Conclusion and Suggestion

The urban social areas reveal a variety of housing, social, economic and ethnic characteristic and a comprehensive study of their spatial arrangement is an important theme in current urban social geography. The study of their spatial characteristic and areal differentiation within the city milieu may throw some light on the prevailing social conditions such study encompassing broad ranges of variable on housing and social characteristic may contribute to the exposition of social well-being present in different parts of the city and also may fruitful to the urban planners and administrators, geographers and sociologist. Today, the ecological approach is generally recognized as an important mode of enquiry to understand the spatial pattern of complex residential and social characteristics. The ecological approach of the Chicago school has provided theoretical underpinnings to the study of social and spatial organization within cities. The ecological models developed them have had a substantial impact on the development of urban social geography not only in the United States but elsewhere also, but such studies are relatively rare on Indian cities where social problems are recurring theme especially in big cities. A study of this kind on Indian cities, therefore, is necessary to understand the spatial pattern of complex residential structure and urban life.

This study based on data from a small sample 1050 households cannot be expected to represent full range of the environmental problem in the city of Moradabad. Nor can possibly it make broad generalizations regarding quality of
urban life and residential structure in the city of Moradabad, However despite its limitations, the study has succeeded in discovering certain silent features of the organization of city space in the Indian setting. It has led to certain interesting findings, substantive conclusions and broad generalizations. It is found that the evolution of the residential pattern and environmental structure in the city are the outcomes of the persistence of traditional structure; structural modification; underdevelopment and poverty.

In this research work an attempt was made to study the residential and social characteristic of the city of Moradabad. The principal objective was to quantitatively analyze residential structure and quality of urban life in the light of models previously developed using factor analysis.

The city of Moradabad was selected as it is historic and important city, for administrative convenience the city has been divided into 70 municipal wards. Practically nothing has been preserved of the early history of Moradabad beyond the vaguest tradition. Since Mutiny still independence, the history of Moradabad had been a record of peaceful progress varied by occasional outbreaks of independence movement, famines extension of communication growth of trade and industry commencement of local Municipal government. Moradabad has also grown into a big city from a very humble beginning due to its fine site and situation. As the city contains a long chequered history of its growth and evolution, it seems imperative to discuss the physical expansion of the city as it has experienced several ups and downs throughout the ages, but has
shown a remarkable capacity for survival and growth due to its favorable geographical location. Its place among the Indian metropolitan cities is 37th and 8th among those of U.P. Modern urbanization is a comparatively recent phenomenon in the history of the city. This refers to the western urbanization imposed by the colonial powers which with its railway line and road network and with the administrative functions assign to it by the independent Government.

It was found that there is considerable variation in residential structure based on 45 variables. These variables clearly represent a comprehensive description of residential differentiation throughout the city of Moradabad. Using the factor analysis, five factors were extracted from the rotated factor matrix which explains 70 per cent of the total variance. These factors are (1) housing and occupational structure (2) demographic and family structure (3) amenities and infrastructure (4) general environment status (5) territorial stress. These five dominating factors give a clear picture of the city in terms of its residential structure.

Intra-urban structure varies not only in there morphological patterns but also in social patterns. The neighborhood characteristics involving educational level, income and housing types are highly correlated. The residential houses vary greatly according in income and education. The high status group attains high level of amenities and municipal facilities. The low status group follows business and industrial centers that radiate from the central business district in
the middle and industrial pocket which together determines the skeleton of the city. This has lost conformity with the idea that lowers the income closer the place of work further; it is found that a particular ethnic group resides in the segregated part of the city. Thus the internal structure of the city is the outcome of many processes.

On the basis of factor scores of the spatial pattern of residential structure the quality and availability of urban social infra-structure and the population characteristics. The city space of Moradabad exhibits five distinct type of residential areas for example, the very high and high quality residential area, medium quality residential area, low quality residential areas.

The spatial pattern of factors scores, in all part of the city have revealed that quality of residential houses deteriorates from new to old part. This reflects to basic differences in housing conditions between new and old cities and points to specific contrast.

After showing the residential differentiation we can now go on to consider dimensions of quality of urban life and its spatial pattern for the city. The 37 variables used in this study have been selected to be representative of the typical in the studies of Indian cities. Using factor analysis, five major factors accounting together 76.57 per cent to total variance. These factors were (1) socioeconomic status (2) housing congestion and material status (3) female participation (4) socio-cultural status (5) education and recreation. The first 3 factors are by far the most important as the account for 57.51 per cent of the
total variance. It can be immediately noticed that unlike western cities ethnic
dimension has not emerged as powerful and principal contributor to the total
variance because not many variables were included in the analysis. This does not
mean that there is no largely Muslim residential area. But female participation
and traditional occupational structure are typical characteristic dimensions of
Indian cities which have emerged out in the study. Similarly socio-cultural
status, exhibiting aspects of modernization of Indian society, has illustrated a
significant dimension in this study.

The emergence of socioeconomic status as principal dimension reflects
the original social area index. It has been seen that there are significant
variations in the factors in the city. The cross classification of five factors has
again isolate five contiguous areal groups (i) very high socioeconomic status
area (2) high socioeconomic status area (3) medium socioeconomic area,(4) low
socioeconomic status area, and (5) very low socioeconomic status area having
poor people with traditional occupation structure.

In general the findings have confirmed that the basic spatial expression
of somewhat residential structure and quality of urban life, the city space of
Moradabad exhibits three distinct zones: the old city, the modern city, and the
parallel city, old city which forms the core of the city exhibits a metamorphosed
form of its original tradition characters under the pressure of crowding,
underdevelopment and poverty. The physical structure of the old city preserves
more or less its original character reflecting the traditional style of living.
However, the old city is not a homogenous zone, on the basis of residential characteristic and quality of life, the old city exhibits three distinct areas: high class residential area; middle class residential area and low class residential area. In high class residential areas, the majority of residents belong to the traditional business elite. Qualitatively these wards one better off and differ from the rest of the wards in terms of housing conditions and infrastructural facilities, Congestion and crowding are relatively less. The livability despite the lack of open spaces is reasonably good.

These residential areas of middle class form a transitional zone between low and high class residential areas. The main residents of these areas include variety of occupational and cultural groups. A majority of them are engaged in services. These are mixed residential areas where migrants, generally in government services, live together with house owners. As compared to the low class residential areas, the livability in these areas is of a moderate order. The low class residential area in the old city is located centrally housing congestion, old dilapidated buildings lack of open spaces, narrow and winding lanes are physical characters tic of these areas. Sharing of living space, lack of housing facilities, Infrastructural facilities and amenities are greatly lacking. The livability may be described as sub-standard in this part. The modern city includes the colonial extension of the city away from the indigenous part and also the recent extension of the city in the western periphery. The situation in the modern city is ecologically balanced. The forms area known as civil lines, Situated in the north-west meant for businessmen missionaries. At present this
area is occupied by high government officials, high class professionals, managerial, businessmen and other wealthy people.

These are characterized by spacious single storied bungalow type houses. The roads in this section of the city are generally straight, broad and clean. These are open well connected and well drained, well planned and consist of well designed modern houses, mostly single storied with spacious frontage. The livability is satisfactory.

The parallel city as distinct from old and modern city comprises slums and squatter settlement. The old bastes are generally made of mud or kachcha bricks. Some where pucca houses may also be seen. These are the poorest people the sewerage and sanitation facilities, the responsibility of Municipal Corporation are completely lacking in these areas. The level of quality of life in the parallel city can be described as subhuman.

Several important conclusions can be drawn from this study. The factor ecological method currently available to geographers has adequately analyzes the dimension of residential and quality of life. The ten dimensions identified displayed quite marked variations in their spatial distributions in the city. It has been revealed by this study that residential areas are also socially differential is dominated by housing and occupational structure and amenities and infrastructure and territorial stress, and quality of urban life dimension is dominated by socio-economic status dimension with a second dimension
characterized by female participation and third fourth dimension relating to socio-cultural, housing congestion and material status.

The foremost conclusion of this study is that the existing residential structure and pattern of quality of urban life are at a considerable variance from these from those of the western cities. Here residential patterns are more influenced by historical circumstance sand cultural milieu than by purely economic reasoning. As such they are continuation of the pre-colonial and of colonial patterns upon which modern elements have been superimposed. The latent residential structure of Moradabad evolved in a specific cultural milieu and it shares certain common elements with the other cities of the under-developed world due to similar historical circumstances particularly colonization of the country and later imitation of the western urban models by the national governments.

The present study is an attempt to carry out at only two levels—the city and the ward. It must be noted that the ward as a unit of analysis is not perfect one as many tendencies of segregation and relationships were suspected on this scale of analysis. Mohallas (residential neighborhoods’), several of which make a ward are identified as the most suitable unit analysis, but limitation of the availability of relevant information on this level prevented the use of mohalla as the unit analysis.

Problems, which were faced due to the small number of units of analysis, included selection of a limited number of variables and separate analyses of
residential pattern and quality of life which could more meaningfully be done by selecting a larger number of variables and combining the two sets of the variables. This was not attempted in the present study because of the limitations of computer programmed and interpretive complexities. The limitations of the unit of analysis and the number variables many significant variables are left.

However, the present analysis, despite its limitations, proved to be an asset in studying the residential structure and quality of life in a medium sized south Asian city. But there are certain questions which should be addressed in any future research in the residential pattern of Indian cities. Do the findings from this analysis hold true for rest of the Indian cities? Or, are the differences among the cities by the virtue of their size, site, function, or rate of growth and age?