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"A Study of Impact of Drought on Poverty in Vaijapur Tehsil"

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Abstract:
This research paper discussed about relation between drought and poverty. It further analyzed the impact of drought on poverty in Vaijapur tehsil in terms of income goes down for farmers and their families, high level of illiteracy, poor health care facilities.

Keywords: Drought, Poverty etc.

INTRODUCTION

The Maharashtra in India has been in a constant state of drought since the year 2012 it was one of worst drought to hit the region in 40 years the region has reported thousands of farmer suicide following the drought and the number is increasing day by day (everyday) the marathwada region, which had experienced successive years of drought, reported 291 cases till April 2017, the figure in April 2016 was 375. The worst – hit areas in Maharashtra are Solapur Ahamadnagar, sangli, Aurangabad etc. district are also by this famine agriculture. The impact of adverse climatic and other income shocks on house hold and individual welfare in developing the city is as issues considerable policy interest. Understanding the magnitude and importance of income shocks causing and per equating poverty is critical to designing measures aimed at building pestilence, contributing to words the goal of ending plover -teen growing body of literature provides emploical evidence of the micro-level impacts of adverse shocks in developing the city.

This paper contorbutes to the existing 17 terature, by focusing on the impact of drought on poverty in vaijapur. The drought exacerbated preexisting food insecurity, as half of the population faced acute food insecurity. The drought threatened the live-hoods of much vaijapur lack of waters pasture led to high livestock deaths flow birth rates.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1)To Study of impact of drought on poverty condition in vaijapur region.

2)To collect the information about drought and its impact on poverty.

3)To Identify and address the root causes of drought.

4)To Study the effects of drought on poverty in vaijapur territory.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Drought is a complex phenomenon characterized by slow onset. Careful monitoring of the Symptoms of drought and early warning are key to effective management of the calamity. It is Essential that along with a drought monitoring system medium and long term area specific plans be prepared for drought proofing of susceptible areas. In addition, contingency and Crisis Management Plans need to be formulated with care to deal with drought in the short term. Such well conceived plans, when executed promptly, can go a long way in mitigating distress and disruption to the rural economy and society. The objectives behind an effective monitoring and early warning system are to:

1. Provide accurate and timely information on rainfall, crop sown area, data on soil moisture (wherever possible), stream flow, groundwater, lake and reservoir storage at the relevant spatial scale at the State / district / sub-district levels.

2. Detect drought conditions as early as possible in order to implement District Agriculture Contingency Plans and the Crisis Management Plan.

3. Declare drought based on objective criteria for drought declaration.

4. The development of such a system and its success depends on the coordinated efforts onthe part of all affected parties viz. Government of India, State Governments, Scientific Institutions and farmers.

SCOPE & LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1.This study is related to the Vaijapur region or tehasil only.

2.The income goes down for farmers and their families, sending people further into poverty.

3.This further leads to high level of illiteracy, poor health care facilities and lack of access tofinancial resources.

4.The beneficiary of direct poverty alleviation programs are the non-poor people Due to the unequal distribution of land and other assets, the benefits of these programme's could not reach to the targeted people.

Research Methodology

The research design refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring you will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. 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. Different types of research designs are generally used but here basically descriptive 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. For this study deceptive method is used.

(Table no.3.1) **Selection of the Sample**

No. of Village	Samples Size
28	100

Data collection method

Primary data: - Primary data collection involves gathering data from first-hand experiences and sources, which haven't been available in the past. It's quite simply the first information in its basic form. Primary data is specific to the motive of research and is highly accurate. Primary data sources are tailored or chosen to meet the specific requirements of a given problem or research. It's important to first identify the aim of the survey or research and the target population to determine what online or offline source will be best suited. 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.

Secondary data: - Secondary data is one of the two main types of data, where the second type is the primary data. These 2 data types are very useful in research and statistics, but for the sake of this article, we will be restricting our scope to secondary data.

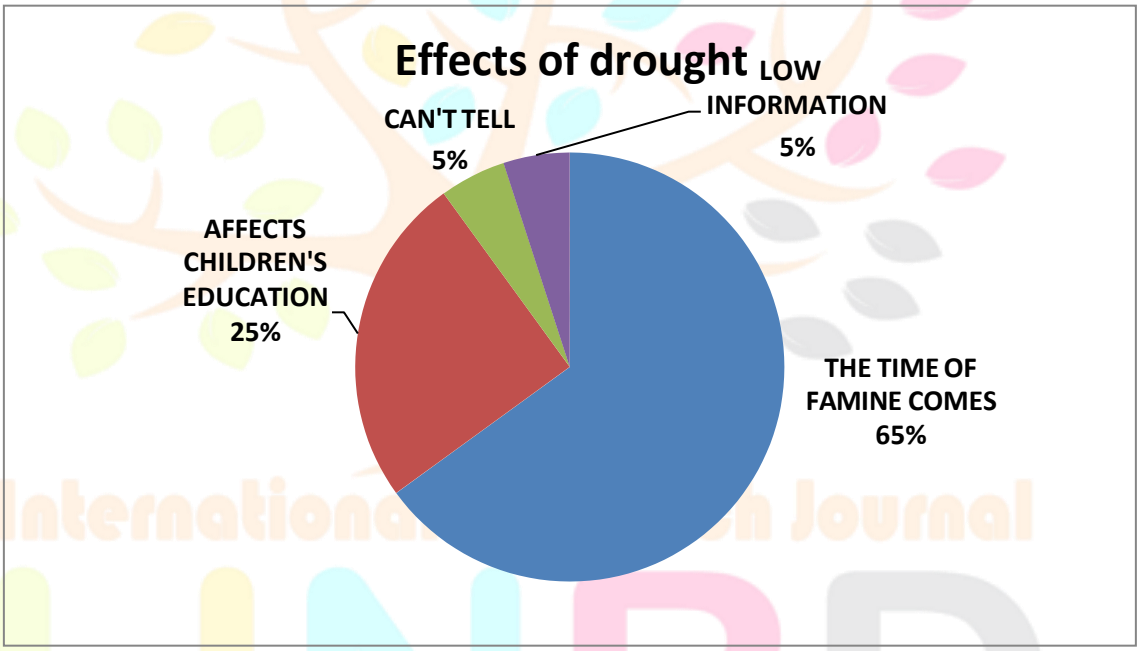
We have study secondary data, its examples, sources, and methods of analysis Sources of secondary data include

books, personal sources, journals, newspapers, websites, government records etc. Secondary data are known to be readily available compared to that of primary data. It requires very little research and needs for manpower to use these sources. With the advent of electronic media and the internet, secondary data sources have become more easily accessible. Some of these sources are highlighted below.

(Table no. 4.1) Effects of Drought

Sr.no	Option	Response	Percentage
1	The time of famine comes	65	65%
2	Affects children's educations	25	25%
3	can't tell	5	5%
4	Low information	5	5%
Total		100	100%

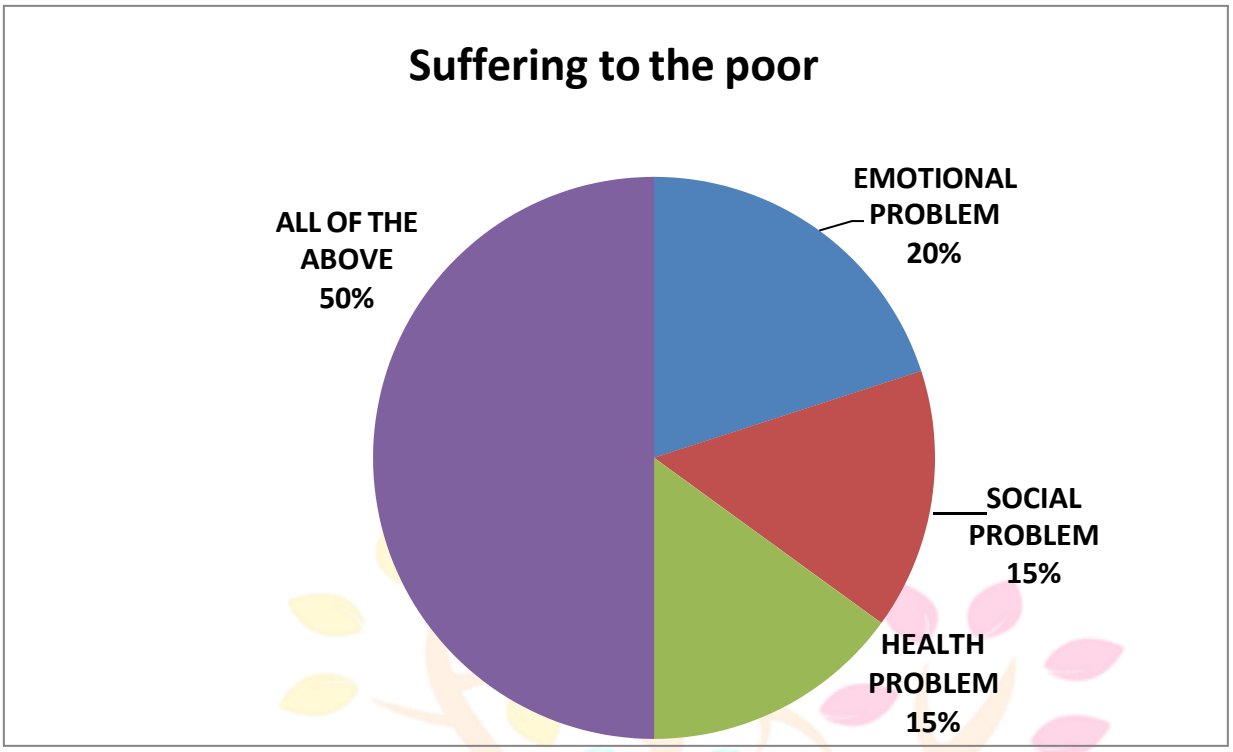
(Figure no.4.1) Effects of Drought



Interpretation :- The pie-chart graph shows 65% people belongs the time of famine comes and with an 5% can't tell people represents the lowest portion in that graph. This shows that are the time of famine comes people's option 50% as compared to other respondent in our study.(Table no. 4.2) Causes which Effects on the Poor.

Sr.no	Option	Response	Percentage
1	Emotional problem	20	20%
2	Social Problems	15	15%
3	Health problems	15	15%
4	All of the above	50	50%
Total		100	100%

(Figure no.4.2) Causes which Effects on the Poor.



Interpretation: - The pie-chart graph shows that 50% of people have all of the above and with a 15% social problems people represents the lowest portion in that graph. This shows that are the All of the above people's choose option 50% as compared to other respondent in our study.

FINDINGS CONCLUSION

1. The Pie-chart graph shows that 65% of people belong to lower class and with on 10% upper class people represent the lowest portion in that graph.
2. The pie-chart graph shows 65% people belongs the time of famine comes and with an 5% can't tell people represents the lowest portion in that graph.
3. The pie-chart graph shows that 50% of people have all of the above and with an 15% social problems people represents the lowest portion in that graph.
4. The pie-chart graph shows that 55% of people have all of the above and with an 15% aged people represent a lowest portion in the graph.
5. The pie chart graph shows that 35% of people unexplained and with 20% deforestation represent the lowest portion in that graph.
6. The pie-chart graph shows that 35% of people have all of the above and with and 10% inflation people represent the lowest portion in that graph.

CONCLUSION:-

1. The study of droughts is an extremely complex endeavor. Meteorological droughts result from many, often synergistic, climatic causes. These remain incompletely understood.

2. Their effects are buffered or exacerbated by multiple interacting environmental, hydrological, and socioeconomic factors. Droughts combine with other stressors to affect unevenly, either directly or indirectly, a multitude of social and ecological functions, which are valued differently by various groups

3. These dynamics are often nonlinear and operate at different temporal and spatial scales. Climate variability and change, bringing in additional uncertainties, make long- term predictions a wild guess.

4. Defined as an abnormality from historical experience and in relation to needs, the meaning of drought evolves as climate and knowledge about it change and as human practices adapt, or simply change.

SUGGESTIONS:-

1.Administration to provide various schemes, establishment of self-help groups so that people in rural areas can get proper comforts.

2.To provide new job opportunities to the youth in rural areas so as to curb the risingunemployment.

3.To find out the root cause of the diseases of the poor in children and to cure it.

4.. Support and develop local technologies, including shallow wells, sub-surface dams, and water harvesting techniques, local seed varieties and the planting of indigenous tree species.

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