

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF NOISE POLLUTION

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the reward of

BACHLER OF COMMERCE

By

SHANMUGA PRIYA.S

39740216



B.COM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

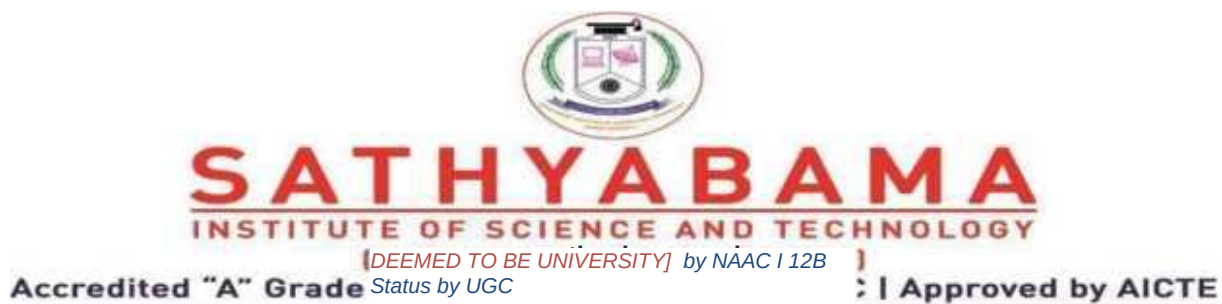
SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF ARTS & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **SHANMUGAPRIYA . S (39740216)** who has done the Project work entitled **A STUDY ON IMPACT OF NOISE POLLUTION** under my supervision from
December 2021 to February 2022.

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Submitted for Viva voice Examination held on _____

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Examiner

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DECLARATION

I SHANMUGA PRIYA.S (**39740216**). Hereby declare that the Project Report entitled bb
“**A STUDY ON IMPACT OF NOISE POLLUTION**” done by me under the guidance of Dr.
YASMEEN BANO, **MBA, MPhil, PhD. Assistant Professor**, Department of Commerce is
submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of B.Com degree.

DATE:

PLACE: CHENNAI

S.SHANMUGA PRIYA

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SHANMUGA PRIYA.S

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ABSTRACT

Noise pollution is a major problem in cities around the world. Noise is defined as unwanted sound. Environmental noise consists of all the unwanted sounds in our communities except that which originates in the workplace.

The potential health effects of noise pollution are numerous, pervasive, persistent, medically and socially significant. Noise produces direct and cumulative adverse effects that impair health and that degrade residential, social and working environment with corresponding real (economic) and intangible (well-being) losses. Noise represents an important public health problem that can lead to hearing loss, sleep disruption, cardiovascular disease, social handicaps, reduced productivity, negative social behaviour, annoyance reactions, absenteeism and accidents. It can impair the ability to enjoy one's property and leisure time and increases the frequency of antisocial behaviour. Noise adversely affects general health and well-being in the same way as does chronic stress. It adversely affects future generations by degrading residential, social, and learning environments with corresponding economic losses. The aim of enlightened governmental controls should be to protect citizens from the adverse effects of airborne pollution, including those produced by noise. People have the right to choose the nature of their acoustical environment; it should not be imposed by others.

This study about the perception of public on transport increase is done on descriptive research method with sampling done by convenient sampling under now probability sampling. The study is focused on public numbering up to 68, public through google forms who was affected due to transport increasing in Chennai and other metro cities in India.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Florence Nightingale recognized noise as a health hazard in 1859 when she wrote “Unnecessary noise is the most cruel abuse of care which can be inflicted on either the sick or the well”. Noise pollution; an urban territorial phenomenon is assuming serious proportions in every city. The frequency and intensity of pollution has been increasing day by day. Noise pollution is an annoyance to human beings. The noise is usually machine-created sound that disrupts activity or balance of human’s way of life. It is a growing environmental problem that is increasingly becoming an omnipresent, yet unnoticed form of pollution not only in developed countries but also in the developing countries. The word noise is derived from Latin word “Nausea” implying “unwanted sound” or sound that is loud, unpleasant or unexpected. It can be defined as wrong sound, in the wrong place and at the wrong time. The noise problems of the past pale in significance When compared with those experienced by modern city dwellers; noise pollution continues to grow in extent, frequency, and severity as a result of population growth, urbanization, and technological developments. Due to exposure of noise people are suffering from difference kinds of diseases like Hearing Impairment, Interference with spoken communication, Sleep disturbances, cardiovascular disturbances, Annoyance etc.

➤ WHY:

Noise is a pollutant. Chronic exposure to environmental noise, such as road or aircraft traffic, is associated with a variety of adverse health effects, including sleep disturbance, stress, heart disease, stroke, weight gain, and diabetes.

➤ WHERE:

In Chennai & around cities.

➤ WHEN:

The problem arises during today scenario.

➤ WHAT

Private transport and festivals have risen sharply in the last six month after COVID-19 Pandemic, a major reason for the high noise pollution.

➤ WHO:

My target is both men and women at the age group [10-75]

➤ HOW:

I found this problem during current scenario.

➤ HOW MUCH:

I will take maximum of 68 samples and minimum of 90 people.

AREA OF INDUSTRY:

An online questionnaire was developed to collect that required data in the most efficient manner possible. The questionnaire was distributed via electronic mail to the potential participants. The unit of analysis was private transportation in main cities.

➤ **SAMPLE SIZE:**

It comprises of 60-70 respondents from Chennai and around cities, spread across various socio demographic profiles.

➤ **SAMPLING DESIGN:**

A random sampling method was adopted to draw the sample respondents for the study. Random sampling means each individual element in the universe has an equal chance of being chosen.

➤ **POPULATION:**

My survey is among both men and women at the age group of 30-40

➤ **LOCATION:**

My survey location is Chennai & around cities.

➤ **TYPE OF INDUSTRY:**

CPCB

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE:

The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**, statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Principal **Functions** of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

Air Quality Monitoring is an important part of the air quality management. The [National Air Monitoring Programme](#) (NAMP) has been established with objectives to determine the present air quality status and trends and to control and regulate pollution from industries and other source to meet the air quality standards. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and towns planning.

Water Quality Monitoring is an important part of the Water quality management. Fresh water is a finite resource essential for use in agriculture, industry, propagation of wildlife & fisheries and for human existence. India is a riverine country. It has 14 major rivers, 44 medium rivers and 55 minor rivers besides numerous lakes, ponds and wells which are used as primary source of drinking water even without treatment. Most of the rivers being fed by monsoon rains, which is limited to only three months of the year, run dry throughout the rest of the year often carrying wastewater discharges from industries or cities/towns endangering the quality of our scarce water resources

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

- Noise affects people in various ways. Its effects relate to hearing, the vegetative nervous system, the psyche, spoken communication, sleep and performance. Since noise acts as a stressor, an increased burden on the body leads to higher energy consumption and greater wear.
- It is thus suspected that noise can primarily favour diseases in which stress plays a contributory role, such as cardiovascular diseases, which can then be manifested in the form of hypertension, myocardial infarction, angina pectoris, or even apoplexy.
- The effects in the psychosocial field are likewise dramatic. The stress caused by environmental noise is a central concern, not only in the industrial nations, but increasingly also in the developing countries.
- Owing to the continuous and massive growth of traffic volumes, both on the roads and in the air, the stress caused by environmental noise has increased steadily in terms of both its duration and the area affected.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To Find out the reason for noise pollution.
- To regulate and control noise producing and generate sources.
- To Maintain the ambient air quality standards in respect of noise.
- To assess the government action towards the crisis.
- To understand why many peoples affects by noise pollution.
- To give effective suggestions for the recovery.

1.5 NEED FOR STUDY:

- The study of Impact on noise pollution we have to know how many peoples are living in this world in noisy areas.
- How many peoples are affected through noise pollution And I collected data from my friends and family side. And also aware the people how to react and how to control our self to don't make noise.
- Noise pollution and its effect on human health and his welfare is recently considered as an important and vital issue which encourages scientists and interested agencies all over the world, such as World Health Organization (WHO), to conduct more researches concerning assessment of its levels and harmful effects.
- This study was mainly focused on the Impact of Noise Pollution on don't make noise and we should aware ourself.

1.6 SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

- This report discusses the societal impacts of environmental and traffic noise, and the benefits that could be withdrawn from their reduction.
- Environmental noise pollution is considered as one of the main environmental problems in today's society.
- In the scope of study to aware the people should follow the regulations of the noise pollution.
- These levels can affect health and well-being, which will be reflected on working and living conditions, consequently affecting the economy.
- So the purpose is to analyse the difficulties faced by noise pollution.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

(Shih, H. H.) In this research paper, Physically, noise is a complex sound that has little or no periodicity. However, the essential characteristic of noise is its undesirability. Thus, noise can be defined as any annoying or unwanted sound. In recent years, the rapid increase of noise level in our environment has become a national public health hazard. Noise affects man's state of mental, physical, and social well-being. The problem forms a special type of air pollution. Noise study is a rather new subject among other branches of science. The transition from art to near-science started before World War II. The work is an attempt to arrive at an understanding of the general situation on the problem of noise. The survey consists of four major parts: the present status of noise pollution, its sources, its effects, and the control. Finally, lists of terminology and a bibliography relating to noise pollution problems are included.

Rao and Rao carried out noise pollution studies and community survey in the city of Visakhapatnam (1991-1992). Noise levels and subjective measurements were recorded in different localities; correlation of annoyance using mean dissatisfaction score (MDS) with 198 traffic noise was studied and predictions were made. Subjective response to noise exposure obtained on a 7-point scale of dissatisfaction was correlated with the measured L_{eq} and L_{dn} data. The authors concluded that values predicted from the regression equations were found to be far more reliable compared with those obtained from other studies done previously.

Chakraborty reported the status of road traffic noise and community response in Calcutta metropolis in terms of seasonal basis (1998). Based on the annoyance survey, regression association of noise parameters and percent of highly annoyed population were developed along with MDS predictions and it was reported that 30% of the subjects were highly annoyed with traffic noise, and models of noise and annoyance were highly correlated.

Ingle and Pachpande conducted a community survey on traffic noise among residents of Jalgaon city (2005). The result of the audiometric study undertaken showed mild hearing impairment in both the target group (exposed and unexposed) population. Moderate hearing loss was reported in high number in subjects from the exposed group of residence. It was observed that the self-reported hearing loss using the screening questions and rating scale were moderately good measure of hearing impairment in comparison to audiometric assessment. It was reported that 81% of those surveyed were affected by noise from highway in comparison to the unexposed group (61 %). It was concluded that the exposure of the population to higher noise levels had affected the hearing capability in the area. No exposure-effect curves were reported.

Henk M.E. Miedema Annoyance Caused by Environmental Noise Elements for EvidenceBased Noise Policies Discussion of the findings of multiple research documents. Noise annoyance is a sensitive indicator of adverse noise effects and by itself means that noise affects people's quality of life. For noise annoyance, extensive research has provided relationships that predict the level of noise annoyance that can be expected at a given level of noise exposure. At present, it is possible to calculate maps showing the exposures to noise from aircraft, road traffic,

and railways, and with the relationships between exposure and annoyance, these can be translated into estimates of the number of people annoyed. These estimates can be made on the basis of the calculated existing noise exposures, but also, on the basis of scenarios or future noise levels so that the consequences of different scenarios can be explored. Because effects of environmental noise do not require extremely high or long exposures, they occur, with different degrees of intensity, in a substantial part of the world population, especially in areas with a dense population and dense transportation networks. As a consequence, noise is a global issue that continues to detract from sustainable development. This article attempts to contribute to evidence-based noise policies by providing a review and systematization of noise-effects modeling and findings. The results presented can be used in noise abatement policy to find the best practical ways of reducing noise induced effects through the reduction of noise exposure. At present, it is possible to calculate noise maps showing the exposures to noise in residential areas. With the relationships between exposure and effects as presented here, these can be translated into estimates of the number of people affected. Estimates of effects can Miedema, Henk M.E. "Annoyance Caused by Environmental Noise: Elements for Evidence-Based Noise Policies." *Journal of Social Issues* 63, no. 1 (2007): 41-57.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 METHODOLOGY:

Research methods are the techniques and tools by which you research a subject or a topic. Research methodology involves the learning of various techniques to conduct research and acquiring knowledge to perform tests, experiments, surveys, and critical analysis.

Research methodology simply refers to the practical “how” of any given piece of research. It’s about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. This Research design applied for the study is ‘Descriptive Research’.

3.2.1 Descriptive research design:

Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer what, where, when and how questions, but not why questions. A descriptive research design can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables.

3.3 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sample design is the theoretical basis and the practice mean by generalizing from characteristics of relatively few of the comprising population. It is the method by which the sample is chosen.

3.3.1 Non-probability sampling:

Non-probability sampling is defined as a sampling technique in which the researcher selects samples based on the subjective judgment of the researcher rather than random selection.

3.4 SOURCES OF DATA:

Sources of Data begins with figuring out what sort of data is needed, followed by the collection of a sample from a certain section of the population. Next, you have to utilize a certain tool to gather the data from the chosen sample. The two types of sources of data are:

3.4.1 Primary data:

The Primary data for this study was collected through questionnaire.

3.4.2 Secondary data:

Secondary data was collected from external sources like Websites, Journals etc.

3.5 STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

The questionnaire follows a simple and basic layout. It is made easy for the participants to respond to the questionnaire without any delay or confusion. The set of question and the answer options present in the questionnaire are predetermined and are constructed by myself based on general questions regarding the main topic. The structure of questionnaire used in this project is as follows.

3.5.1 Basic introduction:

The questionnaire begins with small and simplifies description regarding the questionnaire – Title and description of the topic.

3.5.2 Personal details:

The actual questionnaire begins here where the participants are asked about their personal details such as their name, age, gender and occupation.

3.5.3 Research related questions:

The next set of questions in the questionnaire consists of the questions related to public where the participants are asked on their general opinion on their increase in fuel price.

3.5.4 Perception questions:

The next set of questions in the questionnaire focus on increase in fuel price related question on whether the participants are affecting due to increase in fuel price.

3.5.5 Likert scalling questions:

The likert scalling questions include moderate options in its scale.

3.5.6 Suggestion questions:

The last and final questions in the questionnaire focus on the suggestion questions of the participants regarding the questionnaire.

3.6 SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size for the project had a target of 70-100 participants. The fixed target of the sampling size has been achieved as the total number of respondents for the survey questionnaire was 100. Total of 102 responses helped the project to analyze more response and it helped to derive a conclusion recording people's perception towards a study of satisfaction of public how they consider it.

3.7 PERIOD OF STUDY:

This is one-time research where the research is conducted only for one-time and that the project is based on the responses derived from a definite period of time. The period of study for the project of about 30 days project is based on the responses collected from the 100 participants in the 10 days' time period.

3.8 PROFILE AREA OF THE STUDY:

- The survey conducted various location is Chennai.
- The survey targeted people is both Men and Women at the age group of 20-40

3.9 HYPOTHESIS / ANALYTICAL TOOLS:

- **CHI-SQUARE TEST:**

A chi-square statistic is one way to show a relationship between two categorical variables. In statistics, there are two types of variables: numerical (countable) variables and non-numerical (categorical) variables

- **One Way ANOVA:**

In statistics, one way analysis of variance is a technique that can be used to compare whether two samples are significantly different or not.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The following consist of the data analysis and interpretation of my questionnaire:

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS:

Table No. 4.1:

Age wise classification of the respondents

AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
18-30	51	62.96%
30-45	25	30.86%
45-60	6	06.18%
Above 60	0	0
Total	81	100%

Interpretation:

From the above table, it is interpreted that 62.96% of respondents are of age group 18-30, 30.86% of them belong to age group 31-45 and 06.18% belong to the age group 46-60.

Chart No. 4.1:

Chart representing Age wise classification of the respondents

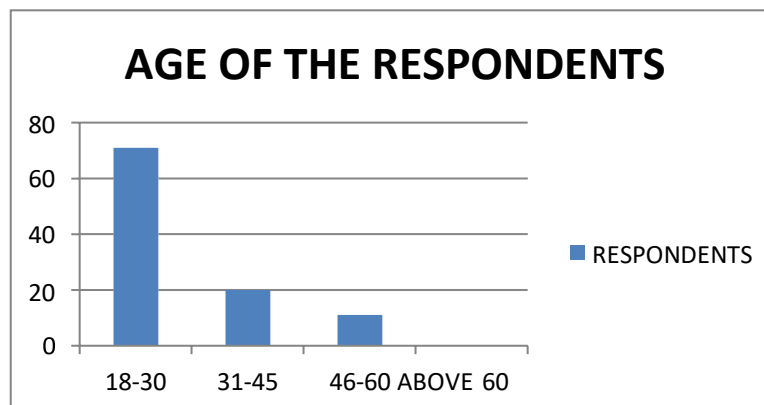


Fig 4.1: Age of the respondents

Inference:

Majority (69.61%) of the respondents of my questionnaire belong to the age group 18-30.

Table No. 4.2:

Gender wise classification of respondents

GENDER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male	10	32.30%
Female	21	67.70%
Other	0	0
Total	31	100%

Interpretation:

From the above table, it is interpreted that 32.30% of respondents are of Male category and 67.70% of them belong to Female category. It is also to be noted that none of them have opted for the option prefer not to say.

Chart No. 4.2:

Chart representing Gender wise classification of respondents

Gender
31 responses

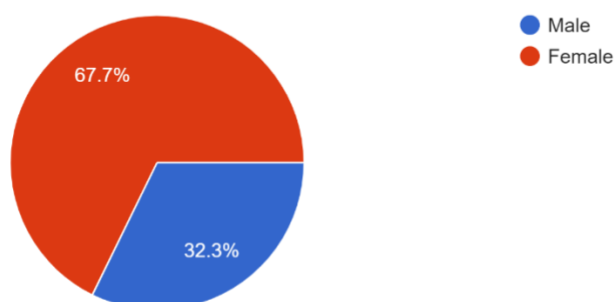


Fig 4.2: Gender of the respondents

Chart No. 4.3:

Q. Profession of the respondent.

Profession
21 responses

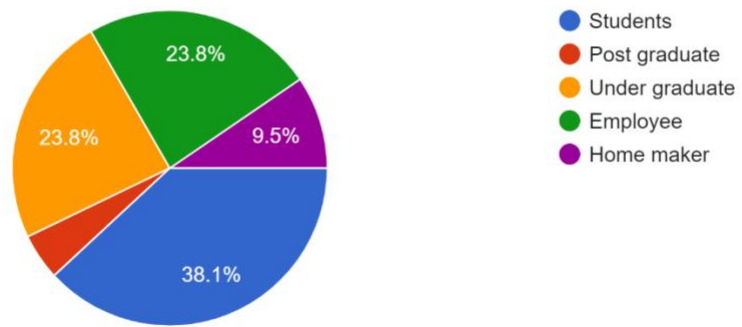
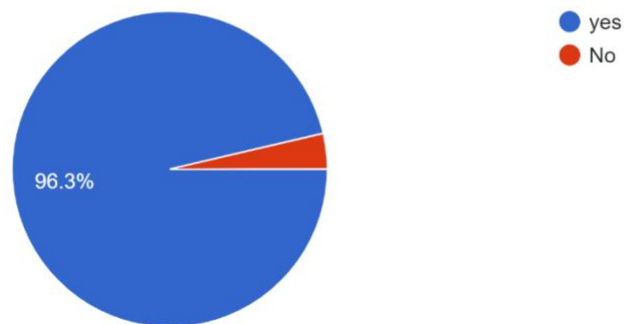


Chart No.4.4:

Question Based responses:

Q: Do you know What is Noise Pollution?

Do you know What is Noise Pollution?
82 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 96.30% of the respondents know what is noise pollution.

Inference:

Majority (96.30%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response knowing noise pollution.

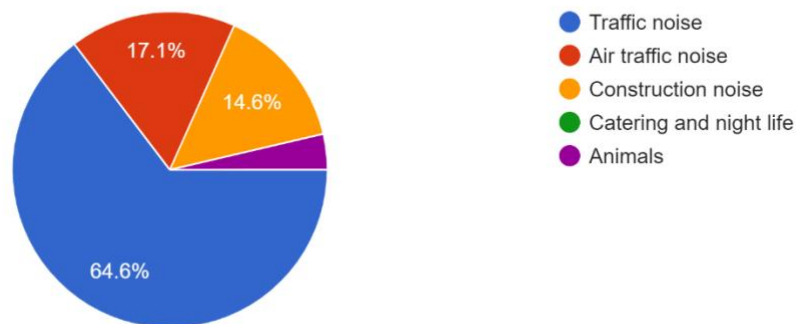
Chart No.4.5:

Question Based responses:

Q: What it is noise pollution causes most affected to you in what way?

What it is noise pollution causes most affected to you in what way?

82 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 64.60% of the respondents causes of noise pollution.

Inference:

Majority (64.60%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response traffic pollution.

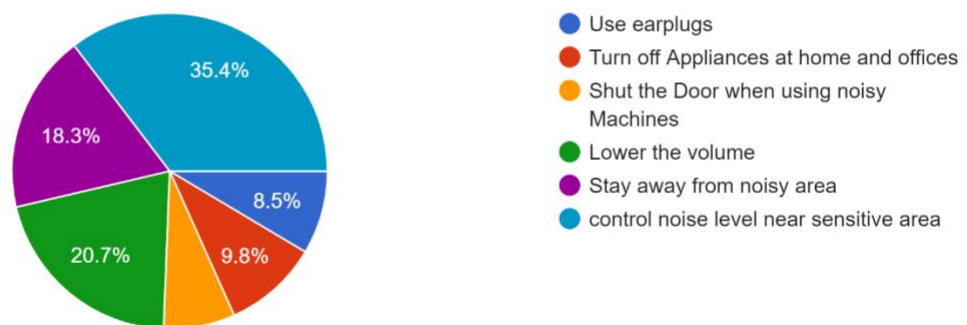
Chart No.4.6:

Question Based responses:

Q: How can we stop noise pollution?

How can we stop noise pollution?

82 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 35.40% of the respondents causes of noise pollution.

Inference:

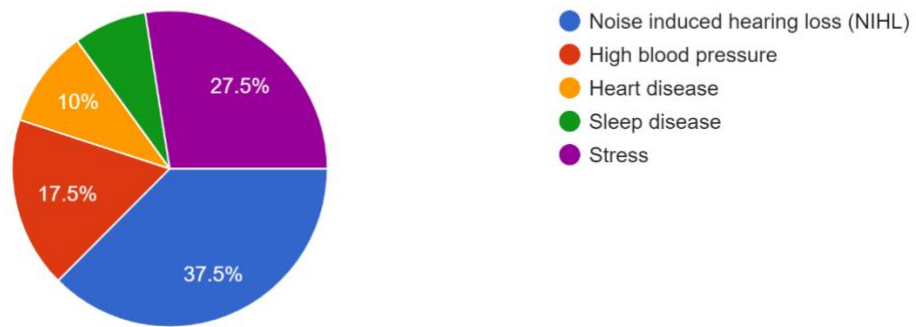
Majority (35.40%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response use earplugs.

Chart No.4.7:

Question Based responses:

Q: How does noise pollution affect us?

How does noise pollution affect us?
80 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 37.50% of the respondents how noise pollution affected.

Inference:

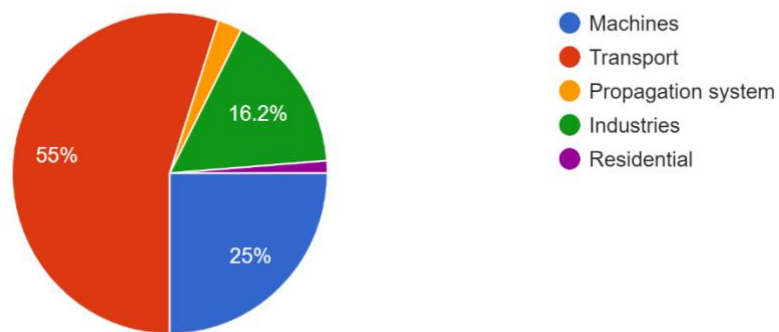
Majority (37.50%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response noise induced hearing.

Chart No.4.8:

Question Based responses:

Q: what produces maximum noise pollution?

What produces maximum noise pollution?
80 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 55% of the respondents how maximum noise pollution affected.

Inference:

Majority (55%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response transport.

Question Based responses:

Q: Which areas has the most noise pollution in Chennai what would you think about it?

Which areas has the most noise pollution in Chennai what would you think about it?

- 1) T nagar
- 2) T.Nagar
- 3) T.nagar
- 4) Madipakkam
- 5) Night time tambaram signal
- 6) t.nager
- 7) MUMBAI
- 8) Thiruvannamur
- 9) T.nagar
- 10) Near transportation places like, airport and railway station.
- 11) Traffic areas
- 12) Adyar
- 13) Tambaram
- 14) OMR
- 15) Tnagar, omr
- 16) I have no idea.
- 17) Shozhiganallur
- 18) Thiruvannamiyur
- 19) Too bad
- 20) Velachery
- 21) All areas
- 22) No ideas
- 23) Ambutur
- 24) T nagar, OMR
- 25) Nungambakkam
- 26) Traffic area
- 27) Omr
- 28) All areas are experiencing noise pollution
- 29) I don't now
- 30) Anna nagar
- 31) Washermenpet and guindy etc
- 32) Mostly all areas in chennai
- 33) Traffic signals
- 34) Ex. T.nagar , guindy we should control it by reduce using four , two ,three wheelers vehicles
- 35) Paris
- 36) T.nagar,
- 37) Guindy
- 38) Chengkalpattu

- 39) OMR, Because of increased transport vehicles
- 40) Sub urban
- 41) Nungambakkam. People only responsible for reducing noise pollution.
- 42) Vannara pettai
- 43) Sriperumbudur
- 44) Cities
- 45) Traffic area like park so on so
- 46) Tambaram
- 47) Mumbai
- 48) T-nagar
- 49) T. Nagar
- 50) Chennai
- 51) All the areas
- 52) No idea
- 53) Construction areas
- 54) Every places in Chennai gets noise pollution especially in industrial areas like Ambattur.
Other than that every places in city gets noise pollution due to lack of vehicles roaming
- 55) Vyasarpadi is very noisy
- 56) All areas are Noisy
- 57) Construction place
- 58) SRP tools
- 59) Tnagar
- 60) Sholinganallur
- 61) Beach park
- 62) T Nagar, Chennai
- 63) Polur
- 64) Chennai city fully noise pollution only

Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted like T.Nagar, Mumbai Chennai of the respondents most noise pollution in Chennai.

Inference:

Majority of the respondents of my questionnaire response T.Nagar and Chennai.

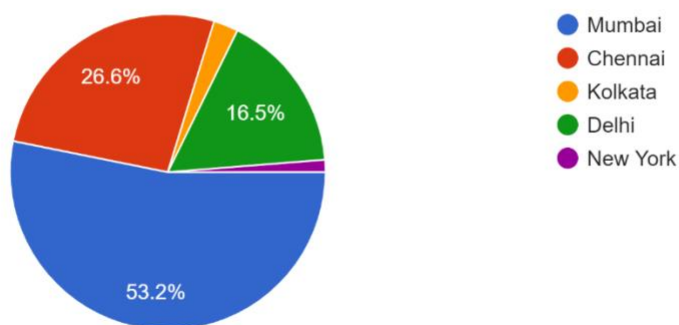
Chart No.4.9:

Question Based responses:

Q: Who is the world's nosiest city would you think?

Who is the world's nosiest city would you think?

79 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 53.2% of the respondents Mumbai most noisiest pollution in City.

Inference:

Majority (53.2%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response Mumbai.

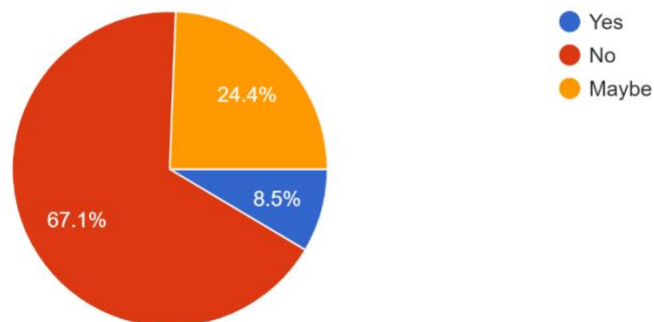
Chart No.4.10:

Question Based responses:

Q: Have you ever lodged a complaints about a Neighbour being too noisy?

Have you ever lodged a complaints about a Neighbour being too noisy?

82 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 67.1% of the respondents “**No**” most ever not lodged complaints yet being too noisy.

Inference:

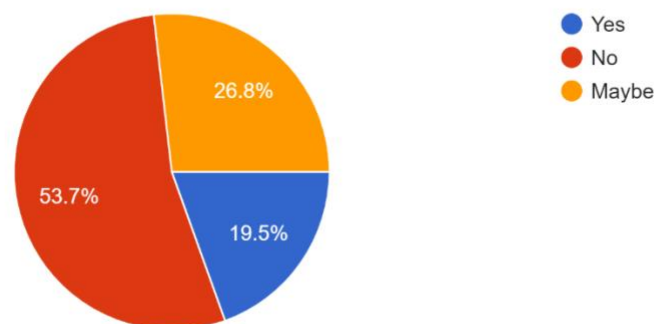
Majority (67.1%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response **No**.

Chart No.4.11:

Question Based responses:

Q: How long have you lived in your current house? is there any problem of noise pollution in your area.

How long have you lived in your current house? is there any problem of noise pollution in your area.
82 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 53.7% of the respondents **“Yes”** most ever not lodged complaints yet being too noisy.

Inference:

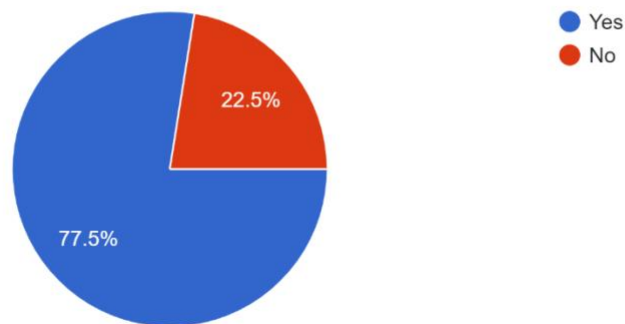
Majority (53.7%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response **Yes**.

Chart No.4.12:

Question Based responses:

Q: Are you aware that there are rules and regulations regarding noise?

Are you aware that there are rules and regulations regarding noise?
80 responses



Interpretation:

From the above chart, it is interpreted that 77.5% of the respondents **“Yes”** Are you aware that there are rules and regulations regarding noise.

Inference:

Majority (77.5%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response **Yes**.

Question Based responses:

Q:What is the conclusion of noise pollution? Please give some ideas about it.

- 1) Unwanted sound can damage physiological health
- 2) Nil
- 3) .
- 4) Noise free surroundings gives peace
- 5) Noise pollution is a huge problem because it creates discomfort, interferes with an individual's peace of mind,
- 6) Reduce construction pollution
- 7) We all need to reduce usage of over noise giving things in house and public places also
- 8) No use two wheelers/car
- 9) Any important place use the Noise pollution other vice not use noise pollution.
- 10) Control noise level
- 11) Lower vehicles , use of bicycle more.....
- 12) Unwanted sound can be damaged physiological & health
- 13) It would be nice if people stop creating noise using machines and vehicles
- 14) It has to be controlled. We can do better if everyone is aware and refrain from causing noises. Especially sound systems during family and temple functions which I find so unnecessary.
- 15) Without noise To make anything
- 16) NA
- 17) No horn
- 18) Noise pollution has different forms. Noise created by vehicles and heavy vehicles and extreme sounds used for entertainment purpose is a major form of noise pollution.
- 19) Only way to reduce noise pollution is to control yourself from making noises
- 20) I don't know
- 21) Don't know
- 22) The EU's approach to noise pollution is two-fold: a general framework for the identification of noise pollution levels requiring action at both Member State and EU level; and a set of legislation on the main sources of noise, such as road, air and rail traffic noise, and noise from equipment for outdoor use.
- 23) No idea
- 24) People should get educated about the consequences of noise pollution.
- 25) Noise polluting machines should be prohibited from residential areas
- 26) Reduce vehicle noise
- 27) To control people
- 28) Reduce the uses of machine and machine related products and avoid using artificial things
- 29) People should be educated about the hazards of noise pollution. Let's all make it our responsibility to prevent the environment from further noise pollution and make the earth a better place to live in.
- 30) Nothing
- 31) No horn
- 32) Plant the tress
- 33) Unwanted sound Can damage physiOlogical health
- 34) We want reduce transport
- 35) Reduce the usage of vehicles in unwanted situations
- 36) I'ts very bad for child
- 37) Avoide unnecessary transport facility

- 38) As we start planting a tree ,the noise pollution will become under control
- 39) Safety
- 40) Not sure
- 41) Reducing Noise pollution is on our hands if we think means we can stop it
- 42) Stay away from noisy area's and avoid making unwanted noises
- 43) Noise pollution affects people's health
- 44) It affects our physical and mental health
- 45) Good
- 46) Avoid too noisy machine and avoid going through by cars, scooty we should use that for necessary purpose
- 47) Vehicle useage we have manage
- 48) Avoid transport noise
- 49) Noise is default in our life so it cannot be avoid but people should have self conscious to reduce noise created unnecessarily
- 50) Before making noise it could be nice to think about others whether it affects them or not.. If incase try to avoid maximum.
- 51) Noise pollution is to be minimised, for a better environment.
- 52) To Follow the rules to avoid pollution
- 53) Cycle is best solution.
- 54) Noise pollution will affect our heardum. So take precautions before doing noisy things..
- 55) Limit
- 56) Restriction on vehicles
- 57) Keep the society without noise it's good for our health
- 58) Noise pollution is affecting for old people
- 59) Stop
- 60) Noise is any disturbing or unwanted sounds,and noise pollution affects people's health and quality of life
- 61) Noise pollution it can be any thing like construction, vehicle, etc. It cause stress, high pressure so on.
- 62) Reduce noise pollution
- 63) Avoid noise pollution the most important think is avoid using vehicles
- 64) Don't use the gadgets which makes unwanted noises
- 65) The higher level of noise should be reduced at home and work place.
- 66) No cars no bikes
- 67) Everyone should shart to use public transportation
- 68) To live a long and a healthy life we should take care of our surroundings too in a pleasant manner.
- 69) Conclusion is coming from air pollution
- 70) School students who attended an online class all day had an ear problem..We should not approve which transport makes more noises....like Royal Enfield....And Industries should be run out of the city....
- 71) We want to reduce the transport. So noise pollution also control.
- 72) Better to stay away from noisy places and as an individual try to avoid or slow down the high noise machines or etc..
- 73) Control the noise pollution
- 74) Unwanted sound (noise) can damage physiological health. Noise pollution can cause hypertension, high stress levels, tinnitus, hearing loss, sleep disturbances, and other harmful and disturbing effects. Noise is any disturbing or unwanted sound, and noise pollution affects people's health and quality of life.

- 75) Dnot use vehicles to avaidh noise
- 76) Noise pollution is something which can be controlled if every individual takes a step
- 77) If it's need then we can make a noise or else we should take care of our self
- 78) I think there's no solutions
- 79) Avoiding High noise mechanism in public places
- 80) Plant some trees

Interpretation:

From the above questions are asked What is the conclusion of noise pollution?
Please give some ideas about the responded are mostly given their heart felt suggestions and also it is very useful our living life and upcoming generations also.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion on primary data in the previous chapter.

Finding, Suggestions, and Conclusion of the study in logical manner.

5.1 FINDINGS:

From the questionnaire, the following points are found and noted:

- Majority (67.7%) of the respondents are female category.
- Majority (70%) of the respondents are falls under the category between 20-28 years.
- Majority (69%) of the respondents are belongs to category of Under Graduates students.
- Majority (77%) of the respondents are aware that there are rules and regulations regarding noise.
- Majority (52.5%) of the respondents are world's nosiest city would think Mumbai.
- Majority (67.1%) of the respondents are not ever lodged a complaints about a neighbour being too noisy

- Majority (64.6) of the it is noise pollution causes most affected to in traffic noise
- Majority (96%) of the respondents are do all knows what is noise pollution.
- Majority (64.6%) of the noise pollution causes most affected in traffic noise.
- Majority (52.6%) of the respondents areas has the noise pollution in Chennai what would you think about it in T.Nagar, Mumbai.
- Majority (77.5%) of the respondents of my questionnaire response Yes.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS:

- We have to avoid the noise pollution.
- Let's all make it our responsibility to prevent the environment from further noise pollution.
- Try to control as an individual
- We will plant the trees to reduce noise pollution.
- Government laws to made and followed strictly to achieve noise reduction goals.
- We should be use bycycles and its good for our health also.
- Use less volume our home appliances.
- Follow the limits of noise level. Community law should check the use of loudspeakers, outdoor parties as well as.
- Government should take action to introduce a new sschemes.

5.3LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Due to the time constraint the sample size was restricted to 102 respondents only.
- Since the study is based on the primary data collected through questionnaire, the result of the study are subject to all the limitations of the primary data.
- The analysis based on some statistical tools which as it is own limitation.
- The finding and suggestions are based on the information given by the respondents

5.3 CONCLUSION:

- The threat of noise pollution needs to be taken seriously. For this, the first step is to make people aware with various diseases caused by noise pollution.
- We should focus on using low noise emitting machines and equipments.
- Traffic noise at the sampling stations was observed above the national day time standard prescribed by central pollution Control Board of India (2000) in both peak and non-peak traffic hours.
- Annoyance due to road traffic noise was found higher in non-peak traffic hours in comparison with the peak traffic hour values were largely influenced by L10 than L90 in both the traffic hours.
- To Protect healthy life, there is an urgent need to come up with an enforceable law on noise pollution in each state.

Though the idea is good it is not a practical approach to this heavily discussed issue. Another solution that can be implemented is to create awareness among public about the need to impact of noise pollution.

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APPENDIX:

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF NOISE POLLUTION

QUESTIONNAIRE:

- 1. E – MAIL For the respondent: _____**
- 2. Name of the respondent: _____**
- 3. Age of the respondent:**
 - a. 18-25**
 - b. 26-35**
 - c. 36 -45**
 - d. More than 45**
- 4. Gender of the respondent:**
 - a. Male**
 - b. female**
- 5. Profession of the respondent:**
 - a. Student**
 - b. Post Graduate**
 - c. Under Graduate**
 - d. Employee**
 - e. Others**
- 6. Do you know What is Noise Pollution?**
 - a. Yes**
 - b. No**

7. What it is noise pollution causes most affected to you in what way?

- a. Traffic noise**
- b. Air traffic noise**
- c. Construction noise**
- d. Catering and night life**
- e. Animals**

8. How can we stop noise pollution?

- a. use earplugs**
- b. turn off Appliances at home and offices**
- c. Shut the Door when using noisy Machines**
- d. Lower the volume**
- e. Stay away from noisy area**
- f. control noise level near sensitive area**

9. How does noise pollution affect us?

- a. Noise induced hearing loss (NIHL)**
- b. High blood pressure**
- c. Heart disease**
- d. Sleep disease**
- e. Stress**

10. What produce maximum noise?

- a. Machines**
- b. Transport**
- c. Propagation system**
- d. Industry**
- e. Residential areas**

11. Which areas has the most noise pollution in Chennai what would you think about it?

12. Who is the world's noisiest city would you think?

- a. Mumbai
- b. Chennai
- c. Kolkata
- d. Delhi
- e. New york

13. Have you ever lodged a complaints about a Neighbour being too noisy?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Maybe

14. How long have you lived in your current house? is there any problem of noise pollution in your area.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Maybe

15. Are you aware that there are rules and regulations regarding noise?

- a. Yes
- b. No

16. What is the conclusion of noise pollution? Please give some ideas about it

17. Suggestions:
