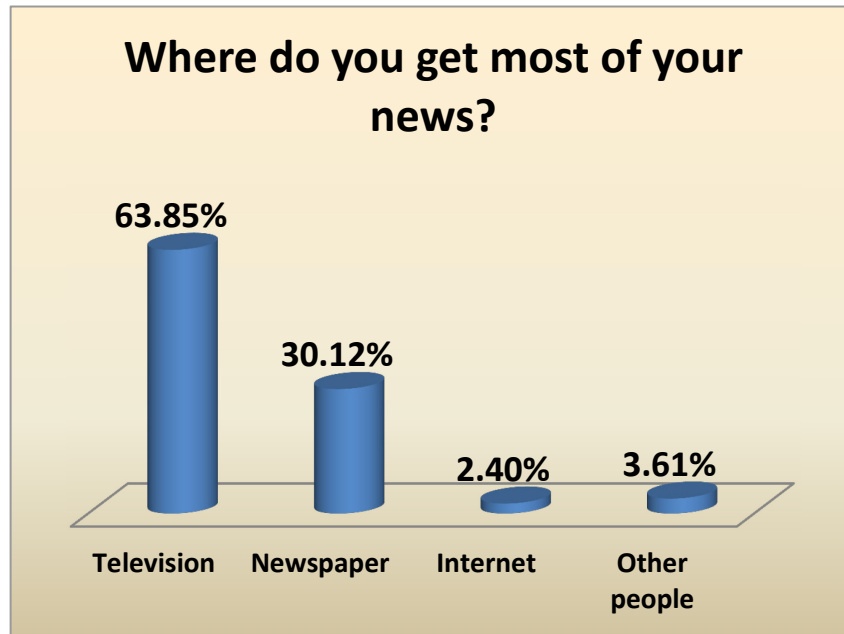


- Out of 26 responses, 18 girls(69.23%) said that, they followed news related to Akbaruddin Owaisi, 3 girls(11.53%) have said that, they followed news related to accidents and murders, 1 girl(3.84%) said that, she watches political news, 1 girl(3.84%) said that, she is interested in events related to marriage, 1 girl(3.84%) showed her concern towards traffic related news, and 2 girls(7.69%) said that, they were involved in news related to IPL cricket.

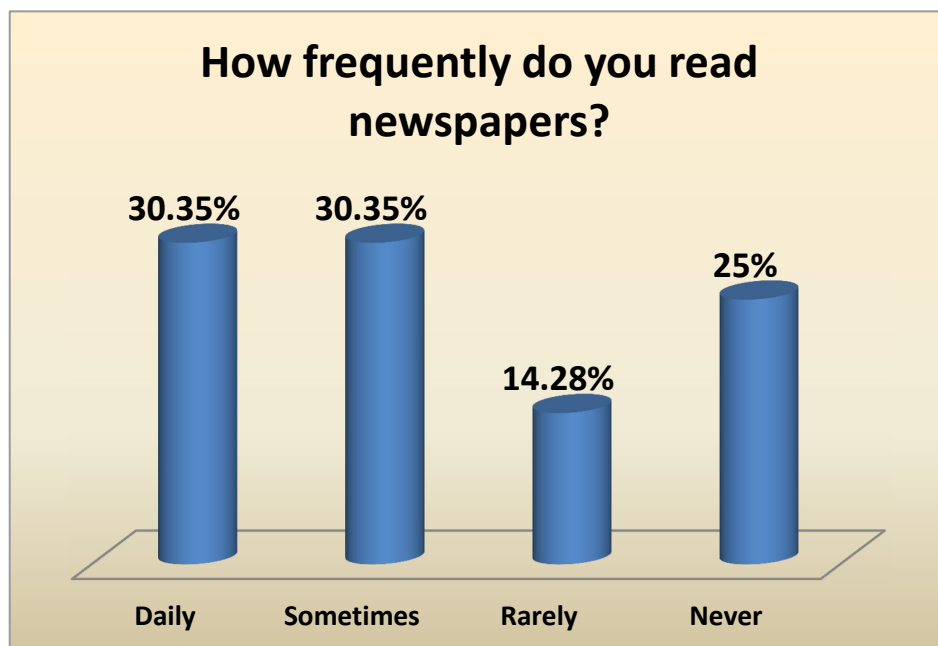


- Of all the 46 responses, 18 girls(39.13%) have said that, they often discuss current events with their friends and family, 15 girls(32.60%) have said that, they sometimes discuss current events with friends and family, 8 girls(17.39%) have said that, they

rarely discuss events, only 5 girls have said that they discuss events with their family members and friends.



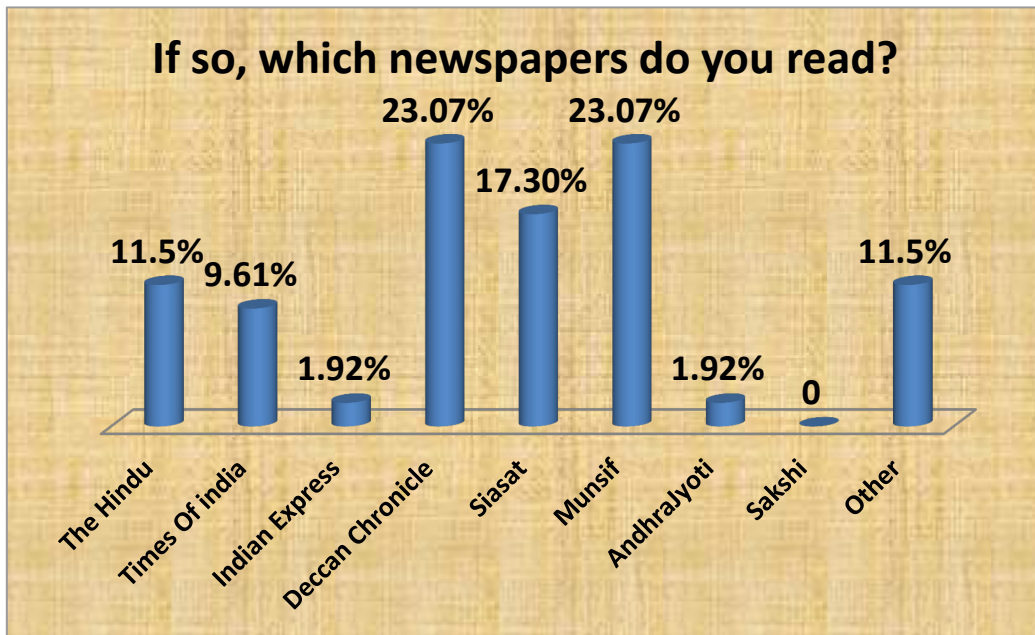
- Out of 83 responses, 53 girls(63.85%) have said that, they get most of their news from television, 25 girls(30.12%) have said that, they get their news from newspaper, 2 girls(2.40%) have said that, they get their news from internet sources, 3 girls(3.61%) have said that, they get news from other sources.



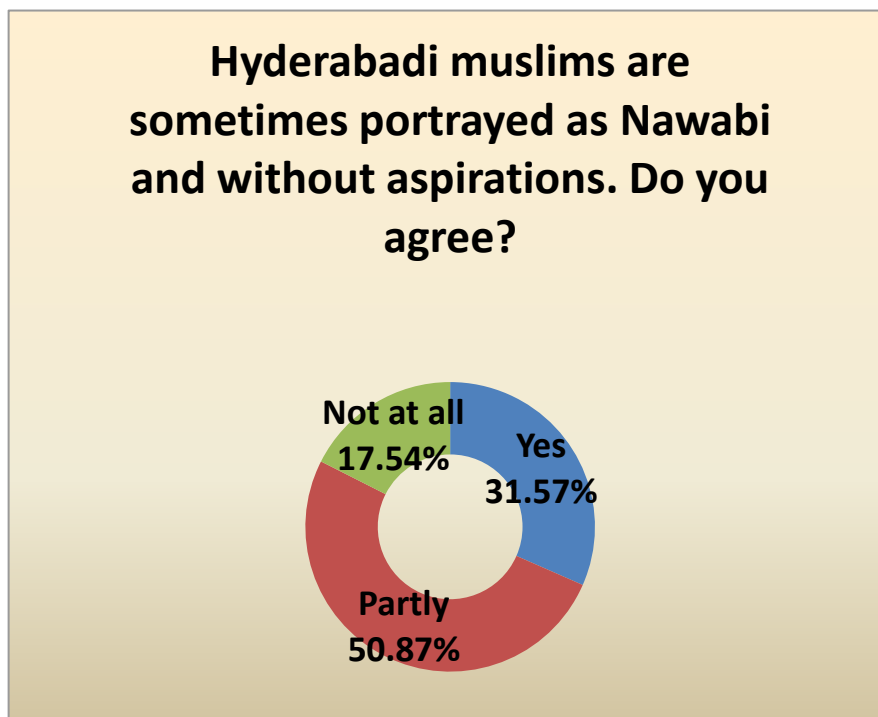
- Of all the 56 responses, 17 girls (30.35%) have said that, they read newspapers daily, 17 girls (30.35%) have said that, they read newspapers sometimes, 8 girls (14.28%)



have said that they rarely read newspapers and 14 girls(25%) have said that, they never read newspapers.

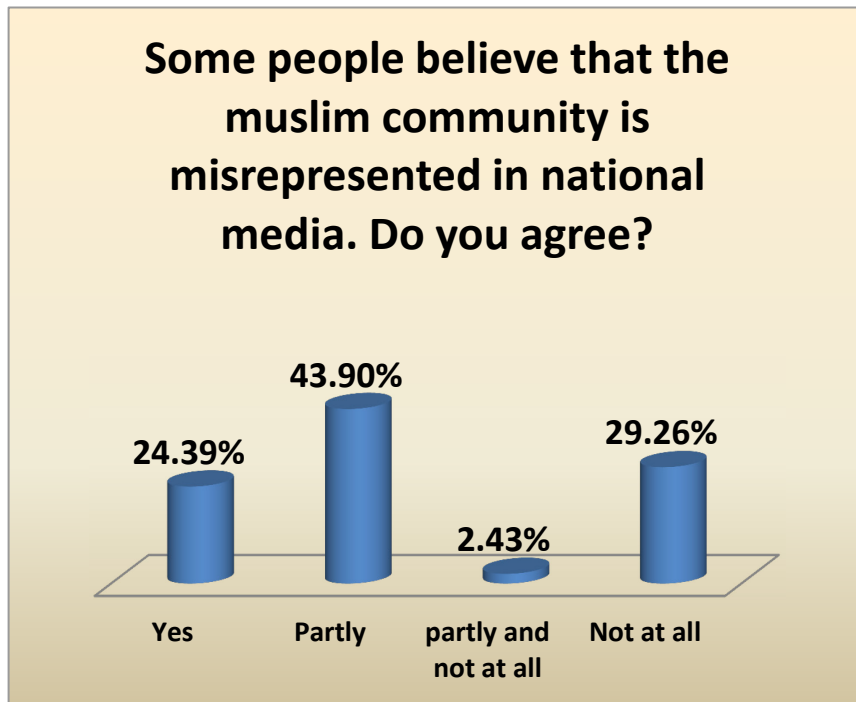


- Out of 52 responses, 12 girls (23.07%) have said that, they read Deccan Chronicle, 12 girls( 23.07%) have said that, they read munsif, 6 girls(11.5%) have said that they read the hindu,

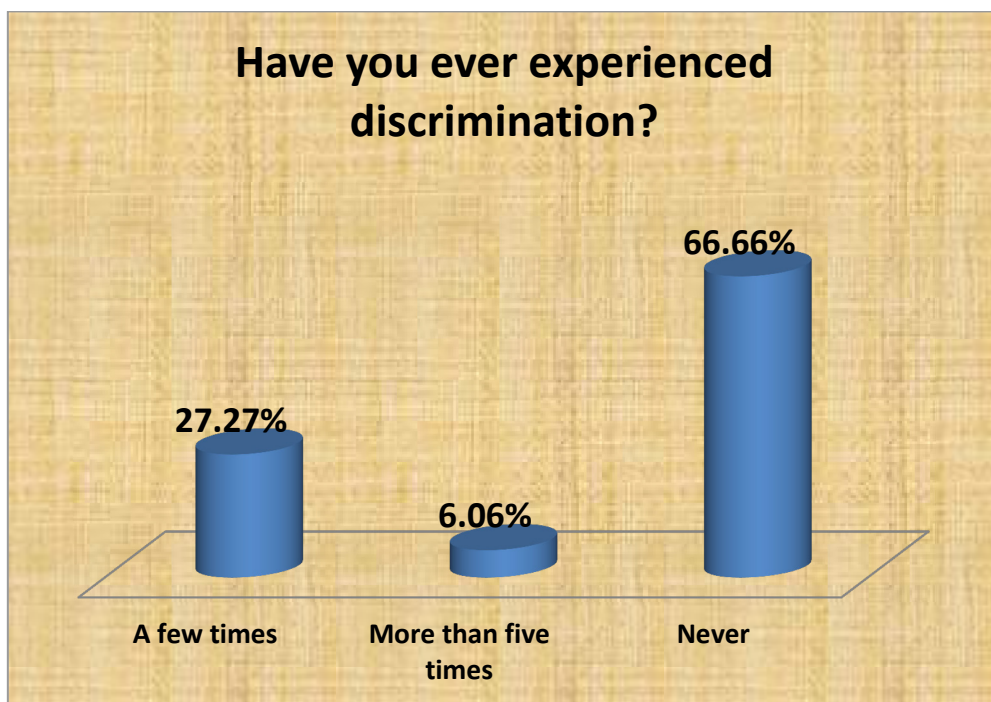


- Out of 57 responses, 29 girls(50.87%) have said that, they partly agree that Hyderabad muslims are sometimes portrayed as Nawabi and without aspirations.

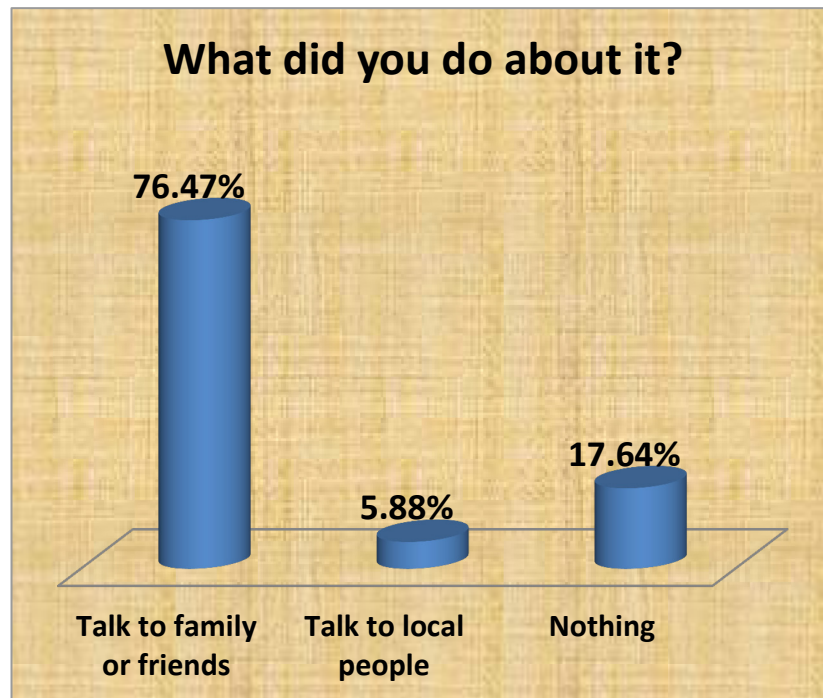
18 girls(31.57%) have said that, they agree that hyderabadi muslims are sometimes portrayed as nawabi and without aspirations, 10 girls(17.54%) have however siad that, they do not at all agree with the fact.



- Of all 41 responses, 18 girls(43.90%) have said that, they partly agree that the muslim community is misrepresented in the national media. 12 girl(29.26%) have replied as not at all, 10 girls(2.39%) have said yes, as they agree to the fact, only 1 girl(2.43%) have said partly and not at all.



- Out of 33 responses, 22 girls(66.66%) have said that, they have never faced or experienced discrimination, 9 girls (27.27%) have said that, they have experienced discrimination a few times, only 2 girls(6.06%) have said that, they have faced discrimination more than five times.



- Out of 34 responses, 26 girls(76.47%) have said that, they talk to family or friends if they face discrimination, 6 girls(5.88%) have said that, they talk to local people if they face any problems, 6 girls(17.64%) have said that, they do nothing with regard to this problem.