

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 6458

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH MAY, 2013/VAISAKHA 17, 1935 (SAKA)

POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

6458. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state the total number and percentage of population in the rural, urban and semi-urban areas in the country, State-wise including Karnataka?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R P N SINGH)

The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India in the Ministry of Home Affairs conducts decadal Population Census wherein data on all population living in urban and rural areas of the country are collected. The concept of semi-urban areas is not used in Census. The final population figures of Census 2011 have been released on 30.4.2013. A Statement showing State/UT-wise population by residence and the percentage of rural and urban population to total population is given at Annexure-I. The concept of rural and urban areas as used in Census is given at Annexure-II.

Rural-Urban Areas

Urban areas : Urban areas are comprised of two types of administrative units – Statutory towns and Census towns.

- a) Statutory Towns : All administrative units that have been defined by statute as urban like Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc., are known as Statutory Towns.
- b) Census Towns : Administrative units satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously are treated as Census Towns :
 - i) It should have a minimum population of 5,000 persons;
 - ii) At least 75 per cent of the male main working population should have been engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) It should have a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile).
- c) City : Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are categorized as cities.

Urban Agglomeration : An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the 2001 Census.

Out Growth : An Out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and

clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camp, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. While determining the outgrowth of a town, it has been ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the UA. Each such town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.

Rural area : Any Administrative area that was not classified as Urban (Statutory/Census Town) is treated as a rural area. Generally, revenue village is the basic administrative unit in the Census.

Annexure-I
L. S. US. Q. No. 6458 for
07.5.2013

Population by residence - India/States/Union Territories, 2011 Census						
State/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Population 2011			Percentage share of Total Population 2011	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1,210,569,573	833,463,448	377,106,125	68.8	31.2
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12,541,302	9,108,060	3,433,242	72.6	27.4
02	Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	6,176,050	688,552	90.0	10.0
03	Punjab	27,743,338	17,344,192	10,399,146	62.5	37.5
04	Chandigarh #	1,055,450	28,991	1,026,459	2.7	97.3
05	Uttarakhand	10,086,292	7,036,954	3,049,338	69.8	30.2
06	Haryana	25,351,462	16,509,359	8,842,103	65.1	34.9
07	NCT of Delhi #	16,787,941	419,042	16,368,899	2.5	97.5
08	Rajasthan	68,548,437	51,500,352	17,048,085	75.1	24.9
09	Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	155,317,278	44,495,063	77.7	22.3
10	Bihar	104,099,452	92,341,436	11,758,016	88.7	11.3
11	Sikkim	610,577	456,999	153,578	74.8	25.2
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	1,066,358	317,369	77.1	22.9
13	Nagaland	1,978,502	1,407,536	570,966	71.1	28.9
14	Manipur	2,570,390	1,736,236	834,154	67.5	32.5
15	Mizoram	1,097,206	525,435	571,771	47.9	52.1
16	Tripura	3,673,917	2,712,464	961,453	73.8	26.2
17	Meghalaya	2,966,889	2,371,439	595,450	79.9	20.1
18	Assam	31,205,576	26,807,034	4,398,542	85.9	14.1
19	West Bengal	91,276,115	62,183,113	29,093,002	68.1	31.9
20	Jharkhand	32,988,134	25,055,073	7,933,061	76.0	24.0
21	Odisha	41,974,218	34,970,562	7,003,656	83.3	16.7
22	Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	19,607,961	5,937,237	76.8	23.2
23	Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	52,557,404	20,069,405	72.4	27.6
24	Gujarat	60,439,692	34,694,609	25,745,083	57.4	42.6
25	Daman & Diu #	243,247	60,396	182,851	24.8	75.2
26	D & N Haveli #	343,709	183,114	160,595	53.3	46.7
27	Maharashtra	112,374,333	61,556,074	50,818,259	54.8	45.2
28	Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	56,361,702	28,219,075	66.6	33.4
29	Karnataka	61,095,297	37,469,335	23,625,962	61.3	38.7
30	Goa	1,458,545	551,731	906,814	37.8	62.2
31	Lakshadweep #	64,473	14,141	50,332	21.9	78.1
32	Kerala	33,406,061	17,471,135	15,934,926	52.3	47.7
33	Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	37,229,590	34,917,440	51.6	48.4
34	Puducherry #	1,247,953	395,200	852,753	31.7	68.3
35	A & N Islands #	380,581	237,093	143,488	62.3	37.7

Note: The figures for India and Manipur exclude the population of mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.