

H-SERIES: TABLES ON HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ASSETS

These tables on houses, household amenities and assets are based on the data collected through the Houselist Schedule. For the generation of these tables the data of each census house have been processed on computer. As the houseless population was not covered during the Houselisting Operations, tables in H-Series exclude the houseless population.

In view of the numerous improvements and expansion of the scope of enquiry in the Houselist Schedule at the 2001 Census, the number of tabulations has gone up substantially. Besides, there have been fundamental changes in the style and the level of presentation of data. As such the data presented in different tables may or may not totally correspond to the tables of the preceding census as indicated in the fly leaf placed immediately before the tables.

In all, the data are presented in 13 core tables which have been ascribed a particular theme. The themes on which the data are presented in these core tables are: uses of census houses; condition of census houses; predominant material of roof / wall / floor of census houses; type of structure of census houses; household size and number of dwelling rooms; ownership status of census houses; households by number of married couples, dwelling rooms and married couples having independent sleeping room; source of drinking water and its location; source of lighting; availability of bathroom and type of latrine within the house and type of drainage; availability of separate kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking; households by source of drinking water and availability of electricity and latrine; households availing banking services and the households having specified assets.

Table H-3 is divided into three parts and gives data separately on material of roof, wall and floor of census houses. Similarly, tables 6 and 7 have extensions table 6A and table 7A respectively and table H-12 has its extensions H-12 A and H-12 B. These extensions of tables provide data differently on the same theme as in the core

tables. Similar data for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in these extended tables have been given separately. In view of voluminous data in tables 6A, 7A, 12A and 12B and corresponding tables for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, the data are presented only in electronic formats. There are 12 tables, the data for which will be available only in electronic format. For easy identification of these tables, the identifier 'E' is added in parenthesis to the right of the table number.

Fifteen Appendices, give similar data on total households or Scheduled Caste households or Scheduled Tribe households as presented for houses or houses occupied by the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe households in the table to which the Appendix belong.

In case of core table or its part or appendix, where the word SC or ST is suffixed to the table number, it gives data similar to the core table or its part or appendix for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe households. For instance table H-3A ST Appendix will provide data for Scheduled Tribes similar to that in H-3A Appendix for total population. There are in all 36 such tables, 18 each on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In case if there are no notified Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in a particular State or Union territory, the related tables for Scheduled Caste or for Scheduled Tribe households are not presented.

The data will be published for India and States / Union territories separately. For volumes brought at India and States or Union territories level, the level of presentation of data is indicated as under:

India: India and States / Union territories

State / Union territory: State / Union territory and Districts

The city / tahsil / town level data, wherever indicated in the tables, will be available only in electronic format. In the case of concerned

State or Union territory volume, where tahsil is not an administrative unit, the data are presented for its equivalent administrative unit viz., taluk, police station, development block, circle, mandal, etc.

The following H-Series tables have been generated for presentation of data:

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3.	H-2 Appendix	Distribution of households by the condition of census houses occupied by them
4.	H-2 SC Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Caste households by the condition of census houses occupied by them
5.	H-2 ST Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by the condition of census houses occupied by them
6.	H-3A	Distribution of census houses by predominant material of roof
7.	H-3B	Distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall
8.	H-3C	Distribution of census houses by predominant material of floor
9.	H-3A Appendix	Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of roof
10.	H-3B Appendix	Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of wall
11.	H-3C Appendix	Distribution of households living in census houses by predominant material of floor
12.	H-3A SC Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Caste households living in census houses by predominant material of roof
13.	H-3B SC Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Caste households living in census houses by predominant material of wall
14.	H-3C SC Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Caste households living in census houses by predominant material of floor
15.	H-3A ST Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households living in census houses by predominant material of roof
16.	H-3B ST Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households living in census houses by predominant material of wall
17.	H-3C ST Appendix	Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households living in census houses by predominant material of floor
18.	H-4	Distribution of census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use by their type of structure
19.	H-4 Appendix	Distribution of households by type of census houses occupied

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31.	H-7	Distribution of households by number of married couples in a household and number of dwelling rooms, total number of married couples and number of married couples having independent sleeping rooms
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52.	H-12 A (E)	Distribution of households classified by source and location of drinking water and availability of electricity and latrine
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54.	H-12 A (E) ST	Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households classified by source and location of drinking water and availability of electricity and latrine
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SERIAL NUMBER	TABLE NUMBER	TITLE AND CONTENTS
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56.	H-12 B (E) SC	Households and distribution of 1000 population of Scheduled Castes by availability of electricity and toilet facilities and ownership status of house occupied
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58.	H-13	Number of households availing banking services and number of households having each of the specified asset
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H-1 CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-1

This is the basic table that provides the housing stock in the country and its distribution by their type of use. The table gives the total number of census houses; the number of vacant houses and the distribution of occupied census houses by their use. The residential and non-residential uses of occupied census houses are grouped as Residence; Residence-cum-other use; Shop, Office; School, College, etc.; Hotel, Lodge, Guest house, etc.; Hospital, Dispensary, etc.; Factory, Workshop, Workshed, etc.; Place of worship; and Other non-residential houses. Residence in combination with one or more other non-residential purposes such as residence-cum-general store, residence-cum-workshop, residence-cum-office, etc. and the houses occupied by the institutional households viz., residence-cum-hostel, residence-cum-old age home, etc. are grouped under the category of houses used as residence-cum-other use. Similarly, the houses used as place of worship include temple, gurudwara, mosque, church, prayer hall, satsangh hall, etc. The category of houses used for other non-residential purposes include places of entertainment such as cinema house, club, theatre, community

hall etc., and the houses used as cattle shed; godown; garage, pump house; petrol pump; pump house; etc. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

City level data relating to this table will be available only in electronic format.

H-2 DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES USED AS RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE-CUM-OTHER USE BY THEIR CONDITION

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
New Table in 2001 Census

This table gives the distribution of census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use by their habitable condition like good, livable and dilapidated based on the perception of the respondent. The response and thereby the product in this table is qualitative in nature and therefore to an extent there is an element of subjectivity. This is a new table, which provides information about the condition of census houses used for wholly and partly residential purposes. This table excludes houses occupied by the institutional households for which data on condition of house were not collected. The data in

this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

City level data will be available only in electronic format.

H-2 APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of households by condition of census houses where they live. The census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use are classified here by their livable condition such as good, livable and dilapidated. The information on condition of census houses shown as good, livable and dilapidated is based on the perception of the respondent. The response and thereby the product in this table is qualitative in nature and therefore to an extent there is an element of subjectivity. The institutional households are not included for the presentation of data in this table, as this question was not canvassed for them. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

City level data will be available only in electronic format.

H-2 SC APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY THE CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by condition of census houses where they live. Scheduled Caste households refer to those households where the head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use are classified here by their conditions viz., good, livable and dilapidated based on the perception of the respondent. The response and thereby the product in this table is qualitative in nature and therefore to an

extent there is an element of subjectivity. This table excludes houses occupied by the institutional households for which these data were not collected. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-2 ST APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY THE CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by condition of census houses where they live. A household was considered as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Tribe. The residential census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use are classified here by their livable condition. Based on the perception of the respondent the houses were classified into 3 categories viz., good, livable and dilapidated. The response and thereby the product in this table is qualitative in nature and therefore to an extent there is an element of subjectivity. Such data were not collected for the houses occupied by the institutional households. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3A DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town

Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-2 Parts A and B

This table gives the distribution of census houses by the predominant material of roof. The materials of roof are grouped into 9 broad categories such as Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Tiles; Slate; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Brick; Stone; Concrete and any other material. For determining the material of the roof, the predominant material used for the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the inside ceiling was considered. However, in the case of multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor constituted the roof of the lower

floor. This table shows the types of roof material used in census houses. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format.

H-3B DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-2 Parts A and B

This table gives the distribution of census houses by the predominant materials of wall. The materials of wall are grouped into 9 broad categories: Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Mud, Unburnt brick; Wood; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Burnt brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. In determining the material of wall, the material constituting the major portion of the walls was taken into account. This table shows the types of wall material used in census houses. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format.

H-3C DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-2 Parts A and B

This table gives the distribution of census houses by the predominant material of floor. The materials of floor are grouped into 7 broad categories viz., Mud; Wood, Bamboo; Brick; Stone; Cement; Mosaic, Floor tiles; and any other material. In determining the material of floor, the major portion of which the floor of the house was made has been considered. This table shows the types of floor material used in building of census houses. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format.

H-3A APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Appendix to Table H-2 Part A and H-2 Part B

This appendix table gives the distribution of households by the predominant material of roof of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. The materials of roof are grouped into 9 broad categories such as Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Tiles; Slate; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. For determining the material of the roof, the major material used for the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the inside ceiling was considered. However, in the case of multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor constituted the roof of the lower floor. The table excludes the institutional households. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The data for cities will be available only in electronic format.

H-3B APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Appendix to Table H-2 Part A and H-2 Part B

This appendix table gives the distribution of households living in census houses used for fully as well as partly residential purposes by the predominant material of wall. The table excludes the institutional households. The different materials of wall are grouped into 9 broad categories such as Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Mud, Unburnt brick; Wood; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Burnt brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other

material. In determining the material of wall, the material constituting the major portion of the walls was taken into account. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The city level data are available only in electronic format.

H-3C APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City

Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Appendix to Table H-2 Part A and H-2 Part B

This appendix table gives the distribution of households by the predominant material of floor of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. The table excludes the institutional households. The materials of floor are grouped into 7 broad categories. These are: Mud; Wood, Bamboo; Brick; Stone; Cement; Mosaic, Floor tiles; and any other material. For determining the material of floor, the major portion of which the floor of the house was made has been considered. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The city level data are available only in electronic format.

H-3A SC APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by predominant material of roof of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household when its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The materials of roof are grouped into 9 categories such as Grass, Thatch,

Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Tiles; Slate; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. For determining the material of the roof, the major material used for the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the inside ceiling was considered. However, in the case of multi-storied buildings the intervening floor constituted the roof of the lower floor. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3B SC APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by predominant material of wall of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. A household has been presumed to be a Scheduled Caste household when the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The different materials used in the construction of wall are grouped into 9 broad categories. These are: Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Mud, Unburnt brick; Wood; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Burnt brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. In determining the material of wall, the material constituting the major portion of the walls was taken into account. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3C SC APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households living in census houses used for fully as well as partly residential purposes by predominant material of floor. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if

its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The materials of floor are grouped into 7 broad categories. These are: Mud; Wood, Bamboo; Brick; Stone; Cement; Mosaic, Floor tiles; and any other material. For determining the material of floor, the major portion of which the floor of the house was made has been considered. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3A ST APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by predominant material of roof of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. A household has been presumed to be a Scheduled Tribe household when the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The materials of roof are grouped into 9 categories such as Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Tiles; Slate; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. For determining the material of the roof, the material used for the outer roof exposed to the weather and not the inside ceiling was considered. However, in the case of multi-storeyed buildings the intervening floor constituted the roof of the lower floor. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3B ST APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by predominant material of wall of the census houses occupied by them for fully as well as partly residential purpose. A

household has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The different materials used in the construction of wall are grouped into 9 broad categories. These are: Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, etc.; Plastic, Polythene; Mud, Unburnt brick; Wood; G.I., Metal, Asbestos sheets; Burnt brick; Stone; Concrete; and any other material. In determining the material of wall, the material constituting the major portion of the walls was taken into account. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-3C ST APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF FLOOR

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This appendix table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households living in census houses used for fully as well as partly residential purposes by predominant material of floor. A household was considered as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Tribe. The materials of floor are grouped into 7 broad categories. These are: Mud; Wood, Bamboo; Brick; Stone; Cement; Mosaic, Floor tiles; and any other material. For determining the material of floor, the major portion of material out of which the floor of the house was made has been considered. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-4 DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES USED AS RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE-CUM-OTHER USE BY THEIR TYPE OF STRUCTURE

*Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table gives the distribution of census houses that are used for residence and also those which are used as residence in combination with other uses by their type of structure. The structures of census houses have been classified into permanent, semi-permanent and temporary depending on the types of

material used in the construction of wall and roof. Temporary structures are further classified into serviceable and non-serviceable. The criteria adopted for classification of census houses by type are as under:

Permanent Houses	: Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.
Temporary Houses	: Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.
Semi-permanent houses	: Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.
Serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of mud, unburnt bricks or wood.
Non-serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of grass, thatch, bamboo, etc., plastic or polythene.

This is a new table that provides the quality of structure of census houses used for fully and partly residential purposes. The table

excludes the census houses occupied by the institutional households. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format.

H-4 APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED

*Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
New Table in 2001 Census*

This appendix table gives the distribution of households by the type of census houses occupied by them. The structures of census houses occupied by the households for fully and partly residential purposes have been classified into permanent, semi-permanent and temporary depending on the types of material used in the construction of wall and roof. Temporary structures are further classified into serviceable and non-serviceable. The criteria adopted for their classification is given as under:

Permanent Houses	: Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.
Temporary Houses	: Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Semi-permanent houses	: Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.
Serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of mud, unburnt bricks or wood.
Non-serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of grass, thatch, bamboo, etc., plastic or polythene.

The census houses occupied by the institutional households are not considered for generating this appendix table. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are given only in electronic format only.

H-4 SC APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table provides the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by type of census houses occupied by them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household when its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The structures of census houses occupied by the Scheduled Caste households for fully and partly residential purposes have been classified into permanent, semi-permanent and temporary depending on the types of material used in the construction of wall and roof. Temporary structures are further classified into serviceable and non-serviceable. The criteria adopted for their classification is given as under:

Permanent Houses	: Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely,
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galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Temporary Houses	: Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.
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Semi-permanent houses	: Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.
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Serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of mud, unburnt bricks or wood.
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Non-serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of grass, thatch, bamboo, etc., plastic or polythene.
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This table excludes the institutional households for which the information on Scheduled Caste/Tribe status of the head of the household was not collected. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-4 ST APPENDIX - DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED

Level of presentation: India / State / District

New Table in 2001 Census

This appendix table provides the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by type of census houses occupied by them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The structures of census houses occupied by the Scheduled Tribe households for fully and partly residential purposes have been classified into permanent, semi-permanent and temporary depending on the types of material used in the construction of wall and roof. Temporary structures are further classified into serviceable and non-serviceable. The criteria adopted for their classification is given as under:

Permanent Houses	: Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.
Temporary Houses	: Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.
Semi-permanent houses	: Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.
Serviceable temporary houses	: Temporary houses in which wall is made of mud, unburnt bricks or wood.

Non-serviceable temporary houses : Temporary houses in which wall is made of grass, thatch, bamboo, etc., plastic or polythene.

This table excludes the institutional households for which the information on Scheduled Caste/Tribe status of the head of the household was not collected. The data in this appendix table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-5 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3

This table gives the distribution of households by household size and the number of dwelling rooms occupied by them. The household size classes used to present data in this table are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. The number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households are presented in 7 categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

City level data are available only in electronic format

H-5 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 SC

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by household size cross classified by number of dwelling rooms available with them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled

Caste. The household size classes used to present data in this table are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. The number of dwelling rooms occupied by the Scheduled caste households are presented in 7 categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-5 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 ST

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by household size and the number of dwelling rooms available with them. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head of household belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The household size classes used to present data in this table are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. The number of dwelling rooms available with the Scheduled Tribe households are presented in 7 categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-6 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3

This table gives the distribution of households by ownership status of the census houses and the number of dwelling rooms occupied by them. The ownership status of occupied census houses is shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any

other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households are presented in 7 classes viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information relating to ownership status and number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

City level data are available only in electronic format.

H-6 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 SC

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by ownership status of the census houses and the number of dwelling rooms occupied by them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household when its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The ownership status of occupied census houses is shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. . If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in

houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The Scheduled Caste households occupying dwelling rooms are presented in 7 classes viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information relating to ownership status and number of dwelling rooms occupied by them was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-6 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE CENSUS HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THEM AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 ST

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by ownership status of the census houses and the number of dwelling rooms occupied by them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. . If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The Scheduled Tribe households occupying dwelling rooms are shown in 7 classes viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes institutional households for which the information relating to ownership status and number of dwelling rooms

occupied by them was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-6A (E) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSES, SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3

This is a three way table giving cross-classification of households by ownership status of census houses, size of the households and the number of dwelling rooms occupied. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The households are grouped into seven size-classes depending upon the number of persons normally residing in the household viz., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. The number of dwelling rooms occupied by the households are presented in 7 classes viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes the institutional households for which the information on ownership status and number of living rooms occupied by them was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is available only in electronic format.

H-6A (E) SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSES, SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 SC

This is a three way table presenting cross-classification of Scheduled Caste households by ownership status of census houses, household size and the number of dwelling rooms available to them. Scheduled Caste households refer to those households where the head of household belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been depicted in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The households are grouped into seven size-classes depending upon the number of persons normally residing in the household. These size-classes are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. For the purpose of presenting the data on the number of dwelling rooms, the households are classified in 7 classes according to the number of dwelling rooms to the households viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes the institutional households for which the information on ownership status of the census house and number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is available only in electronic format.

H-6A (E) ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF CENSUS HOUSES, SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District

Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-3 ST

This is a three way table presenting cross-classification of Scheduled Tribe households by ownership status of census houses, household size and the number of dwelling rooms available to them. A household was treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Tribe. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been depicted in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The households are grouped into seven size-classes depending upon the number of persons normally residing in the household. These size-classes are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-8 and 9 persons or more. For the purpose of presenting the data on the number of dwelling rooms, the households are classified in 7 classes according to the number of dwelling rooms to the households viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms and six rooms or more. This table excludes the institutional households for which the information on ownership status of the census house and number of dwelling rooms was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is available only in electronic format.

H-7 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN A HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS, TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES AND NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOMS

Level of presentation: India / State / District / City

New Table in 2001 Census

This table gives the cross classification of households by the number of married couples and the number of dwelling rooms available with the household; total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent sleeping rooms. Households are classified into six types according to the number of married couples present in the household. These are: households with no married couple (none), 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. These households are further grouped according to the number of dwelling rooms (no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more), total number of married couples and number of married couples that have independent room for sleeping. This is a new table that gives an idea of the privacy available to the married couples. These data were not collected for institutional households and as such institutional households are not included in this table. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The city level data are available only in electronic format.

H-7 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN A HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS, TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES AND NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOMS

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by the number of married couples and the number of dwelling rooms available with them; total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent room for sleeping. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household when its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. Households are classified into six types according to the number of married couples present in the household. These types are:

households with no married couple (none), 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. These households are further grouped according to the number of dwelling rooms (no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more), total number of married couples and number of married couples that have independent room for sleeping. This is a new table that gives an idea of the privacy available to the married couples belonging to Scheduled Castes. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-7 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN A HOUSEHOLD AND NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS, TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES AND NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOMS

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by the number of married couples and the number of dwelling rooms available with them; total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent room for sleeping. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head of household belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. Households are classified into six types according to the number of married couples present in the household. These types are: households with no married couple (none), 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. These households are further grouped according to the number of dwelling rooms (no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more), total number of married couples and number of married couples that have independent room for sleeping. This is a new table that gives an idea of the privacy available to the married couples belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-7A (E) DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES AND MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOM BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THEY LIVE AND BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES

*Level of presentation: India / State / District / City
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table gives the distribution of households by the number of married couples, total number of married couples and the number of married couples that have independent room for sleeping. Only households having married couples are taken into account for the preparation of this table. The table also presents the data on total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent room for sleeping by the number of dwelling rooms available to the households and by the number of married couples. Households are classified into five classes according to the number of married couples present in the household. These are: 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. The data by number of dwelling rooms are presented in five categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more. This is a new table that would show relationship between the number of rooms available to a household, the number of married couples living therein and the number of married couples having independent sleeping room. The table excludes institutional households for which such type of information was not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is for presentation in electronic format only.

H-7A (E) SC DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES AND MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOM BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THEY LIVE AND BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table presents the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by the number of married couples, total number of married couples and the number of married couples that have independent room for sleeping. A household was treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Caste. Only Scheduled Caste households having married couples are considered for the preparation of this table. The table also presents the data on total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent room for sleeping by the number of dwelling rooms available to the households and also by the number of married couples. Households are classified into five classes according to the number of married couples present in the household. These are: 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. The data by number of dwelling rooms are presented in five categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more. This is a new table that shows relationship between the number of rooms available to a household, the number of married couples living therein and the number of married couples having independent sleeping room. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is available only in electronic format.

H-7A (E) ST DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES AND MARRIED COUPLES HAVING INDEPENDENT SLEEPING ROOM BY NUMBER OF DWELLING ROOMS AVAILABLE TO THE SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THEY LIVE AND BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by the number of married couples, total number of married couples and the number of married couples which have independent room for sleeping. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. Only Scheduled Tribe households having married couples

are considered for the preparation of this table. This table also presents the data on total number of married couples and the number of married couples having independent room for sleeping by the number of dwelling rooms available to the households and also by the number of married couples. Households are classified into five classes according to the number of married couples present in the household. These are: 1 married couple, 2 married couples, 3 married couples, 4 married couples and 5 or more married couples. The data by number of dwelling rooms are presented in five categories viz., no exclusive room, one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more. This is a new table that shows relationship between the number of rooms available to a household, the number of married couples living therein and the number of married couples having independent sleeping room. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is for presentation in electronic format only.

H-8 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS LOCATION

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5

This table gives the distribution of households by the type of the drinking water source and its location. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on the source of drinking water and its location was not asked. The various types of drinking water source usually used by the household for which the data are shown includes Tap; Handpump; Tubewell; Well; Tank, Pond, Lake; River, Canal; Spring; and others. In case any household used water from two or more sources, the drinking water source type availed of more during the greater part of the year has been considered. The location of the drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the

households living in rural areas. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The tahsil and town level data will be available only in electronic format.

H-8 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS LOCATION

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 SC

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by the type of drinking water source and its location. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The various types of drinking water source usually used by the household for which the data are presented includes Tap; Handpump; Tubewell; Well; Tank, Pond, Lake; River, Canal; Spring; and others. The drinking water source type availed of more during the greater part of the year has been considered in case any household used water from two or more sources. The location of the drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-8 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS LOCATION

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 ST

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by the type of the drinking water source and its location. A household

has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The various types of drinking water source usually used by the household for which the data are presented includes Tap; Handpump; Tubewell; Well; Tank, Pond, Lake; River, Canal; Spring; and others. The drinking water source type availed of more during the greater part of the year has been considered in case any household used water from two or more sources. The location of the drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source type is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-9 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING

*Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table gives the distribution of households by the type of lighting source used by them. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on the source of lighting was not asked. The various sources of lighting on which the data was collected are electricity, kerosene, solar energy, other oil and any other source. Besides, such households, which do not use any source of lighting, are also shown in the table. In this connection it may be noted that the actual source of lighting used by the households during the greater part of the year was considered for the collection of data. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The tahsil and town level data will be available only in electronic format.

H-9 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table presents the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by the type of lighting source used by them. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The various sources of lighting on which the data was collected are electricity, kerosene, solar energy, other oil and any other source. Besides, such Scheduled Caste households, which do not use any source of lighting, are also shown in the table. The actual source of lighting used by the households during the greater part of the year was considered for the collection of data. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-9 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

The table presents the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by the type of lighting source used by them. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The various sources of lighting on which the data was collected are electricity, kerosene, solar energy, other oil and any other source. Besides, such Scheduled Tribe households, which do not use any source of lighting, are also indicated in the table. The actual source of lighting used by the households during the greater part of the year was considered for the collection of data. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-10 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF BATHROOM & TYPE OF LATRINE WITHIN THE HOUSE AND TYPE OF DRAINAGE CONNECTIVITY FOR WASTE WATER OUTLET

*Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table gives the distribution of households by availability of bathroom and the type of latrine within the house and the type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on availability of bathroom and type of latrine within the house and the type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet was not collected. The facility of latrine available to the households within the house by three types viz., pit latrine, water closet and other latrine is shown in the table. Other latrines in this table includes the service latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers, the latrines serviced by animals such as pigs, etc. and all latrines other than the pit and the water closet types of latrine. Similarly, the number of households having drainage connectivity is further classified into closed drainage and open drainage to carry away the waste water of the household. The number of households that have no latrine and no drainage system connectivity are also presented here. The concepts of availability of bathroom and latrine within the house by types and drainage system may be seen in the chapter on Concepts and Definitions. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The tahsil and town level data are presented only in electronic format.

H-10 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF BATHROOM & TYPE OF LATRINE WITHIN THE HOUSE AND TYPE OF DRAINAGE CONNECTIVITY FOR WASTE WATER OUTLET

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by availability of bathroom and the type of latrine within the house and the type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet. Scheduled Caste households refer to those households where the head of household belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The facility of latrine available to the households within the house by three types viz., pit latrine, water closet and other latrine is shown in the table. Other latrines in this table includes the service latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers, the latrines serviced by animals such as pigs, etc.

and all latrines other than the pit and the water closet types of latrine. Similarly, the number of households having drainage connectivity is further classified into closed drainage and open drainage to carry away the waste water of the household. The number of Scheduled Caste households that have no latrine and no drainage system connectivity are also shown in the table. The concepts of availability of bathroom and latrine within the house by types and drainage system may be seen in the chapter on Concepts and Definitions. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-10 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF BATHROOM & TYPE OF LATRINE WITHIN THE HOUSE AND TYPE OF DRAINAGE CONNECTIVITY FOR WASTE WATER OUTLET

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by availability of bathroom and the type of latrine within the house and the type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet. A household was treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Tribe. The facility of latrine available to the households within the house by three types viz., pit latrine, water closet and other latrine is shown in the table. Other latrines in this table includes the service latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers, the latrines serviced by animals such as pigs, etc. and all latrines other than the pit and the water closet types of latrine. Similarly, the number of households having drainage connectivity is further classified into closed drainage and open drainage to carry away the waste water of the household. The number of Scheduled Tribe households that have no latrine and no drainage system connectivity are also shown in the table. The concepts of availability of bathroom and latrine within the house by types and drainage system may be seen in the chapter on Concepts and Definitions. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-11 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE KITCHEN AND TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-6

This table gives the distribution of households by availability of separate kitchen within the house and the type of fuel used for cooking. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on availability of separate kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking was not collected. The classification of households relating to availability of kitchen is shown in four categories viz., separately available, separately not available, cooking in open and no cooking. If the available kitchen was independent of any other use within the house, it was treated as 'available' and if it was not available as an exclusive room then it was considered as 'not available'. If cooking was done in an unenclosed space within the house or its precincts, the space used for cooking was not treated as a kitchen and in this case 'cooking in open' was recorded. In case due to exigencies of work or any other reason the household was not cooking in the census house, 'no cooking' response was recorded. The types of fuel used for cooking presented in this table are firewood; crop residue; cowdung cake; coal, lignite, charcoal; kerosene; LPG; electricity; biogas and any other fuel. Firewood includes woods of different types such as timber, branches and trunk of trees and shrubs, etc. As for crop residue, typical examples of this fuel are crop produce such as cotton or pulse stems, paddy or wheat straw, etc. The number of households with no cooking has been separately shown. For reckoning the type of fuel, the fuel most commonly used by the household has been considered. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format.

H-11 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE KITCHEN AND TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-6 SC

This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by availability of separate kitchen within the house and the type of fuel used for cooking. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The classification of households relating to availability of kitchen is shown in four categories viz., separately available, separately not available, cooking in open and no cooking. If the available kitchen was independent of any other use within the house, it was treated as 'available' and if it was not available as an exclusive room then it was considered as 'not available'. If cooking was done in an unenclosed space within the house or its precincts, the space used for cooking was not treated as a kitchen and in this case 'cooking in open' was recorded. In case due to exigencies of work or any other reason the household was not cooking in the census house, 'no cooking' response was recorded. The types of fuel used for cooking presented in this table are firewood; crop residue; cowdung cake; coal, lignite, charcoal; kerosene; LPG; electricity; biogas and any other fuel. Firewood includes woods of different types such as timber, branches and trunk of trees and shrubs, etc. As for crop residue, typical examples of this fuel are crop produce such as cotton or pulse stems, paddy or wheat straw, etc. The number of households with no cooking has been separately shown. For reckoning the type of fuel, the fuel most commonly used by the household has been considered. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-11 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE KITCHEN AND TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-6 ST

This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by availability of separate kitchen within the house and the type of fuel used for cooking. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head belongs to

a Scheduled Tribe. The classification of households relating to availability of kitchen is shown in four categories viz., separately available, separately not available, cooking in open and no cooking. If the available kitchen was independent of any other use within the house, it was treated as 'available' and if it was not available as an exclusive room then it was considered as 'not available'. If cooking was done in an unenclosed space within the house or its precincts, the space used for cooking was not treated as a kitchen and in this case 'cooking in open' was recorded. In case due to exigencies of work or any other reason the household was not cooking in the census house, 'no cooking' response was recorded. The types of fuel used for cooking presented in this table are firewood; crop residue; cowdung cake; coal, lignite, charcoal; kerosene; LPG; electricity; biogas and any other fuel. Firewood includes woods of different types such as timber, branches and trunk of trees and shrubs, etc. As for crop residue, typical examples of this fuel are crop produce such as cotton or pulse stems, paddy or wheat straw, etc. The number of households with no cooking has been separately shown. For reckoning the type of fuel, the fuel most commonly used by the household has been considered. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-12 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5

This table gives cross classification of households by the type of the drinking water source and its location and the availability of electricity and latrine facility within the house. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on source and location of drinking water and availability of electricity and latrine was not collected. For the purpose of this table the data are presented by four major source types of drinking water while all other sources of drinking water have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The four major types of drinking water source for which the data are separately shown includes tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The location of the drinking water source type

availed has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source type is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The table depicts the availability of electricity and latrine facility to such of the households, which have particular source type of drinking water available within the premises, near the premises or away. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Tahsil and town level data are available only in electronic format only.

H-12 SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 SC

The table presents the cross classification of Schedule Caste households by the type of the drinking water source and its location and the availability of electricity and latrine facility within the house. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. For the purpose of this table the data are presented by four major source types of drinking water while all other sources of drinking water have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The four major types of drinking water source are tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The location of the drinking water source type availed has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source typed is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The table depicts the availability of electricity and latrine facility to such of the Scheduled Caste households, which have particular source type of drinking water available within the

premises, near the premises or away. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-12 ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 ST

The table presents the cross classification of Schedule Tribe households by the type of the drinking water source and its location and the availability of electricity and latrine facility within the house. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. For the purpose of this table the data are presented by four major source types of drinking water. The four major types of drinking water source are tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The remaining types of drinking water source have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The location of the drinking water source type availed has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., when the available source type is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The table depicts the availability of electricity and latrine facility to such of the Scheduled Tribe households, which have particular source type of drinking water available within the premises, near the premises or away. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-12A (E) DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5

This table gives the distribution of households using a particular type of the drinking water source, its location and availability of

electricity and latrine facility within the house. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on source and location of drinking water and availability of electricity and latrine was not collected. For the purpose of this table, the data are presented by four major types of drinking water source. These are: tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The remaining types of drinking water source have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The location of availability of the drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., if the available source type is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The objective of the table is to show the number of households to whom all the three facilities are available, the number of households to whom only two facilities are available and the households to whom only one facility is available. This table excludes institutional households for which these data were not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The table is available only in electronic format.

H-12A (E) SC DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 SC

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households using a particular type of the drinking water source, its location and availability of electricity and latrine facility within the house. A household was treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Caste. For the purpose of this table, the data are presented by four major types of drinking water source. These are: tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The remaining types of drinking water source have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The location of availability of the

drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., if the available source is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The objective of the table is to depict the number of Scheduled Caste households to whom all the three facilities are available, the number of households to whom only two facilities are available and the households to whom only one facility is available. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is for presentation in electronic format only.

H-12A (E) ST DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE AND LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER AND AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND LATRINE

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-5 ST

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households using a particular type of the drinking water source, its location and availability of electricity and latrine facility within the house. Scheduled Tribe households refer to those households where the head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. For the purpose of this table, the data are presented by four major types of drinking water source. These are: tap, handpump, tubewell and well. The remaining types of drinking water source have been combined and shown as 'all others'. The location of availability of the drinking water source type has been indicated as within the premises, near the premises (i.e., if the available source is located within a radius of 100 metres in urban areas and 500 metres in the case of rural areas) and away. The drinking water source type has been considered 'away' if it is located beyond 100 metres for the households in urban areas and more than 500 metres for the households living in rural areas. The objective of the table is to depict the number of Scheduled Tribe households to whom all the three facilities are available, the number of

households to whom only two facilities are available and the households to whom only one facility is available. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

This table is available only in electronic format.

H-12B (E) HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 POPULATION BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND TOILET FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP STATUS OF HOUSE OCCUPIED

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / Town
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-4

This table presents the distribution of households by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities to the households. This table excludes institutional households for which the information on ownership status of house occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities was not collected. This table also shows the distribution of 1000 population by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. This table excludes the institutional households for which the data relating to ownership status and availability of electricity and toilet facilities were not collected. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The table is available only in electronic format.

H-12B (E) SC HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND TOILET FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP STATUS OF HOUSE OCCUPIED

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-4 SC

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste households by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities to the households. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The table presents the distribution of 1000 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The table is available only in electronic format.

H-12B (E) ST HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AND TOILET FACILITIES AND OWNERSHIP STATUS OF HOUSE OCCUPIED

Level of presentation: India / State / District
Corresponding Table of 1991 Census: Table H-4 ST

This table gives the distribution of Scheduled Tribe households by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity

and toilet facilities to the households. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Tribe. The table presents the distribution of 1000 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes by ownership status of houses occupied and availability of electricity and toilet facilities. The ownership status of occupied census houses has been shown in three categories viz., owned, rented and any other. If a household is occupying the census house owned by itself and is not making payments in the form of rent to anyone, then the household has been considered as living in owned house. A household has been treated as living in rented house, if rent is paid or contracted for by the household in cash or even in kind. The third category, 'any other', includes the households living in rent free accommodation and also those who live in houses where ownership either of the land or of the structure does not belong to the household. This also includes households living in houses erected on encroached land. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The table is for presentation in electronic format only.

H-13 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET

Level of presentation: India / State / District / Tahsil / City
New Table in 2001 Census

This table gives the number of households availing banking services and also those possessing the specified household asset(s). This table excludes institutional households for which the questions relating to availing of banking services and possessing of various household assets were not canvassed. If one or more members of the household were availing banking facilities, the household was treated as availing the banking services. The household assets for which the data are incorporated in the table are: Radio, Transistor; Television; Telephone; Bicycle; Scooter, Motorcycle, Moped; and Car, Jeep, Van. The households, which have none of these assets, are also shown separately. The household assets are treated as available only if they are in reasonable working order. Car or Jeep or Van is

considered as available only if one or more members in the household are using it for their own use. This is a new table that presents data on living standard of the households. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

The tahsil and city level data are available only in electronic format.

H-13 SC NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table furnishes the number of Scheduled Caste households availing banking services. A household has been treated as a Scheduled Caste household if its head belongs to a Scheduled Caste. If one or more members of the household were availing banking facilities, the household was treated as availing the banking services. The number of households belonging to Scheduled Castes that possess the specified household asset(s) are also presented in this table. The household assets for which the data are provided in the table are: Radio, Transistor; Television; Telephone; Bicycle; Scooter, Motorcycle, Moped; and Car, Jeep, Van. Such of the Scheduled Caste households, which do not possess any of these assets, are also shown separately. The household assets are treated as available only if they are in reasonable working order. In the case of Car or Jeep or Van, it is considered as available only if one or more members in the household are using it for their own use. This is a new table that

presents data on living standard of the Scheduled Caste households. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.

H-13 ST NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET

*Level of presentation: India / State / District
New Table in 2001 Census*

This table furnishes the number of Scheduled Tribe households availing banking services. A household was treated as a Scheduled Tribe household if its head belonged to a Scheduled Tribe. If one or more members of the household were availing banking facilities, the household was treated as availing the banking services. The number of households belonging to Scheduled Tribes that possess the specified household asset(s) are also presented in this table. The household assets for which the data are provided in the table are: Radio, Transistor; Television; Telephone; Bicycle; Scooter, Motorcycle, Moped; and Car, Jeep, Van. Such of the Scheduled Tribe households, which do not possess any of these assets, are also shown separately. The household assets are treated as available only if they are in reasonable working order. In the case of Car or Jeep or Van, it is considered as available only if one or more members in the household are using it for their own use. This is a new table that presents data on living standard of the Scheduled Tribe households. The data in this table are presented for total, rural and urban areas separately.