

DISTRICT PROFILE
DISTRICT FARIDABAD



Compiled by

**DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE
FARIDABAD**



Faridabad is a city in the south-east of Haryana state in northern India, in [Faridabad district](#). It lies at 28° 25' 16" N Latitude and 77° 18' 28" E Longitude. The district shares its boundaries with the National Capital and Union Territory of Delhi to its north, Gurgaon district to the west and Uttar Pradesh to its east and south. Faridabad enjoys a prime location both geographically and politically. The river Yamuna separates the District Boundary on eastern side with Uttar Pradesh. Delhi-Agra National Highway No.2 (Shershah Suri Marg) passes through the centre of the district. The city has many [railway stations](#) on the Delhi-Mathura double track broad-gauge line of the North Central Railway. The railway stations of Old Faridabad and New Industrial Township (NIT) are the major ones.

Faridabad is the largest City and one of the major industrial hubs of [Haryana](#). It generates 60% of the revenue of the state. 50% of the income tax collected in Haryana is from Faridabad and Gurgaon. Faridabad is famous for Heena Production from the agricultural sector while tractors, motorcycles, switch gears, refrigerators, shoes and tyres are the famous industrial products of the city.

For the ease of Civil Administration, Faridabad district is divided into two sub divisions viz. Faridabad and [Ballabgarh](#) each headed by a Sub Divisional Magistrate. The Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (MCF) provides the urban civic amenities to the citizens of Faridabad City. Palwal, Hodal and Hathin Sub Divisions are now part of newly created Palwal District.

History

Faridabad, the south-eastern district in the state of Haryana, was founded in 1607 AD by Sheikh Farid a.k.a., Baba Farid, treasurer of [Jahangir](#) and a [Sufi](#) saint, with the object of protecting the [Grand Trunk Road](#) (now [NH 2](#) highway) which passed through the town. Sheikh Farid built a fort, a tank and a [mosque](#) which are now in ruins. Later on, it became the headquarters of a [Pargana](#) which was held in jagir by [Ballabgarh](#) ruler. [Faridabad District](#) came into existence on 15 August 1979 as the 12th district of the state. Faridabad District was carved out from erstwhile [Gurgaon](#) District.

As a part of Pakistani Refugee Resettlement Project after the Partition, light industrial development was initiated in the town in 1950. Thus, refugees laid down the initial infrastructure of the present Faridabad.

Geography

Faridabad is located at [28.43°N 77.32°E](#).^[4] It has an average elevation of 198 metres (649 ft). The city is located on the plains of the [Yamuna](#) river. It is bordered by the Yamuna to the east and Aravali Hills towards the west and southwest. Today, virtually all of the land has been developing with residential housing as the population of the city swelled during the mid 90s.

Much like the rest of India, the people of Faridabad rely on the ground water for their basic needs which is the gift of good monsoon season.

CLIMATE

The climate of Faridabad district can be classified as tropical steppe, semiarid and hot which is mainly characterized by the extreme dryness of the Air except during monsoon months. During three months of south west monsoon from last week of June to September, the moist air of oceanic penetrate into the district and causes high humidity, cloudiness and monsoon rainfall. The period from October to December constitutes post monsoon season. The cold weather season prevails from January to the beginning of March and followed by the hot weather or summer season which prevails up to the last week of June.

The normal annual rainfall in Faridabad district is about 542 mm spread over 27 days. The south west monsoon sets in the last week of June and withdraws towards the end of September and contributes about 85% of the annual rainfall. July and August are the wettest months 15% of the annual rainfall occurs during the non monsoon months in the wake of thunder storms and western disturbances.

Demographics

According to the [2011 census](#) Faridabad district has a [population](#) of 1,798,954, roughly equal to the nation of [The Gambia](#) or the US state of [Nebraska](#). The district has a population density of 2,298 inhabitants per square kilometre. Its [population growth rate](#) over the decade 2001-2011 was 31.75 %. Faridabad has a [sex ratio](#) of 871 [females](#) for every 1000 males, and a [literacy rate](#) of 83 %.

Sports

Facilities for cricket are available in Nahar Singh Stadium which was built in 1981, the ground has a capacity to hold around 25,000 people. The last ODI played here was between India and England on 31 March 2006.

There is also a sports complex for sports like swimming, football etc. in the city. There is also a golf course in the city with 9 holes play.

Economy

Faridabad is a massive economic engine of Haryana. Faridabad and [Gurgaon](#) generates over 50% of the income tax for the Haryana government.

Agriculture

Wheat was grown in Faridabad before but the agriculture has moved towards the villages of Haryana as Faridabad saw a boom in the population in the early 90s. Almost all of the agricultural land has been taken over by residential housing. However, the 'Anaaj Mandi' (Grain Market) of heritage value still exists in the Old Faridabad.

Education

Faridabad has several regionally reputed institutes for primary and secondary education; like Delhi Public School, Modern Vidya Niketan, Apeejay School, Carmel Convent, Saint Joseph's Convent School, Eicher School, Tagore Academy, Modern School, DAV Public School, and Bhagwan Sri Ram's Academy, ranked in that order as the ten best schools in the city by a national English-language news daily. Other reputed schools include St. John's School, Modern D.P.S., K.L. Mehta Dayanand, Gita Convent, and Grand Columbus. Faridabad also houses the reputed YMCA College of Engineering along with many private universities that offer graduate and under-graduate courses in several disciplines, mainly engineering.

Central government offices

Faridabad has benefited from plans of Union Government to decongest Delhi by shifting a number of Central Government Offices to Faridabad. Many directorates of different union government ministries are headquartered in Faridabad. The prominent among them are Central Water Commission, Department of Plant Quarantine and Central Insecticide Lab. A number of Union Government Offices from Haryana are based here such as Commissioner of Central Excise within Department of Revenue, Government of India, Department of Explosives, Department of Labour, etc. The Apex Central Training Institute of the Department of Revenue, Government of India, National Academy of Customs Excise & Narcotics is located at Sector 29. This has started functioning from this campus in 1996.

Manufacturing

Faridabad is the industrial capital of India. It is home to 100s of large scale companies like Lafarge, Shova, Imperial Auto Ltd., VXL, Star Wire India Limited, JCB, Escorts, Yamaha, Knorr Bremse, ACE, ABB, GoodYear, ACC, IndianOil(R&D), Whirlpool, Havell's, L&T, Bhartia cutler hammer, Mahindra Defence, Frick India Ltd., Orient Fans, Talbros, Bharat Gears, Clutch Auto, Hyderabad Industries, Khaitan, etc. Besides It is also a hub of 25000 small scale industries. Faridabad is a mainly hub of mechanical and light engineering goods industries.

Information technology

Faridabad is emerging as the I.T. hub for the small and medium level enterprises providing the resources heaven such as skilled and qualified professionals with a lot of scope of doing business due to proximity to the national capital New Delhi.

Military

The [Indian Air Force](#) (IAF) has a logistics base in Faridabad. The resident unit is No.56 Air Storage Park as well as the Air Force Guard Dog Training Unit. The IAF Base has commanded by a [Group Captain](#) of the Logistics Branch. Formerly, a [SA-2 SAM](#) Squadron was also based in Faridabad. Although there is no army organisation in the city, there are many retired army officers settled here.

Communications

Faridabad is well connected by the latest means of communications that includes [GSM](#), [WLL](#), [Dialup](#) internet connection, [DSL](#) internet connection, [Leased line](#) internet connection.

Govt operated fixed line/land line telephone connections privately operated, world class network of fixed line phones.

Apart from electronics means of communication, the city is well connected through the postal services as well. Government owned [Indian Postal Service](#) and privately owned postal services like First Flight, [DHL](#), [FedEx](#), [DTDC](#), [Blue Dart](#) etc. can be easily accessed.

Transportation

By Rail Faridabad is on the broad gauge of New Delhi- Mumbai Line. New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station is about 25 km away from Faridabad Station. The trains for big cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad are easily accessible from here. Local Trains runs between New Delhi to Faridabad.

There are three railway stations in the city viz. Faridabad (FDB), New Town Faridabad (FDN) and Ballabgarh (BVH). Earlier it was the last station of central railway, but now it has been included in Northern railway. It is a very high revenue generating source for

railways as thousands of people move daily in local trains to and from Delhi for education/professions.

The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has decided to extend the metro rail service to the city as well.

By Road The [National Highway-2](#) (Delhi-Mathura Road) passes through the city, and thus it is well connected to nearby states. Roadways services of Haryana ([Haryana Roadways](#)) and neighbouring states like Delhi Transport Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Transport Department, Madhya Pradesh Transport Department, etc. are easily accessible.

By air Faridabad is served by [Indira Gandhi International Airport](#), New Delhi.

Tourism

Badhkal Lake

It is located in Badkhal village, 8 km from Delhi Border. The lake fringed by Aravalli hills is a man-made embankment. Owing to unchecked mining in the neighbouring Aravallis, the lake has totally dried up. There are functional Haryana Tourism restaurants in the vicinity. A flower show is held every spring here. Its name is most probably derived from the Persian word bedakhal, which means free from interference. Close to Badhkal Lake, is the Peacock Lake, which is another picturesque spot.

Baba Farid's Tomb

The city of Faridabad is believed to have been named after Baba Farid, an eminent Sufi saint. There is also a belief that it was he who founded Faridabad. His tomb in the town is a popular pilgrimage spot for the local people.

Suraj Kund Tourist Complex And The Crafts Fair

Situated at a distance of around 8 km from South Delhi, it is an ideal picnic spot. The Suraj Kund Lake here is surrounded by rock cut steps. Built by Surajpal [Tomar](#), Suraj Kund represents the rising sun. Ruins of a Sun temple lie around the lake. The complex includes a beautifully done-up Rajhans, a pool of fresh water - Siddha Kund; its waters said to have healing properties and a garden. A delightful handloom and handicrafts fair is held here annually in February. Skilled artisans from all over the country display the rich crafts tradition of India in the typical setting of a rural Indian marketplace. Cultural programmes like folk dances, magic, acrobats and rural cuisines are also a part of this colourful fair. One can also see traditional crafts being made and buy them direct from the craftsmen. Food is served in Banana leaves and claypots.

Raja Nahar Singh Palace

[Nahar Singh Mahal](#) palace is also commonly known as Ballabgarh Fort-Palace was built by Balram the predecessor of [Jat Raja Nahar Singh](#). As a matter of respect and remembrance this palace was given the name of [Jat Raja Nahar Singh](#) who died in a war of independence. This palace is known for its architecture. This is located at a place called Ballabgarh which is at a distance of about 15 km from Delhi. The palace was recently worked with antiques and relics of a bygone past.

FARIDABAD DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Date of creation of District

**2nd
August, 1979**

(A)	AREA AND POPULATION	UNIT	STATISTICS
1	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	SQ KM	742.9
i)	Rural Area	SQ KM	534.23
ii)	Urban Area	SQ KM	208.67
2	SUB DIVISION	NUMBER	2
3	TEHSILS	"	2
4	SUB TEHSIL	"	1
5	BLOCKS	"	2
6	VILLAGES	"	150
7	HABITATED VILLAGES		143
8	INHABITATED VILLAGES (2001 CENSUS)	"	7
9	TOWNS (2001 CENSUS)	"	2
10	TOTAL POPULATION (2001 CENSUS)	in thousand	1365
11	TOTAL MALE	"	747
12	TOTAL FEMALE	"	618
13	RURAL POPULATION	"	303
14	%OF RURAL POPULATION	%	22.2
15	URBAN POPULATION	in thousand	1062
16	%OFURBAN POPULATION	%	77.79
17	DENSITY	SQ KM	1838
18	LITERACY RATE TOTAL	%	76.28
19	URBAN LITERATE	NUMBER	718666
20	RURAL LITERATE	NUMBER	158305
21	SC POPULATION	in thousand	153
22	% SC POPULATION	%	11.27
23	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER	265350
24	URBAN HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER	218885
25	RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER	46465
26	SEX RATIO	NUMBER	826
27	TOTAL WORKERS	NUMBER	448694
(i)	MALE	"	369139
(ii)	FEMALE	"	79555
28	CULTIVATORS	"	42949
(i)	MALE	"	27076
(ii)	FEMALE	"	15873
29	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	"	19087
(i)	MALE	"	9709
(ii)	FEMALE	"	9378

30	WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES	"	16242
(i)	MALE	"	11540
(ii)	FEMALE	"	4702
31	OTHER WORKERS	"	370416
(i)	MALE	"	320814
(ii)	FEMALE	"	49602

(B) AGRICULTURE (2008-2009P)

1	CULTURABLE AREA	HECT(000)	
2	NET AREA SOWN	"	37
3	AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE	"	32
4	TOTAL CROPPED AREA	"	69
5	AREA UNDER FOOD GRAINS	"	50.2
6	AREA UNDER OIL SEEDS	"	0.9
7	PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS	TONNS(000)	192.7
8	PRODUCTION OF OIL SEEDS	"	2
9	AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES OF FOOD GRAINS		
i)	RICE	HECT(000)	7
ii)	BAJRA	"	3
iii)	WHEAT	HECT(000)	33
10	CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISER(2009-10)		
i)	NITROGENOUS	TONNES	22618
ii)	PHOSPHATIC	"	8056
iii)	POTHSSIC	"	1131
11	CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES(2009-10)	Kilogram	210000
12	NUMBER OFTRACTORS (2009-10)	NUMBER	3733

(c) IRRIGATION (2008-09)

1	NET AREA IRRIGATED	HECT(000)	36
2	PERCENTAGE TO NET AREA SOWN	%	97.3
3	GROSS IRRIGATED AREA	HECT(000)	69
4	IRRIGATEDTO TOTAL CROPPED AREA	%	100
5	TUBEWELLS AND PUMPING SETS(2009-10P)	NUMBER	9729

(D) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (2009-10)

1	VETRINARY HOSPITALS	NUMBER	16
2	ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE	"	0
3	VETRINARY DISPENSARY	"	45
4	STOCK MAN CENTRE	"	0

(E) FOREST (2009-10P)

1	AREA UNDER FOREST	SQ KM	69
2	FOREST AREA TO TOTAL AREA	%	9.29
3	FOREST AREA PER LACS OF POPULATION	SQ KM	5.05

(F) FISHERIES (2009-10)

1	AREA STOCKED	HECT.	629
2	FISHING LICENCES ISSUED	NUMBER	100
3	TOTAL RECEIPT	RS. IN (000)	131
4	CASES DETECTED WITHOUT LICENCE	NUMBER	0

(G) INDUSTRIES (2009-10)

1	REGISTERED FACTORIES	NUMBER	2684
2	ESTIMATED WORKERS EMPLOYED		209606

(H) ELECTRICITY (2009-10)

1	L.T. LINES	CIRCUIT KM	9875
2	11 K.V. LINES	"	5127
3	TRANSFORMERS	NUMBER	14137
4	CONNECTIONS TOTAL	NUMBER	476822
i)	DOMESTIC	"	380364
ii)	COMMERCIAL	"	45512
iii)	INDUSTRIAL	"	19832
iv)	PUBLIC LIGHTING	"	136
v)	AGRICULTURAL	"	18525
vi)	BULK	"	51
vii)	OTHERS	"	12402
5	ENERGISED TUBEWELLS	"	20378

(I) ROADS AND TRANSPORT (2009-10)

1	ROAD LENGTH	K.M.	1224
2	ROAD LENGTH PER LAC OF POPULATION	"	62
3	VILL. CONNECTED WITH METALLED ROAD	NUMBER	150
4	VILL. CONNECTED WITH METALLED ROAD	%	100
5	FLEET STRENGTH OF HARYANA ROADWAYS	NUMBER	236
6	OVERALL PROFIT PER K.M.	PAISA	(-) 712

(J) LABOUR (2009)

1	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	NUMBER	2040
2	STRIKES AND LOCK OUT	"	5
3	WORKERS INVOLVED IN THE STRIKES	"	1069
4	MANDAYS LOST	"	127766

(K) EDUCATION (2009-10)

1	COLLEGES	NUMBER	11
2	TOTAL SCHOLARS IN THE COLLEGES	"	16384
3	S.C. SCHOLARS IN THE COLLEGES	"	2161
4	HIGH SCHOOLS/Sr. SEC. SCHOOLS	"	312
5	MIDDLE SCHOOLS	"	113
6	PRE-PRIMARY & PRIMARY SCHOOLS	"	659
7	TEACHER PUPIL RATIO		
i)	PRIMARY	"	5
ii)	MIDDLE	"	45
iii)	HIGH/Sr. SEC. SCHOOLS	"	29

(L) HEALTH (2009-10)

1	HOSPITALS	NUMBER	4
2	P.H.C.	"	10
3	DISPENSARY	"	13
4	C.H.C.	"	29
5	SUB CENTRES	"	57
6	PATIENTS TREATED	"	1248142
7	BEDS AVAILABLE	"	598
8	FAMILY WELFARE CLINICS	"	5
9	STERILISATION OPERATIONS	"	5244
10	AYURVEDIC DISPENSARIES	"	8
11	UNANI DISPENSARY	"	0
12	HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES	"	0

(M) MISCELLANEOUS

1	SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANK	NUMBER	141
2	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER BANK	NUMBER(00)	129
3	GRAM PANCHAYATS	NUMBER	110
4	PANCHAYAT SAMITIES	"	2
5	MEMBERS OF ZILA PARISHADS	"	8
6	VIDHAN SABHA SEATS	"	6
7	LOK SABHA SEATS	"	1
8	EMPLOYEES OF HARYANA GOVT. AS ON 31.3.2009	"	12525
9	GOVT. POLYTECHNICS	"	1
10	I.T.I.	"	2
11	POST OFFICE	"	66
12	NUMBER OF POLICE STATION	"	23
13	AVERAGE RAINFALL	Cms	67.6
14	No of unemployment person as per live Registered 31.03.2009		75775