CHAPTER - IV

The Role of Sellers, Buyers, Middlemen in the Cattle Market

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CHAPTER - IV
The Role of Sellers, Buyers, Middlemen in the Cattle Market Places

4.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter evolution markets, cattle market places in Ahemadnagar district, special interaction of farmers sellers, buyers and dealers, cattle market efficiency have been studied. In this chapter, we have studied the role of sellers, middlemen in the cattle markets, the role of buyers, classification of sellers and buyers. The distribution of cattle sellers, care of cattle taken by cattle sellers, dealers and selection of cattle markets, diseases of cattle, veterinary facilities, market cess and other sources of income of cattle market places in Ahemadnagar district and typology of the service areas have been discussed.

4.2 The Role of Sellers, Buyers and Middlemen in the Cattle Market

Periodic cattle markets are the gathering of sellers, purchasers and dalals or middlemen at a particular place and time. There are also some people who visit these markets only for social contacts or for recreation purpose. But their number is very much limited. In the cattle market places of Ahemadnagar district the sellers, buyers (majority from the farmer category) and middlemen were interviewed as per questionnaire. In the field survey, 900 sellers / buyers and 500 dealers / middlemen were interviewed. Besides the total number of sellers, buyers, middlemen were counted in each cattle market of Ahemadnagar district.
4.3 Role of Sellers and Buyers in the Cattle Market

Now a day in weekly market places, the number of sellers and buyers are increasing. As far as talukawise number / percentage of sellers and buyers is concerned, the maximum number of sellers buyers were interviewed in Nevasa taluka i.e. 29.14% sellers, 24.25% buyers and 28.5 both sellers and buyers of cattle. Next to Nevasa taluka, the number / percentage of sellers, buyers, both sellers and buyers interviewed were from talukas; Shevgaon, Ahemadnagar, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Karjat and Parner market places respectively.

According to physiographic units of the district, 14% sellers, buyers were interviewed from hilly region, 25% from the pateau area and 61% sellers buyers were interviewed from the low lying plains of the district. Religionwise percentage of the cattle sellers, buyers interviewed is as follows – 55% sellers, buyers were from Muslim religion, 30% from the Hindu religion and remaining 15% from Budhist & other religions. Comparing the percentage of sellers, buyers, men’s participation as the sellers buyers in the cattle markets of Ahemadnagar district the participation of women was very low.

Out of the total sellers, buyers interviewed in the hilly areas of the cattle market places of the district, 65% sellers and buyers are illiterate, 25% have taken their education upto tenth standard and remaining 10% of sellers and buyers have completed their education upto XII th standard, where as in the table land or the plateau area of the district 60% sellers buyers are illiterate, 35% of them have joined the school upto 8th standard and remaining 5% are equated upto under graduate level. The percentage of illiterate sellers and buyers of cattle has come down in the low lying plains of the district. In this physiographic unit, 50% sellers and buyers are illiterate, 40% sellers and buyers have joined the school upto XII th
standard and remaining 10% sellers and buyers have completed their graduation.

4.4 Socio – Economic status of Buyers and Sellers

There have been many different socio-economic status of buyers and sellers. Following are the some factors. The socio-economic status of buyers and sellers are different

A) Land holding of sellers and buyers

Land holding of farmer sellers, purchasers play the major role in the economic activities of cattle markets. In the following table No. 4.1 land holding of farmer sellers, purchasers interviewed in the cattle markets of the district is given for analysis.

Table No. 4.1
Land holding of Farmer sellers and buyers in the cattle market of Ahemadnagar district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Land holding of farmers sellers and buyers</th>
<th>No of farmer sellers and purchaser</th>
<th>% of farmer seller and purchaser</th>
<th>% of dry land</th>
<th>% of irrigated land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Below 5 acres</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>40.88</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 to 10 acres</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>21.88</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11 to 15 acres</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>19.55</td>
<td>76.20</td>
<td>23.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 to 20 acres</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>06.11</td>
<td>65.70</td>
<td>34.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>21 to 25 acres</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>04.66</td>
<td>77.30</td>
<td>22.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>26 to 30 acres</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>03.88</td>
<td>73.50</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Above 30 acres</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>03.00</td>
<td>70.50</td>
<td>29.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source:- Personal survey of cattle markets during 2011-12.
Farmer sellers, purchasers were interviewed while doing the field survey of cattle market place of the district. Out of 900 sellers and purchasers 368 farmers have land holding below 5 acres. Their percentage is 40.88, of this percentage few of them i.e. 2% people did not have land of their own for their agriculture cultivation. They do ploughing furrowing of land of other farmers on the contact of “Theka Butai” system. This system means after taking the agricultural production, the person has to pay the fixed amount decided in the contract meeting to the land holder or the concerned person has to give half production of the agricultural crops from the agricultural land out of the total production in a year. In this category of below 5 acres of land the dry land is 65.0% and irrigated land is 35.0%. In the second category 21.88% farmers are included who have the landholding of agriculture between 5 and 10 acres and they occupy 75.0% of the dry land and 25% of the irrigated land. As compared to irrigated land, there is more percentage of the dry land. The third categories of farmer sellers and purchasers have 19.55% landholding between 11 and 15 acres. In this category, 76.20% is the dry land and 23.80% is irrigated land with the land holding of farmers.

In the fourth category there are 6.11% farmers who have 16 to 20 acres of landholding of this. The percentages of dry and irrigated lands are 65.70% and 34.30% respectively. The farmers who hold the land between 21 and 25 acres are 4.66%. They have 77.30% dry land and 22.70% irrigated land. In the sixth category 3.88% farmers hold the land between 26 and 30 acres and the percentage of dry land is more that of the percentage of irrigated land i.e. 73.50% dry land and 26.50% the irrigated land. The last category of the farmers, sellers, purchasers have acquired the land above 30 acres in the district. But their percentage is
the lowest. Their percentage is only 3%. They have 70.50% dry land and 29.50% irrigated land.

From this table 4.1, it is visualized that there is the largest percentage of farmer sellers and purchasers holding the land below 5 acres and the lowest percentage of the farmer sellers and purchasers holding the land above 30 acres. However, in all categories of land holding of farmers, the area of the dry land is more than that of irrigated land on such a vast area of dry land having scanty or moderate amount of rainfall and plateau area or table land of the district particular type of grass can be grown which can be utilized as the fodder to the cattle to strengthen their physical conditions.

B) **Occupations of sellers Buyers**

The occupations of the sellers and buyers etc., interviewed in the cattle markets of Ahemadnagar district are 1) Farming 2) Working in the agricultural fields as the agricultural labours 3) Farming and dairy products 4) Farming and selling or/and buying cattle 5) Farming and rewinding of pumpsets, repairing cycles, motor cycles etc 6) Farming and government private service and 7) herding or cattle rearing (sea figure 4.1) out of the total number of sellers and buyers, the majority of them are engaged in farming.

**Figure 4.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Farming</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Labouring</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Farming &amp; dairy products</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Farming &amp; selling, buying cattle</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Cattle herding</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Farming &amp; Govt. Semi-Govt. private sector</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There have been 67.7% people engaged in farming whereas 12.5% sellers and buyers work in the agricultural fields as the agricultural labouring farming and dairying is also one of the important economics activities of the sellers and buyers of cattle in the district. There have been 10% of total percentage of cattle sellers buyers interviewed in the market 5% sellers and buyers are dependent on farming and selling or buying cattle. Other economic activities of the sellers, buyers are farming and rewinding pump sets, repairing cycles, motor cycles etc. farming and government semi government service and herding or rearing of cattle. These activities are carried on by a few numbers of cattle sellers and buyers in the district. If the cattle markets are well managed and the steps are taken for their development, the sellers and buyers will be attracted to the occupations like herding cattle farming, selling and purchasing cattle of the district.(fig 4.2)

4.5 The Classification of Sellers and Buyers

The participants in the periodic cattle marketing system require some classification. Even the destination of cattle in a market place refers to sellers and buyers of cattle requires classification. But the question of the identity of sellers and buyers remains unsolved. Because a person who sells cattle in a market also buys cattle in the same market.

Several categories of sellers may be distinguished. According to Mr. Smith C. A. (1974), two groups of participants are found engaged in selling and/or buying in the market place. Farmers and non farmers while studying the periodic markets in Bangala Desh Mr. Mizoguchi (1987) has classified the traders of periodic markets into the following three categories.

1) Classification by business style shopkeepers, middlemen itinerart traders, side Job-traders and peddlers.
2) Classification by merchandise traders of agricultural products, processed goods, livestock, servicemen and others.

3) Classification based on religious group like Hindus, Muslims, Christians.

During the field survey of periodic cattle market place of the district the researcher has identified the following classification of sellers.

1) Part time sellers and 2) Full time sellers.

1) The part time sellers are generally farmers. They sell their cattle during winter months or in summer months. They are unable to attend cattle market from the month of June to September as they are fully engaged in their agricultural work. Generally, they travel short distance of the cattle market places and in exceptional cases. They also cover the longer distance of the cattle market places if there is more profitability in the sale of cattle.

2) Full time sellers are generally non farmers. They move around a network of periodic cattle market places returning home each night. Such periodic market places are within a range of 6 to 10 kms from the homes place of sellers.

In this group there are middlemen sellers as well as itinerant sellers. The itinerant sellers visit a group of neighbouring periodic market places in a cycle and then return home at the end of a market week. Itinerant sellers cover a long distance of cattle market place in a circuit way.

In the category of a part time sellers and full time sellers, male participation is the most common in the cattle market places of the
Ahemadnagar district. Female cattle sellers are very limited in the markets. By the location as sellers, the cattle sellers are called homebase sellers and non-homebase sellers or outside sellers. As compared to rural sellers the urban sellers have very less participation. There are literate and illiterate sellers in the market. The majority of farmer sellers are illiterate.

Many times these illiterate sellers are deceived by middlemen and by others at the time of selling cattle in the market places of the district. By religion, the researcher has also identified three types of sellers. They are Hindus, Muslims and Buddhist sellers. The majority of sellers are Hindu which are followed by Muslims and Buddhists.

Like sellers of cattle, there are different categories of buyers. They also perform a vital role in the cattle marketing system of the district, like sellers the buyers in the cattle market places are mainly from the rural areas. But few of the cattle traders / buyers belong to the urban areas like Ahemadnagar, Nevasa, Koparegaon, Sheogaon, Sangamner, Rahuri. The buyers are always in the position to strike a favorable bargain for the purchase of the cattle which are displayed for sale in the market. The buyers are the source of income for the sellers in the marketing system of the district. The researcher has identified two types of buyers in the market (1) The buyers traveling long distance and (2) The buyers travelling short distance. The long distance buyers occasionally visit the cattle market places in the district. Therefore they are called occasional buyers. They are not regular in the marketing activity. The another type is of short distance buyers. They regularly visit the markets. Because the home distance of the buyers from the cattle market place is short. Such buyers are known as frequent or regular buyers. In the same way the third category of itinerant buyers has been identified who visit a number of cattle markets in a weekly cycle. Such itinerant buyers visit nearby
markets which are in a circuit situation. Such buyers are also the sellers of cattle in the market places of the district. The buyers purchase cattle for agricultural work, for milk production, for increasing breeds of cattle and for other purposes.

4.6 Distribution of Cattle Sellers
The cattle sellers’ distribution in the cattle markets of Ahemadnagar district is uneven. It is not uniform. In winter and summer seasons the participation of cattle sellers is larger in winter season than that of the rainy seasons from July to September. Secondly, the transportation service is stopped in rainy season because of kaccha roads or non mettled roads available to some cattle market places of the district. Again the distribution of sellers is variable according to physical units of the district. The number of cattle sellers in the region is different. It may be due to population very limited transport facilities, lack of necessary services at the cattle market places located in the region.

4.7 The Role of Middlemen in the Cattle Markets
The middlemen, brokers or cattle dealers play an important role in the cattle markets. They are also called ‘dillalis’ in Nigoria, ‘higglers’ in Jamica and ‘dalas’ in India. Generally, there is direct sale or purchase of cattle by the sellers and buyers in the market places of Ahemadnagar district. But in an unhappy situation, the service of middlemen is unavoidable. In such case the contact with middlemen is indispensable for both sellers and buyers. Middlemen must have deep knowledge about the sale or purchase of cattle with merits and demerits in Ahemadnagar district. It is observed that 80% people sale or purchase cattle directly, 15% people make contact with the middlemen and again in a special case
or occasionally the people in the market sell or purchase cattle either with
the help of middlemen or without contact to middlemen 85% of
middlemen or cattle dealers do their economic activity singly in the cattle
markets and remaining 15% middlemen work in the market with the
partnership of relative friends and the persons from the same market
village of the village / town of neighbouring areas.

The middlemen take a great care for the selection of cattle while
purchasing them in the cattle market. They observe the cattle whether
they are blind, deaf handicapped or cannot walk properly. A large
capacity for digesting food indicates the good condition of cattle. A good
feeding capacity is indicated large muscles and well constitution. The
age of cattle is identified from their teeth in the mouth. Clearness of eyes
of animals indicates their condition of not having blindness. These things
are considered if the cow is to be purchased the observed of middlemen
in the market is from that angle. If bullocks are to be purchased from the
sellers the running capacity, the health and the age of bullocks are
minuetly observed by them. If the cattle are to be sent to slaughter house
for beef the middlemen consider the weight, age and physical conditions
of the cattle. The middlemen observe the quality of cattle by a loose,
pliable thick skin, soft hair, clean bone and absence of flesh on the
shoulder or in the pelvic arch. Thighs of animals should be thin
especially on the inside in order to give room a fro large under. The
middlemen in short know a great deal of blood in the body of cattle,
handsomeness, activeness appropriate height and running and walking
capacity of cattle and the capacity for moving heavy weight on them.
Thus, middlemen use their technical experienced knowledge for the
purchase of cattle at the lower rates and again they sell cattle like cows,
bullocks, calves at the higher rates to the cattle buyers and the managers
of slaughter houses etc. In few hours, dalals or middlemen have the
profit of hundreds of rupees from the cattle markets. The veteran middlemen are capable of plenty of patience, tactful persuasion, untiring perseverance and controlled mind for successful negotiations to effect the final settlement of cattle market deal. The outstanding skill of middlemen lies in convincing both the parties.

For purchase of cattle middlemen have to observe cattles’ head, eyes, cogs, teeth, udder, horns and overall physical structure. Again for the section of cattle, they have to observe the whole area of the cattle market while moving this area they take the risk of injury from the strong cattle which are displayed in the market. They may make injury to them at the emergent time. But they tackle the problems skillfully and they know how to protect from bullocks and other animals in the market. There are very few cattle markets in the district where the proper arrangement is there for display of cattle. Such few markets with proper arrangement for display of cattle are Ghodegaon Nevasa , Rahuri, Shevgaon and Sangarnner in the district. In fact a proper and well planned layout is essential for cattle market places in the district “Generally, the cattle exhibited for sell in the market are tethered haphazardly in a way that no space is left for trotting and testing the animals” (The Deccan Geographer July-Dec. 1990). Therefore, there is necessity for majority of the cattle market places to make proper arrangement for displaying cattle.

The cattle dealers or middlemen attend cattle markets, cattle fair in the district as well as in other places of Maharashtra and India. The researcher has also attended the cattle fairs in the district and other areas of Maharashtra. The cattle dealers or middlemen were also interviewed during the survey of cattle fairs in the district and in the other places of Maharashtra.
Out of the total cattle dealers 53% dealers visit Ghodegaon cattle fair which takes place in the month of March-April 15% dealers attend Sheograon yatra in the month of February again 10% dealers attend Nevasa cattle fair which takes place in the month of April-May. Whereas 7% dealers visit in Sangamner & Rahuri cattle fair and remaining 15% cattle dealers visit a Donkey fair held in Madhi in the month of March-April. There is only Donkey market & fair. Thousands of Donkey gather together. Again all these dealers total 22% cattle dealers attend the major cattle fairs in Maharashtra and other states in India. In these major cattle fairs, pushkar cattle fair at Ajmer in Rajasthan is remarkable. It is the largest cattle fair in India. Nearly 3 lakh people attend this fair and 70000 cattle are bought and sold in the fair. It is held in November. Few middlemen in the district attract to this fair although the distance of Ajmer is farther from the areas of Ahemadnagar district. These fairs take place from October to June when the farmers are free from their agricultural activities.

The details about the major cattle fairs in the adjoining areas of the district and in other states are given in the following table.

Table No. 4.2
The cattle fairs in the adjoining areas of the district and in other states of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of cattle fair</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Date and month</th>
<th>Duration of days</th>
<th>Approximate number of cattle assembled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Mhasa</td>
<td>Thane</td>
<td>11 to 20 Dec.</td>
<td>08 days</td>
<td>17000 cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Sarangkheda</td>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>01 to 15 Jan.</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>5000 cattle, horses, buffaloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Shirpur</td>
<td>Dhule</td>
<td>20 to 30 Dec.</td>
<td>07 days</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Fair Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Ingredients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Malegaon</td>
<td>Nanded</td>
<td>20 to 30 Dec.</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>5000 horses and cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Yallama fair at Jath</td>
<td>Sangali</td>
<td>09 to 15 Mar.</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>15000 cattle, buffaloes, goats &amp; Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Siddhanath fair at Padi</td>
<td>Sangali</td>
<td>09 to 15 Mar.</td>
<td>06 days</td>
<td>20000 cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Deoni fair</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>01 day</td>
<td>1100 Deone &amp; other types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Pandharpur fair</td>
<td>Solapur</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>07 days</td>
<td>3000 khillari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Udgir fair</td>
<td>Latur</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>02 days</td>
<td>1000 cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pushkar fair</td>
<td>Ajmer, Rajasthan</td>
<td>20 to 30 Nov.</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>50000 cattle (camel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bahiram fair Chandur Bazar</td>
<td>Amaravati</td>
<td>March / April</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>31000 cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wani cattle fair</td>
<td>Yawatmal</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>9000 cattle buffaloes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Chandrapur fair</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>March / April</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2500 bullocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Siddheshwar fair</td>
<td>Sholapur</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>03 days</td>
<td>5000 cattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Visit few cattle fairs by the researcher – India today Magazine Nov.15, 1997 pp-93)

From the table No. 4.2, it reveals that Bahanu Cattle fair at Chandur Bazar in Amaravati district and the Chandrapur cattle fair have the duration of 30 days each. These cattle fairs have the longest duration of days. The cattle assembled in the Bahanu fair are 31000 and 2500 bullocks in Chandrapur. The one day cattle fair takes place at Deoni in April. However, nearly 800 deoni breed of cattle are displayed for sale in the fair, other important fairs in the state are yallama fair in Jath and Siddhananath fair in Padi in Sangali district. In these fairs 15000 and 20000 animals are brought for sale respectively which comprise cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep etc.
The most significant pushkar cattle fair at Ajmer in Rajasthan is attended by a few dealers of cattle in Ahemadnagar district. It is held 5 days of November. Approximately 6000 cattle and other animals are displayed for sale. Mr.Sangole Sadhbrao Sudamrao experienced cattle dealer of Ghodegaon in Nevasa taluka. He visited the pushkar fair at Ajmer. He said that the people from India and other countries of the world attract to this fair. The main objective of this fair are to sell or purchase animals and to make entertainment in spare time. Mr.Songole is 51 years old and he has cattle dealing experience of 30 years. He said that varieties of cattle, horses, camel, elephants were brought in the fair of marketing activities. There are extensive grounds for display of animals. Restaurants, rest house facilities water supply and other facilities are available in the fair even the cattle trade is carried out at night. Because a number of electrical focus bulbs are used in the fair for the observation of cattle which are displayed in Pushkar fair. Due to electric focus lights, the animals can be sold or purchased even at night.

The above named cattle dealer was interviewed. He told that cattle from chalisgaon, Varkhedi were brought by him with the help of trucks for market purpose. There is more demand for bullocks, jurseys and jafferys in the market. He had 40 cattle for sell at the time of interview. He kept cattle drovers to drive the cattle at the shorter distance of 25 kms. He was full time busy with the selling and purchasing of animals in the cattle markets and cattle fairs. His three brouthers were also engaged in this economic activity. But one of them dose this activity as the said business. According to Sangole, hard work, polite behavior and tactful tendency and detailed knowledge of cattle is necessary for the vetern dealer. He said that the contractors of few markets had asked for paying extra money. After making extra payment he was allowed to carry more number of cattle in the market. In the major markets of Ahemadnagar
district he pays extra Rs.50/- for every marketing day in a week. As far as his family life is concerned he is financially sound and he has constructed, his own house at city place. The cattle dealers or the cattle marketing must get reasonable commission from the sellers or purchasers of cattle for their services. But they may keep in mind that their unrestrained money making behaviour may be exposed some day or other days.

4.8 Care of Cattle Taken by Cattle Sellers and Dealers

The cattle sellers, dealers have to take proper care of cattle otherwise they get financial set back. If the cattle suffer from disease, they die suddenly. Regular care and day to day observation of cattle is very essential to cattle sellers and dealers.

Cattle Feeding

Feeding of cattle is very important. Improper feeding will again lead to irregular calving poor health and liable to contract diseases. The cattle sellers have to take proper care of feeding cattle. Due to strong healthy cattle which are displayed in the market they get high price. A cow yielding 10 kg milk per day should be given 30 to 40 kg green fodder, 3 kg of concentrate mixture 5 kg of fodder 50 gm common salt and liberal supply of clean and fresh water. Feeding is essential not only from the point of increasing milk yield but also from the point of developing body of the animal for keeping fit the physical conditional of cattle. Good feeding makes proper growth & calves of pregnant cows. If the cows are purchased from the market for dairy products, than the annuity and quality of milk depends upon the feeding cattle to a large extend.

Food and fodder given to cattle may be divided into three groups (1) Bulky grass or fodder and (2) Concentrated food and (3) food adjunct.
Green fodder grass, Jawar maize, Lucerne silage etc. are included in this bulky group. “Bhusas” of wheat barely, oat, hay and kadba of Jawar also comprise this group. “A good supply of green grass increases the quality of milk because green fodder has a tendency to lower the percentage of solids in the milk where as castle fed on ‘tour chuni’ (husk of cajanus Indica) cotton seed wheat bran and substances yield a better quality of milk” (E.V.S. Maniam 1938). The feeding of the animals with concentrated food is also very important as they contain nourishing matter. In the concentrated food grains, chunis, bhusas, bran, cotton seed, oil cakes etc. are included. Seeds and grains should be properly crushed well soaked in water. The third group of food of animals have certain things which are known as food adjuncts or condiments. It comprises of salt, surginger, pepper, haldi, sonf etc. in this group. Salt is an ideal for digestion of food for animal. Gur is also preferred for digestion of food to animals. The experts have recommended that 50 gm per day of salt and 200 gram per head per day of gur may be used for cattle. Ginger and pepper help the digestion of cattle and improve their appetite. Haldi is recommended as a condiment which helps to purify the blood of cattle. Other condiments like ajwani, zira, souf, soya, seeds etc. are also prescribed for helping the digestion and increasing the appetite. The food a constituent containing mineral matter goes to build up the bony structure of the body of the cattle and improves their general health. The owner of the cattle has to fix the time for feeding of cattle. Because of regular feeding cattle become healthy and strong. Cows yield a large quantity of milk which is sold in the market at higher rates. The sellers may get higher price by good feeding of cattle in the market. The oils and ghee are also provided by few sellers to the cattle. Feeding high quality green fodder and silage is one of the suggestions for efficient milk production to cross breed cows. Breseen, Lucerne, Maize, Sorghum
millet and oats are the rich sources of nourishment and energy for cattle. The requirement of feeding and fodder in Ahemadnagar district estimated for the year 2010-11 was as follows.

Green fodder 716.16 lakh tons, dry fodder 371.50 lakh tons and concentrate 80.73 lakh tons. However, during the year 1990-91, the production of green fodder was only 875 quintals and this quantity of green grass was sold for Rs.41000/- in the markets.

**Cattle Breeding**

In cattle breeding, the selection of bulls is very important. The well developed mature bulls are required for breeding purpose. Otherwise calves are bound to be weak and very poor in their physical condition. The ninth Livestock Development Schemes are started in the rural areas of the district to give modern breeding facilities for livestock and the scientific insemination system and cross breeding methods have been adopted in the district. Indigenous cross breeding facilities have been provided freely by the Government. Still there are majority of cattle sellers dealers who use the aged weak and diseased bulls for the production of calves. The best site for cattle breeding much has enough ground for grazing. Sufficient supply of fresh water in the vicinity, suitable climate for the health of cattle transportation. Facilities are necessary for quick disposal of cattle in emergent period such as in natural calamity disease caused to cattle for quick disposal of milk products. The site for the shelter of cattle must be away from the cities so that it will get suitable, stimulus climate. The site for the shelter of cattle must be near to fodder crop areas. The well managed fodder farm will provide fodder to the cattle. Again there must be reserves of ensilage in plenty at the site of shelter of cattle to feed them during the hot season when green fodder would be scarce.
Housing and Cleaning of Cattle

In Ahemadnagar district, many of sheds for the shelter of cattle have no ventilations where the animals are housed. Sanitary arrangement is poor in the villages. The shed of cattle farm is a part of the human dwelling. The ground of shed is very dirty, improper and unsanitary housing tends to ruin the health of cattle which decreases the rates of cattle in the market. Animal sheds must be with adequate numbers of windows. Ventilators for getting fresh air, sunlight must get entry from the windows. Drainage should be provided in such a way in the cattle sheds that urine collects somewhere must send outside in a proper way. Thatched roof may be cheap and quite good for the protection of cattle. There must be plenty of fresh water for drinking and washing purposes of cattle. Besides there must be extensive ground of grassland so that cattle can be free for grazing. They can move freely and can get sufficient exercise. In the study region the cattle sellers, dealers have rarely tendency of washing and grooming of cattle. The washing of cattle takes place at the time of cattle market day only. Actually speaking, cattle must be washed almost everyday. In winter, washing of cattle in a week is sufficient. In the region, cattle are seldom washed and their udders and tails which ought to be kept clean are occasionally cleaned by farmer sellers, dealers who clean cattle with towels and brushes. Proper brushing of animals renders the circulation of blood adequate to them.

4.9 Selection of Markets

The particular cattle markets are selected by the farmers, sellers, purchasers and cattle dealers. These people in the cattle markets were questioned for the selection of particular cattle market. From their interview, it is searched out that 35% farmer buyers-sellers and cattle dealers select Ghodegaon and Nevasa market. Followed by Sangamner
cattle market, 17% farmer buyers sellers and middleman have preferred, Sheogaon, Rahuri, Nagar, Parner markets for the sale or purchase of cattle. Again 12% farmers, sellers, buyers, middleman have given the preference to Pathardi, Karjat and Bodhegaon, Rahata markets. Remaining markets have low cattle dealers; purchasers and cattle dealers in the study region and some of the sellers buyers including farmers and cattle dealers have their selection for cattle markets out of Ahemadnagar district. They attend the markets out of the district. These markets are Goregaon, Ghoti, Dhule, Rajur etc. Goregaon is the daily cattle market which in managed by Dairy Development Department. Ghoti cattle market is located in the tribal area of Nashik district. Dhule cattle markets are held on Tuesday.

The farmer sellers, buyers and middlemen have given the reasons for the selection of these cattle markets. According to their opinion, (1) The nearest cattle market is selected to them. The market which is the nearest to their native place is selected because it is convenient for carrying cattle to the market and secondly the majority of the people are familiar with them. They are mostly relative’s distant relatives and friends. Therefore, it becomes easy to sell or purchase cattle in the markets due to cordial relationship. Nearly 70% of cattle sellers and buyers including dealers prefer the cattle market place with the nearest distance from their native place. Out of the total numbers of participants nearly 75% participants visit the cattle market places with traveling distance from 5 to 15 kms, 20% participants visit these places with the traveling distance from 16 to 30 kms. Remaining 5% participants including buyers sellers middlemen visit the market places which have above 30 kms. traveling distance, (2) There must be reasonable rates of cattle breeds in the markets, (3) The market place with easy means of transportation facilities is selected by the cattle buyers sellers and other
participants, (4) Some of the cattle traders require the best quality of cattle for sale of purchase. Such traders make choice of the cattle markets in which the best cattle breeds are displayed in the market. Again some of the participants must have wide scope for the selection of cattle. Therefore, varieties of cattle breeds are to be assembled for the proper selection of cattle by them, (5) The sellers want direct sale from this sale so he gets fixed price of cattle. There are no middlemen for compromise. Some of the sellers want direct sale of cattle for this reason. Whereas middlemen or cattle dealer select such market places from which he gets more profit, (6) The markets with various facilities are selected by cattle traders including the sellers buyers and middlemen, the water supply and fodder for cattle restaurants and rest house facilities requirement of sheds, extensive grounds for display of animals for testing the running capacity of animals. Continuity of market at night by electrical focus bulbs, variety of entertainments, security and care of animals, faith on the management committee of the market are also very essential on the part of participants and cattle traders for the selection of market places of Ahemadnagar district.

**Reasons for Sale and Purchase of Cattle**

The sellers of cattle have reasoned for the sale of cattle in the cattle markets of Ahemadnagar district. The main reasons for the sale of cattle are (1) old age of cattle which are out of service, (2) Financial difficulties of sellers, (3) Shortage of fodder and water, (4) Contagious diseases to animals which spread in rainy season, (5) Surplus cattle, (6) Sale of Agricultural land, (7) Non – availability of servants or higher salary for cattle rearing, (8) “Satbat” transaction.

When bullocks and cows become old then they cannot give service to the owners of bullocks and cows. Such bullocks are unable to provide
Ghodegaon Cattle Market

Cattle Market in Ghodegaon Sellers & Buyers
Nevasa Cattle Market

Sangamner Cattle Market
Rui Chattisi Cattle Market

Sheogaon Cattle Market
Photo – 1.6 (A) Madi Donkey Market

Photo – 1.6 (B) Madi Donkey Market
Rahuri Cattle Market

Kopargaon Cattle Market
service for plunging and furrowing agricultural land. The old cows are also weak for breeding purpose and for providing more quantity of milk. In such condition, these old cattle are brought to the cattle markets for sale. Due to old age they are sold in low price.

The sellers mostly farmers take the help of middlemen in selling unserviceable cattle in the market. Later on these old cattle are sent to the slaughter houses in the district by trucks or with the help of drovers by walk. The owners of cattle mostly farmers field laborers, cattle herders are economically very weak. Even they cannot fulfill their essential needs such as food shelter and clothes. They want to pay the amount to the moneylenders to pay the installments to the banks and to the co-operative societies. They are engaged in arranging the marriages of their sons and daughters. They spend a lot of amount on the marriage ceremony. Again they are in need of money for the purchase of fertilizers agricultural equipments etc.. When the animal or the member of family suffers ill, the money is needed to the owners of cattle. Sometimes they require money for the education of their children. Therefore, they are very weak as far as their economic condition is concerned. In such emergent period they sell cattle and solve their financial difficulties to some extent. There is a shortage of fodder and water in Ahemadnagar district during summer. In May, the owners of cattle have to wander from one place to another in search of fodder and water for cattle.

A few of the cattle die on the spot due to insufficient food and drinking water. The rivers, streams, nalas are dry in summer. Again the green fodder is not available in summer. The rates of fodder are also very high. Therefore, the majority of owners of cattle cannot provide sufficient fodder to the cattle everyday. Due to this reason, the most of the farmers and other cattle sellers display the cattle in the market. These cattle are sold at the low rates due to the shortage of fodder and water is
mainly prevalent in Parner and Karjet talukas due to less amount rainfall i.e. below 500 mm. Annual rainfall in Jamkhed and Shrigonda talukas is 600 to 700 mm. The dry fodder like kadba from Jawar grass along the banks of rivers tanks dams open space has been insufficient in summer. Therefore, rates of fodder are very high. After the sale of cattle, some of them are sent to the slaughter house for beef products.

In rainy months mainly from June to September, a large numbers of cattle are suffered from the categories diseases like H.S. (Hemographi Seplicamia), B.q.(Black quarter), R.P.(Render Pest) and surra in Ahemadnagar district. The owners of cattle fear of these diseases which can spread from the month of June after the commencement of monsoon rainfall. Therefore they want to sell the cattle before starting rainy season and before spreading contagious diseases to cattle. Hence, they are in profit by selling their cattle in the markets of Ahemadnagar district. If the animal dies before selling cattle the owners of cattle will be in loss.

If the sale of bullocks cows or calves is finally decided and the bullocks are exchange to one another, then there is no claim to find out any fault with the cattle. The cattle may have any ‘Batta’ or fault in feet or walking, in eyes or in other physical structures. In such cases, they do not have any alternative rather than to accept ‘sat-bat’ transactions. Generally, the cattle are bought by the people from the cattle market places and cattle fairs. The main reasons given by the people mostly the farmers for the purchase of cattle which include bullocks, cows and calves are as follows. The bullocks are very essential for plugging, furrowing the agricultural land and for other works. Very few farmers who are economically sound use tractors and other technological equipments for agricultural works. Nearly 70% farmers have an urgent requirement to purchase bullocks for their agricultural work. 25% people buy cows for getting milk and products and for breeding purpose and
remaining 5% people buy cattle for transport work lifting water in the well for getting beef and for other purposes. In religious festival days in the period of cattle fairs the cattle are purchased in a large number from the cattle market places and cattle fairs in Ahamadnqagar district. On the occasions of Dashera, Id-I-Milad, or Bakari Id, thousands of animals are slaughtered. In those days numbers of cattle are increased in all the cattle markets of Ahemadnagar district. The rates of cattle are high due to increasing number of purchasers in the markets. There is an importance of ‘Kurbani’ or sacrifice in such religious festivals. The thousand of goats, sheep and hens are killed by the people on the eve of Jatras in various villages.

4.10 Diseases of Cattle

The cattle traders including sellers and buyers middlemen have to face diseases caused to cattle. The diseased cattle have no demand in the market or they are bought at the lowest rate in the market. Therefore, the cattle traders take their diseased cattle to the veterinary hospital and cure them in stipulated period. If they make delay for the medicine of cattle for the specific disease then there is possibility of the death of cattle and they get loss for loosing the cattle. An interview with five veterinary doctors was taken, one from Ahemadnagar, one from Nevasa and one was from Parner. They have told that H.S., B.Q. are the common diseases to cattle in the study region. The diseases are variable according to seasons. The diseases spread to milch cattle are ketasis, mystatis, milk fever and other diseases. These doctors informed that nearly 75% people reach immediately to the hospital for the treatment of cattle and 25% people delay in respect of medical treatment of cattle when they are sick. The doctors suggested that in case of sickness of cattle, the prompt remedial measures should be taken by the owners of cattle. There are
contagious and non-contagious diseases which cause to cattle in the Ahemadnagar district. The most serious disease is a type of diarrhea which causes to animal in the early rainy days when the stomach swells, the tongue becomes sore and rough, a waterly fluid comes from the mouth and eyes, and the animal refuses food and drink and dies within a day or two days, passing a large quantity of blood. The sickness is because of the disability produced by the general wait of fodder during the summer months of April and May. The major contagious diseases registered at the veterinary hospitals in the study region are render pest back quarter, haen, orhagic, septicamia, food and the mouth disease (Khurkut) anthrax and surra. The render pest is also known as cattle plague. The cattle first gets high fever which increases upto $105^0$ F or more. It causes dullness and loss of appetite. Air bubbles and sometimes blood comes out from the mouth of animal in render pest disease. The foot and mouth disease or khurkut originates from the part of animal where the heavy movements of cattle take place either for the search of summer grazing or on the eve of cattle fair days. This disease is caused to cloven footed animals. This disease causes almost every year in the district. It is indigestible and produces headache, nausea, vomiting diarrhea and vesicles may appear on the lips, mouth, nose of the animal. Anthrax is also the most dangerous disease, when affected by this disease the secretion of milk in the cows suddenly falls off. The cattle of Ahemadnagar district are rarely affected by surra disease. But the mastitis or garget is the common disease of cattle. It affects the udder of the cattle. The milk slightly changes its color from yellow to light brown. The milk gets bad smell and turns into a poisonous substance, whereas cow pox is a disease which manifests itself by vesicles and scabs on the cows teats. This disease is closely related to the small pox disease of man ‘Ghatmari’, kukda and suri are the other diseases of cattle. There is a
swelling of the throat to the cattle in the ghatman disease while the muscles contract and the tongue of cattle become sore in kukda. A swelling of the belly is the symptom of causing suri disease to the cattle. Furra disease causes due to clostridian shevio insect. It gets swelling to the legs of animal and other parts of animal. It gets fever to it and the animal cannot walk properly. The diseases of foot and mouth are anthrax mastitis or gargle, cow pox, tuberculosis, rabies etc. render milk infections. The milk of such diseased cattle is regarded as highly dangerous.

The contagious diseases of animals spread or cause among sellers, purchasers or owners of animals and the doctors who come in contact with the animals. They are called zoonotic diseases. The brussotis disease is caused to man while drawing milk of cattle which has got abortion. At that time brussella Abortus insects enter the body of man spreading the disease. Other zoonotic diseases are aetteric urmaloi, anthovx, bacterial foot posining, glanders, iepotgirosis salmonelosis, staffillocosis, stroptocosis, Tuberculosis, Virocis, ringwarm, fenous, biversoisis. They can spread among sellers, purchasers, dealers or the owners of cattle, and veterinary doctors who mostly come in contact with the diseased cattle. The skin diseases of animals can also spread among them while coming in contact with the animals. The sufficient fodder or food, dirty sheding, unscientific method of feeding cattle unfavorable climate, drinking dirty water, careless about cattle fool are some of the reasons for causing diseases to cattle.

In Ahemadnagar district veterinary hospital facilities are provided by Zilla Parishad. The veterinary hospitals are located near the office of panchayat samiti. The talukawise statistical figures about the veterinary hospitals, institutes during 2010-2011 are given in the following table for analysis.
Graph No. 4.1
Table No. 4.3
Talukawise veterinary institute in Ahemadnagar district – 2010 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Main Veterinary Hospitals</th>
<th>First Aid Veterinary Centers</th>
<th>Veterinary Investigation Lab</th>
<th>Animal Diseases Controlling Squad</th>
<th>Moving Veterinary Dispensaries</th>
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<td>03</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>02</td>
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</table>

Source – Field survey during 2010-2011

As per 2010-2011 statistics there is a major veterinary hospital conducted by the state government. There are 03 veterinary hospitals, two veterinary investigation laboratories and three animal diseases checking squad center, and moving veterinary dispensary in Ahamadnagar district. It is also observed that there are no precautionary veterinary centers in the district. The main veterinary hospital is located at Ahemadnagar. The veterinary hospitals are found in all the tahsils of the district. The maximum no of first aid veterinary hospital is occurred in Ahamadnagar’s tahsils of Rahuri, Kopargaon, and Sangamner which have
three and Nevasa, Sheogaon, Shrigonda and Sangamner have two first aid veterinary centers and remaining tahsils have one center each in the district. The moving veterinary centers have been shown in only three tahsils. They are Ahmednagar, Rahuri and Sangamner. Each thasil has one veterinary moving dispensaries.

The National Agricultural Commission, Delhi has recommended at least one veterinary hospital for 5000 livestock considering 2891 thousands total number of livestock of 2010 census in the district. This ratio of livestock and a veterinary hospital is not satisfactory in the district, according to the recommendation of the National Agricultural Commission, Delhi. During the year 2009-2010 nearly 750410 animals including cattle were given medical treatment for various diseases in the district. Bacterial vaccines and viral vaccines are used to recover the disease of cattle. The prophylactic vaccinations against the diseases like render pest, black quarter, haemorrhagic septicemia are used by the veterinary doctors and surgeons in the district. The vaccines like enorotox, aemia, freeze dried fowl pox, render pest marek T.C.R.P. are imported from the other countries for medical treatment of cattle and other animals.

4.11 Source of cattle breeds

There are significant and permanent source areas of cattle from these source areas of cattle. We get different types of cattle in the markets of this district. These source areas have some geographical conditions available for range cattle. The cattle can grow well in dry areas having scanty amount of rainfall with the temperature between 20° c to 30°. In humid and heavy rainfall areas, the cattle have to face different types of diseases and the quality of cattle is also poor. Secondly, vast pasture areas are required for grazing. The good supply of
fodder is essential for livelihood of cattle adequate water supply, means of transportation etc. are also necessary for the source areas of cattle. There are various types of source areas form which cattle are carried to the market places in the study area.

I) Local sources of cattle:- Which comprise the district in western Maharashtra. The major districts among them are Nasik, Pune, Satara, Sholapur districts.

II) Regional source areas of cattle:- Which comprise the other district and places of Maharashtra like Dhule, Chalisgad, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune, Thane district.

III) Inter-State source areas of Cattle:- Which comprise Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, including Kathiawad, Surat, Ahamadabad, Baroda, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. Nearly 55% cattle are brought to cattle markets from the local source areas 25% form the regional sources areas in Maharashtra and remaining 20% cattle are carried from the inter-state areas of cattle. The major cattle like Deoni, Khillari, Red kandhari, Marathwadi short tailed bullocks & Hali, Malvi, Dangi, Nimari, Red sindhi, Amritmahal, Haryana, Amarbadi are brought to market places to the district from the local source areas regional areas and the inter-state source areas of cattle. All over the Animal husbandry experts have classified different breeds of cattle found in India. He has divided the cattle breeds into 4 basic groups. They are (1) The large white cattle of North, (2) The very district Mysore type of cattle in the South with characteristic formation of head and horns, (3) The highly peculiar Gir cattle of Kathiawad and the West of India, (4) The small black red or dun cattle mainly in hilly tracts and forest areas E.V.S. Manium [1938] had also

During the field survey of cattle markets the researcher has observed most of the breeds of cattle mentioned by Mr.Manium Bhagnari. Dhanni and Kangayarn breeds of cattle were not observed in the cattle markets of the study region. There are various breeds of cattle observed in the cattle market places of Ahemadnagar district like Khillari, Deoni, Gaolao, Marathwadi breed are mainly found in the district. The source area of Khillari is also found in Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur and Solapur district of Maharashtra and in Chindawada district of Madhya Pradesh. Again the Gir or Kathiawadi breeds are found in the gir forest of Gujarat. The source area of the Krishna valley breed is located in Satara and Sangali district of Maharashtra and in Raichur district in Andhra Pradesh. Dangi is mostly found in the Thane district of Maharashtra.

Among the cattle breeds, Deoni, Gaolao, Kathiawadi, Jercy cows, Sohiwal, Tharpkar are very good milkers while cows like Khallari, Marathwadi, Krishna valley breed, Dangi, Malvi, Mahadeopuri, Amritmahal are draught animals. They are used for ploughing agricultural fields and carrying bullock carts with heavy loads. Kankrej, Haryana Red, Sindhi ongole Nimarim Nagari and Amrbadi cattle breeds are milch breeds and draught animals.
4.12 Slaughter Houses

Thousands of cattle are slaughtered at the slaughter houses for getting beef and other parts of cattle. The cattle dealers, sellers, drovers mostly carry the cattle to the slaughter houses in India. Rudram is the major slaughter house in the Medak district of Andhra Pradesh. It was set up in the year 1989, which has the area of 300 acres. The slaughter house is managed by A.L. Kabir export Ltd. Every day 6000 animals are slaughtered and nearly 25000 ton flesh is exported to Iran, Kuwait and other Arabian countries.

In Maharashtra there are approximately 421 recognized slaughter houses which include the large and small animals, lakha of cattle are killed in these slaughter houses of Maharashtra. The major slaughter house is located in Deonar in the suburban area of Mumbai.

There are some registered slaughter houses, few unregistered slaughter houses and some private households in Ahemadnagar district. Talukawase recognized slaughter house and the animals slaughtered in these slaughter houses during the year 2010-2011 are given in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
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<th>No. of Slaughter houses</th>
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<th>Sheeps</th>
<th>Goats</th>
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</table>
### Source: Nagar District Socio Economic Abstract 2010-2011

During the year 2010-2011, totally the 900904 animals slaughtered in the registered slaughter houses in the district. The 22870 cows and bullocks were slaughtered. The number of slaughtered buffaloes is the highest as compared to slaughtered cows in the slaughter houses of the district. In Nagar taluka maximum animals were slaughtered.

The ‘Mulls’ says ‘Kallam’ in the name of God for slaughtering the animal and then with permission of God, the cattle is slaughtered at this centre. In this ‘Hallal’ system during 2010-11, the rate of beef per kg was from Rs.80/- to Rs.110/- in Ahmednagar city. The hides and skins, veal, bones, fallow, horn and hoofs intestines are separated and supplied as the raw material to leather industries and other industries in India.

<table>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Parner</td>
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</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Rahuri</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Shrirampur</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>11987</td>
<td>23390</td>
<td>39875</td>
<td>74850</td>
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<td>Dist.Total</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>22870</td>
<td>264054</td>
<td>238659</td>
<td>397321</td>
<td>922904</td>
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The hides and skins, veal, bones, fallow, horn and hoofs intestines are separated and supplied as the raw material to leather industries and other industries in India.
4.13 Market Cess and other Source of Income to the Market Places in the Ahemadnagar district

Any market place either slaughter house of dead animals or alive cattle is a source of income. The cattle market places which are held throughout the year get more income as compared to the seasonal market places in the district. The sources of income from which the amount is obtained at the sites of market places to the management committee of the market are ‘Octroi’ seating tax or ground tax registration fee, market fee which includes sale deed, licence fee from middleman, auction of open plots for tea, betal stalls, temporary hotels etc.. And auction of the wasted material such as animal dung, kadba, gras etc. The organic manure is made from the wasted material. The auction of the waste material yields the high income for the cattle market places in the district. The volume of animal dung depends on the number of animals displayed for sale and duration for keeping cattle at the market site. In few market places, the waste is carefully collected and stored in regular pits so that it is converted into valuable manure. The pit for manure is generally 43 meters x 3 meters and 1 meter deep. It is sometimes mixed with soil. There are various methods for preparing manure from cow dung. According to Mr. Pandharipande, the Gandhian social worker (Dainik Lokmat – May 1999) the Nedep Method is the best method for making organic manure 3000 kilogram manure can be obtained from 100 kilogram cow dung with this method. 100 kilogram cow dung is mixed with 1300 kilogram wasted material and 1700 kilogram soil. The proteins and minerals are increased with the mixture of soil and it gets more agricultural production from the use of this type of manure. The manure is sold before the arrival of rainfall from the South West monsoon
winds. It has a great demand from the farmers. It’s auction brings profitable income to the management of the market.

The octroi means duty levied on goods brought into a town place where official levy is collected. The rates of octroi are varied from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 5/- in Ahemadnagar’s Sangmner, Rahuri and Nevasa market place. The seating tax or the ground tax in the cattle markets of the district per animal varies from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 5/-. Some markets have no tax. The registration fee and the sale purchase receipt is the most important document for sellers and purchases of the cattle. The sale of every animal is to be registered for the transfer of the title. The fee is charged for it. The deed printed with relevant particulars is signed and stamped on behalf of the management by some of the names of seller purchaser with their address and the price of cattle signature of the clerk or officer of the management. The second copy of the receipt is with the management committee of the market. In case of disputes, the receipt is the base. The rates of registration fee are Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/- per pair of bullocks or cows in most of the cattle markets of the district. Another source of income of the managing committee of the market is the market fee. The markets which are run by Agricultural product market committee have a charge of Rs. 1/- cess for 100 rupees. This amount of market cess is deposited in the Govt. Treasury before 10th of every month. But the cess is not chargeable in those markets which are run by Grampanchayat for such markets places. The market fee is charged at the rate of 50 paise per 100 rupees worth of products sold by the sellers. As per rule 40 (1) Agricultural market fees rules 1950 the market fee is prescribed at 25 paise per 100 rupees worth of the products. But there is variability in collecting sale deed of Rs. 1.25 % per 100 rupees of the total price of animal.
### Table No. 4.5

**Other charges at Ghodegaon cattle market**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Entrance of bullock cart with fodder</td>
<td>Rs. 10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A large bundle of grass fodder of the head of men/women</td>
<td>Rs. 03/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Entrance of cow, bullock, horse, buffalo, calf</td>
<td>Rs. 10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The hire of plot with 15 x 10</td>
<td>Rs. 40/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The hire of plot with 10 x 08</td>
<td>Rs. 25/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cycle stand for on cycle (per hour)</td>
<td>Rs. 02/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Motor cycle stand for one motor cycle (per hour)</td>
<td>Rs. 03/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Auto Rikshaw for one Auto</td>
<td>Rs. 03/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey of cattle market in Ghodegaon during 2010-2011

In the rural market places of the district, motor cycle and auto-rickshaw stand are not observed. Thus the diversity of the market charges is a feature of collecting cess, bees etc. in the cattle market places of Ahemadnagar district. The market charges are the sources of income to the cattle market places of the district.

### 4.14 Typology of Service areas of Market

A cattle market place cannot exit in isolation. Its original growth and prospects of developments are mainly dependent on the surrounding area which may be termed as the service area, market area or the market sphere of influence. The service area of any periodic market centre is marked out by the area from where buyers attend the weekly market place.
to get cattle, goods and services of everyday need. In other words, service area of any periodic cattle market place has been marked out by the spatial limits of buyers’ cattle, goods and other required services. It has been accepted by the geographers that neighboring periodic cattle market places have been overlapping the service areas.

Several geographical studies have been done to explain the market areas or the service areas. The Reilly’s Law of retail gravitation (1931) is based on size of population and distance to delimit service areas. Mr. Ullman E.L. (1960) has used the traffic flow as the basis of determining market area. The several other studies of market area are based on central place theory which includes the classic works of W. Christaller (1933) and Berry B.J.L (1967). In fact, the basis of central place theory is the hierarchy of central places based on their market or service areas.

The various methods are used in determining the service area or the market area. They are grouped into two categories namely empirical methods and the theoretical methods. The researcher has used the empirical method of delimitation of service areas of the market. This method of delimitation of service area boundary consists of identifying the residence of the buyers who visit the cattle market places and this information is spotted and shaded on each taluka map of the Ahemadnagar district excluding Akole and Parner taluka. Thus the typology of service areas in periodic cattle market places in Ahemadnagar are Nevasa, Sheogaon, Sangamner, Rahuri and Kopargaon taluka.

In Ahemadnagar district two types of service areas are identified. They are the exclusive service areas and the embedded service areas. The exclusive service areas are the residual service areas under the exclusive service, and the residual service areas under the exclusive command of a single periodic cattle market place where as the embedded service areas are less vigorous areas which lie with in the service area of their more
vigorous prototype or more vigorous service areas. The largest service area is covered by Ahemadnagar cattle market which is approximately 9500 sq. km. followed by Sangamner 7800 sq. km., Nevasa 7300 sq. km., Kopergaon 5700 sq. km., Sheogaon 5300 sq. km., Parner 4700 sq. km., Karjat 3900 sq. km.. The market places which are below 500 sq. kilometers service areas are Jamkhed, Pathardi, Shirdi, Karjat and Parner.

In the district, embedded service areas with single overlap, double overlap and multiple overlaps are also observed in few cattle market places. For instance, embedded service area with 280 sq. km. area lies among Nevasa, Sheogaon and Ghodegaon cattle markets delimiting service areas in Ahemadnagar district. The single overlapped area is also found in Parner, Shrigonda and Sangamner taluka. The embedded service area of double overlaps lies in Nevasa & Sheogaon tahsils. Again the embedded service area of multiple overlaps lies among Kopargaon, Rahuri, Shirdi. As far as the talukas are concerned, the vast service areas are covered by Sheogaon, Nagar, Nevasa and Shrirampur talukas. The lowest service area is covered by Parner, Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Pathardi taluka.
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