

Moradabad

Moradabad ([ⓘ] pronunciation) is a city, commissionerary and a municipal corporation in Moradabad district of Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It was established in 1625A.D. by Rustam Khan and is named after prince Murad Baksh, the youngest son of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and Empress Mumtaz Mahal.

Moradabad is situated on the banks of the Ramganga river, at a distance of 167 km (104 mi) from the national capital, New Delhi and 344 km north-west of the state capital Lucknow. The city is known as *Pital Nagri* ("Brass City") for its famous brass handicrafts industry.^[3] It is also the divisional headquarters of Northern Railway (NR).^[4]^[5]

Contents

History

Geography

Climate

Demographics

Education

Higher education institutions in Moradabad

Police training academy

Provincial Armed Constabulary

Economy

Export

Special Economic Zone

Transportation

Road

Rail

Air

Media

Notable people

See also

References

External links

History

Moradabad was established as an office for the Chaupala pargana during emperor Akbar's regime. In AD 1624 it was captured by Rustam Khan, the then Governor of Sambhal who named it Rustam Nagar. Later, in AD 1625 its named was changed to Moradabad, after the name of prince Murad Baksh, the son of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. A mosque named Jama Masjid was constructed in the city by Rustam Khan for th Mughal Emperor.

Geography

Moradabad is situated on the banks of the Ramganga river, that originates from the Doodhatoli ranges and is a part of the Namik Glacier, originating from the high altitude zone of 800 m to 900 m. The Ramganga flows to the south west from the Kumaun Himalaya. It is a tributary of the Ganga. It flows by the Corbett National Park near Ramnagar of Nainital district, from where it descends upon the Gangetic plain. The Ramganga Dam has been built on the Ramganga river at Kalagarh for irrigation and electricity generation.

Moradabad has a history of flash floods occurring^[6] due to the over-flooding of Ramganga river

Climate

During summers the temperature is usually from 43 °C to 30 °C and during winters it is from 25 °C to 5 °C.^[7]

| Moradabad | |
|--|--|
| <div>Lord Moiras camp at Moradabad</div> | |
| Nickname(s): Brass City | |
| <div><div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>Moradabad</div></div></div></div><div></div></div></div></div> Location in Uttar Pradesh | |
| Coordinates: 28.83°N 78.78°E﻿ / ﻿ | |
| Country | India |
| State | Uttar Pradesh |
| District | Moradabad |
| Established | 1625 ^[1] |
| Government | |
| • MP | Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar Singh (BJP) |
| • Mayor | Vinod Agarwal (BJP) |
| • District Magistrate | Rakesh Kumar Singh |
| • MLA | Ritesh Gupta |
| Area | |
| • Total | 349 km ² (135 sq mi) |
| Elevation | 198 m (650 ft) |
| Population (2011) ^[2] | |
| • Total | 889,810 |
| • Density | 2,500/km ² (6,600/sq mi) |
| Demonym(s) | Moradabadi |
| Languages | |
| • Official | Hindi, Urdu |
| Time zone | UTC+5:30 (IST) |
| PIN | <div>244001</div> |
| Telephone code | 0591 |
| Vehicle registration | UP-21 |
| Website | www.moradabad.nic.in |

| Climate data for Moradabad | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| Average high °C (°F) | 17.1 (62.8) | 24.5 (76.1) | 31.6 (88.9) | 36.4 (97.5) | 41.4 (106.5) | 44.7 (112.5) | 36.5 (97.7) | 33.4 (92.1) | 34.1 (93.4) | 28.2 (82.8) | 27.4 (81.3) | 20 (68) | 26.16 (79.09) |
| Average low °C (°F) | 4 (39) | 7 (45) | 12 (54) | 15.7 (60.3) | 17.4 (63.3) | 17.7 (63.9) | 19.2 (66.6) | 21.5 (70.7) | 19.2 (66.6) | 13.2 (55.8) | 12.1 (53.8) | 8 (46) | 15.58 (60.04) |
| Average precipitation mm (inches) | 18.2 (0.717) | 24.5 (0.965) | 12.1 (0.476) | 12.4 (0.488) | 21.6 (0.85) | 99.1 (3.902) | 168.1 (6.618) | 207.1 (8.154) | 99.3 (3.909) | 27.1 (1.067) | 6.1 (0.24) | 9.0 (0.354) | 58.5 (2.303) |
| Source: WWO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Demographics

According to the 2011 census Moradabad city has a population of 887,871.^[8] The population of Moradabad district was 4,772,006,^[9] roughly equal to the nation of Singapore^[10] or the US state of Alabama.^[11] It is the second most populated district in the state of Uttar Pradesh. This gives it a ranking of 26th in India (out of a total of 640).^[8] The district has a population density of 1,284 inhabitants per square kilometre (3,330/sq mi).^[8] Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 25.25%.^[8]

In 2011 a new district named Sambhal district was formed with two sub districts of Moradabad district. The rest of Moradabad district has a population of 3,126,507. The Muslim population in the rest of Moradabad district is 1,588,297.

Moradabad has asex ratio of 903 females for every 1000 males^[8] and a literacy rate of 58.67%.^{[12][13]}

Education

Schools in Moradabad, whether using English or Hindi as a medium of instruction, are affiliated to one of the four bodies, Central Board of Secondary Education (C.B.S.E.), Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (C.I.S.C.E), University of Cambridge International Examinations and Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad (U.P. Board).

Higher education institutions in Moradabad

- state k.g.k homeopathic medical college
- Moradabad Institute of Technology
- Teerthanker Mahaveer University
- IFTM University
- Hindu College
- Wilsonia Degree College^[14]
- Islamic Madrasas: Jamia Naimia Moradabad

Jamia Anees ul Uloom Baharpur, Moradabad
Shree satya group of institutions, Moradabad

Police training academy

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Police Academy, Moradabad is situated in the heart of Uttar Pradesh. Indian Police Services Officer and State Police Service officers of UP cadre and Uttarakhand Cadre are trained here before appointment.

The Police Training College was earlier known as Police Training School (PTS), established in Allahabad in 1878 under an Assistant Superintendent of Police. It was shifted to Moradabad in 1901.^[15] The academy has two other police colleges under its administration: Police Training College and Police Training School. The former is used to train police officers of the rank of inspector and sub-inspector, and the latter is used to train head constables and constables.

Provincial Armed Constabulary

Beside above Inspector General of Police, western zone, Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) also sits in Moradabad.

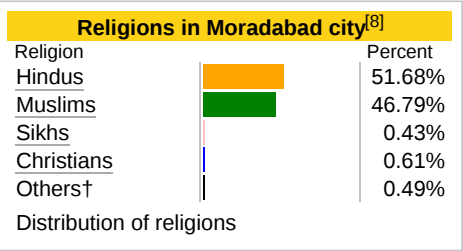
Moradabad has Battalion headquarters of 9/23/24 Bn. of U.P. Provincial Armed Constabulary, also have their offices here. Moradabad is the largest police establishment of U.P. Police after Lucknow^[16]

Economy

Moradabad is a major industrial city and export hub. Its handicrafts industry accounts for more than 40% of total handicraft exports from India.

In 2006-2007, Moradabad's export turnover was ₹32 billion (\$530 millions).^[17] In 2012-2013 it increased to ₹40 billion (\$667 millions).

In October 2014, *Livemint* included Moradabad in its list of "25 Emerging Cities To Watch Out For In 2025".^[18]



Moradabad's brass industry that employs tens of thousands of workers has been impacted by ongoing wars in Libya and Syria.^[19]

Export

Moradabad is popularly known as the Brass City of the country. Countries like Britain, the US, Middle East Asia, Germany and Canada import brassware from Moradabad. In Moradabad there are about 600 export units and 9000 industries in the district. Moradabad exports goods worth Rs. 4500 crore yearly. Many other products for example, iron sheet, metal wares, aluminum, artworks and glassware are also exported as per the need of foreign buyers. Export of mint is done in several crores from Moradabad. These products are quite famous in overseas market and are being exported in thousands of crores yearly. Due to upsurge of exports and popularity in foreign particularly in America, Europe, Italy and other countries, a large No. of exporters are launching their units and started their export. Out of the seven industrial corridors declared by the State Government in Industrial Policy 1999-2002, Moradabad is one of them.^[20]



Aftab, one of the main handicraft items of Moradbad

Special Economic Zone

Moradabad Special Economic Zone (SEZ) the only Uttar Pradesh Government Developed SEZ^[21] in northern India, headed by the Development Commissioner, Noida SEZ and locally governed by the Assistant Development Commissioner, was set up in 2003 at Pakbara – Dingarpur Road in Moradabad on a 421.565 acre plot of land. Government of UP through UPSIDC being developers to this SEZ project has so far invested a sum of ₹1100 million on its development. Moradabad SEZ provides excellent infrastructure, supportive services and sector specific facilities for the Handicraft Trade. Proximity to Delhi/ NCR and availability of skilled and dedicated manpower makes it ideal for setting up various industries in Handicrafts & its allied filed. Moradabad SEZ was operationalised since April, 2007 when it started with only one unit, however till today in spite of global slowdown in the handicraft trade for past four years; this zone has now 22 operational Units.^[21] Moradabad SEZ has 465 developed plots of varying sizes. Future expansion of this has been strategically planned and soon it will be available for few more export sectors.

Infrastructure, supportive services and trade related facilities have been substantially upgraded during the last few years. Moradabad SEZ offers access to global telecommunication network, uninterrupted power supply and efficient local transport system. An ultra modern RSU Telephone Exchange has been installed in the Zone, besides the availability of all the mobile frequencies in and around the zone through various mobile communication towers. An independent feeder line has since been provided for uninterrupted power supply, the reliability and quality of power supply has improved with the pre-commissioned 32 / 11 KVA / 5.0 MVA ^[21] Power Sub-station within Moradabad SEZ. Proximity to Delhi/ NCR provides easy access to financial and commercial infrastructure of the capital. Customs Wing ensures prompt and on the spot clearances of export/import consignments through web based system called "sezonline"^[21]

Transportation

Road

Moradabad is well connected by roads with cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Noida, Haridwar, and Dehradun.

The following National Highways and State Highways pass through or are connected with Moradabad:

- National Highway 24- connects New Delhi to Lucknow via Ghaziabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur. It has been made four-lane between Moradabad and New Delhi. Four-laning of the highway between Moradabad and Lucknow is underway. It is essentially from Delhi via Ghaziabad and Moradabad to Rampur. Part of this highway is also a part of the AH2 (Asian Highway 2), which connects Denpasar, Indonesia to Merak and Singapore to Khosravi, Iran.
- National Highway 509 - Also known as National Highway 93 it connects Moradabad to Agra via Chandausi, Aligarh and Hathras.
- State Highway 43 - it connects Moradabad to the historical city of Badaun, which is 102 km away and Farrukhabad, which is 210 km away via Bisauli. It also extends to Kanpur.
- State Highway 49 - connects Moradabad to Haridwar, merging into State Highway 78 at Dhampur.
- State Highway 76 - connects Moradabad to Bijnor via Noorpur.
- State Highway 78 - connects Moradabad to Amroha via Pakbara.
- MDR65 W - connects Moradabad to Kashipur via Thakurdwara
- Moradabad - Sambhal four-lane highway



Moradabad bus station

Rail

Moradabad railway station is one of the major railway stations of Indian Railways. It lies on Lucknow-Moradabad line, Delhi-Moradabad line and Moradabad-Ambala line. More than 250 trains pass through and stop at Moradabad Railway Station every day. It is directly connected with Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Haridwar, Dehradun, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Ambala, Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Kolkata, Jamshedpur, Varanasi, Ahmedabad, Patna. Shatabdi Express, Rajdhani Express, Garib-Rath Express Many Super fast, mail and passenger trains stop at Moradabad.^[22] Moradabad is called an inter-change station due to a five line junction.^[23] Moradabad Railway Station is One of the Oldest Railway Station Of India. It was built in 1873, and was electrified in 2012.

Moradabad railway station was the main station built by Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway



Moradabad railway station

Amenities Moradabad railway station is category 'A' railway station.^[23] It has a tourist information centre, post office, telegraph office, General Railway Police Office, computerised reservation counters, retiring room, vegetarian and non vegetarian refreshment rooms, tea stall and book stall. It also has ~~that~~ ^{an} ~~air~~ ^{air} ~~seat~~ ^{air} ~~booking~~ ^{air} ~~counter~~ ^{air}

Electrification Electrification^[23] of the 636 km (395 mi) long Mughasarai-Moradabad line was completed in 2013. Many trains on Ambala and Lucknow line run with electric locomotives (including freight trains). Electrification of Delhi-Moradabad line is under progress and was expected to be completed by December 2015. Being one of the important sections of the Northern Railways, Indian railway has given this project a high priority

Electrification of 135 km line between Ghaziabad - Moradabad is complete as of 31-03-2015. CRS's detailed inspection of GZB-MB section electrification completed successfully on 19-01-2015.

Air

Moradabad Airport is under construction. The nearest working domestic airport is Pantnagar Airport, 86 km away and the nearest international airport is Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi, 178 km away

Media

Newspapers published in Moradabad include Dainik Jagran, Amar Ujala, Patrika^[24], Hindustan, Apka Rehbar and Dagi Kaun?

Notable people

- Pandit Jwala Prasad Mishra(1861-1916 CE), author and editor of classical Sanskrit texts
- Ali Sikandar, aka Jigar Moradabadi
- Sushil Kumar Chaddha, aka Hullad Moradabadi
- Piyush Chawla
- Ponty Chadha
- Robert Vadra
- Sufi Amba Prasad
- Arun Lal
- Javed Jaffrey
- Amber Sharma
- Naeem-ud-Deen Muradabadi



Hullad Moradabadi

See also


- 1888 Moradabad Hail
- Fatanpur, Moradabad

References

1. "MDA MORADABAD"(http://www.mdamoradabad.org/aboutmda.html). *www.mdamoradabad.org* Retrieved 12 October 2018.
2. "Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011; Cities having population 1 lakh and above"(http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (PDF). Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. Retrieved 26 March 2012.
3. Majid Husain. *Understanding: Geographical: Map Entries: for Civil Services Examinations: Second Edition*(https://books.google.com/books?id=_9VGKfQ-sQsC&pg=RA7-PA16). Tata McGraw-Hill Education. p. 7.ISBN 978-0-07-070288-2 Retrieved 6 October 2012.
4. "Northern Railway: Moradabad Division"(https://web.archive.org/web/20150801215150/http://moradabadrail.in/)Moradabadrail.in. Archived from the original (http://www.moradabadrail.in/)on 1 August 2015 Retrieved 29 July 2015.
5. "Moradabad (UP), India | Official Website" (http://moradabad.nic.in) Moradabad.nic.in Retrieved 2015-07-29.
6. "Moradabad: People sufer due to flood" (http://indiatodayintoday.in/story/moradabad-people-sufer-due-to-flood/1/113518.html) *India Today*. Retrieved 12 October 2018.
7. Moradabad Climate(http://www.nainitaltourism.com/moradabad.html), Nainital tourism Retrieved 7 July 2012
8. "Moradabad Religion Census 2011"(http://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/district/506-moradabad.html) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. Retrieved 2015-10-19.
9. "Moradabad District Religion Data - Census 2011"(http://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/district/506-moradabad.html) *www.census2011.co.in* Retrieved 12 October 2018.
10. US Directorate of Intelligence."Country Comparison:Population"(https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2119rank.html) Retrieved 2011-10-01. "Singapore 4,740,737 July 2011 est".
11. "2010 Resident Population Data"(http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/apportionment-pop-text.php)U. S. Census Bureau Retrieved 2011-09-30. "Alabama 4,779,736"
12. census2011
13. MINUTES OF THE34th MEETING OF EMPOWERED COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AND APPROVE REVISED PLAN FOR BALANCE FUND FOR THE DISTRICTS OF GHAZIABAD, BAREILLY, BARABANKI, SIDDHARTH NAGAR, SHAHJANPUR, MORADABAD, MUZAFFAR NAGAR, BAHRAICH AND LUCKNOW (UTTAR PRADESH) UNDER MULTI-SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS HELD ON 22nd JULY, 2010 AT 11.00 A.M. UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS. (http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/pdfs/34thEC.pdf)Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110930090010/http://minorityaffairs.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moma/files/pdfs/34thEC.pdf)30 September 2011 at theWayback Machine F. No. 3/64/2010-PP-I, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS

14. "Wilsonia Degree College, Moradabad"(http://www.wdc.ac.in/).
15. "Uttar Pradesh Police | Officer Profile" (https://uppolice.gov.in/en/officerprofile?transid=321&slugName=training) Uppolice.gov.in. Retrieved 2018-10-12
16. [1] (http://uppoliceacademyup.nic.in/geographical.html)
17. "Moradabad, India's Brass City Crying Help"(http://www.supportbiz.com/articles/vertical-view/moradabad-indias-brass-city-crying-help.html) Supportbiz.com Retrieved 2014-12-21.
18. "Indias growth engines and gateways"(http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/Z3wxhbTvvSHYrJCM3Ugp3M/Indias-growth-engines-and-gateways.html) livemint.com. 2014-10-30 Retrieved 2015-01-09.
19. "Moradabad brass industry hit hard by Syrian civil war refugee crisis in Germany"(http://brassnewstoday.com/eng/moradabad-brass-industry-hit-hard-by-syrian-civil-war-refugee-crisis-in-germany&articleId5415)brassnewstoday.com. 2016-05-14 Retrieved 2016-08-01
20. http://dcmsme.gov.in/dips/16%20DIPS%20Moradabad1.pdf
21. [2] (http://www.moradabadsez.gov.in/AboutUs.aspx)
22. "Moradabad railway info"(http://indiarailinfo.com/arrivals/338) indiarailinfo.com Retrieved 2014-12-21.
23. "Archived copy" (https://web.archive.org/web/20151223160154/http://www.zastory.com/wiki/Moradabad_railway_station) Archived from the original (http://www.zastory.com/wiki/Moradabad_railway_station) on 23 December 2015 Retrieved 23 December 2015.
24. "मुरादाबाद न्यूज़ – Moradabad News in Hindi - Moradabad Local News – Moradabad Latest News मुरादाबाद समाचार - Patrika.com Patrika Hindi"(https://www.patrika.com/moradabad-news/) www.patrika.com. Retrieved 12 October 2018.

External links

 Media related to Moradabad at Wikimedia Commons

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Moradabad&oldid=869435046'

This page was last edited on 18 November 2018, at 16:18(UTC).

Text is available under theCreative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike Licenseadditional terms may applyBy using this site, you agree to theTerms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of theWikimedia Foundation, Inc, a non-profit organization.