

Definitions of Town/City and Urban Agglomeration as adopted in Census of India, 2001

1. **Statutory Towns:** All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by a state law.

2. **Census Towns:** Places which satisfy the following criteria:-
 - i) a minimum population of 5000;
 - ii) at least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

3. **Urban Agglomeration:** Urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physical contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. Examples of **Outgrowth** are railway colonies, university campuses, port area, military camps etc. that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. For Census of India, 2001, it was decided that the core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town and the total population of all the constituents should not be less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census). With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which urban agglomerations could be constituted.
 - i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
 - ii) two or more adjoining towns with or without their outgrowths;
 - iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.