CHAPTER – 9

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
In this study, an attempt has been made to identify the pathways and contamination of major ions, nutrients and bacteriological parameters in the ground water of Bhadravathi town. The prominent sources of pollutants that are responsible for contamination of ground water are indiscriminate disposal of industrial effluents, domestic effluents and solid waste leachate. Increasing population, anthropogenic interference’s, untreated domestic/municipal sewage and over exploitation of groundwater to meet the demand for fresh water are the prominent causes for decreasing quality of ground water. Further, inadequate steps taken to manage these groundwater systems also responsible. Hence, the following recommendations need to minimize or reduce further deterioration of ground water quality in the present investigation.

9.1 Recommendations

- The study revealed that the Bhadravathi town comprising lack of adequate sanitary and drainage facilities. Therefore, attention of concerned authorities must be made to take appropriate steps in providing the necessary facilities to supply safe drinking water to the people of this region.
- Disposals of solid wastes (domestic) on a landfill are highly nuisance and become a source for ground water contamination. A proper management of these activities by the concerned authorities must be made for safe disposal of solid wastes.
- Health awareness programs are to be conducted periodically for the benefit of public through health agencies with regard to the impact of water born diseases.
- Construction of percolation tanks, ponds, check dams, irrigation tanks and bunds across the major and minor perennial or non-perennial streams at geologically
ideal locations help the aquifer recharge and also surface storage. Therefore, watershed management maintenance should be adopted at the earliest. Further, it is stressed the concerned authorities to maintain the existing ponds, lakes in Bhadravathi region to increase the ground water table.

- The study indicated that most of borewells of Bhadravathi region contain high degree of carbonate hardness (temporary). Hence, public may be advised to use boiled water for drinking since chemical treatment alters the quality of water and results in health hazards.

- The farmers should be advised to use the bio-fertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers in agricultural activities. If it becomes inevitable to use chemical fertilizers, they should be used in a judicious way.

- Fertilizers and pesticides even though they remain as a needed tool for agricultural production, education is necessary for the farmers for optimum use of fertilizers and pesticides.

9.2 Suggestions for further study

The investigation has revealed that there is much scope for further study in the field of ground water quality assessment and that is as follows.

- Assessment of ground water recharge potential.

- Hydro-chemical status studies of groundwater across Bhadra river basin in the study area.

- Hazardous effects of groundwater pollution by indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes in Bhadravathi town region and mitigative measures thereof.