CHAPTER IV

JALGAON CITY - PROFILE
CHAPTER IV
JALGAON CITY - A PROFILE

4.1 Area
4.2 Climate
4.3 Population
4.4 Number of Properties
4.5 Education
4.6 Higher Educational Institutions
4.7 Public Health
4.8 Medical Relief
4.9 Preventive Measures
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4.11 Public Latrines and Urinals
4.12 Water Supply
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CHAPTER - IV

JALGAON CITY - A PROFILE

4.1 Area

Situated at 20°11' North Latitude and 75°35' East Longitude at MSL 208.51 Mts. Jalgaon city, today is spread over an area of 62.27 Sq. Kms, comprising of the old city and 3 villages added to its boundaries in 1987 as also other pockets of land added within its limits from time to time.

Vide Government Resolution No. MVS/1783-237-C.R.-17/83 UD-S 22.09.1987, Urban Development Department, Mantralaya, Government of Maharashtra, the municipal limit of Jalgaon city was changed from 12.44 Sq. kms to 62.27 sq. kms. in September, 1987. It means that the city area was increased by more than five times. Therefore, Pimprala, Meharun, Nimkhedi and Khedi Budruk villages have been included in the city area and the area has entered into the stage of sub-urbanisation.

The sub-urbanisation has some adverse effects for the people living in nearby villages, as they have to pay more for the development charges e.g. water charges, cess etc. Further, the urbanisable land-values have increased severely.

4.2 Climate

The climate of Jalgaon city is quite hot and dry. The maximum temperature is about 47°C in May and the lowest
# Draft Development Plan of Jalgaon (A.A.)

**Plan Showing the Sector Boundaries**

**Reference**

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<td>II</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>88,000</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
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POGRAPHY OF JALGAON CITY

SCALE 1"=1MILE

SOURCE: TOPO SHEET NOS. 46 P/12 & 46 P/9 OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

LEGEND:

- GAOTHAN
- TANK
- RIVER & NALA
- RAILWAY
- COUNTOURS
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

AT STATION MAMURABAD JALGAON

RAINFALL DATA 1991

MONTHS OF YEAR
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA
AT STATION MAMURABAD, JALGAON

TEMPERATURE DATA 1991

MAP 10

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE
MEAN TEMPERATURE
MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

MONTHS OF YEAR
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE 1981

MAP 11

REFERENCES

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE 1991

<table>
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<td>SECONDARY SECTOR</td>
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<td>4430</td>
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<td>TERTIARY SECTOR</td>
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<td>256</td>
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<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARGINAL WORKERS</td>
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<td>256</td>
<td>504</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>59228</td>
<td>8135</td>
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DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA
OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS
% TO TOTAL AREA

MAP 13

REFERENCES

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<th>LAND USE</th>
<th>area in hectares</th>
<th>% to total area</th>
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<td>RESIDENTIAL</td>
<td>164.97</td>
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<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
<td>19.01</td>
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<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>693.27</td>
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<td>PUBLIC &amp; SEMI PUBLIC</td>
<td>84.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATION</td>
<td>196.75</td>
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<td>GARDEN &amp; OPEN SPACE</td>
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<td>AGRICULTURAL LAND</td>
<td>3193.23</td>
<td>56.23</td>
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<td>PUBLIC UTILITY</td>
<td>8.22</td>
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<td>VACANT LAND</td>
<td>1259.67</td>
<td>22.19</td>
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<td>WATER BODIES</td>
<td>59.00</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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## DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF ADDITIONAL AREA OF JALGAON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

### EXISTING LAND USE ANALYSIS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Area in Hectors</th>
<th>% to Total Dev. Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>164.97</td>
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<td>Commercial</td>
<td>19.01</td>
<td>1.63</td>
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<td>Industrial</td>
<td>693.27</td>
<td>59.41</td>
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<td>Public and Semi Public</td>
<td>84.73</td>
<td>7.26</td>
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<td>Public Utility</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communication</td>
<td>196.75</td>
<td>16.86</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1166.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
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**Map 14**
temperature is about 3°C in December. The maximum temperature recorded in Jalgaon city in May 1973 and May 1987 was 47.9°C which was the maximum in Maharashtra.

The average rainfall in the city is 775 mm which is maximum in August averaging 224 mm. Except in Monsoon periods, the weather is generally dry. The direction of wind is generally South-West to North-West.

Physiographic Map of Jalgaon city is prepared from Toposheet No. 5-46 O/12 and 46 P/9 which clearly indicates that Jalgaon city is situated in a flat and leveled area i.e. where shading is shown at the height of 677.5' from sea level. In the Northern half of the map is a Plain Area while Southern half is undulating due to small isolated broken hills. These hills are known as Shirsoli hills.

4.3 Population

The trend of population growth can be seen from the following table as recorded in different census years. In the initial years the growth was at slower pace. Till 1931, the population recorded a steady growth. Real growth was experienced after 1941, when it had reached a figure of 48,596.
### TABLE NO. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decade Variation</th>
<th>Percentage Decade Variation</th>
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<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>6,893</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>9,918</td>
<td>+ 3,0325</td>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>24,538</td>
<td>+ 4,620</td>
<td>+ 46.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>16,259</td>
<td>+ 1,721</td>
<td>+ 11.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>17,780</td>
<td>+ 1,521</td>
<td>+ 9.35</td>
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<td>1921</td>
<td>23,329</td>
<td>+ 5,549</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>34,286</td>
<td>+ 10,957</td>
<td>+ 46.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>48,596</td>
<td>+ 14,310</td>
<td>+ 41.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>68,412</td>
<td>+ 19,816</td>
<td>+ 40.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>80,351</td>
<td>+ 11,939</td>
<td>+ 17.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,06,711</td>
<td>+ 26,360</td>
<td>+ 32.81</td>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>1,45,254</td>
<td>+ 38,543</td>
<td>+ 36.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2,41,630</td>
<td>+ 98,376</td>
<td>+ 66.35</td>
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**Sources:**

The increase in population is phenomenal since 1961. The percentage decade increase is 32.81%, 36.12% and 66.35%
respectively in 1971, 1981 and 1991, which is the fastest growth rate for any medium sized city in Maharashtra. The density of population has gone up, from 77 persons per kilometer in 1901 to 221 persons per kilometer in 1981 and to 3880 persons per kilometer in 1991 even after taking into account the increased city limits in 1987.

An important feature of Jalgaon city is provision of one-room concrete houses to the slum-dwellers, which is of unique importance not only in Maharashtra but in entire India. The municipality has so far provided 2200 houses in Shivaji Nagar area in Sureshdada Jain Nagar, thus, eradicating the slum problem in the city. In the 9th Plan Period, the entire city can boast of no slum area at all. For this purpose HUDCO finance was availed by the Jalgaon Municipality.

4.4 Number of Properties

Compared to this growth in population and area, the growth in the number of properties has not been proportionate. The total number of occupied houses as per 1971 census in Jalgaon city was 13,240, which was increased to 29,651 in 1981. The Municipal Council has identified 32 slum areas in the town, out of them Tambapura, Bhimanagar, Samata Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Manwada, Bhilwada, Old Cattle Bazar area, have been notified. The total number of hutments in the above notified slums is 6,808.
4.5 Education

In Northern Maharashtra, Jalgaon has been a renowned place of learning and education and in fact, it has now changed the face of this city with the establishment of North Maharashtra University in 1990. It provides an excellent educational opportunities both in terms of number of educational institutions as well as in terms of quality.

Provision of primary education is a responsibility cast on the Municipality. At present, there are 60 primary schools of which 10 are English Medium primary schools. The Jalgaon Municipal Council runs 45 primary schools in the city and 7 schools are housed in rental premises and remaining are housed in Municipal Buildings. These 45 schools are conducted in 22 buildings in 2 shifts. All schools are having Playground facilities.

There are 20 high schools in the city. Except two high schools which are run by Zilla Parishad and Municipal Council, each one, all are run by Private Institutions. 18 High schools are housed in own premises and 2 are housed in rented premises. All are having playground facilities. The total number of students enrolled for primary education in 1991 was around 30,000 which is around 12% of the population. The total number of students enrolled in all high schools of the city is around 20,000 i.e. 8.16% of total city population. The city serves for surrounding areas of municipal limits for
जलगाव शहर: जूनी व नवी सीमा आणि आसपासचा भाग

नवीन वाळवंत्याले पा. चे क्षेत्र (९-८७) पासून MAP 15

102
DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF JALGAON (A.A.)

PLAN SHOWING THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS

MAP 16

REFERENCE

OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
NEW MUNICIPAL LIMIT
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
GAOTHAN
educational needs as well as few students from adjoining villages are enrolled in high schools.

4.6 Other higher educational institutions

As regards other educational institutions, there are 21 Colleges and Technical and Management educational institutions in the city, which includes D.Ed.Colleges-3, B.Ed. Colleges-2, Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges-4, Polytechnics-3, Engineering Colleges-2, Electro-Therapy Medical College-1, Pharmacy College-1, Law College-1, ITIs 2, Management and Research Institute-2. The North Maharashtra University was set up on 15.08.1999. At present it is having 6 different departments and 130 affiliated colleges and recognised institutions.

Since all educational facilities and infrastructure alongwith instructions in almost all the branches are available in Jalgaon city, students of this district hardly need to go elsewhere except for medical education. With the demand of rapid Industrial Development, Management, Engineering Politechnics, ITI courses have attracted the attention of the students.

4.7 Public Health

The growing population of the city in all directions has caused tremendous work-load on the Health Department of the Council. At present, the following services provided by the Department cover the following items:
4.8 Medical Relief which includes running of (a) Dispensaries (b) Maternity Homes (c) Child Welfare Centres (d) Family Planning Centres (e) General Hospital (f) Infectuous Diseases Hospital. On an average about 1000 patients take advantage of these facilities every day.

4.9 Preventive Measures which includes (a) Spraying of insecticides, laboratory (b) School health unit - this unit organises a periodical examination of children in Municipal Schools. Nourishing food, milk, free or concessional physical aids like calipers, spectacles are also made available to the needy children.

4.10 Conservancy - Cleanliness is maintained in the city by regular street cleaning and immediate removal and disposal of garbage and solid experimental matter. As much as 100 tonnes of garbage is lifted every day and is transported to a garbage depot at Meharun or other areas depending on the need. The compost material is transported near Kanchan Nagar area which is sold as manure.

4.11 Public Latrines and Urinals - At convenient spots in the city and in every shopping complex, the Council has provided public latrines and urinals. The maintenance of these public latrines and urinals has been given on contract basis. However, the problem of water shortage has made this task more difficult. As such most of the toilets and urinals are in a shabby condition.
The other important areas from the point of view of public health are water supply and drainage.

4.12 Water Supply

Jalgaon City draws its water supply from Girna River through Dapora Bandhara (K.T. Weir). However, the city receives only 17 million litres water per day, whereas the present need is around 50 million litres water per day. The per day water supply is only 90 litres per person. The water supply is restrained only one hour on rotational basis.

With the completion of the proposed Waghur Dam which is under preliminary stages, the city would receive at least 100 million liters per day so that it would be able to provide adequate water i.e. stipulated 200 litres per day per person by 2005 taking into account the rapid growth of population.

4.12 Drainage

Water supply and Drainage have to go together. Unfortunately in Jalgaon, this did not happen. There was greater emphasis on the water supply, and hence, greater expenditure on water supply system. These schemes were not simultaneously accompanied with the schemes for augmentation of drainage disposal capacity.

In 1997, the Council has completed the drainage system - pipelines laying work from the main shopping complex areas.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF JALGAON
ADDITIONAL AREA
PLAN SHOWING THE WARDS OF ENTIRE JALGAON MUNICIPAL AREA

REFERENCE
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
NEW MUNICIPAL LIMIT
WARD BOUNDARY
DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF JALGAON (ADDITIONAL AREA)

PLAN SHOWING BROAD ZONING AND PROPOSED ROAD NETWORK

MAP 21

REFERENCE
OLD MUNICIPAL LIMIT
NEW MUNICIPAL LIMIT
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
GAOTHAN BOUNDARY

BROAD ZONING
RESIDENTIAL
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
PUBLIC SEMI PUBLIC
PUBLIC UTILITIES
AGRICULTURAL
TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION ROAD LINKS
WIDTH OF THE ROAD
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 6
48.0 MT.
36.0 MT.
30.0 MT.
24.0 MT.
18.0 MT.
15.0 MT.

TOWN PLANNING OFFICER
DEVELOPMENT PLAN JALGAON

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPTT.
JALGAON.
The other important items of work of council includes -
swimming pools, street lighting, construction and maintenance
of roads, slum clearance, fire brigade, shopping complexes,
slaughter house, municipal workshop, vehicle depot, parks and
gardens, allotment of open spaces to various educational,
cultural and charitable organisations.

4.14 Government Offices and Establishments

On account of many favorable factors including its
location and being district head quarter, Jalgaon has
attracted a large number of offices and establishments of the
State and Central Governments. Various nationalised and
commercial banks have set up their Regional Offices at
Jalgaon - Bank of Maharashtra, Central Bank of India and
United Western Bank Ltd. are leading among of them. All India
Radio, North Maharashtra University, Joint Directorate of
Higher Education, Deputy Commissioner Offices of Income tax,
Central Excise and Sales Tax Departments as well as other
Revenue offices are also situated at Jalgaon.