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Community Noise Survey in Mysore City

Register No.8509
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An Independent Project submitted as part fulfilment for First year M.Sc. (Speech and Hearing)

to the University of Mysore

All India Institure of Speech & Hearing
MYSORE-570 006.
MAY—1986

TO MY DEAREST

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AND

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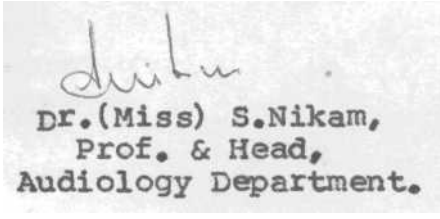
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Independent Project entitled "Community Noise Survey in Mysore City" is bonafide work in part fulfilment for First M.Sc., (Speech and Hearing) of the student with Register No.

Dr.M.Nithya Seelan
Director
All India Institute of
Speech and Hearing
Mysore - 570006.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Independent Project entitled: COMMUNITY NOISE SURVEY IN MYSORE CITY has been prepared under my supervision and guidance.



DECLARATION

This Independent Project entitled: Community Noise Survey in Mysore City is the result of my own study under the guidance of Dr.(Miss) S.Nikam, Prof. & Head, Department of Audiology, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, and has not been submitted earlier at any University for any other degree or diploma.

Mysore Register No. 8509

Dated: May 1986.

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INTRODUCTION

An old riddle asked "What comes with a carriage, goes with a carriage, is of no use to the carriage and yet the carriage cannot move without it?"

The Answer - "Noise".

And yet (sound) is of great use to us. Hearing has become the sentinel of our senses, always on the alert. It warns against or impending nature. Sounds carry meaning. We communicate our ideas, of the past and future through sounds. As such, for human beings, the loss hearing brings special problems. Those with normal hearing also are faced with problems of noise.

Civilization would not have grown without sounds. Community noise problems existed sines community evolved. But, in recent years, there has been growing concern that man is so wantonly polluting his environment that there is a real threat to his survival. Air, water and noise pollution can be considered as byproducts of growing civilization.

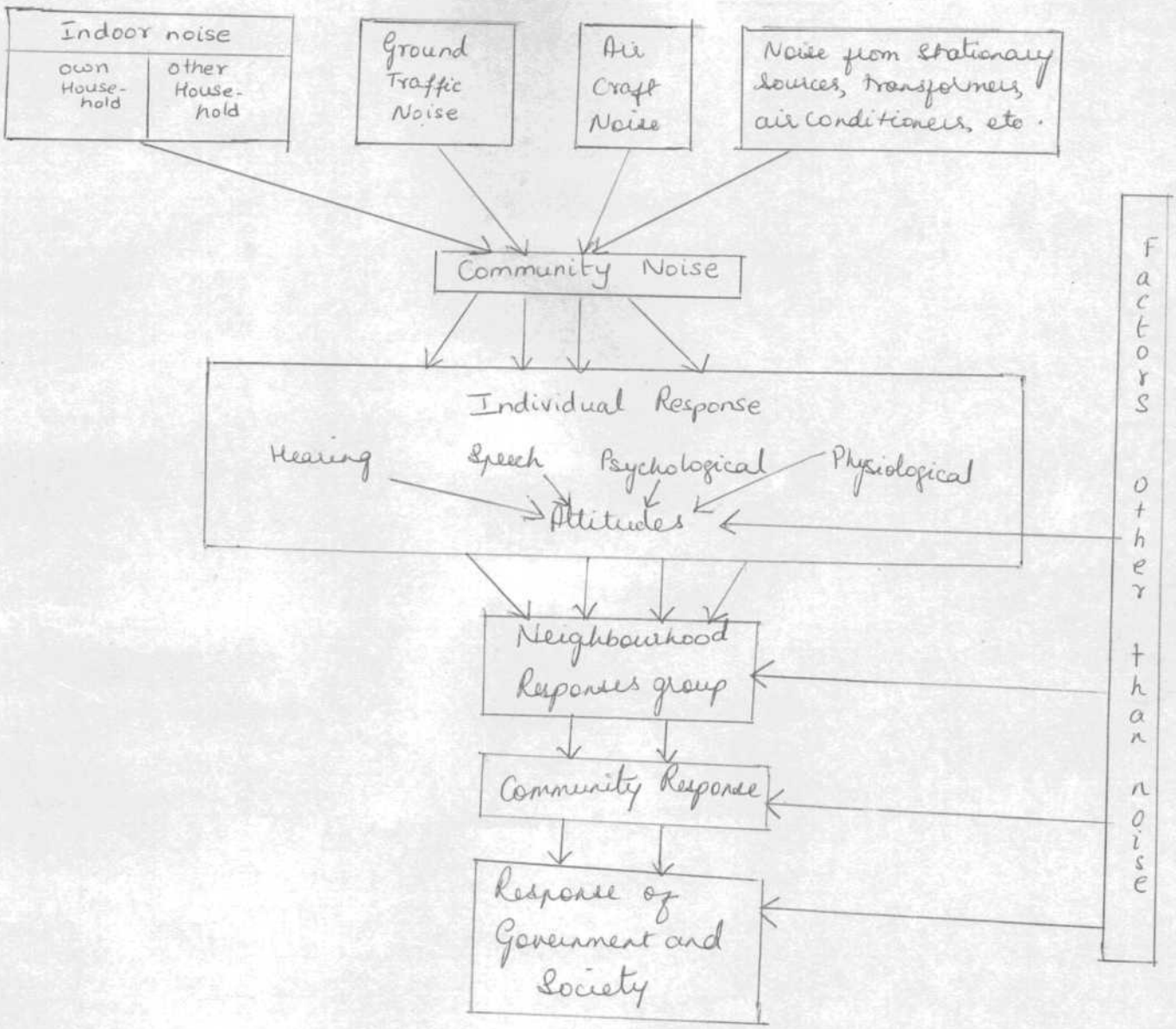
Noise is defined as unwanted sound. The sounds are farced upon the occupant of an area. He should live and carry out his daily activities in their presence. He cannot control them directly. Frequently the source operation contributes

nothing to his welfare. Indeed, the sounds usually disturb or disrupt many of his daily activities. Under these circumstances the sounds are definitely unwanted. To the occupant of the area these ambient sounds are simply noises. When the ambient sounds to which a majority of the occupants of an area are exposed can be described as noise, we may call the sounds community noise.

With urbanization and increase in population density use of mechanical devices multiplying cumulative volume of unwanted and often annoying noises create fears that we are continuously adding hazardous sources to our environment. The question is raised as to whether or not there is an upper limit to the level of the noise that man can reasonably be expected to accommodate and still continue his desired mode of living.

Noise in the community has 2 basic aspects. One is the effect of noise on the community and second is what the community does about the noise. The following figure illustrates the effect of noise on community. (page 3)

Attitude is used to describe the state of mind of the neighbourhood resident with respect to noise situation eg. he feels annoyed, resentful, or not disturbed by the noise. Attitude formation with respect to community noise is affected by such a multitude of factors that it seems almost an impossible



Action Of Noise On Community

task to establish criteria of reaction. Koster and VanOs (1962) have listed the most important ones as follows:

1) The characteristics of the noise itself like
   a) The overall SPL
   b) The spectrum of the noise
   c) Whether or not the noise contains clearly audible pure tones
   d) Whether the noise is continuous or intermittent
   e) Whether the noise has an impulsive character
   f) Whether it occurs only during day or only during night or both

2) Characteristics of the environment like very quiet suburban, suburban, residential suburban, urban near some industry, etc.

3) The characteristics of the individual like
   a) Belief in the effect of noise on general health
   b) Extent to which other things are disliked in the residential environment
   c) General noise sensitivity
   d) Extent to which unpleasent associations are made with noise Eg. fear of thunder
   e) Other variables - age, sex, social class, length of residence, etc.
   f) Individual's state of health

4) Human activity with which the noise interferes like sleeping, reading, working, radio or TV listening, recreation etc*

5) Miscellaneous circumstances like:

a) Feeling of importance of noise source end value of its primary functions.

b) Feelings about the necessity or preventability of noise

c) Whether the noise contains information. Eg. Speech and music do, Dripping tap does not

d) Whether the individual is the operator of the noise source or has certain connections with the operator

e) Whether the individual has already become accustomed to the noise.

As the authors state, the list is incomplete. Almost any sound producing stimulus can represent a community noise at sometime or other.

With respect to 'Annoyance', it seems that the higher frequencies are more important than the lower and a somewhat better measure of annoyance than that given by loudness is obtained by the use of the perceived noise level that gives rather more weight to the high frequency components than do current methods of assessing loudness from objective data. Inference with sleep and rest presents yet other problems. There are obvious and wide variations from person to person, but in addition the development of sleep itself through the night, people being most easily awakened soon after falling asleep and again towards the natural line of awakening than in the middle period.

The problems of intermittency and duration of noise are also little understood. For the louder noises it seems that the total energy integrated ever a period may be the dominating quantity. At low levels, continuous noises may be less troublesome than intermittent ones.

The potential of noise to interfere with speech communication is one way of studying another kind of effect of that same noise. Whereas one aspect of noise by judging magnitude, like loudness or noisiness, is an a continuous scale without clear end points. Speech intelligibility represents a class of human response in which one can state that a certain amount of noise no longer permits eg, face to face conversation at a particular distance between talker and listener.

Noise can affect the essential nature of human life - its quality in the following way

- Noise damages the inner ear resulting in permanent hearing loss.
- It can cause temporary hearing loss.
- It can interfere with speech communication and perception of other auditory signals.
- Disturbs sleep
- Is a source of annoyance
- Interferes with the performance of complicated tasks and can especially disturb performance when speech communication or response to auditory signal is demanded.

- Reduces oppurtunity for acoustical privary
- Can adversely influence mood
- Disturbs rest and relaxation activities
- Distracts
- Interferes with sexual reproductive functions and resistance to viral diseases
- Produces pathological effects like hypertrophy of adrenal glands, developmental abnormality of the fetus and brain injury
- Causes cardiovascular disorder
- Causes ENT problems
- Causes equillibrium disorders
- Influences property values i.e. influences economic welfare of the residents

Other factors also like dust levels, age, life habits etc. do contribute for the greater incidence of medical problems.

Principle reasons for making community Noise survey

1. We need a method not only to predict the overall or aggregate community response but also to provide the means for evaluating specific effects of the noise on community residents.
2. Community officials and industrial hygiene engineers need data that specify the relation between community noise level and health.

3. To establish which sources at which times and at what levels are responsible for complaints in various types of neighbourhoods.

4. To establish statistically ambient noise climates normally associated with and accepted in industrial, commercial urban, residential, suburban residential, rural communities and with communities near airports, heliports, transportation centers, etc.

5. To provide practical bases for the establishment of workable zoning regulations and ordinances or laws for the control of potentially noisy activities or operations in or adjacent to various types of neighbourhood taking into account the character of the community.

6. To provide logical bases for the siting and acoustical design of new structures, and operations being introduced into an established community. Such structures often include new electrical substations, apartment houses, hotels, etc.

7. To anticipate the possibility of community complaints as a result of possible changes in operations in an existing accepted facility. Such changes might include day time operations of an industrial plant being extended into night time operations, widening of a main traffic artery to handle more and heavier truck, traffic, etc.

8. To predict the extent of economic effects when community noise levels are known.

A number of community studies conducted abroad have tried to establish quantitative relationships between levels of different noises and their acceptability to different proportions of exposed persons. A number of empirical community noise studies have been conducted in USA (Soroka 1956, Noise Abatment Commission 1929-30), Greece (Zekakis Emmanuel, 1979), Germany, Japan (Mechizuki and Imaizumi 1967, Sone, Kono and Nimura, 1978), Great Britain (Dunshee and Billingsley 1976), Netherlands, Sweden, and other countries. Both objective measurements and responses to questionnaires have been collected to establish quantitative relation-ship between the levels of different noises and their acceptability to different proportions of exposed persons. These studies involve answering of questionnaires or personal interviews with people living under various noisy conditions. Respondents relate the extent to which different noises are heard, interfere with living activities are annoying and result in complaint. This complex process can be separated into 4 basic steps:

1. The first step is to define and measure the sound stimulus to which different people are exposed. A combination of 3 parameters - frequency, intensity and duration is agreed upon. PNdB modified by frequency of occurrence is generally recommended.

2. To establish the extent to which levels and types of noise interfere with different living conditions such as relaxation, rest, sleep, communication, listening to radio, TV etc. attending to work, reading, etc.

3. To determine the extent to which different people are annoyed and irritated by different types of interferences under varying conditions of the noise. Noise can interrupt or interfere with a desired activity but the human reactions vary from benign acceptance of the inconvenient to strong feelings of annoyance and irritation.

4. To determine the extent to which people who are annoyed desire to complain and actually do register complaints about noise.

In India, the environmental issues have been shadowed by the planning needs ofthe country for economic developments. But, the environmental problems are assuming gigantic proportions, especially in the metropolitan cities, whereas noise pollution as an environmental hazard has received importance in other countries.

There have been only one a few studies reported in India, (Prabhu and Muni Chakraborty, 1979). This study was done in Calcutta, regarding the citizens' perception of noise and also the causative factors. The main aim was to know whether these causative factors were within the control of planners. This study revealed that noise ranked third in severity among six

urban nuisances. It ranked immediately after the air pollution and higher than the ugliness of the visual environment. It also showed that the causative factors were within the control of planners like density correction, correction for road type and land use correction.

Different sounds as sources of community noise have been studies in other countries. But, the sources of community noise are different in our country compared to other countries. Very few studies have been reported in our country which has analyzed noise with respect to variables like age, sex, occupation, duration of residence social status, etc.

There are some differences in the sources of noise in different cities in our country. Eg. In major cities, aircraft, industrial and traffic noise will be more. Hence, it is of interest to know the nature of different sounds people consider as noise.

Different activities will be disturbed by different sources for different people. Thus, there is a lot of individual difference in terms of perception of Stimuli as noise and interference of different noises with different activities. This study was designed to study which sources of sound are considered as noise by people and analyze them in relation to variables like age, sex, and occupation. It also aimed at studying the interference with various activities by different noises.

This study was done to answer the following questions:

1. Is there a difference in noise items perceived by males and females?
2. Is there a difference in noise items perceived by different age groups?
3. Is there a difference in noise items perceived by different occupational groups?
4. Is there a difference in the noise items which affect different activities of males and females?
5. Is there a difference in the noise items which affect different activities of different age groups?
6. Is there a difference in the noise items which affect activities of different occupational groups?

METHODOLOGY

a) Development of questionnaire

A questionnaire was developed for this purpose with 2 parts in it. The first part had a list of 74 noise sources. The respondents were instructed to encircle any sound item they considered as noise and to give reasons as to why they considered it as noise.

The second part had a list of activities. The respondents were instructed to write down the number of those items they felt that interfered with those activities. This questionnaire was administered to 5 people to see if there was any difficulty in following instructions and answering the questionnaire. It was found that the respondents didnot have difficulty in following the instructions. Other sound items which were reported by these respondents were also included and the questionnaire was finalised. The final questionnaire which was finalized is given in Appendix-A.

b) Distribution of questionnaire

The questionnaires were distributed to 450 subjects in Mysore city. They were volunteers and came from different parts of Mysore city. Respondents included both the sexes, different age groups and different occupational groups. A total of 132 questionnaires were received which included 54 males and 78 females. They were divided into different age groups:

13-20 years

21-35 years

36 years and above

Subjects above 20 years 6 months were included in the group 21-35 years and subjects above 35 years 6 months were included in the 36 years and above group.

There were 39 respondents in the age group 13-20 years, 62 in the age group 21-35 years and 31 in the age group 36 years and above.

Occupational group included were Professionals (Teachers, Doctors), Students, Housewives, Businessmen and Semiskilled workers and Engineer.

There were 20 teachers, 16 doctors, 48 students, 17 housewives, 14 businessmen, 15 semiskilled workers and 2 engineers.

Responses given to the perception of noise items and interference of the noise items with the activities were analyzed in terms of age, sex and occupation.

RESULTS

The responses obtained were analysed in terms of sex, age and occupation. Analysis regarding annoyance of the noise items was done in terms of individual items and also categories like noise made by people, hawkers, domestic appliances, noise from choultry, schools, etc, public address system, seasonal, noise made by animals, birds and insects, vehicles, natural phenomena and miscellaneous.

Results were calculated in the form of percentages. Results of analysis regarding annoyance of noise items done in terms of individual items are given below:

Noise made by people: TABLE 1

Males were more annoyed than females (9% difference). Male considered all the noises made by people to be more annoying. More than 70% of males and females considered quarrelling and shouting as more annoying and disturbing. Less than this i.e., 50% of males and females considered snoring as annoying. All the items in this category i.e., noise made by people were reported to be annoying by greater percentage of males. Females seemed to be more tolerant than males for the noises in this category. The difference between the items was more for conversation, playing, crying, laughing and shuffling feet on floor.

The older age group reported this category as more annoying than the other 2 age groups(4-7% difference). Nearly 90% of the older group (36 years and above) reported shouting as annoying whereas 68.9% of the middle group between 21-35 years and 74.36% of the younger group considered this category as annoying 83.92 of older group considered quarrelling as annoying whereas 79.5% of the younger group and 65.6% of the middle group considered it as annoying.

The older group considered quarrelling, shouting, crying, going up and down the stairs and other noise made by people as more annoying compared to the other age group. The middle group seemed to be more tolerant to the noise made by people compared to the 2 groups. Though they reported playing and snoring as more annoying the difference was not much compared to other 2 categories.

The younger group considered conversation laughing and shuffling feet on the floor as noisy but the difference was not much compared to the other 2 age groups.

This category was considered as more noisy by more than 50% of the semiskilled workers. 44% of the businessmen considered this category more annoying. Housewives seemed to be more tolerant to these noises. Since there were only 2 engineers, their percentage were not marked because they would be misleading. There would be 0, 50% or 100% responses. Hence it was not marked for individual items. Quarrelling was considered to be annoying

by most of the occupational groups. Nearly 80% of teachers, 77% of students, 80% of semiskilled, 85.7% of businessmen, and more than 56% doctors and housewives considered this category as annoying. 81% of doctors, 80% of semiskilled, 78% of businessmen, 77% of students, 70% of teachers, 64.7% of housewives considered shouting as annoying. Semiskilled workers considered conversation, crying, laughing, snoring shuffling feet on floor, going up and down the stairs as more annoying, compared to other occupational groups. Businessmen considered noise from quarrelling and play activities was more annoying. Doctors considered shouting as more annoying. Teachers considered other noises made by people as more annoying. Housewives were found to be tolerant to the noises made by people. Students were also tolerant to most of these items except quarrelling, shouting and laughing.

Noise made by Hawkers: TABLE 2

Greater percentage of males considered this category as annoying compared to females, though the difference was not much (5%). All the items were considered to be annoying to greater percentage of males than females. Beggars were considered to be more annoying to both groups.

The middle group was more tolerant than the other two groups who considered this category as more annoying (7% difference). The younger age group considered noise by milkman

as more annoying compared to the other groups. They also considered steel vessel sellers as more annoying. The middle group were tolerant to all items compared to the other 2 groups. The difference was not much for items like beggars, steel vessel sellers, people who buy old paper and boxes and other hawkers like bangle sellers. The older group considered most of the items in this category as noisy than the other groups like vegetable venders, plastic material repairers, beggars, people who buy old paper and boxes and other hawkers like bangle sellers, people who collect bottles. Beggars annoyed the older group more (22 to 26% difference).

Businessmen, semiskilled workers considered this category as more annoying. Housewives were more tolerant to the noise by hawkers. In between were the other occupational categories. Beggars were most annoying to businessmen and semiskilled workers Businessmen considered milkman, plastic material repairers, people who buy old paper and boxes and other hawkers as more annoying compared to other sources in this category. Semiskilled workers considered vegetable venders and as more annoying. Housewives were more tolerant to all hawkers. Teachers, students and doctors were more tolerant than businessmen and semiskilled.

Noise from Domestic appliances: TABLE 3

There was not much difference between males and females who considered this category as being annoying (2%). Noise made by fan, door, door-bell, vessels, clock, dragging the furniture

and other sources in this category were considered as annoying by almost same percentage of males and females. Milk cooker and tap were considered more noisy by females, whereas, males considered noise from gate, telephones and mixer as being more noisy.

There was not much difference between the age groups with respect to this category(3%). Greater percentage of younger age groups reported telephone, door-bell, mixer, clock and other domestic appliances as more noisy. Middle group reported noise by fan, gate
vessels, dragging furniture as more annoying. The older group

reported dripping by taps and noise by door as more annoying.

Businessmen considered this category as more annoying and doctors were more tolerant to these noise items (17% difference). Students, housewives and teachers were also tolerant to these noises. Teachers considered noise by gates, and other domestic appliances as more annoying. Semiskilled workers considered milk cooker, mixer and vessels, us more annoying.

Businessmen considered door, telephone, door-bell, clock and dragging furniture as more annoying. Housewives considered dripping tap as more annoying.

Noise from choultry, theatres, etc., (Table 4)

Greater percentage of males considered this category as being more noisy. Females were relatively more tolerant to these noises (9% difference). Flour mill was arnoying to greater percentage in both the groups. All the items were reported

as more noisy by greater percentage of males than females.

Older age group considered this category as more annoying. The younger group was more tolerant (15% difference). The younge group considered noise from libraries as more noisy. The middle group considered loud nosie from choultry, garages, railway station, classes for music and dance, discotheques and religious places as more noisy. The older group considered noise from theatres, hospitals, flour mill, playground, bus stop, main road, workshop, recording centers, stadium as more noisy.

Semiskilled workers considered this category as more annoying. Housewives were more tolerant to these items (19% difference). Students were more tolerant next to housewives. Businessmen were more tolerant than semiskilled workers. There was no difference between teachers and doctors who considered these noises as annoying. Teachers considered noise from libraries, stadium as more noisy, doctors considered choultry as more noisy. Businessmen considered noise from hospitals, playgrounds, bus stop and religious places as more noisy. Semiskilled workers considered noise from theatres, shopping complex, schools, colleges, hostels, office, flour mill, garage, main road, workshop, railway station, classes for music and dance, discotheques, recording centers as more noisy.

Noise from Public Address System: TABLE 5

Males considered this category as being more noisy than females (10% difference). Females were more tolerant to these noises. Males considered music from TV, taperecorders, radio, etc. from neighbourhood, music from religious places and advertising for lottery as more noisy. This difference was significant with advertising for lottery (29% difference). There was no difference between males and females for the item music from TV, radio, taperecorders, etc. from one's own house.

The middle group was more annoyed by this category and the older group was more tolerant (9% difference). The younger group considered muxic from one's own house from TV, radio, taperecorders etc, music from neighbourhood as more noisy. Middle group considered music from religious places and advertising for lottery as more noisy. The older group considered noise from other public addresse system as more noisy.

Businessmen were more annoyed by the noise items in this category and housewives were less affected by these noises (18% difference). Semiskilled workers were annoyed next to the business men. Teachers considered music from religious places as more noisy. Semiskilled workers considered music from one's own house and neighbourhood as more noisy. Doctors considered advertising for lottery as more annoying.

Seasonal noise (Table 6)

Males were annoyed by the noise items which are seasonal while females were more tolerant to them (11% difference). Males considered all the items as being more noisy and this difference was very much for canvasing for elections (24%).

The middle group considered these items as being more noisy compared to younger group (9% difference). The younger group was more tolerant to the noise items in this category. The middle group considered public lectures, plays/ dramas, musical programs, festivals and other seasonal noise items as being more noisy. The older group considered noise in connection with religious functions and canvasing for elections as being more annoying.

Doctor considered this category as more annoying while housewives were more tolerant to these noise items (21% difference). Students considered musical programs as more noisy. Doctors considered public lectures, plays/dramas festivals, noise in connection with religious functions as more noisy. Canvasing for election was annoying to all groups and was most annoying for doctor than others (10-21% difference).

Noise made by animals, birds and insects (Table 7)

Males considered this category as more annoying than females (12% difference). Males considered all the items in this category more annoying than females and this difference was more with dog, cow, hen and insects.

There was no difference between different age groups for the perception of these noise items. The older group considered noise by cats and other animals and insects as annoying. The younger group considered lizard as being more annoying. There was not much difference for other sound items.

Businessmen were more annoyed by the noise made by animals, birds and insects whereas teachers were more tolerant to these noises (15% difference). Semiskilled workers. Housewives, doctors and students were annoyed by these items, respectively. Businessmen considered dog, sheep, hen and birds as being more noisy. Semiskilled workers considered cow and craw as being more noisy. Housewives considered cat as being more noisy. Doctors considered lizard as being more noisy.

Noise from vehicles (Table 8)

Males were annoyed more by the noise by vehicles than females(12 % difference). They reported all the items as being more annoying compared to females. The difference was more with sound by scooters, bykes and two wheelers (18%) and autos (27%).

The middle group were more annoyed by the sounds of vehicle. The difference among the three groups was not high (4-7%). The older group considered noise by heavy trucks, lorries and buses as more annoying. The middle group considered noise by cars, scooters, bykes and two wheelers, autos as more annoying. The younger group considered the cycle bells, and noise by other

vehicles like bullock carts etc. as more annoying

Semiskilled workers were more annoyed by the noise made by vehicles while, the teachers were relatively less annoyed (20% difference). There was not much difference between teachers doctors and businessmen and students in terms of annoyance (1-7%). There was not much diff erence between housewives, doctors and businessmen in terms of annoyance. More than 50% (50-86.6%) of all occupational groups considered heavy trucks, lorries and bus as being more noisy. Semiskilled workers considered this source as being more annoyed. They also considered noise by cars, and noise by other vehicles as being more annoying. Doctors were more annoyed by noise by autos. Students and housewives considered noise by heavy trucks, lorries and bus, and cars to be more annoying.

Noise due to Natural Phenomena (Table 9)

Males and females were almost equally annoyed by the noise due to natural phenomena (4% difference). More than 55% of males and females were annoyed by thunder. Males were more annoyed by the noise by rain patting on the roof.

The subjects in older group were more annoyed by noise due to natural phenomena while the younger group was less annoyed (6% difference). There was not much difference between the age groups (2-6%). Thunder and sound of rain patting on the ro were considered as more noisy by the older age group. More than

53% of the three groups considered thunder as being annoying.

Teachers were more annoyed by these noises whereas students and housewives were relatively less annoyed by these noises (15-16% difference). Doctors and businessmen were more annoyed but less annoyed than teachers. More than 55% of all the occupational groups were annoyed by these noises. Semi-skilled workers were more annoyed by thunder. Businessmen were mo annoyed by noise of rain patting on the roof. Students and housewives were relatively less apnoyed by this sound.

Miscellaneous noise (Table 10)

There was not much difference between males and females who were ainoyed by the miscellaneous noise items like type-writers, aeroplane, projectors, etc. There was not much diffe-rence between the three groups who considered miscellaneous noises as annoying.

Doctors and semiskilled workers were annoyed more by miscellaneous noises like typewriters, etc. The difference between the different occupational groups was not much.

Table showing sex, age, occupational differences regarding annoyance of different noise sources, in terms of percentage.(noise made by people)

a) Sex	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Male	42.22	42.59	79.62	72.22	29.63	48.15	24.07	57.41	28.89	22.41	7.41
Female	33.59	25.64	70.51	75.64	15.38	34.62	8.97	55.13	29.49	17.95	2.56
b) Age (in Yrs.)											
13-20	37.18	43.59	79.49	74.36	20.51	35.90	17.95	48.72	41.03	10.26	0.00
21-35	34.75	37.70	65.57	68.85	24.60	36.07	14.75	60.66	29.51	18.03	6.56
36 & above	41.94	22.58	83.87	90.32	22.58	58.06	12.90	58.06	32.26	29.03	9.68
c) Occupation											
Teacher	38.00	25.00	80.00	70.00	35.00	40.00	15.00	60.00	20.00	25.00	10.00
Doctor	31.25	25.00	56.25	81.25	25.00	25.00	6.25	43.75	31.25	12.50	6.25
Student	36.04	35.42	77.08	77.08	20.83	41.66	20.83	50.00	39.58	14.58	4.17
Housewife	27.06	23.53	58.82	64.71	5.88	35.29	0.00	47.06	17.65	11.76	5.88
Business-men	44.29	42.86	85.71	78.57	35.71	57.14	21.43	64.29	42.86	14.29	0.00
Semiskilled	52.00	53.33	80.00	80.00	33.33	60.00	26.67	86.67	60.00	33.33	6.66

Table showing sex, age, occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise made by hewkers in terms of percentage.

a) sex	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Male	29.37	33.33	27.78	31.48	20.37	53.70	18.52	1.85
Female	24.18	32.05	17.95	33.33	16.67	50.00	16.67	2.56
b) Age (in years)								
13-20	30.40	43.59	28.21	46.15	23.08	51.28	17.95	2.56
21-35	23.19	29.51	16.39	29.51	13.11	55.74	14.75	3.28
36 & above	30.88	22.58	29.03	29.03	25.80	77.42	22.58	9.68
c) Occupation								
Teacher	22.14	25.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	45.00	10.00	10.00
Doctor	22.22	25.00	25.00	31.25	6.25	68.75	12.50	0.00
Student	28.57	39.58	25.00	43.75	25.00	47.92	18.75	0.00
Housewife	14.29	5.88	5.88	17.65	11.76	52.94	5.88	0.00
Businessmen	34.69	50.00	21.43	28.57	21.43	78.57	28.57	14.29
Semiskilled	33.33	40.00	33.33	33.33	20.00	80.00	20.00	6.66

Table showing sex, age, occupational differences regarding annoyance of noiae from domestic appliances in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	23.46	27.78	11.11	16.67	27.78	18.52	33.33	27.78	57.41	20.37	12.96	25.93	1.85
Female	21.90	34.62	11.54	25.64	17.95	17.95	24.36	30.77	41.03	24.36	11.54	24.36	3.85
b) Age (in Yrs.)													
13-20	22.00	35.90	5.13	10.20	15.38	12.82	46.15	41.03	53.85	12.82	15.38	10.26	5.13
21-35	22.40	36.07	11.48	16.40	21.31	16.40	22.95	22.95	45.90	26.23	13.11	34.43	1.64
36 and above	25.80	25.81	9.84	22.95	16.39	22.58	22.58	29.03	22.95	13.11	6.45	32.26	3.26
c) Occupation													
Teacher	22.50	15.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	55.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	10.00
Doctor	17.19	25.00	6.25	6.25	18.75	18.75	25.00	18.75	25.00	25.00	18.75	18.75	0.00
Student	20.14	33.33	4.1?	14.18	12.50	10.42	39.58	35.42	45.83	16.67	8.33	16.67	4.17
House-wife	21.08	35.29	17.65	47.06	17.65	11.76	0.00	23.53	29.41	29.41	11.76	29.41	0.00
Business-men	34.52	14.29	21.43	28.57	14.29	28.57	50.00	50.00	57.14	21.43	28.57	42.86	0.00
Semi-skilled	28.33	46.67	20.00	26.67	33.33	20.00	13.33	20.00	66.67	40.00	20.00	33.33	0.00

Table showing sex, age, occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise from choultry theatres, etc. in terms of percentage.

a) Sex	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	*40
Male	26.80	40.74	33.33	25.93	22.22	11.11	57.41	16.67	35.19	38.89	33.33	44.44
Female	17.14	37.18	24.36	12.82	8.97	7.69	50.00	6.41	25.64	12.82	28.21	24.36
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	25.00	33.33	25.64	10.26	15.38	2.56	35.90	7.69	17.95	17.95	30.77	23.08
21-35	36.07	44.26	22.95	19.67	16.39	11.48	54.10	11.48	40.98	22.95	24.59	34.43
36 & above	40.32	38.71	45.16	32.26	16.13	16.13	70.98	16.13	22.58	29.03	45.16	45.16
c) Occupation												
Teacher	22.89	30.00	35.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	65.00	15.00	45.00	25.00	30.00	40.00
Doctor	22.04	50.00	12.50	18.75	12.50	12.50	62.50	12.50	31.25	12.50	25.00	43.75
Student	16.12	35.42	33.33	14.58	10.42	4.17	35.42	6.25	20.83	16.67	31.25	16.67
Housewife	15.79	41.18	17.65	11.76	11.76	11.76	52.94	5.88	11.76	29.41	23.53	23.53
Businessmen	29.70	42.86	21.43	21.43	14.29	28.51	42.86	21.43	42.86	42.86	35.71	50.00
Semiskilled	34.74	46.67	40.00	33.33	33.33	20.00	80.00	13.33	53.33	26.67	40.00	53.33

.....Contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	35.19	14.81	25.93	25.93	9.26	12.96	24.07	1.85
Female	21.79	5.13	17.95	14.10	6.41	7.69	12.82	1.28
b) Age (in Yrs.)								
13-20	17.95	0.00	17.95	15.38	10.26	5.13	12.82	0.00
21-35	34.43	9.84	24.59	21.31	8.20	8.20	19.67	3.28
36 & above	25.81	6.45	12.90	22.58	3.23	16.13	19.35	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	15.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00
Doctor	37.50	6.25	25.00	25.00	0.00	6.25	25.00	0.00
Student	18.75	2.08	18.75	14.58	12.50	6.25	8.33	0.00
Housewife	23.53	5.88	0.00	5.88	0.00	11.76	11.76	0.00
Businessmen	42.86	21.43	21.43	35.71	14.29	14.29	42.86	7.14
Semiskilled	46.67	26.67	60.00	40.00	6.66	13.33	20.00	6.66

Table showing sex, age, occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise from public address system in terms of percentage.

a) Sex	Total	49	50	51	52	53
Male	36.30	24.07	62.96	33.33	61.11	0.00
Female	26.41	24.36	51.28	24.36	32.05	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	28.11	23.08	61.54	23.08	33.33	0.00
21-35	31.47	21.31	50.82	36.07	55.74	0.00
36 & above	21.29	9.68	35.48	25.81	48.39	3.23
c) Occupation						
Teacher	26.00	15.00	20.00	45.00	50.00	0.00
Doctor	33.75	25.00	37.50	25.00	81.25	0.00
Student	31.67	29.17	68.75	18.75	41.67	0.00
Housewife	27.65	23.53	35.29	23.53	29.41	0.00
Businessmen	41.63	28.57	64.29	42.86	71.43	0.00
Semiskilled	38.67	33.33	73.33	20.00	66.67	0.00

Table showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise from seasonal noise items in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	29.63	25.93	22.22	24.07	18.52	81.48	31.48	3.70
Female	18.86	11.54	11.54	11.54	14.10	57.69	24.36	1.28
b) Age (in Yrs.)								
13-20	17.21	10.26	12.82	17.95	7.69	56.41	12.82	2.56
21-35	26.00	24.59	18.03	18.03	19.67	65.57	32.79	3.28
36 and above	23.50	9.68	6.45	9.68	12.90	90.32	35.48	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	21.42	10.00	5.00	15.00	25.00	65.00	30.00	0.00
Doctor	38.39	37.50	37.50	18.75	43.75	81.25	50.00	0.00
Student	21.73	12.50	16.67	20.83	10.42	66.67	22.92	2.08
Housewife	17.64	11.76	5.88	5.88	5.88	16.47	17.65	0.00
Businessmen	25.51	28.57	14.29	7.14	21.43	71.43	28.57	7.14
Semiskilled	22.86	20.00	13.33	20.00	13.33	60.00	26.67	6.66

Table showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise made by animals, birds and insects in terms of percentage.

	Total	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
a) Sex											
Male	27.78	79.63	27.78	14.81	16.67	9.26	25.93	16.67	7.40	29.60	0.00
Female	15.77	58.97	24.36	3.85	15.38	3.85	21.79	3.85	3.85	19.23	2.56
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	19.23	66.61	25.64	10.26	23.08	5.13	23.08	7.69	10.26	20.51	0.00
21-35	18.36	67.21	21.31	9.84	13.11	8.20	8.20	9.84	8.20	21.31	1.64
36 & above	18.06	67.74	32.26	6.45	12.90	3.23	3.23	9.68	0.00	19.35	3.23
c) Occupation											
Teacher	12.00	60.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Doctor	18.13	56.25	12.50	6.25	25.00	6.25	12.50	6.25	0.00	56.25	0.00
Student	17.29	72.92	25.00	6.25	16.67	4.17	14.58	6.25	8.33	18.75	0.00
Housewife	20.59	70.59	35.29	5.88	23.53	5.88	29.41	5.88	0.00	23.53	5.88
Businessmen	27.86	85.71	28.57	14.29	21.43	14.29	28.57	14.29	14.29	35.71	0.00
Semiskilled	24.00	73.33	26.67	20.00	20.00	6.66	46.67	13.33	6.66	20.00	6.66

Table showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise from vehicles in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	39.51	70.37	22.22	55.56	51.85	27.78	9.26
Female	27.78	64.10	15.38	37.18	24.36	24.36	1.28
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	29.06	61.54	10.26	46.15	23.08	33.33	29.06
21-35	36.89	67.21	26.23	62.30	42.62	26.23	4.92
36 & above	32.26	80.65	9.68	35.48	24.59	19.35	0.00
c) Occupation							
Teacher	27.50	70.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	15.00	0.00
Doctor	36.46	81.25	12.50	37.50	62.50	18.75	6.25
Student	28.82	62.50	12.50	45.83	22.92	29.17	0.00
Housewife	33.33	76.47	17.65	52.94	17.65	29.41	5.88
Businessmen	34.52	50.00	28.57	42.86	42.86	28.57	14.29
Semiskilled	47.78	86.67	46.67	66.67	53.33	26.67	6.66

Table showing sex, age and occupational diffrences regarding annoyance of noise due to natural phenomena in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	27.16	57.41	24.07	0.00
Female	23.93	56.41	14.10	1.28
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	23.93	53.85	15.38	2.56
21-35	27.32	59.02	21.31	1.64
36 and above	29.03	64.52	22.58	0.00
c) Occupation				
Teacher	38.88	55.00	15.00	0.00
Doctor	29.17	62.50	25.00	0.00
Student	22.92	54.17	12.50	2.08
Housewife	23.53	58.82	11.76	0.00
Businessmen	30.95	57.14	35.71	0.00
Semiskilled	35.56	73.33	33.33	0.00

TABLE 10

Table showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding annoyance of noise due to miscellaneous noise items in terms of percentage.

	Total	80
a) Sex		
Male	5.56	5.56
Female	2.56	2.56
b) Age (in yrs.)		
13-20	2.56	2.56
21-35	3.28	3.28
36 and above	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation		
Teacher	0.00	0.00
Doctor	6.25	6.25
Student	2.08	2.08
Housewife	0.00	0.00
Businessmen	0.00	0.00
Semiskilled	6.66	6.66

INTERFERENCE WITH SLEEP

Noise made by people: (Table-11)

Noise made by people interfered with sleep of females more than males, though the difference was not much (4%). More than 51% of males and females considered shouting to interfere with sleep than other noisesmade by people.

53% of females found snoring to interfere with sleep. With other noises mage by people the difference was not much.

There was not much difference in the interference of these noise sources with sleep of different age groups. Conversation disturbed the sleep of the middle and older age groups equally. Shouting interfered with sleep of the majority of the respondents of the 3 groups. The younger group reported that quarrelling, crying, snoring and other noises made by people interfered with sleep, more compared to other types of noises in this category. The older group considered playing, shuffling feet on floor and going up and down the stairs as causing disturbance with sleep.

Greater percentage of Doctors reported shouting, playing quarrelling, crying, shuffling feet on the floor as causing interference with their sleep. Teachers also reported that their sleep was disturbed by people shouting. Greater percentage of housewives reported that their sleep was disturbed by conversation. Students reported that laughing loudly disturbs their sleep

* with respect to interference with different activities not all subject respct ed among those who answered this item were 47 males & 66 femals.
There were 18 teachers, 13 doctors, 41 students, 14 housewives, 13 businessmen, 12 semiskilled workers, 12 engineers were excluded, there were 33 subjects in the 54 subjects in the age grup 21-35 years & 26 subjects in the age grup 36 years and active.

Noise made by hawkers:(Table-12)

Noise by hawkds interfered with the sleep of greater percentage of females than males. Noise made by milkman, vegetable venders, steel vessel sellers disturbed the sleep of females more than males. Almost same percentage of males and females reported that plastic material repairers, beggars, people who buy old paper and boxes and other hawkers interfered with their sleep.

Noise made by hawkers interfered with the sleep of younger and middle groups more than the older group. Younger group reported that noise by milkman, vegetable venders, steel vessel sellars interfered with their sleep. Middle group reported that plastic vessel venders interfered with their sleep while none of the other 2 groups reported this source to interfere with sleep

Noise made by hawkers disturbed the sleep of all groups except businessman. Noise made by beggars and milkman disturbed the sleep of all groups compared to other hawkers. Steel vessel sellers disturbed the sleep of all except businessmen next to milkman and beggars.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table-13)

More females than males reported that noise from all domestic appliances interfered with their sleep. The difference was more especially for milkcooker(26%). There was also difference with other noise sources like gate, door, doorbell and clock. With other sources there was not much difference.

Noise from domestic appliances did not interfere much with sleep of different age groups. Door bell interfere with sleep of more than 54% of the younger group whereas it interffered, with less percentage of middle and older groups while sleeping (22 - 26%).

Sleep of doctors was reported to be affected more by noise from domestic appliances whereas sleep of teachers was reported to be less affected. There was not much difference with the different groups. Ringing of telephone was reported to disturbed sleep of all the groups more than other domestic appliances. Doctors and other businessmen reported to be affected more by telephone ring. Teachers and semiskilled workers teported to be disturbed less by door bell whereas it was reported to disturb the sleep of other groups more. Sleep of teachers was reported to be unaffected by noise from fan, dripping tap, gate and clock. Sleep of doctors was reported to be unaffected by fan noise and dragging of furniture. Sleep of business men was unaffected by noise from milkcooker,fan, and vessels. Semiskilled workers and housewives reported not to be affected by noise from clock. Students reported door tell to interfere more with sleep.

Noise from choultry etc.(Table-14):

Though noise from choultry, theatre etc. disturbed the sleep of females more there was not much difference between the two group (3%). Noise from theatres disturbed sleep of greater percentage of

females compared to males. The difference was seen for noise from garage,mainroad and railway station. There was not much sex difference for other sources.

These noise did not interfere much with any of the age groups. The middle group reported that their sleep was affected by noise from flour mill and the difference was more compared to other two groups (13 - 19%).

Though doctors and housewives considered this noise category as causing much interference with sleep, there was not much difference between thegroups (4 - 7%). Noise sources like hospitals, playground, music and dance classes recording centers libraries, and stadium did not interfere with sleep of most. Noise from flour mill was reported to interfere with sleep of most and doctors were more disturbed by this. Noise from choultry and garage caused interference with sleep next to flour mill and doctorsconsidered their sleep to be disturbed more by these. Housewives reported their sleep to be disturbed more by noise from railway station, recording centers, theatres and mainroad. Semiskilled workers reported their sleep to be affected more by noise from garage.

Noise from public address system: (Table No.24):

Noise from this source disturbed sleep of males and females equally. While more females reported advertising for lottery to interfere with their sleep none of the males reported so.

Males and females were almost equally affected by other noise sources in this category.

These noises affected the sleep of middle group more than the older group. Music from one's own house interfered with sleep of younger group whereas music from neighbourhood disturbed sleep of middle group more.

Semiskilled workers reported noise from public address system to interfere with their sleep, more. But the difference between different groups was not high(7%). More students reported that music from one's own house to disturb their sleep. More teachers, businessmen and semiskilled workers were affected next to students. Housewives seem to be more tolerent to these noises while sleeping. More students and housewives reported music from neighbourhood to interfere with their sleep. More semiskilled workers reported that music from religious places and then from neighbourhood to interfere with their sleep. More doctors reported advertising for lottery to interfere with their sleep while students reported this noise source to interfere less with their sleep.

Seasonal noises (Table No.16):

Seasonal noises did not interfere much with both males and females (7%). Thenswas not much difference between both groups for different noise sources.

Seasonal noises did not interfere much with the sleep of all the age groups. Festivals interfered with the sleep of greater percentage of older age group than other 2 groups.

Sleep of doctors was affected more than others by seasonal noise items. All the items were considered by the doctors to cause more interference with sleep. Sleep of housewives, businessman and semiskilled workers was unaffected by Public lectures, plays/dramas and music programs. Festivals did not affect the sleep of teachers and housewives. While canvassing for elections caused more interference with sleep of doctors and housewives, it caused least interference with sleep of businessmen.

There was not much difference with the interference of sleep by these noises items. None of them considered that noise made by cows, sheep and birds to interfere with sleep. Noise made by Dogs interfered with sleep more than other animals and birds and this was more with females than males.

Noise made by animals did not interfere much with sleep of the different age groups. Greater percentage of the 3 groups reported that barking of dogs disturbed their sleep, of groups, the middle group were more affected by barking of dogs. Noise by cow, sheep, hen and birds caused no interference with sleep. Noise by insects (mosquitos) interfered with sleep of greater percentage of older group.

Noise made by animals, birds and insects did not disturb the sleep of most (3-7%). Noise made by the dogscaused interference with sleep of all compared to noise made by other animals, birds and insects. Businessmen reported to be affected more. Noise made by Mosquitos were reported to disturb the sleep of all except teachers. Noise by Lizard disturbed the sleep of doctors and students while it did not disturb the sleep of others. Sleep of teachers and semiskilled workers were not affected by noise by cats.

Noise from vehicles: (Table-18)

Noise from vehicles interfered with the sleep of greater percentage of older group. Noise from Heavy trucks, lorries and buses and two wheelers affected the sleep of younger group more compared with other 2 groups. The sleep of older group was unaffected by noise from heavy trucks and buses. Sleep of middle group was unaffected by noise made by autos.

There was not much difference between males and females with the interference of sleep by sound of vehicles. Greater percentage of females reported that heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered with their sleep while greater percentage of males reported that autos interfered with their sleep.

More doctors than othera reported that their sleep was disturbed by vehicle noise. The difference between the other groups was not much. Noise made by heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered with sleep of teachers, doctors, students and

housewives more than businessmen and semiskilled workers. Two wheelers disturbed the sleep of doctors, students, housewives and businessmen more than teachers and doctors. More than 50% of doctors reported that their sleep was affected by noise by autos whereas housewives and semiskilled workers reported to be unaffected by this noise.

Noise due to natural phenamena (Table No.19)

No difference was found between 2 groups with interference of these sounds with their sleep. More males than females reported that thunder interfered with their sleep.

These noises interfered with sleep of greater percentage of older group while sleep of middle group was unaffected by these noises. Thunder affected sleep of greater percentage of older group while the middle group was less affected by thunder

Sleep of doctors was affected more by these sounds. sleep of others was not much affected. Sleep of semiskilled workers was not disturbed by these sounds. Doctors' sleep was more affected by thunder than any other group.

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the groups considered miscellaneous noises as causing interference with sleep.

Table 11: Table showing sex, age, and occupational differences regarding interference of different noise sources with sleep.(noise made by people) in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	17.55	10.20	32.65	51.02	6.12	14.29	8.16	34.69	8.16	4.08	6.12
Female	21.55	10.94	37.50	57.81	7.81	23.44	6.25	53.13	7.81	7.81	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	22.42	15.09	30.19	45.28	1.89	16.98	7.55	43.40	5.66	7.55	1.89
21-35	17.54	9.09	48.48	60.61	9.09	24.24	9.09	51.52	6.06	0.00	6.06
36 & above	20.38	15.38	26.92	61.54	11.54	23.08	0.00	38.46	15.38	11.54	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	19.44	10.52	15.78	63.15	5.26	5.26	5.26	63.15	10.52	5.26	0.00
Doctor	26.66	20.00	60.00	66.67	13.33	33.33	6.67	46.67	20.00	6.67	0.00
Student	22.63	15.00	47.50	57.50	7.50	25.00	12.50	35.00	7.50	0.00	7.50
Housewife	19.23	23.08	46.15	23.08	7.69	15.38	0.00	23.08	7.69	23.08	0.00
Businessmen	15.00	7.69	30.77	38.46	0.00	30.77	0.00	46.14	0.00	7.69	0.00
Semiskilled	15.45	0.00	0.00	41.66	0.00	16.66	0.00	66.66	0.00	16.66	0.00

Table 12: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from hawkers with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	10.20	22.45	2.04	8.16	2.04	28.57	6.12	2.04
Female	15.17	34.38	12.50	18.75	6.25	29.69	4.69	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	14.71	26.41	5.66	16.98	9.43	26.41	5.66	1-89
21-35	13.20	36.36	12.12	18.18	-	30.30	6.06	-
36 & above	9.34	19.23	7.69	3.85	-	30.77	3.85	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	11.11	21.05	5.26	6.26	-	31.57	10.52	
Doctor	17.14	33.33	6.67	26.67	6.67	33.33	6.67	6.67
Student	15.78	35.00	12.50	20.00	51.00	27.50	5.00	-
Housewife	15.38	33.08	15.38	26.67	15.38	23.08	7.69	
Businessmen	7.14	23.08	-	-	-	30.77	-	-
Semiskilled	15.58	33.33	-	16.66	8.33	33.33	8.33	-

Table 13: Table showing sex, age, and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by domestic appliances with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	8.67	6.12	4.08	2.04	0.00	8.16	30.61	28.57	16.33	2.04	0.00	6.12	0.00
Female	15.23	32.81	6.25	9.38	6.25	14.06	34.38	35.94	18.75	7.81	7.81	9.38	-
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	12.62	12.12	6.06		3.03	12.12	39.39	54.55	12.12	-	9.09	3.03	
21-35	11.47	13.21	3.77	11.32	5.66	11.32	28.30	22.64	16.98	11.32	3.77	9.43	
36 & above	8.33	7.69	7.69	3.85	-	3.85	26.92	26.92	19.23	-	-	3.85	
Occupation													
Teacher	7.87	10.52	-	-	-	10.52	21.05	15.78	15.78	5.26	-	10.52	-
Doctor	14.44	20.00	-	6.67	6.67	6.67	46.15	40.00	26.67	13.33	6.67	-	
Student	13.81	12.50	10.00	2.50	2.50	10.00	35.00	45.00	20.00	2.50	10.00	7.50	-
Housewife	10.89	15.38	7.69	23.08	-	7.69	15.38	30.77	15.38	7.69	-	7.69	-
Businessmen	11.30	-	-	15.38	7.69	7.69	46.15	38.46	15.38	-	7.69	7.69	-
Semiskilled	13.63	16.66	8.33	8.33	8.33	33.33	33.33	16.66	8.33	8.33	-	8.33	-

Table 14: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from choultry etc. with sleep in terms of percentage

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	5.47	16.33	2.04	8.16	2.04	0.00	22.45	8.16	8.16	6.12	4.08	8.16
Female	8.30	14.06	21.88	6.25	1.56	4.69	23.44	4.69	15.63	9.38	12.50	9.38
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	5.74	12.12	3.03	6.06	0.00	6.06	12.12	9.09	6.06	9.09	15.15	9.09
21-35	7.44	18.87	5.66	7.55	3.77	0.00	32.08	1.89	16.98	5.66	3.77	9.43
36 and above	4.65	11.54	7.69	7.69	0.00	0.00	19.23	3.85	7.69	3.85	7.69	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	3.50	10.52	5.26	10.52	5.26	0.00	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.00	0.00
Doctor	10.17	26.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.00	46.67	6.67	26.67	6.67	6.67	20.00
Student	5.54	12.50	2.50	7.50	0.00	2.50	15.00	7.50	10.00	5.00	12.50	5.00
Housewife	10.52	15.38	30.77	7.69	0.00	0.00	38.46	0.00	7.69	7.69	23.08	15.38
Business-men	3.75	23.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	7.69
Semi-skilled	6.69	16.66	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	25.00	16.66	0.00	8.33

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	4.08	2.04	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00
Female	10.94	3.13	10.94	4.69	0.00	1.56	3.13	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	3.03	3.03	6.06	6.06	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00
21-35	9.43	1.99	11.33	3.85	0.00	1.89	3.77	0.00
36 and above	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	5.26	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Doctor	13.33	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.00
Student	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00
Housewife	25.88	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00
Semiskilled	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 15: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	16.32	28.57	22.45	18.37	0.00	0.00
Female	15.62		26.56	15.63	10.94	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	15.15	39.39	18.18	12.12	6.06	0.00
21-35	18.11	22.64	32.08	20.75	15.09	0.00
36 & above	10.76	11.54	11.54	15.38	11.54	3.85
c) Occupation						
Teacher	13.33	21.05	15.78	15.78	10.52	0.00
Doctor	14.66	13.33	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Student	18.42	37.50	30.00	12.50	7.50	0.00
Housewife	13.84	7.69	30.77	7.69	15.38	7.69
Businessmen	15.71	23.08	23.08	23.08	15.38	0.00
Semiskilled	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	16.66	0.00

Table 16: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	7.87	8.16	6.12	6.12	8.16	16.33	10.20	0.00
Female	7.81	3.13	7.81	7.81	4.69	18.75	12.50	0.00
b) Age (In yrs.)								
13-20	6.92	3.03	9.09	6.06	3.03	15.15	12.12	0.00
21-35	8.35	9.43	9.43	5.66	3.77	18.87	11.32	0.00
36 & above	7.69	3.85	3.85	11.54	11.54	15.38	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	5.55	5.26	5.26	12.50	0.00	15.78	0.00	0.00
Doctor	22.85	20.00	26.67	20.00	26.67	33.33	33.33	0.00
Student	9.39	5.00	12.50	12.50	5.00	15.00	12.50	0.00
Housewife	5.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69	15.38	0.00
Semiskilled	3.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	16.66	0.00	0.00

Table 17: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by animals, birds and insects with sleep in tenns of percentage.

	Total	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
a) Sex											
Male	4.89	24.49	6.12	0.00	4.08	0.00	4.08	2.04	0.00	6.12	2.04
Female	6.09	32.81	4.69	0.00	4.69	0.00	6.25	1.56	1.56	9.38	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	5.09	21.11	6.06	0.00	12.12	0.00	6.06	6.06	3.03	6.06	0.00
21^35	6.06	33.96	5.66	0.00	1.89	0.00	5.66	0.00	0.00	3.77	0.00
36 & above	4.61	23.08	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.38	3.85
c) Occupation											
Teacher	3.33	26.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26
Doctor	5.66	26.67	6.67	0.00	13.33	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00
Student	6.57	27.31	5.00	0.00	10.00	00.00	7.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	0.00
Housewife	3.84	23.08	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	7.85	46.15	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	15.38	0.00
Semiskilled	4.54	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00

Table 18: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	9.86	12.24	6.12	14.29	16.33	8.16	2.04
Female	8.85	26.56	0.00	15.63	6.25	4.09	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	8.08	21.21	0.00	15.15	3.03	9.09	0.00
21-35	7.54	13.21	1.89	0.00	5.66	5.66	1.89
36 & above	14.74	0.00	7.69	11.54	26.92	7.69	3.85
c) Occupation							
Teacher	8.33	21.05	0.00	5.26	10.52	5.26	5.26
Doctor	18.88	33.33	6.67	13.33	53.33	0.00	6.67
Student	7.14	20.00	0.00	17.50	5.00	5.00	0.00
Housewife	8.97	23.08	0.00	23.08	0.00	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	10.79	7.69	7.69	23.08	7.69	23.08	0.00
Semiskilled	4.54	8.33	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	0.00

Table 19 Showing sex, age, and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena with sleep in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	6.80	18.37	2.04	0.00
Female	7.20	12.50	3.13	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	9.09	21.21	6.06	0.00
21-35	5.88	5.66	0.00	0.00
36 and above	11.53	26.92	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation				
Teacher	3.70	10.52	0.00	0.00
Doctor	15.55	40.00	6.67	0.00
Student	7.89	17.50	5.00	0.00
Housewife	2.56	7.69	0.00	0.00
Businessmen	7.14	15.38	7.69	0.00
Semiskilled	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Interference with rest:

Noise made by people: (Table 2O)

These noises affected the rest of males and females equally (13%). Females reported quarrelling, shouting, to interfere more with rest (10-17% difference) while males reported laughing and going up and down the stairs to interfere with rest (9-10% difference), with the other noise sources these was not much difference between the two groups.

There was not much difference between the 3 age groups who considered this category as causing interference with rest (1-3%). The middle group and younger group considered quarrelling as causing more interference with rest than older group. Shouting ranked next to quarrelling in causing interference with rest of all the 3 age groups. Going up and downthe stairs was considered as causing more interference with rest by the older group.

Noise made by people interfered with the rest of doctors more than others (4-11% difference). Rest of students, teacher and students was affected next. Rest of businessman and semiskills was less affected by these noises. Quarrelling was reported to be interfering with rest by greater percentage of people in all the groups. Shouting was reported next, to interfere with rest. Housewives considered quarrelling to interfere more with rest. Students considered shouting to interfere more with rest. Doctors

considered playing and snoring to interfere with rest. Semi-skilled workers considered these noises to interfere less with rest. Crying disturbed rest of greater percentage of doctors and students.

Noise made by Hawkers: (Table 21)

Noise by Hawkers affected the rest of males and females to the same extent (10%). The difference between males and females who considered Noise by steel vessel sellers as disturbing their rest was more (10%). More females considered them as disturbing rest than males. There was not much difference with other sources.

There was not much difference between the age groups who considered this category as interfering with rest (2-3%). The older group regarded Noise by beggars as causing interference with rest more than other items. There was not much difference between the three groups who regarded Noise by milkman and vegetable venders as disturbing their rest. Younger group regarded Noise by steel vessel seller as causing more interference with rest. Younger group considered Noise by beggars as causing less disturbance with rest compared to the other 2 age groups (14 - 18% difference).

Doctors and housewives considered this category as causing more interference with rest while the teachers considered it as causing least (14% difference) interference. There was not much difference between other categories (6%). Noise by Milkman and beggars wer

considered to cause more interference with rest by all the groups. Except teachers, all the othersconsidered noise made by vegetable venders to cause interference with noise. Housewives considered them to cause more interference with rest. Students, housewives and semiskilled considered noise made by steel vessel venders as interfer-ing with rest while none of the teachers considered so.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 22)

Though females considered this category as causing more interference with rest, the difference, between males and females was not much (4% difference). Females reported that milk cooker, fan, mixer, vessel and clock as causing more interference with rest. The difference was more with noise from dripping (18%) tap. Males reported telephone ring as interfering more with rest (10% difference).

There was not much difference among the 3 age groups who considered that domestic appliances as causing interference with rest (1-4%). Older group considered noise from tap, telephone, door bell as causing interference with rest more than other items. Middle group considered noise from milk cooker, door, mixer as interfering with rest. The younger group seemed to tolerate these noises while resting.

These noises affected rest of semiskilled workers more and rest of businessmen least (13% difference). There was not much difference between the other groups (1-4%). Semiskilled workers

reported noise from fan, tap,door and furniture to interfere more with rest. Businessmen considered gate noise to interfere more with rest. Housewives considered noise from clock, and furniture dragging to interfere with rest. Teachers considered noise from mixer to interfere more with rest. Doorbell and milk cooker noise affected rest of doctors more. Milk cooker noise affected the rest of doctors only. While fan noise affected rest of lesser percentage of doctors and students, it did not affect the rest of other groups. Gate noise did not affect the rest of teachers and doctors while it affected less percentage of students, housewives and semiskilled workers. Rest of businessmen was not affected by telephone ring doorbell and noise from vessels. Noise from dripping tap, door, vessels and clock did not interfere with rest of teachers, noise from gate, vessels and furniture did not affect the rest of doctors. Telephone ring did not disturb the rest of housewives.

Noise from choultry etc. (Table 23)

There was not much difference between males and females with respect to the interference of these noise sources with rest. Less number of males and females reported this source as interfering with rest. Only noise from choultry and workshop were reported to interfere with rest more than other items.

Noise from these sources was reported to cause less interfere with rest of all 3 groups. Rest of older group was relatively

unaffected by these noises. Noise from workshop was reported by greater percentage of all the 3 age groups as interfering with rest. The middle group reported noise from choultry as causing interference with rest more (20%). This noise source did not affect the rest of other 2 age groups. Noise from garage and bus stop was reported to affect the rest of younger and middle groups equally while the rest of older group was not reported to be affected by these noises(difference 9-10%). Middle group considered noise from discotheques as interfering with rest. Younger group reported that noise from hospitals and stadium interfered with their rest more than the 2 categories (9-14%) difference).

Noise from public address svstem(Table No. 24)

There was not much difference between males and females who considered public address system as causing interference with rest (2% difference). Less percentage of males and females considered them as causing interference with rest(5-7%). Greater percentage of males than females considered music from religious places as causing interference with rest(7% difference). Music from neighbourhood was reported as causing interference with rest by the same percentage of males and females and this item was reported more than the other noise sources in this category. Though females considered music from one's own house and advertising for lottery as causing more interference with rest, the

difference between males and females was not high (5-6% difference).

Rest of the middle group was considered to be disturbed more by the noises in this category whereas rest of younger group was considered to be unaffected by the noises in this category (8% difference). Middle group reported that all the sources in this category as causing more interference with rest than the other 2 age groups.

More doctors and less businessmen reported that their rest was affected by noise from public address system (11% difference). There was not much difference between the groups (5-6%). Housewives regarded music from one's own house and from neighbourhood as causing interference with rest while teachers regarded both these noise sources to cause less interference with their rest. Advertising for lottery interfered with rest of greater percentage of doctors whereas it interfered with less percentage of members of other groups.

Seasonal noises: (Table No. 25)

Less number of males and females considered the seasonal noises as (Busing interference with rest (3-5%). There was not much difference between the 2 groups.(2%).

Less percentage of all the age groups were affected by seasonal noises while resting. Public lectures was considered

as causing interference with rest more by middle group (8-11% difference). Noise due to festivals was considered as causing more interference with rest by older group (6-8% difference).

Greater percentage of doctors reported that these noises affected their rest. Teachers, semiskilled workers and housewives were less affected by these noises during rest. Public lectures disturbed rest of businessmen more. Noise due to festivals, canvasing for elections and noise in connection with religious functions affected rest of doctors more. Musical programs disturbed rest of housewives more. Plays/dramas affected almost the same percentage of students and businessmen and doctors (3-4% difference).

Noise made by animals, birds and insects (Table No.26)

There was not much difference between the 2 Sex groups who reported this noise category as causing interference with rest. (1%). Less number of males and females reported these noises as interfering with rest (1-2%). Noise made by dogs interfered more than other sources.

These noises least affected the rest of different age groups. Only noise made by dogs was considered as causing interference with middle and younger groups while resting. Older group considered noise made by mosquitoes to interfere more (4-6% difference).

These noises did not interfere with rest of any of the occupational groups. Rest of businessmen and doctors was affected more by noise made by dogs. Other sources did not interfere much with rest wf any other groups.

Noise from vehicles: (Table No. 27)

Less percentage of males and females considered noise from vehicles as causing interference with rest (4-5%). Only noise from heavy trucks lorries and buses was reported to cause more interference with rest than other sources.

Rest of older group was considered to be interfered more by noise sources in this category than the other 2 groups (3-6% difference). It least affected the rest of younger group. Older group considered noise from heavy trucks lorries, buses, cars, autos and cycle bells as interfering with their rest. Rest of middle and younger groups were almost equally affected by noise from vehicles.

Doctors reported that noise from vehicles, interfered more with their rest(6-12% difference). Students,businessmen and semiskilled workers were relatively unaffected by these noise while resting.

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table No. 28)

These noises were considered as causing interference with rest by less percentage of males and females and there was not much difference between the 2 groups(2% difference). More males than females considered thunder to interfere with rest though the difference was not much (5%). Also their percentage was not high.

There was not much difference between the age groups who considered this noise category as interfering with rest. The older group reported that thunder interfered with rest more than other sources.

These noises affected doctors more while taking rest while teachers were less affected(12% difference). Housewives were not at all affected. Doctors considered both noise sources in this group as interfering with rest more(20%).

Table 20: Table showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	13.06	6.12	40.82	32.65	8.16	10.24	8.16	8.16	2.04	14.29	0.00
Female	13.75	4.69	57.81	42.19	1.56	10.94	0.00	10.94	4.69	4.69	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	15.75	9.01	60.61	45.45	6.06	15.15	6.06	6.06	0.00	9.09	0.00
21-35	14.71	7.55	54.72	43.40	3.77	13.21	3.77	11.32	5.66	3.77	0.00
36 & above	12.30	10.00	34.62	30.77	7.69	7.69	3.85	15.38	3.85	19.23	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	19.44	5.26	42.10	36.84	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	10.52	0.00
Doctor	26.66	6.67	53.33	13.33	20.00	26.67	6.67	20.00	6.67	13.33	0.00
Student	22.63	12.50	53.85	47.50	5.00	22.50	10.00	12.50	2.50	10.00	0.00
Housewife	19.23	0.00	60.00	38.46	0.00	7.69	0.00	15.38	7.69	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	15.45	7.69	46.15	15.38	7.69	7.69	0.00	15.38	7.69	7.69	0.00
Semiskilled	15.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00

Table 21: Showing sex, age and occupational difference regarding interference of noise from hawkers with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	10.49	10.20	16.33	8.16	2.04	28.57	6.12	2.04
Female	10.04	12.50	12.50	18.75	6.25	29.69	4.69	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	9.09	12.12	12.12	15.15	12.12	12.12	0.00	0.00
21-35	11.85	13.21	15.09	9.43	9.43	26.41	7.55	1.89
36 & above	8.79	11.54	15.38	0.00	3.85	30.77	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	4.76	21.05	5.26	0.00	0.00	31.57	0.00	0.00
Doctor	19.04	33.33	26.67	6.67	6.67	33.33	6.67	6.67
Student	10.52	15.00	12.50	15.00	12.50	27.50	2.50	0.00
Housewife	18.68	23.00	30.77	15.38	23.08	23.08	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	10.20	23.08	15.38	7.69	7.69	30.77	15.38	0.00
Semiskilled	16.88	33.33	16.66	16.66	16.66	33.33	16.66	0.00

Table 22: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	6.63	2.04	0.00	8.16	6.12	10.20	20.41	18.37	8.16	0.00	2.04	4.08	0.00
Female	10.41	9.38	7.38	26.56	7.81	9.38	10.94	14.06	14.06	7.81	9.38	7.81	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	6.81	6.06	6.06	21.21	6.06	3.03	12.12	6.06	9.09	3.03	9.09	0.00	0.00
21-35	10.69	11.32	7.55	15.09	5.66	15.09	15.09	20.75	15.09	7.55	3.77	11.32	0.00
36 & above	9.29	0.00	0.00	26.92	7.69	7.69	19.23	26.92	7.69	3.85	7.69	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation													
Teacher	6.48	0.00	0.00	15.78	0.00	0.00	15.78	15.78	21.05	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00
Doctor	9.44	12.50	6.67	6.67	0.00	6.67	40.00	40.00	6.67	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00
Student	8.11	0.00	5.00	17.50	5.00	5.00	12.50	10.00	10.00	5.00	7.50	2.50	0.00
Housewife	10.25	0.00	0.00	10.77	7.69	15.33	0.00	15.38	7.69	23.08	15.38	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	5.95	0.00	0.00	23.08	15.38	15.38	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	7.69	3.69	0.00
Semiskilled	18.93	0.00	25.00	33.33	8.33	25.00	16.66	33.33	16.66	8.33	0.00	16.66	0.00

Table 23: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from choultry etc. with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	4.29	12.24	0.00	4.08	2.04	0.00	8.16	6.12	2.04	0.00	6.12	18.37
Female	5.26	10.94	4.69	1.56	0.00	0.ro	4.69	6.25	3.13	3.13	6.25	17.19
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	5.26	6.06	0.00	6.06	0.00	15.15	12.12	0.00	12.12	0.00	3.03	15.15
21-35	6.15	20.75	5.66	0.00	3.77	1.89	18.87	1.89	13.21	1.89	7.55	18.87
36 & above	2.63	3.85	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.0	7.69	3.85	3.85	3.85	7.69	15.38
c) Occupation												
Teacher	4.09	10.52	0.00	0.00	5.26	5.26	10.52	0.00	15.78	0.00	5.26	15.78
Doctor	7.01	26.67	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	20.00	0.00	13.33	6.67
Student	5.26	7.50	0.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	12.50	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.50	17.50
Housewife	5.66	15.38	15.38	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	15.38	7.69	23.08
Businessmen	6.39	15.38	0.00	0.00	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69	7.69	0.00	7.69	30.77
Semiskilled	5.26	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.66	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.00	16.66	25.00

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	4.08	2.04	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00
Female	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	4.08	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								0.00
13-20	6.06	3.77	3.03	6.06	0.00	9.09	3.03	
21-35	3.77	0.00	11.33	1.89	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00
36 & above	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.00	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Doctor	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	6.67	6.67	0.00
Student	5.00	5.00	2.50	7.50	0.00	7.50	2.50	0.00
Housewife	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Businessmen	0.00	3.69	3.69	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Semiskilled	T.69	3.83	3.83	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 24: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	7.34	2.04	12.24	10.20	0.00	0.00
Female	5.93	7.81	12.50	3.13	6.25	0.00
b) Age (in Yrs.)						
13-20	2.42	0.00	9.09	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	10.94	9.43	16.98	13.2)	15.09	0.00
36 & abov	6.92	7.69	11.54	3.85	11.54	0.00
c) Occupation						
Teacher	6.66	5.26	10.52	10.52	5.26	0.00
Doctor	16.00	13.33	20.00	6.67	40.00	0.00
Student	5.78	2.50	12.50	5.00	7.50	0.00
Housewife	12.30	23.08	30.77	0.00	7.69	0.00
Businessmen	5.71	0.00	0.00	15.38	15.38	0.00
Semiskilled	7.27	0.00	16.00	8.33	8.33	0.00

Table 25: Showing Sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	5.24	8.16	6.12	2.04	8.16	8.16	4.08	0.00
Femal	3.57	3.13	3.13	4.69	6.25	3.13	4.69	-
b) Age (la yrs.)								
13-20	3.03	0.00	9.09	-	3.03	6.06	3.03	-
21-35	5.66	11.32	3.66	3.66	3.66	7.55	3.77	-
36 & above	4.94	3.85	-	7.69	11.54	7.69	3.85	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	1.58	-	-	-	5.26	5.26	-	-
Doctor	13.33	13.33	6.67	6.67	26.67	20.00	20.00	-
Student	4.88	2.50	10.00	5.00	2.50	10.00	2.50	-
Housewife	3.29	7.69	-	15.38	-	-		-
Businessmen	7.14	23.08	7.69	-	-	i5.38	7.69	-
Semiskilled	2.59		-	-	8.33	8.33		-

Table 26: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by animals, birds and insects with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
a) Sex											
Male	2.24	8.16	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.04	6.12	0.00
Female	1.87	6.25	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.56	3.13	-	1.56	3.13	-
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	2.42	9.09	3.03	-	3.03	-	3.03	-	3.03	3.03	-
21-35	1.69	7.55	3.77	-	-	1.89	1.89	-	-	1.89	-
36 & above	1.92	3.85	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation											
Teacher	0.55	5.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	2.66	13.33	-	-	-	6.67	-	-	-	6.67	-
Student	3.15	10.00	2.50	-	5.00		5.00	-	2.50	5.00	-
Housewife	1.53	7.69	—	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	2.66	13.38	13.38	-	-	-	7.69	-	7.69	7.69	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	5.44	14.29	4.08	6.12	8.16	0.00	0.00
Female	4.42	12.50	4.69	4.69	3.13	1.56	-
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	2.42	9.09	-	6.06	-	-	-
21-35	5.03	9.43	5.66	9.43	5.66	-	-
36 & above	8.33	23.08	11.55	0.00	11.54	3.85	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	7.50	15.78	10.52	10.52	5.26	-	-
Doctor	13.38	33.33	6.67	6.67	33.33	-	-
Student	3.00	7.50	2.50	7.50	2.50	-	-
Housewife	7.69	15.38	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	-
Businessmen	2.38	7.69	-	7.69	-	-	-
Semiskilled	1.51	8.33	-	-	-	-	

Table 28: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena with rest in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male ^"".'' ".'/':'.	4.08	' ^ 8.16	4.08	
Female	2.60	'":'.'" 3.13 Jf:. /.	4.69	aw
b) Age (ia yrs.)				
13-20	1.01	3.03	-	-
21-35	3.77	3.77	7.55	-
36 & above	5.12	11.54	3.85	-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	3.70	5.26	-	
Doctor	15.55	* 20.00	20.00	
Student . ^	0.93	" 2.50	0.00	' ' - ' .,
Housewife	-		<< '. ' ^ *	
Businessmen	2.56		7.69	-'''^''- * .'
Semiskilled	-; 5.55	8.33 ^',,&-	8.33	

INTERFERENCE WHILE ATTENDING TO WORK/CLASS

Noise made by people: (table 29)

There is no significant difference between the 2 groups for the interference of noise with work or class(l%). Quarrelling was considered to interfere with work more by both groups. Conversation and shouting ranked next to quarrelling. Males considered crying, laughing, snoring, shuffling feet on the floor to interfere more with work or class.

Greater percentage of middle and older groups considered these noises to interfere more while attending the class/work than younger group (4-5% difference). Quarrelling, shouting, conversation and laughing caused more interference. Greater percentage of older group considered quarrelling, crying and going up and down the stairs to interfere with work/class. Middle group reported that conversation shouting and shuffling feet on floor to disturb more with work/class.

This noise category affected all groups most while attending to work/class. Doctors were affected less and semiskilled workers more (6.5% difference). Quarrelling and conversation interfered most with semiskilled workers while attending to work. Quarrelling and shouting affected doctors more while attending to work. Students considered quarrelling conversation, shouting and laughing to interfere more while attending to class. Housewives considered

crying to interfere most, and quarrelling, shouting and going up and down the stairs slightly less while attending to work. Business men considered conversation and shuffling feet on floor to interfere more and quarrelling, shouting and crying to interfere slight less while attending to work.

Noise made by Hawkers: (Table 30)

There was not much difference between males and females who considered these noises to interfere with attending to work/class though percentages of both were very less (4% difference). Female; considered noise by beggars to interfere more with work (6% difference).

Noise by hawkers interferred with work/class of very less percentage of all age groups. Older group considered noise by steel vessel sellers, plastic material repairers, and people who buy old paper and boxes to interfere more with work than wether items.

Noise made by hawkers affected semiskilled workers, more while others were not affected. (6-9% difference). Noise made by beggars interfered more while attending to work with semiskilled workers (16%).

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 31)

These did not interfere much with the work/class of both the sexes. Less percentage of both groups were affected while attending to work/class. Noise from gate affected both groups more. Next came door bell.

These noises interfered less with work/class of all age groups. The younger group considered gate noise to interfere more. The older group considered door bell to interfere more. Slanting of door was considered to interfere while attending to work/class more by younger and older groups.

These noises interfered less during work/class with different occupational groups. Businessmen were more annoyed by the sounds of gate and door banging while attending to work. Housewives considered noise of door bang, telephone ting and doorbell to interfere more with work. Students considered noise from gate door bang, and telephone ring to interfere more with class. Semiskilled workers considered door bell to interfere more with work. Doctors considered telephone ring to interfere more with work.

Noise from choultry etc.: (Table 32)

These noises caused less interference while attending to work class by males and females. Percentage of subjects reported was less among both sexes (2-4%).

These noises did not interfere with work/class of all age groups. Younger group considered noise from shopping complex, playground, libraries to interfere more with class. Middle group considered noise from choultry, flour mill, workshop and recording centers to interfere more with work. Older group considered only noise from choultry to interfere more with work/class.

Though doctors were affected more during work their percentage was not high (5%). Doctors considered noise from choultry, flour mill, garage, main road, workshop and classes tor music and dance to interfere more with their work.

Noise from public address system: (Table 33)

These noises disturbed the work/class of males and females to the same extent. Females reported that music from religious places and advertising for lottery disturbed their work more, while males were less affected (10-11% difference).

These noises affected attending to work/class of middle group than the other 2 age groups (4-5% difference). Music from neighbourhood was considered to interfere more with work by all age groups. Middle group considered music from religious places and advertising for lottery to interfere more with work/class. Music from one's own bouse and from religious places affected work/class of middle group more.

These noises affected teachers, doctors and semiskilled works more while attending to work (10-14%). Music from neighbourhood interfered more with work of doctors and semiskilled workers. Music from religious places interfered more with teachers, student housewives, and semiskilled workers while attending to work/class. advertising for lottery interfered with work of semiskilled worker more than others.

Seasonal noises: (Table 34)

The seasonal noises affected males and females to the same extent,while attending to class/work. Public lectures and canvasing for elections disturbed their work/class.

Seasonal noises interfered more with work of all age groups. Public lectures interfered more with work/class of all age groups. Canvasing for elections interfered more while attending to work/class of both middle and older groups than younger groups (6-11% difference).

Seasonal noises affected semiskilled workers most and then doctors and students,while attending to work/class(5-6% difference Housewives were not affected by these noises. Canvasing for elections interfered more while attending to work/class by teachers. Public lectures, plays/dramas and canvasing for elections interfer with work of doctors. Public lectures canvasing for elections and noise inconnection with religious functions interfered more with students while attending to class. Public lectures and canveing for elections interfered more with businessmen while public lectures, musical programs, canvasing for elections and noise in connection with religious functions interfered more with work of semiskilled workers.

Noise made by animals,birds, insects etc; (table 35)

These noises least atfected attending to work/class by males and females of all the sources noise made by dog was considered

to disturb during work/class, though the percentage of subjects reported this was less (4-9%).

These noises least affected while attending to work/class by all age groups. Dogs barking was considered to interfere more with work/class by younger and older group (6-9% difference).

These noises did not interfere with any of the occupational groups while attending to work/class. Noise made by dogs was considered to interfere more while attending to work/class by teachers and students (10-12%).

Noise from Vehicles: (Table 36)

Vehicular noises interfered with work/class more for males than females (5% difference). Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered more than others. Noise from two wheelers come

Noise from vehicles interfered more with work/class of all the age groups. Middle group was affected more while attending to work by these noises and the older group were affected less (6% difference). Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses inter fered more with all age groups while attending to work/class. Older group was less affected compared to other groups by this noise(12-13% difference). Noise from two wheelers, cycle bells and autor interfered while attending to work/class for middle grou

These noises less affected housewives and businessmen while attending to work while they affected other groups more. Noise from heavy trucks, buses interfered most with all groups except housewives. Teachers and students considered noise from heavy trucks and buses to interfere more with work/class. Noise from two wheelers caused more interference with teachers, doctors, students and semiskilled workers next to noise from heavy truck and buses. Noise from cycle bells caused more interference while attending to work by housewives, businessmen and semiskilled worke

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table 37)

These noises least affected all the groups while attending to work/class.

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the group reported these noises to interfere while attending to work/class.

Table 29: Showing sex, age and occupational difference regarding interference of noise made by people while attending to work/class in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	10.00	10.20	22.45	12.24	2.04	12.24	14.29	6.12	14.29	2.04	4.08
Female	9.37	18.75	23.44	18.75	6.25	9.38	9.38	0.00	3.13	4.69	0.00
b) Age(in yrs.)											
13-20	6.36	12.12	15.15	12.12	3.03	6.06	12.12	0.00	3.03	-	-
21-35	10.37	18.87	24.53	16.98	5.66	7.55	11.32		11.39	1.89	3.77
36 & above	11.15	11.54	30.77	11.54	3.85	11.54	11.54	11.54	7.69	11.54	-
c) Occupation											
Teacher	5.55	10.52	21.05	5.26	-		5.26	-	5.26	-	5.26
Doctor	8.00	-	26.67	20.00	8.67	6.67	6.67	-	6.67	6.67	-
stdents	8.42	15.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	7.50	17.50	-	2.50	-	2.50
Housewife	10.00	15.38	15.38	7.69	7.69	23.08	7.69		7.69	15.38	-
Businessmen	10.71	23.08	15.38	15.38	7.69	-	15.38	7.69	23.08		7.69
Semiskilled	14.54	33.33	33.33	16.66	-	8.33	8.33	8.33	16.66	-	-

Table 30: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from hawkers while attending to work/class in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	5.24	4.08	4.08	6.12	4.08	6.12	4.08	2.04
Female	1.78	1.56	-	3.13	3.13	12.50	3.13	-
b)Age(inyrs.)								
13-20	1.73	-	-	3.03	3.03	6.66	3.03	-
21-35	2.43	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	3.03	1.89	1.89
36 & above	4.94	3.85	3.85	7.69	7.69	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-			-	-	-	-
Doctor	0.95		-	-	-	6.67	-	-
Student	1.50	-		-	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	-
Housewife	3.29	-	-		7.69	7.69	-	7.69	3.23
Businessmen			-		—	—	-	—	—
Semiskilled	9.09	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	

Table 32: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from choultry etc. while attending to work/class in terms of percentage

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	4.25	6.12	0.00	4.08	2.04	0.00	8.16	6.12	2.04	0.00	4.08	6.12
Female	2.71	3.13	4.69	1.56			.69	6.25	3.13		7.81	4.69
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	3.03	—	3.03	9.09			3.03	12.12	-		6.06	-
21-35	2.87	7.55	3.77	-			7.55	5.66	5.66		5.85	9.43
36 & above	1.82	7.69	-	3.85	3.85		3.85		-		3.85	-
c) Occupation												
Teacher	0.87	-		-			-	-	5.26			10.52
Doctor	5.96	20.00	6.67	-			13.33	6.67	13.33		13.33	13.33
Student	3.73	2.50	5.00	7.50			5.00	15.00	2.50		7.50	2.50
Housewife	1.21	7.69	7.69	-			7.69	-				-
Businessmen	0.75	-	-	-	7.69		-	-				-
Semiskilled	3.34	-	-	-			8.33				8.33	-

...Contd.

Table 31: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances while attending to work/class in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	3.57	6.12	2.04	0.00	10.20	4.08	8.16	4.08	4.08	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04
Female	3.57	1.56	0.00	-	9.38	6.25	10.94	7.81	1.56	1.56	-	3.13	-
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	4.04	3.03		-	18.18	9.09	9.09	3.03	3.03	3.03	-	-	-
21-35	3.30	3.77	-	-	9.43	3.77	11.32	5.66	-	1.89	-	3.77	-
36 & above	3.20	-	3.85	3.85	-	11.32	7.69	11.54	3.85	-	-		3.85
c) Occupation													
Teacher	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	5.26	-	5.26	-	-	-	5.26
Doctor	2.22	6.67	-	-	-	-	13.33	6.67	-	-	-	-	-
Student	5.26	2.50	-	-	17.50	i0.00	12.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	7.%	-
Housewife	5.12	-	-	7.69	15.39	7.68	15.38	15.38	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	4.16	-	-	-	23.08	23.08	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-
Semiskilled	4.54	8.33	-	-	8.33	-	8.33	16.66	-	8.33	—	—	-

.....contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	0.00	2.04	4.08	2.04	2.04	0.00	2.04	0.00
Female	3.13	-	1.56	3.13	1.56	-	4.69	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	3.77	-	1.89	9.09	-	-	3.77	-
21-35	-	3.85	3.85	-	-	-	-	-
36 & above	-	3.35	3.85		-	-	-	-
''c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	6.67	-	13.33	7.50	-	-	6.67	-
Student	2.50		-	- -	5.00	-	5.00	
Businessmen		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-							
Semiskilled	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-

Table 33: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system while attending the work/class in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	8.57	10.20	10.20	8.16	0.00	0.00
Female	9.68	6.25	14.06	17.19	10.94	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	6.06	6.06	12.12	9.09	3.03	-
21-35	11.69	7.55	13.21	18.87	16.98	-
36 & above	7.69	11.54	11.54	11.54	3.03	-
c) Occupation						
Teacher	11.11	10.52	10.52	21.05	10.52	-
Doctor	10.66	13.33	20.00	6.67	13.33	-
Student	6.31	2.50	10.00	12.50	5.00	-
Housewife	7.69	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69	-
Businessmen	5.71	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	-
Semiskilled	14.54	8.33	16.66	16.66	25.00	-

Table 34: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises while attending to work/class in terms of percentage

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	7.87	16.33	4.08	4.08	6.12	16.33	8.16	0.00
Female	6.91	12.50	3.13	4.69	3.13	17.19	7.81	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	6.49	18.18	3.03	3.03	3.03	9.09	9.09	-
21-35	8.35	15.00	3.77	7.55	3.77	20.75	7.55	-
36 and above	7.14	11.54	3.85	3.85	7.69	15.38	7.69	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	3.17	5.26	-		-	15.78	-	-
Doctor	10.47	20.00	13.33	6.67	6.67	20.00	6.67	-
Student	9.39	20.00	2.50	7.50	2.50	17.50	12.50	-
Housewife	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	6.12	15.38	-	-	7.69	15.38	7.69	-
Semiskilled	15.58	25.00	8.33	16.66	8.33	16.66	25.00	-

Table 35: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by animals, birds and insects while attending to work/ class in terms of percentage.

	Total	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
a) Sex											
Male	0.81	4.08	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.09	9.38	-	-	-	- - - - - -					
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	0.90	9.09	-	-	-				- - - - - - -		
21-35	0.56	3.77	-	1.89	-	- - - - - - -					
36 & above	1.54	11.54	3.85	-	-			- - - - - - -			
c) Occupation											
Teacher	1.11	10.52	-	--		- - - - - - -					
Doctor	0.66	6.66	-	-	-	- - - - - - -					
Student	1.31	12.50	-	-	-	- - - - - - -					
Housewife	0.76	7.69	--		-		- - - - - - -				
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - - - -					
Semiskilled	2.72	8.33	8.33	8.33	-		- - - - - - -				

Table 36: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles while attending to work/class in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	14.28	32.65	8.16	18.37	14.29	10.20	2.04
Female	9.89	29.69	4.69	9.38	6.25	4.69	-
b) Age(in yrs)							
13-20	10.10	36.36	3.03	6.06	6.06	9.09	-
21-35	14.77	55.85	7.55	16.98	13.21	13.21	1.89
36 & above	8.33	23.08	3.85	11.54	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	14.81	47.36	10.52	10.52	10.52	5.26	-
Doctor	11.11	26.67	13.33	13.33	13.33	-	-
Student	12.40	40.00	5.00	17.50	10.00	7.50	2.50
Housewife	5.12	7.69	-	-	7.69	15.38	-
Businessmen	8.33	30.77	-	7.69	-	15.38	-
Semiskilled	15.15	33.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	16.66	-

Table 37: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena while attending to work/class in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	2.04	4.08	2.04	-
Female	-	-	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	2.02	-	6.06	-
21-35	-	-	-	-
36 and above	1.28	1.28	-	-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	-	-	-	-
Doctor	-	-	-	-
Student	1.75	-	5.00	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	2.38	7.69	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-

INTERFERENCE WHILE WATCHING T.V.

Noise made by people: (Table 38)

Watching TV was interfered more by noise made by people for greater percentage of females compared to males (8%difference) More females than males considered all noises made by people to disturb watching TV. Conversation affected most. Shouting and quarrelling came next.

These noises affected more while watching TV for all 3 age groups. Conversation affected most while watching TV for middle group and the older group were less affected (26% difference). Quarrelling interfered watching TV for middle group while younger group was less affected by this item (16% difference). Shouting affected greater percentage of all age groups while watching TV. Crying interfered while watching TV more with older group (7-10%difference) Snoring interfered more while watching TV for middle group than other groups (5-8% difference).

This noise category interfered most with all occupational group except teachers while watching TV. More than 50% of semi-skilled workers and businessmen considered conversation to interfere While watching TV. Doctors and students considered conversation to affect next while watching TV. Teachers and housewives considered conversation to interfere with watching TV next to doctors. Quarrelling and shouting were considered to interfere with

TV watching by high percentage of doctors. Housewives, businessmen and semiskilled workers were affected next. Students and semiskilled workers considered shouting to interfere more while watching TV next to doctors. Housewives and businessmen were equally affected by shouting while watching TV. Crying interference with watching TV with all groups except teachers and semiskilled workers. Snoring was considered to interfere more by students and housewives while watching TV. Shuffling feet on the floor was considered to interfere with TV watching by businessmen.

Noise made by Hawkers: (Table 39)

Noise by hawkers interfered while watching TV with a less percentage of males and females (4%). Females considered noise made by beggars to disturb while watching TV more (6% difference).

Middle group was more affected while watching TV by noise by milkman. Moise by beggars, steel vessel sellers interfered with watching TV of younger group whi&e older group was not at all affected.

Noise made by hawkers affected less while watching TV with all the occupational groups. Doctors considered noise by milkman, and beggars to interfere more while watching TV. Housewives considered noise by beggars and businessmen considered noise by plastic material repairers to interfere with watching TV.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 40)

Though the percentage of males and females who reported that these noises interfered less while watching TV, females were distrub more than males (4% difference). Females regarded most of these

noise sources as disturbing while watching TV and the difference was more especially with noise from mixer (17%) and doorbell(7%) Greater percentage of males and females considered telephone ring and door bell to interfere while watching TV.

Noise from domestic appliances affected all age groups less while watching TV. Telephone ring and doorbell interfered more with watching TV by younger group compared to other/groups. Noise from mixer interfered more with watching TV by middle group(17-19% difference). Telephone ring and door bell also interfered while watching TV, by middle and older groups, but their percentage was less than the younger group (6-12% difference).

Noise from domestic appliances interfered with watching TV of all occupational groups. Though semiskilled workers were affected more there was not much difference between groups (3-4%). Semiskilled workers considered noise from milkcooker, gate, telephone, door bell and mixer to interfere more while watching TV. Business-men considered telephone ring to interfere more and door bell next to interfere while watching TV. Door bell and mixer noise were considered to interfere more with watching TV by housewives. Telephone ring, doorbell and mixer noise were considered to interference while watching TV by students. Doctors regarded telephone ring door bell and mixer noise to interfere more while watching TV. Teachers considered mixer noise to interfere more while watching TV than gate noise telephone rings and door bell.

Noise from choultry etc.: (Table 41)

These noises affected very less percentage of males and females while watching TV.

These noises caused least interference while watching TV, for all the age groups. Noise from flourmill was considered to cause more interference while watching TV for middle and older groups while younger group was not at all affected.

Though doctors reported to be affected more than others, their percentage was very less (4%). The doctors considered noise from garage, workshop and railway station to interfere while watching TV.

Noise from public address system: (Table 42)

These noises affected less percentage of males and females while watching TV(4-7%). Greater percentage of females than males regarded music from neighbourhood as interfering while watching TV (8% difference).

These types of noises interfered more while watching TV with middle group while the younger group was less affected (6% difference). Music from neighbourhood and advertising for lottery interfered while watching TV more for middle group while they interfered least with younger group. (13% difference).

These noises interfered less while watching TV with all occupational groups except semiskilled workers whom they affected most. Music from neighbourhood, from religious places and advertising for lottery disturbed watching TV for semiskilled workers. Doctors also considered advertising for lottery to interfere while watching TV.

Seasonal noises: (Table 43)

Seasonal noises affected less percentage of males and females while watching TV. Canvasing for elections and noise in connection with religious functions interfered more while watching TV for both the sexes.

These noises interfered less while watching TV by all age group Canvasing for elections interfered more with all age groups. Middle group was less affected compared to others (7-8% difference). Older group considered noise in connection with religious functions to interfere more while watching TV (5-10% difference).

These noises interfered most with semiskilled workers than doctors and students (4-5% difference). Teachers, housewives and businessmen were least affected by these noises while watching TV. Students considered canvasing for elections to interfere most compared to other items. Canvasing for elections interfered with teacher doctors and semiskilled workers. Public lectures interfered with semiskilled workers more. More doctors considered plays/dramas to interfere more while watching TV.

Noise made by animals, birds, insects:

These noises did not interfere with any while watching TV. Only noise made by dogs caused less disturbance with most.

Noise from vehicles: (Table 44)

These noises interfered less while watching TV for both males and females (4-7%). Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered more while watching TV for females than males (16% difference).

These noises caused less interference while watching TV for 3 groups, and the least interference was with the older groups Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses and two wheelers were considered to interfere more while watching TV by younger group (5-11% difference).

These noises interfered most with teachers while watching TV and least with businessmen (9% difference). There was not much difference among the groups. Noise from heavytruck and buses were considered to cause more interference while watching TV by all groups except businessmen. Teachers considered all items to cause more interference while watching TV.

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table 45)

These affected to a lesser extent while watching TV for both males and females. Thunder interfered while watching TV more with males than females (5% difference).

These noises caused least interference while watching TV with all the 3 age groups.

Noise due to natural phenomena such as thunder affected more doctors and less semiskilled workers while watching TV. Others were not affected by these noises.

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the groups considered these noises to cause interference while watching TV.

Table 38: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding of noise made by people while watching TV in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	8.57	28.57	16.32	16.33	2.04	8.16	6.12	2.04	4.08	2.04	0.00
Female	16.25	45.31	28.13	39.06	4.69	15.63	10.04	10.04	4.69	3.13	-
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	10.00	33.33	12.13	24.24	0.00	12.12	9.09	6.06	6.06	3.03	-
21-35	14.71	45.28	28.30	32.08	3.77	9.43	7.55	11.32	5.66	3.77	-
36 and above	10.76	19.23	19.23	20.77	3.85	19.23	7.69	3.85	3.85	-	-
c) 0ccupation											
Teacher	5.00	26.31	10.52	5.26	-	-	5.26		—		-
Doctor	16.66	40.00	40.00	40.00		13.33	6.67	13.33	6.67	6.67	-
Student	14.47	37.50	17.50	30.00	5.00	13.50	12.50	7.50	5.00	5.00	-
Housewife	13.07	23.08	30.77	23.08	7.69	15.38	7.69	15.38	7.69	-	-
Businessmen	13.57	53.85	23.08	23.08	-	15.38	7.69	7.69	15.38	-	-
Semiskilled	13.63	50.00	25.00	33.33	-	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-

Table 39: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interefence of noise from hawkers while watching TV in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	4.08	4.08	2.04	6.12	8.16	6.12	2.04	0.00
Female	4.68	6.25	3.13	4.69	3.13	12.50	1.56	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	5.82	3.03	3.03	12.12	9.09	6.06	3.03	3.03
21-35	7.00	11.32	3.77	9.43	5.66	13.21	3.77	1.89
36 & above	1.09	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-
c)Occupation								
Teacher			-	-	-	-		-
Doctor	6.66	20.00	0.00	6.67		20.00		-
Student	5.26	2.50	2.50	10.00	7.50	7.50	2.50	2.50
Housewife	2.19	-	-	-	-	15.38	-	
Businessmen	7.14	7.69	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69	7.69	
Semiskilled	3.89	8.83	-	8.33	-	8.33	-	

Table 40: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding intereference of noise from domestic appliances while watching TV in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	3.91	4.08	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	16.33	14.29	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04
Female	7.81	7.81	3.13	1.56	6.25	6.25	15.63	21.88	23.44	4.69	1.56	1.56	-
b) Age (in yrs)													
13-20	5.80	3.03	-	-		3.03	21.21	27.27	9.09	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03
21-35	7.07	9.43	1.89	0.00	7.55	3.77	15.09	15.09	26.41	5.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
36 and above	4.48	-	3.85	3.85		3.85	11.54	19.23	7.67	-	0.00	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation													
Teacher	5.09		-		10.52	5.26	10.52	10.52	21.05	-			-
Doctor	6.66	6.67	-	-	-	-	26.67	20.00	13.33	13.33	-	-	-
Student	6.79	7.50	2.50	-	-	2.50	20.00	27.50	15.00	-	2.50	-	
Housewife	6.41		7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	-	15.38	23.08	7.69	-	-	-
Businessmen	5.35	7.69	-	-	-	-	30.77	15.38	7.69	-	-	-	7.69
Semiskilled	9.09	16.66	-	—	16.66	8.33	16.66	16.66	16.66	8.83	—	-	-

Table 41: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from choultry etc. while watching TV in terms of percentage

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	10.20	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	6.12
Female	1.31	4.69	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	4.69	0.00	4.69	0.00	3.13	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	0.63	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.06	0.00
21-35	2.58	3.77	0.00	0.00	3.77	0.00	9.43	1.89	7.55	1.89	1.89	7.55
36 & above	1.61	3.85	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation												
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	4.56	6.67	-	-	6.67	-	26.67	-	13.33	-	6.67	13.33
Student	0.55	2.50		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-
Housewife	1.21	7.69	7.69	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	3.00	-		-	-	-	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	-	7.69
Semiskilled	2.39	8.33	-	-	. -	-	8.33	-		-	-	-

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex:Male	4.08	4.08	4.08	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
21-35	1.89	1.89	5.66	-	-	-	1.89 -	
36 and above		3.85	3.85	3.85	-	-		
e) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
Doctor	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
Student	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
Businessmen	-	7.69	7.69	-	-	-	- -	
Semiskilled	-	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-	- -	

Table 42: Showing sex,age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system while watching TV in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	4.89	4.08	6.12	4.08	10.20	0.00
Female	7.50	6.25	14.06	7.81	9.38	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	3.03	3.03	3.03	6.06	3.03	-
21-35	9.43	5.66	16.98	7.55	16.98	-
36 and above	6.15	7.69	11.54	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation						
Teacher	3.03	-	10.52	-	5.26	-
Doctor	6.66	-	7.69	6.67	26.67	-
Student	5.78	7.50	10.00	5.00	5.00	-
Housewife	6.15	7.69	-	7.69	7.69	-
Businessmen	1.42	7.69	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	21.81	8.33	41.66	25.00	25.00	-

Table 43: Showing sex age and occupational differences regarding interfernce of easonal noises while watching TV in terms of percentages.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	4.66	4.08	2.04	12.24	8.16	0.00	10.20	0.00
Female	4.01	3.13	-	15.63	4.69	-	9.38	
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	5.18	6.06	-	6.06	-	18.18	6.06	-
21-35	2.69	1.89	1.89	1.89	-	11.32	1.89	-
36 and above	6.59	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	19.38	11.54	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	1.58	-			-	10.58	-	-
Doctor	5.71	6.67	13.33		-	13.33	6.67	-
Student	6.01	2.50	2.50	7.50	-	22.50	7.50	
Housewife	-	-	-			-	-	-
Businessmen	1.02				-	7.69	-	-
Semiskilled	10.38	16.66	8.33	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	

Table 44: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from Vehicles while TV. in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	4.08	4.08	4.08	4.08	8.16	4.08	0.00
Female	7.03	20.31	4.69	9.38	3.13	4.69	
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	5.55	12.12	6.06	11.32	6.06	6.06	
21-35	5.97	9.43	5.66	3.03	5.66	3.77	
36 and above	1.92	7.69			3.85	3.85	
c) Occupation							
Teacher	11.11	15.78	10.52	10.52	10.52	15.78	
Doctor	4.44	13.33		6.67	6.67		
Student	6.39	20.00	7.50	7.50	2.50	5.00	
Housewife	3.84	15.38		7.69			
Businessmen	2.38	7.69			7.69		
Semiskilled	6.06	16.66		8.33	8.33		

Table 45: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference noise due to natural phenomena while watching TV in terms of percentage.

	Total	79	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	2.04	6.12		-
Female	1.04	1.56	1.56	
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	-	-	-	
21-35	2.51	5.66	1.89	-
36 and above	1.28	3.85	-	-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	-	-	-	-
Doctor	8.89	26.67		-
Student				
Housewife	-	-	-	—
Businessmen	5.02	7.69	7.69	-
Semiskilled	-		-	-
			-	

INTERFERENCE WHILE LISTENING TO RADIO

Noise made by people: (Table 46)

Noise made by people affected listening to radio by females twice as that of males (7% difference). Females reported all the items to cause more interference while listening to radio. Conversation, quarrelling and shouting interfered more. Crying and shuffling feet on floor came next.

These noises interfered more with middle and less with older group while listening to radio. Conversation, crying and shuffling feet on floor were considered by middle group to cause more interference. Shouting interfered with listening to radio by greater percentage of younger group. Quarrelling interfered more with all the age groups while listening to radio.

Noises in this category affected semiskilled workers most which listening to radio, though there was not much difference between the groups (2-7%). Conversation and shouting were considered to interfere most while listening to radio by all groups. Quarrelling came next to shouting and conversation. More than 40% of semiskilled workers considered conversation and quarrelling to interfere with listening to radio. More than 30% doctors, reported that conversation and quarrelling caused interference while listering to radio. More than 40% of students considered shouting to interfere with listening to radio. More than 30% of housewives considered crying to interfere with listening to radio.

Noise made by hawkers: (Table 47)

Noise by hawkers caused less interference while listening to rdio for both males and females.

Sounds made by hawkers interfered very less while listening to radio with all the 3 groups. Middle group were more affected noise made by hawkers* especially beggars while listening to radio.

Noise by hawkers disturbed doctors, housewives and semi-skilled workers though their percentage was less (8-9%). House-wives considered noise by milkman, vegetable venders to interfere more while listening to radio. Semiskilled workers considered noise by steel vessel sellers to interfere while listening to radio. Doctors considered noise made by milkman and beggars to interfere with listening to radio. Businessmen considered noise by beggars and other hawkers to interfere more while listening to radio. Students were not affected by noise by hawkers.

Noise from domestic appliances:

Noise from domestic appliances caused less interference while listening to radio for both groups. Greater percentage of females considered mixer noise, door bell to cause more inter-ference while males considered noise from milk cooker to cause more interference while listening to radio.

These noises affected less percentage of all age groups while listening to radio. Mixer noise interfered most while listening to radio with middle group than the other 2 groups (6-9%) and compared to all other sources. Milk cooker noise and telephone ring interfered more with middle group than the other groups next to mixer noise. Doorbell interfered more while listening to radio with younger group while the other 2 groups were less affected (17-19%).

Noise from domestic appliances interfered with listening to radio with all groups. Milk cooker noise interfered with semi skilled workers more while listening to radio (9%). Telephone ring interfered more with doctors businessmen and semi-skilled workers while listening to radio. Doorbell interfered with doctors and students more. Mixer noise interfered most compared to all items with all groups. Housewives and semi-skilled workers were affected more (25-30%). Teachers and businessmen were disturbed next by mixer noise(15—20%). Noise of vessels interfered more with doctors and housewives while listening to radio.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 49)

These noises caused very little interference while listening to radio for both groups. Noise from flour mill caused more interference for males while listening to radio. Most of the noise sources were considered either to cause very less or no interferer while listening to radio.

This category least affected all age groups while listening to radio. Noise from flour mill was considered to interfere while listening to radio by greater percentage in all age groups.

These noimes caused less interference with all occupational groups. Though doctors considered them to cause interference while listening to radio more than other groups their percentage was less (6%). Noise from flour mill, garage,Workshop affected them more while listening to radio.

Noise from public address system: (Table 50)

These noises caused less interference while listening to radio. Greater percentage of males than females regarded them to cause more interference while listening to radio, though the difference was not much (2%).

These caused less interference while listening to radio with all age groups. Music from neighbourhood interfered with listening to radio most with older group and least with middle group (12%). Advertising for lottery interfered with listening to radio more with middle group.(4-5% difference).

These noises affected semiskilled workers mare while listening to radio (16%). They reported that all other sources interfered more while listening to radio. Doctors considered advertising for lottery to interfere more.

Seasonal noisest (Table 51)

Seasonal noises caused less interference with listening to radio for both males and females. Canvasing for elections was found to interfere more than other seasonal noises.

Though these noises interfered less with all age groups while listening toradio, older group were affected more and middle group the least (4%). Older group considered canvasing for election to cause more interference with listening to radio while others 2 groups were less affected.(5-9% difference).

These noises interfered more with semiskilled workers while listening to radio(9%). Canvasing for elections interfered more with all groups except housewives. Businessmen were less affected than other groups (7%). students were affected most(22%). Noise in connection with religious functions interfered while listening to radio with teachers.

Noise made bv animals, birds, insects:

These noises least affected listening to radio with all group Noise made by dogs caused less interference with some.

Noise from vehicles; (Table 52)

Noise from vehicles caused less interference while listening to radio for both the groups. Noise from heavy trucks, lorries buses and two wheelers caused more interference to both groups While listening to radio.

Noise from vehicles caused interference more with middle group while listening to radio (4%). While middle group was more affected by sounds of heavy trucks and buses the younger group was less affected and the older group was not affected.

These noises interfered less while listening to radio with all occupational groups eventhough doctors reported more than others. Noise from heavy trucks and buses caused maximum interference with doctors while listening to radio. Noise from cars caused more interference with doctors and students.

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table 53)

These noises caused very less interference while listening to radio to both sexes. Males considered thunder to interfere more while listening to radio.

Younger group was affected more by these noises while listening to radio. They considered thunder to cause more interference with listening to radio, the other 2 groups were not much affected

Though these noises affected doctors more while listening to radio their percentage was less (8%). Doctors considered thunder to cause more interference while listening to radio.

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the groups considered these noises to interfere while listening to to radio.

Table 46: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference noise made by people while listening to Radio in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	7.14	16.33	16.33	22.45	0.00	6.12	2.04	0.00	8.16	0.00	0.00
Female	14.68	32.81	26.56	39.06	1.56	17.19	10.94	6.25	10.94	1.56	$.00
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	11.21	24.24	21.21	42.42	0.00	6.06	6.06	3.03	9.09	-	-
21-35	13.58	32.08	24.53	30.19	3.77	15.09	7.55	7.55	13.21	1.89	-
36 and above	9.61	11.54	23.08	26.92	0.00	11.54	3.85	3.85	7.69	3.85	-
c) Occupation											
Teacher	9.44	21.05	15.78	26.31	0.00	5.26	10.52	0.00	10.52	-	-
Doctor	14.00	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	13.33	0.00	13.33	13.33	-	-
Student	13.94	27.50	22.50	42.50	5.00	12.50	10.00	2.50	7.50	2.50	-
Housewife	10.00	15.38	7.69	23.08	7.69	30.77	7.69	0.00	7.69	0.00	-
Businessmen	10.00	23.08	23.08	15.38	0.00	15.38	0.00	7.69	15.38	7.69	-
Semiskilled	16.36	41.66	25.00	41.66	0.00	16.66	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-

Table 47: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by hawkers while listening Radio in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	2.91	4.08	4.08	2.04	0.00	6.12	0.00	4.08
Female	3.34	6.25	3.13	1.56	1.56	6.25	0.00	4.69
b) Age (in yrs)								
13-20	1.73	3.03	0.00	3.03	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	4.85	7.55	3.77	7.55	0.00	11.32	0.00	3.77
36 and above	3.84	3.85	7.69	-	-	7.69	-	7.69
c) Occupation,								
Teacher	3.96	-	5.26			10.52	-	10.52
Doctor	7.61	20.00	6.67	6.67	-	20.00	-	-
Student	1.12	2.50	-	2.50	7.69	2.50		-
Housewife	8.79	15.38	15.38	7.69	-	7.69	0.00	-
Businessmen	4.08	-	-		--	15.38	-	15.38
Semiskilled	9.09	8.33	0.00	16.66	8.33	8.33	-	8.33

Table 48: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of from noise from domestic appliances while listening Radio in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	4.25	12.24	0.00	0.00	4.08	2.04	8.16	6.12	12.24	4.08	0.00	0.00	2.04
Female	6.90	4.69	3.13	0.00	3.13	4.69	14.06	15.63	23.44	7.81	3.13	3.12	-
b) Age (in yrs													
13-20	6.31	6.06	-	. -	-	6.06	9.09	24.24	18.18	3.03	6.06	-	3.03
21-35	5.97	11.32	1.89	0.00	5.66	3.77	11.32	5.66	24.53	5.66	-	1.89	-
36 & above	4.48	7.69	3.85	-	3.85	3.85	7.69	7.69	15.38	3.83	-	-	-
c) Occupation													
Teacher	6.01	10.52	-	-	5.26	5.26	10.52	5.26	15.18	0.00	0.00	5.26	-
Doctor	6.11	13.33	-	-	-	-	20.00	13.33	13.33	13.33	-	-	—
Student	5.71	5.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	5.00	7.50	17.50	20.00	2.50	5.00	7.50	5.00
Housewife	6.41	7.69	7.69	-	-	-	7.69		30.77	15.38	-	-	
Businessmen	5.35	-	-	-	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69	15.38	7.69	-	-	-
Semiskilled	9.09	33.33	-	-	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	25.00	8.33			-

Table 49: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from choultry etc. while listening Radio in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.25	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.24	0.00	4.08	0.00	2.04	6.12
Female	1.32	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56		9.38		3.13		3.13	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	12.12		6.06		3.03	3.03
21-35	2.08	3.77	-	-	1.89	-	11.33		5.66		1.89	7.55
36 & above	2.22	3.85	3.85	-	-		11.54		-		3.85	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	10.52		5.26		5.26	5.36
Doctor	6.31	13.33	-		6.67	-	40.00		20.00	-	6.67	20.00
Student	2.20	-		-	—	-	10.00		2.50			2.50
Housewife	1.21	7.69	7.69	-			7.69		-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
Semiskilled	1.91	-	-	-	-		8.33	-				

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.56	1.56	-	3.13	3.13	-	-	
b) Age (in yrs.								
13-20	6.06	3.03	-	-	6.06	-	-	-
21-35	1.89	3.77	1.89	-	-	-	-	-
36 & above	-	7.69	3.85	3.85		-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	15.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	13.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student	5.00	2.50	5.00	7.50	5.00			-
Housewife	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled		8.33	4.16	-	-		-	--

Table 50: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interfence of noise from public address system while listening to Radio in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	5.71	2.04	8.16	8.16	10.20	0.00
Female	3.75	1.56	6.25	4.69	6.25	
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	5.45	3.03	9.09	9.09	6.06	
21-35	4.15	-	3.77	5.66	11.32	
36 and above	6.15	3.85	15.38	3.85	7.69	
e) Occupation						
Teacher	1.11	—	5.26	-	... ^^	
Doctor	6.66	-	-	6.67	26.67	-
Student	5.23	2.50	7.50	7.50		
Housewife	1.53	-	7.69	-	7.69	-
Businessmen	1.42	0.00	7.69		-	-
Semiskilled	16.36	8.33	25.00	25.00	25.00	

Table 51: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises while listening to Radio in terms of percentage

	Total	54	55	55	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	3.20	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	8.16	6.12	0.00
Female	2.45	1.56	1.56	3.13	-	6.25	4.69	-
b)Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	2.59	-	-	3.03	-	12.12	3.03	-
21-35	1.88	1.89	1.89	1.89		3.77	3.77	-
36 and above	5.49	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	7.69	15.38	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	2.38	-	-	-	-	10.52	10.52	-
Doctor	4.76	6.67	6.67	-	-	13.33	6.67	-
Student	3.00	-	-	5.00	. -	22.50	5.00	-
Housewife		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	1.02	-		-	-	7.69	7.69	-
Semiskilled	9.09	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	-

Table 52: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles while listening to Radio in terms of percentage

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	4.42	10.20	4.08	6.12	4.08	2.04	0.00
Female	3.90	7.81	1.56	10.94	l.56	1.56	
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	2.02	9.09	-	-	3.03	-	-
21-35	6.28	13.21	5.66	3.03	).77	-	-
36 and above	2.56	-	-	3.85	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	5.55	10.52	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	-
Doctor	8.88	26.67	6.67	13.33	6.67	-	-
Student	3.75	7.50	2.50	12.50	2.50	-	-
Housewife	3.84	7.69	-	7.69	-	7.69	
Businessmen	2.38	-	-	7.69	7.69	-	-
Semiskilled	2.03	8.33	-	8.33	-	-	-

Table 53: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena while listening to Radio in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	2.72	8.16	-	
Female	2.08	4.69	1.56	
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	5.05	12.12	3.03	-
21-35	2.51	5.66	1.89	-
35 & above	2.56	7.69	-	-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	-	-	-	-
Doctor	8.88	20.00	6.67	-
Student	4.38	10.00	2.50	-
Housewife	-	-	-	
Businessmen	2.38	7.69	-	
Semiskilled	-	-	-	

INTERFERENCE WHILE WATCHING CINEMA

Noise made by people: (Table 54)

These noises affected while watching cinema the most for both groups. Conversation, shouting, crying interfered more. Quarrelling and laughing interfered next to shouting and crying Conversation interfered more with females while watching cinema (9% difference) whereas laughing interfered more with males (10% difference).

These noises affected all the age groups more while watching cinema. Conversation and shouting interfered more with watching cinema with all age groups. Crying and shouting interfered only with the middle and younger groups while watching cinema (22-30%) Quarrelling interfered more with middle and older groups while watching cinema.

Doctors were affected more by the sounds in this category. All groups considered conversation to interfere more. Doctors considered conversation to interfere most while watching cinema. (46%). Quarrelling,shouting and crying came next. Teachers considered shouting and laughing to interfere more. students considered shouting,laughing and crying to interfere more. Housewives considered quarrelling and crying to interfere more. Businessmen considered crying to interfere more semiskilled workers eonsidere laughing to interfere more.

Noise made by hawkers,from domestic appliances, from choultry etc., from vehicles, public address system; seasonal noises, and noise made by animals, birds, insects interfered least with all groups. Miscellaneous noises did not interfere with any.

Table 54: Showing sex age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people while watching cinema in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sax											
Male	12.04	28.57	12.24	24.49	0.00	24.49	22.45	4.08	4.08	0.00	0.00
Female	13.28	27.50	15.63	20.31	1.56	23.44	12.50	7.81	7.81	4.69	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	11.21	24.24	6.06	21.21	0.00	27.27	24.24	3.03	6.06	0.00	0.00
21-35	15.28	38.62	15.09	22.64	1.89	30.19	22.64	7.55	9.43	3.77	0.00
36 & above	10.00	26.92	23.08	19.23	0.00	3.85	7.69	7.69	3.85	3.85	3.85
c) Occupation											
Teacher	10.00	26.31	5.26	26.31	-	15.78	21.05	-	-	—	
Doctor	17.33	46.67	40.00	33.33	-	26.67	-	13.33	13.33	-	-
Student	14.21	30.00	7.50	25.00	5.00	27.50	22.50	7.50	7.50	2.50	-
Housewife	12.30	23.08	23.08	7.69	-	23.08	15.38	-	3.69	15.38	-
Businessmen	10.00	30.77	7.69	15.38		23.08	15.38	7.69	7.69	-	7.69
Semiskilled	10.90	33.33	8.33	8.33	-	16.66	25.00	-	8.33	-	-

Table 55: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by hawkers while watching cinema in terms of percentage

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	0.58	2.04	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.33	4.69	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29	0.00	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
21-35	1.88	7.55	0.00	3.77	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00
36 and above	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Doctor	0.75	13.33	-			13.33	-	-
Student	1.09		2.53		-	-		-
Housewife	-	-		-	-	-		-
Businessmen	3.80	7.69	-	-	-		-	
Semiskilled	3.89	-	-	8.33				8.33

Table 56: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	1.02	0.00	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	2.21	3.13	0.00	1.56	1.56	1.56	6.25	7.81	0.00	3.13	1.56	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	1.57	-		-	3.03	3.03	6.06	3.77	-		-	-	
21-35	1.41	1.89	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	5.66	-	-	-	
36 & above	2.24	-	-	7.69	-	7.69	-	6.00	3.85	3.85	3.85	-	
c) Occupation													
Teacher	0.46		-	5.26				-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	1.31		6.67			-	13.33	13.33	6.67	-			
Student	2.56		-		2.50	2.50			-				-
Housewife	3.88	-		7.69		-			-	7.69	7.69		
Business-men	0.59	-		-	-		-		-	-	-	- -	
Semi-skilled	2.27	8.33	-		8.33		-	-	-	-	-	- -	

Table 57: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. in terms of percentage while watching cinema.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	1.63	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.56	1.56	6.25	1.56	4.69	0.00	3.13	0.00	3.13	0.00	3.13	3.13
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	1.75	0.00	3.03	3.03	6.06	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00
21-35	1.09	1.89	5.66	6.00	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	3.77	0.00	1.89	1.89
36 & above	1.01	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	6.87		10.52	-	-				-	-	5.26	-
Doctor	3.50	6.67	6.67	- -	6.67	-	20.0		13.33	-	6.67	
Student	1.63	-	5.00	2.50	5.00	0.00	2.50		2.50	-	2.50	-
Housewife	0.80	-				-	7.69		-	-		7.69
Businessmen	-	-	-					-				-
Semiskilled	0.95	-	8.33									-

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Female	1.56	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Age (In yrs.)								
13-20	9.09	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	-	-						
36 and above	-	-						
c) Occupation								
Teacher								
Doctor	6.67	-						
Student	7.50							
Housewife	-	-						
Businessmen								
Semiskilled	8.33							

Table 58: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by public address system while watching Cinema in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	0.58	0.00	2.04	2.04	4.08	0.00
Female	0.66	1.56	0.00	1.56	4.69	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	1.21	3.03	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00
21-35	1.88	0.00	1.89	3.77	3.77	0.00
36 and above	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation						
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	5.33	-	-	6.67	6.67	
Student	1.05	2.50	-		2.50	-
Housewife	1.53	-		-	-	
Businessmen	-		-	-		
Semiskilled	5.45	-	8.33	8.33		

Table 59: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises while watching cinema in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female		1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	-	—		-	—	-		-
21-35		1.89	1.89	-	-	1.89	1.89	-
36 and above	0.09	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher			-	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	3.50	6.67	6.67			6.67	6.67	-
Student	-							
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Semiskilled	-					-	-	-

Table 60: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by vehicles while watching cinema in terms of percentage

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	1.36	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00
Female	0.78	3.13	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	2.20	5.66	1.89	3.77	1.89	0.00	0.00
36 and above	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	5.70	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	-	-
Doctor	3.33	13.33	-	6.67	-	-	
Student	-	-	-	-		-	
Housewife		-	-	-	-		-
Businessmen							
Semiskilled	1.66	-		8.33			

Table-61: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena while watching cinema in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	0.00			
Female	1.56		1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	1.01	-	3.03	
21-35	1.25	1.89	1.89	
36 and above	1.28	3.85		
c) Occupation				
Teacher	-			
Doctor	4.44		6.67	
Student	2.56		2.50	
Housewife	0.87	1.69	-	-
Businessmen			-	-
Semiskilled				

INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER RECREATORY ACTIVITIES

Noise made by people; noise by hawkers; noise from domestic appliances; from choultry etc., from public address system; from vehicles; seasonal noises; affected less percentage of all with their other recreatory activities. Noise made by animals, birds, insects; noise due to natural phenomena and miscellaneous noises did not affect other recreatory activities of any.(Tables 62-68)

Table 62: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise during other recreatory activities(noise made by people) in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	3.67	4.08	10.20	14.39	0.00	4.08	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	1.56	1.56	3.13	5.25	0.00	3.13	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	0.60	-		-	-	-	-	3.03	3.03	-	
21-35	3.20	5.66	5.66	11.32	0.00	5.66	1.89	0.00	1.89	-	-
36 and above	4.23	-	15.38	19.23	-	3.85	-	3.85	-	-	
c) Occupation											
Teacher	2.77	10.S2	-	5.26	-	5.26	5.26	-	-	-	-
Doctor	2.66	-	50.00	-		-	-	-	-		-
Student	1.05		-	13.33	-	2.50			2.50	-	
Housewife	3.84		7.69	15.38		7.69	-		7.69		-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	2.72	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 63: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by hawkers during other recteatory activities in terms of percentages

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	0.58	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00
Female	0.44	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00
b) Age(in yrs.)								
13-20	0.86	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	0.80	0.00	3.77	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00
36 and above	0.54	0.00	-	-	-	3.85	-	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Doctor	1.90	-	6.67	-	-	6.67	-	-
Student	0.37		-	2.50	-			-
Housewife	1.09	-	7.69	-	-			-
Businessmen	-	-				-	-	-
Semiskilled	1.29					8.33	-	-

Table 64: Showing sex, age and occupational differences ragarding interference of noise from domestic appliances during other recreatory activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a)Sex													
Male	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.91	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	4.69	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
b)Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	1.76		-	3.03			6.06	12.12	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	1.25		-	1.89	-	-	3.77	5.66	1.89	-	-	-	-
36 and above	0.64		3.85	-		-		-	3.85	3.85	-	-	-
c) Occupation													
Teacher	0.92		-	-			5.26	5.26			-	-	-
Doctor								-	-		-		-
Student	1.75			2.50		-	5.00	12.50					-
Housewife	3.20	-	7.69	7.69		-	7.69	7.69		7.69			
Businessmen	0.59		-						- 7.09	-	—		
Semiskilled		-	-					-			-		-

Table 65: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. during other recreatory activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	30	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.04	2.04
Female	0.64	-		1.56	1.56		1.56	-	-	-	-	1.56
b) Age(in yrs.)												
13-20	0.47	-		-	3.03		3.03	-	3.03	-	3.03	-
21-35	0.49			3.03	-		1.89	-	3.77		1.89	1.89
36 & above	0.60	-		-	-		7.67	-	-	-	-	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	0.00						-		-		-	-
Doctor	2.10	-					6.67				13.39	6.67
Student	0.41			2.50	2.50				-		-	-
Housewife	0.80			-	-		7.69		-	-	-	7.69
Businessmen	-	-			-	-	-	-	-		,-	-
Semiskilled	0.47							-	-		-	-

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	-	1.56	-	-	-		-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	9.09	3.03	-	-			-	-
21-35	-	-	.	-	-	-	-	-
36 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-			-	-	-
Doctor	6.67	-			-	.	-	-
Student	2.50	2.50				—	—	—
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-			
Businessmen		-	-	-	-			-
Semiskilled		-	---					-

Table 66: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by public address system during other recreatory activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	1.63	0.00	2.04	0.00	4.08	0.00
Female	0.62	6.25	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	1.81	3.03	-	-	6.06	-
21-35	1.88	3.77	3.77	-	1.89	-
36 and above	0,76	-	-	-	3.85	-
c) Occupation						
Teacher		-	-			
Doctor	5.33	6.67	6.67	-	6.67	-
Student	1.57	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	-
Housewife	-		-	-	-	-
Businessmen		-	-		-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 67 Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal nosies during other recreatory activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	1.16	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	2.04	0.00
Female	0.66	-	-	1.56	-	-	3.13	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	0.80	1.89	-	-	-	1.89	1.89	-
36 and above	1.64	-	-	3.85	-	3.85	3.85	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-
Doctor	1.90	6.67		-	-	6.67	16.66	-
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	1.09	-		7.69	-	-	-	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	2.59	-		-	-		-	-

Table 68: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by vehicles during other recreatory activities in terms of percentage

	Total	61	62	63	64	65	66
a) Sex							
Male	4.42	6.12	4.08	6.12	8.16	2.04	0.00
Female	0.78	1.50	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	3.45	5.66	1.89	0.00	5.66	0.00	1.89
36 and above	3.20	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation							
Teacher	3.70	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	-	-
Doctor	4.44	6.67	-	6.67	13.33	6.67	-
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	3.84	7.69	-	7.69			7.69
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-		-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-		-

INTERFERENCE WITH DAILY ROUTINE

Noise made by people: (Table 69)

Very low percentage of both sex groups considered that noise made by people affected theii daily routine like eating, studies etc. Shouting interfered more with daily routine of both groups and quarrelling interfered with daily routine next to shouting.

Noise made by people interfered less with different age groups during their daily routine. Shouting affected daily routine of all the age groups more. Noise while Playing arfected daily routine of only younger age group while the other groups were less affected. Quarrelling interfered with daily routine of middle and older group more while younger group was less affected, (12-15% difference).

These noises affected doctors more than others with their daily routine while housewives and businessmen were least affected (9-10% difference). 40% of doctors considered quarrelling and shouting to interfere with their daily routine. Shouting affected daily routine of students and semiskilled worker next to doctors. Teachers, and businessmen were equally affected. Crying was considered to interfere with daily routine next to quarrelling and shouting by doctors. Teachers and housewives were equally affected by quarrelling during their routine work.

Noise made by hawkers: (Table 70)

Noise by hawkers did not interfere much with daily routine for both groups. Noise by beggars interfered with daily routine o± both the groups and the daily routine of males was affected mace than females (6% difference).

Noise made by hawkers interfered with daily routine of younger group more while the other 2 groups were not affected. Boise by beggars was considered to interfere more with daily routine of all age groups. Steel vessel sellers were considered to interfere more with daily routine only by younger group. (11-12% difference). Noise by vegetable venders and plastic material repairers interfered with daily routine of younger group next to beggars and steel vessels sellers.

Students were more affected by noise by hawkers with routine work while semiskilled workers were not affected (9% difference). Noise by beggars was considered to interfere more with routine work by all groups except semiskilled workers. Noise by vegetable venders, steel vessel sellers and plastic material sellers were considered to interfere with daily routine by students.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 71)

Though this category affected daily routine of younger group more than other 2 groups their percentage was not high

(6%). Noise by doorbell and telephone were considered to interfere more and then the milkcooker noise to interfere with the daily routine of younger group while others were less affected.

Noise by domestic appliances did not interfere much with the daily routine of both sex groups. Telephone ring and noise by gate and milkcooker was considered by females to interfere with their daily routine more than other items, though their percentage was not more (5-7%).

They did not interfere much with daily routine of different occupational groups. Doctors considered sound of gate and telephone to interfere more with daily routine. Students considered noise from milkcooker, telephone,doorbell and vessels to interfere more with daily routine. Sound of door banging interfere more with daily routine of businessmen and semiskilled workers.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 72)

Sounds in this category did not interfere with daily routine of both sexgroups. Males considered noise from hospitals, flour mill to interfere more with their daily routine more than females (7% difference).

This category did not affect the daily routine of the 3 age groups. Though younger group considered noise from hospitals and dischotheques as causing interference to daily activities, their

percentage was not high (9%). Though their percentage was less, middle group considered noise from flour mill and workshop to interfere more with their daily routine than other sources. Older group considered noise from flour mill and workshop to interfere with their daily routine more than other sources.

Though they affected doctors more than others groups, their percentage was less (6%). Doctors were more affected by noise from choultry, flourmill, garage, main road workshop and discotheques duringtheir routine activities.

Noise from public address system: (Table 73)

This noise category did not affect the daily routine of the 2 sex groups. Though females considered music from one's own house and neighbourhood to cause interference with daily activities their percentage was not high.

These noises caused very less interference with daily routine of younger and middle groups while the older group was unaffected. Younger and middle groups considered music from neighbourhood to cause more interference with daily routine. (9%). Younger group considered music from one's own house to equally interfere with their daily routine.

A low percentage of doctors students and semiskilled workers were affected by these noises (5%) while others were not affected

by these noises. Music from neighbourhood affected daily routine of students and semiskilled workers more.

Seasonal noises:

Seasonal noises did not affect the daily routine of both sex groups and the 3 age groups. Though doctors were more affected by these noises during their routine work more than others, their percentage was less (7%).Doctors considered plays/dramas and canvasing for elections to interfere more with their daily routine.

Noise made by animals, birds, and insects:

These noises did not interfere with daily routine of only less percentage of respondents considered noise made by dogs to interfere with their daily routine.

Noise from vehicles: (Table 75)

Though daily routine of males was more affected than females, the difference was not much for this category (3%). Noise from vehicles did not affect the daily routine much. Noise from heavy trucks, buses and cars were considered by males to affect their daily routine more.

These noises affected older category more than other 2 age groups, through their percentage was not high. Middle group was least affected. Younger group considered noise from

heavy trucks, buses and two wheelers to interfere more with their Routine while older group considered noise from heavy trucks, buses and cards, to interfere more with their daily routine.

Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses and cars, interfered more with daily routine of teachers while noise from auto s interfered more with daily routine of doctors. Vehicular noises affected all the groups less during their daily routing Differences between groups was not much (1-5%).

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table 76)

These noises interfered least with daily routine of all groups.

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the groups considered these noises to interfere with their daily routine.

Table 69: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people with daily routine in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	id
a) Sex											
Male	4.28	0.00	12.24	22.45	2.04	2.04	2.04	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00
Female	6.14	4.69	14.06	25.00	1.56	7.81	1.56	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	5.75	6.06	3.03	24.24	23.08	6.06	6.06	3.03	0.00	0.00	6.06
21-35	5.47	1.89	18.87	24.53	3.03	5.66	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	0.00
36 and above	4.61	0.00	15.38	23.08	5.66	3.95	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	4.44	-	10.52	15.78	5.26	5.26	5.26	-	-	-	-
Doctor	11.33	6.67	40.00	40.00	6.67	13.33	-	-	6.67	-	—
Student	6.05	5.00	7.50	25.00	-	7.50	5.00	2.50	-	-	5.50
Housewife	2.30	-	15.38	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	- .
Businessmen	1.42	-	-	15.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	' -
Semiskilled	4.54	-	8.33	33.33	-		-		-		

Table 70: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by hawkers with daily routine in terms of percentage .

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	5.24	0.00	6.12	6.12	4.08	20.41	0.00	0.00
Female	4.68	4.69	4.69	4.69	1.56	14.06	3.13	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	9.09	3.03	12.12	18.18	9.09	18.18	3.03	0.00
21-35	2.96	1.89	1.89	0.00	0.00	16.98	0.00	0.00
36 and above	2.74	-		-	-	15.38	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	3.96		-	-		26.31	-	-
Doctor	2.85	-	-	-		20.00	-	-
Student	9.77	5.00	12.50	17.50	10.00	17.50	2.50	-
Housewife	4.39	7.69	-	-	7.69	15.38	-	-
Businessmen	2.04	-		-	- -	15.38	- -	
Semiskilled	-		—	-	-	-	-	-

Table 71: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances with daily routine in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	1.44	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	6.12	2.04	0.00	2.04	1.02	0.00
Female	4.42	9.38	0.00	3.13	7.81	4.69	9.38	7.81	3.13	4.69	3.13	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	6.73	12.12	0.00	3.03	9.09	6.06	18.18	21.21	0.00	0.00	6.06	3.03	-
21-35	2.83	5.66	0.00	1.89	3.77	1.89	5.66	7.55	3.77	3.77	-	-	—
36 & above	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation													
Teacher	1.85	-		5.26	5.26	5.26	10.52	5.26		2.50	-	-	
Doctor	2.77	-		6.67	13..33	6.67	6.67	20.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
Student	6.14	13.50	-	2.50	5.00	2.50	12.50	15.00	5.00	15.38	7.69	2.50	
Housewife	5.12	7.69	-	7.69	-	7.69	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	1.29	7.69	-	-	-	15.38	-	7.69		-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	1.51	8.33	-	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 72: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. with daily routine in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.79	4.08	0.00	2.04	2.04	6.12	10.20	0.00	4.08	2.04	2.04	6.12
Female	1.48	3.13	1.56	0.00	1.56	1.56	3.13	0.00	4.69	0.00	1.56	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	2.55	3.03	-	3.03	3.03	9.09	0.00	0.00	3.03	8.03	3.03	0.00
21-35	1.88	1.89	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.55	0.00	5.66	0.00	3.77	7.55
36 & above	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation												
Teacher	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	5.26		-	5.26	-	-
Doctor	6.31	13.33	-	6.67	-	-	26.67	-	20.00	-	13.33	20.00
Student	2.77	2.50	2.50	-	7.56	7.56	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50
Housewife	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

.....Contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	0.00	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00
Female	0.00	1.56	3.13	3.13	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	3.03	0.00	9.09	6.06	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	0.00	3.03	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89	0.00
36 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.85	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Doctor	-	13.33	-	-	-	6.67	-	
Student	2.50	2.50	7.50	7.50	-	2.50	-	
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 73: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by public address system with daily routine in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	1.63	0.00	4.08	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female	3.12	6.25	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	4.29	9.09	9.09	0.00	3.03	0.00
21-35	3.39	3.77	9.43	1.89	1.89	0.00
36 and above	0.00	-	-	-	-	
c) Occupation						
Teacher						
Doctor	5.33	0.00	6.67	6.67	6.67	
Student	5.26	10.00	12.50	-	2.50	
Housewife	1.53	-	7.69	-	-	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	5.45	8.33	16.66	-	-	-

Table 74: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises with daily routine in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	3.49	1.12	2.04	2.04	6.12	4.08	4.08	0.00
Female	0.44	-	-	-	1.56	1.56	1.56	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29	3.03	6.00	1.89	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	2.69	3.77	1.89	0.00	5.66	3.77	1.89	0.00
36 and above	0.54	0.00	-	-	-	-	3.85	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	5.26	-
Doctor	7.61	13.33	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	6.67	-
Student	0.37	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-
Housewife	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	3.06	7.69	-	-	7.69	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 75: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by vehicles with daily ruotine in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	4.42	10.20	6.12	4.08	4.08	2.04	0.00
Female	1.30	3.13	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	3.03	9.09	0.00	9.09	-	-	-
21-35	1.57	1.89	1.89	1.89	3.77	-	-
36 & above	5.12	11.54	11.54	-	-	7.69	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	4.62	10.52	10.52	-	-	5.26	-
Doctor	5.55	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	-	-
Student	2.25	7.50	-	7.50	-	-	-
Housewife	3.84	7.69	7.69	-	-	7.69	-
Businessmen		-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 76: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena with daily routine in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	-	-	-	-
Female	1.04	1.56	1.56	-
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	1.25	1.89	1.89	
21-35		-	—	
36 and above				-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	-	-	-	
Doctor	4.44	6.67	6.67	—
Student		-		—
Housewife				
Businessmen	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled				

INTERFERENCE WITH COMMUNICATION AT HOME

Noise made by people: (Table 77)

Noise made by people affected communication at home more for females than males (5% difference). Greater percentage of females considered shouting quarrelling and crying to cause interference with communication at home (6-9% difference).

These interfered with communication at home more with middle group, though there was not much difference between the groups (2-3% difference). Shouting was considered to interfere most while communicating at home by all age groups. Quarrelling was considered to interfere more with communication at home by middle and older than younger group (10-13% difference). The percentage was greater for younger group for shouting, quarrelling and crying. Crying was considered to interfere with communication at home by young and older groups next to shouting. Going up and down the stairs was considered by younger group to interfere with communication at home than other groups (9-11% difference

Noise in this category interfered most with housewives and with teachers and businessmen and students while communicating at home (13-14% difference). Shouting interfered most with communication at home with all groups except businessmen. Crying affect next all groups except teachers and students. More than45% housewives considered quarrelling, shouting and crying to interfere more. More than 40% semiskilled workers considered shouting and

crying to interfere while communicating at home. Doctors considered shouting to interfere most and then quarrelling and crying to interfere while communicating at home.

Noise made by hawkers: (Table 78)

Noise made by hawkers did not interfere much with communication at home for either sex groups.

Noise by hawkers interfered more with younger and middle groups more than older groups, though their percentage was not high (5%). Noise made by vegetable venders and steel vessel sellers interfered more with communication at home for younger group. Noise made by steel vessel sellers and beggars interfered more with communication at home for middle age group than other items. Beggars interfered nith older middle group while communicating at home than other hawkers.

Though doctors and housewives considered noise by hawkers to interfere more with communication at home their percentage was less (7% difference). Noise by steel vessel sellers were considered to interfere more with communication at home by business men. Housewives considered noise by beggars to interfere more with communication at home.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 79)

Boise from domestic appliances interfered with communication at home more for females fhen males, though their percentage was

not high (4% difference). Noise from milkcooker, mixer and furniture were reported by females tocause more interference with speech communication at home. Doorbell was considered to cause more interference by both the groups during communication at home.

Noise from domestic appliances interfered more with communication at home with younger and middle groups though their percentage was not high (7-8%). Mixer noise interfered more with communication at home for all age groups. Middle and younger groups considered noise from milk cooker, doorbell and dragging of furniture to interfere more with communication at home. Door bell interfered most while communicating at home with younger group.

These noises interfered with communication of semiskilled workers more and businessmen 7% difference) less. Difference between the groups was not much (2-7%). Milkcooker noise affected more with communication of students at home. Sound of gate interfered more with communication of doctors at home. Sound of doors banging interfered with communication at home with businessmen and semiskilled workers. Telephone ring interfered more with housewives and semiskilled workers. Doorbell interfered more with communication at home with doctors, students and semiskilled. Mixer noise interfered more with teachers, students, housewives and semiskilled workers. Dragging of furniture interfered with communication at home with teachers, doctors and businessmen.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 80)

Sounds in this category did not affect communication at home for either sex groups. Males considered noise from choultry to interfere more with communicationat home. Both males and females considered. Noise from flour mill to interfere with communication at home. Most of the sources did not interfere with speech communication at home.

These noises did not interfere with communication at home. with any age group. Noise from flour mill was considered to cause more interference by middle and older groups. Noise from choultry and garage were considered to cause more interference by younger and middle groups while older group was not at all affected.

Though doctors were disturbed more than others with these noises during communicating at home, their percentage was not high (7%). Doctors were affected more by noise from choultry, flour mill, garage, workshop, discotheques during communication at home. Flour mill interfered with housewives more while communicating at home.

Noise from public address system: (Table 81)

This noise category interfered with communicationat home more than females though their percentages was not high (3% difference) Females considered music from one's own house and from neighbourhc

caused more interference with communication at home. Males consider music from others homes as causing more interference with communication at home than other items.

These caused more interference with speech communication at home more with middle group. Though the difference between group; was not much. (4-5% difference). Middle group considered all sources to interfere more and music from one's own house and neighbourhood to interfere with communication at home while older group was least affected (12-13% difference).

These noises interfered more with communication of doctors at home, though there was not much difference between them, housewives and semiskilled workers (2-3% difference). Music from one's own house disturbed with conversation at home more with doctors and than with students. Music from neighbourhood interfered more with doctors, students and businessmen. Music from religious places interfered with communication at home with semiskilled workers. Advertising for lottery interfered more with conversation at home with doctors and housewives.

Seasonal noises: (Table 82)

This category affected communication of males more at home. Canvasing for elections was considered to cause more interference by males than females compared to other items (11% difference).

Though older group considered these noises to interfere more with communication at home, their percentage was not high. Musical programs, canvasing for elections and festivals interfaced more

with communication at home for older group. Younger group were equally affected by canvasing for elections.

Semiskilled workers and doctors were more affected (8-11%) while others were least affected by these noises during communication at home. Public lectures interfered more with doctors while communicating at home. Plays/dramas interfered more with communication of doctors and semiskilled at home. Musical programs and noise in connection with religious functions interfered more with communication of semiskilled workers at home. Canvasing for elections interfered with communication of teachers and doctors at home.

Noise made by animal, birds, insects:

They did not interfere with any group while communicating at home. Noise made by dogs interfered with communication at home with doctors.(20%).

Noise from vehicles:(table 83)

Noise from vehicles did not interfere with communication of both sex groups at home. Noise from heqvy trucks, lorries, and buses were reported to cause more interference with speech by both groups compared to other items.

These noises did not affect communication at home. Noise from heavy trucks and fuses interfered with communication at home. More with younger and middle group than other items. Noise from two wheelers interfered more with communication at home with middle group.

They effected conversation at home most with doctors (13%). Noise from heavy trucks, lorries, buses and autos were considered to interfere more with communication at home doctors. Noise from two wheelers interfered next with doctors and housewives during conversation at home.

Noise due to natural phenomena:

They did not interfere with communication at home with any group. Thunder interfered more with communication at home with doctors (20%).

Miscellaneous noises:

None of the groups considered these items to interfere with communication at home.

Table 77: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people during communication at home in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	6.32	4.08	12.24	26.53	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	6.12	0.00	0.00
Female	11.09	7.81	23.44	32.81	3.13	23.44	1.69	0.00	4.69	4.69	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	7.27	6.06	09.09	27.27	0.00	15.15	0.00	0.00	12.12	3.03	0.00
21-35	10.75	5.66	24.53	37.74	1.89	26.41	5.66	0.00	1.89	1.89	1.89
36 and above	8.46	11.54	19.23	30.77	30.77	11.54	0.00	0.00	3.85	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	6.11	5.26	15.78	21.05		15.78	-		-	-	-
Doctor	13.33	13.33	33.33	40.00		20.00	6.67		6.67	6.67	-
Student	6.57	5.00	7.50	30.00	-	7.50	-		10.00	2.50	-
Housewife	19.23	15.38	46.15	46.15	7.69	46.15	15.38		7,69	7.69	-
Businessmen	5.00	-	7.69	7.69	7.69	30.77	-	-			-
Semiskilled	11.81	-	6.66	41.66	-	41.66			-	-	8.33

Table 78: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by hawkers during communication at home in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	4.66	2.04	8.16	6.12	4.08	6.12	4.08	2.04
Female	3.44	3.13	4.69	6.25	3.13	4.69	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	5.19	3.03	12.12	15.15	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	5.66	5.66	5.66	9.43	3.77	7.55	5.66	1.89
36 and above	1.64	-	-	-	3.85	7.69	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	1.58	-	-	-	5.26	5.26	-	-
Doctor	6.66	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67
Student	3.00	-	10.00	7.50	2.50	-	-	-
Housewife	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	15.38	7.69	
Businessmen	-	7.69	7.69	15.38	-	-	7.69	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 79: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by domestic appliances during communication at home in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	4.42	4.08	0.00	2.04	8.16	6.12	6.12	10.20	6.12	2.04	0.00	8.16	0.00
Female	8.33	17.19	1.56	4.69	4.69	6.25	9.38	14.06	20.31	6.25	0.00	15.63	0.00
b) Age (in yrs)													
13-20	8.08	18.18	0.00	6.06	6.06	0.00	9.09	27.27	12.12	3.03	0.00	15.15	0.00
21-35	7.07	11.32	0.00	3.77	5.66	7.55	7.55	13.21	16.98	5.66	0.00	13.21	0.00
36 and above	4.48	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	7.69	7.69	3.85	11.54	3.05	0.00	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation													
Teacher	5.55	-	-	5.20	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	21.05	-	-	15.78	-
Doctor	7.77	6.67	-	6.67	13.33	6.67	6.67	20.00	6.67	6.67	-	20.00	-
Student	7.86	17.50	-	2.50	5.26	2.50	7.50	25.00	15.00	5.00	-	10.00	-
Housewife	6.49	7.69	7.69	7.69	-	15.38	15.38		15.30	7.69	-	-	-
Businessmen	2.97	-	-	-	-	15.38	-	-	-	-	-	23.08	-
Semiskilled	9.84			8.33	8.33	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	8.33	-	-	-

Table 80: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. during communication at home in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.47	12.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.16	0.00	4.08	2.04	6.12	4.08
Female	1.39	0.00	-	-	-	-	10.94	-	6.25	1.56	0.00	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	1.75	9.09	-	-	-	-	3.03	-	6.06	-	6.06	3.71
21-35	2.58	7.55	-	-	-	-	15.09	-	9.43	1.89	1.89	-
36 and above	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	11.54	-	-	3.85	-	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.26	-	-	-
Doctor	7.01	20.00	-	-	-	-	33.33	-	20.00	6.67	-	13.33
Student	1.80	7.50	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-
Housewife	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	23.08	-	-	-	6.67	7.69
Businessmen	0.37	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	8.33	-	-	-	-	-

..contd.

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	0.00	0.00	2.04	4.08	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female	1.56	0.00	3.13	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	0.00		3.03	6.06	0.00		-	-
21-35	1.81		3.37	-		1.89	1.89	-
36 and above		—						
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Doctor	6.67	-	13.33	-		6.67	6.67	-
Student	-	-	2.50	7.50	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-		-	-	-	-		-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled	-	-	-		-	-	-	-

Table 81: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system during communication at home in terms of percentage

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	4.48	4.08	10.20	2.04	6.12	0.00
Female	7.50	14.06	14.06	4.69	4.69	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	3.03	6.06	9.09			
21-35	8.67	15.09	13.21	7.55	7.55	
36 and above	4.61	3.85	-	3.85	7.69	
c) Occupation						
Teacher	4.44	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	
Doctor	10.66	20.00	13.33	6.67	13.33	
Student	6.31	12.50	15.00	2.50	-	
Housewife	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	15.38	
Businessmen	2 35	-	15.38	-	-	
Semiskilled	8.34	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.33	

Table 82: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises during communication at home in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	5.24	6.12	6.12	4.08	6.12	12.14	2.04	0.00
Female	0.66	-	-	-	1.56	1.56	1.56	
b) Age(in Yrs)								
13-20	1.29	-	-		-	6.06	3.03	
21-35	3.50	3.77	5.66	1.89	1.89	-	3.77	-
36 and above	4.94	3.85	3.85	7.69	7.69	7.69	3.85	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	2.38	0.00	-	-	-	10.52	5.26	-
Doctor	8.57	13.33	13.33	6.67	6.67	13.33	6.67	-
Student	0.75	-	-	-	-	5.00		
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Businessmen	1.02	-	-	-	-	- -	7.69	-
Semiskilled	11.68	8.33	16.66	16.66	8.33	8.33	16.66	-

Table 83: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles during communication at home in terms of percentage

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	3.40	10.20	2.04	4.08	4.08	0.00	0.00
Female	2.34	7.81	-	6.25	-		
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	2.02	9.09	-	3.03	-	-	
21-35	3.77	9.43	1.89	7.55	3.77	-	
36 and above	0.64	-	-	3.85	-	-	
c) Occupation							
Teacher		-	-	-	-	-	
Doctor	13.33	26.67	6.67	13.33	33.33	-	
Student	1.87	7.50	-	5.00	-	-	
Housewife	3.84	7.69	-	15.38	-		
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-		
Semiskilled		-	-	-	-		

INTERFERENCE WITH COMMUNICATION IN CLASS

Noise made by people: (Table 84)

This category affected communication in class for both groups equally. Conversation and shouting were considered to interfere more with communication in class by both the groups. Quarrelling, going up and down the stairs and shuffling feet on the floor affected communication in class by both groups next to conversation and shouting. Conversation interfered more with females than males (6% difference).

These noises of interfered more with communication in class with all groups, the younger group being affected more (2-4%). Conversation, quarrelling and shouting interfered more than other items with all age groups. Middle group considered conversation and shouting to interfere more than other groups with communication in class. Older group considered shouting to interfere more. Older group considered quarrelling to interfere more with communication in class. Noise of going up and down stairs and shuffling and laughing interfered with communication in class with younger and middle group next to these iteam.

These noises interfered with communication in class more with teachers, doctors and students (12-13%). Conversation and shouting interfered most with communication is class. Doctors and students were less affected than others by conversation by others while communicating in class. Shouting was considered by teachers and doctors to interfere more with communication. Next

come going up and down the stairs. Semiskilled workers were less affected than housewives while communicating in class by shouting

Housewives were less affected by noise of going up and down the stairs than others.

Noise made by hawkers: (Table 85)

These noises did not affected communication in class with any.

Noise from domestic appliances: (Table 86)

These noises did not interfere with communication of any groups in class. Dragging of furniture was considered to interfere with communication in class by older group while other groups were not affected (9% difference).

Doctors regarded dragging of furniture to cause more interference with communication in class than others (13%).

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 87)

These noises did not affect either sex groups while communicating in class. Males more than females considered noise from theatres to interfere with communication in class (7% difference).

They did not arfect communication in class af any age group. Noise from busstop, workshop were considered to cause more interference with communication in class by younger group than other groups (4-12% difference).

Though doctors were affected more while communicating in class, their percentage was not more (8% difference). Doctors were more affected by choultty noise, in noise from flour mill, playground, garage, busstop,mainroad, workshop and discotheques.

Noise from public address system: (Table 88)

This noise category did not disturb communication in class for both sex groups. Music from religious places and advertising for lottery interfered with communication in class for both group than all other items. Music from religious places interfered more with males (4% difference).

Though these noises interfered more with communication in class of older group, their percentage was not high (6%). Older group considered music from religious places and advertising for lottery to interfere with communication in class. These noise sources interfered with communicationin class of middle compared to other items.

These noises interfered with communication in class more by doctors and semiskilled workers (8%), next with teachers(6%) while other groups were not affected. Music from neighbourhood, from religious places and advertising for lottery interfered with communication of doctors more in class. Music from religious place and advertising for lottery interfered with communication in class with teachers.

Seasonal noises: (Table 89)

Seasonal noises interfered with communication in class more for males (5% difference). But the percentage of both males and females affected were less. Canvasing for elections interfered more with communication in class for greater percentage of males and females. All the sources were reported to interfere with communication in class by greater percentage of males.

These noise sources interfered more with older group and least with younger (6% difference). The older group considered all the noises except canvasing for elections to cause interferenc with communication in class. Middle group reported that canvasing for elections caused more interference with communication in class

Doctors were affected more by these noise while communicating in class (16%). Teachers and semiskilled workers were affected next (7-9%). Canvasing for elections interfered most with doctors with their communication in class. Teachers and semiskilled workers ware affected next by canvasing for elections. Public lectures and plays/dramas interfered more with communication of doctors in class.

Noise made by animals, birds, and insects did not interfere with communication in class with any.

Noise from vehicles: (Table 90)

Noise from vehicles interfered with communication in class with females than males considerably (13% difference). Noise fron

heavy trucks, lorries, buses and two wheelers interfered with communication in class more for females than males compared to other items (18% difference for heavy trucks and buses).

Noise from vehicles interfered with communication in class with all age groups. While the middle group was more affected the other 2 groups were less and equally affected. Noise from two wheelers interfered more with communication in class with all age groups. Noise from heavy trucks and buses interfered most with young and middle groups (23-24%). While it did not interfer with midle group while communicating in class. Noise from autos interfered more with middle group while communicating in class than other groups (5% difference).

The noise of vehicles interfered most with all groups except housewives while communicating in class (10-15%). Mote than 50% of teachers considered noise of heavy trucks, lorries and buses to interfere with communication in class. Doctors came next (40% Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered most with all groups except housewives while communiating in class. Noise from two wheelers interfered more with teachers, students and business-men while communicating in class. Noise from autos interfered more with doctors.

Noise due to natural phenomena: (Table 91)

These noises least affected all the groups, while communication in class.

Table 84: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people during communication in class in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	8.97	22.45	14.29	24.49	4.08	0.00	6.12	2.04	6.12	8.16	2.04
Female	10.93	28.13	10.94	21.88	6.25	3.13	9.38	1.56	10.94	14.06	3.13
b) Age (in yrs)											
13-20	12.42	24.24	18.18	30.30	-	-	9.09	-	9.09	18.18	6.06
21-35	10.56	28.30	11.32	26.41	9.09	3.77	9.43	1.89	11.32	13.21	3.77
36 and above	8.07	11.54	23.08	19.23	3.85	-	3.85	3.85	3.85	7.69	-
c) Occupation											
Teacher	12.77	26.31	26.31	21.05	-	-	21.05	-	10.52	10.52	5.26
Doctor	12.00	13.33	26.67	33.33	13.33	-	6.67	-	13.33	13.33	-
Student	13.15	27.50	17.50	30.00	7.50	2.50	12.50	2.50	7.50	12.50	5.00
Housewife	6.15	7.69	-	15.38	7.69	7.69	-	-	7.69	7.69	7.69
Businessmen	7.85	30.77	7.67	30.77	-	-	-	-	-	15.38	-
Semiskilled	6.36	25.00	-	8.33	-	-	-	-	8.33	16.66	-

Table 85: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by hawkers during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Table	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female	0.66	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29		3.03	3.03	-	3.03	-	-
21-35	0.53	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.89	
36 & above	0.00	-		-	-	-	-	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.00				-			
Doctor	2.85		-	-	-	6.67	13.33	
Student	1.12		2.50	2.50	-	2.50	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled			-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 86: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
a) Male	1.02	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.06	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00
Female	1.30		1.56	3.13	1.56	1.56				1.56		6.25	
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	1.26	-	-	3.03	-	3.03	-		-	-	-	-	-
21-35	6.74	1.89	-	1.89	1.89	-	-		-	3.98	-	-	-
36 and above	2.24	-	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	-	-	-	9.09	-
c) Occupation													
Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-
Doctor	2.77	6.67	-	6.67	6.67	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	13.33	-
Student	1.09	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	-
Housewife	1.92	-	7.69	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
Businessmen	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-
Semiskilled	3.03	8.33	-	-	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-	-

Table 87: showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.68	8.16	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	4.08	6.12	4.08	4.08	2.04	6.12
Female	1.89	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	1.56	4.69	1.56	1.56	6.Z5	7.81
b) Age (in yrs)												
13-20	2.87	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.12	0.00	0.00	6.06	9.09
21-35	2.58	7.55	1.89	3.03	1.89	0.00	5.66	3.77	3.77	3.77	5.66	5.66
36 & above	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	3.85		3.85	-	-	7.69
c) Occupation												
Teacher	1.75	-	-	5.26	-	-	-	5.26	5.26		-	-
Doctor	8.42	26.67	6.67	-	-	-	20.00	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	20.00
Student	1.97	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	-	-	7.50	7.50
Housewife	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	7.69
Businessmen	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	
Semiskilled	0.47	-	-	-	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

....Contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	4.08	0.00	2.04	0.00	1.56	4.08	2.04	0.00
Female	0.00	3.13	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	3.03	6.06	0.00	0.00	3.03	6.06	0.00	0.00
21-35	1.89	0.00	3.77	0.00	0.00	1.89	1.89	0.00
36 and above		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation							-	
Teacher	5.26	-	--	-	-	5.26	-	-
Doctor	6.67	-	13.33	-		6.67	6.67	-
Student	-	5.00	-	-	2.50	2.50	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

Table 88: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	4.48	2.04	4.08	10.20	6.12	0.00
Female	3.43	0.00	4.69	6.25	6.25	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	2.42	0.00	6.06	6.06	-	-
21-35	3.77	-	3.77	7.55	7.55	
36 & above	6.15	3.85	3.85	11.54	11.54	
c) Occupation						
Teacher	6.31	-	-	15.78	15.78	
Doctor	9.33	-	13.33	20.00	13.33	
Student	2.10	-	5.00	5.00		
Housewife	1.53	-	-	-	7.69	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	9.09	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	

Table 89: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noise during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	7.28	8.16	6.12	8.16	6.12	14.29	8.16	0.00
Female	2.67	3.13	1.56	3.13	0.00	10.94	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.73	-	-	6.06	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00
21-35	5.12	5.66	3.77	3.77	1.89	16.98	3.77	0.00
36 & above	7.14	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	11.54	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	7.93	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	21.05	10.52	-
Doctor	16.19	33.33	20.00	6.67	5.67	40.00	6.67	-
Student	1.12	-	-	5.00	-	2.50	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.60
Semiskilled	9.09	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	16.66	8.93	-

Table 90: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by vehicles during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	0.13	16.33	6.12	16.37	4.08	0.00	2.04
Female	13.54	34.38	7.81	21.88	4.69	4.69	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	8.58	24.24	6.06	15.15	6.06	0.00	0.00
21-35	13.20	0.00	9.43	20.75	13.21	3.77	1.89
36 & above	8.97	23.08	3.55	15.38	3.85	3.85	0.00
c) Occupation							
Teacher	15.74	52.63	5.26	21.05	5.26	5.26	-
Doctor	14.44	40.00	13.33	13.33	20.00	-	-
Student	12.40	27.50	12.50	25.00	10.00	5.00	2.56
Housewife	1.28	27.69	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	11.90	23.08	7.69	38.46		7.69	
Semiskilled	10.60	33.33	-	8.33	16.66	-	-

Table 91: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise due to natural phenomena during communication in class in terms of percentage.

	Total	77	78	79
a) Sex				
Male	1.36	4.08	4.08	0.00
Female	0.52	1.56	-	
b) Age (in yrs.)				
13-20	0.00	—		
21-35	1.25	1.89	1.89	
36 & above	1.28	3.85	-	-
c) Occupation				
Teacher	1.85	5.26		
Doctor	4.44	6.67	6.67	
Student				
Housewife	—			
Businessmen				
Semiskilled	-	-		

INTERFERENCE WITH COMMUNICATION IN OFFICE

Noise made by people: (Table 92)

These noises interfered with less percentage of males and females.Both were affected equally. Quarrelling and shouting interfered more with communication in office for both groups than other items. Conversation affected next to these items.

These noises interfered less with all groups while communicating in office. Middle groups was more affected than other 2 groups. Quarrelling interfered more than other sources with all groups during communication in office. Shouting interfered with middle and older groups more than younger group (6-11%). Conversation interfered more with younger and middle groups than other items during communicating in office.

Teachers and doctors were more affected by these noise while communicating in office (10-12%). Doctors reported quarrelling shouting, playing, noise of shuffling of feet on floor and that of going up and down the stairs interfered with communicating inoffice. Teachers considered conversation of others to interfere with communication in office. Quarrelling shouting, laughing,noise of shuffling feet on floor and going up and down stairs to interfered more. Semiskilled workers considered quarrelling and shouting to interfere more with communication inoffice.

Noise made by hawkers: (Table 93)

These noises did not interferce with any of the groups while communicating in office.

Noise from domestic appliances:(Table 94)

These noises caused very less interference with both the sexes and all the 3 age groups while communicating in office. Noise from fan and telephone caused more interference with teachers and noise from milkcooker and telephone ring caused more interference with doctors while communicating in office.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 95)

These noises did not interfere with communication in office with both the zexes.

They did not interfere with any of the age group while communicating in office. Noise from workshop interfered more while communicating in office with young and middle groups, though their percentage was less. (7.5%). Noise from busstop. workshop and railway station interfered more with younger group while communicating in office though their percentage was less.

Though doctors were more affected by these noises while communicating in office than others their percentage was not high. (7%). Noise from workshops interfered most with doctors

and noise from choultry,garage, flour mill, main road, workshop, discotheques and religious places less while communicating in office.

Noise from public address system: (Table 96)

Though there was low percentage of subject who reported these noises to interfere more with communication in offices, males considered these noises to interfere more with communication in offices. Advertising for lottery and music from religious places interfered with communication in office more for males than females. (7% difference).

Though these noises affected a smaller percentage of all age groups, older group was affected more and younger group the least while communicating in office.(5% difference). Music from religious places and advertising for lottery interfered with more percentage of middle and older group than other items.

These noises affected semiskilled workers and doctors more thought their percentage was not high (6-7%). Music from religious places interfered more with communication in office with teachers, doctors and semiskilled workers. Doctors and semiskilled workers considered advertising for lottery to cause more interference while communicating in office.

Seasonal noises: (Table 97)

Though low percentage of people considered these as causing interference with communication in office, males regardeditems

to cause more interference with speech communication in office than females (4%). Greater percentage of males considered public lectures and canvasing for elections to cause more interference with communication in office (difference was 8-11%).

Middle and older groups were affected more younger group the least while communicating in office from these noise items (7% difference). Canvasing for elections interfered more with middle and young groups and not with younger group while communicating in office. Music from one's own house, from neighbhourhood and noise in connection with religious functions interfered more with communication in office.

Doctors and semiskilled workers considered this category of noise to interfere more with their conversation in office (11-14%). Public lectures and canvasing for elections were considered to interfere most with their communication in office by doctors while noise in connection with religious functions were considered to interfere most with their communication in office by semiskilled workers. Plays/dramas interfered next with communication for both doctor and semiskilled workers. Musical programs and canvasing interfered more with semiskilled workers with their communication in office next to noise in conversation with religious functions.

Noise from Vehicles: (Table 98)

A low percentage was affected while communicating in office by the noise from vehicles. Noise from heavy trucks, lorries, and

buses interfered more with communication in office for males (6% difference).

Though middle group considered noise from which to interfere with communication in office, their percentage was not high (5%). The younger group was not affected. Noise from heavy trucks, buses and autos were considered by middle group to interfere more with communication in office. Heavy trucks were considered to interfere more with communication in office with older group.

Though these noises interfered more with doctors,semiskilled workers while communicating in office than others, their percentage was not high (6-8%). Noise from heavy trucks, lorries,buses, and autos were considered to interfere more with their communication in office by doctors (20%).

Noise made by animals and birds, and insects and noise due to natural phenomena did not interfere with communication in office with any.

Miscellaneous noises:

Middle group considered these noises to interfere with more with communication in office.(5%).

These noises interfered more with semiskilled workers while communicating in office. Noise from typewriters was complained of

Table 92: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	5.91	8.16	12.24	20.41	0.00	0.00	4.08	2.04	6.12	6.12	0.00
Female	05.78	10.94	15.63	17.19	3.13	1.56	3.13	0.00	4.69	1.56	00.00
b) Age(in yrs.)											
13-20	3.93	9.09	12.12	9.09	0.00	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.03	3.03	0.00
21-35	7.54	13.21	15.09	20.75	1.89	1.89	7.55	0.00	7.55	7.55	0.00
36 and above	5.00	3.85	15.38	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	7.69	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	10.49	26.31	15.78	15.78	0.00	0.00	15.78	0.00	0.00	10.52	0.00
Doctor	12.00	-	26.67	40.00	13.33	-	6.67	-	-	13.33	-
Student	4.45	7.50	12.50	12.50	-	2.50	2.50	-		2.50	-
Housewife	2.30	00.00	7.69	7.69	a*	-	-	-		-	-
Businessmen	3.57	15.38	7.69	15.39	-	-	-	-		-	-
Semiskilled	5.04	16.66	8.33	16.66	-	-	-	8.33	-	-	-

Table 93: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by hawkers during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00
Female	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.06	0.00	0.00	6.06
21-35	0.26	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	-
36 & above	0.00	-		-		-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.00	-		-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	0.95	-		-	-	6.67	-	-
Student	2.12	-		-	5.00	2.50	-	-
Housewife	-	-		-	-		-	-
Businessmen	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	2.59	-		-	-	8.33	-	8.33

Table 94: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	1.70	2.04	2.04	0.00	2.04	4.08	6.12	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.91	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00		-		-	
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	1.51	3.03	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00	6.06	0.00		-		3.03	
21-35	1.10	1.89	1.89	0.00	1.89	0.00	3.77		-	-		3.77	0.00
36 and above	1.92	-	-	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85		-		3.85	
c) Occupation													
Teacher	2.31	-	10.52	-	5.26	-	10.52	-		-		5.56	
Doctor	2.77	13.33	-	-	-	-	13.13	-		-		6.67	
Student	0.65	-	-	2.50	-	-	2.50	-		-		2.50	
Housewife	0.64	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Semiskilled	4.54	-	-	-	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33		-		8.33	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	

Table 95: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.04	4.08	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	4.08	4.08	2.04	8.16
Female	1.56	1.56	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	4.69	0.00	1.56	3.13	3.13	4.69
b) Age(in yrs.)												
13-20	1.27		-	3.03		-	3.03	-	-	6.06	-	6.06
21-35	2.98	5.66	1.89	0.00	1.89	1.89	5.66	0.00	5.66	3.77	5.66	7.55
36 & above	0.60		-	-	-	-	3.85		3.85	-	-	3.85
c) Occupation												
Teacher	1.46	-	-	5.26	-	-	-	-	5.26	-	-	10.52
Doctor	7.36	13.33	-	-	6.67	6.67	13.33	-	13.33	6.67	13.33	33.33
Student	1.80	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	5.00	-	5.00
Businessmen	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	7.69	7.69
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

...contd.

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	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04	4.08	0.00
Female	3.13	1.56	3.13	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)				-				
13-20	6.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35	1.89	1.89	5.66		-	1.89	3.77	-
36 and above	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	5.26		-			-	-	-
Doctor		-	13.33	-	-	6.67	13.33	-
Student	5.00	2.50	2.50	-	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Businessmen	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled		-	-	-		-	-	-

Table 96: Showing sex, age and occupation/differences regarding interference of noise from public address system during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	4.89	2.07	4.08	8.16	10.20	0.00
Female	1.56	-	-	4.69	3.13	
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	0.60		-	-	3.03	
21-35	3.39		1.89	7.55	7.55	
36 & above	5.38	3.85	3.85	11.54	7.69	
c) Occupation						
Teacher	4.44	-	-	10.52	5.26	
Doctor	6.66	-	6.67	13.33	13.33	
Student	0.52	-	-	-	2.50	
Housewife	-	-	-	-		-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	7.27	8.33	8.33	16.66	16.66	

Table 97: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	7.28	12.24	6.12	6.12	6.12	12.24	8.16	0.00
Female	3.34	1.56	4.69	4.69	1.56	4.69	6.25	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	0.86	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	'0.00	3.03	0.00
21-35	7.00	9.43	9.43	5.66	3.77	11.32	9.43	0.00
36 and above	7.14	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	11.54	7.69	0.00
c) Occupation								
Teacher	6.34	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	10.52	10.52	-
Doctor	11.42	26.67	13.33	6.67	6.67	20.00	6.67	-
Student	3.38	7.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled	14.28	8.33	16.66	16.66	8.33	16.66	25.00	

Table 98: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles during communication in office in terms of percentage.

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	4.08	10.20	4.08	6.12	4.08	0.00	0.00
Female	3.12	4.69	3.13	4.69	1.56	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
12-20	0.50	-	-	3.03	-	-	-
21-38	5.34	7.55	7.55	5.66	9.43	1.89	0.00
36 and above	2.50	7.69	3.85	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation							
Teacher	2.77	5.26	5.26	-	-	5.26	-
Doctor	8.88	20.00	-	6.67	20.00	-	-
Student	1.87	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.50	-	-
Housewife	—	-	-	—	-	-	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	6.06	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	-	-

INTERFERENCE WITH COMMUNICATION ELSEWHERE

Noise made by people: (Table 99)

Noise made by people interfered less with communication elsewhere for both sex groups. Greater percentage of males considered shouting,quarrelling and crying as causing more interference than other items. More males than females considered these items as causing more interference with communication elsewhere.

These noises interfered less while communicating elsewhere with all age groups. Quarrelling interfered most while communicating elsewhere with all age groups. Younger group was more affected than others (5-6% difference). Crying, laughing and shouting interfered next with younger groups Middle group were affected by crying and shouting more.

While noises made by people interfered more with communication elsewhere for teachers, they interfered least with housewives and semiskilled workers (7-8% difference). Quarrelling interfered most with communication elsewhere with teachers while it interfere slightly less with doctors, students and businessmen. Housewives were affected less. Crying interfere-) with almost same percentage of all except housewives and semiskilled workers. Shouting interfered more with teachers, doctors and students and less with house wives and semiskilled workers. Teachers and students considered laughing to interferece with their communication elsewhere while others were not at all affected.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table 102)

These noises least interfered with communication elsewhere for both sexes. Noise from shopping complex, flour mill and discotheques interfered more with communication elsewhere for both groups. Noise from flour mill interfered with communication elsewhere more for females than males (8% different).

This category did not affect communication elsewhere with all age groups. Noise from flour mill was considered to interfere more communication elsewhere with all age groups. Older group was more affected than other two groups (6% difference). Noise from theatres, railway station were considered to interfere more with communication elsewhere with younger group.

Though doctors and students were affected more compared to others their percentage was less (4-5%). Doctors were affected more by noise from flour mill, choultry, workshop and dischotheque Teachers were affected by noise from flour mill and discotheques. Students were more affected by noise from flour mill and railway station while communicating elsewhere.

Noise from vehicles: (Table 105)

Vehicular noises did not affect communication elsewhere of both the sexes and all the 3 age groups. Noise from heavy trucks, buses and autoz were considered by doctors to interfere more with communication elsewhere (13-20%)

Noise by hawkers (Table 100) Noise from domestic appliances

Table 101); from public address system;(Table 10 seasonal noises(Table 104) noise made by animals, birds, and

insects;

interfered very less with all. Noise due to natural phenomena and miscellaneous noise did not interfere while communicating elsewhere with any.

Table 99: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	5.91	4.08	26.53	12.24	0.00	10.20	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
Female	4.06	3.13	15.63	7.81	0.00	9.38	4.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in years)											
13-20	6.06	3.03	24.24	9.09	0.00	12.12	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
21-35	5.66	5.66	18.87	15.09	0.00	9.43	5.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
36 & above	3.46	3.85	19.23	7.69	0.00	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
c) Occupation											
Teacher	8.88	10.52	31.57	15.78	-	10.52	-	-	-	-	5.26
Doctor	4.66	-	20.00	13.33	-	13.33	10.52	-	-	-	— .
Student	6.05	5.00	17.50	12.50	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	-	5.00
Housewife	1.53	-	7.69	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	4.28	.	23.08	7.69	-	15.38	-				
Semiskilled	0.90	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—

Table 100: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by hawkers during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.12	0.00	0.00
Female	0.44					1.56	1.56	
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29	-	-	-	-	6.06	3.03	-
21-35	0.26			- -	1.89			
36 and above	0.54					3.85	-	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	1.58					10.52		-
Doctor	0.95					6.67	-	
Student	0.75					2.50	2.50	
Housewife		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Businessmen		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled		-	-	-				-

Table 101: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage.

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	0.59	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.78	0.00	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.00
^ b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	0.50	-	-	3.03		-	-	3.03	-		-	-	
21-35	0.47	1.89	-	-	-	1.89	1.89	- .	-		-	-	
36 and above	1.92	-	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	-	-		3.85	3.85	-	
c) Occupation													
Teacher	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Doctor	0.55	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Student	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-		-		
Housewife	3.84	-	7.69	7.69	7.69	7.69	-	-		7.69	7.69	''-	
Businessmen	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Semiskilled	1.S7	-	-	-	-	-	8.33	-	-		-	-	

Table 102: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	2.57	6.12	4.08	8.16	0.00	0.00	6.12	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	4.08
Female	2.96	4.69	1.56	7.81	1.56	1.56	14.06	1.56	3.13	1.56	3.13	1.56
b) Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	3.98	6.06	9.09	6.06	3.03	3.03	9.09	3.03	6.06	3.03	6.06	3.03
21-35	2.97	3.97	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.43	1.89	3.77	1.89	1.89	5.66
36 & above	1.61	-	-	-		-	15.38	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation												
Teacher	2.04	5.26	-	5.26	-	-	15.78	-	-	-	-	-
Doctor	5.96	13.33	6.67	6.67	-	-	20.00	-	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33
Student	4.29	7.50	7.50	7.50	2.50	2.40	10.00	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	5.00
Housewife	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-
Businessmen	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	0.47	-	-	8.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

....contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46		48
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	0.00	6.12	0.00	1.56	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female	3.13	0.00	7.81	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	9.09	0.00	3.03	3.03	3.03	1.89	1.89	0.00
21-35	3.33	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	-	10.52	-		—	-	-
Doctor	6.67	-	13.33	-	-	6.67	6.67	-
Student	10.00	-	5.00	2.50	2.50	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	15.38	-	-	-	-	—
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 103: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	1.63	0.00	2.04	2.04	4.08	0.00
Female	0.93			3.13		
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	1.21	-			6.06	-
21-35	1.50		1.89	3.77		
36 & above	0.00	-	-		-	-
c) Occupation						
Teacher						
Doctor	5.33	-	6.67	13.33	6.67	
Student	1.05				5.00	
Housewife						
Businessmen						
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 104: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noises during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	2.62	4.08	2.04	4.08	2.04	4.08	4.08	0.00
Female	2.11	1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	3.13	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29	6.06	0.00	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21-35	3.77	3.77	3.77	1.89	1.89	7.55	7.55	-
36 & above	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation								
Teacher	1.58	-	-	-	-	5.26	5.26	-
Doctor	7.61	13.33	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	-
Student	1.87	5.00	-	5.00	-	2.50	-	-
Housewife	1.09	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 105: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from vehicles during communication elsewhere in terms of percentage

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	3.06	6.12	2.04	2.04	6.12	2.04	0.00
Female	2.34	6.25	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	2.02	3.03	-	-	3.03	6.66	-
21-35	4.40	-	3.77	3.77	5.66	1.89	-
36 and above	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	2.77	5.26	-	-	5.26	5.26	-
Doctor	7.77	20.00	-	6.67	13.33	-	-
Student	2.63	5.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES

Noise made by people: (Table No. 106)

Noise made by people least affected other activities like praying, practicing music etc. Males considered conversation and quarrelling to interfere more with other activities than other sources.

These noises did not interfere with other activities of any of the age groups. Playing and other noises made by people interfered with other activities of the younger group though their percentage was not high.

These noises affected to a lesser extent other activities of all the occupational groups. Semiskilled workers were not at all affected. Teachers considered quarrelling and crying to interfere more with other activities than others.

Noise made bv Hawkers: (Table No. 107)

These noises did not interfere with other activities of all the groups. Less percentage of doctors considered noise by milkman, vegetable venders and beggars to interfere with their other activities.

Noise from domestic appliances (Table No.108)

These noises did not interfere with other activities of all the groups.

Noise from choultry etc: (Table No.109)

These noises least interfered with other activities of all groups. Very less percentage of teachers, were affected by noise from theatres, flourmill, playground, garage, busstop, mainroad, workshop, music and danpe classes and discbtheques during other activities. Less percentage of housewives were affected by noise from garage and tlourmill during other activities.

Seasonal noises (Table No.111)

Seasonal noises least interfered with other activities of all the groups.

Noise from public address system (Table No.110)

These noises affected other activities less for all the groups. Males considered music from one's own house and from neighbourhood to interfere with other activities compare to other sources.

Though music from neighbourhood interfered with other activities of younger group, their percentage was less.

Music from one's own house and neighbourhood and advertising for lottery was considered 60 interfere by low percentage of doctors. Music from neighbourhood was considered to interfere with other activities by students though their percentage was less (7.5%).

Noise from vehicles: (Table No.112)

Vehicle noises did not interfere with other activities of all the groups.

Noise made by animals, birds and insects, noise due to natural phenomena and miscellaneous noises did not interfere with ether activies of all the groups.

Table 106: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by people with other activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a) Sex											
Male	2.65	6.12	6.12	2.04	4.08	4.08	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	2.04
Female	1.56	0.00	3.13	4.69	1.56	3.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13
b) Age (in yrs.)											
13-20	1.81	-	-	3.03	6.06	3.03	0.00	3.03	-	-	6.06
21-35	1.69	1.89	3.77	1.89	1.89	3.77	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
36 & above	1.57	3.85	3.85	-	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation											
Teacher	3.88	5.26	10.52	5.26	-	10.52	-	-	-	-	5.26
Doctor	4.00	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	-	-	-	-
Student	2.36	-	2.50	-	2.50	5.00	-	2.50	-	-	5.00
Housewife	4.00	-	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	0.71	-	-	-	7.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 107: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise made by hawkers with other activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	2.04	4.08	2.04	0.00	6.12	0.00	0.00
Female	0.00	-	-	-	-		-	
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	0.40	-	-	-		3.03	-	
	0.80	1.89	1.89	-		1.89	-	
36 and above	0.54	-	-	3.85	-		-	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.79	-	--	5.26	-		-	
Doctor	2.85	6.67	6.67	-		6.67	-	
Student	0.37	-	-	-		2.50	-	
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-		—	—
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Semiskilled		-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 108: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from domestic appliances with other activties in terms of percentage

	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
a) Sex													
Male	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.39					1.56	1.56	-	1.56	-	-	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)													
13-20	0.00						-	-			.-		
21-35	1.10	-	-	-	- -	1.89	5.67	3.79	1.89	-			
36 & above	0.00						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation													
Teacher	1.38						5.26	5.26	5.26	-	-	-	-
Doctor	1.11					2.50	6.67	6.67	-	-	-	-	-
Student	0.21	-	-	-	-		2.50	-	-	-	-	-	
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 109: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by choultry etc. with other activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a) Sex												
Male	0.53	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0.33						1.56	0.00	1.56	0.00	3.12	0.00
b)Age (in yrs.)												
13-20	0.31			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.03	
21-35	0.84	-	1.89				7.55		7.55		-	
36 & above	0.20			-	-	-	-	-		-		-
c) Occupation												
Teacher	1.62	-	5.26				5.26		5.26		5.26	
Doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Student	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Housewife	0.80						7.69		7.69		-	
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	

...contd.

...contd.

	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
a) Sex								
Male	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	0.00	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-35		-	-	-	-	-		
36 & above	-	-	3.85	-	-	-		
c) Occupation								
Teacher	-	5.26	5.26	-	-	-	-	
Doctor		-						
Student	-	-						
Housewife		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-							
Semiskilled	-	-						

Table 110. Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise from public address system with other activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	49	50	51	52	53
a) Sex						
Male	3.26	6.12	6.12	2.04	2.02	0.00
Female	1.25	1.56	3.13	0.00	1.56	0.00
b) Age (in yrs.)						
13-20	3.03	3.03	6.06		3.03	
21-35	1.88	3.77	3.77	3.03	1.89	
36 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation						
Teacher	1.11	-	-	5.26	-	-
Doctor	4.00	6.67	6.67	-	6.67	-
Student	3.15	5.00	7.50	-	2.50	—
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 111: Showing sge and occupational differences regarding interference of seasonal noiseswith other activities in terms of percentage.

	Total	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a) Sex								
Male	2.04	2.04	4.08	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	0.00
Female	0.66	-	-	1.56	-	1.56	1.56	
b) Age (in yrs.)								
13-20	1.29	-	3.03	-	-	3.03	3.03	
21-35	1.88	1.89	1.89	3.77	1.89	1.89	1.89	
36 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c) Occupation								
Teacher	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doctor	5.71	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67.	6.67	6.67	
Student	1.50	-	2.50	2.50	-	2.50	2.50	
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	

Table 112: Showing sex, age and occupational differences regarding interference of noise by vehicles with other activities in terms of percentage

	Total	71	72	73	74	75	76
a) Sex							
Male	0.78	0.00	0.00	00.00	2.04	0.00	0.00
Female	0.68	1.56	1.56	1.56	-	-	-
b) Age (in yrs.)							
13-20	0.50	-	-	3.03	-	-	
21-35	0.94		1.89	1.89	1.89	-	
36 & above	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Occupation							
Teacher	1.85	5.26	-	5.26	-	-	-
Doctor	1.11	-	-	2.50	6.67		
Student	0.75	-	2.50	-	-	-	-
Housewife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiskilled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISCUSSIONS

When responses obtained regarding annoyance caused by different noise sources and their interference with different activities were analysed, with reference to age, sex and occupation it was found that there was age, sex and occupational differences.

In general, greater percentage of males reported being annoyed more than females. All noise categories caused more annoyance to them. Younger group seemed to be more tolerant. While businessmen and semiskilled workers were annoyed more, housewives were relatively more tolerant. Doctors were tolerant next to housewives.

The results obtained are in the expected direction.

Noise made by people was reported to cause greater annoyance and interference with all activities compared to other noises. This is because one pays more attention to what others speak. Moreover, in shouting and quarrelling not only the level will be more, but the emotional connotation is important. They are also unpleasant and distract ones activities. This may also be because of overcrowding where noise made by people will be more. Snoring caused interference with sleep more. It was also annoying because it was unpleasant. Noise made by people interfered more with doctors while communicating in office. Communication with patienti is important for the doctors. Also, they have to listen to the sound from the stethoscope. If patients waiting outside made more

noise, it interfered with communication of doctors with patients and thus annoyed them more. While watching cinema, since other noises from outside are not allowed to enter inside because of sound treatment of theaters, audience themselves were source of noise.

Hawkers interfered with activities at home and not elsewhere. It is because they go around in residential areas. Among noise made by hawkers, beggars were reported to caused greater annoyance and interference with most of theactivities. This was because, beggars had to be given something or else they keep shouting till they are given something. Thus, they not only caused more annoyance, but also interfered with different activities. Noise by milkman came next. Even he had to be attended to. Housewives reported to be affected more because they had to attend to him.

Among domestic appliances, noise from dripping tap, telephone ring, door bell,Clock, slamming of doors, mixer and milk cooker caused greater annoyance and interference with different activities. Housewives reported to be affected more by noise from dripping taps because they had to attend to them. If the telephone ring too often it caused greater interference with activities. Gate noises and doorbell are related to the kind of gate and doorbell. If they are noisy, and operated too often, they cause more annoyance and interference with different activities. If the doorbell is not musical, then also annoyance will be more. But, we do not know how many of the respondents have all these facilities. Noise from domestic applicances have been reported to have a high intensity and energy in high frequencies to cause more anno yance.

Noise from flour mill caused greater annoyance and interference with different activities. This was because it was situated in the residential area and the noise was loud and unpleasent. Noise from choultry interfered more with sleep and rest. Noise made by people,from vehicles and music will be loud from choultry.

Music from neighbourhood was reported to cause more annoyance and interference with different activities. This was because the music was not of their interest. Also, one has to know the loudness of music from neighbourhood, kind of music, time of music program, and also attitudes towards neighbourhood. Advertising for lottery was reported to cause greater annoyance and interference with different activities next to music from neighbourhood. It may be related to the way in which the advertising is done. Also these noises are not in one's reach to be controller

Canvasing for elections was reported to cause more annoyance and interference than all seasonal noises. This may be because noise was very loud and continued from morning till night. Annoyance was more especially if two or more parties canvassed simultaneously. Moreover, the same noise would be repeating over and over again and cause interference with sleep, rest and recreatory activities. Also, this noise source was not under the respondent's control.

Among noise made by animals, birds and insects,noise made by dogs barking, crying or quarrelling was considered to cause

more annoyance and interference with most activities. This was because they affected sleep during night and also they cannot be driven during night times. In morning times, especially they had to be attended to and hence interfered with different activities. But, we do not know whether more interference was caused by pet dogs or stray dogs. Mosquitoes were considered to interfere more with sleep.

Noise from vehicles was reported to cause more annoyance and interference next to noise made by people. Noise from heavy trucks, lorries and buses interfered and annoyed more than vehicular noises. This may be because the noise was loud or noise was related to the size of vehicles. If schools, offices and homes were situated in an area where traffic was more, then communication, and other activities were affected. Two wheelers annoyed and interfered more. This again is in expected direction because two wheelers are often driven with silencers being removed and also because of poor maintenance, noise is more.

Thunder was reported to cause greater annoyance and interference with sleep and rest. The annoyance was because of the negative emotion being associated with it, namely fear.

Semiskilled workers reported noise from typewriters to cause more interference while communicating in office. This is an interesting finding since self generated noise is not usually reported of. More doctors reported that noise from aeroplanes, projectors to cause annoyance.

SUMMARY

This study aimed at conducting a survey for community response to noise in Mysore City. Respondents from different areas of Mysore city, who volunteered to respond were included in this study. The subjects included were both males and females (54 males and 78 females) falling into three age groups were 13-20 years, 21-35 years and 36 years and above. There were 39 respondents in the younger group, 42 in the middle group and 31 in the older group. Different occupational groups being represented were teachers, doctors, students, housewives, businessmen and semiskilled workers.(20 teachers, 16 doctors, 48 students, 17 housewives, 14 businessmen and 15 semiskilled workers). Each subject was asked to fill up a questionnaire designed for this purpose. Responses were tabulated in peicentage. Based on the results, following conclusions seem warranted.

1. Noise in the environment made by man and vehicles interfered with relaxation, recreation, communication and daily routine activities.

2. Noise made by people and vehicular noises caused more annoyance and interference with most of theactivities. Noise from public address system came next. Noise from domestic appliances, from choultry etc, seasonal noises and hawkers interfered less compared to noise made by people and vehicular noises. Thunder caused greater annoyance.

3. Annoyance and interference with different activities being affected was dependent on the type of activity at hand and also the kind of noise source. It was also related to age, sex and occupation.

Recommendations for further study:

1. Younger age group which was not included in this study like, below 13 years and occupational groups may be included in a similar study.

2. Exact number of respondents who have different facilities like mixer, doorbell, telephone, T.V. etc. should be known.

3. Kind of living and working environment should be known for all the respondents.

4. An objective measurement of all these noises may be carried out and then related to subjective annoyance.

5. Reactions to noise sources such as the flour mill, public address system can be studied in greater detail;

6. Similarly, responses of specific groups of subjects from various occupations, and socio-economic status may be studied in greated depth.

7. Action taken by different subjects in response to noise should be known.

8. Conditions in which annoyance to noise is more may be studied such as when one is ill under physical and mental stress etc.

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ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING: MYSORE-6.

Name: 229

AGE :

SEX :

OCCUPATION:

ADDRESS: Local. - Permanent:

There are different kinds of sounds around us. Some are pleasent and some are unpleasent to us. The unpleasent sound is called 'Noise'. Even the pleasent sound can become unpleasant when it occurs in the wrong place and wrong time and interfersvrith our activities.

Like one man's food is another man's poison, what one considers a sound to be noise, may not be so to another. Different people react differently to different situations.

I. We have listed a few sounds which have been considered as unpleasent and interfere with our activities. We are interested to know what sounds you consider as noise and which of your activities are affected due to noise. Please encircle these items which you consider to be annoying. Mention why the noise is annoying to you. Is it because the noise is loud or because it is unpleasent or due to any other reason?

An example is given here to help you

1. Because it intecfers with studies

7. Unpleasent

15. Interfers with afternoon nap

38. Bus stop
39. Main Road
40. Workshop
41. Railway station.
42. Classes for music and dance
43. Discotheques
44. Recording centers
45. Libraries
46. Stadium
47. Religious places
48. Others

Public address system

49. Music from radio, T.V., Tape recorder etc. from your house
50. Music from radio, T.V., tape-recorders etc. from neighbours
51. Music from religious places.
52. Advertising.for lottery
53. Others

Seasonal

54. Public lectures
55. Plays/dramas
56. Musical programmes
-57. Festivals
58. Canvasing for elections
59. In connection with religious functions (Harikathas, reading from holy books etc.)
60. Others

Noise made bv animals, birds and insects

61. Dog
62. Cat

38. Bus stop
39. Main Road
40. Workshop
41. Railway station
42. Classes for music and dance
43. Discotheques
44. Recording centers
45. Libraries
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Seasonal

54. Public lectures
55. Plays/dramas
56. Musical programmes
57. Festivals
58. Canvasing for elections
59. In connection with religious functions (Harikathas, reading from holy books etc.)
60. Others

Noise made by animals, birds and insects

61. Dog
62. Cat
63. Cow
64. Lizard
65. Sheep .
66. Crow
67. Hen
68. Birds
69. Insects
70. Others

Vehicles

71. Heavy trucks, Lorries, Bus
72. Cars
73. Scooters, Bykes and other. 2 Wheelers
74. Autos
75. Cycle bells
76. Others

Natural Phenomena

77. Thunder
78. Rain patting on the roof
79. Others

Miscellaneous

80.

II. Which of the above noises do you think interfere with your following activities (Please indicate the Noise by the number which is marked before it. An example is also given below to help you).

1. (a) Sleep
   (b) Rest
2. Attending to work/class
3. (a) Watching T.V.
   (b) Listening to Radio
   (c) Watching Cinema
   (d) Other recrcatory activities
4. Daily routine
5. Communication
   (a) at home
   (b) Class
   (c) Office
   (d) Elsewhere
6. Other activities

1 a - 3, 7, 11, 15, 22, 23, 28, 32, 38, 49, 50, 55 61.

1 b - 2, 1Q, 20, 34, 40

2 - 71, 54, 61, 75, 21

3 a - 58, 14, 1

b - 8, 15, 17, 59, 42

4 - Eating - 3, 15, 18, 49

5 a - 5, 22, 28

b - 1, 9, 71, 73

d - 2, 5, 32, 35, 43.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARINGS MYSORE-6.

NAME: 229

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There are different kinds of sounds around us. Some are pleasent and some are unpleasent to us. The unpleasent sound is called 'Noise'. Even the pleasent sound can became unpleasant when it occurs in the wrong place and wrong time and interfers with our activities.

Like one man's food is another man's poison, what one considers a sound to be noise, may not be so to another. Different people react differently to different situations.

I. We have listed a few sounds which have been considered as unpleasent and interfere with our activities. We are interested to know what sounds you consider as noise and which of your activities are affected due to noise. Please encircle those items which you consider to be annoying. Mention why the noise is annoying to you. Is it because the noise is loud or because it is unpleasent or due to any other reason?

An example is given here to help you

1. Because it interfers with studies

7. Unpleasent

15. Interfers with afternoon nap

28. Unpleasent when the furniture is drawn

38. Noise is very loud, hence unpleasent

51. Music in early morning from these places waxes one up from sleep

50. Very initating

61. When dogs barkingand. quarrelling interfere with watching T.V.

69. Feel scared

Noise made by people

1. Conversation
2. Quarrelling
3. Shouting
4. Playing
5. Crying
6. Laughing
7. Snoring
8. Shuffling feet on floor
9. Going up and down the stairs
10. Others

Hawkers

11. Milkman
12. Vegetable venders
13. Steel vessel sellers
14. Plastic material repairers
15. Beggars
16. People who buy old paper and boxes
17. Others.

Domestic appliances

18. Milk cooker
19. pan
20. Tap
21. Gate
22. Door
23. Telephone
24. Door bell
25. Mixer
26. Vessels
27. Clock
28. Furniture
29. Others

Noise by

30. Choultry
31. Theatres
32. Shopping complex
33. Schools, Colleges, Hostels, Offices
34. Hospitals
35. Flour Mill
36. Play ground
37. Garage