CHAPTER III

HISTORICAL OVERALL REVIEW OF JALGAON CITY
CHAPTER III
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF JALGAON CITY

3.1 Evolution of Local Body
3.2 Establishment of the Municipality
3.3 Local Self-Government: History and Development in India
3.4 Charter of 1793
3.5 Bengal act of 1842
3.6 Municipality Act of 1850
3.7 Establishment of Jalgaon Municipality
3.8 Bombay Act of 1862
3.9 Bombay Act of 1873
3.10 Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882
3.11 Planning of the City
3.12 Division of Responsibilities
3.13 Attention to Civic Services
3.14 Important Landmarks in the supply of civic services.
3.15 Water Supply
3.16 Drainage
3.17 Public Health
3.18 Primary Education
3.19 Transport and Communication
3.20 Industrial Development
CHAPTER - III

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF JALGAON CITY

Jalgaon is the part of Khandesh Area in Northern Maharashtra. The Khandesh area was ruled by Mauryas, Satwahans, Traikutak, Ahir, Wakatakas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakut and Yadav Dynasties. It is believed that the word 'Khandesh' has been derived from the particular territory known as 'Seun Desh', during the days of Yadavas. It is also believed that the word has been adopted after the Yadav King 'Kahner-Deo'. It was also treated as the land of 'Faruki-Khan' and still others go to prove that King Akbar's Son Daniyal ruled over this land and hence it is known as 'Dandesh'. The Word 'Khandesh', seems to be modification of 'Skandha Desh', 'Khandar-Desh' 'Kanh-Desh', etc.¹

Khandesh was partly ruled by the King 'Ahir in 5th Century along with 'Vaktakas'. The capital city was 'Vatsa-Gulma' today known as 'Vashim'. Such types of references are found in stone-carvings of Vashim.²

Khandesh was divided into two parts during the British regime viz. East Khandesh (Jalgaon) and West Khandesh (Dhule) in 1906. The Central place of East Khandesh was Jalgaon which name stands for 'Jalate Gaon' or 'Burning City'. It was a place of frequent fires and there was shortage of water to extinguish the same. However, some trace the roots of
Jalgaon with the fact that a brooke passing through Jalgaon was often flooded with abundant water (JAL). Such are the strange derivatives of the word 'Jalgaon'.

During the days of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1637 A.D.), a son of Rudrabhata called 'Som-Daivadnya' a resident of village Jalgaon wrote a book in Sanskrit entitled 'Padhati-Bhushan'. He describes Jalgaon Chapter - 2 hymn 8 from his book - "Jalgaon abounds the 'Fulmalis' and 'potters' (Kumbhars). It is decorated with number of gardens and orchards. The birds flock together to enjoy this beauty. The inhabitants are healthy, because they drink milk through the earthen wares. This is a small town adorned by art, music and poetry." The description of Jalgaon as cited by Som-Daivadnya is fully evident today.

The history of Jalgaon City, however does not date back much. It is an accretion of time. Railway was first introduced to Jalgaon in 1860. During the American War 1862-65, it became a great cotton market of Khandesh and since then ginning mills and pressing mills were started. Jalgaon Municipality was established in 1864. The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill was established in 1874. The first Marathi School was set up in 1875. The Publication of the first Marathi Weekly 'Prabodh-chandrika' in 1880, the opening up of the Anglo-Vernacular School in 1886 and the establishment of Jalgaon as a centre of Tehsil and District Headquarters.
during 1885 and 1906 respectively marked the beginning of modernisation of Jalgaon.

3.1 Evolution of Local Body

On 8th March, 1864, the first Municipality was constituted by nominating the following members of the first body:

1. District collector - Ex-Officio President
2. Mamaledar - Nashirabad
3. Fauzdar - Nashirabad
4. Shamrao Ramchandra
5. Ramchandra Sakharam
6. Chunilal Bapuji
7. Gajanan Jagannath
8. Sitaram Pandurang
9. Tilokchand Radhakisan
10. Bhana Dhondu (Patil of Jalgaon)

The first meeting was held on 8th December, 1866. In this meeting Rs. 146/- expenditure was sanction for 1 clerk, 1 patte-wala, 4 Safai-Kamgar, 2 gadiwans, 2 workers, broom sticks, cleaning materials, etc. Rs. 178 fund was sanctioned for purchase of bullock carts and other equipments for cleaning the roads. Bazar Tax was introduced as a measure of revenue. Other expenditure was: To remove mud Rs. 50/-; construction of new water-well Rs. 1,000/-, Latrines Rs. 400/-, to maintain fees Rs. 200/-, Postage Rs. 2/-. The total house tax was collected Rs. 2,683/-. 
The first budget was presented in 1875-76 which was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Payments</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House tax</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Management Exp.</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kondwada fee</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Kandil lighting</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Fee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Medicines</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of past fees</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gopalpura was the first settlement on the land of Jalgaon. It was also known as 'Jal-Mehrun' long ago. It was barren and devoid of water. A tank was dug by Gorakhnath of Navnathas and his followers in 12th Century to meet the scarcity of water. This tank is still known as Mehrun Tank. A reference is found about this tank in old folk songs as 'Amarnath-Sanwad' and 'Navnath-Pade'. In 15th Century, the village Mehrun was established when the Mehrun was finally built-up.'

Jalgaon was known as Jalgaon-Budruk in 1864. It became taluka place in 1885 and District Headquarter in 1906 and today it has become one of beautiful towns in Maharashtra.5

3.2 Establishment of the Municipality

The establishment of the Municipal Councils is naturally the result of a process of evolution and
experimentation of more than a century. The following major events and landmarks have been mentioned since they have bearing on the subject of our study.

3.3 Local Self-Government: History and Development in India

The Local self Government was introduced in India during the days of East India Company in Madras in 1687. The Board of Directors of East India Company under the authority delegated to them by King James II of Great Britain ordered that corporation be composed of British and Indian Members for local taxation. This body was authorised to levy and collect local taxes for building GUILD HALL, a jail, a school house and also for the payment of salaries of Municipal Officers.

However, this experiment was an utter failure due to stiff resistance of the citizens. The Madras Corporation, therefore, could not undertake any of the activities assigned to it.

In 1726, the Madras Corporation was superseded by Major's Court alongwith Bombay and Calcutta. It was given wide judicial as well as administrative powers.

3.4 Charter of 1793

The Charter Act of 1793 empowered the Governor General to appoint Justices of Peace in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, who were authorised to collect house taxes and land revenue for meeting cost of road maintenance of law and order.
It is an interesting feature that the basis of levy of house tax was fixed at 5 per cent of annual rental value which basis is still continued even after 200 years.

3.5 Bengal Act of 1842

With the introduction of Bengal Act 1842, there was a beginning of Municipal administration in Rural Areas. Initially it was applicable only to Bengal province, however, it was not successful. Since there was a stiff resistance to any form of direct local taxation.

3.6 Municipality Act of 1850 (Act XXVI of 1850)

This Act was applicable to whole of the country. It was innovative in a sense that it introduced indirect taxation. It proved successful in Bombay Province due to its similarly to the "Town Duties" levied by the Maratha Government.

3.7 Establishment of Jalgaon Municipality

On 8th March, 1864 the Jalgaon Municipality was constituted by Nominating 10 members. The District Collector was appointed as ex-officio chairman of this Body.

The main provisions of the 1850 Act as made applicable to Jalgaon were as under:

1. All the members of the Municipality will be nominated by the Government which could remove them at any time it likes, through the District Collector.
2. The Collector will be the ex-officio Chairman of the Municipal Council.

3. In the event the working of the Municipality being found unsatisfactory the District Collector would have a right to abolish it.

4. An annual report of its working should be submitted by it to the Government by 1st April every year.

The main responsibility cast on the Municipality was with reference to the maintenance and cleanliness of the city and it was even authorised to levy a fine extending up to Rs. 50/- on any defaulter. The daily fine of Rs.5/- was also allowed. It was also authorised to raise the finance by the levy of various taxes. It also prescribed a schedule of fines for various offenses like encroachments, stocking of goods in public places, allowing stray animals, etc.

3.8 Bombay Act of 1862

The Government of Bombay had enacted this special legislation to apply to all the Municipalities in Bombay State only. The Municipality was allowed to spend the money collected by way of taxes on dispensaries, schools, hospitals and other related health and educational function. However, for this purpose a concurrence of at least 2/3rd of the total members was made obligatory.

An interesting feature of this Act was the enabling power given to the Government to spend the money in case the
Municipality failed to comply with the orders or instructions passed or issued to the Municipality. The expenditure was subsequently recoverable from the Municipality. Only in 1898 during the plague epidemics this provision was invoked by the Government.

3.9 Bombay Act of 1873

This legislation was enacted as a result of Lord Mayo's resolution, recommending raising of resources for local requirements. The following changes were brought through this legislation:

1. The establishment of Municipalities was made on the basis of population:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range of population</th>
<th>Type of Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 10,000</td>
<td>Town Municipality;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10,000</td>
<td>City Municipality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Enabling provision were granted to the Government to order elections and entrust the management of local affairs to the elected representatives. Thus, the principle of local self-governance was accepted.

The first such election was held on 22nd July, 1885. In all six numbers were elected. A person who has paid at least Rs. 2/- as Municipal tax was allowed to vote for and contest the election. There were 20 voters per 1000 of population.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL JALGAON

LOCATION MAP

REFERENCE

JALGAON DISTRICT Boundary
NATIONAL HIGHWAY

TAHASIL BOUNDARY

RAILWAY

LIMIT OF JALGAON
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

TOWN PLANNING & VALUATION DEPT.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF JALGAON (A-A)
ROAD MAP OF JALGAON DISTRICT

REFERENCE

NATIONAL HIGH WAY
STATE HIGH WAY
RAILWAY

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 KM.
ROLE OF JALGAON CITY IN JALGAON DISTRICT.

REFERENCES:
- DIST. HEAD QRTS.
- TAL-HEAD QRTS.
- NATIONAL HIGH-WAYS
- ROADS
- TALUKA BOUNDARY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DIST. BOUNDARY

SCALE - NOT TO SCALE
EVOLUTION OF JALGAON CITY

LEGEND

- GAOTHAN BEFORE 110 YEARS AGO.
- JALGAON BEFORE 50 YEARS AGO.
- EXISTING POSITION OF JALGAON CITY IN 1987.

SCALE - 1:40000.
3. Municipalities were designated as corporate bodies and so such they could hold properties in their own name. Earlier, the public property was used be held as the Government property.

3.10 Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882

This was the major landmark in the history of the local self-government. It was recognised that the municipalities should be run on the basis of democratic principles. It delegated the various powers such as to provide civic amenities to promote public health, education, street lighting, construction and maintenance of roads etc. This important change indicated that the Government intended to give more freedom of action to the elected representatives. The Resolution also permitted the Municipalities to levy taxes to meet the expenses. They could collect octroi, taxes on property, tolls, vehicle tax and different kinds of rates and fees. However, although it had accepted the principle of local administration being exercised by elected council, the reforms were not put into practice fully and the local government continued to be controlled by the District Collector. Moreover, Lord Dufferin who succeeded Ripon tried to intensify official control giving a major set back to the Ripon Resolution.

Nevertheless, Ripon's Resolution can be said to be the Magna Carta of the local self-government in India, since it
had advocated three major objectives: (1) Elective majorities, (2) Elected non-official Chairman and (3) Independence of local bodies from outside control.

3.11 Planning of the City

The Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 was made applicable to the City in 1916 and the Municipality undertook the preparation of the Town Planning scheme to control the development of the area around the GAOTHAN AREA. It had also attempted to prepare a blue print for the development of the entire city through a team of experts.

In the fifties the city attained a great deal of importance and was undergoing industrialisation. Therefore, it was considered necessary by the Municipal authorities to prepare a master Plan for the city with a view to outline and regulate its future growth on systematic basis.

The Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954 made it obligatory to every civic authority to prepare a Development Plan for the civic area within its jurisdiction. Accordingly a fresh Development Plan was prepared and submitted to state Government.

But this Plan was not adequate to control the development outside the city limits. In recent years the city has grown for beyond the municipal limits. Thus uncontrolled growth and industrial development gave rise to
various problems like ribbon development and large scale commuting etc. It was, therefore, felt necessary to initiate a more integrated and co-ordinated development of the Jalgaon City.

The Bombay Town Planning Act 1954 was replaced by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 which came into operation with effect from 11-01-1967. In 1967, under the provisions of the Act, a planning authority for the region was constituted. The Board submitted its plan to the State Government in 1972.

This Act has recognised the inter-linkages between the town and villages and the need to plan the towns and their hinterlands together. It also provides for fringe area development in growing towns being undertaken through "Special Planning Authorities.

3.12 Division of Responsibilities between the Executive and Deliberative wings

In view of the growing civic problems like drainage, water supply and conservancy the Government has made certain effective changes in the law to provide for two clear divisions of responsibilities.

The Deliberative wing was to lay down the policies on various issues and the separate and independent officer should execute the policy decisions and he should be in charge of the day-to-day affairs. As far as possible, it was
laid down that, the officer should be directly responsible to the State Government. In this manner, three officers viz. Chief officer, Health officer and an Engineer were appointed by the Government.

3.13 Attention to Civic Services

The Government was engaged in wars and conquests until 1850 and therefore, there was no inclination to attend to services like public sanitation, health, education, roads, etc. However, with the report of the Royal Army sanitation Commission, 1863, the Government felt the need to take urgent steps to supply services like sanitation and public health.

Due to the effects of the upsurge of 1857, the Government finances were under utmost strain and thus the concept of local services and local taxation was emerged.

After the Ripon’s Resolution, 1882 the following developments took place:

In 1884, the responsibility for primary education was cast on Jalgaon Municipality, which started discharging the same from 1885.

The public health functioning like cleaning of streets, carriage of night soil, maintenance of birth and death registers, maintenance of public latrines and toilets, general dispensaries were entrusted to the Municipality.
Public streets had to be maintained by the Municipality which function also included the maintenance of vegetable markets and water supply.

Likewise fire-fighting arrangements and public street lighting were also made the responsibilities of the Jalgaon Municipality.

3.14 Important Landmarks in the supply of civic services

The demand for more civic services grew with the growth of population and size of the city. The Jalgaon Municipality has made a tremendous effort to supply some of them.

3.15 Water Supply

In 1874, the water supply was provided from Meharun Tank. As far back as in 1869 there were three major wells for the city. Thereafter the city started experiencing the shortage of water and hence in 1929, the water supply was provided from Girna water works. With the introduction of electricity in 1931, the population grew more speedily and River Girna was and is still the only water supply source for the city.

In the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Area, water supply is made through Tapi River which is about 27 kms away.

Section 50 of the Maharashtra Municipal Council Act, 1965 has clearly laid down that every Municipal Council shall prepare a scheme for supply of protected drinking water to
the inhabitants of its area, and shall, within 5 years from such day execute the scheme and make protected drinking water available.

Thus the Jalgaon city has been provided with pure chlorinated tap water from Girna River. The water is pumped through a jackwell into a reservoir situated on high level and from there it is supplied to the city. The Municipality has constructed huge water reservoir tanks at Shivaji Nagar, Girna Pumping station, Hatnur Colony, All India Radio Station and Meharun. At present the water supply is made of 90 litres per day per person. The city needs 50 millions litres water per day but due to overall scarcity of water it receives only 17 million litres water per day. Recently the Municipality has made efforts through HUDCO, to get water from the proposed Waghur Dam which is under construction from 20 kms from Jalgaon City. The Council is providing water supply not only to the urbanites of Jalgaon but also to the people living beyond municipal limits and in New settlements.

3.16 Drainage

Although, underground drainage system is provided in the city, it is not in operation. The total length of underground drain is 10,755 mtrs. At present, new drainage pipes are being laid for Bhikamchand Jain Shopping Complex, Gandhi Complex, Chaube Complex and Vallabhdas Vaiji (Golani Market) Market (1997).
The old rectangular type surface tanks are in vogue in some areas. The length of Katcha drains in the city is 82,210 mtrs. and that of pucca drain is 35,310 mtrs.

In brief, the civic authorities have failed to carry out this vital function. They should expedite remedial measures to improve the state of cleanliness in the city.

3.17 Public Health

There is a full-fledged Civil Hospital run by the State Government, which provides indoor and outdoor facilities with family welfare centre, leprosy centre, and T.B. ward. There are around 300 beds in the Civil Hospital.

Jalgaon Municipal Council has provided 5 Hospitals with indoor and outdoor facilities. They are -
1. Sane Guruji Rugnalaya,
2. Chetan Das Mehta Sutika Gruh,
3. T.B. Sanitorium,
4. Bhikamchand Jain Rugnalaya, and
5. Shahu Maharaj Hospital.

The total number of beds in these hospitals is 150. It also runs 3 dispensaries for outdoor patients only which are Ayurvedic Dispensaries. (1) Mohammad Yusuf Ayurvedic Dispensary (2) Pandit Deendayal Ayurvedic Dispensary and (3) Shakir Ahmed Shaikh Dispensary. The city has about 300 allopathic practitioners and an equal number of medical practitioners in Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Registered
category. The private hospitals in city are 90. They provide 950 beds for specialised branches of medicine like ENT, Maternity and Family Welfare, Child-care, General Surgery, Accidents, Orthopaedic, Dermatology and Opthalmology, etc.

Conservancy services such as cleaning and watering of roads and streets, the provision of dustbins, garbage disposal, etc. remain by and large, unsatisfactory.

Public Health services are quite unsatisfactory and inadequate in Jalgaon city. In fact, in old Jalgaon City Area, unhygienic conditions and the absence or inadequacy of the drainage and conservancy services need many contagious diseases. Urban bodies are not sufficiently equipped to prevent the outbreak and spread of contagious diseases. Public Hospital facilities are quite inadequate in Jalgaon city. Necessary efforts be taken by Municipality and Government to upgrade the medical facilities in Jalgaon City.

3.18 Primary Education

The city has acquired its status of a well-known centres of education in the North Maharashtra Area since past century. The first Marathi School was established in 1875. There are 60 primary schools in the city of which 10 are English medium schools. The municipality has also established a high school upto S.S.C. level only for girls. Most of the municipal schools are conducted in newly constructed municipal buildings. Most of the schools are having two
shifts i.e. Morning and Afternoon. 30 Primary schools are having a facility of playground. The Council caters for the primary schools need of the city at 70% of the total requirement while the share of private institutions is 30%.

The total number of Primary Schools in Jalgaon City are not sufficient in proportion to the population. It is quite costlier to take admission in private management schools. Taking donations at the admissions stage has been banned by legislation, but this practice is normal in such schools. Also, the number of students in each class is around 80 to 90, which lacks basic fundamental aspect of the primary education.

Jalgaon Municipality is a pioneer in Maharashtra State to introduce the concept of 'Naming the primary school' in 1986. In order to raise the funds for maintenance of the school, any donor contributing Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1,00,000 shall have the privilege of naming the school on permanent basis. So far 10 of such schools have been named by contributing Rs. 1,00,000/- each.

Vivekanand Sanskar Kendra, and Inner Wheel Club of Jalgaon have adopted the municipal primary schools to improve the quality of primary schools.

The following measures are suggested to improve the quality of primary education.
i. Creation and strengthening of the basic infrastructure in schools as Teachers, Books, Aids and Equipments.

ii. Motivation of school Teachers through Headmasters.

iii. Change in the formula of grant-in-aid from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 10/- per student.

3.19 Transport and Communications

Jalgaon has been developed due to external communication facilities. It is the largest trade centre in Northern Maharashtra. It is situated on the broadgauge railway line of Central Railway since 1860. Initially, it was used as a terminus. It is also connected to Western Railway National Highway No. 6 linking Mumbai and Calcutta passes through Jalgaon City. The State highways are Jalgaon-Ajantha and Jalgaon-Pachora.

There is a separate Transport Nagar on the N.H. No. 6 established by the Municipality to avoid traffic congestion in the city. The Grain Market Yard which is the biggest in Maharashtra has also been shifted outside the city on Jalgaon-Aurangabad State Highway. There are about 90 transport operating companies. There is no authentic statistics availability regarding arrival and departure of trucks in the city, yet through octroi records nearly 450 to 500 trucks are loaded and unloaded every day. Further about 100 trucks are engaged in transporting building materials i.e. cement, iron, sand, wood etc. daily in the city. Jalgaon
is the largest selling district for fertilisers, medicines and cement and steel in India.

The local transport service within the city was started in 1952 for M.J. College and Sindhi Colony and T.B. Sanitorium, at present 20 buses are plying about more than 300 schedules from old S.T. Bus stand (core of the city) to Ramanand Nagar (Near M.J.College), Ganesh Colony, Maniyar Plast Ltd. Jain Irrigation, North Maharashtra University, Bambhori, Blow Plast Ltd. (MIDC), Kusumba, Shirsoli, Nashirabad, Mohadi, Bhadli, Idgaon, Kanalada, Milk Federation, T.B. Sanitorium, Mahabal Colony and other new settlements. This city bus service is catering to the needs of about 40,000 passengers daily, especially servicemen and students. Further, there are 3000 rickshaws plying from various new settlements to the interior parts of the city and 150 motor taxies, 25 private buses from city to other cities. It means that, the urban local transport system in Jalgaon City is at satisfactory level of the community, which fulfills the present needs of the community. However, it needs to be reviewed every after 3 years.

As regards telecommunications and postal services, Jalgaon has an excellent network. There are 10 city post-offices including Head Post Office. Upto 1975 there was operator attended Local Telephone System i.e. CBM- Central Battery Multiple Exchange System. In March, 1975, first 1500
lines Auto-Exchange was started. Thereafter 4000 lines auto-
exchange was started in December, 1986. STD - Subscribers' 
Trunk Dia facility from Jalgaon to Mumbai was introduced in 
February 1977 and to other cities including ISD was commenced in 
November, 1985. Telex facility for 20 lines was commenced 
on 27.8.1979, and at present there are around 15000 telephone 
connections, which is quite adequate and satisfactory 
development.

3.20 Industrial Development

Though Jalgaon is well-known for its agricultural 
products viz. cotton, banana, sugar-cane, oilseeds, due to 
non-availability of adequate infrastructure facilities in 
Jalgaon District, it remained backward as regards industrial 
development upto the end of 19th Century. The Khandesh 
Spinning and Weaving Mills was established in 1874. 15 cotton 
ginning and pressing industries were there throughout the 
District. The Oil crushing mills were employing around 2000 
workers mostly on age-old ghanis.

In the first half of the 20th Century, cottage 
industries like Bidi making, Blacksmithy, Brass and Copper 
working, Bricks making, Lime burning carpentry and printing 
were started in Jalgaon City.

During the post-independence period, installation of a 
large number of small-scale industrial units took place in 
Jalgaon city. Fire Works industry for producing crackers was
started in 1950, Silk mill was started in 1952. Though the total number of large and small scale industries was near about 65 in Jalgaon city, the same remained as it was upto 1961 due to deficiencies in infrastructure facilities in the city. Foundation of Jalgaon Co-operative Industrial Estate in 1962 and M.I.D.C. in 1963 has stimulated the industrial growth in the city and its suburban area. The Government agencies like SICOM, MIDC, DIC, and the networking of nationalised, commercial and co-operative banking system boosted the industrial development of the city and the region.

The total hectarage planned for MIDC industrial area is 800 hectares, which provides for adequate roads, water supply, common facilities centre, transport, electric supply system, residential zones and separate telephone / telex exchange system.

At present there are around 600 Small-scale medium scale and tiny units in and around Jalgaon city employing around 75000 work force.

The establishment of North Maharashtra University in 1990 recognised the educational importance of Jalgaon. The All India Radio station was established in 1976.

Improved roads, huge shopping complexes for setting up trading facilities, efficient communication system, creation of parks, gardens and educational facilities all added to the charm of the city.

The tempo of the change in the city has been very fast making heavy demands on the financial and administrative functions.
REFERENCES


2. Ibid. p.5.

3. Ibid. p.7.

4. Ibid. p.10.