Research & Reviews: Journal of Chemistry

e-ISSN:2319-9849

Editorial Note on Journey of Green chemistry

Ayyapan k

University of Kerala, kerala, India

Editorial Note

Received date: 11/02/2021

Accepted date: 18/02/2021

Published date: 25/02/2021

*For Correspondence

Raghunandhan A, Department of Chemistry.Annamacharya institute of sciences, Andhra Pradesh, India.

E-mail: komaran1989@gmail.com

Tel: 9000213213

Keywords: Chemicals, Hyaluronan, Disaccharide

EDITORIAL NOTE

Either green chemicals degrade to harmless goods or are recovered for further use. Toxic chemicals in the atmosphere cause less damage to plants and animals. Global warming, ozone depletion, and smog formation are all reduced. Less ecosystem chemical destruction.Green chemistry has been a significant factor of sustainable development and has been disseminated significantly in recent years. A systematic literature review has been undertaken to examine the state of the art in this area, also identifying potential advances for future studies. The aim of this study is to learn more about how Green Chemistry works (GC), Because the processing of intermediate products, which are usually used by other industries, is the essence of chemistry, the emphasis has been mainly on the industrial sector. At the frontiers of this rapidly emerging interdisciplinary science, Green Chemistry publishes research aimed at reducing the environmental effects of a chemical enterprise through the creation of a technology base that is essentially non-toxic to living organisms and the environment. Submissions on all research aspects relevant to the endeavour are welcome.The spectrum of Green Chemistry is focused on the concept suggested by Anastas and Warner, but not limited to (Green Chemistry: Theory and Practice, P T Anastas and J C Warner, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1998). Green chemistry is the implementation of a set of principles in the design, manufacture, and application of chemicals that reduces or removes the use or generation of hazardous substances.To put it another way, chemistry is involved in the majority of production processes. Different research questions were formulated, according to systematic literature review methods, in order to schematize and to get a detailed view of the evolution of research in green chemistry.

The papers were classified using a number of parameters, including the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) system, and were divided into separate clusters based on their aims, impacts, and outcomes. The research shows that the chemical industry will help to make a more equitable transition to greater economic, environmental, and social sustainability. Even if GC's main focus is the climate, GC is moving closer to the foundations of TBL, which is the main instrument for the chemical industry to introduce the framework of Sustainable Chemistry (SC) and to realise the transition to sustainability. The results demonstrate how GC is the mechanism by which the SC system can be recognised. In a CE framework, the SC can be active in manufacturing and recycling processes, ensuring more sustainable environmental, economic, and social structures. Furthermore, the findings demonstrate how GC and CE are becoming more aligned, highlighting the ongoing alignment of goals among various tools.