

Innovations in Research and Review

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Editorial Note

The Global Journal of Research and Review aims at the publication of original research, reviews and short communications on the latest developments in all fields of "Global Medical Research, Global Health Care, Clinical Science, Molecular Biology, Biotechnology, Applied Sciences, Pharmacy, Economics, Agriculture, Arts, Education, Social Science, Environmental Science, Engineering Insights". It is a peer reviewed indexed journal. This journal is only in online form.

In volume 6, various aspects of research were discussed by the authors from different parts of the world. In the article Ogunniran Blessing Ifeoluwa stated that due to inadequate waste disposal method, dumping of refuse in an unauthorized place is now the order of the day in the country, both in local and national level and penalties that are placed on defaulters are not been effectively carried out. Environment close to dump sites are exposed to significant and rapid environmental degradation mostly in municipal areas in Nigeria which brings about adverse effect on the general sustainability of urban life, poor agricultural yield, widespread of germs and diseases, extinction of aquatic bodies due to water toxicity and acidification [1].

Fatima kiran in her article evaluated that Pakistan is the country where health issues are the least priority for Government, policy makers and unfortunately in the eyes of media as well. Today worldwide media is consider as a fourth pillar of state which means media is responsible to cover each and every aspect of society it also work as a watch dog in different institutions to analysis whether they are performing their duties appropriately if not then media highlighted those areas through their contents and enforce the regulatory bodies to look into the issues. Health care is the basic human right of every person whether rich or poor without any disparity as written in the article 25 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights [2].

Felicia Marie Douglas in the article concluded that The child baring process is seen as a natural one where the assistance of

trained personnel is not usually sought, especially in rural Haiti. This fact leaves child baring women at a great risk for unforeseen complications during child birth. Births in rural Haiti are often attended by individual with little to no obstetrical training. Deep rooted cultural norms cause for a challenging endeavor to implement healthcare changes that is needed to improve outcomes in Haiti. In my research of this topic, it was noted that even after providing trained persons to attending deliveries in rural Haiti, 90% of the rural population still chose to deliver at home without the presence of trained individuals, possibly not recognizing the potential dangers of childbirth [3].

Abeer Kazmi et al, in his research article stated that Heavy metals are significant environmental pollutants, and their toxicity is a problem of increasing significance for ecological, evolutionary, nutritional and environmental reasons. The term heavy metals refer to any metallic element that has a relatively high density and is toxic or poisonous even at low concentration. Heavy metals in a general collective term applied to the group of metals and metalloids with an atomic density greater than 4 g/cm³, or 5 times or more, greater than water. Common sources of heavy metal pollution include discharge from industries such as electroplating, plastics manufacturing, fertilizer producing plants and wastes left after mining and metallurgical processes [4].

References

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