

Fuel consumption pattern in rural families

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Abstract

India is the second largest populated nation of the world and majority of people of our nation live in the villages, we can say that the sole of India lives in villages. 70 per cent India's population lives in its rural areas distributed over a vast number of villages. A substantial portion of the total energy demand in the country is in rural sector and biomass is the fourth largest energy source in the world and the first in India. In the absence of conventional energy supply of the rural economy lacked adequate growth. About 90 per cent of the households' energy goes for cooking food which is largely obtained by burning the biomass fuel. Among biomass energy sources wood is contributing about 80 per cent of the total cooking energy needs followed by fire woods. Conventional fuel like L.P.G. has achieved very little penetration in the rural domestic sector.

Key words: Conventional energy, L.P.G., biomass, Conventional fuel

Introduction

Bulk of rural energy demand for the domestic sector is met from wood fuel, vegetable and animal waste in rural India. The degree to which the population relies on agricultural residues for fuel varies among the villages. There is a good co-relation between income and fuel consumption. Income of the household is spent on fuel though this excluding man power energy in terms of in time spent in gathering fuel.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Chandauli district. One block Naugarh was selected in this study area. 100 respondents were selected. Dependent and independent variables were used such as age, education, consumption, pattern etc. The statistical tools were used such as frequency, mean etc.

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of families according to their occupation No. 100

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	58	58.0
Labour	04	4.0
Agriculture and labour	38	38.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 1 shows the occupational structure of the village. In the village 58.0 per cent does agriculture,

4.0 per cent does labour and 38.0 per cent does both

Table 2 shows which family member often goes for collection of fuel. According to the survey it has been found that 82.0 per cent of all the members of family go for collection of fuel.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to which family member goes for collection of fuel No. 100

Members	Frequency	Percent
Women	5	5.0
Men	11	11.0
Children	2	2.0
All	82	82.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their transportation of fuel No. 100

Way of transportation	Frequency	Percent
On foot	84	84.0
Cycle	6	6.0
Both	10	10.0
Others	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 3 shows the ways of transportation of fuel. The survey showed that 84.0 per cent of respondents use their feet, 6.0 per cent of them use cycle and

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10.0 per cent of them use both.

Table 4 shows how much fuel needed per day. The use of 4 – 6 kgs came 54.0 per cent, more than 6 kgs came to 25.0 per cent, 2-4 kgs came to 18.0 per cent and only 3.0 per cent respondents came in the category of upto 2 kg. This majority of respondents demand was 4 to 6 fuel per day.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to amount of fuel needed per day No. 100

Weight in (Kg)	Frequency	Percent
0 – 2	3	3.0
2 – 4	18	18.0
4 – 6	54	54.0
More than 6	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to type of stove used for cooking No. 100

Type of Chulha	Frequency	Percent
Clay stove	0	0.0
Smokeless	37	37.0
Traditional	63	63.0
Others	0	0.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 5 shows that type of chulhas used for cooking. The use traditional chulha came to 63.0 per cent and smokeless chulha came to 37.0 per cent for cooking. Thus traditional chulha is still being used in the villages.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents according to presence of chimney in their kitchen No. 100

Chimney	Frequency	Percent
Yes	37	37.0
No	63	63.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 6 shows availability of chimney. This table represents that 37.0 per cent of them have chimneys and 63.0 per cent of them don't have it.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to the usage of ash after its usage of fuel No. 100

Options	Frequency	Percent
Washing utensil	30	30.0
In the field	26	26.0
Both	12	12.0
Others	7	7.0
All	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

Table 7 shows usage of ash. It shows that 30.0 per cent used for washing utensil, 26.0 per cent used in the field and 25.0 per cent used for all purposes.

Recommendations

The guardians should encourage their female members to visit training programmes. Their quality skills are to let displayed as how to consume the fuel in rural areas.

There should be free campaigns where in those it should be freely illustrated as how to consume, save and do the proper utilization of fuel.

References

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