NOISE POLLUTION

0601-100. Banerjee D, Chakraborty SK (Dept Env Water Manag, BB Coll, Ushagram, Asansol 713303, Burdwan). **Monthly variation in night time noise levels at residential reas of Asansol city (India)**. *J Environ Sci Engng*, **48**(1) (2006), 39-44 [3 Ref].

The study revealed that night time noise levels (10.00 pm – 6.00 am) in all the locations exceeded the limit prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board. The day time noise level was much higher at all locations in respect to the night time noise level. The Day-Night equivalent noise level (Ldn) was determined and ranged between 67.16 dB (A) and 89.44 dB(A).

0601–101. Jeba Rajasekhar RV, Daniel Tennyson, Vijay Bhaskar B, Muthusubramanian P (Dept Env Sch Energy Sci, Madurai Kamaraj Univ, Madurai 625021). **Estimated and predicted noise levels in Madurai city.** *Asian J Microbio, Biotechno Environ Sci,* **7**(4) (2005), 771–774 [10 Ref].

The estimated noise levels either exceed or are about to cross the permissible standards at most of the sampling sites of current concern in the city. In addition, the ambient noise level L_{eq} is predicted by a simple noise model in the current assessment and the predicted values are compared with the experimental noise levels. As the predicted values are in reasonable agreement with the estimated values of noise levels, it can be concluded that the modeling equations of present study can be used to predict the noise levels all over the city.

0601–102. Kisku GC, Sharma Kailash, Kidwai MM, Barman SC, Khan AH, Singh Ramesh, Mishra Divya, Bhargva SKC (Environ Monit Sec, Indl Toxico Res Cent, Lucknow 226001). **Profile of noise pollution in Lucknow city and its impact on environment.** *J Environ Bio,* **27**(2 Suppl) (2006), 409–412 [19 Ref].

Study was carried out at 12 locations with sound level meter to assess day time and night time noise levels of Lucknow city. In residential areas, noise ranged between 67.7 to 78.9 and 52.9 to 56.4; in commercial cum traffic areas 74.8 to 84.2 and 68.2 to 74.9 and in industrial areas 76.9-77.2 and 72.2-73.1 dB (A) during day and night time respectively, Values were higher than their prescribed standards which may pose a significant impact on quality of life.

0601–103. Pachpande BG, Patel VS, Patil RD, Girase MR, Ingle ST (Sch Environ Sci, North Maharashtra Univ, Jalgaon 425001). **Assessment of hearing loss in school**

teachers and students exposed to highway traffic noise pollution. *J Ecophysio Occupl Hlth,* **5**(1&2) (2005), 123–126 [13 Ref].

The data on self reported hearing status and audiometric analysis of school teachers and students was collected from the schools located in the near vicinity of NH-6 passing through Jalgaon city. About 84% teachers and 92% students have reported hearing difficulty in the questionnaire. In the audiometric testing mild hearing loss (25 to 35 dBHL) was observed in both the subject groups. The strategies need to adopt for protection of the teachers/students from the noise exposure are suggested.

0601–104. Thakur Gulab Singh (Dept Chem, Shri MM Coll Sci, Sakkardara Chowk, Umrer Rd, Nagpur 440009). **A study of noise around an educational institutional area.** *J Environ Sci Engng*, **48**(1) (2006), 35–38 [5 Ref].

Paper discusses the results of a study undertaken to assess the noise levels at the major traffic junctions and community area near an educational institution of an urban city. Noise equivalent level L_{eq} and the statistical levels L_{10}, L_{50}, L_{90} were measured in the neighborhood community areas as well as at the traffic junctions. The study indicates a need for proper land-use planning when traffic corridors are built in the silence zone areas.

0601–105. Thangadurai N, Ravichandran C, Meena K (Dept Geo, Anna Univ, Chennai 600025). **Environmental noise pollution in Salem, Tamil Nadu, India.** *J Indl Polln Contl,* **21**(2) (2005), 347–354 [21 Ref].

Paper presents the results obtained in a study on environmental noise pollution in the city of Salem. Road traffic noise has been a major contributor to the annoyance, which is substantiated by the result of continuous monitoring of noise equivalent levels (L_{eq}) at a number of silence, residential, commercial, industrial zones and road intersections.

0601–106. Tiwari Divya, Shukla M (Dept Bot, ANDNNAM Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur 208002). **Study of noise levels at Kanpur with respect to various noise indices.** *Nature Env Polln Techno*, **5**(3) (2005), 438–488 [16 Ref].

Paper assesses the intensity of noise in different zones of the Kanpur city. A critical perusal of the data obtained with the mandatory values revealed that most of the zones surveyed are under the threat of noise menace. Paper also refers the legal options available to counteract this menace.