REST Journal on Emerging trends in Modelling and Manufacturing
Vol:4(4),2018
REST Publisher
ISSN: 2455-4537

Website: www.restpublisher.com/journals/jemm

Water Pollution Control using SPSS

Akul Rahul Suresh
SSt College of Arts and Commerce, Maharashtra, India.
rahulakul@sstcollege.edu.in

Abstract

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodiesPollution is defined as Rivers, lakes, oceans, underground Water bodies such as water and aquifers by industrial and agricultural wastes Pollution causes water pollution. Water When contaminated, directly at this source or indirectly dependent It's all lifestyles Affects badly. of water pollution The effects can be felt for years. Water pollution means water sources Drinking, cooking, cleaning For doing, swimming and others Unusable for activities Water resources by changing materials polluting. Chemicals, debris, bacteria, and parasites are examples of pollutants. Eventually, all contaminants make their way into the water.to It is in the future of humanity is directly concerned with, And resources, air quality, water quality and sustainability of ecosystems How should we protect and It defines what should be handled. Advances in technology will bring environmental benefits It also helps prevent damage. Water Among the planet's most valuable natural resources One already is and has done for a while. In reality, the water that we drink is Something from the time of the dinosaurs is in a form.Water pollution is either direct or indirect or indirectly of a body of water Nature and its legitimate uses In a negative way Replacement materials or Adding forms of energy. Hence, With statements that link humanity to pollution Corresponding usage and changes to the watershed that are detrimental. a liquid.affected by anthropogenic pollutants When the water is usually polluted referred to. Due to these impurities, It is for human use like drinking water Does not support, or fish like and support its biological communities undergoes a significant change in capacity.

1. Introduction

Water pollution or aquatic pollution means polluting Usually due to human activity, water bodies are negatively influencing applications. Lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers, reservoirs, and other bodies of waterunderground Includes water. In these waters Water becomes polluted due to the entry of impurities. Water One of the four sources of pollution May be due to: Sewage discharge, industrial processes, agricultural practices, and stormwater runoff from cities. It can be categorized as either groundwater pollution or surface water pollution (fresh water or marine pollution). For instance, sewage that has not been properly treated The transfer of this aquatic habitat into open waterways causes system damage. Water pollution, use for irrigation, drinking, bathing, and cleaning Waterfor people who use contaminated water It can also lead to transmissible diseases. Water Pollution and the environment it can provide For providing services (such as drinking water). Reduces the body's ability to retain water. Point sources and non-point sources both contribute to water contamination. a sign resembling an oil rig, storm drains, or a wastewater treatment facilityleak Point sources of observable causation have Non-point sources, Agricultural runoff etc. are more widespread. Pollution is cumulative over time is the outcome of the cause. Pollution is harmful. Materials, oil, metals, and plastics; pesticides; persistent organic pollutants; industrial waste; changes in stressful settings; hypoxia or anoxia; increased temperature; excessive turbulence; unpleasant taste or odor; and variations in salinity; or pathogenic organisms Organic and inorganic components are considered impurities. Thermal pollution is the term for when heat acts as a pollutant. Heat Heat is a typical source of pollutionpower generation Stations and Industry As refrigerant by manufacturers It means using water.

2. Water Pollution Control

Water Pollution Control Technology, In China. Water environment over the past decades China has made significant improvements in security Even if done, water pollution in the country Still not controlled enough The analysis reveals that, Many surface waters present varying amounts Affected by pollution. Many are great High levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in lakes Concentrations of eutrophication problems have caused, and blue-green algae blooms The frequency has gotten bigger. The pollution of rivers is also ineffectively managed. In China's rivers, metals, organic chemicals, phosphorus, nitrogen, and

carbon are all common., 80% of urban rivers are of various sizes are polluted and it continues to deteriorate[1]. Environmental quality and in particular The latest public on the country's water quality concern, for water pollution control facilities Amount spent each year is already increasing. stream Center for Quality Restoration Government's deep commitment of financial assistance Growing both in terms of form and in responsibility. For states, the majority of these Due to the conflict between a municipality, an industry, or a business Moreover, the state alwayspollutes the stream cannot be controlled. For this reason, Jurisdiction over entire river basins Government institutions with or For each part of the commissions stream For each part of the commissions stream Establish quality standards. This In Stream Standards Stream Amount of waste discharged Stream by controlling Aimed at maintaining quality[2]. Summarizing the results of various studies, Floating macrophyte systems or artificial wetlands of polluted water Can be used to improve quality reveals that In water pollution control On the use of macrophytes Also from the papers presented in the seminar Similar conclusions can be drawn. For water treatment and resource recovery Floritin on aquatic plants At a conference held in Orlando Submitted articles are pools or synthetic Aquatic grown in wetlands For using plants for water purification support the idea. This is topical Both these conferences held in the area Aquatic plants for pollution control show a universal interest in using [3]. System design, plant selection and Plant biology, root-water action Processes - sediment interface, vegetation Biomass utilization and environment and For areas such as environmental considerations Future research should be directed. This systematic approach, Managed Artificial Systems or aquatic in natural systems For water pollution control using plants Establish an optimal system. For wastewater treatment, overall To reduce costs AMATS can be integrated into conventional purification systems [4]. Catchment level management, of water A for quality improvement It is becoming a popular tool. Nitrate within the EU Establishment of Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), Nitrate at catchment level of the European Union to reduce pollution It is a concerted effort. NVZs are agricultural Organic and inorganic nitrogen in soil Time based items and strict limitations on use impose Some countries are Northern Ireland and nationwide designations such as Denmark Although accepted, others are regional approach was adopted [5]. Used for waterborne contaminants Agent separation, of water sample In reducing solids and aquifers of dissolved orthophosphate from the slurry Also successful in removal. Impurities Chemically using a magnetic seeding substanceRelated, and this seed Removing contaminants from the system. This is more than conventional techniques The benefit of this kind of therapy is a magnet High speed of filtration device And is great handling ability. 50 to 150 per sq. ft. per minute Lab scale up to gallons In tests the flow rate is typical, And higher slurry flow is possible. This is the current filtering machines represents an order of magnitude improvement [6]. Relating to the use of natural resources Conflicts are economic parameters Often due to lack of knowledge about Deteriorating. Accordingly, this particular To reduce cognitive control Limitations Of Disputes If Possible can be reduced. Water pollution, economic A dim understanding of dimensions Appropriate for resource use conflicts Gives an example. This There are substantial reasons for the ambiguity. such as irrigation, navigation and power Water pollution than other water uses Economic evaluation of control is very is lagging behind. Pollution control costs Although very simple to determine, 167 Identifying and measuring benefits presents many problems and issues. The purpose of this thesis is to specify Types of water pollution control benefits Presenting a methodology that is useful in assessment [7]. Water from an urban area near Gorla Maggiore An innovative treatment for pollution Provides a natural based solution. Combined Sewerage Through CSO will be discharged into Olona River Specially designed to purify water It has a green infrastructure. Rain events. Not just untreated human and industrial waste, toxic substances, and solids in storm water between on the registered website These overflows occur frequently[8]. China, located in the east of Asia, Land area: 9.6 million square kilometres It has 13.71 million people living there. and encompasses a broad range of climates. China has experienced economic growth and fast urbanisation during the 1990s. seasoned, expanding in size, and Conventional waste water with expanding waste water All of the cleaning technology Types of water pollution problems Cannot be resolved. Unique to China Historical background and socio-economic In the current scenario of development, CWs technology is very Chinese Critical environmental wastewater treatment Considered as one of the technologies, Low cost and investment, high productivity, and better environmentBenefits of Services. Thus, water To control pollution To strengthen national efforts CWs were introduced in China. The first Shenzhen Binikeng was built Wetland in Canton, China in 1990 Completed and commissioned [9]. Most of the biological water pollution assessment methods One of the biggest limitations is field data For collection and subsequent evaluation The period in between is delayed. In the past, biological evaluation A high level of professionalism for the methods Training is required and assessments Weeks or months to complete are required. Physics and Chemistry The methods are automated and quick Generate re-evaluable results. Advanced in the taxonomy of aquatic organisms Not requiring professional training and Gives quick results, but High reliability and accuracy The biological logic of retention There is a great need for assessment methods Even in industry today Also in government agencies [10]. a pond for reducing water pollution and a constructed wetlandEffective stormwater bacterial loads Recreational water cuts compared on the basis of abilities. from each organization over a period of 6 months Thermotolerant in collected specimens Coliforms, enterococci and concentrations of heterotrophic bacteria determined. Constructed swamp Water pollution control than land Removing bacteria from the pool Significantly less Effective. Bacteria mainly Adsorbed ne clay particles [11]. A source of water pollution is an industry Waste water treatment of

the plant such as effluent from the station as an identifiable ductal discharge When , the source is a point source It is called pollution. On the other hand, Non-point source pollution with rainfall events comes from the associated widespread terrain. When the rain hits the ground, A complex flow process Begins, and pointless Water pollution is an inevitable consequence. Before people enter the picture, It rained, the raindrops were mud Picked up particles, muddy streams Formed, major waterways by sediments were closed [12]. Prior to 1970, the Central Water Pollution Control Board Law undergoes five stages of evolution. The first of these was in 1948,4 The Water Pollution Control Act, which Common to later legislation provided the framework. Water to States in controlling pollution Principal Responsibilities And Rights That Act said that there are Comprehensive programs to prevent water pollution To prepare, to the states in this effort To promote cooperation between Central to States and Municipalities For financial assistance from the government, central water pollution [13]Natural to aid in water purification There are many uses of wetlands In many parts of the world for centuries Since, however, the 1960s and [L] of wetland systems in the 1970s Ecology in nutrient dynamics Functional as long as research is focused The processes are not understood. Especially for wastewater treatment Use of engineered wetlands Municipal, Industrial, Urban and Agricultural Widely accepted in the last 20 years 2, 31. Sewage treatment systems Traditionally of structural engineers are empire. For processes Design and Chemical Engineers. However, wetland systems are complex Ecosystems where abiotic and between biological components Understanding correlations is useful It is the basis of therapeutic processes [14]. an optical immunosensor portable It is referred to as River Analyzer Prototype. It can be used to keep an eye on the quality of surface water. Fluorescent labels with antibodies are frequently used, much like pesticides, for the precise recognition of pollutants. traffic laws Based on the Best of River, total internal reflection fluorescence (TIRF)Analyzer The advantage is that a At least three analyzes on the sample can be detected simultaneously [15]. Rural point in Hubei province Control of non-point source (RNPS) water pollutionTrouble is, it's plentiful Rainfall and developed nature With surface water network It is a general agricultural area. use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, as well as soil, water, and airWith the aim of minimizing losses Best management from America The concept of procedures (BMP) already has been introduced. However, rural Beneficial to communities and the environment In terms of rural waste water and Detailed information on nutrient recycling Evaluation not attempted [16]. in Isfahan Province, Iran A to reduce water pollution Iranian to develop master program By the Office of Management and Planning enabled, as demonstrated in this article. Study Area Population Growth and of agricultural and industrial activities facing rapid expansion. Over the years, resources and users This complex system is limited Managed with long-term plans, It has considerable environmental problems has resulted in of the research topic The fundamental traits are investigated and sources of surface and groundwater, as well as various points of pollution and non-point sourcesVarious components of the system are detected [17]. increasing population, expansion of agriculture and industry, and climateChangeable and non-renewable resources For water due to decrease Excessive demand, combined Management of Water Resources and Water The necessity ofpollution control intensified. Based on this study, of projects to reduce water pollution Many specific niche categories Defined, in every way, many Projects were identified. Implementation of plans The total cost was estimated and their in water pollution control Based on potential impact Projects are prioritized [18]. The increasing demand for water, High standard of living, acceptable Depletion of quality resources and by agricultural and industrial expansions Excessive water pollution All over the world the extreme social and Environmental predicament have caused during the 20th centuryFrom the beginning, the people of the world The amount has tripled, 30 times the consumption of non-renewable energy Increased, industrial production 50 times has increased. Progress is life Although improving quality, unpredictable Caused a lot of environmental damage[19]. Non-agricultural source water Inherent in pollution control problems Uncertainties are associated Great in modeling processes causing difficulties. Uncertain Evidence-based pointless in position This is to support source pollution control A radial gap opportunity in the study A constrained programming (RICCP) approach was developed [20].

Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly

Hazardous waste is safe In the so-called landscape To be kept, it is of the landscape The underlying rock or between the ground water table and At least 3 meters by 10 feet spacing provides Safe Dangerous- Two infiltrating the waste land Impervious liners and leaks There should be collection systems.

Shop with Water Pollution in Mind

damaging elements, frequently chemicals or microbes a river, lake, or a stream, sea, body of water or pollute other water bodies When water pollution occurs, of water Reduce quality, humans or Causes toxicity to the environment.

Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain

Grease is bad for your health No, but it's your drain Bad for pipes too. Your It's okay to pour grease down the drain You may have heard that. Drain liquid cooking oils Pouring down does not cause clogging Some believe that.

Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner

Phosphates in detergents Phosphates in soap making Refers to use as raw material. A consumer laundry detergent or In dishwashing detergents Advantages of using phosphates That is, they are calcium and By chelating magnesium ions Make detergents more efficient.

Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain

Fill a five-gallon bucket with water, Pour slowly around the sump pump. Water level below foundation level Once a predetermined level is reached The pump should run. Pump on If not, it may be clogged Or maybe damaged, too Call a licensed plumber for help.

Dispose of Medical Waste Properly

Pathology and pharmaceutical waste Apart from being used for disposal, Autoclave chambers sharps and Autoclave chambers sharps and Disposal of infectious waste or Using a medical waste shredder Other biomedical such as There are methods of waste disposal. Here at Chelytron, to varying degrees Autoclaves can be found.

Eat More Organic Food

Organic foods are mostly antioxidants As more beneficial contain nutrients, They are conventionally bred counterparts Leave and foods, chemicals or People allergic to preservatives are organic When eating only foods Their symptoms will decrease or will disappear. In organic production There are fewer pesticides.

Report Water Polluters

EPA Sanitation of Public Drinking Water Systems to federal standards based Ensures compliance, including Regular monitoring and reporting are included. Water pollution, in general, is the contamination of water bodies. Its usage have a detrimental impact as a result of human activity. rivers, seas, lakes, bodies of water, reservoirs, andGroundwater including In these waters Water becomes polluted due to the entry of impurities.

TABLE 1. Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.484	.488	8

Table 1 shows the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is. 484 which indicates 48% reliability. From the literature review, the above 48% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis

TABLE 2. Scale Statistics& Hotelling's T-Squared Test

Scale Statistics				**Hotelling's T-Squared Test**				
Mean	**Variance**	**Std. Deviation**	**N of Items**	**Hotelling's T-Squared**	**F**	**df1**	**df2**	**Sig**
24.23	24.026	4.902	8	22.298	1.593	7	6	0.294

Table 2. shows the Scale Statistics& Hotelling's T-Squared Test mean 24.23, Variance 24.026, Std deviation 4.902, N of Items 8, Hotelling's T-Squared 22.298, F1.593, df1 7, df2 6, sig 0.294 All values using this table.

TABLE 3. Reliability Statistic individual

Item-Total Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly	0.533
Shop with Water Pollution in Mind	0.368

Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain	0.343
Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner	0.386
Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain	0.445
Dispose of Medical Waste Properly	0.342
Eat More Organic Food	0.592
Report Water Polluters	0.507

Table 3 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. The Cronbach's Alpha value for Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly 0.533, Shop with Water Pollution in Mind 0.368, Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain 0.343, Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner 0.386, Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain 0.445, Dispose of Medical Waste Properly 0.342, Eat More Organic Food 0.592, Report Water Polluters 0.507 This indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 4. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics													
	N	**Range**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Sum**	**Mean**		**Std. Deviation**	**Variance**	**Skewness**		**Kurtosis**	
	Statistic	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Statistic**	**Std. Error**
Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly	13	4	1	5	41	3.15	.421	1.519	2.308	-.304	.616	-1.268	1.191
Shop with Water Pollution in Mind	13	4	1	5	42	3.23	.343	1.235	1.526	-.200	.616	-.808	1.191
Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain	13	4	1	5	41	3.15	.406	1.463	2.141	-.123	.616	-1.378	1.191
Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner	13	4	1	5	39	3.00	.320	1.155	1.333	.000	.616	-.825	1.191
Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain	13	4	1	5	34	2.62	.331	1.193	1.423	.548	.616	-.245	1.191
Dispose of Medical Waste Properly	13	4	1	5	43	3.31	.382	1.377	1.897	-.203	.616	-1.415	1.191
Eat More Organic Food	13	4	1	5	38	2.92	.348	1.256	1.577	.466	.616	-.755	1.191
Report Water Polluters	13	4	1	5	37	2.85	.355	1.281	1.641	.053	.616	-1.168	1.191
Valid N (listwise)	13												

Table 4 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation. Dispose

of Toxic Chemicals Properly, Shop with Water Pollution in Mind, Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain, Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner, Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain, Dispose of Medical Waste Properly, Eat More Organic Food, Report Water Polluters this also using.

TABLE 5. Frequency Statistics

Statistics									
		Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly	**Shop with Water Pollution in Mind**	**Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain**	**Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner**	**Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain**	**Dispose of Medical Waste Properly**	**Eat More Organic Food**	**Report Water Polluters**
N	Valid	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		1[a]	4	2[a]	2[a]	2	2[a]	2	2[a]
Std. Deviation		1.519	1.235	1.463	1.155	1.193	1.377	1.256	1.281
Percentiles	25	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
	75	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown									

Table 5 Show the Frequency Statistics in Water Pollution Control is the number of waves that pass a fixed point in unit time Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly, Shop with Water Pollution in Mind, Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain, Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner, Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain, Dispose of Medical Waste Properly, Eat More Organic Food, Report Water Polluters curve values are given.

Histogram Plot

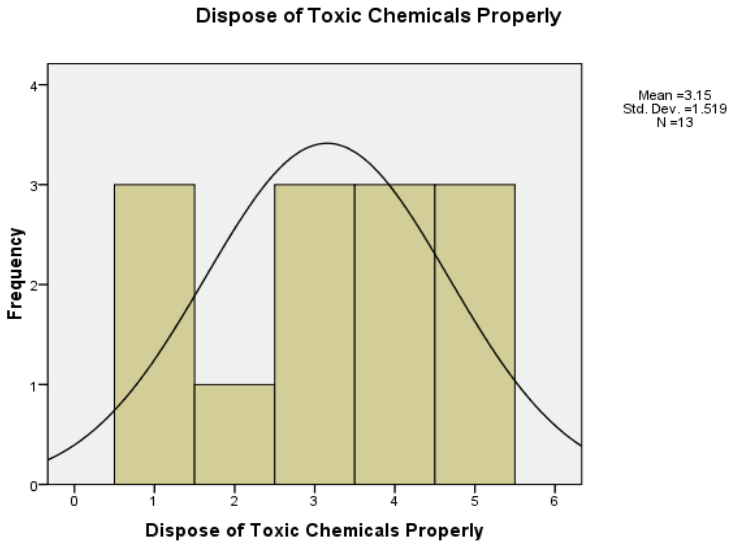

FIGURE1. Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Rightskewed due to more respondent chosen 2,3 for**.** Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly except the 5 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

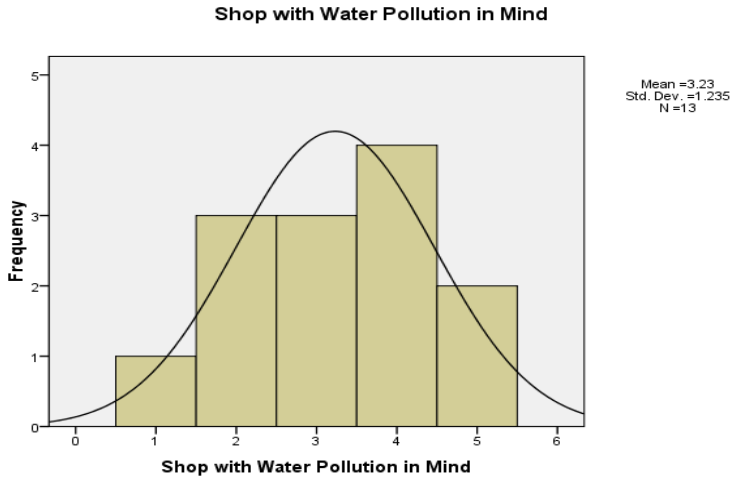

FIGURE 2. Shop with Water Pollution in Mind

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Shop with Water Pollution in Mind from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Shop with Water Pollution in Mindexcept the 4 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

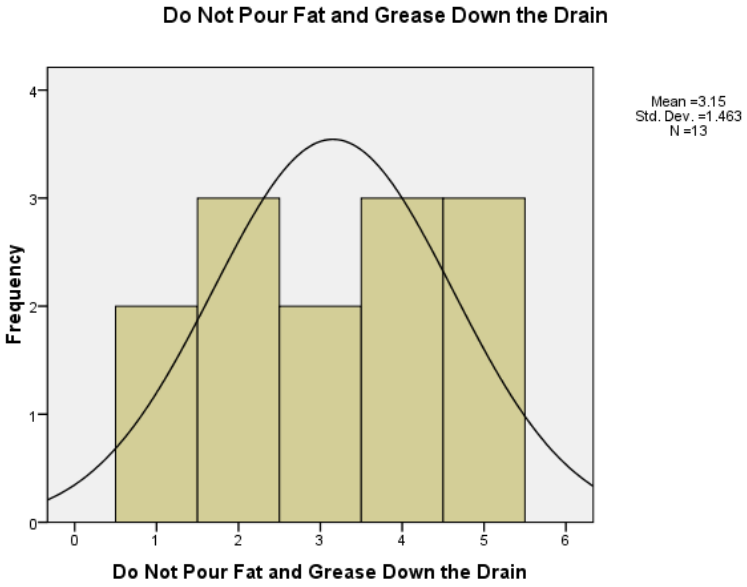

FIGURE3. Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

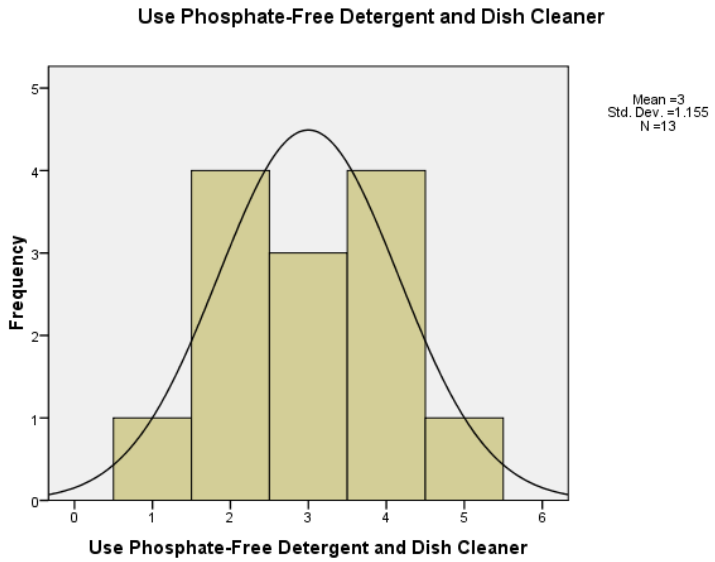

FIGURE 4. Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner except the4 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

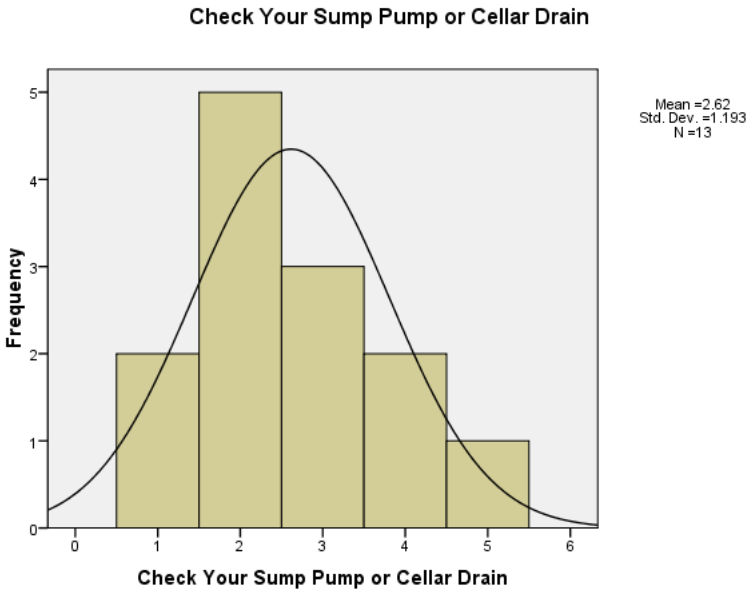

FIGURE5. Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain

Figure 5 shows the histogram plot for Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

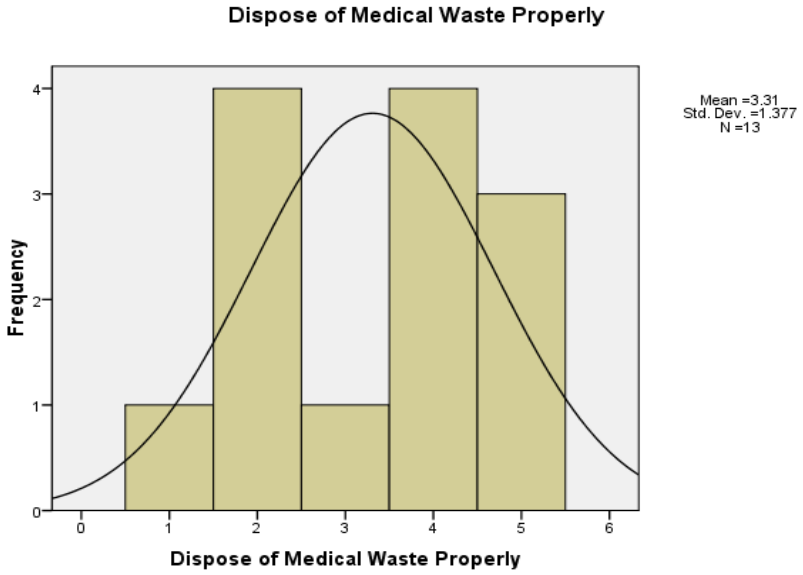

FIGURE6. Dispose of Medical Waste Properly

Figure 6 shows the histogram plot for Dispose of Medical Waste Properly from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Dispose of Medical Waste Properly except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

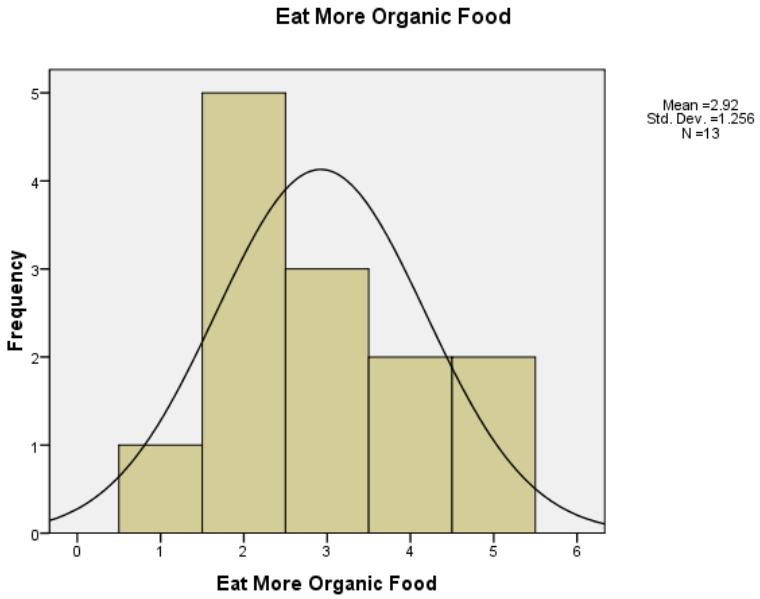

FIGURE7. Eat More Organic Food

Figure 8 shows the histogram plot for Eat More Organic Food from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 3,4 for Eat More Organic Food except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

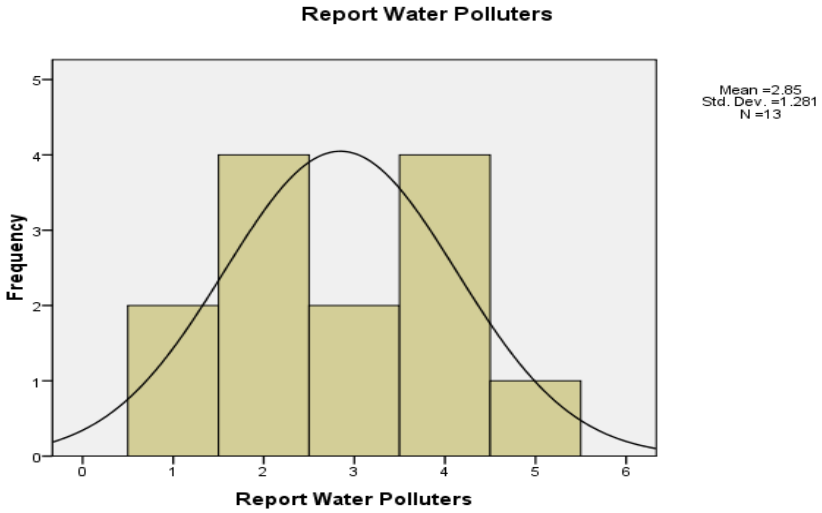

FIGURE 8. Report Water Polluters

Figure 8 shows the histogram plot for Report Water Polluters from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Report Water Polluters except the 4 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution

TABLE6. Correlations

Correlations								
	Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly	**Shop with Water Pollution in Mind**	**Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain**	**Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner**	**Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain**	**Dispose of Medical Waste Properly**	**Eat More Organic Food**	**Report Water Polluters**
Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly	1	.690**	0.063	0.19	-0.057	-0.025	-.561*	-0.158
Shop with Water Pollution in Mind	.690**	1	0.394	0.409	0.348	0.102	-0.364	-0.292
Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain	0.063	0.394	1	.592*	0.084	0.305	-0.265	0.28
Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner	0.19	0.409	.592*	1	0.363	0	-0.172	-0.113
Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain	-0.057	0.348	0.084	0.363	1	0.332	0.201	-0.424
Dispose of Medical Waste Properly	-0.025	0.102	0.305	0	0.332	1	0.208	0.549
Eat More Organic Food	-.561*	-0.364	-0.265	-0.172	0.201	0.208	1	0.303
Report Water Polluters	-0.158	-0.292	0.28	-0.113	-0.424	0.549	0.303	1
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).								
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).								

Table 6 shows the Correlations Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly For Water Pollution in Mind is having highest correlation with Eat More Organic Food and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Shop with Water Pollution in Mind For Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly is having highest correlation with Eat More Organic Food and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between

motivation parameters for Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain For Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner is having highest correlation with Eat More Organic Food and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Use Phosphate-Free Detergent and Dish Cleaner For Do Not Pour Fat and Grease Down the Drain is having highest correlation with Eat More Organic Food and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain For Water Pollution in Mind is having highest correlation with Report Water Polluters and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Dispose of Medical Waste Properly For Report Water Polluters is having highest correlation with Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Eat More Organic Food For Report Water Polluters is having highest correlation with Dispose of Toxic Chemicals Properly and having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Report Water Polluters For Dispose of Medical Waste Properly is having highest correlation with Check Your Sump Pump or Cellar Drain and having lowest correlation.

Conclusion

Water pollution is an important food Destroy sources of drinking water Contaminates with chemicals, which immediate to human health and Long-term harm. Water pollution Mostly aquatic environment Severely damaging systems. Rivers, lakes and oceans Industrial and residential As open sewers for scum are used. it is a Transparent colorless chemical The substance is an oxygen atom with two hydrogen atoms are bound in parallel. Water Evaporation, Transpiration, Condensation, on Earth through precipitation and other means It is continuously cycled. In the environment Harmful substances Pollution is the introduction. These harmful substances are called pollutants. Like volcanic ash Contaminants may be natural. Garbage produced by factories or human like waste They can also be created by actions. Major water contaminants include radioactive substances as well as bacteria, viruses, parasites, fertilizers, pesticides, medicines, nitrates, and phosphorus. These substances are almost always invisible pollutants since they are constantly water and do not change color. Only a handful of the numerous causes and sources of water contamination are mentioned here. a few streams and rivers Some have the capacity to recover from the impacts of pollution, but lakes, bays, lagoons, slow-moving rivers, and the oceans are very small to the human eye.effects of pollution have resistance.Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is. 484 which indicates 48% reliability. From the literature review, the above 48% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

References

[1]. Qu, Jiuhui, and Maohong Fan. "The current state of water quality and technology development for water pollution control in China." Critical reviews in environmental science and technology 40, no. 6 (2010): 519-560.

[2]. Loucks, Daniel P., Charles S. Revelle, and Walter R. Lynn. "Linear progamming models for water pollution control." *Management Science* 14, no. 4 (1967): B-166.

[3]. Brix, Hans. "Use of constructed wetlands in water pollution control: historical development, present status, and future perspectives." *Water science and technology* 30, no. 8 (1994): 209-223.

[4]. Reddy, K. R., and T. A. DeBusk. "State-of-the-art utilization of aquatic plants in water pollution control." *Water science and technology* 19, no. 10 (1987): 61-79.

[5]. Barnes, A. P., Joyce Willock, Clifford Hall, and Luiza Toma. "Farmer perspectives and practices regarding water pollution control programmes in Scotland." *Agricultural water management* 96, no. 12 (2009): 1715-1722.

[6]. De Latour, Christopher. "Magnetic separation in water pollution control." *IEEE Transactions on Magnetics* 9, no. 3 (1973): 314-316.

[7]. Stevens, Joe B. "Recreation benefits from water pollution control." *Water Resources Research* 2, no. 2 (1966): 167-182.

[8]. Liquete, Camino, Angel Udias, Giulio Conte, Bruna Grizzetti, and Fabio Masi. "Integrated valuation of a nature-based solution for water pollution control. Highlighting hidden benefits." *Ecosystem Services* 22 (2016): 392-401.

[9]. Zhang, Ting, Dong Xu, Feng He, Yongyuan Zhang, and Zhenbin Wu. "Application of constructed wetland for water pollution control in China during 1990–2010." *Ecological Engineering* 47 (2012): 189-197.

[10]. Cairns Jr, John, Kenneth L. Dickson, Richard E. Sparks, and William T. Waller. "A preliminary report on rapid biological information systems for water pollution control." *Journal (Water Pollution Control Federation)* (1970): 685-703.

[11]. Davies, C. M., and H. J. Bavor. "The fate of stormwater-associated bacteria in constructed wetland and water pollution control pond systems." *Journal of Applied Microbiology* 89, no. 2 (2000): 349-360.

[12]. Mandelker, Daniel R. "Controlling nonpoint source water pollution: Can it be done." *Chi.-Kent L. Rev.* 65 (1989): 479.

[13]. Barry, Frank J. "Evolution of the Enforcement Provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act: A Study of the Difficulty in Developing Effective Legislation, The." *Mich. L. Rev.* 68 (1969): 1103.

[14]. Greenway, Margaret. "Constructed Wetlands for Water Pollution Control-Processes, Parameters and Performance." *Developments in Chemical Engineering and Mineral Processing* 12, no. 5-6 (2004): 491-504.

[15]. Barzen, Claudia, Andreas Brecht, and Guenter Gauglitz. "Optical multiple-analyte immunosensor for water pollution control." *Biosensors and Bioelectronics* 17, no. 4 (2002): 289-295.

[16]. Wu, Min, Xianqiang Tang, Qingyun Li, Wenjun Yang, Feng Jin, Minzhe Tang, and Miklas Scholz. "Review of ecological engineering solutions for rural non-point source water pollution control in Hubei Province, China." *Water, Air, & Soil Pollution* 224, no. 5 (2013): 1-18.

[17]. Karamouz, Mohammad, Banafsheh Zahraie, and Reza Kerachian. "Development of a master plan for water pollution control using MCDM techniques: a case study." *Water International* 28, no. 4 (2003): 478-490.

[18]. Karamouz, Mohammad, Banafsheh Zahraie, and Reza Kerachian. "Development of a master plan for water pollution control using MCDM techniques: a case study." *Water International* 28, no. 4 (2003): 478-490.

[19]. Sartor, J. D., and D. R. Gaboury. "Street sweeping as a water pollution control measure: lessons learned over the past ten years." *Science of the total environment* 33, no. 1-4 (1984): 171-183.

[20]. Tan, Q., G. H. Huang, and Y. P. Cai. "Radial interval chance-constrained programming for agricultural non-point source water pollution control under uncertainty." *Agricultural Water Management* 98, no. 10 (2011): 1595-1606.

