

Difference between Metropolitan Cities and Urban Agglomeration is explained here in detail.

The Census Commission of India defines Metropolitan city as those Indian cities having a population of more than 4 million.

As per Census of India 2011, 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.

Visit the given link for information on dates, structure and other details of [IAS Exam](#).



The major differences between Metropolitan Cities and Urban Agglomeration in India are:

Metropolitan Cities	Urban Agglomeration
The Census Commission of India defines	As per Census of India 2011 , an urban

<p>Metropolitan city as those Indian cities having a population of more than 4 million.</p> <p>The 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution defines a metropolitan area as: An area having a population of 10 Lakh or 1 Million or more, comprised in one or more districts and consisting of two or more Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas, specified by the Governor by public notification to be a Metropolitan area.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. In varying local conditions, there were similar other combinations which have been treated as urban agglomerations satisfying the basic condition of contiguity.</p>
<p>As per Census of India 2011 definition of more than 4 million population, some of the major Metropolitan Cities in India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mumbai (more than 18 Million) • Delhi (more than 16 Million) • Kolkata (more than 14 Million) • Chennai (more than 8.6 million) • Bangalore (around 8.5 million) • Hyderabad (around 7.6 million) • Ahmedabad (around 6.3 million) • Pune (around 5.05 million) • Surat (around 4.5 million) 	<p>As per Census of India 2011, the number of Urban Agglomerations in India are 475. As per Census of India 2001, the number of Urban Agglomerations were 384.</p> <p>Urban Agglomerations (UA) are further classified into 3 different groups.</p> <p>Class I UA (Urban Agglomeration) - Having a population of at least 1,00,000 persons.</p> <p>Million Plus UA (Urban Agglomeration) - Having a population of 1 million or above. 42.6% of the urban population live in these Million Plus Urban Agglomerations.</p> <p>Mega Cities - Among the Million Plus UAs/Cities, there are three very large UAs with more than 10 million persons, known as Mega Cities.</p>

After learning about differences between Metropolitan cities and Urban Agglomeration, refer the below-given links for comprehensive information on Census of India 2011 (15th Census of India), Urban Planning & Development in India. Also learn about Smart Cities Mission in India.

- [Census of India 2011 \(15th Census of India\) - Key Facts](#)
- [Urban Planning and Development in India](#)
- [Smart Cities Mission in India](#)

- [Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 - First Caste Census since 1931](#)
- [Sociology Optional for UPSC - Syllabus, Books](#)
- [How to Prepare for Sociology Optional](#)
- [Difference between City and Village](#)

Candidates can find the general pattern of the UPSC Civil Service Exam by visiting the [IAS Syllabus](#) page.

Related Links

IAS Salary	Static GK
Big Picture Rajya Sabha TV	What is Interim Budget
Strength of Lok Sabha	UPSC Vacancy 2020
Chairman of Constituent Assembly	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan