Abstract

There is now, a growing awareness about the environment in general and about urban environment in particular. The awareness is growing on two counts first as a result of increasing rate of urbanization and of number of urban places multiplying and growing in size holding larges and larger chunk of human population and secondly the degeneration of the natural environment in urban places. As cities are growing in size and as they are acquiring more complex functions, their environment is suffering more and more. The small simple older city had all the natural ingredients of the environment and in unadulterated and unspoil form. The introduction of mining industry, transportation etc. activities in the cities are changing the environment which is getting altered and polluted and socially distarded so much so the it is providing unhealthy and even total at occasions. In the developing countries signs are there on the horizons and soon they will get as polluted as the cities of the developed world.

Different areas of Indian cities offer pronounced contrast of well being and degradation of purity and pollution and of fulfillment and deprivation. The quality of urban life therefore, varies a great deal over urban spaces. The pattern of this variation and its underlying dynamic exercise is a fruitful field of study; both as an academic exercise and as an exercise having applied value. The term quality of life is and which is determined by the cultural level, stage of development and value system of people what is good quality of life for people of a poor nation may bad as inadequate for people of an affluent country within the same country even city for a people having all amenities.
The quality of life would be judged by the sense of fulfillment and achievement where as for the poor and slum dwellers it would be judged by presence or absence of public hydrants a roof above them. Thus it is clear the quality of life is a term which is to some extent subjective and value loaded. India being a very vast country with a variety of population believes and practice in several religions and has different faith and customs.

The pattern of urban settlement in developed and undeveloped countries have very distinct contrast in industrialized countries the urban population is very much organized. Where every individual by and large have the basic requirement fulfilled, while on the other hand the dilation in urban population in developed countries is very different, here there is an un-organized flow of population. This loads severe strains and stresses on the available infrastructure. This leads to growth of Jhuggi Jhopri, squatter settlement) clusters even in the best cities, severe employment and rise in crimes. The basic amenities such as housing, public transport, communication, powers etc. are under severe stress and it fails to cater the entire population of any city.

In the cities the contrast of poverty affluence, misery, happiness, and population purity have clear characteristic distribution of poverty misery and pollution forms the inner core of the city and the fringes. The core portions have small housing lack of open spaces and vary depleted infrastructure of civic amenities. This leads to very hazardous effects in particular on health of the inmates. The quality of life may be described in just one word “subhuman” in this area. As a consequence occurrence of diseases and death is high in this
area which is further intensified by inadequate diet and lack of medical care due to the widespread poverty.

Having all the above mentioned things in mind, it is presumed that whatever efforts may be made to curb the growth of urban population and if the environmental conditions cannot be improved for ones 220 million urban people of India then at least they have to be provided with basic necessities of drinking water, accessibility and other public facilities.

The main objective of this study is to analyze certain questions relating to how is population organized over urban space? What are the bases of these residential differentiations what are the spatial pattern of the imbalances of basic infrastructure and amenities? How these inequalities are related with the residential pattern and population characters and what are the principal residential dimensions and the typology of residential area?

The main interest of this study is in the residential structure and quality of urban life in which these patterns have developed. Since the evolution of residential structure and quality of urban life which is the result of ongoing and over going process of change and continuous process of transformation.

Data base

The present study is empirical in its treatment of the theme of inquiry. A large number of variables containing numerical information on population and its socio-economic statues, Objective environmental conditions of life and use of city space are analyzed in the present investigation. Thus, considerable data have gone into the analysis. Since there is no single comprehensive source of the required information,
various sources both primary and secondary are explored to this effect. The secondary sources include the census of India that has provided information on population and households. Hence, the basic sources of information have been primary. These have included extraction of information from aerial photographs of the city. This source is also not sufficient to provide all the required information. Therefore, a household sample survey has been conducted to obtain most of the information with regard to the state of livability in Moradabad.

Information regarding land use, houses, number of rooms, conditions of housing, green and open areas, drainage, and many other items has been obtained from the secondary sources.

Methodology

The data for studying the household characteristics as well as conditions of dwelling which form the immediate environment in which population lives were drawn with the help of questionnaire (Appendix III) from a comprehensive household survey of the 70 wards of Moradabad city.

A household has been defined here as consisting of all the persons who occupy the housing unit collectively and join together in making arrangements for providing all the basic amenities. As mentioned earlier a household sample survey has been conducted to generate reliable required information. It has been carried out with a sample framework designed to cover approximately one per cent houses in the city. The strategy adopted to draw a representative sample has
been systematic one. With all its weaknesses, it is a good enough probability sampling procedure when good geographical scatter of sampling units and representation of heterogeneous population are prime concerns of the survey.

The starting house has been selected purely randomly without giving any consideration to the appearance and location of the house or socio-economic status of its occupants. In each house all the occupant households have been interviewed and their responses have been recorded on the interview schedules (Appendix III).

Generally, head of the household has been interviewed. In the absence of the head, a responsible member of the household has been interviewed. In the case of non-cooperation by a household, another household of the same-economic and cultural group from the same locality has been selected in consultation with the educated and knowledgeable persons of the locality.

The survey has been carried out by the researcher with the help of three assistants hired from the city. These assistants have been unemployed graduates. They have been explained the purpose of the survey and questions in the interview schedules. They have also been trained by the researcher during the pilot survey conducted to test the interview schedule.

Responses of the households and conditions of houses have been recorded by the researcher and her assistants in the interview schedule which contains structured and unstructured questions. The completed
schedules have been scrutinized by the researcher on daily routine. In the case of missing information or discrepancy the households have been revisited by the researcher herself and the information has been obtained or discrepancy removed.

The survey has covered 1,150 household. These respectively make up one per cent of total houses and household reported in 2001 census of India.

The sample though is relatively small, but the entire exercise has been executed with utmost caution to eliminate any element of bias as far as possible. It is expected that the sample is greatly representative of the objective state of livability that obtains in the city of Moradabad and can be relied upon for analysis.

Techniques of analysis

The raw data from different sources is processed and complied on the ward level which is taken as the unit of analysis. The processing has involved conversion of raw data into derived values as percentages. Ratios, densities etc. in some cases weighted indices are also calculated which are explained at appropriate places. However some simple and some complex techniques are also used to classify wards and indicators into groups like nested means and standard deviation methods, and principal components analysis.

The study is mainly organized into six main chapters
Chapter first deals with the origin and existence of the city. Same chapter explains the location and general geographic features of the city. While the second part of the same chapter explains historic past of the city. It is followed by description of townscape.

Chapter Second of this study is divided to the demographic and economic characteristic of the city. In the beginning there is brief description of the population growth, population densities, population distribution and composition of population. Second part of this chapter discusses about the economic strengths of the city. Third part of the chapter is devoted to the description of urban morphological features of this work is devoted to the conceptual and theoretical part of this research work. Part one explains the brief outline of basic concepts relating to residential structure and its characteristic as socio-economic status, family status, ethnic status. In second part various approaches of residential patterns and territorial well being are made by Indian as well as non-Indian scholars are discussed.

Chapter Third describes the concepts relating to the residential structure and its multivariate characteristic as socioeconomic, family and ethnic status. Second part of this chapter deals with review of literature related to residential structure.

Chapter fourth outlines briefly the basic concept of quality of urban life and is devoted to general characteristic as demographic indicator, social and economic indicators. Previous work done in the concerned topic is also dealt with it.
Chapter fifth is core of the research work deals with residential structure and variation of the city. First part of this chapter is concerned with the variable selection where 1% date from 70 wards of Moradabad relating to in come housing characteristic and population characteristic are collected by the author. Them factor structure is explain the analysis of the results obtained from the factor analysis as the residential structure and spatial patterns of the livability in the city is discussed.

Chapter six The quality of urban life is multidimensional concept, its evaluation involves consideration of a large number of variables at micro level. They do not have any theoretical value nor are they based on the interrelationship of indicators organized under them. Therefore an attempt is made come out with the latent dimension of quality of urban life on the basis of interrelationship of all the variables thought important in indicating various aspect of it. This is achieved in chapter 6.this chapter describe and explains dimensions of quality of urban life in Moradabad as obtained by principal component analysis of a large number of variables.

These chapter sets out the conclusion reached by the author as a result of his enquiries. They are given with brief abstracts of the facts on which they are based. This conclusion arises from the foregoing analysis is that socio-economic status contributes a great deal towards the residential structure and the quality of urban life, The lower the socioeconomic status poorer the residential structure and the quality of life and vice versa.