Chapter 2

Demographic and Economic Structure

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Demographic characteristic of the city

The physical setting and the sites are responsible for the origin of a town, but it is the population, the number of inhabitants residing in it, which is the vital source for the growth of its organism. The physical background can only determine the shape of the skeleton of the settlement, while the population is responsible for its size and to a large extent its functions. So the study of morphology of a town, the form/function relationship shall be incomplete without the study and analysis of its demographic background. It is rather notable as to how the population of the city has grown through years, i.e., whether it is increasing at a moderate, fast, or slow pace or is declining. It helps to make predictions about its future growth. Not only this much is enough, it is also worthwhile to analyze the make-up or composition, which has a direct bearing with the functions of the place of the population.

As the principal characteristic of the urbanian are the great size, high density, and heterogeneity of population, the interest in the growth and the composition of urban population is logical one. The absolute number of people living in a human settlement help to derive the result, which too many is an Indication of industrial and commercial prosperity, to others it signifies crowdedness, slum condition, or high crime rate, still other feel a sense of civic pride, based on the assumptions that their city is 'big'.

Growth of population

The increasing rapid rate of growth of urban population and uneven nature of this growth has played an important role in altering the nature and pattern of urban centers. The towns have converted into cities, and cities into
metropolitan centers. The absolute size of the metropolitan complexes continues to rise.

Growth in the size of the cities and changes in their structure signify many things, but perhaps the most essential feature is its role in bringing about the economic development. Rapid urbanization also brings about problems such as housing, provision of urban amenities, transportation, air pollution and industrial expansion at the cost of agriculture. Traditionally the urban geographical studies have been primarily with the visible land escape of the city. A close look into the land use pattern and the causes, for their development would reveal that the form and structure of the city is associated with its concomitant social and economic institutions. Even such crude measure as total population has its implications for the structure of a city, as it provides a rough indicator of the size of the labor force and the nature of the specialized services, which a city is likely to offer.

Among the variable of demographic structure, size, density, growth, literacy, age and sex composition are of great concern.

Population growth is defined as the net addition of people to the existing population. Growth can take place in two different ways: (a) natural growth; (b) by migration. Natural growth means total birth minus total death migration means movement of people from one place to another natural growth does not affect the patterns of both the areas from where the current of migration have originated and also where they have settled. If growth by both natural means and by migration is taken into account, it is termed as absolute growth.
Absolute growth of population

Turning over the pages of the history of the growth of population of Moradabad, it is found that the first census on the modern lines was taken in 1872, but estimates for the population are also available for 1847. The absolute population with the percentage variations for Moradabad since 1847 to the last census of 2001 are given in table 2.1 the same statistic have been shown in graphic form on figure 2.1.

Table: 2.1 Growth of Population of Moradabad

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Census date</th>
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<th>Inter-censal variation</th>
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<th>Percentage variation</th>
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<td>Population</td>
<td>Census Year</td>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>Rate</td>
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Table and fig both indicate that since 1847 to the present day the population of Moradabad is constantly increasing throughout at an stationary rate the salient features leading to the variation in the rate of growth are as follows:

**Population Growth and Inter-censual Variation**

The earliest recorded estimates of the population of Moradabad city, is that for the year 1847. It can be defined by the name of a census; it was utilized by in the enquiry into the depressed state of the general education of the people. Between 1872 and 1881 the growth of population was 7.9 per cent.
this must have been due to better enumeration and the flow of people from the country side to the city for seeking livelihood and shelter against the famine of 1877- and the fever epidemic of the following year during the decade 1881-90 the population rose to 72,900 with an increase of 8.2 per cent. As the conditions remained normal the natural increase and migration would have maintained the growth.

From 1891 onward the enumerations have been reliable and improvements in the methods thereof could have had negligible effect upon the figures. The rate of increase of 1891 fell off sharply during 1891-1901 but the total population rose to 75,000 between 1891-1900 many calamities were faced by the people. The decade began with wet years and in the abnormal season of 1894 the rainfall exceeded the average by more than fifty per cent. This led to a sever outbreaks of malarial fever then followed a period of defective rainfall. Eliminating in the sever famine of 1896-97. The net results for the decade were an increase of only 2.9 per cent to the total population of the city. Between 1901-10 the population showed an actual increase of 6,036 people the rate of growth was 8.4 per cent.

The pace of growth was abnormally slow during 1911-20. The main cause of it according to Edye in the census reports of 1921 was decreases relatively to which all other influences are insignificant plague cholera and malaria but overwhelming the influenza epidemic the rate of growth for the decade was reduced to only 1.9 per cent.

After 1921 the period of the next ten of the decade was of abnormal increase. The last three years of the decade were adverse for agriculture and so they resulted in a large migration from the country to the city. This amount of
migration plus the natural increase resulted in a growth of 33.7 per cent of the population during the decade 192-30. During 1931-40 the high rate of growth of the last decade was maintained with a deficit, i.e. it was only 28.8 per cent this high growth rate for continuous twenty years was a prediction of a true phase of urbanism resulting from an excess of immigration as the natural increase rate was not very high than for the other decades.

During the decade 1941-50 the high rate of growth of the last decade comes down abruptly to 13.7 per cent though still a high figure the decade show the historic mass migration between the two new countries, which also affected this city, although the balance of migration was not balancing. It resulted in total loss of one's five thousand persons as migrants thus the absolute growth of the city's population from 48,850 in 1847 to 1,61,854 in 1951 has shown an increase of 1,13,004 person in all while the net increase is 23.2 per cent. This growth of population of Moradabad city should better be compared with the growth of other class 1 cities of the state of uttar Pradesh.

Population characteristic during post independence period (1951-1991)

The forgoing discussion of the population growth brings out clearly the pressure of population on Moradabad city which in turn is affecting the city amenities and ultimately the quality of life an appraisal of the population characteristic namely age, sex compositions and economic structure will be useful. It is difficult to assess social composition of the migrants and different types of migration process. The factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex because the migration is a selective process which affect individual as group with certain economic, social and demographic characteristics nevertheless one fact has clearly emerged out of our discussion
and that is the demographic expansion of the city with a corresponding expansion of economic activities.

**Future growth**

Family planning and deliberate central control of birth rate are only in the beginning stage in the whole state of Uttar Pradesh and there seems to be no likelihood for the natural growth to be retarded in the near future. It is as well true for Moradabad moreover. There will be increased migration from the rural area in the wake of growing industrialization and development of the country to the cities and urban areas. The population of the cities is expected to grow faster and faster. The natural increase plus the immigrations result in the growth of urban city population. Here it has already been seen that the population of this city has never declined, but has always increased through at varied rates within the last 100 years the total gain in the city population has accounted to 232 per cent. The annual rate of natural growth has been 16 per cent. Thus the next decade the population of Moradabad has been estimated is about 997761 by the end of the 2020.

There prevails a tendency that a city enlarges it attract more immigrants and it is very near to possible that the rate of growth many increase and the population may grow faster than the present estimates show estimates of population however are bound to be hazardous. As Kinsley Davis observes “it is quite possible that the use of atomic energy, either in space on war, or some other great technical transformation. Will make possible an increase or decrease if population on so great now seems inconceivable”.
Density of population

Density of population is one of the important indicators of geographical synthesis and economic activities. The density of population is better surrogate for carrying capacity of land in urban as well in rural areas with the growth of population the density of population has also changed from time to time. The density of population affects mainly the social economic conditions, as well as the facilities like health entertainment, educations employment, recreation etc.

Table 2.2 clearly reveals that the density variation in the population of Moradabad city. The density of population increased by 10 per cent in 1921 and 35.42 per cent in 1931. The density of population decreased by 36.60 per cent in 1941 and 7.78 per cent in 1951 due to increase in the municipal area of the city.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>Area in km</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density</th>
<th>increase/Decrease</th>
<th>%age</th>
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</table>
Distribution and Density

The enumerated population of Moradabad on March 1, 2006 was 649,893. The total area of whole city is 75 km². The crude or absolute density thus comes to 8,665.24 people per sq km. The question of the real density of population in urban areas or cities is difficult one because correct figures of area of the residential quarters of each ward are not available. Figure showing the density of population per sq km in our cities are apt to be misleading owing to the varying character of the area included the difficulty is increased in the case of the city figures when cantonments with their huge open space parade ground, ranges etc., notified areas and town areas with their cultivated and cultivable land, and railway colonies are inclined with the adjacent municipality. The difficulty does not end ever here. In the cities
at the headquarters of a district, the municipal areas usually include the civil lines which contain larger proportions of open space, so large as to affect the density. Outlying open spaces also affect the density appreciably much also depends on the width of the streets and lanes which are not even approximately uniform.

Moradabad heads the list of the cities of U.P With 42,783 per sq.mile (density for the municipal area only) in the order of density. Inside the city of Moradabad itself the density varies greatly. For the whole city the density 40464 persons per sq.mile, while it is 42,783 for the municipality and 33,956 for the Moradabad railway settlement notified area. In 1881 the density of Moradabad was 60,800 per sq.mile as the population was 69352 for an area of 727 acre or a little more than one sq.mit. In 1891 the density decreased to 26000 persons per sq.mile due to the annexation of cantonments and civil lines to the municipality. In 1931 the density increase 36000 persons per sq.mile and reached at 42,783 per sq.mile in 1951.

The factors affecting the density for city’s Mohall’s are historical social and economic. Among the historical it is the nucleus where the concentration of population is found due to its being the original point where the first cell of the city organism developed in a body. The social factor affecting the density of population are the caste system and the communal differences of population birds of a feather flock together person belonging to the same caste or following the same creed try to found scattered all over the city. The economic factor comprise the development of the means of communication and transportation and industrialization prominently with these development, the shift of population begins to take
place towards the open and sparsely peopled areas of the city. The density of
city is also controlled by the number of houses which are situated in an area
and can afford residence to the inhabitant. The density of such locality
where multi-stored house with many rooms stand is always higher as the
population may concentrate in a large number on smaller land areas than on
the land where single-storied one-roomed houses spread over a large areas.

As regards distribution of population in the city of Moradabad it is
important to note that there are certain areas where the population is highly
concentrated while the wards having sparse population are located in the
older area of the city (table 2.3). The uneven distribution of population
becomes obvious by the ward wise population figure of the city. The
population of the city has been categorized into three categories high,
medium and low. The higher concentration of population that ranges (.90,000 persons) has been recorded in almost 51 per cent wards of the city.
The medium category are found in 29 wards of the city which show about
(41 per cent) of the total wards of the city. Wards having lowest population
are 7.14 per cent to the total wards of the city (Figure 2.3). The highest
concentration of population is found in ward number 60 (Makbara),
(10,348), which is followed by ward number 11 (Adarsh colony)
(10,305), and (10,251) in (Lal bagh) ward number 51. While the lowest
concentration (7897) is found in (Bhemather) ward number 10 which is
followed by (Mansarover) ward number 41 (7984) and (7988) in (Eidgah)
ward number 42.
Table: 2.3 Ward Wise Populations 2001

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<th>Ward.no</th>
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Moradabad City
Wardwise Population
2001

Index
High
7,000 - 8,000
Medium
8,000 - 9,000
Low
> 9,000

Source: Census of India 2001

Figure 2.3
Composition of population

Population composition is a topic of special interest, since it provides the basis for viewing the heterogeneity of population and the degree of interaction between individuals and groups. The entire diverse element which combine to make a summed up in the phrase composition of population the composition varies with each type of community small towns have a different composition from one another in the composition of their populations. Moradabad is a city which is dominated by the Muslim community since very long. Hence it had remained a seat of administrative machinery of Muslims. Here percent of Hindu as nearly 40 and Muslims mort hen 50 of the total population. Hindus are living here since medieval times. They were 40 per cent during the last decade of eighteenth century. But the migrating wares increased them 47 per cent according to 1951. After Hindus and Muslims stand christen 1.3 per cent followed by Sikh 1.08 per cent, Jain 9.3 per cent and Buddhist .002 per cent and other constitute .018 per cent of the total population. Table 2.4 gave the general distribution of the population in the city by religion for the last six census number per 10,000 of total population in Moradabad.

Table: 2.4 Number per 10, 000 of total population in Moradabad

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</table>
Ethnic variation

Hindus: - Since 1901 the Hindus have shown a decline up to 1911 with a sudden rise in 1921 they have again declined up to 1941. Then they suddenly rose in 1951. This rise is mainly due to Hindu immigrants from Pakistan. There are hundreds of castes among the Hindus, including scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Among the higher castes bunihar or Brahman, Rajput and Lalas are important. Apart from these koiri, kurmi and yadav are in considerable number. Agarwals, Jains and Sikhs are business class community. Agarwals and Muslims are majority confined to the industries.

Muslims:--The Muslim proportion to the total population rose from 1901 to 1911 declined from 1911 to 1931, rose from 1931 to 1941, but declined from 1941 to 1951 enormously due to partition of the country. Now they constitute only 58.3 per cent of the total population. They have always remained in majority here. The percentage for 1941 was 61per cent Muslims are also divided into various castes of sheikh, Syed momin, mansoori and qureshi. Brass ware industries of Moradabad are mainly in the hands of Muslims.

Christians:-Christian makes a considerable number since 1901 due to the British rule. It was 1.08 per cent in 1901, rose to 2.9 per cent in 1931, but has now declined to only 1.3 per cent in 1951.

Sikhs:-Sikhs constituted a negligible number till 1941 but now after partition they have gained a proportion of 01. Per cent in 1951, while it was only .12 per cent only a decade age in 1941. This increase is due to the immigration of Sikhs from Pakistan.
**Jains:** Jains of Moradabad have always remained in a constant but a bit oscillating position. The highest number was achieved in 1901, i.e. 0.32 per cent the lowest in 1921, i.e. 0.15 per cent at present their number is 0.30 per cent of the total population.

**Buddhist:** Buddhist constitutes only 0.992 per cent of the total population they are new entrance into the city.

**Others:** Other communities making part of the population are Zoroastrians, Jews and varsis. The Europeans and American have been included under Christian.

**Occupational composition**

Population composition is a topic of special interest, since it provides the basis for viewing the heterogeneity of population and the degree of interaction between individuals and grouped, all the diverse elements which combine to make a community distinctive demographically are summed up in the phrase composition of population.

Table 2.5 gives the distribution of 100 people by livelihood classes and the same data are illustrated on fig.4 it appears from the table that 95.4 per cent of the total population of Moradabad belongs to non agricultural classes only 4.6 per cent to the agricultural classes. Among the non agricultural classes the highest portion belongs to class v production other than cultivation 32.0 per cent next in importance is class viii other services and miscellaneous sources which includes general labor and employees of health, education and public administration services and other services 30.7 per cent and class vii transport highest proportion belongs to class I cultivators of land, wholly as
mainly owned 2.0 per cent, followed by class iv non 1.7 per cent, while the other agricultural classes represent very small proportions (Figure 2.4)

The high percentage of population is engaged in production other than cultivation due to the fact that the city is highly industrialized. The brassware industry of this city is famous all the world over. The percentage of population engaged in transport is also remarkable and it is due to the fact that Moradabad is the divisional headquarters of the northern railway, and road transport has been rapid developing in and around the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood classes</th>
<th>percentage of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All agricultural</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivators of land; wholly or mainly owned</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivators of land; wholly or mainly unowned</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivating labors</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non cultivating owner of lands</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land receivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All non agricultural:</td>
<td>95.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production other than cultivation</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services and miscellaneous sources:</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.4

IV. Non cultivating owner of lands

III. Cultivating labors

II. Cultivators of land; wholly or mainly unowned

I. Cultivators of land; wholly or mainly owned

IX. Other services and miscellaneous sources:

VIII. Transportation

VII. Commerce

VI. Production other than cultivation

All agricultural workers

Non agricultural workers

All non agricultural workers

50%

50%

16%

12%

17%

5%

18%

3%

7%

22%
Occupational structure of main workers

No development could be traced without the development of population of any area. And development of the population means the development of human resource. Development of the human resource is the skills education, experience, technical and functional ability of the people. So occupational structure of any segment is regarded as the backbones of the economic development. Description here is concerned with the functional educational level of the main worker of Moradabad city. Moradabad city is surrounded by an agriculture, where majority of the works and laborers who spent approximately half of their times at agricultural field and the rest is spent in the nearby city annually and Moradabad stands as a part for them. In agricultural fields they work laboriously for half of the year and in remaining party of the year they generally stay unemployed, so they march towards the Moradabad city to cash their labor situation of these laborers have been coined below in tabular form

Table: 2.6 Occupation of main workers in Moradabad city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main workers</th>
<th>in%</th>
<th>in(000)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total workers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155,456</td>
<td>145,307</td>
<td>10,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>3,465</td>
<td>3119</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural labor</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other workers</td>
<td>90.78</td>
<td>141,138</td>
<td>132,296</td>
<td>8,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>15,187</td>
<td>12657</td>
<td>2530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and manufacturers</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>9,206</td>
<td>8410</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to 2001 there were 155,456 thousand main workers, out of which approximately 141 thousand of the total were other workers (90.78)
second majority of marginal workers which constitute roughly 15 thousand people 9.76 per cent of the total Industrial and manufacturers which constitute nine thousand and 5.9 per cent. After that comes cultivators and agricultural laborers their main attention seeking matter is the low percentage of labour directly and indirectly associated with agriculture is not more than 2 percent in the city. It is other workers which constitute majority are independent in nature and remained involved in various types of activities throughout the year.

**Economic characteristic of the city**

The economic status of the population has been determined here through the number of person’s employers Employees and independent workers in self supporting person only. The rest are only dependent workers may they be earning or non-earning.

In the first place it will be observed that employees and in depend workers constitute 916 per cent of the self supporting persons in the city’s population. Secondly the independent workers have only a menders majority over employees with ratio 12.11. All these facts are due to the industrial economy of the city small factories and workshops manufacturing brassware and other utensils prevail here. An account of the economic elements in urban areas is described in brief.

**Industrialization**

Moradabad is predominantly agricultural nevertheless certain industries existed on the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth century’s which gave employment to a large number of persons. The chief
of these was the brassware which was fairly remunerative and was carried on especially in Moradabad city. This industry has been in existence since Mughal times. According to one tradition the particular type of work known as Moradabadi and for which Moradabad is famous originated in the city. The artistic brassware were produced in the district has prestige value as regards the handicraft of the state. Besides preserving the standard of the exquisite works hoping of the past they are important source of earning foreign exchange. The United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Middle Eastern countries being the main importing areas. The exports which were negligible before 1950, are now of the order of 2 crore of rupees annually.

Handloom cloth

This is a very old and important industry of the district. Most of the cloth requirements of the villagers are met by the handloom cloth produced in the district the yarn being imported from Kanpur, Delhi and Bombay ‘some of the cloth produced here is exported to other parts of the state.

A heavy industry for the manufacture of nuts and bolts for air craft is to be established shortly at Hazratnagar Gonhir. Owing to the inadequacy of raw materials there is hardly any scope for the establishment of any other new large scale industries in the city but the conditions are favorable for the introduction and expansion of small scale industrial units, especially in the engineering sector. New units for the manufacture of railway equipment, defense goods, black industrial tapes, electrical equipment, aluminum conductors and modern wooden furniture can be started to meet the increasing
demand for their products in other parts of the country. The horn industry can also be expended and developed.

**Trade and commerce**

The district of Moradabad has been an important trade center for centuries, the export of wheat being centered at Chandausi which has been a notable market since Rohilla days. In the nineteenth century the main products of the district were sugar, rice, cotton, coarse clothe, ghee, hides and vessel made of brass. Goods roads connected Moradabad with Delhi, Meerut, Bijnor, Bareilly, Aligarh and Badaun though communications were defective in the north eastern and the south western parts of the district.

**Literacy**

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard generally children of age 4 years and blow are classified as illiterate. The concept of literacy that varies from country to country generally refers to the minimum level of literacy skills. This minimum level of skill varies from ability to communicate orally to make a check of a variety of difficult arithmetical computations.

The empirical observations about the space time diffusion of literacy transition reveal a direct correlation between the literacy transition and economic transformation though it may be difficult to establish as to which is cause and which is effect Davis (1955..p. 263-315) observed that if the rate of
literacy transition was low the economic development slowed down, while the economic development was rapid if the literacy transition was fast the literacy rate in any area were determined largely a variety of historical, social and economic factors, often it is not easy to prepare an exhaustive list of all such factors determining literacy due to complexity of the socio-economic setup however among the factors that may be called as important determinant of literacy one could include (i) cost of education (ii) political /ideological back ground,(iii) type of economy,( iv) standard of living, (v) degree of urbanization, (vi) stage of technological development,(vii) degree of development means of transportation and communication,(viii) religions’ back ground , (ix) medium of instruction, ( x) status of women in the society, (xi) prejudices against the females nobility and education (xii) availability of education institution,( xiv) public policies.

Literacy is an effective indicator of social and economic progress in the society. Literacy is an important characteristics indicator to measure the level of development. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental insulations for cultivating peaceful and friendly International relations and for permitting the free play of demographic process. Literacy indicator like percent literate population is very good indicator to determine the quality of life of people living in the developing countries. Education enhances human well-being by broadening the outlook and helping one to understand the various complexities of life usually the literate populations are the one who get better employment and are the economically better off than the illiterates.

The total number of persons returned as literate in Moradabad city is 330180 (53.06per cent) as per the 2001 figure for male greatly outnumbered
female among the literate as among the total literate 155060 (25.73 per cent) are males and 175120 (27.29 per cent) are females as compared to the state figure 74371 (56.7 per cent) and 52512 (44.59) for males and females respectively.

Out of the total 70 wards in the city literacy varies from 92. per cent at chamukh pul to 31.4 per cent at petal basti keeping this range in view it has been categorized into three groups’ areas of high literacy, areas of medium and areas of low literacy. The areas where literacy rate is above 75% has been termed as high between 50 to 75 as medium and less than 50% has been term as low.

**Morphology of the city**

Though a town has some historical reasons for its origin at some appropriate site, with its situation responsible for its development, it is itself a clears expression of the cultures of its inhabitants. Above All it is an area of appreciable size with an internal arrangement or geography. It is combination of residential quarter, shopping areas, industrial belts, administrative offices and such like, which can be recognized in terms of their physical forms and spatial distribution. The analysis of a townscape into function and form relationship is the recognitions of urban regions.

An attempt has been made to study the historical reasons responsible for the origin of Moradabad. At its particular site, the situation in terms of its physical background has also been taken into consideration. The demographic background has been analyzed to determine the present and future size and trends of its growth. ;the landscape (townscape) has been probed into throw light on different cultures which are represented by it turning to the more important and interesting aspect of urban morphology, the nature, the relative
disposition and the social interdependence of the urban regions are analyzed here. This analysis has been described in terms of the function as the users of the urban land. Many sociologist and geographers have postulated theories for the spatial arrangement of different functional regions in a city. Burgess is of the opinion that these different functions occupy concentric zones in a city. Hoyt homes think that different functional regions are arranged in particular sectors, some opinion that a city comprises multiple nuclei of these functions. All of these are based on studies of occidental cities. They are not applicable to an oriental settlement like Moradabad.

In wandering about these (oriental) cities one is impressed with the lack of a central business area, with the large amount of home manufacturing, and with the resultant uniformity of most parts of the city. The highly differentiate sections business, retail and wholesale, factory, railroad residence, and so forth one largely lacking, and one gets impression of going through a series of small cities rather than one large city.

The internal structure of Moradabad, the spatial distribution of its functional localities the urban regions cannot be formulated according to any theoretical arrangement of urban expansion. No concentric zones or sectors with particular functions are found here. Actually it is a combination of heterogeneous pocket of different functions.

The pre-urban nucleus of Moradabad was the fort of Chaupala, situated on the ridge by the right bank of Ramganga. The city of Moradabad, which now covers an area of nearly seventy five sq km. had observed all the five villages, viz., Manpur, Chaupala, Dehri and Bhadora. Which were located on the ridge? As the city began to expand, it could do so only clinging to the old nucleus and
along the river bank. The area of the dehria and nawabpura villages in the north and Manpur in the west were invaded and occupied by urban land users.

The present city has its core shifted from the river bank to the northwest. The core of the old town was the fort the administrative centre, and Faizganj – the central business district. The surrounding areas served as the residential quarters for the elite, being now to the care, and those away from it, lying towards the suburbs, for the poor and menial service-class people. The present core or the city centre is the area within the tow hall, tensile, male and female hospitals municipal office and other public buildings; the central business district is located to the south and southeast of the core. The old core and are central business district have now decayed, and the site of the core, the fort has been occupied by the building of the government inter college.

During the last one hundred and fifty years the city has developed into a big manufacturing and commercial centre. The main product of the town are brass wares of all sorts. The manufacture master craftsmen and artisans are Muslims. They have established the manufactories in their residential houses. The residential houses, which were occupied by noblemen, have also been converted into factories and many of them are in ruins or simply enclaves. Some petty shop-keepers selling fire wood, charcoal, fodder and such other commodities have also occupied there spatial buildings, which made the central area in the past. At present this old core has deserted look, but some residential quarters are emerging up with modern housing areas, where flat type houses have also been construed.

With it becoming of the railway the city has enlarged more towards the west and has also changed its look. The urban regions of the present city have
no definite and very clear picture; hence different functions have been recognized in their scattered position.

Residential Areas

Whatever's a functional region a city may comprise, the residential quarters are always there. From a small agglomeration of miners in a hilly area to a big industrial and manufacturing centre at the sea cost every settlement has to provide residence for its inhabitants in a city like Moradabad, which has developed into a centre of land-manufacturing from a fort town, much of the built-up land has been occupied by residential quarters.

The rate of increase in the area of the land used for residential purposes is not in proportion with the increase in total area. The annexation of the civil lines, cantonments and railway colony has added areas which are mostly occupied by other users of urban land.

The meagerness of the land occupied by residential quarters has resulted in the housing problems in 1881 there were nearly 11,000 houses to accommodate a population of 69,000 persons, i.e., 6 persons lived in a house. At present there are nearly 108,316 houses for a population of 6,49,893 persons i.e. 5 people are residing in one house. As regard the spatial distribution of the residential quarters the whole of the old town as mainly occupied by this function. A special feature of the residential quarters is the presence of the manufactories in the residential houses. The buildings of the old town mainly belonging to Muslim master craftsmen and artisans are partly used as the factories for manufacturing brass wares and partly for the residences. Sometimes another party of the same building is used for the commercial
office. Hence it is difficult to demarcate any area which is occupied explosively by residential quarters.

Another feature of the residential quarters is the "strong internal differential that of the separate quarters for various castes" and followers of different creeds. But "differentiation by class and wealth is not so advanced on the whole as in the west; of course in the civil lines and similar areas there are very few poor people other than domestic servants but in the older and indigenous parts of the city opulence and indigence live cheek by jowl".

The communal disintegration of the residential quarters in the city presents a clear result of religious, cultural, and social differences of the inhabitants. It is envisaged through the form of the residential houses. Even the look of the houses differs too much that it can at a glance be recognized which locality belongs to a particular community.

To study the form of the residential buildings, the residential quarters have been divided into:

(a) Old residential areas
(b) New residential areas
(c) Civil lines, police lines and railway settlement.

(a) **Old residential areas**: From its origin a fort town in 1624 to its succession to the British development in 1801 the nucleus of the city was the fort and the Jama-Masjid. The residential houses were located around them which usually belonged to Muslim chiefs and men of rank. Their attendants also resided in the same houses. There houses were very spacious erected in large gardens some of them exist to this day but in a deserted condition like enclaves. Quazei
manzil belonging to quazi family or nawab Piarey mian, a descendent of Hafiz Rehmat khan, houses of Nawab Majju khan and Dunde khan are some of those palatial buildings. Now there form has much changed with the invasion of the industrial factories into the residential even those noble men houses have been encroached and changed partly in factories. These spacious and beautiful, and well built houses provided all type of amenities of life in the same premises. The layout of all the houses and the alignment of the rooms were such that they should be used in all seasons.

At present there is mixed type of building in this quarter. many of the houses show, through the building material used in their construction, that they have been constructed with the used clay and moulds, waste of neighboring factories. These houses are poor, small, unsanitary and of shabby structure. They make the real slums of Moradabad. Usually they are single storied, covered with tile roofs, and walls are made-up of used moulds or the mud. The house of the businessmen has been constructed as beautiful styles rising to two to five storied. The salient feature of these big buildings is that the lowers floors are used as commercial offices and show rooms for the brassware, while the upper one as residences.

The Hindus houses chiefly differ in the dimension from those of the Muslims. They are usually of smaller size then the later. With the exception of those which were constructed by the Hindus chief to the Muslim period. In these houses the use of land is made in a very intensive way leaving very little space for courtyard on the sunlight to enter into perhaps it is practicable due to the fact that Hindu women's do not observe purdah and they can enjoy outdoors air. Here again a marked difference is found in the residential
buildings belonging to various Hindu casts. The houses of the affluent class businessman are vertically higher which will built with cement and steel, and are well furnished, while those belonging to Hindu professionals/ such as potters, smith, kabars, etc are low-walled barrack type, small, tile roofed, mud nuts. These petty erections are mixed with the beautiful houses of the rich. Katra Dunde khan, Sheesh mohal, Manpur, Kanjri sarai, and other residential quarter of the town present this type of mixed housing.

The residential houses are usually oriented to the north, but other directions are also not neglected. The orientation of the north keeps the too away which is the hot sun's wind. These houses are trouble. Some for the winter, as they become very cold, but the summer season being more effective is much cared for. So far as the population by the factory smoke is concerned to no thought has been given to it. The presence of the manufactories in the residential quarters has routed in making the houses sooty black, and smoke pollution is also common. The new factories are being erected out of the city to the south west. It is justifiable as the prevalent winds are usually easterlies.

(b) New residential areas With the expansion of the city and shift of the nucleus many residential quarters have besides the old ones and the civil lines. Adarsh nagar and Harpal nagar are such new residential colonies established to the west and southwest of the old town, near the present core or nucleus and the central business district. The houses are spacious, built according to the plan approved by the local authorities, and providing all amenities.

(c) Suburban residential development: In the northern out skirts Harthala, formerly a village, has developed into a new suburban residential quarters. Many such suburban residential development are coming up in the west in
Majhala, Jajholi, Shakka, Manpur, Narainpur, etc. these residential quarters provide better housing facilities and amenities

(d) Civil lines, police lines and railway settlement: Most of the residential buildings of the civil lines and police lines usually being a government undertaking and constructed generally under the supervision of the public works department one of a set pattern. The architecture is standard with economy as the watchword. The residential quarters for the railway employees are built on good plans. The houses constructed by private owners in this area have the same westernized look and architecture within interesting Indianisation, absence of chimneys and presence of carriage porch, essential during the rain. The houses are scattered far apart from one another. They are usually European style bungalows in large gardens along broad roads, aloof and boring in high degree.

Shopping areas

In a town, where large number of inhabitants lives, certain shopping areas develop with both types of trade—wholesale and retail. The town through its markets does not serve only its own inhabitants, but it also serves the smaller human agglomeration, villages and towns of the neighborhood. Certain towns grow as market towns only. Marketing is really an important function of a town. Even the great political and administrative headquarters develop Shopping areas within them. The characteristic feature of these commercial areas are whole sale and retail trade. The whole sale trade is not related only with that very town. It supplies goods to other urban centers as well. The retail trade is also not confined within the town itself. It serves the other urban and rural settlements which are within an easy access from the
town. As regard the spatial distribution of these shopping areas, the central business district and other shopping areas have distinct locations. These have been distinguished to;

(a) Central business district  (b) wholesale shopping areas
(c) Retail shopping areas  (d) weekly markets.

These shopping areas do not make any compact zone or sector in Moradabad, as is clear from the fig 15. They form ribbon tape shopping lives along the main streets of the old town and scattered pockets throughout the civil lines.

(a) **Central business district**.--The central business district of old Moradabad was located at the crossing of the through fares known as Sambhal road,, Mandi bans and Faiz Ganj. At present it has shifted more towards the west near the Town Hall and Chamukha Pul. The shopping area of the central district is of primary importance. Though the shops are few in number here than the town as a whole, they do more than 25 per cent of the total business transaction. General merchandise, clothing, furniture, and household goods dominate the retail service in this centre. Brass wares are the specialty of the Moradabad and so this area is also a big centre of their trade. The number of clothing stores in this district only a quarter of the whole city, but the sale is near by the half. The furniture stores, sanitary shops, drug stores, etc. though proportionately smaller in numbers, exceed their sales than the sale of all other shopping areas.

The whole area being important commercially has a very high land value. The average of the rent on the ground floor varies from Rs. 10 to Rs 15
month/ feet of the frontage of the shop. On the first floor it diminishes by 10 per cent. These upper storeys are used for offices of the commercial firms. The remarkable feature of this shopping district is that the shops are not located in the upper floors and the buildings are nowhere more than three storey high.

Besides the central business district other commercial land use extends along the radial streets concentrating at certain strategic points to farm sub-centre. All types of retail services, food restaurants, chemists, general merchandise, automobiles, bicycles, timber and building materials, general households, radios and electrical equipments, book stationary, watches, etc., appear frequently in these shopping centre's. These may be called strong street or ribbon-tap development because here shops are aligned along the main through fares, radiating from and making appendages of central business district.

(b) **Whole sale shopping areas:** -- Moradabad is a centre of brassware industry. The manufacture articles are largely exported to foreign countries and to other big cities and towns of India. This whole sale and exporting trades is largely carried on through individual firms and factory owners. As the factories are generally located mixed with the residential houses, the commercial firms dealing in whole sale business of their product are also present in every book and corner of the town. The whole sale trade in brassware has net resulted in establishment as its speciality. It has also not occupied much space in the central business district, as only show windows and few offices dealing in brassware whole sale trade is that the same shop sometimes deals in whole sale as well as retail trade.
Another product of importance among whole sale commercial good is hard ware's cotton cloth. Its trade is largely centered in the south eastern parts of the city in katghar. One of important sub centre of whole sale trade of cotton cloth has established near the old central business district along Sambhal road.

A sub-centre for whole sale shopping of tobacco has developed at Amroha Gate. The whole sale market for betel is located in the Dariba pan—the betel market

There is another category of whole sale shopping areas in this city. By virtue of its location in the Rāmgangā valley and in the vicinity of the reverine lands of the north east. Moradabad has become a great centre of whole sale trade of agricultural products. This trade has resulted in the establishment of the whole sale grain markets.

In this part regions at the outskirts of the town, were occupied by these markets. With the expansions of the town, these suburban regions were also invaded by other urban land use and so became part and parcel of the present city. Two of these wholesale grain market are located in extensive enclaves called katras it the outlets of the old town, one at the Amroha gate and other at the Sambhal Gate. Whole sale markets for fruits and vegetables are called Subzi Mandi. Such markets are located in Mandi bans, Amroha Gate, Mughal pura, and Kanjri Saria. Here the fruits and vegetables are sold by auction and supplied to the retail markets of the city. It self as well as to many other towns. The whole sale market for heavier goods like machinery tools, implements automobiles, bicycle etc. has developed along the station road.
(c) Retail shopping areas

There are three types of retail shopping areas which have developed in string street pattern:

(1) Permanent bazaars.

(2) Street-corner stores

(3) Service shops.

(1) Permanent bazaars. There are many permanent bazaars in Moradabad. It is as matter of fact, commercial land use extend along the radial streets. The most important and oldest of these shopping areas is the one known as the Chowk Bazaar and Shahi Masjid Bazaar, a string street development in which shops are aligned along the main through areas of the city radiating from and passing through the central business district on the Chamukha pul. This street, known as Kamla Nehru Marg, traverses the city from the jail to the Jama Masjid. In the beginning, near the jail this market is called the Ganj. The shops here do not make any sort of trade group. Various shops dealing in food, general merchandise, apparatus, automobiles, furniture and other household goods, restaurants and eating places drinks and jewelry are found intermingled. After Ganj the shop in line discontinues near the Kotwali and then it enjoys the rank of being the central business district. Here the market is known as Chamukha pul. The shopping area continues in long lines diverting from the centre in all directions the main market, further eastwards is known as Chowk and Golghar, then making the important Faiz Ganj.

(2) Street-corner stores:—located at strategic point and the junction of the main routes and street-corners and ends are the centers, small editions of the central
business district, serving as the centre for the residential quarters and neighborhoods around them. There are twenty such sub-centres with 12 per cent of all shops, chief of which are food shops, grocery shops second in order of numbers, and general merchandise their clothing shops are also found occasionally in these sub-centers.

(3) Service shops:--another feature of the commercial areas of Moradabad is the distribution of service shops. The shops of the barbers, tailors, dry-cleaners and such like are not usually found in the main market. They are generally scattered throughout the residential quarters. Located away from the central business district and main markets. Therein such scattered distribution serves the purpose of accessibility total residential quarters of the city including the civil lines.

(d) Weekly market centers

The presence of the customary weekly market proves the historical fact about the evolution and development of this city .It has been a market town since long past serving a large number of neighboring settlements from where people come to this day together at one market place on the fixed days and to consign transactions for their periodic requirements. Thus the presence of many weekly markets, i. e., market on Wednesday, at Budh ka bazaar near town hall , dealing in cattle and all sorts of waste products along with poultry and goods of daily requirements ; markets on Saturday , at Katghar near Delhi gate Dehri village market . Sunday at Etwar ka bazaar near Dehri and Nawabpura, indicates that they are held here for the last many centuries at the same site.
The Budh ka bazaar is a permanent market situated along the station road; the shops here are barrack type corrugated iron sheds. This weekly market is a nuisance to the heavy traffic of the station road which has recently grown into a beautiful wholesale retail shopping center of the city, where all commodities like readymade garments, general merchandise, books, bicycles, machinery, food stuffs, transportation and sports good are sold.

**Industrial areas**

Moradabad is famous for its brassware industry. By an analysis of the population figures by livelihood classes as given in table 2.3 it is evident that 95.4 per cent of the total population of the city derives its living from non-agricultural occupations mainly manufacturing brass ware and other allied industries. By touching industries is touch the inner life of this city and treatise something of the patient endurance which has developed such visible manifestation of the intricate and careful thought which have directed hands gifted with hereditary skill.

**Table: 2.7 Actual Numbers of Persons Engaged in Different Industries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Actual number of persons engaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. manufacturing of metal products</td>
<td>8,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brassware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. food industry</td>
<td>1,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. carpentry and wood works</td>
<td>1,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. textiles manufacturing</td>
<td>1,0926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. transport equipment manufacturing</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. leather industries</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. chemical industries  |  324  
8. building industries  |  213  
9. iron and aluminum ware industries  |  160  
10. electrical goods manufacturing  |  138  
11. printing industries  |  111  
Total  |  14,514  

The table 2.7 shows that these industries which employ 33.4 per cent of the total engaged population of the city make the pivot of economic, cultural and social life of the city. Manufacturing of brassware has engaged more than 58 per cent of the total numbers of persons engaged in various industries. The Moradabad brassware makes the biggest dollar earning item among the articles of export from India. So a brief description of these industries with the analysis of their spatial distribution shall not be out of place while the distribution has been shown.

(i) Manufacturing of metal products (brass ware):--Brass ware and copper utensil are a necessity in every Indian household and gifts of such utensil are generally made on the occasions of wedding and other festivals. The competition of china clay and other earthen wares, enameled iron or aluminum has so far affected the use and trade of brass and copper wares to a slight extent. Formerly the alloys were mixed and most of the vessels were made of old utensils melted down or of plates cast locally. The supply of old utensil has now fallen short of the enhanced demand and the industry of local casting and moldings is
fast giving place to the manufactures of vessels by beating cut imported brass sheets.

(ii) Moradabad cast metal:--the masters’ craftsmen and laborers’ engaged in this type of manufacturing are generally Muslims. The manufactory is usually located in the house of the artisans. So most of the Muslim houses serve both the purpose of a factory and a residence. The industry is so well organized and large its scale that it cannot be treated as a cottage industry. These factories are so much scattered in the city that no particular zone or sector can be delimited as occupied exclusively by this branch of manufacturing industry. As a matter of fact, there factory areas cannot be separate from the residential areas, rather these regions may be called the residential cum-industrial areas. The invasions of the factories into the residential quarters have created many problems, i.e., housing, sanitation, smokes pollution etc.

(iii) Moradabad sheet brass:--there is considerable industry of manufacturing domestic utensil out of imported sheet brass. This branch is mostly in the hands of the Hindu Chat eras or smith. So the localities of this specialized industry are the chawla gali, thatera, tombakuwala, Diwan ka bazaar, and kath darwaza. Some modern rolling mills have been erected to manufactures katoras or bowls, spoons and other vessel out of metal sheets by cutting and pressing machines. Articles like Thalis, trays, Tiffin carriers, etc., are manufactured with the help of power bathes.

(iv) Moradabad art brass:--the factory system has still further developed in the manufacture of art brassware. Moradabad is famous for its
ornamental lacquered (siah qalam) brassware all the world over. This type of manufacturing is also mixed with the residential quarters.

(v) Food industry:--flour milling pulse splitting oil expelling and paddy husking are the basic food industries, which are located in a scattered fashion throughout the residential quarters. Their dispersed location makes them accessible to the residents of the city's different residential quarters. The grain markets of the Ganj and Amroha gate are the important centers where these industries have found a footing due to the availability of the raw material. A big flour mill has recently been established in the newly developing outer industrial area in the southwest of the city is Adrash nagar. The ghosi or milkmen have occupied the suburban areas while many milk précising plants are located in Lal bagh. Asalat pura, deputy ganj and other outlying areas of the city. Moradabad is also famous for its tobacco of both the varieties, i.e., chewing and puffing or smoking. Though the tambakwala has achieved its name for this industry, Diwan ka bazaar, Asalat pura, Shidi sarai, Amroha gate and Makbara also have tobacco Factories, electrical goods manufacturing:--no particular area can be demarcated for the industry. It is scattered in the commercial shopping areas of the city.

(vi) Printing industries:--the city as a centre of international trade with many academic institutions and administrative offices which have given impetus to the industry. The printing presses, though scattered throughout the city, are centralized in the chowk, Amroha gate and the central business district.
(vii) Iron and aluminum --ware industries:--the iron and steel factories manufacture agricultural implement, fodder cutting machines, another instruments. Three of such big factories are located along the station road. One of them is Bengali mal iron mills, the other is zed bee iron works and the third in the cossar engineering works. The huge factory of the Moradabad iron and steel works has recently been established in the newly developing industrial area in this southwest of the city near Adarshnagar.

(viii) Textiles manufactories:--Moradabad is still on important centre for the hand weaving industry. More than one thousand families of the city are engaged in this industry, which is located at Katghar, the carpets re also manufacturing chemical for medicinal and fertilizing purposes are located in the northwestern suburb at Harthala.

(ix) Building industries:--the building industry gives employment to multitudes of inhabitants of the city. The clay is the environs of Moradabad are very fine. The clay tiles and used for roofing the houses. Though there is no market area as exclusively occupied by the industries as an urban land user, the region in the west and southwest of the city near the railway station, is developing into a modern industrial area This area already has the old Moradabad spinning and weaving mills which is going to restart shortly. The ice factories, flour mill, the Moradabad iron and steel works, and many other factories under-construction are growing up here. The location to this newly developing industrial area is very suitable due to the vicinity of the railway station and availability of large open spaces. The main state roads also traverse the area.
Administrative centers:--The administrative centers and office depicts a tendency that nearly all of them are located in the civil lines. Only the police stations and police outpost, municipal offices and a few other offices are located in the olden parts of the city that the fort had remained the administrative centre and nucleus of the then town in the past with the change of the government. The administrative headquarters have shifted to the west and the northwest of the old town where the present town hall and the civil lines have been established. The collect orate is the chief administrative office of the district. The huge buildings of the office situated to the north of the Kachehri road formerly contained the municipal offices also. The Tahsil office are house in an old spacious building to the east of the town hall and municipal offices it is also a part of city centre.

There is a separate entry in the civil lines known as the police lines. This is the area occupied by the provincial auxiliary corps; police training college’s another police establishment. The district offices of the inspector and inspectress of schools sales tax and income tax officers executive engineer, planning officers, information officers competent officers employment and labor welfare officer, election and census superintendent, divisional superintendent of transport and post, and telegraph, etc., are located in the civil lines, the administrative area of the city. The offices of the divisional superintendent of the northern railway are situated near the railway station to the north and make part of the railway settlement notified area. They comprise huge buildings erected in beautiful gardens.

The form of the building of the administrative centers and the offices being government undertaking and supervised by the public works department
is standard practically every where and economy has obviously been the watch ward is quite true. The railway buildings are always built on good plans with imagination. They are typical ones of their type, beautiful and durable. The very look and the spacing of the building of the civil lines have distinguished them from those of the interior city. The city is a jumbled and hotch potch mixture of residential cum-commercial -cum industrial areas, where one and the same building is shared by all the three urban land users. The civil lines make only administrative area with elite residential quarters.

Transportation areas

Moradabad is a mode of railway and roads. It was also a navigation head in the past when Râmgangâ was navigable. The railway station, bus termini and parking ground for goods carriers, as well as the stands for long as, rickshaws’, other vehicles are located generally to the west and southeast and in the residential quarters of the city.

(i) Railway station:—there are four railway stations in Moradabad. The most important of them is the main the junction railway stations. The other stations are the city, the Katghar, and the Harthala railway station. Moradabad junction railway station is situated to the middle west of the city. It is the terminus of the meter gauge of the northeastern railway and an important centre of the broad gauge lines of the northern railway. Moradabad city railway station is terminus passenger station for the north eastern railway. It is situated to the south east of the goods shed of the main station.

Katghar railway station serves only the passenger traffic. As it is situated at the bank of Râmgangâ in the southeastern part of the city, all the trains going
to the east of the Rāmgangā pass through this station. The station is generally used by residents of the south eastern part of the city. Harthal railway station is situated in the northern suburban development of Harthala. It being three miles away from the main station to the north serves a large area comprising the civil lines and other suburban residential areas. Moradabad is very important for railway having the divisional the headquarters of the northern railway and being the terminus of the north-eastern railway.

The bus terminus

Though the railway services are quite satisfactory here, the bus service, both run by the state government and the private firms, is also growing fast. The U.P. government Roadways station and workshop are situated opposite to the Moradabad city Railway station on the Bareilly road. All the routes connecting the city with hilly areas of the north have been given to the private passenger carrying undertakings terminus for these buses is situated along the Bareilly road just near the main railway station.

Medical centers

There are many hospitals, dispensaries clinics, maternity wards, and veterinary hospitals in the city. The district male hospital was erected in 1906 to the northwest of the town hall. Formerly it was housed in the building now occupied by the district female Hospital to the south of the town hall and to the northwest of the tahsil. The locations of these both hospitals on both the sides of the town hall along the circular streets with the Kotwali as one side and the tahsil on the other, have mad made this area the real hub of the present city with the central business district just near it. The Salvation Army hospital, popularly
known as ‘Mukti Fauj Aspatal’, is situated in the suburbs. The hospital for the railway employees is situated in front of the offices of the divisional superintendent of the kachehri road. The student’s dispensary run by the district board situated in the Tambkuwala along the main street. The government labor welfare centre runs a free dispensary and maternity ward in Faiz ganj.

Besides; these hospitals and dispensaries run by the state government and the local administration there are many private clinics and dispensaries where facilities are provided for indoor as well as outdoor patients. All these dispensaries are well distributed throughout the residential quarters of the city and the civil lines. Hakims and vaids with them wide spread clinic and dispensaries also provide medical help to the residents of the city. A veterinary hospital is also situated in Kanjari Sarai along the kachehri road.

Recreation centers

At present there are nine cinema houses all situated along the station road the imperial, Rajhans and Saroj to the north of it, and Kunwar and Dilshad to the south, there was a cinema house at kaath darwaza in the interior of the city. Now that building has been occupied by the district office of Rāmgangā canal and irrigation system and ministry of food and agriculture go downs. There was another cinema house near the railway club in the civil lines, but has been closed. The building is used for staging dramas and other recreational programs sponsored by the railway and rotary clubs. The open space near Budh ka bazaar to the south of the station road and the north west of Asalatrpura residential quarters is used for staying the circus shows. The city lacks in creational centers and so the inhabitants depend for their recreation on cinemas only. The rotary and railway clubs are situated in the civil lines. The labor
welfare centre in the Faiz ganj has made some arrangement for public entertainments and recreation. The buildings of the cinema houses are spacious and built on beautiful plans. They have stopping iron roofing like factories quite distinguishable from other structure on the station road, but lack air conditioning facilitated.

**Educational institutions**

The city has large numbers of educational institutions, which impart education from primary standard to post graduate degrees. There are two post-graduate colleges teaching all subjects Affiliated to the Agra University. One of them the K.G.K college, is situated out of the city in the western suburban development across the railway lines. It is linked with city by over bridges but these bridges are not usable by auto-vehicles. It is only an Art College. The other college is the Hindu college. It is situated on the station road and gives instructions in all science subjects.

Besides the above mentioned post graduates college, there are two degree colleges for girls only. They Gokul Das girls’ college is situated in table and internally located residential quarters. The other one the Baldeva kanya degree college is situated in the civil lines. These colleges are also officiated to the Agra University.

There are many inter colleges which impart instruction, in all subjects of art, science, commerce and technology. The location of these inter colleges are very appropriate, as they are distributed in different residential quarter of the city and the civil lines. The location of government inters colleges; Muslim college, Parker College, and Agarwal College are remarkable. The government
inter college has occupied the site if the fort of champat, the old Moradabad. There are many high schools and junior schools for boys as well as for girths in the city. They are well distributed in all the residential quarters. Their dispersed locations serve the purpose of accessibility well. The number of primary and nursery schools are more than eighty in the city. These basic institutions are also scattered in the whole city.

Moradabad has the biggest police training college of the state of U.P. It is situated in the police lines in a spacious area. It gives training to the selected police officers in service on probation. The government normal training school is situated along the Kachehri road to the southwest of the collector ate.

Though the educational institutions as a rule are always run in the buildings approved by the government for the purpose, there are two type of buildings used for educational.
References


9. Primary Census abstract : Census of India 2001