



EFFECT OF NOISE POLLUTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT :

The noise from different normal and additionally manmade sources, especially movement. Truth be told, commotion has come to be related to the psychological, physical, passionate and mental prosperity of an individual, be it people or even creatures. From the conclusions to the investigations by the analyst, the approach to control the commotion contamination and the measures taken by the administration thus an endeavor has been made to give a review of the total situation of noise contamination laws and jurisdictions. The Noise as late has risen as one of the essential poisons of condition. Indeed, it needs to control the enactment and there are some local and state establishments that are directly or in a roundabout way of identifying the issue as it may, there is no particular enactment in India. It has achieved an expanding new mindfulness. About the commotion contamination, this has turned into a piece of our everyday lives.

KEYWORDS : *Human, Noise, Pollution, Traffic*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid urbanization and growth of urban pop-lation has led to many health challenges, including ambient air and noise pollution. Of all the projection problems, noise is considered as an important environmental environment. Motor vehicles are the main source of urban noise emissions in total vehicles. Increasing vehicle populations increase noise pollution and associated health and can lead to short-term and chronic mental and physical disorders. Noises are considered pollutants under India's Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1981. The World Health Organization estimates that noise pressure levels have risen to 10% of the global population, which could potentially reduce hearing loss. Environmental noise causes numerous psychological e-factors such as anxiety, anxiety, AT, depression and serious health, such as car-vascular disease. The voices were said to have a negative impact on children's blood pressure and mental health. Some studies show that those who are exposed to high-road troubles have a higher prevalence of hypertension sine. This is necessary for con- duct sound monitoring studies, especially for noise pets, to develop suit-able reduction mitigation measures to control the noise level and control the sound-pollution. For European Environment Noise, all member states must create sound transmissions, estimate the sound of the population, develop sound action plans and transmit sound information to the public. The study was



conducted to implement noise reduction measures to control and control the noise being monitored in different parts of the world. Also, validated Road Traffic-C noise models have been developed to estimate the traffic noise and sound mapping of cities.

Noise contamination is an undesirable or hostile sound that irreversibly interferes with your day to day activities. It has numerous resources, most of which are related to urban improvement such as roads, air, rail

transport, modern noise, neighbourhoods and recreational distress. Various factors add to the problem of high noise levels, including increasing the volume of people and disturbing levels in vehicles. The familiarity of environmental disturbance has increased and the region, state and surrounding governments have a strong desire to reduce the level of disturbance in India. A serious natural problem, it is usually difficult to assess the associated costs. The sound has developed into a serious poison in the recent past. Indeed, there is a need for legislation to regulate it, and there are some central and state authorities that can be identified in particular, or in a clever way, on the point that there is no specific law in India to address the issue, as some nations do developing noise pollution problems at the national level. Another issue of late noise contamination is the result of unexpected use of amplifiers. Its useless use and repetition in religious spots and religious functions and execution make it difficult for the common man to make maximum use of their basic resilience in human terms.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Garg N. Sinha A.K. et. al. (2017), are concluded in their study 'Evaluation and Analysis of Environmental Noise Pollution in Seven Major Cities of India', that Annual Average L_{day} (0-22 h) and L_{Night} (22-06 h) values in the year 2011-14 are located in 35 locations, including 5 zone locations in the commercial area, in industrial, residential and 9 silent zones. Long-term noise monitoring shows that there has been a slight increase in ambient noise levels for the past four years for 29 sites (82.9%) out of the 35 sites under consideration. The L_{day} and L_{night} levels observed for the 35 sites observed for 2014 this year showed that only 4 industrial sites (11.4%) met the ambient noise criteria. An analysis of all the zones ($L_{day} - L_{night}$) in the last four years showed that 53.6% Observations to shows the difference between 5 to 10 dB (A) and 33.5% observations. 5dB (A), which means adjusting the night time average sound level to 10dB at night, L_{dn} is expected to be less than night time, to notice the increased sensitivity to noise at night. In this case, obstruction sleep protection is not appropriate.

Garg N and Maji S. (2016), are concluded in their study 'A retrospective view of noise pollution control policy in India: status, proposed revisions and control measures' that It is proposed to revise sound policies and rules based on the preconceived view of India and the sound policies and regulations of other countries based on the available knowledge and the control of sound. The work focuses on working with home appliances and the National Building Code in addition to repeating noise limits for the construction area and ambient sound standards to enhance the sound insulation of building components to protect against noise pollution. The environment in India will be useful for controlling noise limits and noise pollution for household appliances, motor vehicles and construction equipment and construction equipment.

Brind Kumar, Oberoi S.V. and Goenka A. (2004), concluded in their study 'A Brief Review of the Legislative Aspects of Noise Pollution' that the insufficient to nationally control existing laws that directly or indirectly deal with noise pollution problems. Therefore, there is a need for certain and effective laws to control the noise pollution in the country which will suit the Indian culture and social establishment, Promotion of sound standards from various constituent sources at certain times of day by the government, identification of citizens' right to enjoy a noise-free environment through certain constitutional guarantees, declaration of voice as a crime on personal liberty and healthy living, creating separate courts for trial of voice cases. Write down the volume / pitch level for the soundtrack at religious venues, concerts / public meetings and festivals. Provide compensation for the disadvantaged person / people. Determine the responsibility of local bodies and administrative authorities as well as training on the process of dealing with noise crimes to monitor sound sources. Hire inspectors at local organizations to monitor the spread of noise due to social activities, removing the pressure horn from all vehicles, Provision of public grievances for the use of pressure horns by government vehicles, administrative officials, local bodies and affluent people. Ban industrial and noisy trade / activity in residential areas.

Singh Narendra and Davar S.C. (2004) are observed in their study 'Noise Pollution Sources, Effects and Control', that Vehicles and public address systems (loudspeakers) appear to be the main sources of

noise pollution. It seems that loudspeakers are frequently used for religious functions (and temple prayers). The noise caused by loudspeakers and automobiles is slightly lower than other groups in the age group of 20-40 years. At different ages, there is an almost equal proportion of neighbours, music and religion acts responding as sources of noise. There are no differences between the male and female populations. The proportion of the female population is equal to the male population for each source of noise.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The data has been collected from the various Books, Journal, and News Paper those are published in different publications and websites. The published Books and Journal article gives important messages of Noise pollution and its effects. The study has been totally depend on the secondary data sources.

EFFECTS OF NOISE POLLUTION:

- 1. Deafness Effect or Hearing Effect:** These effects only get real importance if the sound is exceptionally high. Continuous exposure to sound levels greater than 100 dB can adversely affect the auditory in a very short time. Many workers who are exposed to the noise of jets or very noisy workshops in the short to medium term may soon find hearing impairments. Today, in these situations, they have become a staple for the ear protectors equipped with labour guards and provided that all these capabilities are not affected.
- 2. Physiological or Mental Effects:** Many people complain that noise makes them mentally ill. Experiments have been conducted to try to confirm or deny these claims. According to H.M. Stationary Office Report Noise; the sound does not contribute to mental illness, at least. Doctors and scientists have now clinically confirmed that noise causes disturbances in biological organisms and human-related functions. Fireworks and other excessive and persistent explosions cause physical pain that reduces human life to neurosis, mental illness, cardiovascular diseases, stomach ulcers, and respiratory disorders. Recent research suggests that noise reduction can sometimes lead to impaired headaches, headaches and dizziness, abnormalities in the intestines, stomach problems, and the effects on eyesight.
- 3. Effect on Communication:** External sounds can interfere with conversation and use of the telephone, as well as enjoy radio and television programs and spend time. It can thus affect performance in offices, schools and other places where communication is important. Maximum allowable level noise in such cases at 55 dB. 70 dB is considered very noisy, and serious interference with oral communication is inevitable.
- 4. Effect on Working Efficiency:** Noise levels have a less physiological effect on biological performance, provided that noise levels are below 90 dB. If the level of continuous noise exceeds 100 dB, then the ear can be damaged, as has been seen by doctors due to physical illness. Recent research by psychiatrists and psychologists says that noise has some relation to physical health which causes stress which causes problems such as speech interference, distress, fatigue, sleep pane and emotional distress. Noise levels between industries interfere with efficiency and communication and increase the chance of accidents. The World Health Organization estimates a significant loss of industry annually.
- 5. Effect on Non Living Things:** Intense noise levels also affect inanimate objects. The increase in sound causes cracks in national and archaeological structures, and high levels of noise are also the cause of cracks in the mountains. Explosions of magnitude can cause glass panes and vibrations to burst into buildings. In India and abroad, research is being done to reduce gravity on inanimate objects so that precautions can be taken to minimize its impact.

NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL:

- 1. Indian Constitution:** Article 21 of the Constitution ensures the life and personal liberty of all people. It was satisfied by the Supreme Court's repeated declaration that the privilege of living in Article 2 was non-existent or non-existent. It ensures the privilege of the human being with human goodness. Anyone who wants to live in peace in their home has the right to peace and tranquillity in their home.

2. Procedure of Criminal Code and Control of Noise: Under Section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, sound is considered a public nuisance and, thus, a person has a criminal liability for the usual injury, danger or injury to a person in connection with his unlawful omission. Public misconduct The acts have been punished under section 290 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides that if anyone commits a public nuisance in this manner, otherwise the Code is not punishable, a fine of Rs. 200/-.

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSION:

Existing laws, whether directly or indirectly related to noise pollution, are insufficient to manage them at the national level. Therefore, there should be some specific and effective laws in place to manage the noise pollution in the country which will be conducive to Indian culture and social establishment. Announcement of sound standards from different parts sources at specific times of day by the government. Sources, effects and suggestions for controlling excessive noise, industry, highway traffic, airports, railways and public address systems appear to be major sources of noise pollution. There are every possibility in our lives for real-time control over acoustic pollution, consciously or unknowingly. This causes a slight decrease in the noise level on the source. Another issue of late noise contamination is the result of unexpected use of amplifiers. The purpose of implementing religious sites and religious functions, and now with no intention of speaking again, will be to take appropriate action to reduce noise levels and control pollution. Late noise has become one of the poisons needed for this condition. This law has to be enforced for control, and there are some central and state institutions that, in the straight-ahead or voice-over way, recognize that no specific law can be made in India. This is mainly in the direction of the crowd. Traffic areas, planned road network, one-way traffic reduction, construction of silence zones in urban areas, unplanned urban expansion etc...The noise level is high in most areas and averages more than 85 dB across the city. Many schools, hospitals in the centre of the city are also being affected by the noise pollution. Eliminate encroachments and ban the use of air horns within city limits.

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