



The Global Participation in Estimating Environmental Health by Considering Pollutants Present in Air, Water and Waste-Management

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INTRODUCTION

The field of natural well-being is one of the most important areas of clinical science and is taught or researched at many prestigious universities around the world. His three specific areas of ecological well-being are water pollution, air pollution, and strong waste management, each of which has a significant impact on causing or preventing disease and promoting human well-being. For example, water pollution by various toxins such as micro-organisms, natural and man-made mixtures, synthetic compounds and minerals, plant material, radioactive substances, waste, oils and residues adversely affects human well-being, organisms and the climate. About 33% of the world's water resources are polluted. In this report, pollution is a hazard that affects the composition, physical, and surprising taste properties of water. Air pollution has also recently become a major ecological problem in all countries due to its negative impact on well-being, economy and climate. According to the World Wellbeing Association, 800,000 people suffer premature cardiovascular and respiratory infections and cell destruction in the lungs each year due to air pollution.

DESCRIPTION

Poor waste management can also result from improper treatment and unnecessary removal of various metropolitan, modern, commercial and clean wastes that contribute to water, soil and air pollution. It poses a threat to human health and can cause respiratory illness, diarrhea etc. As mentioned earlier, research directions related to the three main areas of ecological well-being, particularly water pollution, air pollution, and strong waste management are essential for human well-being and natural resource security. By constantly monitoring water pollution, air pollution, and heavy waste management in various networks and disseminating our findings in the form of logical articles and

reports, we are able to distinguish between plague and natural problems and take appropriate preventive measures accurate data is created. Numerous logical points in the field of water pollution (surface water source pollution, turbidity, chlorine, taste, odor, etc.), air pollution (indoor pollution, outdoor pollution, ozone, carbon monoxide pollution, etc.), as a global problem, strong waste management (leachate, landfills, heavy metals, etc.) will persuade ecological well-being experts to address the nature of science and collaborate with global and diverse scientists. Find viable and productive answers to ecological problems through logical collaboration. Recently, public and global logical cooperation has expanded, and the famous logical diary prefers to disseminate articles that are the result of the efforts of other scientists, especially writers from several countries. In the field of natural welfare, as is the case in the clinical sciences, it is common for research and articles to be carried out with the support of an increasing number of global experts and scientists.

CONCLUSION

The pattern of the Communist Party of China Insights into assessing showed that about a portion of these analysts' findings came from global logical collaboration. A review analyzing the coordinated efforts of Iranian experts with different countries placed in the scientific reference data set from 1998 to 2007 found that Iranians worked with 115 countries around the world. Given their findings and investigations by various surveys of how much logical involvement there has been from world-class scientists from various countries, noted that the level of global support for collecting articles on water pollution, air pollution and strong waste management was adequate flat. Given the lack of joint European and American efforts in the article, it seems important to find ways to involve additional experts from the top countries for air pollution, water pollution, and strong waste management.

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