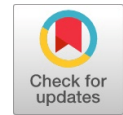


Public Opinion on Rainy Season And Its Effects With Special Reference To Chennai



Godwin Titus . J, Sreeya.B

Abstract: This research study explores about the two different phases of rain. Rain is often considered as a gift from nature . Rain may be inconvenience to some people or even nearly astate sometimes , but it is the lifeblood of plants . The lack of rain causes a great disaster called the drought which is a threat to human life and also every single living being on planet earth. The monsoon season, is the time of year when most of a place's rainfall occurs. It generally lasts for a month. For the purpose of the study, descriptive research helps to portray accurately the characteristics of particular individual situation or a group. The sampling method used in this study to collect the samples is called convenience sampling method. The sample size is 1480 . The statistical tools used are Independent sample t test , chi-square and ANOVA. The main aim of this study is to know the public opinion on the effects of rainy season in Chennai. This study concludes by stating that if the rainy season is used well there will be no problems .

Keywords : Rainy season , Boon, Bane , Industrial revolution , Deforestation , Drought

I. INTRODUCTION

Rain is an important factor for the human race from time immemorial. An important and interesting fact about rainy season is that it is difficult to categorise it into only a positive or a negative thing. Rain has two different faces. Rain ,which is a happiness causing factor for farmers , also turns to be a ill-fate when it causes flooding. I have reviewed my literatures on this particular question , “ Is rainy season a boon or bane “?. The articles I have mentioned in this booklet has articles which supports the statement, “Rainy season is a boon” , and also it has articles which support the statement, “Rainy season is a bane”. Before industrial revolution, most of the people thought that rain is a gift of nature and it is only a boon to both humans and other living species. But after industrial revolution man exploited all the gifts of nature more than he actually required. The aftermath of industrial revolution had both positive and negative effects. But the negative effects are more and are so vulnerable . For example , one of the

biggest losses humans had due to industrial revolution was the destruction of nature . Even more specifically we can use the term “Deforestation”. Due to deforestation the human race has faced a lot of problems like global warming , landslides and even more. Among these , global warming has the most vulnerable effects on both humans and other living beings. For issues like these rain seems to be the one and only natural gift which can do justice to all these problems. At the same time intense rainfall causes floods whose ill effects the whole world knows. The 2015 Chennai floods left some dark memoirs and losses which continues to this day. The 2015 flood affected not only the capital but also other districts. Currently , Kerala is suffering from heavy floods which can't be explained in one or two sentences. These things makes us think that rainy season is a bane sometimes. The aim of this study is to understand what the people actually think about rainy season and its effects , especially in the city of Chennai. The objectives of the study are , to analyse the relationship between the good and bad effects of rainy season , to analyse about people's knowledge about El Niño and to know the people's opinion about rainwater harvesting.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sein Mar, Hisako Nomura, Yoshifumi Takahashi, Kajol Ogata and Mitsuyasu Yabe (2018) : This study focuses on how rainfall during specific growth stage is useful in productivity of pulse. This article concludes that if farmers are trained and equipped well enough to face extreme weather conditions like drought and heavy rainfall, rainfall is considered to be useful. i.e Rainy season can be a boon . Thus this article supports the statement, “ Rainy season is a boon”.(Mar et al. 2018)Prasad Nandha (2017) : The author had explored the positive effects of rain. Nowadays most of the people think that rain is a bane. But the author in this article had revealed the positive effects of rain. But the author had also portrayed rain as a demon to farmers. Apart from this , the author sincerely believes that , “ Rainy season is a boon” to mankind(Subba Rao and Prasad 1972)Jose Luis Bravo Cabrera, Enrique Azpra Romeo , Victor Zarraluqui such and Carlos Gay Garcia (2017) : The researchers have analysed the effects of El Niño in Mexico. In this article daily precipitation from the CLICOM database updated to 2015 was used. Their research shows that during the winter (rainy season) months , there was a general increase in the precipitation with increase in MEI. The article concludes that precipitation decreases during cold (rainy) season in El Niño.(Bravo-Cabrera et al. 2017)Fei Weng , Wufun Zhang, Shahua Wang (2017) :

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The researchers have explored the mechanism by which resistance of rice during overcast and rainy season. This study results show that rainy season had a greater effect on resistance in rice than overcast (sunny) weather. Therefore the authors of this article concludes the research by supporting the statement “ Rainy season is a boon”.

Yen Yi Loo and Ajit Singh (2015) : This research paper explores how the climatic change results in variation of rainfall in Southern Asia. This article also evaluates the flooding in the Asia region then. The article concludes that global warming results in variation of rainfall , thus causing floods. Hence , this article indirectly supports the statement “ Rainy season is a bane”.Nate seltenrich (2015) : The author has studied the effects of hot and cold weathers , especially their effects in human body. The author shows an analysis which says that during 2006-2010 , 63% of temperature related deaths were due to cold temperature. Hence , this article supports the statement , “Rainy season is a bane”.Omar Bellprat and Peter A. Scott (2015) : The authors have analysed the recent extremes in dry and wet seasons experienced in South America. They have also studied how human activity has changed the risk of the occurrence of such events. The authors have revealed that an increase in risk of anonymously wet seasons attribute to anthropogenic influence on climate.(Bellprat et al. 2015)Yong Liu Vassilis Kostakas and Hongxiu Li (2015) : The authors have found the mechanisms which links climate and social change. The authors say that daily weather is linked to human planning. The authors have revealed that humans increase their planning in cold (rainy season) regions. Hence , the authors in this article support the statement , “Rainy season is a boon” for man(Liu, Kostakos, and Li 2015)Musa G. Abdullahi, Iliyasu Garba (2015) : The authors in their research have identified how rainfall plays a major role in the increase in the how rainfall plays an major role in the increase in level of groundwater in Terengganu , Malaysia. The authors have revealed that “ The groundwater level fluctuations in Terengganu is depended solidly on rainfall pattern”, The article thus supports the statement, “Rainy season is a boon to human life”. V. Prasanna (2014) : The Author r have undergone a study for understanding the variations of precipitations during summer and monsoon seasons and its impact on Kharif and Rabi food grain yield over India. The author concludes that the total foodgrain production over India continues during rai fall and hence this article supports the statement “ Rainy season is boon”. Ayo Fatubarin, M.R Olojugba (2014) : The authors have carried out investigations on the effects of rainfall on some soil chemical properties during 2011 in Southern Guinea. The researchers have differentiated months on the basis of seasons. They have concluded that May, September and November are the months in which rainfall is more in that specific region in Nigeria.(Ayo and Olojugba M. 2014)Pablo A. Mendez - Lazaro, Alejandro Niecos - Santiago, Julienne Miranda - Bermudez (2014) : The authors have researched about the rainfall events in San Juan and Puerto Rico during the time period of 1995-2009. The researchers have observed that the total annual rainfall regressive trends frequently in summer. This article’s

conclusion supports the statement “Rainy season is a boon” and it is the need of the hour.

III. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study , descriptive research helps to portray accurately the characteristics of particular individual situation or a group. Convenience sampling method is used in this study to collect samples. The sample size is 1480. The statistical tools used for the study include Chi-square , ANOVA and independent sample t test.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

Null hypothesis

There is no significant difference between the opinion regarding rainy season boon or bane and the gender.

Alternate hypothesis

There is significant difference between the opinion regarding rainy season boon or bane and the gender.

Table 1: Rainy Season and Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Reasons	Male	883	1.33	.471	.016
	Female	597	1.37	.484	.020

Source : primary data

Table 2: Independent Sample t test: Rainy Season and Gender

	Value	df	p-value
Independent Sample t test	9.466	1478	0.002

Source : primary data

Using Independent sample t test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant difference between the opinion regarding rainy season boon or bane and the gender.

Null hypothesis

There is no significant association between awareness of el-nino and the educational qualification

Alternate hypothesis

There is significant association between awareness of el-nino and the educational qualification

Table 3: Cross tabulation – Awareness of El Nino and Educational Qualification

		El Nino		Total
		Yes	No	
Educational Qualification	Primary	48	21	69
		69.6%	30.4%	100.0%
		3.2%	1.4%	4.7%
	High School	85	126	211
		40.3%	59.7%	100.0%
		5.7%	8.3%	14.3%
	Higher Secondary	162	210	372
		43.3%	56.3%	100.0%
		10.9%	14.2%	25.1%
	Degree and above	316	459	775
		40.3%	59.2%	100.0%
		21.4%	31.0%	52.4%
Illiterate	26	27	53	
	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%	
	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%	
Total		637	843	1480
		43.0%	57.0%	100.0%
		43.0%	57.0%	100.0%

Source : primary data

Table 4 Chi Square test Awareness of El Nino and Educational Qualification

	Value	df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	22.901	4	0.000

Source : primary data

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant association between awareness of el-nino and educational qualification. Majority of the respondents were not aware about el-nino concept. Among the respondents educational qualification, majority of the respondents who are aware of el-nino was degree graduates.

Null Hypothesis (H0)

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding measures taken during rainy season in Chennai among the age groups.

Alternate Hypothesis (H1)

There is significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding measures taken during rainy season in Chennai among the age groups.

Table 5 ANOVA for Measures during Rainy Season in Chennai and Age

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Shifting people who are residing in low lands	Between Groups	.585	3	.195	1.97	.898
	Within Groups	1459.009	1476	.988		
	Total	1459.594	1479			
Making compulsory the rainwater harvesting system in all houses	Between Groups	3.084	3	1.028	1.465	.222
	Within Groups	1035.389	1476	.701		
	Total	1038.473	1479			
Declaring holidays for a minimum of 3 days, whenever there is a prediction of bad weather	Between Groups	7.305	3	2.435	2.515	.057
	Within Groups	1429.070	1476	.968		
	Total	1436.376	1479			
People joining together to ensure safety in their respective areas. (maintaining drainagesystems etc.)	Between Groups	1.276	3	.425	.501	.682
	Within Groups	1253.556	1476	.849		
	Total	1254.832	1479			
Climate change is a consequence of modern life	Between Groups	2.305	3	.768	.806	.491
	Within Groups	1407.678	1476	.954		
	Total	1409.983	1479			

Source: primary data

Using ANOVA it was analysed whether the level of agreeability regarding measures taken during rainy season in Chennai have bearing on the age groups. Since the p value is greater than 0.05, it was found that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding measures taken during rainy season in Chennai among the age groups. It shows that all the age group respondents agree that the mentioned measures can be taken during rainy season in Chennai.

V CONCLUSION

Rainy season is a gift to the planet earth. There are innumerable benefits which the humans are enjoying from it. But when it crosses a limit , the problems faced by humans are a lot. But a question rises here. “How do our ancestors were able to cope up with the extremity of rain”? The answer is because they lived a life which caused no damage to the nature. But nowadays the damages and dangers made to the nature by humans are many. Urbanising is happening everywhere. Then there is no point in blaming rain for floods. The benefits of rain will be more if humans utilise it properly.



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The study concludes by stating that rainy season is a boon to mankind. This study finds that most of the people consider that rainy season is a boon. Future studies can be done on how to save the rain water, especially on the places where there is more rainfall.

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