

In 2015, countries adopted the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each of which has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. The SDGs include one health goal and over 50 health-related targets that apply to all countries, irrespective of their level of development. We must track progress towards these targets in all countries, which is a mammoth task in itself [1].

Over the last few decades, ~~it-research~~ has ~~been~~ shown that our actions have not been ~~not~~ in favor of protecting ~~this-our~~ planet. ~~The-e~~ Exploitation and degradation of our planet and environment have gone up at an alarming rate. ~~So,~~ Different environmental groups around the world have been playing their role in educating people ~~as-to~~ how their small positive actions, when combined, can play a big role in protecting this planet.

~~-Since the advent of the industrial revolution,~~ ~~H~~ human activities ~~since the advent of the industrial revolution~~ have generated a deeply negative impact on the ~~Earth's-earth's~~ ecosystem[1]. Environmental issues contain-such as global warming, climate change, acid rain, air pollution, waste disposal, water pollution, and ~~many more others~~ affect every human, animal, and nation on this planet. ~~According to e~~ Environmentalists and scientists, classify there are various types of pollutants and are classified according to based on the type of pollution they cause, such as water, air, soil, noise, ~~R~~ radioactive, and so on. Water pollution is considered to be the biggest environmental threat all over the world. ~~Generally,~~ ~~s~~ Surface water is used for dyeing, printing, sizing, bleaching, and washing, and ~~therefore,~~ this water mixes with ~~the-river~~ water ~~in rivers and thereby increases-causing~~ pollution.

Textile wastewater also includes a large variety of dyes and chemicals ~~additions~~ that makes for the environmental challenge-pollution for-by the textile industry; not only as liquid waste but also in its chemical composition. ~~Therefore, Since~~ water is used as the principal medium ~~to apply-in~~ dyes and various chemicals for finishes [2]. ~~T~~ the main majority of the pollution in textile wastewater comes from dyeing and finishing processes. ~~So,~~ ~~t~~ The removal of dyes from water is imperative due to its harmful effects like-including toxicity, ~~C~~ carcinogenic properties, Retardshindrance of photosynthetic activity, allergic and mutagenic properties, ~~Mutagenic,~~ and Inhibits-inhibition of the growth of aquatic biota.

However, providing universal access to clean freshwater is one of the main goals of the governments. Methylene blue (MB) was chosen as the contaminant model to evaluate catalytic activity because it is a common azo industrial dye and is one of the most common dyeing materials for wool, silk, and cotton[3].

Co-ferrite is a kind of magnetic substance with a cubic spinel structure. It is considered in various fields that due to its environmentally friendly and unique physical properties and efficient properties such as excellent chemical stability, non-toxicity, mechanical hardness, and high Curie temperature is considered in various fields[4], [5]. However, in addition to the above advantages, Co-ferrite also has some shortcomings that cannot be overcome by itself, such as easy agglomeration, corrosion in an acidic environment, and so on, which is not conducive to the material adsorption and adsorption selectivity. In general, the methods of adding a surfactant or forming silica layer outside Co-ferrite through hydrolyzing tetraethyl silicate (TEOS) can greatly improve corrosion resistance and dispersion of Co-ferrite in water [6], [7]. The sol-gel derived amorphous silica matrix is an excellent host for supporting different types of guest nanoparticles; the its porous nature of the amorphous silica matrix provides nucleation sites for nanomagnetic particles. It minimizes the aggregation phenomena imposing an upper limit to the size of the particles.[8].