A STUDY ON USE OF GREEN CHEMISTRY IN MODERN AGE

Asheesh Kumar Gupta, Professor, Department of Basic Sciences, Galgotias University

ABSTRACT

As a result of industrialisation, the global economy developed an important landmark. The global landscape of green chemistry has changed considerably since the 1940s. Organizational practises and roles have been vastly modified, as have environmental effects and people's awareness of enterprises and individuals. The 12 principles of Green Chemistry, first proposed by Paul Anastas and John Warner in the 1990s, encourage the use of non-toxic solvents and minimal residue generation. One of the most productive research areas for green chemistry is green analytical chemistry. In this article, we examine the many repercussions of green chemistry on pharmaceutical analyses, the environment, the public, analysts, and the pharmaceutical business. Decisions and thought processes have long-term and immediate impacts on the outcome and the situation as a whole. In this research, you can glimpse the future of green chemistry, as well as our future, the environment, and more.

KEYWORDS: Green Chemistry, Environment, Modern Era

INTRODUCTION

Today, the main concerns to environmental well-being arise from industrial development. In the face of environmental concerns and obstacles, conventional manufacturing and product development habits have been altered by doing things like having conferences, supporting political causes, and performing chemical research and ecological engineering to promote sustainable practises. The twelve green chemistry principles created by Paul Anastas and John Warner in the 1990s continue to be frequently employed today. Hazardous solvents are used in chemical processes that generate no waste, and non-production of waste is a requirement of these processes. This article suggests environmentally responsible processes for design, synthesis, processing, analysis, and disposal of products [1]. [2-4] argues that employees in industrial enterprises should strive to lower the environmental and occupational dangers that they may encounter throughout their work.

Developing innovative methodologies and analytical approaches is dependent on using these 12 concepts. The goal is to decrease the environmental impact of these innovative approaches and approaches [5]. Green Chemistry R&D therefore concentrates on the improvement of analytical methodologies. This methodology seeks to discover new ways to detect and lower the level of harmful chemicals in all stages

of chemical analysis [7-8]. In this example, the principles of green chemical (12 of them) were amended to make Green Analytical Chemistry more adaptable. Green chemistry has many different consequences. Decisions made during the analysis stage have both immediate and long-term effects on the final product, as well as the larger ecosystem, involving both people and the environment. Historically, industrialization has had a marked impact on the global economy. Even while this brings a beneficial change to people's quality of life, it is unable to factor in possibly detrimental environmental repercussions that arise from economic growth [9]. Industrialization and more pollution and resource depletion occur as a result. The environment was regarded as though it had no bearing on nature .

ENVIRONMENT MOVEMENT

In the 1960s, "Silent Spring" started an environmental movement. Epublishing has helped to raise public awareness of the need for environmental consciousness, which has resulted in several legislative initiatives designed to help alleviate the danger of using up natural resources at an unsustainable rate. American Book award-winning writer Robert Downs referred to it as "one of the most important books in Western literature, and also the book that changed America"

The 1972 Stockholm Conference brought together representatives from several countries (including UN members and NGOs) to address environmental issues, as well as the legal field (Pereira, 2009). as a consequence of this conference, the world learned about the damage that depleting the environment may do to humanity .

Several worldwide environmental conferences were held in the 1980s. A 10-year examination of all the efforts outlined at the Stockholm Conference led in 1983 to the establishment of the World Environment and Development Commission. in this commission's infancy, the world was battling tremendous environmental and societal pressures, and everyone was well aware that growth on a grand scale was unsustainable.

In “Brundtland Report,” authors discussed ways to keep environmental and social needs both present and future generations being taken care of. This began discussions on “sustainable development,” the concept that society may care for both present and future generations without sacrificing the other. Findings were limited to the effects of ozone depletion, and they speculated on how this factor may help cause global warming, since scientists were unable to handle the issue much quicker .

DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

While working to encourage economic growth and to lower pollution, Environment Ministers from the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) met in 1985 and agreed to pursue several measures. Even though they established these policies, they have not changed

them yet. Safety and environmental responsibility are major concerns when dealing with reducing risk and pollution .

There are reports that the EPA developed a new mindset and approach in 1991 to restrict the dangers of dangerous chemical products because of issues that were expected to arise. When you see anything unsafe, do not generate it in the first place.

A name originally given to green solvents and safer chemical compounds was first used in 1992 to describe Green Chemistry. Incorporating new environmentally friendly solvents and chemical compounds, the definition has been expanded .

CONCLUSION

Everybody, even the environmentalists, agreed on environmental protection in the 1990s. The United Nations International Conference on the Environment and Development, or UNCED, took held in Brazil in 1992. (ECO-92). Agenda 21 was the result of leaders and stakeholders from around the world gathering to establish a comprehensive and interconnected strategy for sustainability, and resulted in the creation of the Agenda 21 document, which provided national governments with a platform to coordinate environmental issues, economic strategies, and decision-making practises to implement sustainable development . Protecting the environment and society's safety and welfare are key aspects of effective infrastructure security investment. Energy efficiency improvements, staff safety records, and follow-up of accidents are key components of responsible investment in infrastructure security.

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