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① Increasing the use of clean fuel will be a win-win situation for the environment as well as for women and families?

Intro- World health organisation (WHO) stated that 4 million deaths occurred every year only due to Indoor air pollution.

As people spend most of their time in their house, they inhale solid fuels when burnt in gas stove leads to major health problems.

Hazardous practice -

From data it has been analysed that most of the air pollution deaths is by burning of biomass fuels followed [coal consumption, burning crop residues]

people in rural household uses Firewood as major source of fuel, Cow dung, crop residues resulting in emission of Carbon Monoxide, Formaldehyde, Particulate, Cyclic.

(poly) organic matter, which are extremely greater risk for women & children.

Government initiative -
Analysing from this public health hazard govt launched [PMUTJ] in 2015 where govt provides LPG cylinder to BPL households.

But due to gradual rise in price of LPG pushing the people again towards the usage of firewood & crop residues resulting in release of $PM_{2.5}$.

Though govt provides Rs 300 as subsidy to beneficiary household, ^{NFHS-5} data shows that 56% of rural household still uses solid wood & 11% uses crop residue (or) cow dung for cooking & heating.

Since cooking is regarded as work of ~~female~~ women, increase in women's income could make them move towards cleaner fuels.

Experts argue that women's access to cleaner fuel would increase their time available to participate in wage work, focusing on their children's education. So on.

Conclusion - At present international policies & frameworks focused mainly on vehicle & fuel emission in reducing carbon footprints. ~~The~~ focus must shift towards Indoor air pollution.