Chapter-5: Conclusion drawn from the study

It is evident from the study that the presence of toxic salts in water is highly influenced by the flow of the water. Water analysis provides a much stable base for monitoring the pollution of an aquatic environmental by undesirable amount of salts. The study shows that indiscriminate discharge of untreated waste water and industrial effluents from overcrowded residential and industrial areas can pollute urban river system. In the monsoon session, high water discharge erosion riverbed takes place in local river systems.

The government agencies like Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Pollution Control Board must take responsibility for controlling and reducing the use of highly potentially toxic pesticide and untreated waste from industries. These government departments must observe that drinking water should be as per the Bureau of Indian Standards as well as World Health Organizations. The Agriculture ministry should promote farmers to use of natural methods for cultivation and not to use of highly hazardous pesticides. In Saharanpur we have observed that there are lot of street shops/factories of dyeing cloths and we know that all the dyes are made of toxic chemicals. These untreated chemicals are discharged in dhamola Nala that is a big cause of water pollution in this area. The overall situation of pollution abatement in the economy is not very satisfactory. The findings of the present study can be useful for the formulation of environment policy and design of the production system. This gives an idea to the policy makers about the water pollution consequences of the past and provides a basis for the future policy at aggregated as well as disaggregated level.

Apart from pollution created by industries somehow we can control water pollution by changing our habits. Throwing something in the garbage, or flush the toilet, we tend to forget about it. Although we, the individuals are also responsible for many non-point sources of pollution, we do not always realize how much we are contributing to water pollution. It seems easier to point the finger at agricultural, industrial, and mining operations.
However, here are a few tips:

- Conserve water; the less water we use, the less will be running down the drains and into gutters, carrying pollutants with it.
- Keep pet litter and debris out of street gutters.
- Use pesticides sparingly; in general, people tend to use 10 to 50 times more fertilizer on their lawns and gardens than is necessary for good plant health.
- Or, use compost to fertilize your garden.
- Keep your vehicles running properly. If there is an oil leak then fix it immediately and dispose of the used oil properly, not into the gutter/sewer otherwise it can cause of highly pollution part.
- Use natural cleaners, such as baking soda, vinegar and borax.
- Use detergents with less phosphate; sewage plants can only remove about 30 percent of the phosphates from waste. It is estimated that, in the India, between 156.5 million and 326.8 million kilograms of phosphates are added into waterways each year.