



A Study of Buying & Selling Practices in Livestock Markets: With Reference to Select Livestock Markets in Marathwada Region

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ABSTRACT:

Since India has acknowledge and worshiped different animals for their socioeconomic contribution. Indian society has recognized animals as an important part of their social life. Many animals are associated with Indian culture in different ways. Animals are often considered as part of family. Therefore nurturing and maintaining animals are important features of Indian social life. All type of livestock, particularly buffalo, cattle, sheep and goat are sent to the Livestock markets from villages for their transaction. In each market some commission agents played important role in transaction of livestock. There were also government official to record and register the transaction. The transaction of livestock in livestock markets depended on the nature and purpose of the livestock use.

Introduction:

Livestock marketing is one of the conventional and tertiary economic activities. Livestock marketing was not very well-known in the area it varied with place and time. There were many transaction points of livestock like livestock market, nurture point (house) common shading point of livestock. Livestock market is a place of livestock business deal and it played a big role in selling and purchasing of livestock. These markets are held one a week, forming an irregular market for livestock. Seller as well as purchaser visit there markets having travelled lengthy distance and from the nearby. They would carry the animal by small trolley from long distances while villages near to market would carry them yourself. The transaction also mixed from point to point depending upon the category of ownership of the animals and type and size of livestock. It also depended on equally seller and purchasers.

Statement of Problem:

Though animal husbandry is a part of Indian economy, however, it is noticeable that it is not a scientific and professional. There are many issues of great importance which remain unadjunct in Indian context. The traditional approach lack of professional thinking and absence of dynamic systems are shortcomings in Indian context.



Animal husbandry is one of those professions where this issue has great importance. Hence the study is titled that “A Study of Buying and Selling Practices in Livestock Markets: With Special Reference to Select Livestock Markets in Marathwada Region”

Significance of the study:

Livestock plays important role in our economy. Livestock market is very useful to our farmers and other population to complete their different activities, which is depend on the livestock market located at different rural place. This research topic content livestock buying and selling at various markets and this market satisfies need of the farmers in their local areas. Therefore this study is very important in respect of farmers as well as the local authorities and whole country.

Scope of the study:

Livestock plays an important role in national economy and in the socioeconomic development of the country. The present study covers the marketing practices of livestock markets in selected markets in Aurangabad district. This study covers selected livestock markets in Aurangabad Districts, which is the command area of operation of livestock markets. It was strongly felt that conclusions drawn would also be useful for policy making in respect of rural development and livestock marketing at Taluka level, District level, and also state level.

Area of the research study:

The area of present research study is Aurangabad District, but the researcher selected only four talukas of Aurangabad District for the study. Which are Sillod, Paithan, Fulambri and Kannad. These four Talukas are present the large livestock markets of Aurangabad District.

Selection of Samples:

Territory of study is Marathawada region. The researcher study is selected livestock markets from 04 Talukas of each District in Marathawada region for his purpose. The universal is the entire 32 Talukas of Marathawada region. From each Talukas 25 middlemen and 50 livestock owners of animal husbandry are selected. In all 800 middlemen and 1600 livestock owners are studied. The researcher is use random sampling method for selecting these 2400 respondents form 04 Talukas of each District in Marathawada region.

Objectives of the Research study:

Following are the objectives of a research study:

1. To understand nature and role of livestock with reference to agriculture in India with especial reference to Marathawada region.
2. To understand salient features of livestock buying and selling practices.
3. To know buying and selling process in the livestock market.



4. To suggest measures to improve the existing practices of buying and selling of livestock markets studied.
5. To analyze the problems faced by livestock sellers, buyers and middlemen.
6. To study the role of Agricultural Produce Market Committees in livestock buying and selling.

Hypothesis of the study:

The present research study is based on following hypothesis:

1. The present conditions of buying and selling of livestock in the markets studied are helpful to promote livestock trade.
2. The market practices are influenced by weather conditions and state of agriculture.
3. The services provided by Agricultural Produce Market committees to the buyers, sellers and middlemen are not sufficient.

Research Methodology:

The data is collected from primary and secondary sources.

The primary data is collected basically from livestock markets. Whereas secondary data is collected from various appropriate sources like reports on animal husbandry by government of Maharashtra, and socioeconomic profile of Aurangabad District and report of animal husbandry markets.

Techniques of data collection:

The researcher is use questionnaire techniques for collection basic data regarding selected marketing practices. Similarly other relevant primary data shall be used by appropriate methods like observation and interview schedules.

Limitations of the study:

The present study is concerns with marketing practices of livestock marketing in selected markets in Aurangabad District. This study has following limitations –

- 1) In livestock includes cows, ox, buffaloes, camel, goats, sheep, Donkeys. But the researcher studied only cows, ox, and buffaloes markets.
- 2) The selected survey is Aurangabad District. Samples of livestock market are selected from weekly markets only.
- 3) The questionnaires are prepared in Marathi. Because the owners of livestock and middlemen and other parties related with livestock marketing knows Marathi only.
- 4) The finding is based on the ability of respondents to the answers of the questionnaires of the researcher.

**Analysis and interpretation of data:**

Table 1 : Appropriate Market Situation

Response		Yes	No		Total
Districts	Markets				
Aurangabad	Sillod	3	47		50
	Phulambri	3	47		50
	Kannad	4	46		50
	Paithan	6	44		50
Jalna	Mantha	6	44		50
	Bhokardhan	5	45		50
	Ambad	4	46		50
	Jafrabad	3	47		50
Beed	Beed	2	48		50
	Kej	3	47		50
	Ambejogai	1	49		50
	Ashti	4	46		50
Parbhani	Palam	6	44		50
	Purna	3	47		50
	Sonpeth	5	45		50
	Gangakhed	3	47		50
Nanded	Nanded	4	46		50
	Naygaon	3	47		50
	Aardapur	2	48		50
	Biloi	2	48		50
Latur	Latur	5	45		50
	Renapur	5	45		50
	Udgir	4	46		50
	Ausa	3	47		50
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	2	48		50
	Patoda	3	47		50
	Omarga	4	46		50
	Lohara	4	46		50
Hingoli	Aundhanagnath	6	44		50
	Vasmat	3	47		50
	Kalmnuri	3	47		50
	Sengaon	2	48		50
Total		116	1484		1600



Table 1 shows that, out of 200 respondents from Aurangabad district, 16 (8%) respondent's gives positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 184 (92%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation. Also out of 200 respondents from Jalna district, 18 (9%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 182 (91%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation.

Out of 200 respondents from Beed district, 10 (5%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 190 (95%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation. Also out of 200 respondents from Parbhani district, 17 (8.5%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 183 (91.5%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation.

Out of 200 respondents from Nanded district, 11 (5.5%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 189 (94.5%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation. Also out of 200 respondents from Latur district, 17 (8.5%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 183(91.5%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation.

Out of 200 respondents from Osmanabad district, 13 (6.5%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 187 (93.5%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation. Also out of 200 respondents from Hingoli district, 14 (7%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 186 (93%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation.

Out of 1600 respondents from Marathwada region, 116 (7.25%) respondents give positive response about the appropriate situation of the livestock markets. 1484 (92.75%) respondents give negative response about the appropriation of market situation. There are various factors in the livestock market such as sign language, price determination process, mode of transaction; facilities provided from APMC, tax paid on transaction etc. So researcher has concluded that buyers and sellers are not happy with the present situation in the livestock market.

Conclusions:

- 1) Services provided by APMC are not sufficient.
- 2) Livestock markets played a significant role in transaction of livestock in study area.
- 3) Livestock Transactions are done in traditional way.
- 4) Environment factors play a major role in deciding the prices of livestock



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