Abstract

“A Geographical Study of Cattle Marketing System and its network in Ahamadnagar District.”

• Choice of the Region & Topic

The choice of the area and topic under investigation has been influenced by several considerations. Firstly, Ahamadnagar district comprising 15 tahsils of Maharashtra State has a significant location on Maharashtra plateau. Ahamadnagar district is located in upper Godavari and Bhima river basin. Secondly there are 1556 villages in this region Ahamadnagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Newasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Akole, Sangmner, Kopergaon, Rahata, Shirdi thesils comes under the jurisdiction of drought prone area. Thirdly, tahsils like Akole, Parner, Jamkhed, Pathardi and Shevgaon are backward in the study due to low irrigation development. These thesils are called problem region. These considerations motivated the author to turn his attention to this region and its marketing geography.

• Aims and Objectives of the Present Study

The main objective of the study is to find a detailed spatial analysis of cattle marketing system and the impact of its marketing system on the economy of Ahamadnagar district of Maharashtra. An attempt has been made for the investigation of the relationship of the cattle marketing system to the economic activities of the people.

• Hypotheses

(1) Cattle marketing system is depended upon the physical factors and non physical factors of the study region.

(2) Level of population development influencing the cattle market system in the region.
Chapter Schemes

The present study is divided into eight chapters. In the first chapter there is meaning of the cattle marketing, significance of marketing Geography, Nature of marketing Geography, Role of cattle marketing Geography, Salient features of cattle markets and cattle fair. The second chapter physical profile of the study region. This chapter highlights the location and boundaries of Ahamadnagar district. Historical background, territorial changes of Ahamadnagar district. In the third chapter the information has been given about cattle market places and interaction of cattle traders. In chapter fourth the information given is about the role of sellers, buyers, middlemen of the cattle markets. Chapter fifth is devoted to hierarchical pattern of periodical cattle market centers in Ahamadnagar district. Chapter sixth throws light on the transportation and communication system. In the chapter seventh, the information given is about the services available in the various cattle markets of the Ahamadnagar district. Chapter eight is about conclusion problems and recommendations and suggestions.

Conclusion

(1) Ahamednagar district is line between 18°-2’. It is situated at upper Godawari and Bhima basin, the length of city is 200 kms & width is 210 kms.

(2) There are 1556 habited villages in this district

(3) The total geographical area is 17035 Sq.kms and population is 45,43,169 in 2011.

(4) There are two main rivers-Godawari and Bhima. They provide water source of this district. Godavari flowing of the northern part of the district-Kopargaon, Sevgaon, Nevasa tahsils under the district. Pravara, Adula, Mula, Sina, Gghod these are the tributary of Godavari and Bhima.

(5) Different types of soils are found in the Ahamadnagar district. The maximum part of district is covered by black cotton soil.
Mean annual rain fail in Ahamadnagr district varies from 572 to 932 m.m. Rain fall decreases from West to East and eastern part of the district in drought prone area.

The natural vegetation area under forest is decreased from 1851.6 hect. to 1713.2 hect. Western part of the district is hilly area & there is natural vegetation.

Tahsilwise area under forest is very less only Akole tahsil recorded 20% area under forest.

There are nine major irrigation projects and eleven medium projects.

There are 1583 minor irrigation and 72 KTW and 8120 wells in the district. The maximum wells are found in Sangamner taluka (950).

In 2011, the growth rate of population is 12.42%.

**Suggestions**

According to the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, each market must have a market yard, administrative block. Post, Telegraph and Telephone services and bank facilities. These facilities must be provided to the markets.

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

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.