

36% houses were poorly ventilated & 80% had dampness. Regarding kitchens. 16% had open kitchen & in 10% of cases cooking was done inside bedrooms. Majority used natural gas but 39% used wood or coal & 14% used biomass as fuel. The use of mosquito repellent was 85%, use of talcum powder was 71% & air fresheners/sprays were used in 30% cases.

It was seen that 31% had carpet in their bedrooms. Smoking in family was prevalent in 55% cases & in certain ethnic groups females even mothers were regular smokers. They used to smoke while feeding & handling their babies so exposing them to passive smoking.

The family history of respiratory illness showed no respiratory illness in 48% and 52% had respiratory illnesses in family like asthma, tuberculosis & chronic obstructive airway diseases (COPD).

DISCUSSION

The survival of human being depends on various factors but food, water & air are the three necessary key factors for their survival. We cannot survive without any of them. The pollution of these necessary factors has very devastating effects on health, The magnitude of problem of unsafe food & water can be assessed from the 1.5 million epi-

**TABLE-1:
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

Variables	n	%
Mother's Education		
Nil	59	59%
Primary	25	25%
Metric	13	13%
Graduate	3	3%
Monthly income		
Rupees <6000/ month	49	49%
6000-10000	35	35%
>10000	16	16%

TABLE-2: DETAILS OF AIR POLLUTANTS

1 Type of house		
Hut	30	30%
Rcc	70	70%
2 Location of house		
Road side	58	58%
In the gali	25	25%
NEAR garbage	17	17%
3 Ventilation		
Well ventilated	15	15%
Poorly ventilated	25	25%
Dampness present	20	20%
4 Type of kitchen		
Open	41	41%
Separate	39	39%
In the bedroom	20	20%
5 Type of fuel used		
Natural gas	52	52%
Wood	15	15%
Kerosene oil	20	20%
Bio fuel	13	13%
6 Use of carpet in bedrooms		
Yes	32	32%
No	68	68%
7 Use of mosquito repellents		
Yes	52	52%
No	48	48%
8 Ventilation		
Yes	28	28%
No	72	72%
9 Type of kitchen		
Yes	52	52%
No	48	48%
10 Family history of respiratory illnesses (TB, Asthma, COPD)		
Yes	52	52%
No	48	48%
11 No of hospitalization for respiratory illnesses		
Nil	26	26%
1-3 times	54	54%
4 times	20	20%

sodes of diarrhoea and millions of child deaths world over. Similarly the air pollution is an important health hazard. The magnitude of the health problem due to air pollution can be estimated by the fact that more than 80,000 chemicals have been added to our air supply in last century. As we have discussed before that indoor air pollution is responsible