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STUDY OF IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS NOISE ON HUMANS

Akhatova Nasiba Salimovna
Miralimov Mirrahim M

ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of the research on the impact of noise emitted from industrial buildings. Three types of production processes were selected for the study. Production of paper napkins, packaging of drinking water and production of construction nails. A questionnaire with 30 questions was prepared. A total of 90 questionnaires were completed with the help of production staff. Each employee's responses were taken into account for analysis. The effect of noise was used to determine whether it was statistically significant. The level of α=0.05 is considered significant in the survey results. At this level, human hearing and sleep disorders occur. However, it was found that noise has no psychological effect.

Keywords: Noise impact, noise questionnaire, psychological impact of noise, auditory effects, Industrial buildings, Vehicle traffic, Noise reduction measures, noise propagation processes, factors of noise impact study on buildings.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ушбу мақола саноат binolaridan чиқаётган шовқин тасири тадқиқот натижаларини тақдим этади. Тадқиқот учun tanlangan уч турдаги ишлаб чиқариш жараёни танлаб олindi. Қоғоз napkin ishlab чиқирш, Ичимлик сувини қадоқlashш ва қурилиш михлари ишлаб чиқариш. 30 th Savoldan Iborat Poll Tayërlandi. Jami 90 ta poll ishlab чиқариш ходимлари ёрдамида тўлдирилди. Таҳлил қилиш учун ҳар бир ходимning жавоblari inobatga олindi. Шовқининг тасири статестик аҳамиятга эгалиги ёки йўқлиги аниқlashш мақсадида қўлланилди. Сўров натижаларida a=0,05 даражаси муҳum ҳисобланади. Бу даражад инсон эшитиш ҳолати ва уйқу ҳолатларinning бузилиши юzaga keladi. Бироқ шовқининг psychologist тасири йўқлиги аниқlandи.

Kalit so‘zlar: Шовқин тасири, шовқин сўровномаси, шовқиннинг психологик тасири, эшитиш эффектлари, Саноат бинолари, Автомобиллар ҳаракати, Шовқинни камайтириш чоралари, шовқин тарқалиш жараёнлари, бино иншоатларга шовқин таасирини ўрганиш омиллари.

Scientists consider the noise affecting a person as a psychological and subjective feeling. Low-intensity, loud, continuous, complex sounds and short tones are considered noise, and any sound level above 75 dBA is considered noise. Noise delays the onset of sleep. Makes a person sleepy or disturbs people's relaxation and makes any sound difficult to hear. Noise exposure can cause temporary or permanent negative damage to the human body. It seriously affects a person's emotional and cognitive abilities. The study showed that the level of noise in the case of 115 dBA had a negative effect on a person. In this, a person gets stressed. During this time, it became clear that people could not understand each other's voices.

Hearing loss - This is a gradual loss of hearing over a long period of time as a result of a person's exposure to high-frequency sound too regularly and easily. This temporary withdrawal poses a permanent risk. There may be no cure for this. Many studies have shown that people's hearing is lost during the production process. For example, children of hearing-impaired parents are also born without hearing ability, it has been reported that members of the team also lost hearing due to music. Many studies have been conducted on the causes of hearing loss in humans, but only noise exposure has been found to be the cause.

Research from a tissue manufacturing shop. In the production process, the noise level was determined using the Shumomer UT353 UniT measuring device. level showed L=78.1 dBA. The results of a survey of 30 questionnaires from workers. Analysis on 3 questions.

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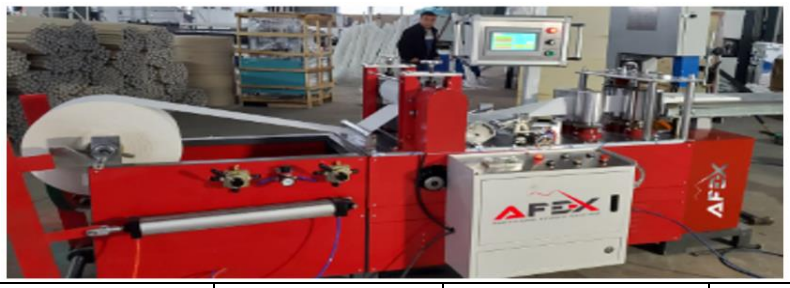


Employees	Fatigue	Headache	Insomnia	Total
1 shift (8:00-16:00)	7	6	10	10 and
2 shift (16:00-24:00)	2	3	8	10 and
3 shift a (24:00-8:00)	4	7	9	10 and
Total	43%	53%	89%	62%

A study taken in a beverage packaging shop. In the production process, the noise level was determined using the Shumomer UT353 UniT measuring device. level showed 65.5 dBA. The results of a survey of 30 questionnaires from workers. Analysis on 3 questions.


Employees	Fatigue	Headache	Insomnia	Total
1 shift (8:00-16:00)	1	0	2	10 and
2 shift (16:00-24:00)	0	2	0	10 and
3 shift a (24:00-8:00)	3	1	1	10 and
Total	13%	10%	10%	11%

A survey of construction nail production workshop. In the production process, the noise level was determined using the Shumomer UT353 UniT measuring device. level showed 74.2 dBA. The results of a survey of 30 questionnaires from workers. Analysis on 3 questions.


Employees	Fatigue	Headache	Insomnia	Total
1 shift (8:00-16:00)	5	4	9	10 and
2 shift (16:00-24:00)	3	2	10	10 and
3 shift a (24:00-8:00)	1	6	7	10 and
Total	30%	40%	86%	52%

Result

A table showing the performance of the noise according to the High Impact, Low Impact and No Impact indicators.

Productionname	It has an effect	No effect	The answer is no
Production of paper napkins	62%	35%	3%
Packaging of drinking water	11%	89%	0%
Production of construction nails	52%	46%	2%

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This study provided an important scientific result on the effects of noise. By comparing the results of the experiment with the results of the questionnaires, scientifically based proposals were developed. Noise has been scientifically analyzed for its effects on human hearing, fatigue, exhaustion and drowsiness. At the end of the study, human exposure levels were determined and the minimum indicator was developed. It was compared to the noise protection standard QMQ 2.01.08-19 of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, it is recommended to use noise reduction methods in small production workshops.

Used Literature

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