

## A Graphical Summary of the Green Chemistry Remedy towards Societal Sanitation

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### Abstract

Due to its large population, India generates 62 million tonnes of municipal solid garbage annually, of which 9000 tonnes are sanitary wastes like pads and diapers. Nonetheless, accumulating evidence has shown that there are problems with sanitary waste that have adverse effects on public hygiene. We have created a detailed picture of the negative consequences caused by volatile organic chemicals like dioxins that emerge from garbage, including immunological toxicity, endocrine impacts and tumour promotion. Additionally, environmentally friendly methods, such as the use of clay based incinerators to stop the spread of harmful gases and the substitution of synthetic sanitary products made of plastic with natural alternatives for the nation's most important citizen's women and children as well as their potential use in creating a circular economy. In In this graphical summary, we explain how India, led by green chemistry, changed history by bringing science out of the lab and into everyday life and by creating a green, educated and healthy society.

**Keywords:** Green chemistry; Sustainable natural products; Waste management; Menstrual and infant hygiene; Circular economics

### Introduction

India, which has won numerous Nobel prizes in categories ranging from peace to science, is nonetheless plagued by third world issues and has subpar sanitation. In other terms, sanitation refers to societal cleanliness. Public well-being related to sanitation includes, but is not limited to, uncontaminated drinking water, adequate disposal and management of human excreta and sewage. Due to its high population, India produces heaps of municipal solid garbage that has negative effects on other living things. Nine thousand tonnes of them including pads and diapers are non-disposable sanitary waste. According to analysis, each newborn or toddler between the ages of 0 and 2 years uses 5.87 diapers per day, which increases the amount of waste. Contrarily, women use sanitary napkins. Are likewise a component of municipal solid trash?.

### Description

The development of solid waste, as was already noted, is the second major difficulty; nonetheless, ignorance is still the biggest problem. Owing to this ignorance, the bulk of Indian culture continues to disregard personal health care and views menstruation as taboo, failing to recognise the significance of individual care for what is the most significant stage of a girl's life cycle and one that calls for particular attention. In addition, this taboo has made girls feel shy and embarrassed, prevented them from taking care of their health, and encouraged them to use rags, etc. instead of specialist sanitary items. This is not just confined to women; infants' health care is also frequently neglected, which results in a number of infectious disorders. Poor societal hygiene is also a result of the country's low GDP and expanding business sector. For instance, the lower middle class family's average monthly income is 12,000 rupees for four people, which equates to 3,000 rupees per person per month for things like food, education, medicine, etc. As a result, in order to save money for the future, the family's women forgo purchasing expensive sanitary products in order to put the money towards the future of a younger member.

In this case, green chemistry carries the torch of education, empowering women and bringing science into people's daily lives. Encouraging green parenting for their own welfare as well as that of their children. The twelve green chemistry principles essentially show how to get from waste reduction to safer chemistry and safer life. Also, it has given the general populace the intellectual and critical thinking skills necessary for them to create their designs for controlling this period of time under the slogan "GREEN THE RED". Globally, these green and sustainable techniques differ according to resource accessibility, socioeconomic standing, expertise, preference and setting an example for others. We have discussed the issues and provided examples of more environmentally friendly approaches to hygiene in this review. The history of how the inexpensive clay based incinerator "Ashudhinashak" evolved from an electricity driven incinerator has been told. The significance of reusable containers tampons and menstruation cups have been discussed together with the development of sanitary goods made from natural resources such jute, wool, bamboo, banana, cotton, etc. and their advantages in health care.

### Conclusion

Finally, the role of green chemistry in creating circular economies has been discussed, including how municipal solid waste might be

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transformed into goods with additional value. The assessment examines a wide range of data about society, economy, education and health from the perspective of sustainable chemistry.