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Conclusion and Suggestions

8.1 Introduction

In the last chapter, we have studied the availability services in various cattle markets of the study region. There are grades of cattle markets and availability of services. The local managing committee of the markets and the availability of services, the availability of drinking water and fodder, veterinary and medical services, other amenities, revenue services, financial services, electricity services, educational services, police services to other services have been studied in this chapter. We studied the conclusions, suggestion of the study area. These are preliminary observation, salient features of the cattle markets and marketing system. Future perspectives of cattle markets and some suggestion are given.

8.2 Preliminary Observation

The study of cattle marketing system and network in Ahamadnagar district has been discussed at length from the first chapter to seventh chapter with the help of the facts presented in the thesis; we may firmly say that the cattle markets may be continued in future. No doubt, its from characteristics may change according to the period with the development of science and advanced technology. The cattle markets play the major role in the regional socio-economic differentiations and differential regional development of any country. India ranks first in the cattle population of the world. The cattle is used for various purposes from ancient period till today. It is a source of beef milk and as the beast of burden. The cows and the working bullocks have, on their patient back,
the whole structure of Indian agriculture. The cattle serve as a draught animal for agricultural operations. The cattle dung is used as a fuel and for manure. From the waste of cattle, Gobar Gas Plant is set up. The people get intestine, bones, blood, horn, tallow, hide, skin and other parts from cattle.

They are used as a raw material for a number of industries like leather, fertilizer, soap and candle industries. The father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi, once said that mother cow is as useful even dead as when she is alive. Until and unless cattle survive its significance cannot be denied by the human society. The people will purchase or sell cattle in a market. Therefore, the cattle markets shall be existed in future also.

In the study area of Ahamadnagar district, there are 23 periodic cattle markets. The cattle markets in the district are called Bail Bazar. The annual cattle fairs are also significant. The economy of Ahamadnagar district is mainly agrarian and least urbanized. There is a scope for grazing on the plateaus and on the hilly areas of the district. The hot and dry climate conditions are favorable for the health of cattle. The soil is ideally suited for the cultivation of Jawar, Bajara, Wheat, Corn etc.. Some of the crops can be used as the diet for cattle. ‘Subabhul’ grasses are also useful as the fodder for cattle after studying natural and cultural factors. It can be firmly said that there is a wild scope for the development of cattle marketing system and network in Ahamadnagar district. Although various problems are existed for the maintenance of cattle markets. As far as the origin evolutions of periodic markets places in the district are concerned it is as old as its civilization. The origin domestication of cattle was a vary primitive affair. The Western Asia was the major centre of domestication of cattle. The cattles were brought by migratory routes to Ahamadnagar district from the major center of Asia. Two theories are common for the origin of cattle markets. The
endogenous theory starts with an agrarian society in which surpluses develop whereas in the second exogenous theory; the trade is an external affair involving different communities. As compared to first theory, the second theory i.e. exogenous theory is related to the origin of cattle markets in Ahamadnagar district. For the security of markets the network of tracks or roads, high level population, strong political organizations are essential, without strong political organization security of market cannot be ensured. From the ancient period, the cows had been regarded as a unit of value. In the satvahan dyhasty trade was flourished at Sheogaon.

The cattle markets and cattle fairs in the district have economic functions. They pay cash income to the management body of the market. The socio-cultural factors are also important for the transactions of the cattle market places. The movement of sellers, buyers is not simply a desire to profit, but it is their social need. In many catholic countries periodic markets meet on Sundays which allow to combine public worship in the church. In muslim countries, Friday are favored as market days.

The spatial distribution of cattle market places in the district is uneven out of the fourteen taluka. Akola taluka has no cattle market. The length of cattle market week is for seven days. The markets meet in the late afternoon till evening and the temporal attribute concerns that unequal market meetings are held in a week.

The sellers, buyers, middlemen play the major role in the cattle marketing system. They are the most prominent actors in the periodic cattle markets. The participants in the market are Hindus, Muslim and Buddhists by the religion. The women are rarely observed in the cattle marketing activity. The middlemen or cattle dealers have tactful behavior. They use their own dialect in the market which is unknown to others. They have a great influence on the economic activities of the
cattle markets of the district. The majority of middlemen do their economic activities without partnership. They minutely observe the physical condition of cattle. They have to take risk of injury from the strong cattle displayed in the market. The middlemen visit cattle fairs in the district and the other district of Maharashtra. Few of them attend the Pushkar Cattle fair in Rajasthan. The majority of cattle traders travel 35 kms. distance on an average per day or per visit of a cattle market place. The traders appoint cattle drovers for driving cattle from one market place to another by marching. Their average speed by march is 21 kms. per day. The speed is controlled by the seasons in a year. While marching, they have to take precaution of their lives and the cattle from wild animals, theft and other calamities. The place of residence of cattle traders is very important in the market cycle. It is controlled by physical and cultural factors. The cattle traders in the district visit maximum 5 to 6 markets in a week. The few cattle markets are isolated. The linked discrete, external and overlapping market cycles are observed in the district. The linked market cycles are existed in the densed population areas and the discrete cycles are individually distinct. The yearly cattle market cycles are also observed in the district which 6 in number. The cattle traders have wide scope in the yearly cattle market cycles for their economic activities. It has been revealed that the overbalanced and the balanced marketing efficiency is the highest in the plain areas of the district because these are the developed areas, whereas in the under developed areas of the hilly areas of plateau areas the cattle market places have low percentage of the balanced marketing efficiency. For the landholding point of view of the farmer sellers, farmer buyers it is visualized that they have the largest percentage of the landholding below 5 acres and the lowest percentage of the land holding is above 30 acres. However, the area of dry land is more than that of irrigated land. Their
day land can be used for grazing. Although agriculture is their main economic activity. Other activities like dairy, selling or buying of cattle etc. are practiced as the side business. The sellers, buyers know the importance of cattle mainly for ploughing land and dairy products. However, 80% sellers and buyers do not have sufficient pairs of bullocks for the cultivation of agricultural land. Still today, the buyers and sellers have more number of cattle as compared to the cattle number in the past 20 years. The Government has announced various schemes for the development of cattle and marketing activities. The participants must take advantage of these schemes. The participation of sellers and buyers is uneven at the cattle market places of the district. The first grade market places embrace the greater average number of the buyers. The buyers mainly prefer to visit markets in the plain areas.

The proper cattle feeding, cattle breeding, shelter facilities of drinking water, cleaning of cattle are essential otherwise, the cattle traders, buyers or sellers get financial set back. In Ahamadnagar district there are significant permanent source areas of cattle nearly 65% of cattle are brought to the market from the local source areas 25% of cattle from the regional source areas and 10% cattle are carried by the interstate source areas. The cattle breed in the markets are Khillari, Deoni, Gaolal Red, Kandhari, Marathwadi, Krishna valley breed, Hail Maivi, Dangi, Tharparkar, Amrit Mahal, Sahiwal. They have a specific physical structure, colour. Generally cattle can grow well in hot and dry areas of scanty amount of rain with vast pasture land. Among these, cattle breeds Deoni, Gaolao, Kathiawadi, Jarcy cows, Sahiwal, Tharparkar are very good milkers, while Khillari, Marathwadi, Krishna valley breed cattle varies from Rs. 5000/- to 40000/-. The cattle traders mainly prefer Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Balamtakli, Rahuri, Sangamner, Malvani, Sheogaon, Kopergaon markets in the district. They prefer Dhule,
Aurangabad, Pandharapur, Sangali and Miraj in other districts of Maharashtra. The selection of market is made on the basis of nearest to the market from their native place reasonable rates of cattle easy means of transport amenities like water, fodder supply, shelter, rest houses. A few of the traders requires the best quality of cattle from the specific markets. Numerous diseases cause to cattle in the district. The diseases like H.S., B.Q., Render pest are common in the district. The more veterinary facilities are essential to the veterinary hospitals. Thousands of cattle are sold in the district for slaughtering purchase on the occasion of religious festivals. We must see that new slaughter houses are not opened otherwise the number of cattle shall decrease in future. The sellers, buyers, middlemen are the major sources of income to the cattle markets in the district. The octroi, seating tax, registration fee, market fee is charged to them. Auction of open plots, manure from cow-dung are also the source of income. Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sheogaon, Samngamner, Kopargaon are leading centers for the sale of manure prepared from cow-dung. The sale deed is the most important document for buyers. The market fee is charged maximum in Ghodegaon, Shangmner, Loni, Sheogaon markets the largest service area is covered by Samngamner market followed by Ahamadnagar, Nevasa and Jamkhed markets whereas the lowest service area below 500 sq.kilometers is confined to Loni, Madhi, Supe, Ruichattisi cattle markets. It is significant to know that there is no cattle market place in Akole taluka of the district. The cattle fair is held in Madhi in Pathardi taluka. There is only donkey market fair held in march (Rangpanchami festival). The hierarchical pattern of the cattle market is helpful to understand spatial interdependence of the market places. It provides the basis for regional development and planning of a region. For determination of hierarchical levels of cattle market places of the district, the interview technique, observations of markets, the
processing and analysis of statistical data have been used. Regarding the hierarchy, three orders of cattle markets have been searched out from the scores. The first order cattle markets are only five they are Rui Chattisi, Nevasa, Ghodegaon, Sheogaon and Sangamner. They are the most vigorous cattle markets. The size of markets number of cattle displayed for sale population of service areas transport service social provisions, annual income etc. are remarkable in this category. The maximum facilities are provided to these centers. The second order cattle market centers are only five they are located in Shrirampur, Malvani, Rashin Kopargaon and Jamkhed. These are the less vigorous markets as compared to the first order markets. The third order market places have less economic activities. The cattle are brought to the market from very less distant areas. The size of market is very small and the social provisions are negligible. The third order cattle markets are thirteen in number they are Walki, Chichondipati, Kukana, Bodhegaon, Balamtakali, Shrigonda, Belapur, Supe, Mirajgaon, Punatamba, Rahuri, Rahata and Pathardi. The population of service areas is very low. The participants are mostly local. Some of these markets are linked by bullock carts to rough roads. Although there are three orders of cattle markets in the district. The cattle marketing system as a whole has distinctive significance for interrelationship among the different levels of hierarchy of the cattle markets. The higher order of cattle markets serve comparatively larger population and their service areas are also larger than those of the lower order cattle markets. It is interesting to note that there is no cattle market in Akole taluka.

In the cattle marketing system the routes and the means of transport by which the cattle are moved are of a great significance. The cattle traders and the outward movement of cattle are mainly dependent on the means of transport. But the transport of goods and the transport of cattle
is different. The cattle traders have to face a number of problems for the transport of cattle. The cattle are driven on the roads by trekking to the markets because of low cost of transport, the less wages of cattle drovers.

In Ahamadnagar district, the road transport is predominant. So far the National highway is 202 kms. major market places are connected with the major and minor state highways. The hierarchical level of cattle markets is determined by the transport system. The most of the first order cattle markets are located on the cross route nodes and they are linked with major State highways, and National highways. The second order cattle markets are mainly connected with the minor State highways, whereas the third order markets are mostly linked with the district roads.

In the district, the maximum services are available to the first grade market places. These services include water, fodder, veterinary, medical services, post, telegraph, telephone services, financial and higher educational facilities, transport, electrical and recreation facilities. The second grade markets have limited services as compared to first grade markets. The third grade markets or village markets have essential services like drinking water, electricity, primary school, post office. These centers lack financial and veterinary services. They have very limited recreational and transport facilities. The local managing committee of the market is responsible for providing amenities, because it collects revenue from the cattle market. In the district, well managed markets are only 20%. They are Ghodegoan, Nevasa, Loni, Sangamner, Kopergaon, and sheogaon. Nearly 35% cattle markets have the supply of water in summer. Remaining 65% cattle markets do not have drinking water in summer. The good quality of grass is available in the markets mainly raining season and in winter. The fodder supply is very limited in summer. In the district 60% markets have fodder supply or food stuff shops and the remaining 40% markets have the strong of fodder. The
fodder banks have been setup in the district to fulfill the need of fodder. The veterinary hospitals and other veterinary institutes are opened in the district. But there is necessity of precautionary veterinary service centers. More veterinary services are required for the district. The medical services are provided to the majority of cattle markets. But Madhi, Balamtakli, Supe, Bodhegaon, Mirajgaon, Rashin markets lack medical services. The majority of cattle markets have the provision of transport. Only the Madhi and Malvani markets are away from the bus station by 3 kms. Many markets have extra bus serviced on the market days. 25% cattle market places require extra bus services. The means of communication is the very important aspect in the marketing activity. The majorities of the cattle markets have the post, telegraph and telephone services. Every market has mobile services available in different companies’ tower of communication.

In Ahamadnagar district, various financial facilities are provided by the Government for breeding and feeding of cattle. It is upto the participants to take benefit of such schemes of the Government. The co-operative credit societies are also available in district. The electricity services are available to all the cattle market places. These markets are held at day time. The amenity of electrification at night is provided in many cattle markets in the study region. The majority of illiterate participants visit cattle markets of the district. They are deceived by literate and cunning persons. The higher percentage of literacy is required for more efficient economic activities. The adult literacy programme has been started by the Government for illiterate people. This programme has to be practiced among the participants of the market. Educational services are available in every market place. The police service is essential for the security of market and maintenance of peace in the market. It is investigated that third grade markets have no police
station. The amenities of toilet are provided to very few markets. There must be cleanliness at the market sites. The recreation facilities are available in many market places in the district. The shades for shelter at the markets are essential in the rainy months and in summer to protect from rainfall and excessive heat. Other services like shoeing of hoofs of animals, repairing of bicycles, lawyers service are also practiced in the cattle markets of Ahamadnagar district. Thus the orders of cattle markets are controlled by the availability of services in the markets.

8.3 Salient Features of the Cattle Markets and Marketing System

The preceding exposition on the cattle marketing system and the network in Ahamadnagar district has indicated the following salient features.

(1) Most of the people engaged in the farming activity visit the cattle markets. They are illiterate. Attendance of the majority of illiterate people is the common picture in all the marketing centers of the study region.

(2) The cattle markets are held seasonally as well as throughout the year. In December and January, the relative transactions are very high. The cattle marketing activities are closely related to the farming activities. In the rainy season, the farmers are wholly engaged in agricultural operation. Therefore, they rarely attend cattle markets from the month of June to September. In this period, most of the farmers do not find time for the attendance of cattle markets in the district. The cattle fairs are held during winter and summer. Their duration is more than one day.

(3) The attendance of large number of unregistered middlemen is found in the markets. They work between the sellers and purchasers and perform dominant role in the marketing system.
(4) Although agriculture is the main economic activity of the sellers and buyers. Other economic activities like dairy, selling, buying cattle etc. are practised as the side business.

(5) In Ahamadnagar district, there are weekly market cycles and yearly market cycles. The cattle traders or itinerant sellers visit 4 to 5 market places in a week. The cattle traders have also the yearly programme of cattle trading.

(6) The attendance of buyers is mainly dependant on the grade or order of the periodic cattle market places. The first grade cattle market place embrace the greater average number of buyers in the district. The buyers mainly prefer to visit the cattle markets in the plain area.

(7) The market fee and other charges are vary in the cattle markets of Ahamadnagar district. There is no seating tax at Madhi, Malvani, Supe, Balamtakali, Mirajgaon and Rashin cattle markets. The marketing fee is vary according to the grades or orders of cattle markets.

(8) “Sat Bat” transactions are rarely practiced in the cattle markets of the district.

(9) There are three orders of cattle markets in the district. The first order cattle markets are most vigorous markets, while second order cattle markets are the vigorous markets. The third order markets are widely spaced in the district spaced. But the first order markets are widely spaced in the district.

(10) The most of the first order cattle market centers are located on the cross route nodes. They are linked with the national highways and the major state highways. The second order cattle markets are linked with the minor state highways while third order markets are connected with the district roads.
(11) The breeds of cattle which are displayed in the market are namely Khillari, Gaolae, Marathwadi, Kathiawadi, Krisha Valley breed, Red Kandhari, and Red Sindhi. Their source areas are adjoining Marathwada region, Gujarat, Andhara Pradesh, Karnataka.

(12) There are limited services and social provisions. The services include water, fodder, veterinary, medical services, post, telegraph, telephone services, financial amenities, transport services etc. The shortage of water and fodder are the main problem in most of the market places of the district. These are the salient feature of the cattle markets in the study region.

8.4 Future Prospects of Cattle Markets

The stability and persistence of cattle markets indicates that the cattle marketing system survive because of its pivotal socio-economic role. The cattle market is a place where men and women interact as the member of a society and not merely buyers and sellers. However, the cattle markets and cattle fairs in the district may have their modified form in the forth coming years. Generally the marketing system has the impact of the modern commercial economy, sufficiently high level of population density and developed technology of transport. The marketing system is both a unifying and stabilizing force. It also makes possible continuous economic diversity to a certain degree at the village level. The participant of the cattle markets learn how to behave according to marketing situations. At home, their activities are very limited. They have to experience how to interact with the people in the market without conflict. The regional character of the market place culture in the district has changed slightly due to recent urbanization and transport technology.
8.4.1 Necessity of Public Urinals and Latrines

A very few markets have the amenities of public urinals and latrines. There must be cleanliness at market sites. The full time servants must be appointed for the service of public urinals and latrines at the cattle market places of the district.

8.4.2 Adequate Supply of Water and Fodder

Nearly 70% cattle markets do not have drinking water facility in summer inspite of rivers, wells, tanks, dams. Such cattle market places require water to drink for the cattle and for the participants. Therefore, it is necessary to make artificial water source for these markets. The problem can be solved by providing water to such market places, and by other means of water supply.

The good quality of grass is available in the cattle markets in rainy season and in winter, but in summer there is shortage of fodder. Its price is very high. Nearly 70% markets have fodder supply in summer, and the remaining 30% markets have a shortage of fodder. Therefore, it is necessary to open more fodder banks in all parts of the district.

8.4.3 Inadequate Transport Facilities

Inadequate transport facilities limit the market development of the district. To a certain extent, the inadequacy of transport facilities may be regarded as the reason for the higher price of cattle in the market as compared to adequate transport facilities of the cattle market. The cattle traders have to face a number of problems for the transport of cattle. There is a requirement of national highway which is linked with the capital cities parts in India. So far, the national highways have not crossed the many ports of the district. There is 197 kms. railway line available and these lines joining the Manmad and Dhule junction. Many
cattle markets are connected by state highways. In rainy season, roads are not good they can be improved urgently. Extra bus service on market day will be provided in many markets. The frequency of buses is low. Some of the participants travel by bullock carts and bicycle to the market places. The necessary provision for proper roads is essential for moving bullock carts and bicycle.

8.4.4 Shades for Shelter

There must be shades at the markets to take rest for cattle. In the district 70% cattle markets have shading amenities with trees. Remaining 30% cattle markets are without shade. The markets of Ghodegoan, Nevasa, Sheogaon, Sangamner and other start at afternoon from 12.30 pm to 6.00 pm. Even the participants face extreme heat in summer at the time of market day. Therefore, shading is essential. The trees can be planted at the market sites and the plants of trees can be grown in a proper care.

8.4.5 Restrictions on the Money Gaining Behavior of Middlemen

The middlemen or Dalal play the pivotal role in the cattle marketing system of the district. They have sound knowledge about the cattle. The services of middlemen are indispensable for both sellers and buyers. They use of code language is unknown to others for the fixation of rates of cattle with another cattle dealer. The skill of the middlemen is examined in convincing the both parties. The middlemen must get reasonable remuneration for their services. But at the same time, their uncontrolled money making mind must have restrictions. Otherwise they will rest rain the whole economic activities of the cattle markets.
8.4.6 Requirement of Cattle Market

The spatial locations of periodic cattle market centers in the district are closely related with the transport facilities. Akole taluka is 90 kms away from the railway line and the Jamkhed taluka also 75 kms. away from railway line. These talukas have very limited transport and telephone services. Inspite of a taluka place and vast area of grazing land, the people have to travel longer distance for cattle marketing activities. There is potentiality to start cattle market at Akole and Pathardi in the study region.

8.4.7 Veterinary and Medical Services

A number of diseases causes to cattle in the district are H.S., B.Q. render pest are the major diseases. There is need of precautionary veterinary service center. The veterinary services at the cattle market places are not up to the mark. It is observed that on the request of cattle owners, the few veterinary doctors reach remote market places for the veterinary treatment of cattle.

The medical services are provided to the majority of cattle market places. But there are some market places where the medical services are not available. They need medical facilities.

8.4.8 Training to Employees and Others

For the smooth working of markets, the training programme must be arranged for the market employees. The training for veterinary Doctors, Middlemen, the members of marketing committee is also essential for the stability and development of cattle markets.
8.4.9 Need for Police Service

In case of mischief, theft, the police department provides service to the participants in the markets. The police service is essential for the security and to maintain peace. It is observed that village markets are devoid of the police station and the police service. Therefore village markets require police service to maintain of peace and security.

8.4.10 Provision of Electricity at Night

All the markets are electrified in the district and the most of the markets held at daytime. The facility of electrification at night is provided only to the cattle market of Ghodegaon, Nevasa, Sheogaon, Sanagmner and Rui Chhatishi. The electrical poles may be set up at other remaining vigorous cattle markets places in the study region. There is no single cattle market provided generator facility. Much of the cattle market electricity is not regularly most of the cattle market electricity is six to ten hours load shedding.

8.4.11 Need to Increase Literacy

In Ahamadnagar district there are literate and illiterate participants at the cattle markets. The majority of illiterate participants are farmer sellers, buyers, the field labourer sellers, buyers and cattle drovers. Due to literacy they will not be deceived by others while doing transactions in a market. Because of providing education to them they will understand Government Schemes. They will get information about the cattle and there will be positive change in their social behavior. There is a need to make awareness among the participants is required for more economic activities. The educational facilities are provided to the maximum number of market places in the district.
8.4.12 Extensive Ground for Display of Cattle

The size of markets in the district varies from half acre to approximately 15 acres. There must be extensive ground for the display of cattle at the market places. The space of ground must be extensive for testing cattle for knowing running capacity of bullocks. The stall of cattle must have wide space. The vast grounds are necessary to tie the animals with the help of rope. Again there must be adequate space for the movement of buyers, middlemen at the marketing site.

8.4.13 The Well Managed Marketing Committee

The provision of services is mainly dependent on the managing committee of market out of 23 cattle markets in the district. 08 markets are run by Gram Panchayat, 04 markets are managed by the Nagar Parishad, and 11 cattle markets are run by Bazar Samittee. The experienced and impartial persons must have representation in the marketing committee. The most of buyers, sellers, or cattle traders attend the well managed markets of the district. Nearly 30% cattle markets are well managed and the remaining 70% markets are not well managed. The well managed and efficiently organized committee is essential for the stability of cattle markets in Ahamadnagar district. The cattle market places must be regulated managed properly and efficiently to the benefit of the people as well as to the Government.

8.4.14 Financial Amenities

The provision of purchasing milk cattle is made through the banks, 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 labor, small and marginal farmers. Still 85% farmers, sellers, buyers do not have sufficient pairs of bullocks for the cultivation of agricultural land in the district. The financial facilities are provided for breeding, feeding of cattle. But the farmer sellers, purchasers and other participants have not taken full benefit of these schemes. It is an urgent need to implement such schemes of the government by the participants of the markets in the district.

8.4.15 Need for Uniformity in Revenue Service

The cattle markets have varied rates of octroi seating tax and other charges. The charity charges are taken in some market places. In few cattle markets the revenue service is imposive. The illiterate sellers, buyers do not know how much amount is charged on the sale or purchase of cattle. The employees of the revenue must give satisfactory explanation regarding revenue charges which are collected from the participants. There must be uniformity or rates collected from the participants.

8.4.16 Requirements of Post and Telegraph Telephone Services

The national commission on Agricultural has recommended that every cattle market may have post and telegraph office with telephone and marketing information. The majority of cattle markets of the district have the post, telegraph and telephone services, mobile is regularly used for sellers, buyers and middlemen. But these facilities are not sufficient with the time being.

8.4.17 Limited Facilities of Rest Houses and Recreations

The facilities of rest houses or “Kisan Bhavan” are observed in two cattle market places near the market site. The remaining markets do not
have rest houses to take rest at night. It has been observed that the recreation facilities are provided to 48% market centers and the remaining 52% cattle markets centers do not have recreation facilities. The recreation facilities are essential for these cattle markets of the district.

8.5 Suggestions

(1) Thousands of cattle are slaughtered at the slaughter houses. In Ahamadnagar district there 09 registered slaughter houses. Ahamadnagar slaughter house is leading in the district. Due to killing of cattle without planning their number may be decreased. There is also possibility of air pollution due to setting up of the slaughter houses. We must see that new slaughter house must not be opened.

(2) According to the recommendation of the National Commission of Agriculture, each market must have a market yard, administrative block, post, telegraph and telephone service and bank facilities. These facilities must be provided to the markets.

(3) The cattle are driven by trekking or moving long distance by the cattle drovers. We must take care of them if diseases cause to them. They may be protected from theft and wild animals for the stability and development of cattle markets in the district.

(4) From the ancient period cattle are protected. They were taken proper care. Today also for the development of cattle markets, proper care must be taken of them.

(5) The cattle fairs, Jatras, cattle exhibitions must be held on the large scale. The best animal awards on the taluka and district level may be distributed for strengthening cattle marketing activities.

(6) There is a need to trace out marketing towns which were flourished in the ancient period. Many of the ancient marketing towns are
identified with their original ancient names. Today they are known by new names of market places. Therefore it is essential to identify ancient name of markets, because our present system is a heritage of past in many ways.

(7) The forts afforded protection to trading caravans moving along Ghat routes. They have also worked as check post controlled by officers, today also there is a need to use forts, caves for trading caravans to some extent.

(8) The farmers, sellers or other sellers must not be forced to sell their cattle to the purchaser, main practices in buying and selling must be removed.

(9) Marketing information about prices and other matters may be provided to the participants.

(10) The livestock marketing association may be formed in order to reduce marketing margins. The association may help for buying and selling of cattle.

(11) The practice of haggling must be checked.

(12) The attention must be given to proper sanitation, proper diet and scientific breeding of cattle.

These are the suggestions for the stability and development of cattle markets in the district. The improvement of cattle is an urgent necessity. The concrete efforts must be made to raise improved breeds of draught and milk cattle in the district.