

# “A study impact of Drought on small Enterprises in Vaijapur Tehsil”

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## **Abstract:**

This research paper discussed about relation between drought and small enterprises. It further analyzed the impact of drought on small enterprises in Vaijapur tehsil in terms of profit goes down of entrepreneur.

**Keywords:** Drought, Small Enterprises etc.

## **Introduction**

Today, we have seen how much the general public and the peasantry suffer when there is famine. When we say famine, we look at the peasantry first, but the famine affects not only them, but also the merchant class. The Project in Vaijapur in this situation, their main reason is to run their own business, this is the service they provide to the customers, the discount they give to the farmers if there is an agricultural fertilizer shop. Drought is not only dry, but also wet drought. They are affected, such as flooding of shops due to heavy rains, etc. These traders have to face problems. This is to their detriment and to their advantages. So how do you say that the benefit is that the drought is just because the rains came more or less wet or not at all, but the drought is our understanding. Some small and big entrepreneurs are involved in this. Economic impacts are those impacts of drought that cost people (or business) money. Here are just a few different examples of economic impact. Farmer may lose money if a drought destroys their crops. If a farmers water supply is too low, the farmer may have to spend more money on irrigation or to drill new wells. Ranchers may have to spend more money on feed and Farmers may water for their animals. Business that depends on farming, like companies that make tractors and food, may lose business when drought damages crop or livestock. People who work in the timber industry may be affect when wildfires destroy stands of timber. Businesses that sell boats and fishing equipment may not be able to sell some of their goods because drought has dried up lakes and others water sources. Power companies that normally rely on hydroelectric power (electricity that's created from the energy of running water) may have to spend more money on others fuel sources if drought dries up too much of the water supply. The power companies' customers would also have to pay more.

Water companies may have to spend money on new or additional water supplies. Barges and ships may have difficulty navigating streams, rivers, and canals because of low water levels, which would also affect business that depend on water transportation for receiving or sending goods and materials. People might have to pay more for food. Apart from destructive direct effects, drought events have been followed by secondary, indirect calamities, such as famine, epidemics, fire, etc. Despite the progress in science and technology, man is still vulnerable to extreme drought events. The losses increases due to the continuing development of costly infrastructure rise in population density, and decrease of the buffering capacities (deforestation, urbanization, drainage wetlands, etc). During dry and hot weather periods it is common to find dry and cracked earth without even a single shed of water or wet areas. Lakes, rivers, and streams may as well run dry. Well, these are the typical earth conditions that define drought in layman terms.

## Objective of study

- 1) To show the financial situation of the entrepreneur during the drought.
- 2) To study the problems faced by the farmers and entrepreneurs during the drought.
- 3) Vaijapur Tehsil continuous wet Drought and Dry Drought and its impact on industry.
- 4) To study the dire situation caused by drought in vaijapur taluka due to many such reasons.

## Scope of the study

There is a drought, the climate changes everywhere. Everywhere you look today, the tide of protectionist sentiment is flowing. Today, if look at how small entrepreneurs are struggling in times of drought, they have been able to offer discounts, offers, loans, durability, and longevity to their customers. How did the entrepreneurs overcome the drought the main purpose is to show it. Since the project is on drought, we considered the villages in Vaijapur Tehsil. We visited drought affected villages in Vaijapur and interviewed entrepreneurs there. To complete the project we first met the entrepreneurs. From this we have shown that the situation of entrepreneurs in Vaijapur taluka has been presented during the drought.

## Limitations of the study

- 1) The study is limited only vaijapur Tehsil
- 2) The time is limited for survey to study of whole vaijapur Tehsil.
- 3) The study restricted to only 100 samples.
- 4) The study only considered drought.

## Research Methodology

### Research design:-

Different types of research designs are generally used but here basically describe and diagnostic type of research design is used. Descriptive research aims at fact findings and more often is based on surveys. Here we collect the facts and figures and analyses them and then evaluate them critically.

### Data sources

- **Primary data**
- **Secondary data**

### Data collection methods

#### Primary Data:

The data was generally collected by structured questionnaire, the technique applied through survey, were taken and by observations. Primary data's most important role is in knowing the Respondents & attitudes & opinions. Respondent & awareness about the product availability. Method of data collection due to limited time in hand. While designing data-collection procedure, adequate safeguards against bias and unreliability must be ensured. Researcher has examined the collected data for completeness, comprehensibility, consistently and reliability. Here is a list of events that happened to small entrepreneurs during the drought. To see, we decided to go to the door of small business. Before conducting the survey, we prepared a 15-question questionnaire in which we asked about the drought. They were ready to know the drought situation. Then we went to meet the industrialists. If we call vaijapur tehsil, there are 162 villages in it. And assigned work to all. First we decided to take a look at the city of vaijapur.

## Secondary Data:

Secondary data consist of information that is already in existence, having been collected for another purpose. While using secondary data, we visited some books and some official website. Most of the time, we used Google. A Google search turned up many website, but we did not find the same title. We only visited similar website, such as [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net), <http://niti.gov.in> and when we visited the website [www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in) hay, we got to see a lot of projects.

## Sampling Technique

The sample was a simple **random sample**, in which one the change of choosing a particular universe element is unknown. The random sample is chosen purely for the sake of random that is items are selected because they are easy to get and cheap to find measure. Sample size refers to the number of small business to be selected form the survey inquiry to the constitute a sample. For this project sample size is **100** customers.

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## Review of Literature

- **I. Schwarz (2009):** Water reform and the resilience of small business people in drought affected agricultural communities. Not interested in how drought impacts on the bottom line of the business but on identifying the strategies business operators put in place to adopt to such changes.
- **RA. Lowes (2012):** A longitudinal examination of business performance indicators for drought affected farms. Drought can have long term business consequences if the farmers capacity to fiancé of business tress such as drought.

## Profile of Vaijapur

### History of vaijapur:

Vaijapur is a city and a municipal council in Aurangabad district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is bordered by the Nasik districts to the west, Kannad Tehsil to the north, Gangapur Tehsil to the east, and Ahmednagar districts to the south. Vaijapur is the headquarters of vaijapur Tehsil and also known as the Gateway of Marathwada.

### Location of Vaijapur:

Vaijapur is a Tehsil place situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Vaijapur is located at 19.92 N 74.73 E. (3) Vaijapur, situated on the Narangiriver. Vaijapur is located 514m (1,666 ft) above sea level on the western margin of the Deccan plateau.

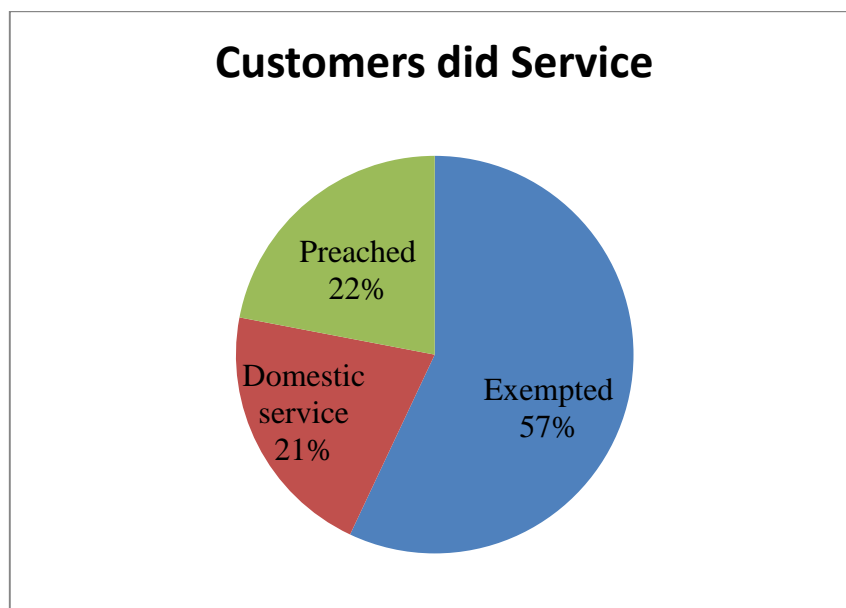
## About Vaijapur Municipality:

Vaijapur was constituted a municipality in 1944 and according to the 1961 census its jurisdiction extended over an area of 13.6 square miles. The municipal affairs are managed by a committee of 21 members presided over by the president who is elected by the members from among themselves. Necessary administrative staff has been appointed to look after the various municipal departments. In 1973-74 municipal income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,04,000 and Rs. 6,81,000 respectively. The climate of the district is characterized by a hot summer and a general dryness throughout the year except during the southwest monsoon season, which is from June to September while October and November constitute the post monsoon season. The winter season commences towards the end of November when temperature begin to fall rapidly. December is the coldest month with the mean maximum temperature of 28.9 C, while the mean minimum temperature is 10.3 C. From the beginning of March, the daily temperature increases continuously. May is the hottest month with the mean maximum temperature of 39.8 C and the mean minimum temperature of 24.6 C. With the onset of the southwest monsoon by about the second week of June, the temperature falls appreciably.

### Data analysis & Interpretation

(Table no 1.1) Customers did Service

Opinion	No of respondent	Percentage
Exempted	57	57%
Domestic service	21	21%
Preached	22	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>



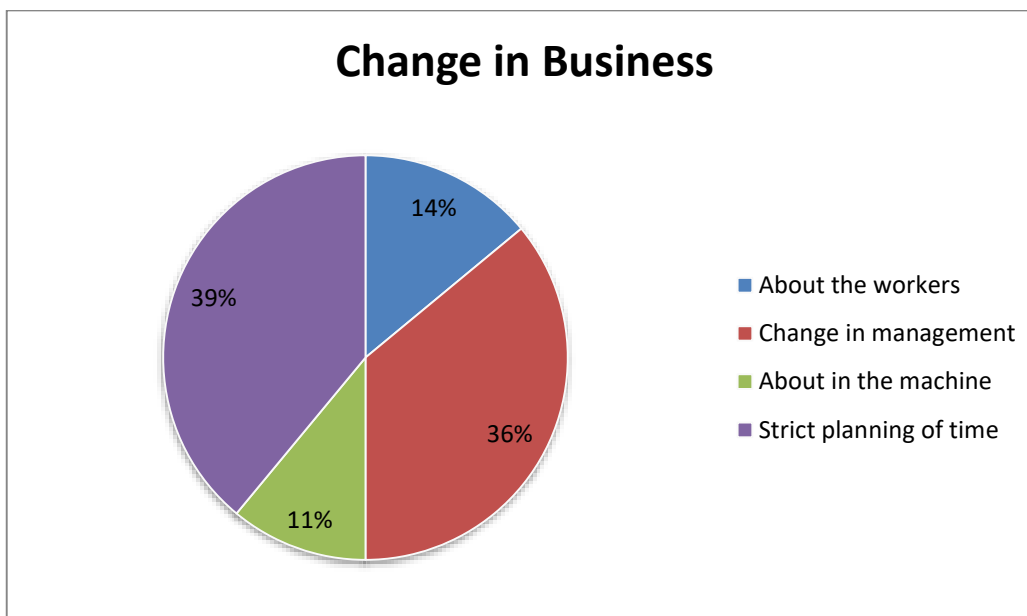
(Fig no 4.5) Customers did Service

**Interpretation:-** To show the pie chart 57% respondent opinion is Exempted to the customers did service & 21% respondent opinion is Domestic service to the customers did service.

**(Table no 4.13) Change in Business**

Opinion	No of respondent	Percentage
About the workers	14	14%
Change in management	36	36%
About in the machine	11	11%
Strict planning of time	39	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**(Fig no 4.13) Change in Business**



**Interpretation:-** To show the pie chart 39% respondent opinions is Strict planning of time change in business after the drought & 11% respondent opinions is About in the machine of change in business after the drought.

### Findings & Conclusion

- 43% of the respondent are opinion is a Wet and Dry drought.
- 57% respondent opinion is Exempted to the customers did service.

### Conclusion

- This Study shows that the economic situation was facing the entrepreneurs during the drought. The effects of the drought seem to be directly on the business of entrepreneurs, as their business seems to be in a state of disrepair, financial crisis, closure of business, lack of customers, all these are affecting their business.
- Our observations show that entrepreneurs are trying to keep their business running smoothly. Such as providing attractive services to customers, attracting them to you through advertisements, giving discounts to customers etc. Observations show that no matter how distressed an entrepreneur may be, he has maintained a good relationship with his customers. The entrepreneur is planning thoroughly to keep his business stable during the drought.

- In observation, we found that entrepreneurs have received very low customer response when they need customers during drought. Entrepreneurs seem to have made a lot of changes to change their business, such as in time, in workers, in machinery etc. The service seems to be rendered.
- Drought is a natural calamity; no one can stop it from coming. But we can be able to overcome this calamity. The forces of nature have many effects on human life as well, we see that there is a permanent drought in Marathwada.
- You see, it is safe to say that a permanent drought is a gift to this taluka. This is the reason why the business community is in crisis today. These are affecting their businesses. These businesses are collapsing. The children are in dire straits. It's time to move on. It's time to move on. It's time to move on.

## Bibliography

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