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Public Opinion On Construction In River Beds With Special Reference To Chennai

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Abstract— The study is concerning the final opinion on construction in watercourse beds . several countries in land have clear Development management Rules that need construction within a such distance from any water body. Descriptive analysis has been used for the aim of the study. Descriptive research helps to portray accurately the characteristics of particular individual, situations or a group. Convenience sampling methods Is used in this study to collect the samples. The target is to understand concerning the event in watercourse beds of metropolis.
Keyword:construction,bearingcapacity,management,buildings,structural failure,building collapses

I. INTRODUCTION

The law states that if Associate in Nursing someone proposes to seek out any plot for a building within 15m from the boundary of the channel/ water course and water body like Kulam, Kuttai, Eri, Tank, etc., a no-objection (NOC) certificate from the commissioner/executive officer/executive authority of the native body ought to be obtained. The DCR of CMDA do not specify the extent of prohibition. It's clearly arranged call at completely different States. The board of administrators of Tamil Nadu town and Country developing with Department (DTCP) follows alone the DCR such by the CMDA. Rule seven of the Tamil Nadu Municipalities Building Rules, 1972, states that though the building is found within fifteen metres of any tank, reservoir, water-course, river, water channel or well, it need to perform necessary measures to prevent contamination of any voidance from the building passing into the water body.The recent order of the Madras judicature ban registration of plots and houses in unapproved housing layouts still as conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural use in haphazard manner across the State of Tamil Nadu is aimed toward saving the ecology and minimising flooding of rivers .The aim of the study is to understand about the construction in river beds of Chennai.The objective of the study are to analyse the construction of building near river bed with regard to gender , and to identify the association between bearing capacity of land in river beds and area of the respondents .

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Prerana Bharade (nov 25 2017)researched on the National Disaster Response team (NDRF) in conjunction with fire-brigade from Kalyan, Thane and Navi urban center conjointly administered the operation and reclaimed several from the detritus.Radhakrishnan (Jan 2017)researched that there area unit speedy industrial enterprise providing large employment opportunities. Also, the simpler handiness of loan facilities for purchase of flats additional boosted the development trade.Mohammad Almarwae (2017)The researcher revealed that the native collapse ought to commonly not be a reason for instant or gradual failure of the whole building. W.A.Asanka ,M. Ranasinghe (Oct 2016) researched on Accidents unit of measurement a main disadvantage among the business. Accidents cause construction delays, value and generally ruin the name of the organization,and losing the boldness naming force. Padhy ,DevdasMohan (oct 5 2014) researched that Collapses at city and Mumbra occurred throughout construction. Humphrey Danso(jan 2014) researched on issoled the Poor acquisition, equipment,methodology area unit the most reasons for this kind of construction errors Asif usmani (jul 2013)researched on collapse mechanism kind trusted the bending stiffness quantitative relation and also the range of floors subjected to fireside which the foremost probable form of failure is that the sturdy floor collapse. kerthan (Apr 26 2013)The researcher review was that the precise reason behind the collapse has not however been determined, however Henri Gavin, a civil and environmental engineer at university, speculated that the building's foundation was substandard.Madhav Prasad Koirala (Apr of 2013) researched that the disaster , that are prevented if the owner of the building would have taken a step back and complete what was at stake and prioritized employee safety rather than specializing in his own personal gain. Nicola Augenti (21 jan 2013)researched that robust earthquakes around the world have recently incontestable the structural retrofitting within the places of the developed countries with an oversized cultural heritage engineered inventory and not designed to resist seismal actions. Ryan McDonald (23 2012)The investigator researched the water presence and harm had been thus severe that drip tarps were place up in plain sight of the purchasers. Fabian C.HadiprionoHana-KwangWang (2012)researched that many procedural causes initiated the triggering and sanctioning causes.

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III. METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study , descriptive research is used . Descriptive research helps to portray accurately the characteristics of particular individual, situations or a group.

Convenience sampling methods Is used in this study to collect the samples. When population elements are selected for inclusion in the sample based on case of a access is called convenience sampling . The sample size is 1480. The independent variables included is gender,educational qualification , and area .The dependent variables are construction, act , punishment, scarcity of water , natural disasters, aquatic animal, exploitation, bearing capacity.The statistics are percentage analysis on Independent sample test , ANOVA and chi-square.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION RESULTS

Null hypothesis :

There is no significant association between land bearing capacity for construction in river beds and area of the respondent

Alternate hypothesis :

There is significant association between land bearing capacity for construction in river beds and area of the respondent

Table 1: Chi Square test: Land Bearing Capacity and Area

	value	df	p-value
Pearson chi-square	10.626	12	0.561

Source: Primary data

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is greater than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant association between land bearing capacity for construction in river beds and area of the respondent. It shows that level of agreeability regarding land bearing capacity for construction in river beds does not depend on area of the respondent.

Null Hypothesis (H0):

There is no significant difference in the mean scores of causes and measures of construction in river beds among the educational qualification groups.

Alternate Hypothesis (H1):

There is significant difference in the mean scores of causes and measures of construction in river beds among the educational qualification groups.

Table 2: ANOVA for Causes and Measures of Construction in River Beds and Occupation

		sum of squares	df	mean Square	F	Sig.
an act to be passed to stop this issue	between groups	13.427	4	3.357	3.114	.015
	Within groups	1589.882	1475	1.078		
	Total	1603.308	1475			
constructors should be punished	between groups	3.585	4	.896	1.267	.281
	Within groups	1043.526	1475	.707		
	Total	1047.111	1479			
construction cause scarcity of water	between groups	4.799	4	1.200	1.297	.269
	Within groups	1364.377	1475	.925		
	Total	1369.176	1479			
natural disasters are caused by these construction	between groups	6.414	4	1.924	1.639	.162
	Within groups	1443.205	1475	.966		
	Total	1449.619	1479			
resources are over exploited during this construction	between groups	7.696	4	1.924	1.992	.093
	Within groups	1424.477	1475	.966		
	Total	1432.173	1479			
land have a good bearing capacity in river beds	between groups	13.594	4	3.398	3.381	.009
	Within groups	1482.757	1475	1.005		
	Total	1492.351	1479			
government approves construction in river beds	between groups	25.255	4	6.314	5.548	.000
	Within groups	1678.647	1475	1.138		
	Total	1703.902	1479			

Source: Primary data

Using ANOVA it was analysed whether the level of agreeability regarding mean scores of causes and measures of construction in river beds have a bearing on educational qualification groups. Since the p value of all the factors are greater than 0.05 except necessity of an act(0.15), land bearing capacity(0.009) and Government approval for construction in river beds(0.000), it was found that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of other causes and measures of construction in river beds among the educational qualification groups.

Null hypothesis:

There is no significant difference between buying a plot near river and the gender.

Alternate hypothesis:

There is significant difference between buying a plot near river and the gender.

Table 3: Plot Buying Decision and Gender

	gender	N	mean	std. Deviation	std.error Mean
plot buying decision	male	883	1.53	.500	.017
	female	597	1.58	.494	.020

Source: Primary data

Table 4: Independent Sample t test: Plot Buying Decision and Gender

	value	Df	P-value
Independent sample t Test	2.052	1478	0.040

Source: Primary data

V. INTERPRETATION

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 buying a plot near river and the gender. It shows plot buying decision near river differs for male and female. The mean value shows that female has positive opinion regarding buying plot near river than male.

VI. CONCLUSION

The research contains the impact and the cause of the collapses of building . the foundations are so weak which causes the collapse. The finding of the study is the mean cause of the collapses of the building during construction is due to poor regard for safety by people involved in construction projects , Engaging incompetent personnel , Non-vibrant professionalism , Mechanical failure of construction machinery/equipment , Physical and emotional stress and Chemical impairment. The government can take measures to reduce collapsing of the building by not approving the failure obtaining construction plans and by restricting illegal construction . further reports or reviews can be observed from different part of the cities or state to get more interesting reviews.

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