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Short Communication

Study of vehicular noise Level in Udgir at different locations, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

Noise is that which disrupts daily routine and quality of life. Noise level when more than permissible level in environment then it is called noise pollution. When sound disturbs sleeping, working and conservation becomes undesirable. As noise cannot be seen, tasted and smell. It is underrated environmental problem. One of the most common pollutants is community or environmental noise. As per WHO it is emitted from all sources except industrial workplace noise. In community noise air traffic, road, rail and construction, public work with neighborhood (WHO-1999). The study emphasize on noise levels and its impact on Udgir. The main cause of headache, dizziness and high blood pressure are due to high level of noise. In this view the investigation had been made on four sites viz.. Shivaji Chowk, Methodist School, Captain K Chowk and Nanded Naka. In this study it is found that noise levels are more than permissible standards at Shivaji Chowk Methodist school, and Captain K Chowk . The db levels at Nanded Naka is at alarming levels of 55 to 60db.All other locations are having higher db levels.

Keywords: Noise Pollution, CPCB, BIS.

Introduction

In Latin noise is termed as nausea means unwanted, unpleasant or unexpected. Rapid Industrialization, urbanization and population growth are the major factors to impart vehicular noise pollution. Along with this expansion of roadwork and infrastructure caused severe noise pollution reported by Alam J. B. et. al[1]. Human health is adversely affected by the vehicular noise it is considered as an important source Baaj M.H. et. al[2]. The main source of noise pollution are increasing number of vehicle, small scale industries, urbanization and musical instruments Davinder Singh, Amandeep Kaur[3]. Deterioration of sleep annoyance and stress related ischemic heart diseases are due to effects of noise K.K. Gangwar et. al.[4]. Psychological disorders, disturbances in daily activities and performance with heart disease are due top exposure to high levels of noise for longer period Lercher P.[5], Li B. et. al.[6]. The inhabitants of cities are under threat of heavy air, water and noise pollution. Unlimited increase in the vehicle in developing countries –cities deteriorated the urban environmental quality. Vehicular traffic is a major challenge to urban planners. Environmental engineers to overcome road traffic noise in cities Morell S., Tyler R., Lyle D.[7]. The people who are continuously under stress of high noise level can cause effect on auditory, non auditory and nervous system Murthy V. K., Khanal S.N.[8], Pathak V. et. al.[8]. Poor condition of engine, exhaust of vehicles leads to great annoyance for exposed population Rajiv B. et. al.[10]. Traffic is one of the main factors for noise in the environmental appraisal of roads. Having a threat to ecological health Williams I. D. and MCcrae I. S.[11].

Study area: As the town is on the boundary of three states Maharashtra .Andhra And Karnatka there is huge transportation of agri products and other. This made the city to trespass the number of vehicles along with it day by day the vehicles are increasing in the city as the basic need of transport inside the city. This leads to undertake this study for Noise pollution. The four sampling sites were selected which covers all the city viz Nanded Naka, Shivaji Chowk. Captain K Chowk and Methodist School.

Methodology

In this investigation the decibel meter of "Milwaukee" Japan is used for the recording of the Noise level for above sampling sites. Four Sites were selected and in the Morning 7.00am and at evening 07.0 pm was the timing for recording of Noise level**.**

Results and discussion

The results obtained were highest at the Shivaji chowk in all the months and Lowest was observed at Nanded Naka. At shivaji chowk the highest level was observed in the month of june it was 70db in morning and lowest was 60db in the month of August. In Evening in Shivaji Chowk the highest level of Noise was observed 97db and lowest in the month of march it is 82db. At Methodist school in the morning the highest level was observed in the month of 58db and lowest in the month of July it is 51db. In evening at Methodist the highest level was observed in the month of June 65db and lowest in the month of march 55db. In Captain k chowk it was highest in the morning

63db in July and Lowest in the month of November 55db. In evening in Captain K Chowk it was highest in the month of July it is 79db and lowest in the month of December it is 70db. At Nanded Naka the maximum level of Noise was observed in the morning is 57db in the month of February and minimum level was observed in the month of September it is 52db. In evening at Nanded Naka the Maximum level of Noise was observed in the month of September it is 65db and Minimum level was observed in the month of May it is 51db. Similar observations were found by the researchers.

Table-1: Noise levels in db - morning -10 am

Month	Shivaji chowk	Methodist School	Capt. K. Chowk	Nanded Naka
Jan	62	55	57	55
Feb	65	57	56	57
March	64	52	59	53
April	69	56	60	53
May	63	58	61	57
June	70	52	62	55
July	65	51	63	57
August	60	57	62	54
Sept.	65	52	58	52
Oct.	63	54	56	54
Nov.	65	57	55	55
Dec.	68	56	56	53

Conclusion

Urbanization and Industrialization is one of the most serious reasons to increase the level of Noise pollution. Increasing vehicles in the city and change in life style of people is also supporting this.

Acknowledgement

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Table-2: Noise levels in db - evening -07 pm

Month-2013	Shivaji chowk	Methodist School	Capt. K. Chowk	Nanded Naka
Jan	75	60	72	55
Feb	78	59	73	52
March	82	55	75	53
April	85	60	74	54
May	97	61	72	51
June	84	62	76	57
July	85	60	79	54
August	90	60	75	56
September	92	60	73	65
October	85	57	72	61
November	87	61	74	62
December	86	65	70	59

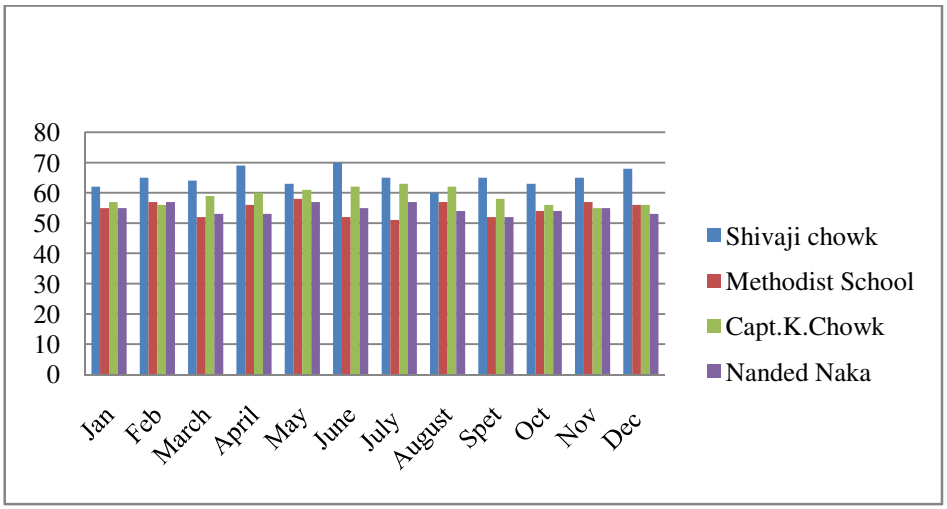

Figure-1: Noise levels in db-evening-at 10 am

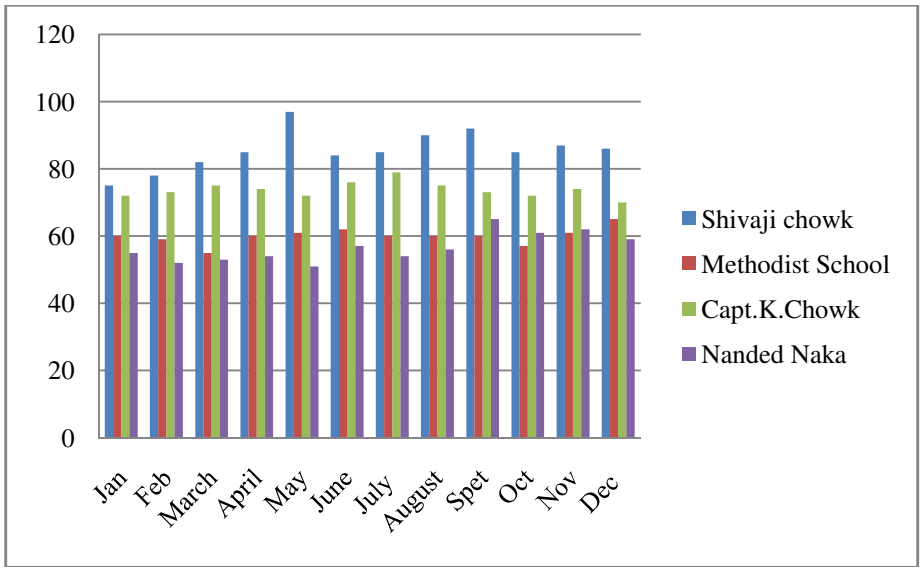

Figure-2: Noise levels in db-evening-at 07 pm.

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