CHAPTER -X

RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS
10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The ground water quality of Harihara taluk is getting deteriorated at an alarming rate due to increased human interferences with natural resources. Based on the results and discussion of various physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters tested for the borewell water samples from Harihara taluk, the following recommendations and suggestions are made to reduce further deterioration and conserve the ground water quality for the benefit of human welfare in future.

- The study revealed that the Harihara town and selected villages of Harihara comprising lack of adequate sanitary and drainages facilities. Therefore, an 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 Harihara taluk.

- Sewage entering in the water bodies should be diverted immediately.

- Anthropogenic activities like washing of cloths, animals and vehicles in the water should be avoided near the bore wells.

- It is better to use biofertilizers instead of chemical fertilizers in agricultural activities.

- Farmers must be advised to use the chemical fertilizers in a judicious way.

- Avoid the entry of agricultural wastes percolated into the borewell water.

- Frequently carryout the groundwater analysis to monitor the rate and kind of contamination and government authorities strictly follow the environmental regulations.

- The investigation revealed that in more than 36% sampling stations, fluoride
concentration is more than the standards fixed by BIS for drinking water. Curing the fluorosis disease has no remedy only the way is prevention. Hence, higher fluoride levels in the ground water samples can be minimized by defluoridation by the Nalgonda technique and other advanced technique such as reverse osmosis.

- A proper management of disposal of solid waste, agricultural residues and waste on land fill activities by concerned authorities must be made for avoiding the ground water pollution.

- An artificial recharge of ground water may be adopted to reduce higher concentration of chemical parameters wherever it is necessary.

- People should be educated and awareness is to be given regarding ill effects of fluorosis and water bone diseases through mass media programs.

- Construction of percolation tanks, ponds and check dams across the major and minor percolation tanks, perennial or non-perennial streams at geologically ideal locations recommended helping the aquifer recharge and also surface storage.

- Proper treatment of water is required before using the water for drinking purpose.

10.1 Suggestions for Further Study

- The present study revealed that the Harihara taluk is considered to be endemic to diseases like fluorosis, gastroenteritis other water borne diseases. This is an alarming situation from the public health point of view. Hence there is much scope for further study in the field of ground water quality assessment.

- Assessments of ground water recharge potential at every regular interval.

- Hydro chemical status of ground water in the study area.
Recommendations

- Detailed study of geological strata of the study area.

- Survey and follow up action areas where fluoride concentration is reported to be above the permissible limit of 1.5 mg/L.

- Implementation of rain water harvesting structures in the Harihara town and village areas are needed to avoid over exploitation of ground water.

- Identification of water flow at low level area and construction of catchment bed tank or embankment dams.

- Invention of advanced techniques for minimizing the fluoride and other chemical contents in ground water.