Noise pollution

Nowadays noise pollution has become a quite familiar word that everybody knows in the past 10 years. The word noise is from the Latin word “nau-sea” which means sound that is loud and unexpected. Since because of rapid urbanization and the changes of the lifestyle both indoor and outdoor environment noise pollution have become a serious health hazard with increasing adverse effects on all ages to fetus to adults and noise induced hearing loss and non-auditory adverse effects due to noise pollution are being increasingly diagnosed in all age groups.

The cause of noise pollution in human life can come from many aspects especially natural and human made cause. In natural case earthquakes and volcanic activity are mainly the two big aspects. It does not happen regularly and continuously but once it happens it makes a large impact of noise. In human made cause there are many aspects with regularly and continuously like for example the vehicles such as motorbike, trains, cars, planes. It causes noise pollution due to the engine noise and especially if the roads are bad and the vehicles uses a poor engine it creates more noise like in the developing country. Murli and Murthy (1983) also found that traffic noise in Vishakhapatnam exceeds 90dB even in morning hours. The second reason of human made cause is the noises generated from the industrial buildings. Active industrial buildings produce extremely loud noises that annoy the neighborhoods living nearby. Therefore, those are the main noise pollution causes.

In the report of Narendra Singh there is no doubt that the noise affects human health. The noise may affect much health for example loss of hearing, high-blood pressure, stress, loss of sleep, distraction affecting productivity and general reduction in the quality of life and 75 decibels for more than eight hours daily for a

long period of time can cause loss of hearing. The sound produced by a bursting cracker, exceeding 150dB, can cause a ringing sensation called ‘tinnitus’ and can impair hearing permanently and about 1 percent of the population suffers from noise-induced pollution.

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