

CHAPTER-IVHOUSING4.1 HOUSING ; DISTRIBUTION
ACCORDING TO TYPES ;

Type of house owned by the respondents is one of the important factor in determining the social and economic position of them. It also reveals the nature of standard of life of the respondents.

TABLE No.11DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING
TO THEIR TYPE OF HOUSES

Sr. No.	Type of House	Adopters	Non-adopters	Total
1.	Katcha house	17 (17.17%)	20 (48.79%)	37 (26.42%)
2.	Parially katcha and Pucca house	10 (10.10%)	03 (07.32%)	13 (09.28%)
3.	Pucca house	51 (51.51%)	12 (29.26%)	63 (45.00%)
4.	R.C.C. construction	21 (21.21%)	06 (14.63%)	27 (19.28%)
Total :		99	41	140

Source : Information gathered through personal interviews.

Table No. 11 given above shows that the number of respondents having pucca houses and modern R.C.C.constructions is 90. It signifies their economic position. The group of gobar gas plant adopters owns 51 (51.51%) pacca houses and

21 R.C.C. constructions. Those owning pucca house from the non-adopters group are 12 (29.26%). The R.C.C. constructions in this group are 06 (14.63%). There are 13 (9.28%) partially pucca and katcha houses in the group under study. The adopters are having 10 (10.10%) partially katcha and pucca houses and the non-adopters have 03 (07.32%) houses. The katcha houses owned by the respondents are 37 (26.42%), 17 (17.17%) with the adopters group and 20 (48.79%) with the non-adopters group.

Katcha houses are constructed with mud, stones, local variety of wood and constructed without architectural planning by local people. The house is covered with muded roofs and locally prepared roof tiles are used for the purpose. The house is divided unevenly into three or four parts one either at the front or at the backyard of the house is meant for the domesticated animals. There are no separate kitchen, store rooms and bed rooms, the halls are constructed and converted only according to the need from time to time.

There are some houses having mixed type of construction. The space for animals is separated but in the same area, little away from the house used for living purposes. The material used is of a mixed type. The windows, doors used are prepared by the carpenters and sometimes they are brought from the nearby city. The kitchen is

separated one. The bathroom is constructed with the use of cement. The house is painted and sometimes decorated one.

The pucca houses are constructed with stones, cement and are comparatively larger in size. The wood used is superior and the house is divided into various parts, including separate kitchen, store room and a bed-room. The plan of the house is prepared locally and executed by local constructors. The roofs are covered with factory made roof tiles and the windows and doors are also prepared by the city brought carpenters.

The R.C.C. construction is a new phenomena in the rural area. The economically sound farmer can afford it. It is a planned construction with separate accommodation for persons according to their statuses and needs. The owning of a R.C.C. construction signifies the higher economic position of the respondent.

If we can take the account of possession of houses by percentages we find that the adopters group owns pucca houses and R.C.C. constructions more than the non-adopters one. The installation of gohar gas plants require more space. The adopters group is able to provide it.

The nature of house one uses thus throws light on the socio-economic position of the owner.

4.2 ROOMS FOR LIVING :

The internal structure of the house is the indicator of the type of social life one leads. The number of rooms utilized for living are to be taken into account in this connection. The size of the house is also indicated by the number of rooms it has.

TABLE No. 12DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES ACCORDING TO
THE NUMBER OF ROOMS OWNED BY RESPONDENTS

Sr. No.	Number of rooms for living	Adopters	Non-adopters	Total
1.	Upto 5	82 (82.82%)	26 (63.42%)	108 (77.14%)
2.	6 to 10	15 (15.15%)	15 (36.58%)	30 (21.42%)
3.	11 and above	02 (02.02%)	-	02 (01.42%)
Total :		99	41	140

Source : Information gathered through personal interviews.

The respondents having living rooms upto 5 are 108 (77.14%), those having rooms upto 10 are 30 (21.42%) and only two (02.02%) respondents own houses having more than 11 living rooms.

The table No. 12 also reveals that the adopters group is having houses with more number of living rooms.

However, in general, the number of rooms utilized by the respondents is upto 5 in most of the cases.

4.3 BATHROOM FACILITY :

In the traditionally constructed houses in the rural areas special thought for separate bathroom is not given. To have a separate bathroom is a recent conception. The bathrooms in the traditional houses were at the backyards of the house and constructed with local material like bamboo and grass and without roof. The bath and washing of cloths and utensils is carried at one and the same place. The special bathroom in the house is generally absent. The reason given by the respondent is that the katcha houses are constructed with mud and contineous use of water from within the house may damage the mud walls. There are bathroom in the R.C.C. constructions and in the pacca houses inside the house. The construction of bathrooms inside house has been accepted by people when they came in contact with the urban people. However, due to lack of economic support some of them are not able to make the structural changes in the house.

TABLE No. 13BATHROOM FACILITY IN THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSE

Sr. No.	Bathroom facility	Adopters	Non-Adopters	Total
1.	Inside Bathroom	31 (31.31%)	10 (24.40%)	41 (29.28%)
2.	Outside Bathroom	68 (68.68%)	31 (75.60%)	99 (70.71%)
Total :		99	41	140

Source : Information gathered through personal interviews

Table given above gives us the information about the availability of bathroom facility within and outside the home in the group of respondents under study. Only 41 (29.28%) families enjoy the bathroom facility inside the house. The number of respondents having bathrooms in the outskirts of the house is 99 (70.71%).

4.4 LOCATION OF LAVATORY :

Installation of gobar gas plant and the location of lavatory are connected together. Table No. 14 gives the details about the location of lavatory in respondents houses.



Gobar Gas Plant (Taki Model)
with Lavatory attached.

TABLE No. 14DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING
TO THEIR LOCATION OF LAVATORY

Sr. No.	Location of Lavatory	Adopters	Non-adopters	Total %
1.	Inside the house	17 (17.17%)	06 (14.63%)	23 (16.42%)
2.	Outside the house	82 (82.82%)	05 (3.57%)	87 ()
3.	No lavatory	-	30 (21.42%)	30 (21.42%)
Total :		99	41	140

Source : Information collected through personal interviews.

The idea to have lavatory inside the house has not been accepted by rural people. The installation of gobar gas plants is outside the house in its outskirts, generally at the backside of the house. The lavatories inside the house are in 23 (16.42%) R.C.C. constructions and in case of gobar gas plants they have been connected to the plant by P.V.C. pipes. The 82 (82.82%) gas plant adopters have lavatory attached to the plant and it is located outside the house. The non-adopters having the lavatory facilities are 5 (3.57%) and those who go for the natural lavatory needs in the open space are 30 (21.42%). They do not have special lavatory facilities.

The lavatory facility indicates that people enjoy better hygiene than the other members.

4.5 COOKING PLACE :

TABLE No. 15

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR COOKING PLACE

Sr. No.	Cooking place	Adopters	Non-adopters	Total
1.	Separate cooking place	96 (96.96%)	18 (44.17%)	114 (81.42%)
2.	No separate cooking place	03 (03.03%)	23 (56.09%)	26 (18.57%)
Total :		99	41	140

Source : Personal interviews with the respondents.

The cooking place in rural households in this part of the country is a small room, separated from other rooms with a low or medium high mud and brick wall.

With the installation of go-bar gas 96 (96.96%) respondents have developed separate kitchen with stand for gas plates. However, 03 (03.03%) respondents do not use gas for cooking do not have separate kitchen. They use the traditional cooking place. The number of respondents from non-adopters having traditional cooking place is 23 (56.09%).



Housewife in kitchen.



Housewife engaged in cooking
(Preparation of Roti)

The above analysis indicates that those having been adopted gobar gas are using a separate kitchen. They have a connection of gobar gas plant in the kitchen. There is one respondent having both the connection one the gobar gas and another the L.G.P. gas cylinder.

The respondents under study use traditional hearth (chool) for preparing the food and tea and water are boiled on the gobar gas plates. The roti (Bhakari) and chapatis are made on traditional hearth. The gobar gas is commonly used for the preparation of tea and coffee only.

4.6 TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING :

TABLE No. 16

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING

Sr. No.	Type of fuel	Adopters N = 99	Non-adopters N = 41	Total % N = 140
1.	Dung cakes	56 (56.56%)	41 (100%)	97 (69.28%)
2.	Sugarcane roots	99 (100%)	30 (73.17%)	129 (92.14%)
3.	Kerosene	50 (50%)	12 (29.26%)	62 (44.28%)
4.	Gas Cylinder	01 (01.01%)	07 (17.07%)	08 (05.71%)
5.	Wood	-	06 (14.63%)	06 (04.28%)
6.	Jungle products	-	03 (07.31%)	03 (02.14%)
7.	Gobar gas	99 (100%)	-	99 (100%)

Source : Information collected through personal interviews with the respondents.



The type of fuel used for cooking is important. With the personal interviews with respondents we find multiple responses as far as the type of fuel they use for cooking.

In the rural area dung cakes is the common fuel, used for cooking throughout the year. These cakes are prepared during the winter and summer seasons and dry cakes are stored for the use. Generally during the rainy season they are utilized for cooking. The number of respondents using dung cakes is 97 (69.28%).

In recent years there has been an increase in the sugarcane cultivation. After the cane is harvested, the sugarcane roots remain in the soil, they are dug out, dried and used for cooking purpose like dung cakes. It is the important function of the womenfolk, especially those come from lower economic section and are landless, to collect the sugarcane roots after the cane is cut and harvested. The farmers allow them to pick-up sugarcane roots because they get their field cleared for further agricultural works. They also collect the fire wood during summer. It is in the form of dry roots and small trees, branches etc. All our respondents having go-bar gas plants use the plant shoots and sugarcane roots for cooking purposes.

Kerosene is used by 50 (50.50%) respondents from adopters group and 12 (29.26%) respondents from the non-adopters group. Cooking gas is with one (1.1%) gohar gas plant adopter and 07 respondents from the non-adopters group. Wood, especially the fire wood cut for the fuel purposes is used by 06 (14.63%) non-adopters. Jungle products in the form of dry roots as described before are used by 03 (02.14%) non-adopters.

The above analysis indicates that the fuel used by the respondents is of a mixed type and though the gohar gas plant has been adopted as the alternative source of fuel, traditional means of fuel are still prominent in the rural area.