

Minor Research Project (M.R.P.) (U.G.C)

Project title:- “Study Of Cotton textile Mills Noise Pollution and its effect on workers health”

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Abstract:-

Noise is derived from the Latin word “nausea” implying ‘ unwanted sound’ or sound that is loud unpleasant or unexpected. The noise Originates from human activities especially the urbanization and development of transport and industry. Through, the urban population is much more affected by such pollution however , small town and villages along side roads, industries or city are also victim of this problem. Noise is becoming an increasingly omnipresent, yet unnoticed from of pollution even in development countries.

Noise pollution in urban area is growing rapidly due to the combined effect of industrialization urbanization , pollution explosion, social activities, market and city traffic. The indiscriminate and low less use of loud speakers during public celebrations produce decibel levels of such intense magnitude, that it adversely affect general well being, in this paper on the attempt has been made to study different levels of noise pollution in various commercial areas in and around Ichalkaranji,. On the basis of presents observation in commercial area and commercial crossing traffic survey and noise pollution survey data has been collect in different commercial crossing in Ichalkaranji,. The most common noise in cities is the various market activity and automobile noise and different types motor vehicles produce different intensity of noise. Thus noise pollution becomes an important an aspect in the present study of Ichalkaranji,.

Introduction:-

Noise is one of the important aspects of urban environmental problems. Urban noise continue to grow rapidly due to a combination of industrialization, urbanization, population expansion and peoples various activities. The indiscremate use of loud speaker during public celebration can produce decibels levels of such instance magnitudes that they adversely affect well –being in this research an attempt has been to study the different levels of noise pollution in different zone of the city and industries. It effects on health.

The present generation and the coming generation have to solve three grave problems, namely, population poverty and pollution if they have to survive. Pollution being the most dangerous problem likes cancer in which death is sure but slow. Environment pollution is assuming dangerous proportions all through the globe and india is not free from this poisonous disease. This is the gift of modern living, industrialization and urbanization. Unless timely action is taken we have a forbid and bleak future for the world.

Noise can be described as sound without agreeable musical quality or as an unwanted or undesired sound. Thus noise can be taken as a group of laud, non harmonious sounds or vibrations that are unpleasant and irritating to ear.

Cotton textile industry is one of the oldest and the most established industry which plays a significant role in the economy of the country. According to Dr.Pirmal. “textile industry plays as extremely vital role in the Indian economy , as it is the premier organized industry and contributes the highest net foreign exchange earning of the country. As a supplier of yarn to millions of handlooms, power looms and hosiery units, textile units, plays a very crucial roe in the textile economy .” It is so because it employees the largest number of workers and that it constitute the second largest exporter of traditional items.

The development of handloom and power loom industry took place leading to the decentralization of this industry. Power loom sector produced more than 71 percent of total cloth production in the country . This sector has also provided

large opportunity for rural employment, which is the need of time, hence the power loom sector has got much more importance in rural economy of country.

Industrial structure of the cotton textile industry has been more or less, similar in the other industries of the country. This industry had developed almost in all parts of the country, but the largest concentration has taken place in Maharashtra, tamilnadu and gujrat. Other important centres of cotton textile industry are Bhopal, Indore, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Trichinapally, Delhi, Bangalore ,Belgaum, Ludhiyana and Calcutta.

In Maharashtra, although it's concentration is found in Gr.Bombay. The cotton textile centres are also developed in the districts like Solapur, Thane, Pune, Nasik, Ichalkaranji, and Nagpur. Apart from textile mills, handloom and power loom are established in large number of centres, such as Ichalkaranji, Bhivandi, Sangli, Madhavnagar, Malegaon, Vita, Hupari, Rendal, Peth Vadagaon etc. However in recent years various problems are being faced by this industry which needs the analysis of this industry at micro level.

Therefore in the present study the study of noise pollution level in different part of Ichalkaranji. The main aim is to describe to analys noise pollution study and pollution level in different power looms of the Ichalkaranji. In Ichalkaranji there is four different zones Study of cotton textile mills Noise pollution in the city areas.

A decibel is the standard for the measurement of noise. The zero on a decibel scale is at the threshold of hearing, the lowest sound pressure that can be heard, on the scale acc. To smith, 20db is whisper, 40db the noise in a quiet office. 60 db is normal conversation. 80db is the level at which sound becomes physically painful.

The Noise quantum of some of the cities in our country indicate their pitch in decibel in the nosiest areas of corresponding cities, e.g. Delhi-80db, Kolkata- 87, Bombay-85, Chennai-89 db etc.

3 Sources of Noise Polution:-Noise pollution like other pollutants is also a by-product of industrialization, urbanization and modern civilization.

Broadly speaking, the noise pollution has two sources, i.e. industrial and non-industrial. The industrial source includes the noise- from various industries and big machines working at a very high speed and high noise intensity. Non-industrial source of noise includes the noise created by transport/vehicular traffic and the neighborhood noise generated by various noise pollution can also be divided into the categories, namely, natural and manmade. Most leading noise sources will fall into the following categories : road traffic, aircraft, railroads, construction, industry, noise in buildings, and consumer products.

Road Traffic Noise:-

In the city, the main sources of traffic noise are the motors and exhaust system of autos, smaller trucks, buses, and motorcycles. This type of noise can be augmented by narrow streets and tall buildings, which produce a canyon in which traffic noise reverberates.

Air Craft Noise:-

Now-a- days , the problem of low flying military aircraft has added a new dimension to community annoyance, as the nation seeks to improve its nap-of-the-earth aircraft operations over national parks, wilderness areas , and other areas previously unaffected by aircraft noise has claimed national attention over recent years.

Noise from railroads:-

The noise from locomotive engines, horns and whistles, and switching and shunting operation in rail yards can impact neighboring communities and railroad workers. For example, rail car retarders can produce a high frequency, high level screech that can reach peak levels of 120 db at a distance of 100 feet, which translates to levels as high as 138, or 140 db at the railroad worker's ear.

Construction Noise:-

The noise from the construction of highway , city streets , and buildings is a major contributor to the urban scene. Construction noise source include pneumatic

hammers , air compressor, bulldozers, loaders, dump trucks (and their back-up signals), and pavement breakers.

Noise in Industry:-

Although industrial noise is one of the less prevalent community noise problems, neighbours of noisy manufacturing plants can be disturbed by sources such as fans, motors, and compressors mounted on the outside of buildings. Interior noise can also be transmitted to the community through open windows and doors, and even through building walls. These interior noise source have significant impacts on industrial workers, among whom noise- induced hearing loss is unfortunately common.

Ichalkaranji is a town situated in Kolhapur district of the Western Maharashtra state of India. The town is located on the eastern region of Sahyadri Mountains, between 16.7 N and 74.47 E and has an average elevation of 538 meters (1768 feet). It is situated on the bank of river Panchaganaga . A textile is the backbone of the economy in Ichalkaranji. It is the fastest growing industrial area in western Maharashtra .Earlier, Ichalkaranji was famous for cotton cloths, dhotis and sarees. With the changing market scenario, it produces not only cotton but also suiting, shirting, denim cloth, canvas, cambric etc. As it has made a remarkable development in terms of technology. Ichalkaranji boasts of approximately 2-2.5

Lacs of power looms and 50,000 Semi-auto looms .There are 7 yarn spinning mills in an around Ichalkaranji.In 2006,the city was sanctioned under the textile Cluster scheme of central government and today it is well equipped with all the amenities and facilities required for the textile industry. It also has 4 textile parks coming-up in its vicinity. Ichalkaranji surely has obtained a place in the textile map of the world. Because of all these ventures, Ichalkaranji is proudly known as the 'Manchester City' of Maharashtra. Other than textiles, the economy is now booming with diversified industries like auto components manufacturers, educational institutes, foundry ,food industry,green houses,sugar factory etc.

Location and method of analysis:-

The analysis of the study is based on primary and secondary data collected from various sources. Primary data has been collected by interview of looms worker's and worker's. In Ichalkaranji there is four different part. Vikas nagar, old Ichalkaranji, vikram nagar and javaharlal nagar. These four different part have been selected for Study Of Cotton textile Mills Noise Pollution and its effect on workers health. To evaluate the intensity and pattern of sound pollution in different part of Ichalkaranji. There are 50 Industries that have been selected for the study of the noise pollution in four different part of Ichalkaranji.

Collected data is organized statically analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods for the data collection of 50 different locations were assessed by employing "sound level meter" used for data collection.

For the collection of sound pollution data continuesly. The noise level data has been collected in 08:00 AM to 08:00 PM and 08:00 PM to 08:00 AM. Noise pollution data also have been collect in Summer, winter and rainy season. Data was collected continuously two year's and also the study effect of noise pollution on workers health is studied. Noise pollution is usefull for the study of pollution level in research and for awareness purpose.

Result and Conclusion:-

Due to industrialization, urbanization, modernization and upliftment in the society in the urban industries become cause of noise pollution in Ichalkaranji. In present study, it is found that noise pollution levels was 82.5 db to 96.7 db.

Part 1. Vikas nagar Galli no. 02 Ichalkaranji, highest noise level 94.6 db and lowest 84.4 db.

Part 2. June Ichalkaranji Gaon, mujavar Gali, paricha mala, Ichalkaranji, highest noise level 92.7db and lowest 82.5 db.

Part 3. Vikram nagar, Ichalkaranji. highest noise level 96.7 db and lowest 83.6 db.

Part 4. Javaharlal nagar, shahapur road Ichalkaranji, highest noise level 96.6db and lowest 84.3 db.

In industrial Zone noise pollution permissible limit in day time is 75 db and at night time 70 db but in many industrial part of the Ichalkaranji noise level is very high but in Ichalkaranji All industries there have high noise level .

Industrial noise pollution directly affects the health and hearing capacity loss in industrial workers in those industries there is 75 db to 95 db noise pollution that all industries noise pollution directly affects the health of peoples and noise pollution. It also affects the loss of hearing capacity of industrial workers and naburs noise pollution is also directly affect the workers and other staff also. This study is more advantageous to the people leaving and working in the cotton textile mills.

In industries workers they are working in cotton textile mills less than one year they have No effect about the noise pollution. But those workers who are working in one to five years those they get mild effect of noise pollution, But those workers who are working from five to ten years those they are moderate effect of noise pollution, But those workers who are working in more than ten years have severe effect of noise pollution on human health and hearing capacity. The effects of noise pollution in hearing capacity loss and other effects that is phychologically and mentaliy related. Total 5% workers they have Normal effects of the noise pollution in cotton textile mills at Ichalkaranji and 20% workers they have mild effects and 60% workers they have moderate effect and 15% they have severe effect on the noise pollutions of cotton textile mills in Ichalkaranji.

The study of cotton textile mills noise pollution in Ichalkaranji, those industries has produce more than 75 db noise 75 db to 85 db noise that noise is directly affect the health of people and noise pollution. It also affect loss of hearing capacity of the industrial workers and other staff. This study is more usefull for the industrial workers they are quit significant to improve the general awareness of industrial workers ,owners and suraunding people. A common man with improved pollution awareness is the real component in the movement towards the environmentaly clean cities and overall clean environment.

Suggestions and Recommendation:-

I would like to suggest some recommendations on the basis of various observations. I have made some important suggestions which are listed below.

Environmental awareness should be created in small and big cities equally, people in these towns and cities should be educated on this topic. The subject of environmental science should be included compulsorily in the syllabus at primary, High school, colleges and University level to create awareness among the students and make them feel responsible towards environment.

1. Residential area which is silence zone should be located away from the industrial zone and commercial zones. Residential zone should be shifted from the commercial zone and residential area should be covered by trees all around.
2. All zones should be covered by big-leaf trees which will reduce the noise level by absorbing the noise.
3. Highways and National Highways are the source of heavy noise pollution. So Highways and National Highways should be diverted from the city to the outskirts of city. The planning of the city should be such where National Highway should be planned outside the city.
4. It is essential for town and country planning department to establish a research and noise monitoring center in the city so that statistical data may

be obtained regularly at a certain period of time. Corporation should not allow heavy vehicles, for eg. Truck to Tranker to enter the main city.

It will be beneficial and advantageous if the governing body and society join hands together to solve the problem of noise pollution.

5. Cotton textile mills that is located in industrial zones of the industrial areas in industrial zones they are shifted on the outskirts of the Ichalkaranji that is away from residential zones and silence zones.
6. Industrial workers they have strictly use the earplug (protection of ear) on the working times.
7. In industrial workers break in duty every two hours they refresh and then start working on the cotton textile mills.

8. Every month some doctors they have been appointed for the guest lecture, regarding awareness of noise pollution and the protection of ears.

9. Workers they have shift their job reduce noise burden

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Study Of Cotton Textile mills Noise Pollution in Ichalkaranji Tal. Hatkangale. Dist. Kolhapur.

							Noise Pollution Level(Average)				
		Total No. Of Machines(	Total Worker working in	Working Power Loom	Working Hours/shif ts		2011-12	2012-13			
Sr. No.	Name Of Owener Of Power Loom	Power Loom)				Working Days	Holiday	S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy	S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy		
Zone 1 : Vikas Nagar , Galli No. 2 , Ichalkaranji.											
							Average		Average		
1	Shashikant Haval	36	8	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=94.9	S=95.2		94.63	95.07
							W=95.7	W=94.8			
							R=93.5	R=95.2			
2	Ramesh Bhandawakar	20	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=90.3	S=91.7		90.33	91.47
							W=89.5	W=90.3			
							R=91.2	R=92.4			
3	Mr.Dhandage	32	8	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=92.8	S=93.7		93.63	94.5
							W=94.4	W=95.1			
							R=93.7	R=94.7			
4	Prakash Gadane	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=92.3	S=92.4		92.7	92.7
							W=93.6	W=92.1			
							R=92.2	R=93.6			
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday ,		S=84.7	S=84.7			
							W=85.2	W=85.2			

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Sr. No.	Name Of Owener Of Power Loom	Total No. Of Machines(Power Loom)	Total Worker working in Power Loom	Working Hours/shif ts	Working Days	Holiday	S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy		S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy	
5	Arjun Manohar Gatte***	6	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Saturday	Friday	R=84.9	84.93	R=85.3	84.4
6	Ranjendra Bhagwat	16	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=87.3 W=86.9 R=88.2	87.47	S=86.2 W=88.8 R=87.5	87.5
					Zone 2 : June Ichalkaranji Gaon, Mujavar Galli , Paricha mala , Ichalakaranji.					
7	Aayub Mujavar	14	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=91.2 W=92.7 R=92.8	92.23	S=92.6 W=93.8 R=91.7	92.7
8	Shashikant dondekar	16	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=90.7 W=89.6 R=90.2	90.17	S=90.1 W=88.7 R=89.2	89.33
9	Abubkul Mujavar	6	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=85.1 W=86.7 R=84.3	85.37	S=86.7 W=86.5 R=85.2	86.13
10	Balasaheb Chandure	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=84.7 W=85.9 R=84.2	84.7	S=85.1 W=86.2 R=84.9	85.4
11	Prakash Chougule	22	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=88.2 W=87.5 R=89.6	88.43	S=89.2 W=90.8 R=91.7	90.57

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		Total No. Of Machines(	Total Worker working in	Working Hours/shif	Working Days	Holiday	2011-12		2012-13	
Sr. No.	Name Of Owener Of Power Loom	Power Loom)	Power Loom	ts			S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy		S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy	
12	Dilip Khese	10	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=84.7 W=83.2 R=82.9	83.6	S=83.7 W=84.1 R=82.7	83.5
13	Bapu shaikh	12	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=85.7 W=86.5 R=84.3	85.27	S=86.2 W=85.9 R=86.7	86.27
14	Santosh Kachare	12	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=86.2 W=87.1 R=85.3	86.2	S=85.9 W=86.6 R=86.1	86.2
15	Itiyaz Mujavar*	13	3	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=83.6 W=82.1 R=81.8	82.5	S=82.7 W=83.2 R=83.7	83.2
16	Bahadur Latakar	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=84.2 W=85.7 R=86.1	85.33	S=85.1 W=84.9 R=83.6	84.53
17	Bakash Mujavar***	5	1	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=81.2 W=83.8 R=82.6	82.53	S=82.9 W=83.1 R=84.3	83.34
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday ,		S=85.2 W=86.1		S=86.1 W=85.4	

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							Noise Pollution Level(Average)			
Sr. No.	Name Of Owener Of Power Loom	Total No. Of Machines(Power Loom)	Total Worker working in Power Loom	Working Hours/shif ts	Working Days	Holiday	2011-12		2012-13	
							S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy		S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy	
18	Pinhu Mujavar	6	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Saturday	Friday	R=84.9	85.4	R=86.7	86.07
19	Lajam Mujavar	6	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=86.1 W=85.6 R=86.7		S=86.4 W=86.2 R=87.7	86.77
20	Mahabub Mujavar	12	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Saturday	Friday	S=83.1 W=83.7 R=85.8	84.2	S=82.2*** W=84.2 R=85.7	84.07
Zone 3 : Vikram Nagar, Ichalakaranji.										
21	Ramesh Pawar	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=95.8 W=94.3 R=95.1		S=96.2 W=95.7 R=94.3	95.4
22	Vinayak Sakade***	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=96.1 W=95.3 R=94.8	95.4	S=95.3 W=96.9 R=95.8	96
23	Sanjay Kavade	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=83.9 W=82.5 R=83.7		S=84.3 W=83.7 R=84.3	84
24	Lakshman Kabe	7	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=84.5 W=83.9 R=82.7	83.7	S=85.7 W=84.3 R=82.9	84.3

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25	Shivaprasad Parikh	16	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=86.2 W=87.4 R=85.7	86.2	S=83.2 W=85.6 R=84.3	84.37
26	Sudhir Telave	25	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=94.3 W=95.1 R=93.8	94.4	S=95.7 W=93.8 R=92.7	94.07
27	Kaimu kalavat	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=93.9 W=94.2 R=92.7	93.4	S=94.3 W=95.7 R=94.8	94.93
28	Suresh Kavadage***	6	1	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=85.2 W=86.1 R=84.6	85.3	S=86.1 W=84.3 R=85.7	85.37
29	Digambar Patil	6	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=83.7 W=84.2 R=82.9	83.6	S=84.1 W=82.7 R=83.6	83.47
30	Sunil Satpute	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=84.2 W=83.8 R=84.1	84.03	S=85.1 W=84.9 R=83.5	84.5
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=83.8 W=82.7		S=84.1 W=83.8	

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31	Bhimrao Savalage	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=84.1	83.53	R=84.9	84.27
32	Amit Ingale	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=95.8 W=94.7		S=96.2 W=95.8	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=96.3	95.37	R=94.3	95.43
33	Aaba Mimin	26	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=96.3 W=96.8		S=97.1 W=96.7	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=97.1	96.73	R=96.2	96.67
34	Mashindra Nagare***	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=95.7 W=96.2		S=96.4 W=97.3	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=97.1	96.33	R=95.8	96.5
35	Gajanan Nagare	16	3	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=93.1 W=91.7		S=92.7 W=93.3	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=92.8	92.53	R=92.8	92.93
36	Dagadu Nagare	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=94.2 W=95.7		S=95.1 W=96.3	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=95.1	95	R=95.7	95.7
Zone 4 : Javaharlal Nagar , Shahapur Road Ichalakaranji.										
37	Sanjay Chikhalage	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=94.3 W=94.8		S=95.7 W=94.2	
					Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=95.4	94.83	R=95.7	95.2

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38	Gajanan Kinekar	12	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=87.7 W=86.7 R=88.4	87.37	S=86.7 W=87.2 R=87.8	87.23
39	Dhanajj Kumbhar	8	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=83.7 W=84.2 R=85.1	84.33	S=84.3 W=85.1 R=84.2	84.53
40	Rajesh Khaladakar	20	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=94.1 W=93.7 R=95.7	94.5	S=95.1 W=94.3 R=95.7	95.03
41	Vasant Mahid	30	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=95.2 W=96.8 R=97.1	96.37	S=96.2 W=97.1 R=96.5	96.6
42	Dnyaneshwar Sangavakar	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=93.7 W=94.5 R=95.1	94.43	S=94.8 W=95.1 R=96.7	95.53
43	Mahesh Lad	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday, Thursday , Saturday	Friday	S=96.1 W=95.4 R=95.2	95.57	S=95.4 W=96.3 R=90.8	94.17
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=91.7 W=90.2		S=92.1 W=91.5	

Study Of Cotton Textile mills Noise Pollution in Ichalkaranji Tal. Hatkangale. Dist. Kolhapur.

							Noise Pollution Level(Average)			
							2011-12		2012-13	
Sr. No.	Name Of Owener Of Power Loom	Total No. Of Machines(Power Loom)	Total Worker working in Power Loom	Working Hours/shif ts	Working Days	Holiday	S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy		S=Summer W=Winter R=Rainy	
44	Sidhhu Damodar kubade***	12	3	8 AM - 8 PM	Thursday , Saturday	Friday	R=90.6	90.83	R=91.2	91.6
45	Jited Bugad***	18	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	S=90.6		S=91.8	
					Thursday , Saturday		W=91.2		W=92.3	
46	Sanjay Upakiri	24	6	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	R=92.7	91.5	R=91.3	91.8
					Thursday , Saturday		S=96.2		S=95.7	
47	Sandip Ghatе	12	3	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	W=95.8		W=96.2	
					Thursday , Saturday		R=96.4	96.13	R=96.7	96.2
48	Ranjendra Chouhan	14	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	S=85.7		S=86.3	
					Thursday , Saturday		W=86.2		W=85.9	
49	Vijay Koli	14	4	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	R=86.2	86.03	R=86.3	86.17
					Thursday , Saturday		S=91.3		S=92.7	
50	Vijay Turadekar	12	2	8 AM - 8 PM	Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,	Friday	W=92.6		W=91.3	
					Thursday , Saturday		R=90.8	91.57	R=90.6	91.53
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		S=89.2		S=90.1	
					Thursday , Saturday		W=88.6		W=89.7	
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		R=91.7	89.83	R=92.3	90.7
					Thursday , Saturday		S=89.2		S=90.1	
					Sunday , Monday , Tuesday,Wednesday,		W=90.4		W=89.6	
					Thursday , Saturday		R=88.7	89.43	R=88.7	89.47