CHAPTER - VII

The Services Availability in Various Cattle Markets of
Ahamadnagad District

7.1 Introduction
7.2 The Grade of Cattle Market and Availability of Services
7.3 The Local Managing Committee of the Markets and the Availability of Services
7.4 The Availability of Drinking Water and Fodder
7.5 Veterinary and Medical Services
7.6 Other Amenities
7.7 Revenue Services
7.8 Financial Services
7.9 Electricity Services
7.10 Educational Services
7.11 Police Services
7.12 Other Services
CHAPTER - VII
The Services Availability in Various Cattle Markets of Ahamadnagad District

7.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter we have seen the transportation and communication system in Ahamadnagar district. Trekking with the cattle, Road transport, Railway transport, means of travel by Bullock carts and Bicycle. Communication system and cross route nodes also we have seen.

In this chapter, the other services available to various cattle market places of the district have been investigated. The services to the markets are identified in the cattle market places with the help of questionnaires. The relationship between the services and the market places is also analyzed in the chapter. Medical services, Education service, Electricity service, Police services, Revenue services also be studied.

7.2 The Grade of Cattle Market and Availability of Services

A service is a system that supplies public need. In Ahamadnagar district the most of the services are available to the first grade and the second grade market places which include drinking water facilities, veterinary and medical services, post, telegraphs and telephone services, amenities of fodder, good hotels and rest houses, banking services to purchase cattle facilities of shed, transport services, legal and police service, revenue service, educational and other services. The drinking water facilities, veterinary and medical services, communication services and amenities of fodder are available in most of the first grade cattle market centers. The loan is available from the local bankers. The
banking services are available to the farmers, villagers, participants to purchase bullocks, cows, calves, buffaloes. The mobile dispensary of visiting doctors is observed at Nevasa, Ghodegaon, Ahamadnagar, Rahuri and Sangamner cattle markets. The entertainment theaters, mobile cinema theaters are seen at Ghodegaon, Sheogaon, Nevasa, Pathardi, Jamkhed and Parner cattle markets. The lawyers are assisted for legal service and the police service for the protection and maintenance of peace and security of the cattle market. The village market places have very limited market services. Such market places did not get upgradation due to poor market services. The various services are available to few markets and they have been given higher grade. They have attracted the sellers, buyers and the middlemen from different places of longer distances in Maharashtra and other states in India. The markets having maximum cattle market service are the most vigorous cattle markets which have very less services. Therefore Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sangamner, Sheogaon are the most vigorous cattle markets whereas the cattle market places like Karjat, Madhi, Parner are less vigorous markets due to poor services in the cattle markets. These centers lack banking and veterinary services. They have very limited recreational transport and education facilities.

“The cattle market centers are better served by the provision of drinking water availability of fodder, veterinary and transport services educational facilities”. The means of communication is a vary important aspect in the marketing activity. The post and telegraph service, telephone service is essential for the strength and stability of cattle market places. “The most effective media is the local news papers television, radio, posters, local microphone announcements, cinema and slides” (Raj Gopal 1988).
7.3 The Local Managing Committee of the Markets and the Availability of Services

The provision of services is mainly dependent on the local managing committee of the market. Out of the 23 cattle markets in the district 09 cattle markets are run by Gram Panchayat and 14 cattle markets are run by the market committee. The markets which are managed by Gram Panchayat are mainly rural markets. Malvani, Supe, Mirajgaon, Rashin, Banat, Madhi, Ruichattishi, Walki, Bodhegaon and Balamtakali are the rural markets in the study region. The managing committee makes auction of market to the contractor and sets annual income. Even from the auction of manure, the committee collects the money from this amount; the managing body provides necessary services to the markets in Ahamadnagar district. Remaining 14 cattle markets are run by market committee. They have got auction of the market and appointments, impartial decision is rarely taken by the committee. Therefore, the majority of the participants are of the opinion that they do not have well managed marketing committee. Due to internal politics and misappropriation of amount, even essential services are not provided to some rural market places of the district. But it is the fact that local managing body is mainly responsible for the provision of amenities, services to the market. The committee collects annual income of a market and provides essential services. For that the committee makes contact with the concerned departments like Veterinary department, S.T. department, P.W.D., Post, Telegraph and Telephone department, Police department etc.. Thus the well managed marketing committee provides more facilities to the market and increase annual income. The most of buyers, sellers or cattle traders attend two well managed markets of the district where the amenities or good services are at the cheaper rates. Nearly 30% cattle markets of the district are well managed. They are
namely Nevasa, Ghodegaon, Sheogaon, Sangamner, Rahuri, Pathardi, Jamkhed etc.. Remaining 70% of the cattle markets of the district have limited services in the market due to local management problems. Therefore, the participation of the cattle traders, buyers, sellers is very limited.

7.4 The Availability of Drinking Water and Fodder

The provision of drinking water to the participants and cattle plays a crucial role in the cattle marketing activities of the district. There is no drinking water problem in rainy season and winter season. But in summer, the rivers, dams, lakes are dry and nearly 70% cattle markets do not have drinking water for the participants and the cattle. The main sources of drinking water are river, wells, tanks etc.

The rivers are main source of water in the district, Godavari, Pravara, Mula, Ghod, Bhanardhara, Kukadi are the main rivers in the district. The dam is constructed on Bhandardhara river in the Akole taluka, Kukadi is in Karjat taluka, Ghod project in Sirur tahsil, Mula project in Rahuri tahsil for water supply. The project is used for irrigation purpose also. The long canals have been built from many projects in the district. Still there is scarcity of water in summer to the majority of the markets. The talukawise provision of drinking water is given in detail in the following table.

Table 7.1

Provision of Drinking Water in the talukas of Ahamadnagar district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Tank s</th>
<th>Handpump</th>
<th>Canal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ahamadnagar</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rahuri</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Pop.</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Handpump</td>
<td>Tap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Sangamner</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Akole</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Parner</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Shrigonda</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Karjat</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Jamkhed</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Pathardi</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nevasa</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sheogaon</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shrirampur</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rahata</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kopergaon</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – District Census Handbook Services Ahamadnagar District

In Sheogaon taluka the highest wells and tanks were recorded and the Rahuri is highest in canal, Jamkhed and Pathardi is highest in wells. Rahata is lowest in wells, tanks and handpumps. It is clear that every village in the district has the facility of drinking water. There is no such village which is devoid of drinking water facility. Taking the cattle market places into consideration, it is observed that 19 cattle market places have the facilities of tap and well for drinking water. Some of such cattle market places are Ghodegaon, Bodhegaon, Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner, Rashin, Malvani, Supe, Ruichattsi, Loni, Kashti, Madhi, Punatambe etc. 4 cattle market places have the drinking water facilities by the tap well, hand pump and river. Some of the examples of such market places are Nevasa, Sangamner, Shrirampur and Rahuri.

The cattle markets of Madhi, Malvani have the facilities of wells, tankers and that of hand pump. Some cattle markets supply the drinking
water by tankers during the period of summer season. Even then only 40% cattle market places are fully satisfied with drinking water in summer. The participants have to face the scarcity of water problem at above 60% of the cattle markets in the district. The local managing committee, the Government has to pay more attention to the problem of drinking water to facilitate marketing activity. In the few market places water toughs are used to drink water for cattle. Water tough facilities are necessary for other cattle markets of the district.

There is a shortage of fodder in the market and in the district. The cattles are reared by cultivators or by Gavalies. They go to fodder areas. The good quality of grass or fodder is available mainly in rainy months or in winter months. The problem of fodder is acute mainly in summers. It prices high in summer. 50% markets have fodder supply or food stuff shops and remaining 50% markets do not have fodder supply in the market. The participants of the cattle markets are fed up with the shortage of fodder due to its high rates. Ultimately the cattles are sent to the slaughter houses or to the cattle markets for sale.

Out of the total hectar land of the district only 1.2 lakh hectar land is used for permanent cattle grazing. This land is very limited as compared to the cattle population. The requirement of fodder in Ahamadnagar district for the year 2010-2011 is as follows:-

- Green fodder 532.20 lakh tons
- Dry fodder 459.73 lakh tons

However, the production of green fodder for the year 2010-2011 was only 343.22 lakh tons. The fodder facilities must be provided to the market places because the physical strength of cattle is mainly relied on the feeding fodder of cattle. The fodder banks have been set up at Ahamadnagar district to fulfill the need of fodder mostly in the months of
summer. There is necessity to open more fodder collecting centers with all parts of the district to face the problem of fodder.

7.5 Veterinary and Medical Services

In the Ahamadnagar district 1 major veterinary hospital and 25 veterinary hospitals are set up. Moreover 35 first aid veterinary centers, one veterinary investigation laboratory and animal diseases checking squad center and moving veterinary dispensary are opened in the district. The veterinary and medical services are not sufficient in the district. The main veterinary hospital is located at Ahamadnagar. The veterinary hospital and first aid veterinary centers are located in all talukas of the district. There is a need of precautionary veterinary service which is not observed in any taluka of the study region. The National Agriculture Commission has recommended one veterinary hospitals for 500 livestock. Considering 632300 total numbers of livestock of 2007 census in the district and existing 35 veterinary hospitals there are 18035 livestock for one veterinary hospital. The ratio of livestock and a veterinary hospital is not upto the level according to the recommendation of the National Agriculture Commission. The cattle markets which are away from the taluka places or the village markets lack veterinary services. It is observed that in spite of the request of participants regarding the diseases of cattle, few veterinary doctors cannot reach such remote places to provide their veterinary services.

There are 25 hospitals, 17 health centers, 96 primary health center, 55 primary sub health centers and one primary health observatory. One civil hospital, three nursing homes, two medical colleges and above 500 dispensaries are in the study region. The medical services are provided to the cattle traders, sellers, buyers, middlemen in case of any types of diseases. As compared to veterinary services, these medical services in
the district are satisfactory to some extent. The primary health centers are located in every tahsil and some cattle market places. Only Madhi, Supe, Bodhegaon and Balamtakali cattle markets have not primary health centers in the study region. Other market places have a primary health centers. Loni have a medical college. In the district, there is nursing college and other medical facilities are also available. All these things consider the medical facility of the district is satisfactory.

7.6 Post – Telegraph – Telephone Services

The means of communication by the post – telegraph, telephone services is a very important aspect in the market activities. The television, radio, newspapers, announcements, cinema slides are also another means of communications for the marketing activities. In Ahamadnagar district postal services are inadequate and unevenly distributed. There are approximately 664 post offices and 41 telegraph offices in Ahamadnagar district. The movable post office service is also provided to some of the places. Moreover few of the villages get part time post office service. The district has 55 telephone offices. The main post office as well as telephone and telegraph office is located at Ahamadnagar city. All the talukas are linked by telephone services. But in Akole taluka, telephone service is very limited. Out of 23 cattle market places in the district, the post office service is available at 19 cattle market places. Some of the names of such market places with post office facilities are Godegaon, Nevasa, Sheogaon, Shrirampur, Sangamner, Rashin, Loni, Walki, Mirajgaon, Rahuri,, Bodhegaon, Jamkhed. All sorts of post, telegraph, telephone services are easily available at Ahamadnagar market because of main office of post, telegraph and telephone services.
In every cattle market has a mobile facility in the district. Various companies mobile tower has been set up in every 25 kms. in the district. BSNL is major mobile company which provides mobile service in the district. According to 2010, there are 124002 mobile users in the study region. This facility is fast growing in the district. Many sellers, buyers, middlemen have been used the mobile of various types. Near about 85% sellers, buyers, middlemen have been used the mobile services in the district.

7.7 Revenue Services

The managing committee collects revenue from the cattle markets places and provides revenue services from the employees of the market. Each and every cattle market gets revenue as the source of income. The revenue of the cattle markets of Ahamadnagar district includes octroi, seating tax, registration fees, licence fees, market fees, auction of plots stalls, manure from cow dung etc.. The maximum revenue is collected from the registration fee and the auction of manure. Such cattle markets are Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sheogaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Ahamadnagar, Walki, Bodhegaon, Jamkhed. The most important feature of revenue service is the varied rates of octroi, seating tax and other taxes. The rates of octroi are differed from one Rupee to 5 Rupees. The rate of seating tax per animal is also varied from one Rupee to 5 Rupees. The cattle markets at Madhi, Balamtakali, Malwani, Kukan, Kashti have no seating tax. The rates of registration fee are from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per pair of bullock. The market fee is the another source of revenue. It differ from Rs. one to Rs. 100 worth of produce sold by the sellers. The license fee is also collected by the management committee of a market. The marketing committee is empowered to issue and cancel the licenses of the market functionary. The license fee is varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25
according to the grades of cattle markets. The charity charges are prohibited by rule 12 (b) of the Maharashtra Agriculture Market Rules 1960. But in an exceptional case such charity charges are taken at Ghodegaon and Nevasa cattle markets only in the district. Thus the diversity of collecting revenue from the markets is the main feature of the marketing activity of the district. There should be some sort of uniformity in the revenue service.

In the study region, Ghodegaon cattle market is the highest in collection of revenue in Maharashtra per annum. There is above one crore revenue has been collected in this cattle market of the study region. Madhi cattle market is lowest in collection of revenue.

In few cattle markets the revenue service is imposive. The illiterate sellers, traders do not know how much amount to be charged on the sale or purchase of cattle. The employers of the revenue services have to give satisfactory explanation regarding revenue charges which are collected from the sellers, buyers, middlemen. The managing committee pays the salary to the employees of the market for this revenue service. It is the source of income to the market.

7.8 Financial Amenities

The bank, Life Insurance Corporation, Co-operative Societies provide finance to the sellers, buyers, cattle traders of the market. There are the offices of the Life Insurance Corporation at Ahamadnagar. The co-operative nationalized and commercial banks in Ahamadnagar district are 315 and co-operative societies are 9498 during the period 2010-2011. Ahamadnagar taluka has the largest number of number of banks and co-operative societies. The lowest numbers of banks are identified in Karjat taluka. The district central co-operative bank is opened at Ahamadnagar.
The provision of purchasing milk cattle is made through Insurance Scheme. The general insurance corporation of India has finalized a Cattle Insurance Scheme to cover landless labors, marginal and small income group farmers who buy milk cattle from the markets with bank loans or other development agency aid. There is a scheme of purchasing a pair of bullocks for field labors, small and marginal farmers. The most of the field labors and farmers have taken the benefit of this scheme of purchasing a pair of bullocks. The pilot posture project is started as the part of the Drought Prone Area Programme with the assistance of six world banks. It has been succeeded in the district moreover. The Ninth Livestock Development Scheme is started in rural areas of the district to provide modern breeding facilities. Thus the Government has arranged a number of programmes with the financial assistance of General Insurance Corporation of India. The first Aid Cattle Development Rural Center Scheme is implemented in the district. By the Maharashtra Government the milk food scheme is opened. For that the co-operative societies of milk producers are constituted so that the milk producers can get fair prices for milk. In this scheme, the emphasis was given for increasing the production of milk.

The most important cattle development programme of the Government was the New Indo-Swiss Cattle Development Project. The Swiss Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3750 lakh during the eleventh plan for the development of quality cattle. There are a number of financial amenities for cattle development. There is an urgent need to implement such scheme by the farmer sellers, buyers and other participants.
7.9 Electrical Service

In the district only 024 MW electricity is generated. All the villages and the cattle market places are electrified. Still, the demand for electricity supply is increasing. Approximately 725150 thousand kw electricity is used per year in the district. The amenity of electrification at night is available only at the Ahamadnagar cattle market other markets of the district have no such facility. Almost all the markets are held at day time. The economic activities are closed down in the evening, except Ahamadnagar cattle market. There is new set up electrical poles for electrification at night to the markets like Madhi, Balantakli, Walki, Supe, Mirajgaon and Rashin. The electricity for all purposes including domestic purpose for agriculture and for other purposes like industries, commerce included Ahamadnagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sheogaon markets. For all purpose 65% cattle markets use electrical power. There are such 15 cattle markets in the district. The electricity for domestic purpose is used by 15% cattle markets. They are Kukati, Ghodegaon, Malwani, Mirajgaon, Rashin, Bodhegaon and Balamtakali.

In district there are 15% villages have a electricity and the use of electricity per hour is 4605 kw out of which 1020 kw is used for domestic and 1102 kw is used for commerce 1124 kw is used for industry, 1285 kw is used for agricultural purpose and 74 kw used for other per hour.

7.10 Educational Services

In Ahamadnagar district, there are literate and illiterate participants in the cattle markets. The majority of illiterate participants are farmer, sellers, buyers, field labors, sellers, buyers and cattle drovers. While doing marketing activities, the sellers, buyers are mostly deceived by
literate and cunning participants. The cattle drovers move with cattle from one market place to another. Because of Illiteracy they do not read signs and symbols of road traffic. Even they do not know the rules of road, railway transport in such case accidents may take on the roadside while moving cattle.

In Ahamadnagar district, there are 4000 primary school and there 481000 students are learning and at that time total teachers are 16400 and the ratio of student teacher is observed per teacher 29 students in the period of investigation. There are 847 middle schools in the district and the students are 347000 and teachers are 11300. The ratio of students’ teacher is one teacher for 31 students in the period of investigation. There are 202 higher secondary schools in the district and the students are 116000 in the district. There are are some technical educational institution in the district. The I.T.I are 16 recorded in the district. There are many engineering colleges available in the district in private institution, such as Amrit Wahini college of Engineering in Sangamner, V.K.Patil College of Engineering in Loni tal Rahata, Kopergaon and Nagar. There are some private engineering colleges run in private sector.

In all educational facilities are also available in the district still majority of the market participants are not attracted to this literacy scheme of the Government. There is a need to make awareness among the participants for this literacy programme of the Government. The higher percentage of literacy is required for more efficient economic activities. In such cases, the percentage of theft deceit, crime, shall be curtailed out of the 23 cattle market places of the district. Ahamadnagar is the most important place for educational services. At Rahuri, there is Mahatma Phule Karushi University. This center is very important for educational and agricultural purposes. In Rahuri, Kopargaon, Nevasa, Ahamadnagar, Shrirampur and Sangamner tahsil is very important in
education there are so many good English and Marathi medium residential primary and secondary schools run by private institution. There are many Engineering, Polytechnic, Arts & Commerce colleges are run by private institution in the study region.

Each and every cattle market place have a primary and secondary schools in the study region. Some cattle market places have a engineering and medical college run by private institution, they are V.K.Patil Engineering and Medical college situated at Loni in Rahata tuluka Amrit Washini College of Engineering situated at Sangamner tahsil. In Kopargaon taluka there is college of Engineering run by private institution and many cattle market places have a secondary and higher secondary school run by Z.P. and Private institution in the study region.

If the participants are literate in a large numbers, the good results in their manner, behavior may come out and there will be richest strength in the marketing activities of the people. Overall the educational system is very good in the district as well as in the each and every cattle market place in the Ahamadnagar district.

7.11 Police Service for Peace and Protection

In case of mischief, theft the police department must provide proper service to the participants in the markets. The theft of cattle is the common phenomena such cattles are sold by the culprit. The owner of cattle makes complaint to the police station. Many times the owner of cattle identifies his cattle while doing sale. Theft of cash money is also common in the cattle market places. In such cases the police service is very essential for the good maintenance and development of cattle markets. Ghodegaon it is observed that village markets of low population has no police station. In such market places culprits take the advantage of non availability of police. The markets which are without police station
have less number of participants. They are less interested to visit such markets. The cattle market places like Ahamadnagar, Ghodewgaon, Nevasa, shrirampur, Kopergaon, Sheogaon, Rahuri, Jamkhed, Loni have very good police service. But other markets have their marketing activities without police stations and eleven police out posts. The number of police in the district is only 3400. Because of inadequate number of the police, the service obtained from them is very limited for marketing activities. Police is a very important factor in the place of cattle market place in Ahamadnagar district.

In Ahamadnagar district there is a milliatary sub division run by Central Government of India. In emergency military is called to security.

7.12 Amenities of Cleaning Markets and Facilities of Public Toilet

The cattle markets are to be cleaned in a proper way. The most of the cattle markets in the district are dirty particularly in rainy season. There is mud, cow dung and wasted material on the market ground. The poisonous flies are also numerous. In such dirty atmosphere and fowl air, a number of diseases can spread to cattle and participants in the market. The amenities of public toilets are provided to very few markets. The participants go for their toilet purposes on the adjoining open grounds. When the market is over, raw material like Kadba, Grass, cow dung and other wasted material remains on the market ground for a number of days. There is necessity to appoint full time and permanent servant, paying more salary for toileting work. It is to be observed by the managing committee of the market whether the work is done properly or not. Public toilets are essential for the majority of cattle market centers of the district. The few market places like Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Shrirampur and Rahuri have public toilets facilities. The dirty markets need cleaning service at least for three days in a week. These markets
require public toilet facilities. Some market places have not sufficient water for drinking and cleaning.

7.13 Other Amenities

The facilities of rest house ‘Kisan Bhawan’ of marketing committee are observed in only three cattle market places of the district. Ahamadnagar, Shrirampur, Rahuri markets have rest house amenities to the participants at the cheaper rates. The remaining markets do not have rest houses to take rest at night. Some of the cattle markets have farmer’s rest houses at market places like Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sangamner and Sheogaon. The provision of farmer’s rest house at market place is necessary for the development of cattle market. The open ground with fencing is also essential for taking rest at night for cattle which are assembled in a cattle market for marketing activities.

At night some participants are interested to spend leisure for recreation purposes. In the district the recreation facilities are provided to 55% markets and remaining 45% of markets still do not have recreation facilities like, Tamasha theatre, Cinema houses and Drama theaters at Ahamadnagar and Sangamner centers video recreation houses are also opened for recreation. There are permanent Cinema houses in the market places of the district. Kopergaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Nevasa, Jamkhed, Sheogaon have each one permanent Cinema house and in Ahamadnagar cattle market place have a four permanent Cinema houses are observed in the period of investigation. Parner, Karjat (Rashin), Bodhegaon have one movable theater. Some of the market places have not a single recreation facility like Madhi, Kashti, Balamtakali, Walki and Malwani. There is no facility observed during the period of work.
The participants take the advantage of these recreation facilities mostly at night. The recreation amenities are available only in the taluka places of the district. The other cattle markets have a movable Tamasha theater for recreation. But some of the cattle markets are devoid for all recreation facilities.

All the markets held at day time generally from 12.00 pm to 9.00 pm. The cattle require shades for shelter in rainy months and in summer months to protect from rainfall and excessive heat respectively. Nearly 70% cattle markets have shading amenities of trees. The trees like Nim, Mangoes, Nilgiri etc. are planted at the market site. The animals get shelter from the shadow of these trees, but 30% of cattle markets are without shade. Most of the first grade and second grade cattle markets have the provision of shelter from the trees. Other markets in the district are without shade and they do not have the provision of shade for the shelter of cattle. The shades have ample fresh air and required temperature for cattle in the markets.

The shoeing of hoops of animals, repairing services of bullock carts and bicycles, the lawyers’ service in case of disputes between two parties are also essential for the marketing activities of the people. The shoeing for the marketing activities of the people. The shoeing of hoops of animals is observed only in 50% market places of the district. The lawyers’ service is practiced only in few taluka market places. But repairing services of bullock carts and bicycles, motorcycles are common in the majority of cattle market places of the district.
References


(2) District Census Handbook – Ahamadnagar series 14 director of census handbook operations Maharashtra, Mumbai 1995

(3) District Social and Economic Abstract Ahamadnagar district – Economic and Statistical Directorate Maharashtra Government, Mumbai 2010


