# CHAPTER VII

## THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT VARIOUS CATTLE MARKETS OF THE DISTRICT

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7.1 INTRODUCTION

The transportation system of the district is expounded in the previous chapter. From the foregoing discussion, it reveals that cattle traders are mostly dependent on the means of transport. In Aurangabad district, road transport is predominant. The effectiveness and strength of road transport is determined by the frequency of buses. The hierarchical level of cattle markets in relation to transport system, necessity of National Highways and broadgauge railway line, the problems of cattle drovers, intensity of transport system, the types of transport and the relationship of cattle market places with the network of transport in the district are discussed thoroughly in the previous chapter.

In this chapter, the services available to various cattle market places of the district have been investigated. The services to the markets are indentified in the cattle markets places with the help of questionnaires (please see Appendix VII). The co-relationship between the services and the market places is also analysed in this chapter.

7.2 THE GRADE OF CATTLE MARKETS AND AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES.

A service is a system that supplies public need. In Aurangabad 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 service, legal and police service, revenue service, educational and electricity facilities, shoeing of hoofs of animals, vehicle repairing services etc. The drinking water facilities, veterinary and medical services, communication services and amenities of fodder are available in most of the first
grade cattle market centres. The loan is available from the local bankers. The payment of debts is done at the market place by debters. 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 Paithan, Kannad and Aurangabad market places. The entertainment theatres, mobile cinema theatres are seen at Paithan, Bharadi and Sawangi Bazar market places of the district. The lawyers are assisted for legal service and the police service for the protection and maintenance of peace and security of the cattle markets.

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. The reverse is the case of the cattle markets which have very less services. Therefore Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur are the most vigorous cattle markets whereas the cattle market places like Gavali Tanda, Zalki, Pimpri (Khurd), Pimpri (B.K.) are less vigorous markets due to poor services in the cattle markets. These centres lack banking and veterinary services. They have very limited recreational, transport and educational facilities.

"The cattle market centres are better served by the provision of drinking water, availability of fodder, veterinary and transport services, educational facilities". The means of communication is a very 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 newspapers, televisions, 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 dependant on the local managing committee of the market. Out of 42 cattle markets in the district, 37 cattle markets are run by Gram Panchayat, 4 cattle markets are managed by the Nagar Parishad and 1 cattle market is run by the Cantonment Board, Aurangabad. The markets which are managed by Gram Panchayat are mainly rural markets. Vaijapur, Kannad, Paithan and Gangapur cattle markets are run by Nagar Parishad which are urban cattle markets. Again, Aurangabad cattle market is managed by the cantonment Board, Aurangabad which is the urban market. The managing committee makes auction of market to the contractor and gets annual income. Even from the auction of manure, the committee collects money, mainly from this amount, the managing body provides necessary services to the markets. In Aurangabad district, there is only Vaijapur cattle market which is not auctioned to any contractor, It is conducted by Nagar Parishad only. The well managed marketing body can provide better services to the market. For good service, the committee has to make an appointment of an efficient, self less, enthusiastic candidates. In doing 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 increases the annual income. The most of buyers, sellers or cattle traders attend the well managed markets of the district where the amenities or good services are at the cheaper rates. Nearly 20% cattle markets of the district are well managed. They are namely Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Bharadi, Pachod and Bidkin. Remaining 80% 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 has played a crucial role in the cattle marketing activities of the district. There is no drinking water problem in rainy months and winter months. 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 rivers, wells, tanks, dams etc.

The rivers are main source of water in the district. Godavari, Purna, Anjan, Kelna, Girja, Dudhana, Shivna, Yelna, Kham are the major and small rivers of the district. The dam is constructed on Shivna river in Kannad taluka. The minor dams are also constructed on the Kelna river in Sillod Taluka, and on the Yelna and Kham rivers in Aurangabad taluka for water supply. The Jayakwadi project is constructed on the Godavari river and the water is
supplied to Auangabad city and other places. The project is used for irrigation purpose also. The long cannals have been built from Jayakwadi Project. 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 NO. 7.1**

**PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER IN THE TALUKAS OF AURANGABAD DISTRICT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the taluka</th>
<th>Tap</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Hand Pump</th>
<th>Canal</th>
<th>Village with no drinking facility.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aurangabad Taluka</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khuldabad</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Soygaon</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kannad</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sillod</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Paithan</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gangapur</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vaijapur</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: District census handbook series 14, Aurangabad district - PP 237. Director, Govt. Printing and Stationery mumbai (1995).*

In Gangapur taluka, the numbers of taps, wells and tanks are the highest. Besides there are 4 canals also in the taluka. Aurangabad and Sillod talukas have second and third position in tap and number of wells. Kannad taluka has the largest number of hand pumps which is followed by Paithan taluka and Vaijapur taluka. From the above table of drinking water by tap, wells, tank, handpump, 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 25 cattle market places have the facilities of tap and well for drinking water. Some of such cattle market places are Fulmbri, Wadod (BK), Wadod (Khurd), Pishore, Kannad, Digar, Dhorkin, Savangi Bazar, Sultanpur, Bharadi etc. 8 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 Pimpri Khurd, Chapner, Hatnoor, Pimpri (B.K.), Loni (Khurd), Adul (Khurd), Deogaon Rangari.

The cattle markets of Savangi and Vaijapur have the facilities of Wells, tankers and that of handpump. Sidhanath Wadgaon gets drinking water by tap, well and tanker. Jigthan market gets drinking water by tap, well and by river, whereas Chincholi, Parsoda, Mahalgaon markets have the facilities of drinking water by wells and hand pump. Zalki market gets drinking water by tap and Pachod (Khurd) has the facility of drinking water by hand Pump only. while Deulgaon Bazar gets drinking water by tap, well, hand Pump and from the lake. Even then only 30%. Cattle market places are fully satisfied with drinking water in summer. The participants have to face the scarcity of water problem at about 70% of the cattle markets in the district. The local managing committee, the Government have 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 cattle are reared by cultivators or by Gaivalies. 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. Its prices are high in summer, 60% markets have fodder supply or food stuff shops and remaining 40% 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 cattle are sent to the slaughter houses or to the cattle markets for sale.

Out of the total hectare land of the district only 0.39 lakh hectore land is used for permanent cattle grazing. This land is very limited as compared to the cattle population. The requirement of fodder in Aurangabad district for the year 2000-2001 is as follows:

- Green fodder 612.16 lakh tons.
- Dry fodder 349.43 lakh tons.

However the production of green fodder for the year 1996-97 was only 910 quintals. 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 in Aurangabad district to fulfil the need of fodder mostly in the months of summer. There is necessity to open more fodder collecting centres with all parts of the district to face the problem of fodder.

7.5 VETERINARY AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

In Aurangabad district, 1 major veterinary hospital, 33 veterinary hospitals are set up. Again, 40 first aid veterinary centres, 1 veterinary investigation laboratory and animal disease checking squad centre and moving veterinary dispensary are opened in the district. The veterinary and medical services are not satisfactory in the district. The main veterinary hospital is located at Aurangabad. The veterinary hospitals and first aid veterinary centres are located in all the talukas of the district. There is a need of Precautionary Veterinary Service which is not observed in
any taluka of Aurangabad district. The National Agriculture commission has recommended one veterinary hospitals, for 5000 livestock. Considering 587000 total number of livestock of 1992 census, in the district, and existing 70 veterinary hospitals, there are 8041 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 the participants, regarding the diseases of cattle, few veterinary doctors cannot reach such remote places to provide their veterinary services.

There are 7 hospitals, 8 health centres, 8 family planning centres, 2 T.B. centres, 1 Civil hospital, 2 Nursing Homes and above 300 dispensaries and nearly 4 medical colleges in the city of Aurangabad. The medical services are provided to the cattle traders, sellers, buyers, middlemen in case of any type of diseases. As compare to veterinary services, these medical services in the district are satisfactory to some extent. The Primary Health centres are located at Pimpri (BK), Savangi, Shafepur, Chincholi, Deogaon Rangari, Savangi Bazar, Sultanpur, Adul, Dhorkin, Deulgaon Bazar, Manur and other market places. Both the Primary Health Centres and family planning centres are opened at Fulambri, jighan, Hatnoor, Pishore and Bidkin. The Taluka places like Paithan, Kannad, Gangapur, Sillod, Vaijapur have satisfactory medical services, Bharadi cattle market has primary health centre as well as community health worker. The markets like Pimpri Khurd, Pachod Khurd, Lohgaon B.K., Wadod (B.K.) Gavali Tanda, Mahalgaon have only Community Health worker. There are only three cattle market places i.e. Charthan, Sidhanath Wadgaon and Zalki where the medical services are available from the other places with the distance of 5 kms only. These three cattle markets need medical amenities.
7.6 TRANSPORT SERVICES

The well developed infrastructural facilities in terms of transport technology has promoted the development of marketing activities. Bus service is available to majority of cattle market places of the district. Pachod Khurd is away from the bus station by 5 Kilometres. As far as the types of roads are concerned, 26 cattle markets are linked with State Highways, 3 cattle markets both by railways and roads, 14 cattle markets are connected with district roads and 3 markets are linked with village roads. The cattle markets like Aurangabad, Paithan, Vaijapur, Kannad, Sillod, Adul, have the construction of Pakka roads and the village roads are mainly of Kaccha roads. They are not practised in rainy months.

In the district Aurangabad, 35 % participants come to the cattle markets by trekking with the cattle while 20 % participants use S.T. bus service. The effectiveness and strength of road transport is mainly based on the frequency of buses. The frequency of buses is the highest at Karmad. The buses run to Jalna via Karmad. From Karmad, every day 160 buses run to other places. Karmad is also connected by the South Eastern Railway. Next to Karmad; Pachod, route from Aurangabad has the frequency of 130 buses per day. Due to more frequency of buses Pachod, Kannad, Vaijapur, Paithan have gained the stability and growth of cattle markets. There is need to improve S.T. Bus service, although there is a good network of road transport. Trucks, Matadors, Jeeps are also used for the transport service. Kaccha roads are to be converted into Pakka roads. As compared to roads, the railway service is very limited. It is necessary to construct railway line to join the market places which are located in other parts of the district. The National Highways are to be opened. Because
there is no single National Highway, crossing Aurangabad district. Some of the participants travel by bullock carts and by bi-cycle. The village roads are mainly Kaccha roads. The provision for suitable roads is essential for moving bullock carts and bi-cycles.

Extra bus service is provided to 80% of cattle markets on a bazzar day. But 20% of the third grade cattle markets are without extra bus services. These markets require extra bus service on the market day.

7.7 POST - TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE SERVICES

The means of communication by the post, telegraph, telephone services is a very important aspect in the marketing activities. The television, radio, newspapers, announcements, cinema slides are also other means of communications for the marketing activities. In Aurangabad district postal services are inadequate and unevenly distributed. There are approximately 331 post offices and 20 telegraph offices in Aurangabad district. The movable post office service is also provided to some of the places. Again few of the villages get part time post office service. The district has 45 telephone offices. The main post office as well as telephone and telegraphs office is located at Aurangabad city. All the talukas are linked by telephone services. But in Soygaon taluka, telephone service is very limited. Out of 42 cattle market places in the district the post office service is available at 17 cattle market places. Some of the names of such market places with post office facilities are Savangi, Jigthan, Chapner, Hatnoor, Savangi Bazar, Sultanpur, Adul B.K., Lohgaon B.K., Lohgaon Khurd, Deulgaon Bazar, Zalki, Gavali Tanda, Manur, Parsoda and Mahalgaon. All sorts of post, telegraph, telephone services are easily available at Aurangabad market because of main office of post telegraph and telephone services.
There are 11 cattle markets which have the facilities of post and telegraph and phone service. The names of such cattle markets are Fulambri, Lasur, Kannad, Paithan, Bidkin, Pachod B.K., Sillod, Bharadi, Wadod Khurd, Wadod B.K. and Vaijapur.

There are 8 cattle markets having the post office and phone service. They are Pimpri Khurd, Pimpri B.K., Pishore, Digar, Chincholi, Deogaon Rangari, Dhorkin and Loni (Khurd).

The 5 cattle market places are away with 5 Kilometres distance from the post and telegraph offices. They are Chartha, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Pachod Khurd, Shafepur and Adul Khurd. These markets strive for post and telegraph services. Except these five cattle market places, the post, telegraphs and telephone services are satisfactory to the remaining cattle markets of the district.

7.8 REVENUE SERVICE

The managing committee collects revenue from the cattle market places and provides revenue service from the employees of the markets. The each and every cattle market gets revenue as the source of income. The revenue of the cattle markets of Aurangabad district includes octroi, seating tax, registration fee, licence fee, market fee, 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 Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur etc. 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 50 paise to Rs. 2/-. The rates of seating tax per animal is also varied from 50 paise to Rs. 2/-. The cattle markets at Chincholi, Wadod B.K., Wadod Khurd and Pishore have no seating tax. The rates of registration fee are from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6/- per pair.
of bullocks. The market fee is the another source of revenue. It differs from 5 paise cess for 100 rupees and from 25 paise per 100 rupees worth of produce sold by the sellers. The licence fee is also collected by the management committee of a market. The marketing committee is empowered to issue and cancel the licenseses of the market functioners. The licence 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 Hyderabad Agriculture Markets Rules 1950. But in an exceptional case, such charity charges are taken at Paithan cattle market 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 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 employees of the revenue service 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.

7.9 FINANCIAL AMENITIES

The banks, Life Insurance Corporatoin, Cooperative Societies provide finance to the sellers, buyers/ cattle traders of the market. There are the offices of the Life Insurance Corporation at Aruangabad. The cooperative, nationalised and commercial banks in Aurangabad district are 280 in number. Aurangabad taluka has the largest number of banks (105), The lowest number of banks (11) are identified in Khuldabad taluka. The district central
co-operative bank is opened at Aurangabad. There are 696 credit societies in the district.

The provision of purchasing milch cattle is made through Insurance Scheme. The general Insurance Corporation of India has finalized a cattle Insurance scheme to cover landless labourers, marginal and small income group farmers who buy milch cattle from the markets with bank loans or other development agency aid. There is a scheme of purchasing a pair of bullocks for field labourers, small and marginal farmers. The most of the field labourers and farmers have taken the benefit of this scheme of purchasing a pair of buttocks. 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 Seven 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 Centre Scheme is implemented in the district. By the Maharashtra Government the milk flood scheme is opened. For that the cooperative 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. 2750 lakhs during the fifth 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 schemes by the farmer sellers, buyers and other participants.
7.10 **ELECTRICITY SERVICE**:

In the district, only 12 MW electricity is generated. All the villages and the cattle market places are electrified. Still, the demand for electricity supply is increasing. Approximately 514151 thousand KW electricity is used per year in the district. The amenity of electrification at night is available only at the Aurangabad Cattle Market. Other markets of the district have no such facility. All most all the markets are held at day time. The economic activities are closed down in the evening, except Aurangabad cattle market. There is need to set up electrical poles for electrification at night to the markets like Kannad, Paithan, Vaijapur, Sillod and Gangapur which are vigorous markets. The electricity for all purposes including domestic purpose, for agriculture and for other purposes like industries, commerce includes Aurangabad, Charhan, Pimpri Khurd, Pimpri Bk., Gangapur, Lasur, Kannad, Hatnoor, Digar, Shafepur, Chincholi, Deogaon Rangari, Paithan, Bidkin, Adul Bk., Dhorkin, Lohgaon Khurd, Lohgaon Bk., Sillod, Deulgaon Bazar, Bharadi, Vaijapur, Parsoda, Paithan Cattle Markets. For all purposes 62 % cattle markets use electrical powers. There are such 26 cattle markets in the district. The electricity for domestic purposes is used by 10 % cattle markets. They are Fulambri, Pachod Bk. Pachod Khurd and Zalki Markets. Again 28 % Cattle markets use electric power for domestic and agricultural purposes. Such names of markets are Savangi, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Jigthan, Savangi Bazar, Sultanpur, Adul khurd, Wadod Bk., Wadod Khurd, Gavali Tanda, Loni Khurd, Manur and Mahalgaon. At night electrical focus bulbs are used in the Pushkar fair at Ajmer. Due to electric focus light, animals can be sold or purchased even at night. Except, Aurangabad market, there is no facility of electric bulbs to do marketing activities at night. At least first grade cattle markets require electric facilities at night for the sale or purchase of cattle in the markets.
7.11 EDUCATIONAL SERVICE:

In Aurangabad district, there are literate and illiterate participants in the cattle market. The majority of illiterate participants are farmer sellers, buyers, field labourer 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 the signs and symbols of road transport. Even, they do not know the rules of road, railway transport. In such case accidents may take on the road side while moving cattle.

In Aurangabad district there are 700 Adult Education Centres, 1511 primary schools 150 schools of a single teacher, a number of middle schools, high schools, junior colleges and senior colleges. During 1991-92, the adult education centres were set up. The adult between 15 to 35 age group are educated in this scheme. 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 case, the percentage of theft, deceit, crime shall be curtailed. Out of 42 cattle market places of the district, Aurangabad is the most important place for educational service. At Aurangabad, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University is opened. There are 19 Adult educational centres, a number of Arts, Science, Commerce, Medical, Veterinary, Engineering Colleges in the city. Various primary schools, middle schools, high schools are also established at Aurangabad. Other 7 cattle market places have the facilities to take education from the primary level to the college level. These places are mostly taluka places.
They are namely Gangapur, Kannad, paithan, Sillod, Vaijapur, Fulambri and Deogaoon Rangari. The education is provided from the primary level to high school level at 20 market places. The name of such places are Pimpri Khurd, Pimpri Bk., Lasur, Chapner, Hatnoor, Pishore, Shafepur, Chincholi (Limaji), Savangi bazar, Deulgaon Bazar, Bharadi, Manur, Mahalgaon, Bidkin, Adul BK., Pachod Bk. Dhorkin, Lohgaon Bk., Loni Khurd and Wadod Bk. The primary schools and middle schools are opened at 10 market places. Some of the names of such market places are Savangi, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Jigthan, Sultanpur, Adul Khurd, Wadod Khurd, Lini Bk. Gavalitanda, Parsoda etc.

The primary schools are opened at 3 cattle markets namely Charthan, Digar and Zalki. Lohgaon Khurd only one cattle market place has no educational centre. It is away from the other educational centres by few kilometre distance.

If the participants are literate in a large numbers, the good results in their manner, behaviour may come out, and there will be richness, strength in the marketing activities of the people.

7.12 POLICE SERVICE FOR PEACE AND PROTECTION:

In case of mischiefs, theft, the police department must provide proper service to the participants in the market. The theft of cattle is the common phenomenon. such cattle 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. Generally 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 service have less number of participants. They are less interested to visit such markets. The Cattle market places like Paithan, Aurangabad, Bharadi, Sillod, Vaijapur, Gangapur have very good police service. But other markets have their marketing activities without police service. In the district, there are only 27 police stations and 13 police outposts. The number of police in the district is only 2577. Because of inadequate number of police, the service obtained from them is very limited for marketing activities.

7.13 AMENITIES OF CLEANING MARKETS AND FACILITIES OF PUBLIC URINALS AND LATERINES.

The cattle markets are to be cleared 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 urinals and laterines are provided to very few markets. The participants go for their urinal and laterine 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 servants, 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 urinals and laterines are essential for the majority of cattle market centres of the district. The few market places like Aurangabad Bharadi, Paithan, Kannad, have public urinals and laterine facilities. The dirty markets need cleaning service at least for three days in a week. These markets require public urinals and laterine amenities.
7.14 OTHER AMENITIES:

The facilities of resthouses, 'Kisan Bhawan' of marketing committee are observed in only two cattle market places of the district. Aurangabad and Paithan 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. The provision of farmers' rest house at market place is necessary for the development of cattle markets. 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 time for recreation purposes. In the district, the recreation facilities are provided to 58% markets and remaining 42% of markets still do not have recreation facilities like 'Tamasha' theatre, cinema house or video recreation house. There are 10 permanent cinema houses and 3 drama theatres at Aurangabad centre. Video, recreation houses are also opened for recreation purposes. At Kannad market place 1 permanent cinema theatre and 3 movable theatres are observed. Sillod market centre has permanent cinema house and 2 temporary cinema houses, whereas Paithan and Gangapur market centres have 4 and 3 temporary cinema houses respectively. The Vaijapur cattle market has 2 permanent cinema houses. 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 movable 'Tamasha' theatres for recreation. But some of the cattle markets are devoid of all recreation facilities.

The markets in Aurangabad district held at day time generally from 12.30 pm. to 7.00 pm. The cattle require sheds for shelter in rainy months and in summer months to protect from rainfall and excessive heat
respectively. Nearly 71% cattle markets have shedding 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 29% of cattle markets are without shed. 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 shed; and they do not have the provision of shed for the shelter of cattle. The sheds have ample fresh air and required temperature for cattle in the markets.

The shoeing of hoofs of animals repairing services of bullockcarts and bi cycles, the lawyers service in case of disputes between two parties are also essential for the marketing activities of the people. The shoeing of hoofs of animals is observed only in 40% market places of the district. The lawyers service is practised only in few taluka market places. But repairing services of bullockcarts and bi-cycles are common in the majority of cattle market places of the district.

7.15 CONCLUSION:

In the foregoing analysis on the services available at various cattle markets of Aurangabad district, it reveals that the maximum services are available at the first grade market places. The services include water, fodder, veterinary, medical services, post telegraph, telephone services, financial service, higher educational amenities, transport and electrical facilities. Recreation or entertainment theatres are also provided to first grade and second grade market centres. They are the most vigorous markets due to various amenities. On the contrary, the third grade or village markets have limited services like drinking water, electricity, primary, schools. These centres lack financial and veterinary services. They have very limited recreational, transport veterinary and medical facilities.
The local managing committee is responsible for providing various services. Because it collects revenue from the marketing activities. The well managed markets are only 20% They are Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Bharadi, Pachod, Bidkin.

Nearly 70% cattle markets do not have drinking water in summer inspite of rivers, wells, tanks, dams. The drinking water by tap, wells, tank, hand pump is provided to every market place. But in summer there is scarcity of water. The good quality of grass is available in the markets mainly in rainy months and in winter. But again in summer the fodder supply is very limited. Its prices are high in summer. 60% markets have fodder supply or food stuff shops and the remaining 40% markets have shortage of fodder. The fodder banks have been set up in Aurangabad district to fulfil the need of fodder in summer. It is essential to open more fodder banks in all parts of the district.

The Veterinary hospitals, investigation laboratory, animal disease checking squad centres etc. are opened in the district. But there is necessity of Precautionary Veterinary Service Centre. The veterinary service in the markets is not to the level. It is observed that in spite of the request of the cattle owners, the few veterinary doctors do not reach remote market places for the medical treatment of cattle. The medical amenities are provided to majority of cattle market places. But there are only 3 cattle market places namely charthan, Sidhanath Wadgaon and Zalki where medical services are not provided by the Government. These market places need medical service.

The majority of the cattle markets have the provision of transport services, the Pachod Khurd market is away from the bus station by 5 km. distance only. Because of the highest bus frequency, Karmad has chances of opening cattle market centre. There is need to convert kaccha roads into pakka roads and to construct railway
line to join other market places of the district. The provisions for suitable roads is essential for moving bullockcarts and bi-cycles. 80 % cattle markets have extra bus service on the market day. 20 % cattle markets require extra bus service.

The means of communication is very important aspect in the marketing activity. The most of the cattle markets including Aurangabad cattle market have the post, telegraph and telephone services. But there are 5 cattle market places which have no post and telegraph services. These cattle markets are Charathan, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Pachod Khurd, Shafepur, Sultanpur and Adul Khurd. The Soygaon taluka has also very limited telephone services. In the markets of Aurangabad district the maximum revenue is collected from the registration fee and from the auction of manure. The markets are varied rates of octroi, seating tax and other taxes. The charity charges are taken at Paithan market only. There must be some sort of uniformity in the revenue service. Financial facilities are provided for breeding, feeding cattle. It is an urgent need to implement such schemes by the participants of markets. The electricity services are available to all cattle market places. The amenity of electrification at night is provided only at the Aurangabad cattle market. The electrical poles may be set up for electrification at night to the markets like Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur which are vigorous markets. The majority of illiterate participants visit cattle markets of the district. They are deceived by literate persons. The higher percentage of literacy is essential for more efficient economic activities. The adult literacy programme has to be practised among the participants of the markets. Lohgaon Khurd market place, has no primary school. The police service is needed for the security of market and maintaining peace in the market. It is found that village markets have no police station and the police service. Therefore, the culprits take chance
of the absence of police. The amenities of public urinals and laterines are provided to very few markets. There must be cleanliness at the market sites. The rest house amenities are also very limited. The recreation facilities are available only for 58% markets. The shed for shelter in rainy months and in summer is necessary to protect from rainfall and excessive heat. In the district 71% cattle markets have shedding amenities with trees. Remaining 29% cattle markets are without shed. Other services like repairing of bullock carts and bi-cycles, lawyers' services are practised in the cattle markets of Aurangabad district.

Thus, the village markets have the essential services like drinking water, fodder, primary health centre, primary schools, roads, whereas the first order cattle markets and the second order markets have the services like finance, higher education and recreation facilities, adequate veterinary, medical facilities, lawyers' and police service. The grades of cattle markets are controlled by the availability of services in the markets.
REFERENCES


