Noise Pollution: Past, Present and Future

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Author’s contribution
The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

ABSTRACT
The purpose of the present paper was to review the literature to "effects on environment and people of noise pollution". Classroom noise is related to stress reactions among high school children. So, noise is increasingly day by day. Noise is pervasive in during everyday life. Noise is an prominent feature of the environment. Noise means "unwanted sound". Railway noise exposure to effects on blood pressure on the cohort population. Exposure to air craft and road traffic noise are associated with physiological symptoms. Sound is a physical phenomenon that propagate in all directions from source. Sound cannot propagate with space. Noise pollution also cause depression, memory loss, and panic attacks.

Keywords: Exposure; source; pressure; classroom.

1. INTRODUCTION
Pollution is the major global problem of the world. It is mainly influence not only to health but also affects our biodiversity [1-3]. Sound is a mechanical vibration which creates the pressure moving particles. Noise is derived from Latin language" Nausea". Noise can be defined as "undesired sound" (British standard Institute, 1961). A sound harmful to human body, both mentally and physically. Noise means any sound. Noise cannot be touched, smell, seen, removed or purified [4-6]. The Nobel Prize Winner Robert Koch predicted in 1910 that ‘One day man will have to fight noise as fiercely as cholera and pest’. Physically, there is no difference between noise and sound [7,8]. Noise pollution is increasing by developing countries. In the European Union about 40 percent of the population is affected to road traffic noise [9-11]. The frequency of sound is measured in Hertz (Hz). The resulting change in the air pressure created through the vibrating object is measured in decibels (dB). China is the most polluted country in the world [12-14]. According to Prevention and Control of pollution Act, 1981 noise is regarded as a pollutant. It is increasingly affects the health physically and psychologically. Sources of noise pollutions include road traffic, railways, commercial services, industries, airport, concert, household equipment, jack hammer operation, marble cutting, and many other things [15,16]. Studies have shown that noise pollution adversely affects the lives of millions of population [17,18]. Continuous exposure to sounds is always harmful to the hearing systems. In India e.g Mumbai, Gwalior, Visakapattanam, Kohlapur, Dehradun, Delhi, Lucknow and many other cities face this problem (noise pollution).
2. SYMPTOMS

Exposure to noise is a very serious health problems –

- Blood pressure
- Heart rate
- Finger pulse amplitude
- Body movements
- Hearing problem
- Hypertension
- Ischamic heart disease
- Annoyance
- Sleep disturbance
- Decreased school performance
- Endocrine imbalance
- Cardiovascular disease
- Hearing damage
- Irritability
- Headache
3. PREVENTION

Noise pollutions can be controlled by various methods

- Public awareness should be created to educate the common man.
- Uses of ear plugs or ear muffs.
- Promoting education and research.
- Noise pollution control laws should be implemented.
- Sound proof jacket filter's must be used.
- Using protective equipment.

4. CONCLUSION

Noise pollution is very dangerous to both man and animal. So, noise pollution can be controlled by various methods. Research conduct in this field to mitigate the noise pollution and needs to create awareness among the people and educate the citizens about the rising noise problem. Research suggests that in India mostly urban areas or populated areas faced of noise pollution.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

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