



## ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND URBAN PLANNING IN MORADABAD CITY OF UTTAR PRADESH

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### **ABSTRACT:**

*Moradabad, a city in Uttar Pradesh, India, is renowned for its historical and cultural heritage, particularly its brass handicraft industry. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the demographic profile and urban planning strategies in Moradabad, emphasizing the importance of understanding population dynamics for sustainable development. The research highlights the challenges and opportunities faced by the city, including housing deficits, infrastructural pressures, and socio-economic inequalities. It also examines the role of local governance in promoting inclusive urban planning and community participation. The study area focuses on Moradabad's geographical location, administrative divisions, and population growth, with the city's population increasing from 154018 in 1951 to 887,871 in 2011. Moradabad's strategic position along National Highway 24 facilitates efficient connectivity to major metropolitan areas, while its metal craft sector generates substantial revenue through exports. The study aims to propose customized strategies to address Moradabad's unique challenges and foster a sense of ownership and pride among community members, ultimately leading to a more dynamic and sustainable urban environment. By analyzing these dimensions, the research seeks to contribute to the understanding of urban planning in the context of Moradabad and provide insights for future development initiatives.*

**Keywords: Demographic Profile, Urban Planning, Population Dynamics, Sustainable Development, Inclusivity.**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Moradabad, a city located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, possesses a profound historical and cultural heritage. The physical environment significantly influences patterns of settlement, whereas demographic dynamics dictate the scale and functionalities of urban areas. A comprehensive understanding of demographic composition and urban

planning methodologies is indeed essential for promoting sustainable development and growth. Demographic composition yields critical insights into the population's needs, preferences, and challenges, which can subsequently inform customized urban planning strategies (Islam, 2011). Urban centers are defined by their considerable size, elevated population density, and demographic diversity, thereby

necessitating extensive demographic analysis as a pivotal element of urban studies. The interest in the growth and composition of urban populations is a rational pursuit. Notably, although the significance of demographic considerations is broadly recognized, distinct challenges and strategies arise in diverse contexts. For example, cities in the Arctic necessitate specialized frameworks for sustainable development indicators to address their unique geographic and environmental conditions (Dinapoli & Jull, 2024). Consequently, the examination of a town's morphology and functional relationships would be inadequate without the study and analysis of its demographic context; it is particularly noteworthy to observe how the city's population has evolved over the years, whether it is experiencing growth at a moderate, rapid, or languid pace, or is in decline.

Urban planning involves the systematic development and governance of urban environments to facilitate sustainable advancement, optimize infrastructure efficacy, and elevate the quality of life for inhabitants. While extant literature has examined certain dimensions of Moradabad's demographic characteristics and urban planning frameworks, a more thorough exploration remains imperative. This research endeavor aspires to bridge that void by scrutinizing contemporary trends, obstacles, and prospects within

the urban schema of the city, thereby offering an integrative perspective on Moradabad's urban milieu. The discipline of urban planning is critical in recognizing and addressing the myriad challenges encountered by urban dwellers, as well as in devising strategies aimed at enhancing urban resilience and inclusivity. The reviewed literature presents a thorough examination of the complex issues stemming from urbanization, including but not limited to housing deficits, infrastructural pressures, and socio-economic inequalities (Auwalu & Bello, 2023). Additionally, planning critically assesses the function of local governance in promoting sustainable development and encouraging community involvement, ensuring that the perspectives of all residents are acknowledged within the planning paradigm. The significance of inclusivity in urban systems is accentuated, particularly regarding vulnerable demographics and the necessity for instruments that facilitate informed strategic decision-making (Datola et al., 2020). In this context, urban planning plays a vital role in cultivating a more equitable urban setting that prioritizes the requirements of marginalized populations and nurtures collaborative initiatives among diverse stakeholders. This integrative methodology aspires to empower residents by providing them with the requisite tools and knowledge to actively engage in the formulation of

their city's future, ultimately culminating in a more dynamic and sustainable region. Through the analysis of these dimensions, the study endeavors to propose essential strategies that can be customized to address Moradabad's distinct challenges and opportunities, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and pride among community constituents.

**THE STUDY AREA:**

Moradabad constitutes one of the prominent urban centers in Uttar Pradesh, positioned alongside the banks of the Ramganga River. The Ramganga River is located to the east of the city of Moradabad. The city of Moradabad, located in the western region of Uttar Pradesh, India, is renowned for its production of brass handicrafts. It has emerged as a critical hub for various transportation modalities, including road and water routes. Moradabad is recognized as one of the most ancient settlements in northern India. It is referred to as 'Peetal Nagri' (Brass City) due to the substantial growth of its brass industrial sector. Predominantly, it exports brass products to countries in Europe and America.

The latitudinal coordinates of the city range from 28°48'N to 28°52'N, while the longitudinal coordinates extend from 78°45'E to 78°48'E. The city encompasses an area of 75 square kilometers. It is administratively divided

into 70 wards and approximately 340 localities. This urban area functions as a municipal corporation within the Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The city is situated along National Highway 24, approximately 167 kilometers from the national capital, Delhi, and 350 kilometers from the state capital, Lucknow. Based on the 1901 census, the population of the city was recorded at 75,082, whereas the population in 2011 reached 887,871. The population has also been experiencing continuous growth in the present day. [Nagar Nigam Moradabad, 2011.]

The city is strategically positioned along National Highway 24, thereby facilitating efficient traffic and transportation connectivity to prominent metropolitan areas including Delhi, Lucknow, Haridwar, Patna, Chandigarh, among others. The metal craft sector in Moradabad generates substantial revenue through the annual export of products amounting to thousands of crores, fulfilling the preferences of international clientele. Besides brass, the city also exports aluminum, iron, and steel metalware in accordance with the specifications stipulated by global markets. The rich heritage of craftsmanship in Moradabad not only provides a means of subsistence for numerous artisans but also constitutes an essential component of the region's cultural identity.

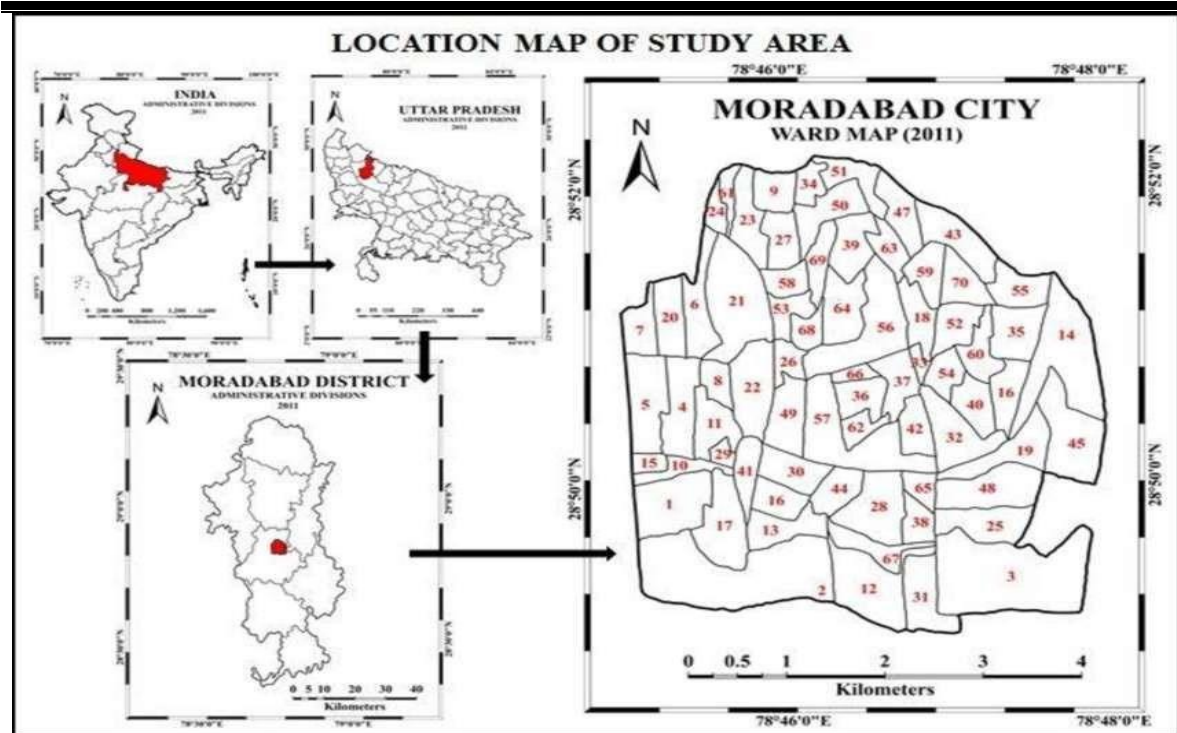


Fig 1. Source: Nagar Nigam Moradabad

Moradabad is geographically situated along the banks of the Ramganga River, which is a left bank tributary of the Ganges River. The city is located in the western region of Uttar Pradesh and ranks among the largest urban centers within the state. It functions as a crucial facilitator for industrial advancement in the locality. Artisans frequently transmit their expertise through successive generations, thereby ensuring the continuity of intricate techniques and designs, while simultaneously adapting to contemporary trends to engage a wider audience. This synthesis of tradition and innovation not only safeguards the rich cultural heritage but also stimulates economic development, attracting both domestic and international markets. Furthermore,

Moradabad boasts a well-developed railway infrastructure, featuring a principal railway station and serving as a divisional headquarters for the Northern Railway on the main lines connecting Howrah and Amritsar. The local government has acknowledged the critical importance of bolstering these artisans by instituting various initiatives designed to enhance the visibility of their crafts and to improve their access to essential resources and training opportunities. Such efforts not only aid in the preservation of traditional skills but also contribute to the local economy by drawing in tourism and cultivating a sense of communal pride.

**OBJECTIVES:**

Taking into account the factors influencing the brass industry and

urban expansion in the city of Moradabad, the following objectives have been formulated

1. To conduct a thorough analysis of Moradabad's demographic profile and urban planning strategies.
2. To identifying challenges and opportunities for sustainable growth for the Moradabad city.

#### **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

To effectively analyze the demographic profile and urban planning in Moradabad, the following methodology is proposed, drawing from the contexts provided:

Utilize secondary data sources such as the district census handbook, reports from Nagar Nigam Moradabad. This data provides a foundational understanding of the demographic trends and urban characteristics in Moradabad. Supplement the data with information from various journals, websites, newspapers, and previous research papers, particularly focusing on the residential and industrial base, which is significant to Moradabad's planning. Employed a descriptive research approach to systematically describe the demographic profile and urban planning strategies. for analyze the collected data using statistical tools and software such as MS word and MS Excel. To facilitate the representation of results through diagrams and tables, making the findings more accessible and

understandable. In summary, the proposed methodology combines quantitative and qualitative approaches, utilizing secondary data, descriptive analysis, stakeholder engagement, and sustainability assessments to provide a thorough understanding of Moradabad's demographic profile and urban planning challenges.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:**

##### **Analysis of Demographic Profile:**

Moradabad stands as one of the most densely populated urban centers within the state of Uttar Pradesh. The city of Moradabad functions as the administrative nucleus of the Moradabad district. According to the 2011 census, the population of Moradabad city was recorded at 887,871, exhibiting a rapid rate of growth. Primarily, the unregulated expansion of the city is a significant factor contributing to the emergence of various challenges, including the degradation of agricultural land and wildlife habitats, the discharge of contaminated effluents into waterways and large aquatic ecosystems, as well as an acute deficiency in sanitation facilities.

##### **Decadal Population Growth in Moradabad City:**

The table 1 delineates the population figures for the years spanning from 1951 to 2011. It illustrates the total demographic count of Moradabad for each of these specified



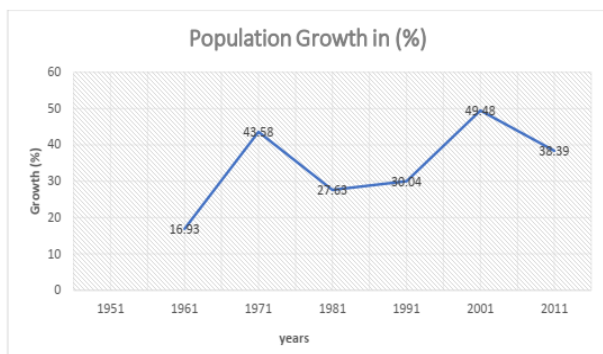
years. The "Decadal Change" column elucidates the increment in population compared to the preceding decade. For instance, between 1951 and 1961, the population experienced an increase of 26,082 individuals. The "Growth Rate" column presents the percentage escalation in population for each decade. For example, from 1961 to 1971, the population surged by 43.58%, indicating a substantial demographic

increase during that period. In 1951, the population was recorded at 154,018. By the year 2011, this figure had escalated to 887,871, reflecting a consistent upward trend over the decades. The apex growth rate documented was 49.48% during the interval from 1991 to 2001, signifying a pronounced surge in the populace residing in Moradabad throughout that decade.

**Table 1: Decadal Population Growth in Moradabad City**

Year	Population	Decadal Change	Growth Rate
1951	154018	--	--
1961	180100	26082	16.93
1971	258590	78490	43.58
1981	330051	71461	27.63
1991	429214	99163	30.04
2001	641583	212369	49.48
2011	887871	246288	38.39

**Source: Census of India (2001 & 2011)**



**Fig 2. Based on Table:2**

**Density:**

Density is defined as the number of individuals residing within a specific geographic area. It is determined by the ratio of the total population to the total land area of the city. This metric aids in the assessment of the degree of congestion or spaciousness within a given locale. The progressive augmentation of the population over the years indicates that Moradabad is evolving into a more densely populated and urbanized environment. Such developments may engender challenges including, but not limited to,

overcrowding, pressure on resources, and the imperative for enhanced infrastructure. The population density of Moradabad in 1951 was approximately 3,127.61, whereas by 2011, it escalated to 11,838.28. This data illustrates that Moradabad has undergone a consistent increase in its population throughout the preceding century.

**Ward wise Distribution of Population:**

The distribution of population is instrumental in informing decision-making concerning the establishment of

new infrastructure or the enhancement of existing facilities. Regions characterized by a greater number of employment opportunities or superior living conditions generally exhibit a propensity to attract a larger populace. A ward is defined as a distinct area or district within an urban environment. It is frequently employed for administrative functions, such as the organization of local government services and electoral processes. Each

ward may have its own designated local representatives. Analyzing the demographic composition of each ward is critical for local governments to effectively plan essential services such as educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and public transportation systems. Wards that are more developed and possess superior infrastructure may exhibit elevated population densities.

**Table 2: Ward wise Population of Moradabad (2011)**

Ward No.	Population	Ward No.	Population
1	20,438	36	4,976
2	16,676	37	17,546
3	17,887	38	19,956
4	15,304	39	9,685
5	18,062	40	14,549
6	19,438	41	15,271
7	22,657	42	7,752
8	3,234	43	20,387
9	14,956	44	9,397
10	18,410	45	11,995
11	9,874	46	18,807
12	14,514	47	12,901
13	21,346	48	8,180
14	19,053	49	5,815
15	12,918	50	11,077
16	12,951	51	10,521
17	18,337	52	9,163
18	10,759	53	12,613
19	21,409	54	13,925
20	8,888	55	12,979
21	14,111	56	7,739
22	12,502	57	7,308
23	15,354	58	8,934
24	9,669	59	7,542
25	16,663	60	9,104
26	20,014	61	15,029
27	9,266	62	8,626
28	11,177	63	7,845
29	17,723	64	6,858
30	5,215	65	6,583

31	15,306	66	11,981
32	9,607	67	17,069
33	9,108	68	9,955
34	10,392	69	8,226
35	7,038	70	7,321

Source: Census of India (2011)

Table 2: presents the demographic distribution of various wards within a city. It comprises two principal columns for each ward: one delineating the ward number and the other indicating the population residing within that ward. Each ward is characterized by a unique population count. For instance, Ward 1 is reported to have a population of 20,438 individuals, while Ward 36 is noted for its comparatively modest population of 4,976 individuals. This data illustrates that certain wards exhibit significantly higher population figures than their counterparts. The ward with the highest population is identified as Ward 7, which accommodates 22,657 individuals. Conversely, the ward with the lowest population is designated as Ward 8, with merely 3,234 inhabitants. The observed variation in population figures may be attributable to a myriad of factors, including the availability of employment, housing options, and amenities within each ward. Some wards exhibit population figures that are relatively comparable, while others display substantial disparities. For example, Ward 2 has a population of 16,676 individuals, whereas Ward 3 has a population of 17,887 individuals,

indicating their similarity in size. In contrast, Ward 36 with its population of 4,976 individuals is markedly smaller than Ward 7, which has a population of 22,657 individuals.

**MEASURES OF URBAN PLANNING IN MORADABAD CITY:**

Urban planning encompasses the systematic development and management of urban regions to facilitate sustainable growth, optimize infrastructural efficiency, and enhance the overall quality of life for inhabitants. This segment specifically examines three significant contemporary urban planning initiatives, which are pertinent both to India at large and the city of Moradabad. The demographic data pertaining to Moradabad city as of 2011 is as follows:

- Municipal Area: 75 Sq. Km.
- Population: 887,871
- Literacy Rate: 68.75%
- Sex Ratio: 911
- Municipal Wards: 70



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**RESIDENTIAL PLANNING IN MORADABAD:  
Moradabad Development Authority (MDA):**

The Moradabad Development Authority (MDA) was instituted in 1981 in accordance with the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act of 1973. The Moradabad Development Authority (MDA) is tasked with the formulation of master plans for the city, which encompass land use planning, zoning regulations, and infrastructural development. It serves a pivotal function in the advancement of Moradabad city. Its primary emphasis lies on urban planning, infrastructural enhancement, and the comprehensive amelioration of living standards for the populace. The Moradabad Master Plan 2021 represents a salient initiative put forth by the MDA. The Moradabad Development Authority is also charged with the provision of affordable housing alternatives for the city's residents under diverse housing policies, including the National Housing Policy, State Housing Policy, and Housing Policy 2005. The Moradabad Development Authority also plays an integral role in infrastructural advancements such as solid waste management, sanitation services, water supply systems, and recreational amenities. Beside it all, The MDA is engaged in the development and maintenance of an effective transportation network, which includes roadways and public transit systems to

enhance accessibility. The Moradabad Development Authority (MDA) fulfills a multifarious role in the socio-economic development of the city. Its initiatives are focused on enhancing living conditions, infrastructure, and the overall quality of life for its citizens.

**Moradabad Master Plan- 2021:**

A master plan, which is advocated by urban local authorities in India, serves as an essential and standardized mechanism for the systematic development of an urban locality. The primary objective of the master plan is to delineate the land use framework of urban regions. It establishes directives for the physical evolution of the city and assists stakeholders in strategically positioning their investments within the urban landscape. The Moradabad Master Plan-2021 was put forth by the Moradabad Development Authority during its 105th assembly convened on February 19, 2011.

**The Smart City Mission:**

To facilitate holistic physical, social, economic, and infrastructural progress of cities in India, the Government of India initiated a renewable and retrofitting initiative known as the Smart City Mission in 2015. Within the framework of this mission, 100 cities were earmarked for development, with Moradabad city included among them. The principal aim of the Smart City Mission is to advocate for sustainable and inclusive

advancement of the urban environment to enhance the living standards of inhabitants through intelligent solutions in critical domains such as:

- Provision of sufficient water supply
  - Assurance of reliable electricity supply
  - Establishment of sanitation and solid waste management services
  - Development of an effective urban mobility and public transportation network
  - Provision of affordable housing for the economically disadvantaged segments of the city
  - Promotion of the sustainable development paradigm
  - Ensuring the safety and security of all citizens, particularly women, children, and the elderly
- Enhancing healthcare and educational services accessible to all city residents.

The Smart City Mission assumes a central role in socio-economic enhancement by tackling urban dilemmas, augmenting infrastructure, generating employment prospects, elevating the quality of life, endorsing sustainable development, and stimulating economic expansion. Its objective is to transmute cities into more inclusive, habitable, and technologically sophisticated hubs that serve the interests of all citizens irrespective of their gender, caste, class,

religion, or geographic origin. (Ahmad, M. 2023).

### **Industrial planning in Moradabad:**

#### **Economy and Export:**

Moradabad is widely recognized as the Brass City of India. Nations such as Britain, the United States, the Middle East, Germany, and Canada import brass products from Moradabad.

Annually, Moradabad exports goods valued at Rs. 4500 crores. Additional products, such as iron sheets, metal wares, aluminum, artworks, and glassware, are also exported based on the demands of international clientele. The export of mint from Moradabad amounts to several crores. These products possess considerable renown in the international marketplace and are exported in the thousands of crores each year. The surge in exports and their popularity abroad, particularly in America, Europe, Italy, and other regions, has prompted a significant number of exporters to establish their units and commence their export activities. Among the seven industrial corridors designated by the State Government in the Industrial Policy of 1999-2002, Moradabad is included as one of the critical sites. Moradabad is recognized as a pivotal industrial city and export hub. Its handicrafts sector represents over 40% of the total handicraft exports from India. In October 2014, Livemint featured Moradabad in its compilation of "25

Emerging Cities to Watch Out for in 2025.” (NN, Moradabad)

**Special Economic Zone (SEZ):**

The Moradabad Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which represents the sole SEZ established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in northern India, operates under the auspices of the Development Commissioner of Noida SEZ and is overseen locally by the Assistant Development Commissioner. This SEZ was inaugurated in 2003 on a 421.565-acre site located along the Pakbara – Dingarpur Road in Moradabad. The Government of Uttar Pradesh, through the State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC), is the principal developer of this SEZ initiative, having thus far allocated a financial investment totaling 1100 million for its advancement. The Moradabad SEZ is distinguished by its superior infrastructure, ancillary services, and specialized facilities tailored to the handicraft sector. Its advantageous proximity to the Delhi NCR region, combined with an abundance of skilled and dedicated labor, renders this SEZ particularly well-suited for the establishment of diverse industries within the handicrafts and allied domains. Despite the global downturn in the handicraft sector over the preceding four years, Moradabad SEZ has been operational since April 2007, initially commencing with a single unit, and has since expanded to encompass

22 operational units. Furthermore, Moradabad SEZ contains 465 developed plots of varying dimensions, with strategic plans for future expansion that will soon accommodate additional export sectors. Over recent years, the infrastructure, support services, and trade-related facilities have undergone significant enhancements. The Moradabad SEZ provides connectivity to a global telecommunications network, a reliable power supply, and an effective local transportation system. An advanced RSU Telephone Exchange has been installed within the zone, alongside the provision of all mobile frequencies in and around the area facilitated by various mobile communication towers. The Customs Wing guarantees prompt and immediate clearances of export-import consignments through a web-based system known as “sezonline.” Its proximity to the Delhi NCR allows for seamless access to the financial and commercial infrastructure of the capital.

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH:**

The research "Analysis of Demographic Profile and Urban Planning in Moradabad City Of Uttar Pradesh" outlines several challenges and measures that can be implemented to promote sustainable growth in Moradabad. Here are the key challenges derived from the provided contexts:

- **Comprehensive Urban Planning:** A strategic urban planning framework is essential to manage the rapid population growth and urban expansion. This includes zoning regulations, land-use planning, and infrastructure development that align with sustainable practices to prevent haphazard growth.
  - **Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in the urban planning process is crucial. This ensures that the needs and preferences of residents, especially marginalized groups, are considered, leading to more inclusive and effective planning outcomes.
  - **Support for Local Artisans:** The rich tradition of craftsmanship in Moradabad should be leveraged to foster economic growth. Initiatives that support artisans, such as providing access to resources, training, and markets, can enhance local livelihoods while preserving cultural heritage.
  - **Infrastructure Development:** Improving infrastructure, including transportation, sanitation, and housing, is vital for accommodating the growing population. Investments in sustainable infrastructure can enhance the quality of life and promote economic activities.
  - **Environmental Sustainability:** Implementing measures to protect the environment, such as waste management systems, pollution control, and green spaces, is essential for sustainable urban development. This can help mitigate the negative impacts of urbanization on the local ecosystem.
  - **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Utilizing reliable data sources for urban planning can lead to informed decision-making. This includes analyzing demographic trends and urban dynamics to tailor strategies that address specific challenges faced by the city.
  - **Local Governance and Policy Framework:** Strengthening local governance structures and policies can facilitate sustainable development. This includes creating policies that promote economic growth while ensuring social equity and environmental protection.
- In summary, the challenges and opportunities for sustainable growth in Moradabad involve a combination of strategic urban planning, community engagement, support for local industries, infrastructure improvements, environmental sustainability, data-driven decision-

making, and effective governance. These measures aim to create a balanced approach to urban development that meets the needs of the population while preserving the city's cultural and environmental integrity.

**CONCLUSION:**

Moradabad is experiencing significant population growth. This rapid increase poses challenges for urban planning, necessitating immediate attention to infrastructure and services to accommodate the growing population. It emphasizes the importance of inclusivity in urban planning, particularly for marginalized groups. By prioritizing the needs of these populations, urban planning can foster a more equitable environment and enhance community engagement in the decision-making process. The metal craft industry, particularly the brass industry, plays a crucial role in Moradabad's economy. The city exports a substantial volume of metalware, contributing significantly to the local and national economy. This industry not only provides livelihoods but also shapes the cultural identity of the region. The study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive analysis of urban planning strategies that consider the unique demographic profile of Moradabad. The objectives include identifying challenges and opportunities for sustainable growth, which are essential for effective urban

management. Effective local governance is identified as a critical factor in facilitating sustainable urban development. The local authorities must actively involve community members in the planning process to ensure that diverse voices are heard and considered. In summary, the paper underscores the critical interplay between demographic dynamics and urban planning in Moradabad, advocating for strategies that promote sustainable development while addressing the unique challenges faced by the city.

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