

## Attitude of selected respondents towards smokeless chulha

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### Abstract

Energy used for cooking accounts for over 70 per cent of the total energy consumption of the agricultural sector in India. Biomass fuel form such as wood. Crop residues and dry animal dung have traditionally been used for cooking and heating. by burning them in either open or shielded cooking devices to produce heat energy. Fixcessive depletion of biomass energy resources has resulted in several ill-consequences including acute shortage of cooking fuel in several parts of the country. During the last few decades, there has been a growing necessity for consuming biomass fuel, by increasing the heat utilization efficiency of the cooking devices in which they are burnt.

Key words : Attitude, Biomass, Cooking devices, Crop residues

### Introduction

More than 90 per cent of the total household energy in rural areas is consumed in the kitchen (Pathak and Salariya, 1980). The traditional methods of cooking, traditional designs of chulhas and inefficient burning of available fuel have aggravated the problem of fuel shortage. Traditional method of cooking involving burning of fuel in open tire is very inefficient since only 5 to 10 per cent of the potential energy in the fuel wood is utilized in the cooking process. The problem of scarcity of fuel can be overcome to some extent by installing improved cook stoves in the houses of rural families. These cook stoves have higher efficiency (15 to 25 per cent) and make the cooking area smoke free and clean.

### Methodology

The study was conducted in Kanpur district. Two blocks namely Kalyanpur and Sarsaul %,re randomly selected. Ten villages were randomly selected from each block. 100 respondents were selected in this study. Dependent and independent variables were used such as age, education, caste attitude, adoption etc. The statistical tools were used such as mean percentage etc.

### Results and Discussion

It means that women when become middle aged. they generally get involved in work be it of household or of out side. Women of this group effectively engaged themselves in income generating work so that they can supplement family income (Table 1).

Seventy four per cent women respondents were used smokeless chulha, while 22.0 per cent respondents were used traditional chulha. Maximum

Table 1 Age-wise distribution of respondents

Age-group	Frequency	Per cent
20-30	10	10.0
30-40	56	56.0
40-50	24	24.0
50 & above	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to use type of chulha

Type of Chulha	Frequency	Per cent
Smokeless chulha	74	74.0
Traditional chulha	22	22.0
Gas stove	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to use type of chulha

CSA chulha	Frequency	Per cent
Mohani	27	36.49
Sohani	21	28.37
Udai	20	27.03
Priya Agni	6	8.12
Total	74	100.00

4.0 per cent women respondents were used gas stove chulha (Table 2).

The Table 3 indicate that 36.49 per cent women respondents were used Mohini CSA chulha and 28.37 per cent respondents were used Soltini CSA chulha. 27.03 per cent women respondents were used Uday CSA chulha and minimum 8.12 per cent respondents were used Priya Agni CSA chulha (smokeless).

Table 4: Distribution of women respondents according to view about smokeless chulha

About smokeless chulha	Frequency	Per cent
Very good	44	44.0
Good	27	27.0
Comfortable	29	29.0
Uncomfortable	-	-
Total	100	100.0

Table 4 indicate that Forty four per cent women respondents were given very good opinion about smokeless chulha and 29.0 per cent respondents were given comfortable opinion about smokeless chulha.

### Conclusion

So, it is imperative that these traditional chulhas be replaced by more fuel efficient devices with a

view to conserve fuel wood, improve health and hygienic conditions reduce drudgery of women and improve overall quality of life and lead to "a better and happier" life.

### Recommendation

1. Motivational and persuasive campaign should be organized in order to create awareness among rural masses about smokeless chulha technology.
2. The fuel problem can be solved in use of different types of smokeless chulha. The use of smokeless chulha will be solving to some extent the energy crisis.

### References

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