

STUDY ON UNNECESSARY HONKING DURING RED TRAFFIC SIGNALS IN URBAN AREA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPUR CITY

¹K. D. Ahire, ²K. R. Huddar, ³J. V. Todkar, ⁴A. A. Bhosale, ⁵S. G. Ranadive

¹Assistant Professor, ^{2,3,4,5}M.Sc. (Environment and Safety) Students

¹Department of Environment Management,

¹Chhatrapati Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research, Kolhapur, India

Abstract— Noise pollution due to honking in the urban area is considered as one of the major problems in any city. Honking noise adversely effects on the health of urban people. The main objective behind this research is to monitor the unwanted horns during red signal. Present investigation based on primary data which was collected at different traffic signals. Twelve different traffic signals in Kolhapur city randomly selected to carry out this work. The counting was done at hour's basis at each and every selected traffic signal. The results of present investigation shows that unwanted honking during red signal at every traffic signal were noticeable, and this may be responsible for increasing traffic noise pollution in urban areas. Lack of awareness among the people regarding noise pollution, inappropriate legislative control about noise pollution, psychology and attitude of people may be major causes of ignorance about honking during red traffic signal.

Index Terms— Traffic signal, unnecessary honking, noise pollution.

I. INTRODUCTION

Noise can be defined as an unwanted sound. Increasing level of noise is conceded as the noise pollution. Vehicular noise is main source of noise pollution. The rapid growth of vehicles in cities is lighting in noise pollution & also air pollution. It affects on living beings. Due to continue honking it affects on human health. It includes psychological problems, irritation, heart problems, physical, headache, blood pressure. It also leads to decrees in work efficiency of human being. According to Deepak Parasher, Professor, Audiology at University College in London, noise pollution causes more deaths than heart diseases around the world. Vehicular traffic, railways and air traffic are considered as major source of noise pollution in urban areas.. According to data from India's Central Pollution Control Board (CPBC) and independent reports, traffic sound averages 100 db from the street, which is approximately like the sound of a leaf blower from about three feet away. The road transports are the main source of noise in the modern society, with around 80% of a town's noise pollution being represented by the noises emitted by auto vehicles (Paris gathering, 1990).

Honking is a common occurrence in India, irrespective of road types and condition, traffic etc. Driving attitude which includes impatience, over accelerating, sudden braking, abiding traffic rules etc. may also aggravate honking. The main objective of present study is to assess the unnecessary honking during red signals in various traffic signals in Kolhapur city in India.

II. METHODOLOGY

Total twelve traffic signals were selected in Kolhapur city for this study purpose. Unwanted honks were counted during red signal for two hours at every signal. Collected data were analyzed by using Microsoft excel.

Table 1 Name of Signals

Signal No.	Name of Signal
1	Mouli Chowk
2	Bus Stand
3	CSIBER Chowk
4	Shivaji Chowk
5	Shree Ganesh Mandir
6	Laxmipuri Chowk
7	Uma Talkies Chowk
8	Hockey Stadium
9	Sambhaji Naagar
10	Janata Bazar
11	Talwar Chowk
12	Tarabai Chowk

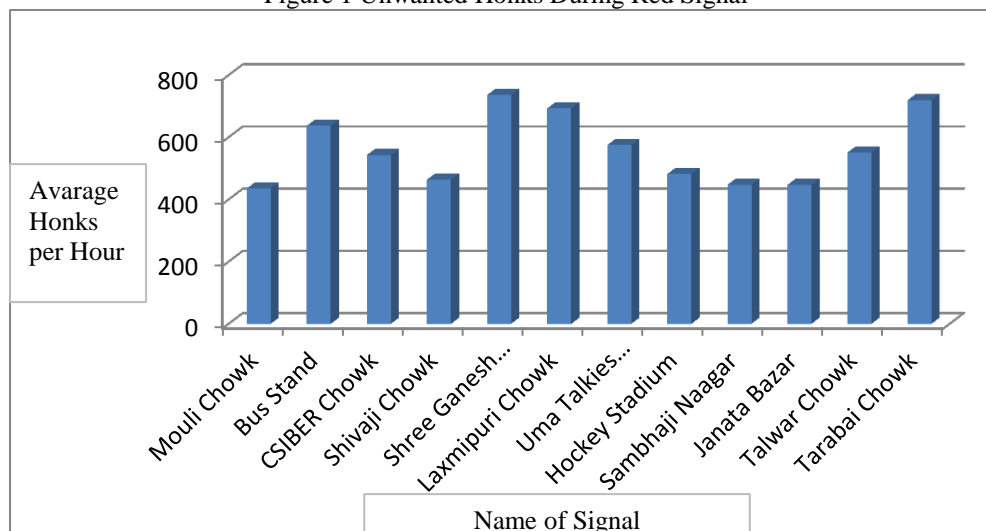
III. RESULTS

Table 2 Unwanted Honks During Red Signal

Number and Name of Signal	Green Signal Time (in Sec.)	Red Signal Time (in Sec.)	Number of Unwanted Honks for 2 hours	Average Honks per Hour
1) Mouli Chowk	15	90	870	435

2) Bus Stand	25	85	1274	637
3) CSIBER Chowk	15	80	1087	543
4) Shivaji Chowk	25	80	929	464
5) Shree Ganesh Mandir	25	100	1473	736
6) Laxmipuri Chowk	30	85	1386	693
7) Uma Talkies Chowk	35	85	1150	575
8) Hockey Stadium	25	75	965	482
9) Sambhaji Naagar	25	85	894	447
10) Janata Bazar	30	75	894	447
11) Talwar Chowk	30	90	1102	551
12) Tarabai Chowk	25	85	1439	719

Figure 1 Unwanted Honks During Red Signal



In India due to the heterogeneity in traffic conditions including mixed vehicle types, congestion, road conditions, frequent honking and lack of traffic sense, the honking is considered as one of the major source of noise pollution in urban area. In this study, the unnecessary honking even during red signal was commonly observed at all twelve traffic signals. Maximum average unwanted honks per hour were counted as 736 at Shree Ganesh Mandir traffic signal while minimum were 435 per hour at Mauli Chowk traffic signal.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The present study was conducted for to make assessment of unnecessary honking during red signal at traffic signal. Actually during red signal there is no any kind of need for honking. Honking during red signal only creates noise pollution. But unfortunately maximum citizens are ignoring this and creating noise pollution with full confidence and contributing in noise pollution In present study current data represented from a single city of India, by considering this we can imaging the overall situation in whole country.

There is need of social awareness among the people regarding seriousness of noise pollution. The psychology of people should be changed and seriousness about noise pollution should be increased. Apart from this strict legislative control and its proper implementation is needed.

REFERENCES

- [1] Doshi, P., Halani, P., Jasoliya, V., Jain, M., Sawant, S. Honking with Reduced Effect on Noise Pollution. International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, 4 (10), 2015. pp. 357-359.)
- [2] Ouis, D., Annoyance from road traffic noise: a review. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 21. 2001. pp. 101-120.
- [3] Savale P. A. Effect of Noise Pollution on Human Being: Its Prevention and Control. Journal of Environmental Research and Development, 8 (4). 2014. pp. 1027-1036.
- [4] Vijay, R., Sharma, A., Chakrabarti, T., and Gupta, R. Assessment of honking impact on traffic noise in urban traffic environment of Nagpur, India. Journal of Environmental Health Science & Engineering, 13 (10). 2015. pp. 1-9.