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A Study of Changes in Territorial Jurisdiction of Faridabad (1961-2011), A Class I City of Haryana

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Abstract

The inception of Faridabad city was marked with rehabilitation and resettlement of refugee population following the partition of the country in 1947. At a distance of 32 kms to the south of the National Capital of New Delhi, Faridabad subsequently emerged as the most populated and industrialized city of the state of Haryana. The proximity and excellent connectivity to the National Capital explains the spatial expansion in territorial jurisdiction of Faridabad. Establishment of industries, development of infrastructural facilities and coming up of new administrative, educational and trade activities created new employment opportunities and attraction for urban living which resulted in large scale influx of migrants. The present paper attempts to meaningfully analyze the spatial growth of Faridabad city to understand its transformation from a small town to an important multifunctional urban centre of Haryana. The study is based on census data from 1961-2011.

Key Words: statutory town, spatial expansion, rapid urban-industrial development, connectivity, proximity, influx of migrants.

Introduction

In Haryana, it is the statutory towns governed by a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or a notified town area committee etc. that have led to a fast pace of urbanisation not only through the increase in their numerical strength from 58 in 1961 to 79 in 2011 but by also registering a significant increase in their territorial jurisdiction from 319.39 sq.km in 1961 to 1499.84 sq. km in 2011. The focus of the present paper is, therefore, on the changes in administrative limits of Faridabad, a Class-I city of Haryana and the likely factors contributing to its growth.

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Faridabad city, the most populated and industrialized city of the state, is situated on the Delhi-Agra National Highway (NH-44) at a distance of 32 kms south of NCT of Delhi. The latitude of Faridabad is 28.408912 and longitude is 77.317789. The city is bounded on the east by Agra and Gurgaon canals and on the west by Aravalli hills and in the north lies the national capital. The city is well connected by road and railway to other major cities in the region and to the National Capital by metro too. As per the 2021 Delhi Regional Plan, Faridabad is a part of the Central National Capital region (CNCR) or Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA). The areal growth of the city is in consonance with the rapid population growth, strong industrial base and the spill-over effect from Delhi.

Objectives

The basic objective of the present paper is to understand the underlying reasons of spatio-temporal change in territorial jurisdiction of Faridabad since 1961 in order to understand the dynamics of urbanisation process.

Data Base and Methodology

The present study is based on the secondary data sources. Data pertaining to municipal limits was obtained from Sonapat municipal council office as well as from the Department of Town & Country Planning, Panchkula. Data regarding population growth was drawn from census publications and papers published by the Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana, Chandigarh.

Selection of Mapping Techniques

Detailed land use map was sourced from Department of Town & Country Planning, Panchkula and Office of Municipal Corporation, Faridabad. Arc GIS 9.3 and AutoCAD software were used to prepare the thematic map.

Discussion

Population Growth of Faridabad

The inception of Faridabad city was marked with rehabilitation and resettlement of refugee population mostly from the North West Frontier Province following the partition of the country in 1947. In 1961, the population of Faridabad was 59,039 that increased to 1,22,817 in 1971; registering a decennial growth rate of 108% (**Table- 1**). During 1971-81, the city's population grew even more faster to reach 3,30,864 in 1981 with a massive decadal growth rate of 169.40%. Since then, there is a descending trend of population in the last thirty years i.e. 1981-2011. The decennial growth rate has witnessed a steep decline although with a population of 14,38,855 persons as per 2011 census, Faridabad is the most populated city of the state. This

continuous decline in the decennial growth rate during the past three decades finds its explanation in the fact that within NCR, Gurgaon and Noida are in the forefront in attracting investments, mainly in the IT and bio-technology sectors. Faridabad has lagged behind in these sectors and is now gearing up to catch up with Gurgaon and Noida. More and more investments are flowing into various sectors of industry, commerce and real estate. The opening of infrastructure projects such as Metro Rail, dedicated Freight Corridor and eastern Peripheral Expressway has definitely given boost to the growth and expansion of the city.

Table - 1

Faridabad City: Growth in Population (1961-2011)

Census Year	Urban Population	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1961	59,039	-
1971	1,22,817	108.03
1981	3,30,864	169.40
1991	6,17,717	86.70
2001	10,55,938	70.94
2011	14,38,855	36.26

Source:i) Census of India, 2001, General Population Tables, Haryana, Series-7, Tables - A4, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana.

ii) Haryana PCA 0620_2011_MDDS.

Journey from Municipal Committee to Municipal Corporation

Faridabad was a municipal committee till 1981. In 1981, a new urban unit named Faridabad Complex Administration (FCA) under the Chief Administrator was created after merging the three townships of Faridabad town – Faridabad Township developed by HUDA; Faridabad M.C.; Ballabgarh M.C. and 32 adjoining villages. On 31st May, 1994, Municipal Corporation Faridabad (MCF) came into existence and constituted the erstwhile municipalities of Faridabad Township, New Industrial Township (NIT), Faridabad Old, Ballabgarh and 38 revenue villages. Thus, the present day MCF was referred to as FCA before the inception of Corporation in 1994. MCF is governed by the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994.

Areal Extension of Faridabad, 1961-2011

In 1961, Faridabad municipal committee had a jurisdiction over 25.75 km² only. Till 1981, there was no expansion of city limits although during 1961-81, the population grew by the rate of 171.20%. In fact, Faridabad attained the Class I status in 1971 besides Rohtak. It was only in 1981 that the jurisdictional limits expanded with the creation of a new urban unit called Faridabad Complex Administration (FCA). The FCA had 178.24 km² of area under its jurisdiction comprising of 3 administrative divisions of the city – the old municipal town of Faridabad, New Industrial Township (NIT) and Ballabgarh along with 32 revenue villages (**Table- 2**). In 2001 the municipal corporation limits were further expanded by merging 6 more revenue villages and the area is now 204 km².

Table-2

Faridabad City: Change in Territorial Jurisdiction (1961-2011)

Census Year	Area (km ²)	Change in Area(km ²)	Reasons for change in area
1961	25.75	-	-
1971	25.75	-	-
1981	178.24	152.49	Creation of FCA
1991	178.24	-	-
2001	198.75	20.51	Area during 2001 was wrong as stated by municipal authority. During 2001 the actual area was 204 km ² .
2011	204.00	5.25	Merger of 6 revenue villages

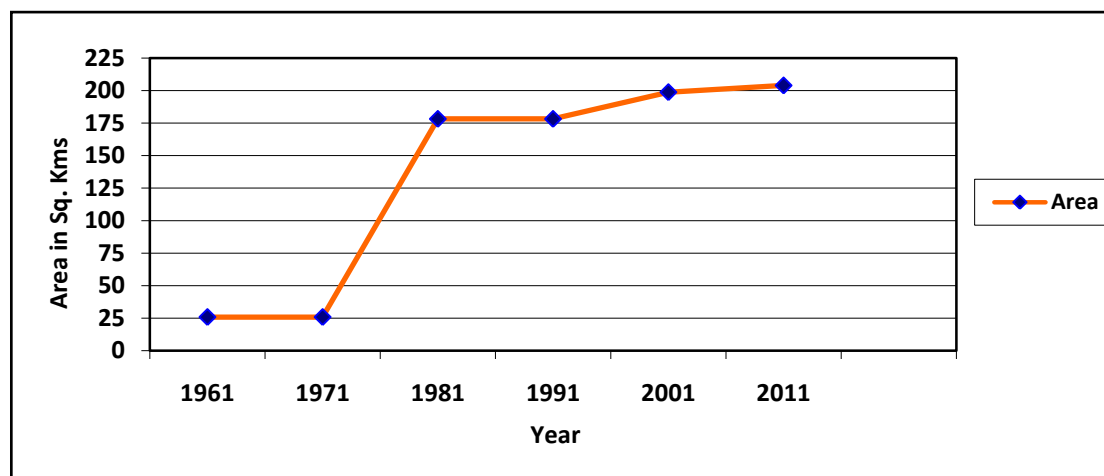
Source:i) Office of the Municipal Corporation, Faridabad.

ii) Census of India, 2001, General Population Tables, Haryana, Series-7, A4 Appendix-2, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana.

The graph in **Fig. 1** shows the areal expansion of the city since 1961. This areal growth of the city is in consonance with the rapid increase in population. Moreover, with the scarcity of land in Delhi and the land values very high in the capital, the spill-over effect in satellite towns including Faridabad has resulted in the rapid expansion of the city.

The single most prominent factor that has led to the rapid expansion of the city of Faridabad is its proximity to Delhi. Faridabad has a number of Central Govt. Offices, Institutes and large PSUs (Public Sector Undertakings) that have been shifted from Delhi. The important ones are Central Water Commission, National Council for Cement and Building Materials, Department of Plant Quarantine and Central Insecticide Laboratory, N.T.P.C. (National Thermal Power Corporation), N.H.P.C., Institute of Financial Management Development, Central Excise Academy, Provident Fund Offices, Dept. of Explosives, Dept. of Labour etc. Faridabad is a major industrial hub of Haryana. As per the records of the District Industrial Centre, Faridabad, there are 16 MNCs, 809 ISO-based industries and 399 small-scale units. The city is mainly the hub of mechanical and light engineering goods industries. Even the IAF has a logistics base in Faridabad. The total number of small, medium and large industries in MCF jurisdiction is about 15,000 which provide employment-direct and indirect to nearly half a million people.

Fig 1 - Faridabad City: A real Growth



Source: Computed from Table - 2.

There are total 90 sectors in Faridabad, out of which 27 sectors fall under Old Faridabad, 24 sectors fall under Ballabgarh and 38 sectors fall under the N.I.T. area. Further there are 35 wards in the city.

The city cannot expand towards its north due to the constraint of Haryana-Delhi border. Therefore, the area beyond east of Agra Canal, known as Greater Faridabad, south and south-west of the city is being developed to put a check on the unauthorized construction and colonization that has taken place on Delhi side along Agra Canal. **Fig.2** reveals that as many as 20 sectors in Greater Faridabad that are in the process of being developed are outside the municipal corporation limits, (MCF limits) under the management of HUDA. However, there are

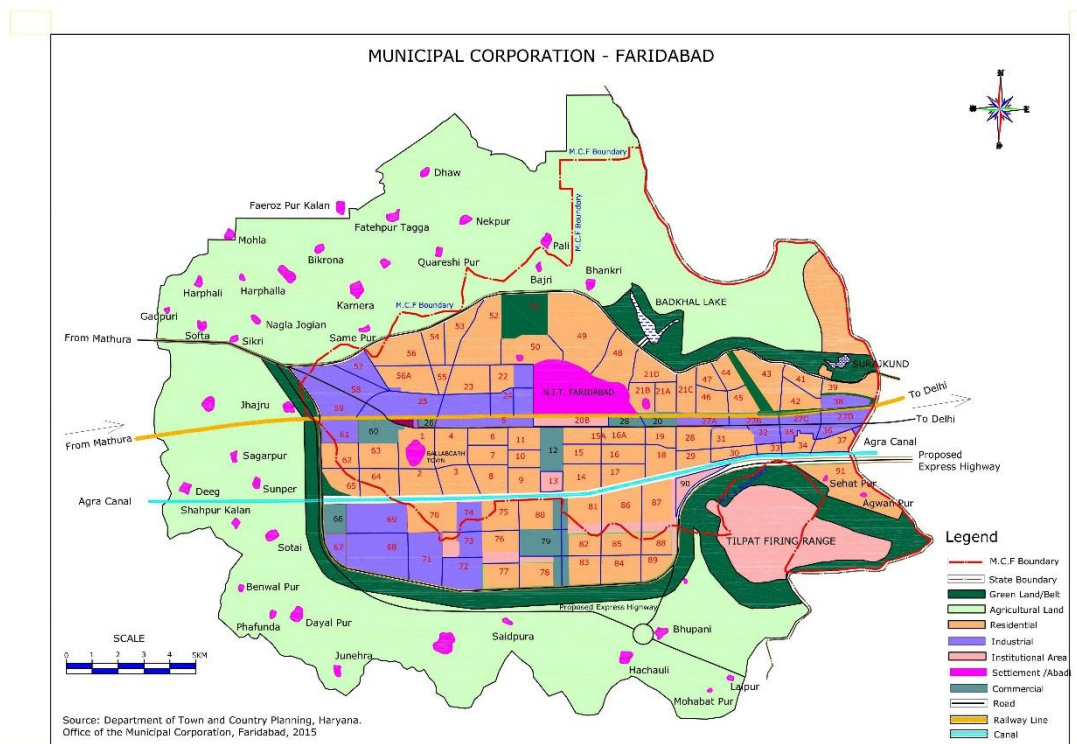
a number of developed sectors as well which are within MCF boundary but under the administration of HUDA. Thus, an element of duality of administration is observed here. The sectors within MCF limits but being maintained by HUDA are 3,12,20A&B, 21C Part III, 21D, 30, 31, 44 to 48, 55,58,59 and Dhauj Crushing Zone.

According to a clause in the HUDA Act, 1977, sectors are handed over to the municipalities for maintenance after a period of 5 years. However, it has been found that water supply, sewerage and waste management functions are being looked after by MCF from the day of the development of a sector irrespective of whether it is administered by MCF or not. This has led to a lot of revenue loss to MCF. Therefore, the jurisdictional area of MCF as a term itself is contentious due to the multiplicity of service providing and implementing agencies. The Town & Country Planning Dept. prepares the District Plan (DP) and the power of implementation and execution lies with many govt. agencies like Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), Haryana Housing Board (HHB), Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) and private developers. In this entire process, MCF has no role to play in either the actual preparation of DP or the implementation of the plan itself. This is against the spirit of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act for town planning as this function is to be performed by municipal body like MCF in this case. Thus, all the residential, industrial and commercial sectors in Faridabad should be brought under the jurisdiction of MCF to ensure better provision of civic services and enforcement of municipal laws and also to avoid duality of administration.

Conclusion

To regulate development activities in and around the primate industrial city of Faridabad, a prominent Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) town, a new urban unit named Faridabad Complex under the Chief Administrator was created in 1981 covering an area of 178.24 km². In 1994, Municipal Corporation Faridabad (MCF) was created with an area of 204 km². The areal growth of the city is in consonance with the rapid population growth, strong industrial base and the spill-over effect from Delhi. The govt. agencies-HUDA, HHB and HSIIDC have played a key role in the territorial expansion of Faridabad. The opening and launch of infrastructure projects such as Metro Rail Project inside Faridabad city, Industrial Model Township, Dedicated Freight Corridor (Western Corridor) and Eastern Peripheral Expressway have definitely given boost to the growth of the city that explains expansion of territorial jurisdiction of the city with creation of Municipal Corporation.

Fig 2 - Faridabad City: Administrative Limits



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