

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2012
TO BE ANSWERED ON JULY 28, 2022

NUMBER OF CENSUS TOWNS

NO. 2012. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the definition of urban and the level of urbanization in the country;**
- (b) the number of census towns along with the population in census towns in the country, State-wise;**
- (c) whether the Government has tried to formulate any plans for slum improvement and up-gradation; and**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE)

- (a) Census defines urban areas as;**
 - (A) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.**
 - (B) all other places which satisfy the following criteria:-**
 - i. a minimum population of 5,000;**
 - ii. at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and**
 - iii. a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer.**

Places which satisfy criterion (B) above are referred to as census towns or non-municipal towns. As per Census of India- 2011, the level of urbanization in India was 31 percent. State-wise level of urbanization is given in Annexure-I

(b)As per Census of India 2011, there were 3892 Census Towns in India. The total population residing in these Census Towns was 54.27 million. The state-wise number and population of Census Towns is given in Annexure- II.

(c)& (d) Urban Development is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs assists the States/Union Territories (UTs) in development of urban infrastructure through its Missions- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0), Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban2.0 (SBM-U 2.0) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U). The benefits of the schemes in regard to slum area are given in Annexure-III.

Annexure I referred to in reply to parts (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2012 regarding 'Number of Census Towns' for answer on 28 July,2022.

Statewise Level of Urbanisation, 2011

S.No	States/UTs	Level of Urbanisation, 2011 (%)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	37.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	33.36
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22.94
4	Assam	14.1
5	Bihar	11.29
6	Chandigarh	97.25
7	Chhattisgarh	23.24
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.72
9	Daman & Diu	75.17
10	Goa	62.17
11	Gujarat	42.6
12	Haryana	34.88
13	Himachal Pradesh	10.03
14	Jammu & Kashmir	27.38
15	Jharkhand	24.05
16	Karnataka	38.67
17	Kerala	47.7
18	Lakshadweep	78.07
19	Madhya Pradesh	27.63
20	Maharashtra	45.22
21	Manipur	29.21
22	Meghalaya	20.07
23	Mizoram	52.11
24	Nagaland	28.86
25	NCT of Delhi	97.5
26	Odisha	16.69
27	Puducherry	68.33
28	Punjab	37.48
29	Rajasthan	24.87
30	Sikkim	25.15
31	Tamil Nadu	48.4
32	Tripura	26.17
33	Uttar Pradesh	22.27
34	Uttarakhand	30.23
35	West Bengal	31.87
	India	31.14

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure II referred to in reply to parts (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2012 regarding 'Number of Census Towns' for answer on 28 July, 2022.

Statewise Number and Population of Census Towns, 2011

S.No	State/UT	Number	Population
1	Jammu & Kashmir	36	272177
2	Himachal Pradesh	3	18059
3	Punjab	74	686773
4	Chandigarh	5	55857
5	Uttarakhand	41	488934
6	Haryana	74	913823
7	NCT of Delhi	110	4966190
8	Rajasthan	112	1240320
9	Uttar Pradesh	267	3557025
10	Bihar	60	491071
11	Sikkim	1	5883
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3812
13	Nagaland	7	65526
14	Manipur	23	183437
15	Mizoram	0	0
16	Tripura	26	290551
17	Meghalaya	12	219520
18	Assam	126	969512
19	West Bengal	780	7944343
20	Jharkhand	188	2581716
21	Odisha	116	827515
22	Chhattisgarh	14	135330
23	Madhya Pradesh	112	1105532
24	Gujarat	153	1766759
25	Daman & Diu	6	114578
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	62330
27	Maharashtra	278	4022570
28	Andhra Pradesh	228	4117087
29	Karnataka	127	1226948
30	Goa	56	473911
31	Lakshdweep	6	50332
32	Kerala	461	10295344
33	Tamil Nadu	376	4999310
34	Puducherry	4	91121
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	35430
	India	3892	54278626

Source: Census of India, 2011

Annexure III referred to in reply to parts (c) to (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 2012 regarding 'Number of Census Towns' for answer on 28 July,2022.

1. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT)

Providing housing and basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, health, electricity, water etc. in urban areas including for slum dwellers is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs supplements the efforts of States/UTs to provide housing and basic civic amenities like sewerage and water through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) & AMRUT 2.0 for all eligible urban citizens including slum dwellers. No distinction has been specified among the urban dwellers, while taking up projects in cities covered under AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0. Selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of projects are done by the State Governments themselves. Further, State Govt. are free to include projects covering slum population as per their priorities to bridge the service level gaps.

2. Swachh Bharat Mission –Urban:

SBM-U is being implemented since 02.10.2014 in all States and Union Territories and 4372 Statutory towns. The main thrust of the Mission is to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in all 4372 statutory towns and 100% scientific processing of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in these towns.

For achieving ODF status, Community / Public toilets (CT/PT) have been constructed in slums if space is not available for construction of Individual House Hold Laterines (IHHLs).

3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)

Schemes related to development of slums are implemented by States / Union Territories (UTs). However, Central Government supplements the efforts of States / UTs through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U). In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical of PMAY-U which is being implemented since 25 June 2015, specifically deals with slum redevelopment based on proposals submitted by State / UT Governments. ISSR vertical of PMAY-U aims to leverage the locked potential of the land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers bringing them into the formal urban settlement. The respective State/UT governments are competent, as per their policy, to incentivise the redevelopment of slums by giving additional FSI/ FAR or TDR to land owner. Besides, power to decide and fix beneficiary contribution in slum redevelopment project and decide eligibility of the slum dwellers like cut-off date, etc., rests with the respective State / UT Governments. Under ISSR vertical, Union Government provides slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.00 lakh per house, on an average, for eligible slum dwellers in all such projects.
