There is plenty of literature that delineates the adverse effect of noise pollution on the human body. In a research conducted by Saba Ismail and Shahid Ahmed (2018), the researchers examine the level of awareness of youth of Delhi about noise pollution, its causes, and its health effects. Their study is based on a sample survey. They conducted a survey in various educational institutions and metro and bus stations near colleges and universities in Delhi. The analysis had been carried out with the help of descriptive statistics, frequency tables, and cross-tabulation. Descriptive analysis of their survey indicates that the average of respondents is 20.47 years, with a minimum age of 17 years and maximum age of 34 years. 150 out of 388 (38.7%) respondents were males and 238 (out of 388) respondents were females. Their report claims that 86.6% of respondents were aware of the problem of noise pollution. However, 13.4% of respondents were not aware of the problem of noise pollution despite their higher education. In their survey, 52.84% respondents identified vehicles (airplanes, rail, car, buses, bike, etc. and their associated accessories such as horns, hooters, etc.) as the one most important cause of noise pollution. 14.69% of respondents select loud music as the second most important cause of noise pollution. Around 5% select industrial noise and construction as the causes of noise pollution. However, 25.5% respondent could not identify any cause of noise pollution. The survey results indicate that 52.58% respondents had hearing impairment problem, 14.69% respondents had hypertension and brain-related issues, 2.06% respondents identified irritation and 1.80% identified heart problem associated with noise pollution. At last, their study provides that Social and Behavioural Change of Citizens and Strict Enforcement of Environment and Noise related Laws is the pre-requisite for an improvement in the environment.

In the study conducted by Bhaven Tandel, Dr. Joel Macwan, Pratik N. Ruparel, the researcher analyze the state of noise pollution in three major corridors of the Surat city. These major corridors were Athwa, Sahara and Udhna. They started their study by measuring the noise level at rush hour(5-8pm). They record the reading in regular interval of 150m. A total of 96 reading was recorded. In their report researchers claim that maximum noise was observed on Sahara corridor. They also mention the reason for their claim that on Sahara corridor their business activities which are undergoing in addition to that big shopping mall also present in that area. They also conclude that all study corridors, the maximum noise limits were ranging between (112-118) dB which was almost 1.5 times the permissible limits for a commercial zone. The minimum noise level values were ranging between (69-78) dB, which was still crossing permissible limits. And average noise level values were between (92-98) dB which was crossing permissible limits.