

**Impact  
Factor  
3.025**

**ISSN 2349-638x**

**Refereed And Indexed Journal**

**AAYUSHI  
INTERNATIONAL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY  
RESEARCH JOURNAL  
(AIIRJ)**

**Monthly Publish Journal**

**VOL-IV**

**ISSUE-VI**

**JUN**

**2017**

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**“Geographical Analysis of Amenities and Facilities in Jalna City of Maharashtra State”****Prakash Rajeshyam Konka**

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**Introduction:**

The term amenity includes variety of requirements of human life. It comprises basic requirements like drinking water, sanitation, sewage disposal, health services, electric power, modes of transportation, etc. as well as higher needs such as educational facilities, libraries, shops, amusement facilities, public transport including city services, consumer goods etc. All these amenities and facilities are the civil services which are provided by the civil authorities, public trusts or by private agencies in any area. The civil services are essential for the development of both, the city and human life.

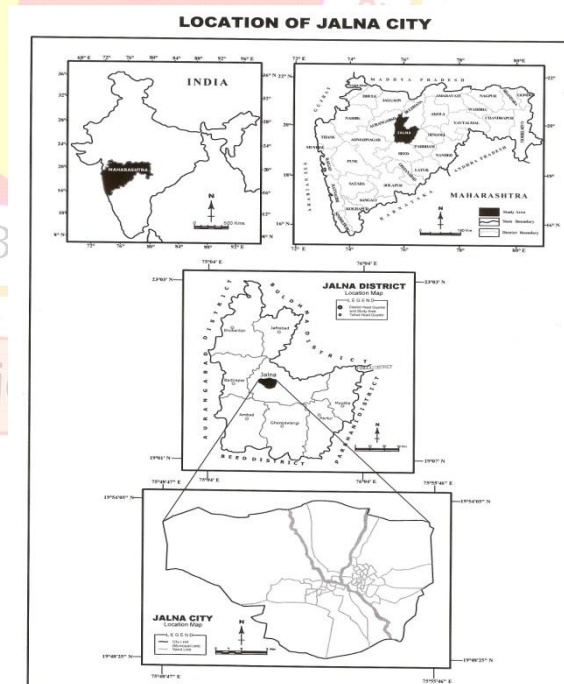
Availability of amenities and facilities is always an indication of the prosperity level of the city. The development and growth of the city mainly depends on the variety and quality of facilities present or available in the city. Certain facilities available in the city also attract the people from the countryside. Therefore, it becomes necessary to take into account the amenities and facilities available to people in the city.

**Study Area:**

Jalna is situated on the bank of River Kundalika at an elevation of 508 metres above the mean sea level. It is the district headquarters of Jalna district and well known trade centre of the Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. Total area occupied by Municipal limits of Jalna city is about 81.64 sq km, which lies between 19° 48' 25"N to 19° 54' 05"N latitudes and 75° 48' 47"E to 75° 55' 46"E longitudes (Fig. 1) In the vicinity of Jalna city numbers of large, medium and small-scale industries are rapidly growing. The population of city is also continuously increasing. According to 2011 census, the population of Jalna city is 2, 85,349.

**Objective:**

The main aim of the present study is to assess availability of amenities and facilities in the city and to know the physical and economic set up of the city.



**Data Base And Research Methodology:**

For the present study, the data have been obtained from both, the primary and secondary sources. Base map of the city and other primary maps showing wards, Itransport network, etc. were obtained from the municipal office and town planning office. Geographical and socio-economic information about the city have been collected from published literature.

Secondary data regarding population have been collected from the Census handbook of India and also from municipal office.

The data thus, collected through primary and secondary sources, are processed by adopting appropriate methods and techniques to investigate various aspects of land values and landuse.

**Public Utilities:**

**Water Supply:**

Traditionally the city population was supported by the availability of limited water from the River Kundalika and ground water through wells and bore wells. The Moti Bag tank was created in early periods for supply of water. Total area covered by this tank is about 62.20 hectares. Part of it now filled with earthwork for expansion of the garden. From the water supply point of view, its importance is now diminished.

At present, the main sources of water for Jalna are through the Ghanewadi Lake and intake at Shahgad on Godavari River. The Ghanewadi Lake is constructed on the River Kundalika at a distance of 10 km from Jalna. Capacity of this project is limited and not sufficient to fulfill the needs of city. Therefore, in recent years the additional scheme of water supply from Godavari River has been constructed. Intake at Shahgad on Godavari River is about 60 km away from the Jalna city. The water is supplied to the city through piped water supply scheme, after purification at a treatment plant, Ambad and another near city. The overview of Jalna water supply is given in table 1.

Sr.No.	Description	Values
1	Gross water supply through piped scheme (6MLD from Ghanewadi Lake & 9 MLD from Shahgad Intake)	15 MLD
2	No. of overhead tanks	8
3	Total storage capacity of overhead tanks	12 million litres
4	Daily water supply	14 MLD
5	Length of distribution network	22 km
6	Daily water supply level (Normal season)	70 lpcd
7	Daily water supply level (Summer season)	40 lpcd
8	House (residential) connections	17,000
9	Commercial connections	60
10	Industrial connections	06
11	Institutional connections	04
12	Public stand post	15
13	Total number of household	40,732
14	Percentage of households served by house service	42 %
15	Ground water use	3 MLD
16	Open wells owned by JMC	15
17	Bore wells owned by JMC	1,180
18	Private bore wells	16,000

Source: Water Supply Department, JMC.

It is observed that, only 42 percent households are served by house service. Remaining 58 percent households either get water supply from public stand post, wells, public bore wells

or private bore wells. Contribution of private wells and bore wells in water supply is considerable. The supply during the normal season is about 70 litre per capita daily (lpcd) and water is available for an hour daily. However, in summers, supply falls down to 40 lpcd and water is supplied once in three to five days. Jalna faces extreme water shortage in summer and water has to be supplied by tankers in many parts of the city. The areas facing severe water shortage includes Kadrabad, Ram Nagar, Suvarnakar Nagar, New Market area and Rajmahal talkies area.

In order to fulfill the water needs of the city, a new water supply scheme with Khadakpurna Dam or Jayakwadi Dam as the source is being considered by JMC. The proposed scheme intends to improve and increase the distribution system to uncovered areas at the cost of Rs. 34.99 crores. The water supply is designed to supply 135 litres of water per day per head by the year 2016.

**Sewerage and Sanitation:**

There is no underground drainage system in the city. The wastewater and sewage from the city is collected through open drains and is directly discharged in to the River Kundalika. There is no sewage water treatment plant in the city. Total length of open drains is about 589 km. There is not even open drain system in most of the newly developed colonies. Few people have constructed soak pits individually.

Most of the properties have individual septic tanks which are cleaned periodically. Wastewater from the septic tanks is either collected in a soak pit or goes into the open drains along with the wastewater. Jalna generates around 9 million litre of sewage per day (MLD).

Common toilets have been provided in slums and backward class localities. The toilets are provided with water and electricity and cleaned regularly. In all, twenty five toilets with a total capacity of three hundred fifty seats have been constructed by JMC. About five slum colonies have inadequate toilet seats.

Since the city does not have an underground drainage system, there is a risk of ground water pollution if the soak pits and septic tanks are not cleaned properly. The sewage water flows through the open drains creating unhealthy atmosphere, bad smell, and thus, spreading of diseases because of unhygienic conditions. Effluent from septic tanks and sewage water meet the rivers without further treatment, thus polluting the Kundalika River and affecting the health of down stream villages.

**Solid Waste Management:**

The Jalna city

**Table No. 2: Salient Features of Solid Waste Management in Jalna City**

Sr. No.	Description	Values
1	Category-wise source of solid waste per day	
	a) Households	35 to 40 tones
	b) Slum areas	10-15 tones
	c) Commercial areas	3 tones
	d) Street cleaning	2 tones
	e) Market	7 tones
	f) Hotels and restaurants	3 tones
	g) Others	5 tones
2	Total quality of solid waste generated per day	60 tones
3	Solid waste collected per day by JMC	50 tones
4	Collection efficiency	83%
5	Cost of collection and transportation	Rs. 995 per tones

Source: Solid Waste Management Department, JMC. 2007

generates about sixty metric tones of solid waste per day. The city is divided into six zones for waste collection and management. JMC has a staff of 344 persons for collection and transportation of solid waste. Salient features of solid waste management in Jalna city are given in table no 2.

It is observed that about fifty tones of waste are collected daily. Collection efficiency is of 83 percent. Out of the total waste collected daily, nearly 40 percent waste is biodegradable (wet waste). The council has implemented door-to-door collection of waste using Ghantagadies. About 65 percent area of the city is covered under house-to-house collection. The waste collected is loaded on tractors and dumper placers and transferred to the landfill site using a hydraulic tipper. The landfill site is at village Panshendra on Deulgaon Raja Road which is ten km away from the city. It is noticed that about 17 percent solid waste remains within the city, which creates unhygienic conditions. Manpower and vehicles available with JMC are inadequate to cater to the requirements of the city. Moreover, waste is not segregated at source. No measures are taken for decentralized treatment / processing of biodegradable waste such as bio-composting or vermin composting. There is also no scientific collection and disposal of bio-medical waste in the city.

**Fire Brigade:**

There is one fire brigade station at Jalna managed by JMC. The fire brigade department helps to protect the public and private properties from accidental fires. The vehicles belonging to the department also supply water in different parts of city during scarcity period, particularly during summer season. There is need of expansion of this department with more vehicles and skilled workers in view of expansion of city limits.

**Electricity:**

Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company (MSEDCL) is the sole service supplier of electricity to the city. The electricity is imported mainly from Koyana Electric Grid and supported by Parli Thermal Station and also from Vidarbha Grid. The power supply is managed through substations located at MIDC zone of 220 KV capacity, Kanhayya Nagar substation with capacity of 33 KV and Survey No. 488 having 11 kv capacity.

Status of electricity consumption in Jalna during the year 2005 is given in table no 3. It is seen that the residential sector ranks first in electricity consumption followed by industrial sector. The municipal council serves the street lighting functions in the city.

**Table No. 3: Electricity Consumption in Jalna City (2005)**

Type of Consumers	No. of Connections	Power consumed per month in million units
Residential	32936	1.870
Commercial	5389	0.460
Industrial	1339	1.153
Others	548	0.301

Source: MSEDCL, Jalna.

**Educational Facilities:**

Educational facilities play an important role in the development of the region. In other words, socio-economic condition of a place or region depends on the availability of educational facilities at that place or region.

In pre-independence period, there were very few educational institutes in Jalna. The demand for educational facilities increased in the post-independence period. Due to rapidly increasing population and government policies, the number of educational institutes came into existence in the city, particularly after the origin of separate Jalna district. The educational facilities in Jalna are provided by Jalna Municipal Council, Zilha Parishad, and State Government and also by private institutes. The locations of educational institutes are depicted in Fig.

**Table No. 4a: Category-wise Primary and Secondary Schools in Jalna City, 2008.**

Schools	Primary	Secondary
Granted	48	23
Non Granted	3	0
Per. Non Granted	30	14
Total Private School	81	37
Municipal Council School	21	---
Zilha Parishad School	---	2
Total Government School	21	2
Total Schools in City	102	39

Source: Education Department Z.P. & J.M.C., Jalna.

**Primary Schools:**

During 1971-72, there were twenty four primary schools in the city. This number increased up to forty three by the year 1989-90. At present, there are 102 primary schools in the city. Out of them, twenty one schools are run by JMC and private institutes run others (Table 4b). The total number of Marathi medium primary schools is sixty one. There are seven English medium, twenty Hindi medium and 14 Urdu medium schools in the city (Table 4.3a).

**Table No. 4b: Medium-wise Schools in Jalna City (March-2008)**

Medium	Primary	Secondary
Marathi	61	24
Hindi	20	4
English	7	3
Urdu	14	8
Total	102	39

Source: Education Dept. Z.P. & J.M.C., Jalna.

**Secondary Schools:**

There were total ten high schools in the city during the year 1971-72. This number increased upto nineteen by the year 1989-90. At present there are in all total thirty nine high schools in the city (Table 4b). Most of the newly established high schools located in the newly extended Municipal area. Out of the total high schools, Zilha Parishad operates two schools and

private institutes run remaining schools. In addition, there is one public school run by a charitable trust.

**Higher Education:**

During 1971-72, there was only one college for providing higher education in Arts, Science and Commerce. Besides, there was one technical training institute run by the government. By the year 1989-90, the number of colleges increased upto five and at present there are total twenty seven colleges in the city. Out of them five colleges are giving higher education in Arts, Science and Commerce. There are three B.Ed., two B.P.Ed., and two medical colleges. The city also consists of a Law college, D.Ed. College, ITI, Polytechnic, Engineering, Paramedical and Pharmacy College. (Table No.4c). In addition, the Government Technical Training Centre is also located at Jalna. Education activities in Jalna attract large number of students from the surrounding rural areas.

**Health & Medical Facilities:**

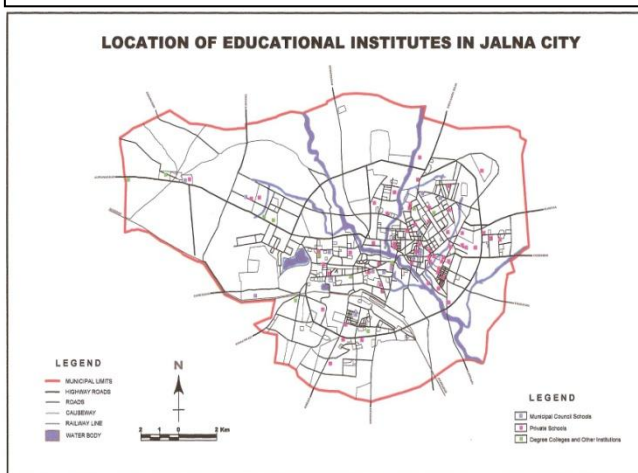
To take health care of city people, number of hospitals and clinics came into existence. Being a district place, the Jalna city is having one civil (District) hospital. It provides both, in-door and out-door facilities with family welfare centre, leprosy centre and T.B. ward. Bed capacity of civil hospital is of 200. In addition, there are other six government hospitals namely, Women Hospital (60 beds), Regional Police Training School (RPTS) Hospital, State Reserve Police Force (SRPF) Hospital, Railway Hospital, Bidi Hospital and T.B. Hospital. There are three Municipal Hospitals namely Kadrabad Municipal Hospital, Ram Nagar Municipal Hospital and Sadar Bazar Municipal Hospital.

**Table no. 4c: Faculty-wise Number of Colleges in Jalna City (March-2008)**

Faculty	Nos.
Arts, Science & Commerce College Jr.	10
Arts, Science & Commerce College Sr.	5
Engineering College	1
Polytechnic College	1
Ayu. Medical College	2
College of Pharmacy	1
College of Education D.Ed.	1
College of Education B.Ed.	3
College of Education B.P.Ed.	2
Low College	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: Field Survey, March, 2008

**LOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES IN JALNA CITY**



Source: Field Survey 2008, Jalna.

**Table no. 5a: Category-wise Specialists in Jalna City, 2007**

Sr. No.	Specialist	Nos.
1	Gynecologists	11
2	Pediatric Hospital (Child Specialist)	13
3	Orthopedics	9
4	ENT	3
5	General / Cardiac (Heart Specialist)	13
6	Surgeon	8
7	Ophthalmic	4
8	Dentists	3
9	Psychiatrist	1

Source: Health Department, JMC

There are twenty three private hospitals in Jalna. In addition, two hospitals run by charitable trust and private institute. Well-known eye hospital namely Ganapati Netralaya and Jalna Mission Hospital (Established in 1896) runs by charitable trust. Besides, there are ninety three private clinics of general practitioners and specialists. One Homeopathic Medical College is also located at Jalna.

The famous Ganapati Netralaya Hospital serves large number of villages from Jalna and other districts and is one of the best in India. It has all modern facilities and equipments to treat all kinds of eye problems. It also serves as a training centre of eye specialists and attracts lots of visitors and patients from distant villages and cities. A kind of medical tourism activity is thus promoted by the eye hospital. Summary of available medical facilities in Jalna are given in Table.5a And 5b.

**Table no. 5b: Medical Facilities in Jalna (2005)**

Sr. No.	Parameter	Number
1	Hospitals	
	i) Government	7
	ii) Municipal	3
	iii) Private	23
	iv) Charitable / Institutions	2
	Total	35
2	Availability of Dispensaries and clinics	
	i) Government	7
	ii) Private	93
	iii) Charitable / Institutions	2
	Total	102
3	Availability of Doctors	
	i) Government	21
	ii) Private	200
	iii) Charitable / Institutions	25
	Total	246
4	Availability of Beds in Hospital	
	i) Government	260
	ii) Private	512
	iii) Charitable / Institutions	300
	Total	1012

Source: Environment Profile, JMC

In all total, there are 35 hospitals with capacity of 1012 beds in Jalna. About 102 dispensaries and clinics are found in the city and about 246 doctors were available in Jalna city in 2005.

**Recreational Facilities:**

In the rough and tough life of city persons, recreation becomes indispensable. In the modern civilized life, varieties of recreational facilities are available in cities. Gardens, Parks, playgrounds, gymkhanas, stadium, cinema and drama theaters provide the necessary places for relaxation according to individual choice.

At present, there are five cinema theaters in Jalna. Municipal Council has developed number of gardens, namely Moti Bag (Chhatrapati Sambhaji Udyan), Dr. Shyma Prasad Mukharji Garden, Hutatma Smarak Udyan, Dr. Ambedkar Gardan, Shivaji Chowk Garden, Jawahar Bag, Karwa Nagar Garden, Smruti Udyan, Chintamani Garden, Ghayal Nagar Garden and Filter Belt Garden. There is one recreation center known as Moti Bag. It provides out door entertainment facilities. It comprises park, musical water fountain and a toy train. Park has been planted with many trees in recent years. A birdcage is also developed in the park. Total area covered by Moti Bag Tank is about 62.20 hectares, part of which is now filled with earthen material for expansion of garden.

There is one Town Hall located on Kacheri Road. A library runs in city by Jalna Municipal Council. It has also provided two reading rooms in the city. One district library is also existed in Jalna. JMC has also constructed three Public Halls which are used for marriage functions and other social activities.

One sports club existed in Jalna. Most of the education institutes are maintaining their play grounds and sports activities. There is not much strong focus on any particular sports in Jalna. Despite having large area of land for the activity, there seems to be no culture of sports in Jalna.

**Transportation Facilities:**

Transport means movement of both, people and goods from one place to another with the help of buses, cars, trucks, railway, etc. The transportation facilities play an important role in the economy of a region or place. The roads and railways are the modes of transport in Jalna district and city.

**Roads:**

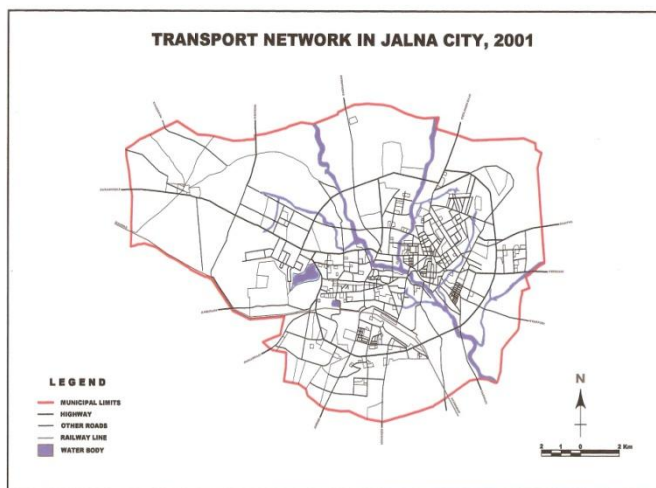
Roads connecting to Jalna with other places and roads within the city, thus can be categorized into two groups i.e. I) Outside Roads & II) City Roads.

**I) Outside Roads:**

The city is well connected by roads to Aurangabad and many other important places in or outside the State like Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Solapur Secundarabad, Hyderabad, Surat, Indore etc. The important highways and other roads linking Jalna with other places are as follows:

- 1) Aurangabad – Jalna – Parbhani – Hyderabad Highway,
- 2) Pune – Aurangabad – Jalna – Shindkhed Raja – Nagpur Highway,
- 3) Malkapur – Jalna – Bid – Solapur Highway,
- 4) Jalna – Bhokardan - Sillod – Jalgaon Highway,
- 5) Jalna – Deolgaon Raja Road,
- 6) Jalna – Revgaon Road.

Hundreds of vehicles run everyday on these roads to transport goods and people from Jalna to other places and vice versa. Old bus stand is located in the heart of the city,



Source: Town Planning Department, Jalna.

**Table no. 6a: Road Network in Jalna, 2005.**

Category of Roads	Length in km.
A) Municipal Roads	
I) Surfaced Roads	197.41
a) Bitumen Topped (Asphalted)	157.73
b) Concrete	39.68
II) Unsurfaced Roads (Kutchha Roads)	106.44
Total Length of Municipal Roads	303.85
B) PWD / ZP Roads	22.83
Total Length of Roads (A+B)	326.68

Source: Records of JMC, 2005.

while the new bus stand is established on Aurangabad Road. Approximately 300 buses provide connectivity everyday to nearby villages and distant towns or cities.

### II) Important City Roads:

Some of the important city roads linking different settlements within the city are as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi Road, Tilak Road, Anand Swami Road, Kacheri Road, Nagar Bhavan Road, Rana Pratap Road, Darga Road, Bezanji Road, Nehru Road, Subhash Road, Deulgaon Raja Road, Rajendra Prasad Road, Sardar Patel Road, Jail Road (College Road) & Tar Office Road:

In addition to above-mentioned roads, many roads have been constructed by JMC in newly developed areas of Jalna city. The road lengths of various types of roads in the city are given in table 6a.

Table no. 6a indicates that total length of roads within the city area is about 326.68 km. About 30 percent roads were in the form of kutchra roads in 2005. The analysis of traffic pattern reveals that:

- 1) Even today most of the highways are traversing through the city and there is a necessity to divert the outside traffic by way of providing an outer ring road.
- 2) The old Jalna and new Jalna locality on either side of river are connected by few narrow bridges which forms the bottleneck. There is traffic congestion problem in old city area.
- 3) Part of some of the major roads like Nehru Road and Shubhash Road are very narrow and therefore, there is need of widening them.
- 4) At many junction places the Mosque or Gates are constructed on path, forming bottleneck and therefore, opening out these junctions to facilitate easy flow of traffic is essential.

### City Bus Service:

Until few years ago, city bus service was provided by MSRTC on certain routes. Due to certain unavoidable reasons, concerned authorities have stopped this service. Therefore, in present days people either use their own vehicles or depend on auto rickshaws for traveling within the city.

### Vehicles:

With the increasing population and changing life style, total numbers of vehicles are increasing day by day particularly in cities. Jalna city is not exception to this. Total number of vehicles registered in Jalna district by the year 1995 and 2005 are given in table no. 6b.

From the table it is seen that till 1995, there were 35,969 vehicles in Jalna district. By the year 2005, the number

**Table no. 6b: Total Registered Vehicles in Jalna District.**

Particulars	Upto 1995	Upto 2005
No. of Registered Vehicles	35969	80802
No. of Two Wheelers	23792	59013
No. of Auto Rickshaws (3 Wheelers)	1564	4048
No. of 4 Wheelers (Including Ambulances)	3177	5927
No. of Heavy Vehicles (Including tankers)	1200	1422
No. of Light Vehicles	678	1653
Tractors & Trailors	5276	8450
No. of Buses (Inc. Contract Carriers)	282	289

Source: RTO, Jalna.

of vehicles increased upto 80,802. It means within ten years period the number of vehicles became more than double and most of them are concentrated in Jalna city.

**Railways:**

Jalna is connected by railway to Mumbai, Manmad, Aurangabad, Nanded and Hyderabad by the national broad gauge network. It is an important Railway Station on Manmad – Kachiguda line. Railway station of Jalna is located within the city limit. Now a day, railway runs on this route on daily basis. No doubt, railway service has motivated the economic development of Jalna city. But, even today trucks are transporting most of the industrial and agricultural goods.

**Communication Facilities:**

Communication means exchange of messages from one place to another. As like in other cities of India, communication network is well developed in Jalna city. Head Post Office, and two Sub Post Offices as well as Tar Office, and BSNL Telephone Exchange Office are providing communication facilities in the city. In the modern period due to private courier companies and mobile companies the communication became very easy anywhere.

**Marketing Facilities:**

As mentioned earlier, Jalna is the important wholesale trading centre of Marathwada Region. It is an outlet for agriculture produce from the Jalna and neighboring districts and other commodities including hardware, cloth, cement, etc. Varieties of marketing facilities are available at Jalna for the city itself and also to the out side people.

**Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC):**

The Agriculture Produce Market of Jalna is one of the biggest market in Marathwada Region. The old market is located on Subhash Road, near the bank of River Sina. Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) manages the market activities. It serves 229 villages of Jalna tahsil and also other villages and towns. Cotton, pulses, wheat, tur, groundnut, vegetables, fruits such as sweet lime, mango are the main items traded through APMC. There is a separate Cotton Market located on the road by western side of Phule Market. In order to reduce the traffic congestion in the city, the APMC has moved to a new complex on the Aurangabad Road.

**Mahatma Phule Market:**

There is one Municipal market namely ‘Phule Market’. It is located on the western part of Subhash Road in Sadar Bazar area. It provides variety of goods to consumers. Street marketing facilities are available on Subhash Road (Sadar Bazar Area), Nehru Road (Kadrabad Area), Nagar Bhavan Road (Old Jalna) and some other roads of the town. The other commercial areas in the city are seen along the Bus Stand, Railway Station, Chaman Chowk, and Shivaji Chowk.

There is separate Mutton Market, Weekly Market and Cattle Market takes place in one site viz.,Mangal Bazar. Following shopping centres are constructed by Municipal Council of Jalna

- 1) Mahatma Phule Shopping Centre
- 2) Mummadevi Shopping Centre
- 3) Maliwada Shopping Centre
- 4) Azad Maidan Shopping Centre
- 5) Chatrapati Shivaji Shopping Centre

**Banking Facilities:**

Nationalized as well as Co-operative Banks provide banking facilities in Jalna. State Bank Of India, State Bank of Hyderabad, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, and Marathwada Gramin Vikas Bank are some of the important banks present in the city. Most of the banks are located in commercial areas. All these banks are having number of branches in the city. Insurance and other financial institutes such as HDFC, NABARD etc. are also located in Jalna. Banks and other financial institutes are playing an important role in trade and commercial activities of the city. Following banks and financial institutes available in the city.

**Table no. 7: Banks / Financial Institute in Jalna City, 2008**

Banks / Financial Institute	Nos.
Nationalized Banks	12
Commercial Banks	4
Co-operative Banks	19
Other Financial ( <i>Patpedhi</i> )	22

Source: Lead Bank, Jalna.

### Conclusions

- i) It is observed that in Jalna city certain basic amenities and facilities are not sufficient. Moreover, most of them are unevenly distributed.
- ii) Drinking water supply system is not well developed in the city. Only 42 percent households having separate water supply connections. Remaining households either get water supply from public stand post, wells, and public or private bore wells. The city faces extreme water shortage in summer and water has to be supplied by tankers in many parts.
- iii) Sewage water drainage system is also not well developed in the city. The waste water is collected through open drains and is directly discharged in to the River Kundalika. In most of the newly developed colonies even the open drain system is not available.
- iv) The city generates about sixty metric tones of solid wastes per day. Out of which, about 17 percent of solid waster remains within the city and they create unhygenic conditions.
- v) Number of educational facilities came into existence in the city particularly after the origin of separate Jalna district. Therefore, in the present period the educational facilities are adequate in the study region. However, the schools are not evenly distributed in the city.
- vi) Health and medical facilities are sufficient in the city. Being a district place, the city is having one district civil hospital. In addition, there are number of hospitals and clinics came into existence. Well known eye hospital namely Ganapati Netralaya is located here. It is one of the best in India.
- vii) Recreational facilities are inadequate in the city. Therefore, there is need to give more attention on the development of recreational facilities.
- viii) Only road and railway transport facilities are available at Jalna. The city is well connected by roads and railway to Aurangabad and many other important places in or out side the state. The highways and railway line passing through the study region have played the key role in the development of industrial and commercial activities of the city.
- ix) Within the city numbers of interlinking roads are in existence. Total length of these roads is about 326.68 km. Many roads passing through the old city area are very narrow. In addition, at many places Mosques and Gates are located on the path. Therefore, traffic

congestion problem is more serious, particularly in old city area. In the newly developed areas condition of roads is very poor. Most of them are in the form of Kutch roads. Therefore, there is need to improve the quality of transportation network.

- x) Variety of marketing facilities is available at Jalna for the city itself and also to the outside people.

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