

**Census of India 2011**  
**Provisional Population Totals**

**Some Concepts and Definitions**

**What is census?** . Population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specific time, to all persons in a country or a well defined part of a country. As such, the census provides a snapshot of the country's population and housing at a given point of time.

**Classification of Area:** For Census purposes, total geographical area is broadly classified into Rural and Urban.

**Urban:** Constituents of urban area are Statutory Towns, Census Towns and Outgrowths.

**Statutory Town (ST):** All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.

**Census Town (CT):** Places that satisfy the following criteria are termed as Census Towns (CTs). (a) A minimum population of 5000 (b) At least 75% of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits (c) A density of population of at least 400 per sq.km

**Out Growth (OG):** Out Growth should be a viable unit such as a village or part of a village contiguous to a statutory town and possess the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system, education institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks, etc. Examples of OGs are Railway colonies, University campuses, Port areas, that may come up near a city or statutory towns outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limit of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city.

**Urban Agglomeration (UA):** It is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban out-growths of such towns.

**Rural:** All area other than urban are rural. The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village.