

Moradabad City

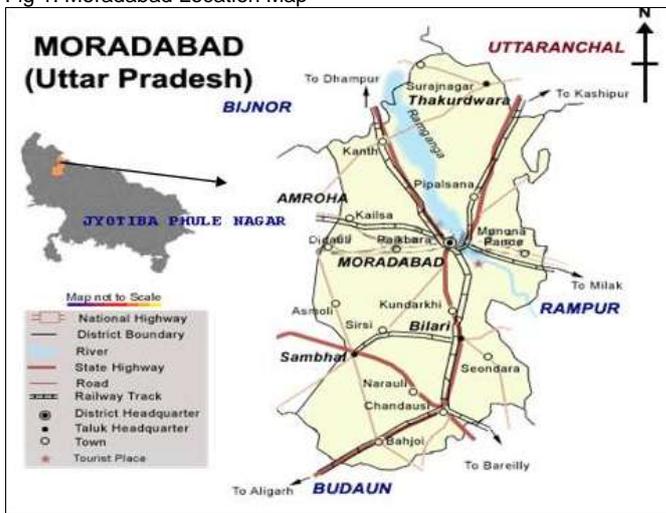
Expanding Contraceptive Use in Urban UP

Moradabad City Profile

Urban Health Initiative (UHI) is implemented by a consortium of partners working together to improve urban health in India.

Moradabad is one of the important cities in Uttar Pradesh, well known for its brass industry. It was established under the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar as the head office of Chaupala Pargana. Later on it was named Moradabad after the name of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's son Murad Bux, and this name still persists.

Fig 1: Moradabad Location Map



Moradabad city is situated in western U.P. between 28°21' to 28°16' Latitude North and 78° 4' to 79 Longitude East. It is bounded on the north by Bijnor district, on the south by Budaun district, on the east by Rampur district and on the west by Jyotiba Phule Nagar district.



Moradabad is well connected by road and rail from the rest of India. It is situated 167 km from Delhi, connected to it by the National Highway 24. It is also Divisional Headquarters of Northern Railways, on Howrah and Amritsar main line. Ramganga river flows in the north east and Ganga river in south west of the city. Being situated on the main railway line and National Highway, Moradabad city has attracted industrial and commercial development as the raw material or manufactured goods can easily be transported. Moradabad is on the route from Delhi to many popular hill stations in the state of Uttarakhand (like Nainital, Ranikhet, Almora etc) and Jim Corbett National Park (Tiger Reserve).

Table 1: District level indicators, Moradabad

Population – District*	3810983 persons
Urban population-District*	1163691 persons
Slum population-District***	294590 persons
SC & ST*	604557 persons
TV at home**	30.7 %
Mobile Phone ownership**	30.1 %

Indicators based on DLHS-2 and DLHS-3¹

Indicator	DLHS-3 Total	DLHS-2 Total
Women married <18 yrs	19.2	28.8
Women 20-24 with 2+ births	68.3	-
Institutional Births	24.0	18.5
Family planning Use		
Any method	35.9	34.6
Any modern method	25.2	24.1
Any non-modern method	-	
Female sterilization	10.1	9.0
Male sterilization	0.1	0.4
IUD	0.8	2.0
Pill	1.9	1.8
Condom	11.9	10.7
Family Planning Unmet need		
Spacing	10.8	15.2
Limiting	26.2	19.8
Total	37.0	38.5

Source: * Census of India, 2001

** District Level Household Survey-3, 2007-08

*** State Urban Development Authority, 2003-04

Sites of tourist interest in Moradabad include the fort overhanging the river bank, built by Rustam Khan, and the fine Jama Masjid or great mosque (1631). It is famous for its

¹ DLHS data are district-wide, and have a rural bias.



brass handicraft items which are exported to countries like USA, Britain, Canada, Germany and the Middle East. It is believed that the brassware industry originated from Moradabad and spread to the rest of the country.

Moradabad has a hot climate for most of the year. The average summer temperatures range from 25° C to 46° C, May and June being the hottest months. The monsoon extends from July-September, bringing an average rainfall of 967 mm. Winters last from November to February-March. Cold waves from the Himalayan region make the winters in Moradabad very chilly. Temperatures fall as low as 3° to 4° C at the peak of winter.

City Institutional Structure

Moradabad city is the district headquarters and also houses the divisional administrative headquarters of the division consisting of Moradabad and neighbouring 4 districts. The total area covered by Moradabad Municipal Corporation is 2,285 sq km while the total area of Moradabad district is 3,807 sq km.

Moradabad district has 12 urban local bodies (ULBs) which include 1 Municipal Corporation of Moradabad city, 5 Municipal Boards (Nagar Palika) which are Chandausi, Sambhal, Bilari, Bahjoi and Thukurdwara Nagar Palika, and 6 Municipal Councils (Nagar Panchayats) which are Umari Kala, Kanth, Bhojpur Dharampur, Kundarki, Sirsi and Narauli. The functions of these urban local bodies include providing for water supply, education, hospitals, roads, market places, street lighting, drainage, fire brigades and record of birth and deaths.

Moradabad Development Authority (MDA) includes Moradabad and neighbouring Rampur district in its area of functioning. For planned development and growth in U.P., the State town planning and development act was enacted in 1973 that declared Moradabad city as a development area. The city of Moradabad was constituted on 29.03.1981. MDA is headed by the Chairman and Commissioner, Moradabad division who is supported by the Vice Chairman and Secretary. The other chief officers under him include the Chief Engineer/ In charge of Engineering, Chief Planner/ In charge of Planning and Chief Accounts Officer/ In charge of Accounts.

Demographic & Social Profile

The total population of Moradabad city (Municipal Corporation) in year 2001 stood at 641,538 persons, of which 340,314 were males and 301,269 were females. The decennial growth rate (1991-2001) of 44.46% was more than double the national growth rate of 21.34%. The overall sex ratio was 885 females per thousand males, which is quite low when compared with the state average of 898.

As per the 2001 Census, the proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 is 15.6% which is slightly lower than the state level proportion of 19.0% while it is very near to the national average of 15.8%. The proportion of Scheduled Caste population as per the 2001 Census was 9.7% which is much lower than the state average of 21.1%. Moradabad city has a literacy rate of 51.5%, which is lower than the state average (56.3%) by 4.8% points and the national

average (64.8%) by 13.3% points. Total workers constitute 26.6% of the total Moradabad city population in 2001 Census, which is lower than 32.5% recorded at the state level.

Vulnerable Population

The total slum population of Moradabad city as per 2001 census was 70,945, which was 11.06% of total city population. Total number of households was 11,150 and the average household size was 6.36. As per DUDA, the latest BPL estimates were available for 1996, since no BPL survey has been undertaken after that year. The total BPL population in 1996 numbered 342,950 and total number of BPL households was 68,590.

As per SUDA records (2003-04), there were 195 slums in Moradabad district with 290,000 population, as against the district level census estimate of 110,000 slum population. Slum population is thus a rapidly expanding segment of total population. Moradabad is one of the rapidly growing cities of the state and most of the migration into the city finds its way into slums. The rapidly growing urban population poses great challenge to the efforts of the government towards improving the health of the urban poor.

Table 2: Urban Slums in Moradabad: At A Glance

Indicators	Numbers
Total Slum Population (Census 2001)	70,945
Average Household Size (Census 2001)	6.36
Total Number of Households (Census 2001)	11,150
Total BPL Population (DUDA 1996)	3,42,950
Total Number of BPL Households (DUDA 1996)	68,590

Source: Census 2001; DUDA, Moradabad

The slum identification has been done by DUDA in 1996 and as per their estimates it is 60. UNICEF is also undertaking project on Protecting Child Rights in Moradabad and they are also using the same DUDA list. No vulnerability assessment of the city has been reportedly undertaken by any agency in Moradabad.

Moradabad housing and urban planning department looks after the housing needs of the city, including affordable housing for the poor. It is governed by Housing and Urban Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh that ensures planned development of urban areas and creates an enabling environment to provide affordable housing throughout the state. The department is supported by Awas Bandhu. To care for different functions, it has further sub departments and authorities such as UP Housing & Development board, Regulated Area, Special Area Development Authorities, Development Authorities, Town & Country Planning Department and U.P. Sahakari Awas Sangh. The Town & Country Planning Department is supported by Sambhagiya Niyojan Khand, Traffic & Transportation Appraisal Unit, NCR Planning Cell, I.D.S.M.T. Scheme, Physical Survey Division and Singrauli Niyojan Unit.

Health System and Infrastructure

Moradabad has both public and private health services, including health centres by religious and charitable institutions. There are several government as well as private hospitals and nursing homes, besides individual private practitioners.

Table 3: Distribution of Health Facilities

Type of Facilities	Number
Government Health Facilities	
<i>First Tier (Primary Health Care Facilities)</i>	
Urban Health Post	13
Urban RCH Health Post	5
<i>Second Tier Facilities</i>	
District / Joint Hospital	1
District Women Hospital	1
Post Partum Centre	3
Medical / Dental College	2
ESI	2
Defence	1
Private Health Facilities	
<i>Private for Profit</i>	
Maternity /Nursing Homes	40
Abortion/NSV Providers	40
DMPA Providers	34

Source: Office of Chief Medical Officer; Department of Health and Family Welfare 2009; Municipal Corporation 2009

First tier facilities

At the first tier, the city has 13 urban health posts. In addition there are 5 urban RCH health posts, focusing on reproductive and child healthcare services.

Second Tier Facilities

In Moradabad, there are two Government–run secondary / tertiary level hospitals, including one exclusively for women. Besides, there are also 3 postpartum centres. There are two dental colleges as well.

Health Indicators

As per the recent District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) 2007–2008, only 35.9% of currently married women are using a modern method of contraception. The DLHS-3 estimates unmet family planning need in Moradabad at 37.0%, comprised of 10.8% unmet need for spacing methods and 26.2% unmet need for limiting methods. Also the percentage of girls marrying before completing 18 years is quite high at 19.2%.

Economic Base

Moradabad city's economy is based primarily on small scale and cottage industries, commerce and trade, which include sugar mills and a distillery, pulp & paper, pharmaceutical and chemical industries. Over 15,000 small scale industry units are spread all over the district, with greater concentration in the urban areas, especially

Moradabad & Sambhal. Moradabad is famous for brass metal handicrafts. A good number of artisans are also engaged in home manufacturing of horn and bone handicraft articles in Sambhal.

During Mughal period Moradabad was a major centre for minting silver and copper coins as currency. Other immigrating artisans from Benaras, Lucknow, Agra and Jalesar formed the current cluster of brassware industry in Moradabad. The brassware industry saw the blooming period in early 19th century when the British took the art to foreign markets. In 1980s various other products like EPNS, iron sheet metal ware, glass ware and aluminium artworks were also introduced to the art industry of Moradabad. New technologies like electroplating, lacquering, powder coating etc. also found their way to the industry. Moradabad is among the 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) 2 in the country. The district has been identified as backward with unacceptably low levels of either socio-economic or amenities indicators or both and they are in urgent need of focused attention.

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Contributors: Ashish Gupta

Layout and formatting: Rajesh Kumar Mishra

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² Compiled by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India on the basis of the 2001 census on population, socio-economic indicators and basic amenities indicators.