# CHAPTER-VIII

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATORY MEASURES.

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8.1 PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS :-

The study of the cattle marketing system and network in Aurangabad 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 form, 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 the draught animal for agricultural operation. 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 and 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 survives, its significance cannot be denied by the human society. The people will purchase or / and sell cattle in a market. Therefore the cattle markets shall be existed in future also.

In the study area of Aurangabad district, there are Periodic cattle markets. The cattle markets in the district are called Bail Bazar. The annual cattle fairs are also significant. The economy of Aurangabad district is mainly agrarian and least urbanised. There is a scope for grazing on the plateaus and on the hilly areas of the district. The hot and dry climatic conditions are favourable for the health of
cattle. The soil is ideally suited for the cultivation of Jowar, Bajara, Wheat, Kardai etc. Some of the crops can be used as the diet for cattle. Subabul, Grass etc. are also useful as the fodder for cattle. After studying natural and cultural factors, it can be firmly said that there is a wide scope for the development of cattle marketing system and network in Aurangabad district, although various problems are existed for the maintenance of cattle markets. As far as the origin, evolution of periodic markets places in the district are concerned, it is as old as its civilisation. The origin, domestication of cattle was a very primitive affair. The Western Asia was the major centre of domestication of cattle. The cattle were brought by migratory routes to Aurangabad district from the major centre of Asia. Two theories are common for the origin of cattle markets. The endogeneous theory starts with an agrarian society in which surpluses develop, whereas in the second exogeneous theory, the trade is an external affair involving different communities. As compared to first theory, the second theory, i.e. exogeneous theory is related to the origin of cattle markets in Aurangabad district. For the securiy of markets, the network of tracks or roads, high level population, strong political organizations are essential. Without strong political organisation security of market cannot be ensured. From the ancient period, the cows had been regarded as a unit of value. In the satvan dynasty trade was flourished at Pratisthan (Paithan). Raj-Tadak (Aurangabad) was connected with the marketing centres of North and South India. In the medieval period, several measures were taken for the improvement of markets. In the British period, fundamental contribution was made for framing acts for the smooth working of markets and for the development of transport. After independence, a directive was issued of the states to prosper marketing activities.

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 movements 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,
fridays are favoured as market days. In Aurangabad district
the cattle market days are determined on the historical and
religious backgrounds. In the cattle markets, announcements
of various programmes are made for the visitors. The people
also distribute invitation cards of marriage, birthdays, death
anniversaries to their relatives, friends in the market. The
marriages are also settled in the market places. There is a
social role of a market place which serves as a meeting place
for the negotiation of marriages, for business and for
maintaining continuity in inter-personal relationship. the cattle
markets offer pleasant atmosphere of observing cattle,
meeting friends, relatives and finding festive air. Taking the
functions of cattle markets into consideration, it may be
predicted that the cattle marketing system may be continued
because of its pivot socio-economic role. However, the cattle
fairs and cattle markets may have their modified form in the
forthcoming century.

The spatial distribution of cattle market places in
the district is uneven. Out of the eight talukas; Soygaon
taluka has no cattle market. Five talukas namely Paithan,
Aurangabad, Vaijapur, Kannad and Sillod have approaching
uniform pattern, whereas Gangapur taluka has the
distributional pattern of approaching random. The Khuldabad
taluka has the distributional pattern of approaching clustered.
In Aurangabad district, 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. 11 cattle markets held on Tuesday. The cattle market meetings on Monday, Friday, Sunday vary from 6 to 10. Aurangabad market has the single market meeting only on Thursday in a week. The distributional pattern is affected by the physical factors. In the low lying plains, 54.8% cattle market places are observed, while the hilly areas have 26.2% cattle markets and the plateau areas have only 19% cattle market places. The plateau areas, of the district still require cattle markets, because in these areas the number of market meetings are only 19% and the coverage of the area is 26.46%. While analysing the number of cattle market places in various population sizes of 1981 and 1991 census, it has been observed that majority of the market places lie in the category No. III of the population size between 1001 to 5000; suggesting that this may be the optimum population for the stability of cattle market places. The temporal and locational spacing of the cattle market meetings of the district reveals that the average spacing of cattle market places occurring on the same day is 15.866 Kilometres which is the maximum spatial separation; while the cattle markets held on the pre and post adjacent day has the average spacing of 15.492 Kilometres. One day temporal spacing of cattle markets occurring on one day before and after is 15.406 Kilometres. The two day temporal spacing of cattle market centres is 15.035 Kilometres which is the minimum spatial average distance. From this, it is clear that the space and time are inversely related in the cattle market places of the district.

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, Muslims and Buddhists by religion. The women are rarely observed in the cattle marketing activity.
The middlemen or cattle dealers have tactful behaviour. They use their own direct 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 districts of Maharashtra. The few of them attend the Pushkar cattle fair in Rajasthan. The majority of cattle traders travel 40 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 23 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 cattle 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 densely populated areas and the discrete cycles are individually distinct. The yearly cattle market cycles are also observed in the district which are 8 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 low lying plain areas of the district, because these are the developed areas whereas in the under developed areas of hills and plateaus, the cattle market places have low percentage of the balanced marketing efficiency. From 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 landholding is above 30 acres. However the area of dry land is more than that of irrigated land. This dry land can be used for grazing. Although agriculture is their main economic activity, other activities like dairy, selling or buying of cattle etc. are practised as the side business. The sellers buyers know the importance of cattle mainly for ploughing land and dairy products. However 88% 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 rather than hilly areas.

The proper cattle feeding, cattle breeding, shelter, facility of drinking water, cleaning of cattle are essential. Otherwise the cattle traders, buyers or sellers get financial set back. In Aurangabad district there are significant permanent source areas of cattle. Nearly 60% of cattle are brought to the market from the local source areas. 25% of cattle from the regional source areas and 15% cattle are carried by the interstate source areas. The cattle breeds in the market are Deoni, Khillari, Gaolao, Marathwadi, Red Kandhari, Krishna Valley breed, Short tail bullocks of Hali, Malvi, 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, Jerky Cows, Sahiwal, Tharparkar are very good milkers, while Khillari, Marathwadi, Krishna Valley breed, Dangi, Malvi, Amrit Mahal, Mahadevpuri are draught animals. The rate of per cattle varies from Rs. 1500 to 8000. The cattle traders mainly prefer Aurangabad, Paithan, Vaijapur and Kannad markets in the district. They also prefer Goregaon, Ghoti, Dhule, Dondaicha which are in other districts of Maharashtra. The selection of the market is made on the basis of nearness 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 require 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. The Padegaon slaughter house is the major slaughter house. Everyday 60 animals are slaughtered. The beef is sent to Aurangabad and the remaining parts of animals are sent to other places. There is possibility of air pollution due to opening slaughter houses. 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 sources of income. Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad are leading centres for the sale of manure prepared from cow dung. The sale deed is the most important document for buyer. The market fee is charged maximum at Aurangabad, Kannad, Vaijapur, Paithan markets. The charity charges are only applicable to the Paithan cattle market. As far as the service area of
markets are concerned, the largest service area is covered by Aurangabad market, followed by Paithan, Kannad and Vaijapur markets, whereas the lowest service area below 500 square kilometres is confined to Pimpri Khurd, Pimpri B.K, Parsoda, Zalki cattle markets. It is significant to know that there is no cattle market place in Soygaon taluka of the district. The cattle fair is held only at Undangaon in Soygaon taluka.

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, observation 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 four, located in the urban areas. They include Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad and Vaijapur. They are the most vigorous cattle markets. The size of market, 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 centres. The second order cattle market centres have limited market functioning. They are 21 in number. These are the less vigorous markets as compared to the first order market centres. They have a limited size of market and social provisions. 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 17 in number. The population of service area is very low. The participants are mostly local. Some of these markets are linked by bullock carts to Kaccha 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 first order cattle market in Gangapur, Khuldabad, Sillod talukas whereas Paithan taluka has the highest percentage of the second order markets. The third order cattle markets have the highest percentage in Kannad taluka and the lowest in Khuldabad taluka. According to the physical units of Aurangabad district, 75% first order cattle markets are confined to plain areas. It is because of the economic development, various social provisions and other favourable factors. It is also noted that in the hilly areas, the first grade cattle markets are not identified. The second order cattle markets have the highest percentage in the plain areas, followed by the plateau areas of the district. The third order cattle markets are mainly found in the hilly areas and the plain areas of the district.

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 Aurangabad district, the road transport is predominant. So far, the National Highways have not crossed the area of Aurangabad district. However, 26 cattle markets 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. The second order cattle markets are mainly connected with the minor State Highways, whereas third order markets are mostly linked with the district roads. Nearly 38% cattle market places are still connected with fair weather roads. Therefore there is an urgent need to construct all weather roads with bridges.

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 centres lack financial and veterinary services. They have very limited recreational and transport facilities. The local managing committee of a 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 Aurangabad, Paithan, Kannad, Vaijapur, Gangapur, Bharadi, Bidkin and Pachod. Nearly 30% cattle markets have the supply of water in summer. Remaining 70% cattle markets do not have drinking water in summer. The good quality of grass is available in the markets mainly in rainy months 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 shortage of fodder. The fodder banks have been setup in the district to fulfil the need of fodder. The veterinary hospitals, and other veterinary institutes are opened in the district. But there is necessity of Precautionary Veterinary Service Centre.
veterinary services are required for the district. The medical services are provided to the majority of cattle markets. But Charthan, Sidhanath Wadgaon and Zalki markets lack medical services. The majority of cattle markets have the provision of transport. Only the Pachod Khurd market is away from the bus station by 5 Kms. distance. Karmad has chances of opening cattle market centre because of the railway station and the highest frequency of buses. Approximately 80% cattle market places have extra bus service on the market day. 20% cattle market places require extra bus service. The means of communication is the very important aspect in the marketing activity. The majority of the cattle markets have the post, telegraph and telephone services. But few cattle markets have not post and telegraph services. Such markets are namely Charthan, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Pachod Khurd, Shafepur, Sultanpur and Adul Khurd. The Soygaon taluka has also very limited telephone services.

In Aurangabad district various financial facilities are provided by the government for breeding, feeding of cattle. It is upto the participants to take benefit of such schemes of the Government. 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 at Aurangabad cattle market only. 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 practised among the participants of the market. Educational service is not available at Lohgaon Khurd market place. It has even no primary school for the education of children. Educational amenity is needed to Lohgaon Khurd. The police service is essential for the security of
market and maintaining peace in the market. It is investigated that third grade markets have no police station. The amenities of public urinals and laterines are provided to very few markets. There must be cleanliness at the market sites. The recreation facilities are available only for 58% market places. The shed for shelter at the markets are essential in the rainy months and in summer to protect from rainfall and excessive heat. 71% cattle markets have shedding amenities with trees and thin cloths. But remaining 29% cattle markets are without shed. Other services like shoeing of hoofs of animals, repairing of bi-cycles; lawyers' service are also practised in the cattle markets of Aurangabad district. Thus the orders of cattle markets are controlled by the availability of services in the markets.

8.2 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CATTLE MARKETS AND MARKETING SYSTEM:

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

1) The 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 feature in all the marketing centres of the district.

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 operations. Therefore, they rarely attend cattle markets from the month of June to September. In this period the 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 a 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 Aurangabad 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 areas rather than hilly areas.

7) The market fee and other charges are variable in the cattle markets of Aurangabad district. There is no seating tax at Wadod B.K., Wadod Khurd and the Pishore cattle markets. The charity charge is applicable only for Paithan cattle market. The marketing fee is variable according to the grades or orders of cattle markets.

8) "Sat Bat" transactions are rarely practised 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 less vigorous and they are closely spaced. But the first order markets are widely spaced in the district.

10) The most of the first order cattle market centres are located on the cross route nodes. They are linked with
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 mainly Deoni, Khillari, Gaolao, Marathwadi, Kathiawadi, Krishna Valley breed, Dangi, Red Kandhari and Red Sindhi. Their source areas are adjoining Marathwada region, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, M.P.

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 problems in most of the market places of the district.

These salient features of the cattle markets of the district call for further study to analysis the process, the spatio-temporal spacing, and interaction of cattle traders concerning the system.

8.3 FUTURE PROSPECTS OF CATTLE MARKETS.

The stability and persistence of cattle markets indicates that the cattle marketing system may survive because of its pivotal socio-economic role. The cattle market is a place where men and women interact as the members 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 forthcoming 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 as a unifying and stabilizing force. It also makes possible continuous economic diversity to a certain degree at the village level. The participants of the cattle markets learn how to behave according to marketing situations. At
home, their activities are very limited. They have to keep broad attitude in a market place. They learn by 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 urbanisation and transport technology.

Modern transportation plays an important role in the marketing activities. The state transport bus service, railways, Matadors, trucks other private vehicles bullock carts are used for the movement of participants and cattle. The most of the rural sellers, buyers, middlemen, come in contact with the urban people. They get benefit of modernization due to developed transport technology.

With the help of the facts presented in the thesis it is now possible to offer suggestions for the planning and the development of cattle markets of the Aurangabad district.

8.3.1 REQUIREMENT OF CATTLE MARKETS:-

The spatial locations of periodic cattle market centres in the district are closely related with the transport facilities. Soygaon taluka is away by 75 kms distance from the railway line. The taluka has very limited transport and telephone services. In spite of a taluka place and vast area of grazing land, there is no cattle market. The people have to travel longer distance for cattle marketing activities. Atleast two cattle market centres at Soygaon and Undangaon must be set up in shorter period to fulfil the need of taluka. The frequency of buses from Aurangabad to Karmad is the highest. Everyday 160 buses run to Karmad on the State Highway No. 5. Morever, Karmad is the railway station on the South Eastern Railway. Even then the cattle market is not set up at this place. There is potentiality to start cattle market centre at Karmad in the Aurangabad district.

The distributional pattern of cattle market places
is affected by the physical factors as well as economic condition of the district. In the low lying plains with 5046 square Km areas, 54.8% cattle market places are observed. The hilly areas of the district with 2386 sq. km. have 26.2% cattle markets and the plateau areas with the coverage of 2675 sq. km. have only 19% cattle market places. As compared to the total area of the district, plateau areas still require opening of periodic cattle markets. Because, in these areas, the number of market meetings are only 19% and the coverage of the areas is 26.46%.

8.3.2 ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WATER AND FODDER:--

Nearly 70% cattle markets do not have drinking water 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 by water tanks or by other means of water supply.

The good quality of grass is available in the cattle markets in rainy months and in winter. But in summer, there is a shortage of fodder. Its prices are also high. Nearly 60% cattle markets have fodder supply in summer, and the remaining 40% markets have a shortage of fodder. Therefore it is necessary to open more fodder banks in all parts of the district.

8.3.3 EXTENSIVE GROUND FOR DISPLAY OF CATTLE:--

The size of markets in the district varies from half acre to approximately 7 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.

8.3.4 SHEDS FOR SHELTER :-

There must be sheds at the markets to take rest for cattle. In the district 71 % cattle markets have shedding amenities with trees. Remaining 29 % cattle markets are without shed. The markets of Aurangabad district start at afternoon from 12.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Even the participants face extreme heat in summer at the time of market day. Therefore shedding is essential. The trees can be planted at the market sites, and the plants of trees can be grown in a proper care. The problem of shedding shall be solved to some extent.

8.3.5 INADEQUATE TRANSPORT FACILITIES:-

In adequate 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 an requirement of National highways which are linked with the capital cities, ports in India. So far the National Highways have not crossed the area of Aurangabad district. In the district, there is only South Eastern railway line of 102 Kms. Another railway line must be constructed to link with the major market places of the district. Still today 38 % cattle market places are
connected with fair weather roads which are not serviceable in rainy season. Therefore, there is an urgent need to construct all weather roads. 80% cattle markets have extra bus service on the market day, whereas 20% cattle markets require extra bus service. Some of the participants travel by bullock carts and by bi-cycle to the market places. The necessary provision for proper roads is essential for moving bullock carts and bi-cycles.

8.3.6 NEED TO INCREASE LITERACY.

In Aurangabad 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 Governments' schemes. They will get information about the cattle and there will be positive change in their social behaviour. There is a need to make awareness among the participants for the literacy programme of the government. The higher percentage of literacy among participants is required for more economic activities. The educational facilities are provided to the maximum number of market places in the district Lohgaon Khurd is the only cattle market place where the primary school is not opened so far. This place needs at least primary school for the education of children.

8.3.7 RESTRICTIONS ON THE MONEY GAINING BEHAVIOUR OF MIDDLEMEN:-

The middlemen or Dalal play the pivot 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 code language which is unknown to others for the fixation of rates of cattle with another cattle dealers. The skill of the middlemen is examined in convincing both the 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 restrain the whole economic activities of the cattle markets.

**8.3.8 TRAINING TO EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS :-**

For the smooth working of markets, the training programmes 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.

**8.3.9 THE WELL MANAGED MARKETING COMMITTEE :-**

The provision of services is mainly dependant on the managing committee of a market. Out of 42 cattle markets in the district, 37 cattle markets are run by Grampanchayat, 4 cattle markets are managed by the Nagar Parishad and 1 cattle market is run by the Cantonment Board, Aurangabad. 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 20% cattle markets are well managed and the remaining 80% markets are not well managed. The well managed and efficiently organised committee is essential for the stability of cattle markets in Aurangabad district. The cattle market places must be regulated, managed properly and efficiently to the benefit of the people as well as to the Government.
8.3.10 VETERINARY AND MEDICAL SERVICES:

A number of diseases cause to cattle in the district. H.S., B.Q. render pest are the major diseases. There is need of Precautionary Veterinary Service Centre. The veterinary services at the cattle market places are not to the mark. It is observed that in spite of the request of cattle owners, the few veterinary doctors do not 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 three market places i.e. Charthan, Sidhanath Waigaoon and Zalki where the medical services are not available. They need medical facilities.

8.3.11 NEED FOR UNIFORMITY IN REVENUE SERVICE:

The cattle markets have varied rates of octroi, seating tax and other charges. The charity charges are taken at Paithan market only. 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 of rates collected from the participants.

8.3.12 REQUIREMENT OF POST AND TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE SERVICES

The National Commission on Agricultural has recommended that every 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. But there are 5 cattle market places which lack these services, Such cattle markets are Charthan, Sidhanath Wadgaon, Pachod Khurd, Shafepur, Sultanpur and Adul Khurd. These markets require Post, Telegraph and Telephone services.

8.3.13 FINANCIAL AMENITIES :-

The provision of purchasing milch cattle is made through the banks, Insurance scheme. The General Insurance Corporation of India has finalised 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. Still 88% farmer-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.

8.3.14 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 Aurangabad. The electrical poles may be set up at other vigorous markets like Paithan, Kannad and Vaijapur in due course of time.
8.3.15 NEED FOR POLICE SERVICE :-

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

8.3.16 NECESSITY OF PUBLIC URINALS AND LATERINES :-

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

8.3.17 LIMITED FACILITIES OF REST HOUSES AND RECREATIONS :-

The facilities of rest houses or "Kisan Bhawans" 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 58 % market centres and the remaining 42 % cattle market centres do not have recreation facilities. The recreation facilities are essential for these cattle markets of the district.

8.3.18 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Thousands of cattle are slaughtered at the slaughter houses. In Aurangabad district there are 10
registered slaughter houses. Padegaon slaughter house is leading in the district and every day 60 animals are slaughtered. 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 houses must not be opened.

2) 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.

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 to them.

5) The cattle fairs, Jatras, cattle exhibitions must be held on a 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 names of markets, because our present system is a heritage of past in many ways.

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

8) The farmer-sellers or other sellers must not be
forced to sell their cattle to the purchaser, Malpractices 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 recommendations 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 milch cattle in the district.