

Urban Housing Condition in Moradabad City: A Study of Selected Wards

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Abstract: *This study prefers to the municipal corporation of Moradabad. A detailed study of the selected wards of Moradabad city has been conducted. This problem has been selected for study because of its significance in the life of urban people. The city has been selected as the study area because earlier work on various aspect of housing has been conducted in large metropolitan cities and little attention has been made given to smaller cities. The spatial pattern of urban Housing in Moradabad has been derived. Variable containing information with regard to the urban housing condition is used in this analysis. The variable selected to describe the urban housing were related to residential pattern, housing standard building structure, accessibility, safe drinking water, electricity facility etc. In order to compare the wards, the absolute values of variable were not deemed appropriate and therefore, were transformed into percentages.*

Keywords: Urban Housing, Accessibility, Drinking water, Electricity, Recreation

1. Introduction

This is study of urban housing in Moradabad city is conceptual aspect of the problem which will be ultimately lead to the design of project on factual grounds. As regard the problems concerning urban housing and amenities, it is remarkable to note that amenities have been developed at par with growing populations. Most of the amenities are much less than their requirement. Important amenities include public utility services like electricity .safe drinking water supply, hospital bus education institution, Cinema Theater, club play grounds, parks, etc .no doubt drinking water facility developed be connecting all areas by pipe lines but inadequacy is problem. Most of the areas have electric connections but in this case also supply of power is very poor and irregular.

Housing is an important basic amenity for civilized life. it is both a consumption and investment good. It is consumption good in the sense that it provides security and minimum civic facilities and privacy to the human being for decent living it is also an investment good since it will have positive impact on the individual's physical and mental health and happiness enhancing their productivity.

Housing is unique among consumes goods in the degree to which its quality can enhance or diminish the well being of individual and families. The impact his location has on the structure and financial health communities. The failure of individual families to obtain adequate housing cannot be hidden. Poor housing is apparent to any passerby, blighting not only the individual, but the neighborhood and the city as well. Housing furthermore, is costly; a house is the most expensive single item most individual ever by, and except for food, expenditure for shelter take the largest part of the budget of the most families.

The housing condition is very much related to the income status of the resident. Housing status and mobility status is most common dimension of special differentiations of household. For a large no of people, housing which provide these socioeconomic benefits are far distant from dreams.

For many millions the sky is the roof under which to sleep and billion dwell in unsafe and insanitary settlement were the basic facilities are conspicuous by their absence or chronic inadequacy. Thus despite mans unprecedented progress in industry, education and science, the refuge affording privacy against the weather elements is still beyond the reach of most oof the people. For decades the housing sectors has remained as neglected sector. Housing being one of the most important social sector of development, presents itself in a critical situation around which all the problems are surrounded by way of inadequacy of water supply insanitation, formation of intensive scattered settlement etc.

2. Data and Methodology

There is no single source of information to collect statistic for the variable chosen for the study. The data regarding this work was collected from census of India (primary census abstract U.P.2001)Adopting stratified random sampling technique, one percent data of accessibility, water supply, sewerage system and electricity facility at household level was collected. This has further been converted into percentages and percentile method was applies.

3. The Study Area

Moradabad is a small town in Western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh, in Northern India. It was founded in c. 1600 as part of Mughal Emperor Akbar's Empire. It was named Rustam Nagar and was later changed to Moradabad after Murad, the son of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, also the grandson of Akbar. Today, Moradabad is also the headquarters of a district by the same name. It is located on the banks of Ram Ganga River. The City has a population of around eight lakh and thirty seven thousand in an urban area of 70 sq.m. The following image gives the locational and regional setting of the city. The city has a decent infrastructure for transport and medical services. It is well connected by rail to Delhi, Calcutta and Lucknow. Among interesting places to visit are the Jama Masjid, built in 1631 by Rustam Khan (allegiance to Mughal Emperor Akbar and

the original founder of the city). Moradabad falls en route from Delhi to any popular hill stations in the Kumaon region of Uttarkhand (like Nainital, Ranikhet etc) or Jim

Corbett National Park (Tiger Reserve). So for anyone staying in Moradabad, a safari to the Corbett National park is a must. For those who love the mountains, Kumaon hills await. Nainital, Naukuchiatal, Bhimtal, Ranikhet and Almora are close by and worth visiting. In recent years, the city has seen sudden spurt in construction works that has resulted in to the establishment of several posh high-end societies and townships. The city has grown manifold since then and has firmly established itself as flourishing commercial town. In the twenty first century, sustainable developments to a large extent will depend on how cities and towns interact with the environment. The earth summit an environmental agenda will fail if the cities inadequate sanitation, insufficient water supply and in accessibility are no addressed habitat conferences also emphasized over the sustainable human settlement in an urbanizing world. Keep all these things in view; it is assumed that whatever efforts may be made to curb the growth of urban population and if the environmental conditions cannot be provided the minimum level of drinking water, accessibility, sanitation and other public facilities. It is again assumed that the distribution of these facilities and amenities should be made sector ally and specially balanced with this view. An attempt is made to show the scarcity of basic infrastructure and amenities throughout in first class towns of India. Here n assessment of accessibility, drinking water facilities and sewerage system has been made.

4. Review of Literature

Before reviewing a few similar studies it is important to note that there are only few studies in which all sorts of urban have been tackled together as a matter of fact most of the studies concern particular problem of different urban centers different regions. As such emphasis has been laid on the review of similar studies of different Indian urban problems separately. Only important urban centre have been taken into consideration and not all concerned studies have been reviewed rather only a few important studies have been considered the following paragraphs. Singh (1965) has studied problems concerning civic amenities in the form of water supply, drainage, sewage and transport services. He has analyzed these problems in different parts of Kanpur city. Anantharamaiah and Ramayana (1985) have pointed out the problem caused by the fast growth of urban settlement on existing infrastructural facilities in urban centers. They hold the view that rapid increase in the population of urban areas and intensity of economic activity due to the concentration of industries without a commensurate increase in transport supply has increased transport problems.

Arunachalam (1978) has analyzed the demographic characteristics and social amenities of Bombay in the context of urban social problems such as storage of housing, inadequacy of water supply and sewage problems with resultant growth of dilapidated areas. Chary and Reddy (1985) have emphasized on the impact of vast growth of population in urban areas on housing problems .they study

the housing problems of the city of Hyderabad and found that there is heavy demand of housing accommodation. The transformation of residential units into other land use such as commercial and industrial uses also creating shortage of housing in the city. Mukhopadhyay (1985) analyzed problem of drainage and water logging. Bijlani (1977) in his book urban problem has revealed a variety of urban problems, concerning poverty, over population, pollution, deterioration in quality of urban life, legal problems etc. Varhese has analyzed the broad magnitude of problems of housing in the country. He has examined the housing condition in order to gain important clues of this complex problem. The growth of urban life has been one of the most striking developments in the history of mankind. The people of developing as well as developed nations have experienced considerable change in term of way of life like standard of living, the houses with modernized look an amenities, transport network, food habits, formulation of social network, much inclination towards accumulation of wealth and luxurious item etc. urban population is increasing all over the world, same is the case with India, where it has increased tremendously during last few decades..presently 27 per cent population is living I urban areas which will become more than 30 per cent of the total population by the end of 2010 and it has also projected that the urban population will become over 45 percent by the turn of 2025(UNO Report).

Further it is found that more than 60 per cent urban population is residing in first class towns of the country. The irony associated with this uncontrolled development of urban population coupled with the sprawl of urban habitation results into the shortage of urban amenities and basic infrastructure. In the absence of these basic needs urban areas are becoming an uninhabitable habitation of habitants.

Accessibility One of the most important dimensions of urban housing is accessibility. There is total length of surfaced roads in the city is 280.00 km. The existing road system is typical. The national high way passes from west to east. The situation is more critical in outer fringe area in general. Most of the roads have east-west dimension and these roads are connected by streets and lanes. Residence of these people have fewer attachment with the municipal bodies. So that the area lacks in road density. More than 70 percent household connected with motarable access. On the other hand 20% households are not connected with accessible road. This invariable distribution of roads in the city is due to education, economic and social reason.

Water supply as regard the distribution of drinking water, which is an important indicator of health and urban environment the situation of the city is not satisfactory. The spatial distribution of these necessity may at best be defined as haphazard and discriminatory in inter and outer residential zones. In case of tap water. Chomukhpul (commercial area) recorded the highest percentage (64.25 percent) Being followed by Mughal pura (residential area) 40.25% and petal Basti (industrial area) 23.61% Handpumps served only 20.65 percent houses in the commercial area (chomukhpul). This facility is high in

residential area (Mughalpura) and industrial area (petal Basti) having 40.35 percent and petal Basti 7.00 percent. The selected wards also recorded considerable percentage of

houses lacking water supply. Poor people depends for water supply on public hydrant (Table-1, Fig.3).

Table 2: Conditions of water supply in selected wards

	Top connection in %age	handpump % age	Taps and handpump in %age	No water %age
1 Chomukhpul (56)	64.25	20.65	12.2	3.09
2 Peetal Basti (45)	23.6	40.39	7.00	10
3 Mughalpura (70)	40.25	45.25	10.35	4.15

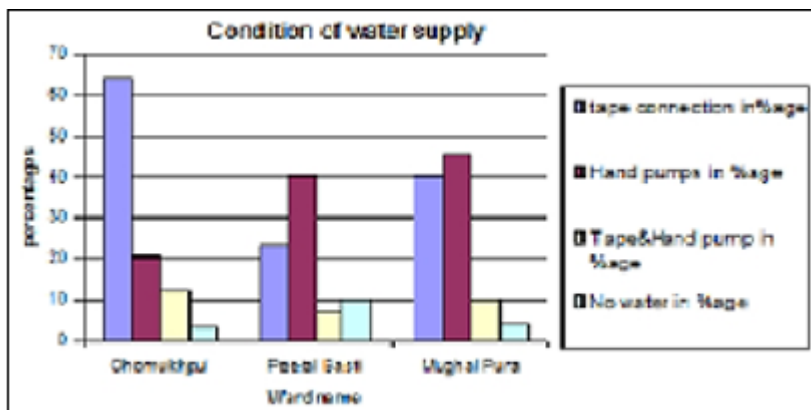


Figure 3

Electricity Facility

Concerning electricity connections in the three selected wards of Moradabad city also considerable percentage of houses revealed the problem of electricity. In case commercial area i.e. ward No.56 (Chomukh ka pul) 60.25 percent houses had electric connections and 30.45 percent house have katiya connection and only 10.30 percent house were devoid of this facility, but in petal basti i.e. ward No. 45 only 39.00 percent houses were electrified and 45.45 percent were illegally electrified, only 15.55 percent houses devoid of this facility. In ward No. 70, only 62.00 percent

have electricity connection and 30.34 percent house have found katiya connection, 8.66 percent houses devoid of this facility (Table 3, Fig4).

Table 3: Electricity facility in selected wards

S.No.	Wards No. and Name	Connection in % age	Katiya Connection	No electricity % age
1	Chomukhpul (56)	60.27	30.43	10.3
2	Peetal Basti (45)	39.01	45.44	15.55
3	Mughalpura (70)	62	30.34	8.66

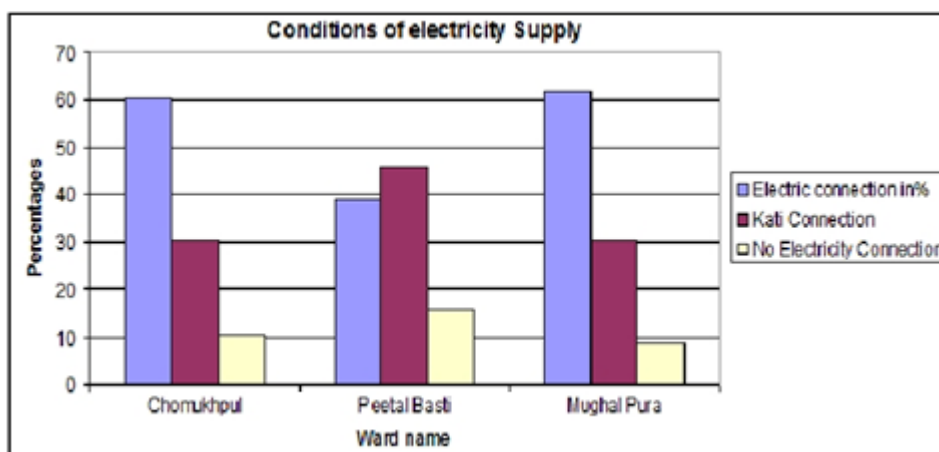


Figure 4

Structure of Houses

Structural conditions of the houses of the selected wards have been analysed in term of storey and their conditions. As regards storey also houses of the three selected wards reveal contrasting features. Peetal Basti consisted of 4325 percent single storeyed houses being followed by chomukhpul 27.75 percent and Mughalpura 15.98 percent. In case of double storeyed houses, Mughalpura got the remarkable share of 84.25 percent being followed by

Chomukhpul 72.25 percent and petal basti 56.74 percent. Similar contrasting features also appeared in case of conditions of houses of three selected wards of Moradabad city. Housing in good condition got the highest percentage of 49.65 in Mughalpura. It was followed by Chomukhpul 35.25 percent and Peetal Basti 10.62 In case of medium quality of houses, Basti appeared more dominating having 68.45 percent houses. It was followed by Chomukhpul 65.35 percent and 39.20 percent in Peetal Basti.

Houses in bad condition appeared more in Peetal Basti 20.92 percent bad houses. It was followed by Mughalpura 10.14 and Chomukhpul having the lowest percentage of houses having bad condition (Table 4, Fig.5).

Table 4: Structural condition of Houses in selected wards

S.No.	Wards No. and Name	Single	Double	Good	Medium	Bad
1	Chomukhpul (56)	27.75	72.25	30.25	65.35	4.3
2	PeetalBasti(45)	43.25	56.74	10.62	68.45	20.92
3	Mughalpura (70)	15.98	84.01	49.65	39.2	10.14

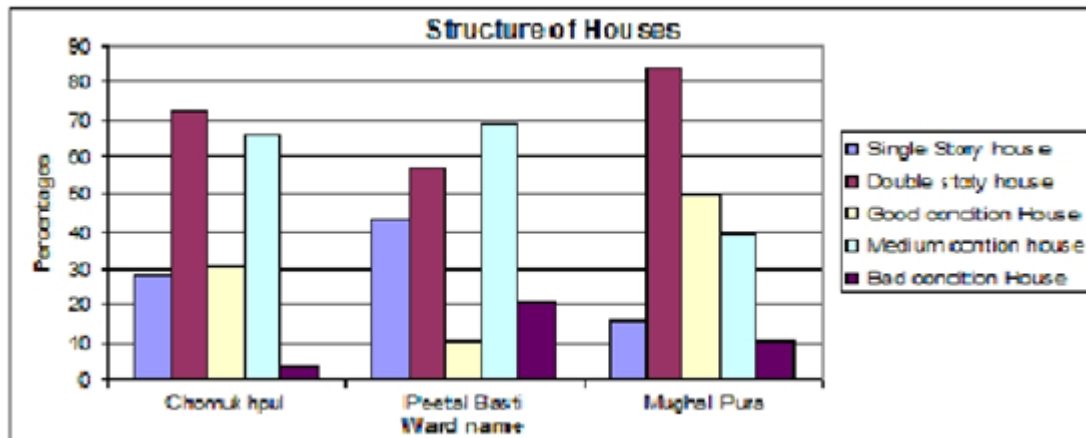


Figure 5

Sewerage Facility

As regard the sewerage and sanitation facilities, one of the most vital element of environment are also not satisfactory in selected wards. Available stagnant pool of water flooding in low residential areas in rainy season is common sight. Drainage is almost non-existent in peripheral areas very poor in inner city. The wards which comes in the category of 40.60% household connected with proper drainage

5. Conclusion

The above study reveals that the urban housing conditions are not satisfactory. They lack in basic amenities and facilities severely. Further it is noticed that the availability and distribution of these facilities are not uniform throughout the city. An observation of the existing houses in the selected wards of the city reveals that there are many types houses which may be distinguish by their present conditions i.e. by their roof and wall types and availability of modern amenities. Mughalpura located in the inner part of the city and it is purely residential area, most of the houses are built of bricks and most of them are built on an unplanned basis, the rooms are too small and bathrooms are practically absent and they lack in proper ventilation. These houses are congested enough and commonly found in the older area. They lacking in urban amenities like water supply, electricity facility, sewerage and accessibility. Chomukhpul is the interior part of city. It is commercial area. In this area most of houses are found in medium structural condition and they have the highest numbers of electric connection in comparison to Mughalpura and Peetal Basti. Water supply in this area is satisfactory. In case of Peetal basti the houses are too small and congested this industrial area located in outer the number of electric connection is highest but lacking in water supply, sewerage and accessibility. In the 1991 the total number of houseless household are 522,000 in

India. Out of which 58.43% houseless households are in rural areas and 41.57% are in urban areas. It is an important point to note that these houseless household are move in

rural areas compared to the urban areas. This is one of the reason that large number of people are migrating to urban areas at least to have a roof under which they can sleep and privacy to protection. As a result, urbanization is increasing at a fast pace. During 1981-91, the level of urbanization stood at 25.72 % and is estimated to be 32 percent in 2001. But the urban areas also have their own capacity and limitations to absorb and support the lives of increasing population in urban areas. After certain limits, the increases in urban population creates a heavy pressure on urban basic amenities like housing, safe drinking water, toilet facilities, electricity facilities, and sewage facility. The growth of urban housing and amenities has not kept pace with the rapid increase in population. Growth of population although the city of

Moradabad has got very early evolution, the lack of definite record of population creates problem in the analysis of growth trends and demography features. as early as in 1857, an attempt was made to enumerate the inhabitants of the city but it was of little value because it was based on the estimates of the police and revenue officials. The decade of 1901 revealed the increase of 9.64 percent over the previous record. The decade of 1921 is completely over shadowed by the great influence epidemic of 1918. The year 1921 is also considered as demography break. Before 1921 population experienced up and down in great trends as well as other demographic attributes.

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