



Abstract:

Disposal of fertilizer effluent, waste water from the fertilizers manufacturing plants, is a serious issue for environment. Valuable and also some toxic components have been reported in these effluents. This study exhibit that optimized utilization of fertilizer effluent may enhance the growth, yield and nutritional attributes of many important plants. *Solanum lycopersicum* Tomato is being used worldwide for edible purposes. The health benefits of tomatoes include eye care, good stomach health, and a reduced blood pressure. Tomato plants were grown in six different amendments of fertilizer effluent and ground water. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of all these plants were done by using UV-VIS spectrophotometry and Atomic absorption Spectroscopy techniques. It was concluded that the amendment of 40% fertilizer effluent with 60% ground water showed improved growth of plant and enhanced the nutritional attributes of tomato plant.