

Economic Growth and Urbanization in Faridabad (1981- 2011) With A Time Change (2012-2018)

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Abstract – Faridabad as being a city is definitely the largest in the state of Haryana. It's a modern day manufacturing area situated in the National Capital Region flanking New Delhi. It's integrated by Delhi towards the North. The Yamuna outlines the eastern region as well as the city is integrated in the 2nd summary of Smart Cities Mission on twenty four May 2016. The city is moreover a considerable contemporary hub of Haryana. One half of the income tax built up in Haryana is from Faridabad. It's recognized for henna through the rustic territory, while tractors, shoes make up its fundamental present day things. "Our cities are quickly transforming into man-made ecosystems of interconnected, interdependent intelligent digital organisms". The urban public is escalating year on year as well as the need for greater infrastructure, better health, better transport, better security, better governance, and much better living .Re imagining means reinventing and reinterpreting the vision for the city. Lynch (1981) defines identity as "the extent to which an individual is able to understand or even remember an area for being unique from some other places". Like people, cities should have a unique character. A smart city is a single which utilizes "information and communication technologies to help make the crucial infrastructure, services and components of a city administration, education, healthcare, public safety, real estate, transportation & utilities more conscious, interactive & efficient". It's essential to create a city sensible, plus sustainable; but then again a city also must introspect and re imagine it and must remain in a quest for smart identities.

Faridabad is economically extremely developed state because of closeness of diversification and NCR of agriculture. The current paper tries to interrogate the economic development and also urbanization during the time of (1981 2011).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is usually deemed as an index of transformation of a regular rural based economic climate to modern manufacturing one. It's a progressive awareness of population in urban centers of an area (Datta, 2006). Historically, urbanization continues to be directly in touch with the procedure of industrialization. Urbanization depends mostly on industrialization as well as infrastructure development of cities, towns as well as the neighborhoods of theirs (Roy, 1986). In this particular context, Tripathi (2005) remarks that urbanization is among the most crucial characteristics of social economic advancement of a location. It's normally thought that the extremely urbanized areas rank loaded with terms of socioeconomic development too. Johnson (2001) has appropriately remarked that urbanization is an unavoidable result of the country's technological and socioeconomic advancement. It's, thus, argued that urbanization offers brand new

social as well as economic establishment and also opens new horizons of improvement in a culture.

2. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE AND URBANIZATION

The economic dependency oriented investigation on urbanization might be broadly divided into 3 parts as follows:

1. Traditional dependency perspective argues that international investment in 3rd world farming sector displaces peasants and drives them with the city.
2. The reliant development perspective is about variables which result in modern day sector' (related) development and manufacturing and economic expansion in developing nations.

3. Recent improvements in the 3rd world economy might have greatly alerted arguments linked to the 3rd world urbanization and development. Qualitative studies done within the last couple of years indicate the worldwide debt crisis and also IMF pressure increase over urbanization prevent economic growth, along with bodily quality and also increase household riot and political protest.

3. URBAN INDICATORS

It's essential to build a method of urban indicators to evaluate the possible benefits and risks of urbanization. This kind of indicators helps in monitoring as well as steering the improvement of the megacities. The key signs highlighted by Frank Frieseckein along with the Kotter their students' Developing urban indicators for controlling megacities' are summarized in Table 5.1. These indicators are based upon the key attributes of the megacities. Table 5.1 List of urban signs depending on the key attributes of megacities

Urbanization and Faridabad

Faridabad is considered the most urbanized express among all of the states that involve Delhi NCR (national capital region) with 28.9 % of the public of its residing in places that are urban. In the state, the vast majority of the urban public is concentrated in the NCR of the state. On an average thirty four % of the population inside Haryana state NCR life in places that are urban. This's much higher compared to the typical ratio of urban population in the state of Haryana on the entire. The 3 most urbanized districts inside the NCR are Gurgaon, Panipat, and Faridabad.

Density of inhabitants

Population density is among the key signs of urbanization which denotes the typical awareness of the human public in a chosen region. It's very evident to realize that urbanized places have a high density of inhabitants. The population density in Faridabad district has grown from 414 folks per square kilometers in 1991 to 717 folks per square kilometer of 2001. Additionally, the provisional information from Census 2011 suggests the population density has even more increased up to 1241 folks per square kilometer. The population density of Faridabad, that has something of 822 square kilometers in Haryana NCR, is 1744 individual every square kilometer (Census, 2001), that is much higher compared to the density of the district itself. In 2011 density of population is 2442 persons per square kilometer. In NCR Faridabad has the highest density of population, followed by Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gurgaon and Gautam Budh Nagar.

Population growth in Faridabad

Faridabad is a little, but a crucial urban center in the community of Delhi. The city public was 4765 in 1901 which increased with the speed of 14.61 % throughout 1901 1911. The general public has declined (6.48 %) during 1911 1921 (a time when epidemics got a huge toll on India's public) consistent with the majority of India. Additionally, throughout the 1920s as well as 30s the speed of development in Faridabad has been higher compared to the national average. In 1947, the large migration of individuals, coming from the recently formed Pakistan has led to a sharp rise in public which is mirrored in the population estimates of the 1951 census as well as the 1961 census. The population growth rate had been 87.35 % throughout 1941 51 as well as 103.45 % throughout 1951 61. The place of Faridabad in the proximity of Delhi has constantly been an optimistic element in inviting individuals as well as manufacturing tasks. This was one of many causes before for the constant population development at levels more compared to the national average. Throughout 1981 91 the population growth rate has been comparatively less than the prior several years, which seemed like Faridabad had arrived at some stableness in population growth. Nevertheless, the economic liberalization policies in the 1990's which began the blowing wind of globalization have resulted in the influx of multinational businesses, increased residential, industrial and commercial room, and also further increased public. The entire estimated population of Faridabad has been 173542 based on the 2001 census estimates and the general population growth rate has been 42.85 % between 1991 along with 2001. In the 2011 population of Faridabad is 1809733, in Haryana total population as per 2011 census and changes of population are as follows.

Census (1901-2011)			
2011	25,351,462	19.90	-8.53
2001	21,144,564	28.43	1.02
1991	16,463,648	27.41	-1.34
1981	12,922,119	28.75	-3.47
1971	10,036,431	32.22	-1.57
1961	7,590,524	33.79	26.19
1951	5,673,597	7.60	-8.03
1941	5,272,829	15.63	8.49
1931	4,559,917	7.14	5.19
1921	4,255,892	1.95	11.65
1911	4,174,677	-9.70	-
1901	4,623,064	-	-

Pace of urbanization in Faridabad

As mentioned in earlier areas, of the procedure of urbanization the growth fee of urban public is higher compared to the expansion rate of total public which is greater compared to the growth rate of outlying population.

Table 1: Growth rate of population of Faridabad in percentage

Year	Total (rgtp)	Rural (rgrp)	Urban (rgup)	IS rgup>rgtp>rgrp
1971-81	27.26	18.85	83.10	YES
1981-91	32.87	31.88	36.84	YES
1991-01	44.86	41.37	58.57	YES
2001-11	-8.81	-63.44	182.37	YES

The end result in Table 1 compares the growth rate of countryside, total and urban population within the context of the principle of urbanization. With reference to Faridabad, it could be certainly found that the speed of development of urban population is more compared to a rate of growth of the total population which is higher compared to the rate of growth of countryside population. This obviously suggests that Faridabad is experiencing and enjoying the procedure of urbanization starting from 1971.

Population Change in Faridabad in 2012-2018:

According to 2011 evaluation, Faridabad had a population of 1,809,733.

Talking about population, in order to check out the population of Faridabad in 2018, we need to have a look at the population of the past 5 years. They are as per the following:

1. **2013 –3.0 Million**
2. **2014 –3.25 Million**
3. **2015 –3.54 Million**
4. **2016 – 1.9 Million**
5. **2017 – 1.98 Million**

Predicting the 2018 public of Faridabad is challenging though we are able to get the concept after analyzing the public from the entire year 2013 - 2017. As we've observed that each year the public increases by roughly 0.076 Million individuals. Thus, the population of Faridabad in 2018 is forecast to be 1.98 Million 0.076 Million = 2.056 Million. Thus, the population of Faridabad in the entire year 2018 as per calculated information is 2.056 Million.

4. ECONOMIC GROWTH OF FARIDABAD

Economy in Transition: Diversifying Urban Identity of Faridabad

Journey of Faridabad is a really amazing study. This city has diversified the identity of its, moving mainly from secondary and primary to quaternary and tertiary. As an outcome, Faridabad has undergone remarkable transformations.

Before 1949- Agrarian

Until 1950 Faridabad was meant to become a marketing center for vegetables and dairy. The connection in the surrounding country was much less valuable compared to the effect of Delhi as consuming and also employment center.

1949-2000 – Creative Phase of Faridabad As An Industrial Hub

Resettlement of Refugees: After 1949

After independence, the city evolved into a crucial center for the resettlement of refugees due to India Pakistan partition. They had been rehabilitated by Jawaharlal Nehru together with the Pakistani Refugee Resettlement Project (PRRP) following partition in 1947(Jain, 1998)

Blooming Faridabad- Evolution of Faridabad As a production Hub

Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC) may be the nodal agency for manufacturing development of Faridabad. As of 2006, there have been sixteen multinational companies (MNCs), large-scale industries, 205 medium, 809 ISO-based industries & 399 small scale devices as per the data on the District Industries Centre (DIC) of Faridabad. Besides, additionally, there are a lot of smaller industrial units, working from various locations such as residential areas within the city. Overall, you will find approximately 15,000 small, large industries and medium within the Faridabad-Ballabhgarh Complex, which makes it the ninth largest manufacturing center of Asia (2006).

Stage 3: 2000 Onwards – Present Scenario: Approaching Multi-Functionalism

Faridabad will come under the influence of Delhi, and it is an element of NCR. From a suburbs', or maybe peripheral' city morphologically indicated by huge blocks of industries or flat shoes, functionally characterized as being manufacturing city or dormitory, this city is changing in a room that attempts to balance economic and residential features, that encourage walking to work culture,

exactly where shopping centers, environmentally friendly areas and amenities are now being created, and also exactly where new infrastructures are now being designed. Globalization functions like a catalyst in shaping just remaking of the city, and leaves an amazing effect on the inhabitants of it's, who can also be a lot responsible for the dynamism of its. Faridabad is working with quantity of the metro line, expressways, and flyovers, with what, the city would have unrivaled connectivity in the NCR. Not surprising that many realty majors are creating a beeline for this going on location.

A decline in the work force involvement rate of the decades is noticed, as a result of the modification in the economic character of Faridabad, from being secondary and primary predominant, to quaternary and tertiary today. Change in economic character of the city has an impact on the modification in the landscape of the city. Based on 2011 census ninety % of the populations of theirs are non agricultural individual which demonstrates that a big chunk of the population is interested in various sectors of the economy apart from farming.

The Economy of Faridabad in Past

The district has a diverse sort of economy that is partially agriculture and partly manufacturing. Wheat as well as Bajra is the primary crops developed in the district. Approximately 1.68 lakh hectares of area are under cultivation. The entire irrigated location of the district is 1.39 lakh hectares. Irrigation in the district is primarily based on the tube wells as well as canals. Out of the entire area, .99 lakh hectares are irrigated by tube wells as well as the remaining spot.40 lakh hectares are irrigated by canals. The district has fifty four Sq. km. Location under forest that is 2.51 % of the entire geographical location of the district. The growers are progressive and also following helpful methods in farming, such as high yielding sorts of seeds, use of synthetic fertilizers, plant safety methods as well as boost the quantity of tractors, weeding wheels, threshers, pump set tube wells etc. In order to supplement the revenue of theirs, the individuals can also be interested in numerous allied tasks viz. dairying, chicken, fishery, etc. Dairying will be the most helpful allied task, as a single milk plant product is situated at Ballabgarh.

The Faridabad Complex Administration is the 10th biggest manufacturing complex in the nation. This particular district is placed first in the State in regard to registered functioning factories. You will find 189 huge scale industries, 9912 simple scale industries, 1 Distillery, 1 Sugar mill as well as one Fertilizer Factory in the district. Several of these devices aren't just helping the country's economy, but additionally support and assist a lot of Ancillaries. This intricate yields extensive revenue to the State as well as the Central exchequer also it's a great show window of resurgent India's technical competence. The portion of total employees as marginal workers and primary

workers went up to 36.34 %, 28.32 % as well as 8.02 % respectively in 2001, while these percentages were 30.34, 28.71 as well as 1.63 respectively in 1991. The portion of non workers has come down from 69.66 % in 1991 to 63.66 % in 2001. The female labor participation rate has additionally increased from 8.91 % in 1991 to 21.91 % in 2001. The percentage of other workers and household industry has considerably gone up from 1.53 % and 40.70 % in 1991 to 2.47 % and 45.97 % in 2001 respectively. In 2011 it is 84.59 percent as other worker and 5.57 percent as the household industry.

During the early nineteenth century Faridabad had a farming economic system. It'd a couple of cottage industries including utensil malting, carpentry, pottery, Mehndi manufacturing as well as grinding glass bangles etc. Prior to the building of Agra canal in 1874, the growing trusted rains. The cities had been very small with an extremely backwards economic infrastructure up to the twentieth century. The Delhi Agra railway line was opened in place in 1904. It helped in bringing the regional urban population in touch with other areas of the nation. They expanded the trade of theirs beyond the boundaries of the spot. Cotton industry began with Bombay, satin ginning mills have been determined and also an industry of ginned cotton as well as oilseeds, designed. Industrial advancement, paradoxically, was during the peripheral cities of the sites of Faridabad i.e. Palwal as well as Hodal. Up to 1947 the position about the economic pursuits couldn't change considerably. Throughout 1947 too, there have been just cotton ginning mills in the spot, those also in Ballabgarh Township. In the article independence phase Faridabad hasn't just seasoned management change, but additionally an alteration of the condition of it, out of a business to Industrial Centre of National Importance. Development of NIT (New Industrial Township) brought on the manufacturing development in the city. Faridabad attracted a lot of manufacturing capital because of federal attempts and also as a result of the proximity of it's on the National capital, Delhi that provided a prime market for the products of theirs. At first there was focus of industrial tasks along the Delhi-Mathura national freeway.

5. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARIDABAD

Faridabad continues to be among the major manufacturing districts of Haryana, a preferred option for installing market as a result of the proximity of its to Delhi and the place of its on the Delhi Mathura Road. Very much prior to the arrival of Gurgaon as the poster boy for Industrial Development in Haryana, Faridabad was the favored location of Industries. Faridabad is known for manufacturing of Tractors, construction machineries, Ready-made Garments, Tires, Shoes, Refrigerators, Switchgears, Auto Mobile Parts as

well as Light Engineering Products. Though, in the later times, it's dropped very much behind the neighboring towns of Gurgaon as well as Noida in attracting new investment in IT sector. It still occupies a crucial place in the listing of manufacturing hubs.

Table 2: Industry at a Glance (As On March-2016)

S. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	No.	13412
2.	Total Industrial Unit	No.	18756
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	No.	179
4.	Estimated avg. No. Of daily worker Employed in small scale industries	No.	289393
5.	Employment In Large And Medium Industries	No.	86456
6.	No. Of industrial area	No.	18
7.	Turnover Of Small Scale Industries	In Crs	26360.00
8.	Turnover Of Medium & Large Scale Industries	In Crs.	18295.00

Source: DIC Faridabad

Table 3: Year Wise Trend of Units Registered in District Faridabad

Micro, Small & Medium Units

As on March-2016				
Sr. No.	Year	Micro, Small & Medium units	Investment (In Crores)	Employment
1	1995-96	793	611.20	34834
2	1996-97	712	543.66	27623
3	1997-98	517	424.82	21342
4	1998-99	396	311.30	10246
5	1999-2000	364	307.69	9853
6	2000-2001	111	87.06	6920
7	2001-2002	133	114.25	7711
8	2002-2003	115	97.86	7675
9	2003-2004	113	95.22	6845
10	2004-2005	165	123.70	9756
11	2005-2006	410	241.64	18670
12	2006-2007	412	207.39	17394
13	2007-2008	462	110.16	20100
14	2008-2009	831	386.95	14555
15	2009-2010	765	432.78	14057
16	2010-2011	976	244.92	14031
17	2011-2012	664	237.00	8821
18	2012-2013	206	153.00	6856
19	2013-2014	197	147.00	6589
20	2014-2015	479	217.00	7852
21	2015-2016	2387	549.00	27546

SOURCE: DIC , Faridabad

Large & Medium Units

As on March-2016				
Sr. No.	Year	Large & Medium units	Investment (In Crores)	Employment
1.	1995-96	5	39.82	396
2.	1996-97	7	61.66	586
3.	1997-98	6	59.20	569
4.	1998-99	5	39.96	330
5.	1999-2000	4	36.76	266
6.	2000-2001	5	42.11	386
7.	2001-2002	9	79.33	1751
8.	2002-2003	8	76.22	668
9.	2003-2004	7	68.52	698
10.	2004-2005	10	81.11	2069
11	2005-2006	14	170.36	1680
12	2006-2007	12	139.21	418
13	2007-2008	8	79.82	635
14	2008-2009	9	84.96	1998
15	2009-2010	12	126.14	1843
16	2010-2011	6	66.01	616
17	2011-2012	6	50.76	421
18	2012-2013	6	43.34	504
19	2013-2014	11	76.95	2103
20	2014-2015	10	77.96	1231
21.	2015-2016	19	164.73	1956

6. CONCLUSION

Cities would be the incubators of development as well as growth. A city must hold on going forwards by diversifying the identities of its and continue on looking for possible likely arenas of advancement. This city which saw the golden period of it's during 1981s because of manufacturing development, then with time because of other variables and negligence lost the fame of its. With time a city must relook the identity of it and retain the appeal of it's in this dynamic planet. Faridabad is a city of hope that is reinventing itself by remaining as well as diversifying its tries and identity to reach the level of the finest established city in India. The Faridabad is a hub of economic tasks for the whole of North India. The economic structure of Faridabad is having fast transformation because of many economic forces like changes in economic/fiscal policy, legislations, privatization of public sector undertaking (PSUs), etc. Various consequences of globalization are frequently shaping the economic system of the Faridabad. There are particular infrastructure developmental forces which happen to have considerably shaped the economic system of Faridabad.

Founded in 1607, Faridabad continues to grow on the condition of Haryana's main urban agglomeration in 1991. It's additionally among the key manufacturing cities' of the nation. The manufacturing seeds of it in Faridabad city had been shown when on the part of the nation the Government chosen to rehabilitate the refugees from the North West Frontier Provinces and Dera

Ghazi Khan district west of Delhi Mathura Highway, an industrial estate - the brand new Industrial Township was established that set up fast manufacturing development in this particular region. Faridabad attracted huge manufacturing capital as a result of federal attempts and also as a result of the proximity of it's to the National Capital. The city recorded an extraordinary growth of the population primarily after Independence plus in the area whenever the 3 urban entities - Old Faridabad, Ballabgarh as well as New Industrial Township were coalesced to develop a metropolitan agglomeration in 1981, much better widely known as the Faridabad Complex Administration. The territorial jurisdiction of the city was extended 7 times' the color of its of 25.75 sq.kms in 1971. The original influx was of the displaced persons from Pakistan and also later on of the manufacturing labour, mostly from various other states of India.

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