

Green Chemistry and Technology is the major industry for the development of health, basic need of daily life, create employment, and generate income, stronger economy, reducing financial crises, global Poverty and hunger in the developing countries of the world particularly in south Asia



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Abstract:

The aim of presentation consist of green chemistry, health, life, crises, global poverty and hunger were studied and reported that Green Chemistry and Technology is the major industry for the development of health, basic need of daily life, create employment, generate income, stronger economy, reducing financial crises, global Poverty and hunger in the developing countries of the world particularly in south Asia. The study reported that chemistry is the science of composition, structure, properties and reaction of a substance, matter and molecular system. Green chemistry is one of the branch of chemistry, major sustainable industry consists of design of chemical products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substance. Green chemistry applies across the life cycle of a chemical product including its design, manufacture, use and ultimate disposal.

It is also called as a sustainable chemistry, is an area of chemistry and chemical engineering focused on the designing of products and process that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances. The major principal of green chemistry including prevention, atom economy, less hazardous chemical synthesis, designing safer chemicals, safer solvents and auxiliaries, design for energy efficiency, use of renewable feed stocks etc. The study further reported that green chemistry prevent pollution, reduce the negative impact of chemical products, eliminate the amount of toxic substance and minimize the hazards of chemical feed stock. The study reported that the total countries available in the world are 225, consist of (Developed countries = 49, developing countries = 150, observer state = 4, state without partial recognition = 8, unrecognized state = 14). Similarly, South Asia comprises the countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In the light of above study, it is proposed that Nutritional Science and Food Chemistry should be commercialized for the development of health, basic need of daily life, create employment, generate income, stronger economy, reducing financial crises, global Poverty and hunger in the developing countries of the world particularly in south Asia. The 2-aminothiophenes are the major precursors for a number of dyestuff syntheses. The strategically located cyano, methylester, ethylester groups in the 3-position of the thiophene

moiety was intended to confer a range of desirable properties on disperse dyes produced from the amines. Subsequently the application protocol enables alkali after-treatment of the disperse dyed polyester materials rather than reduction clearing. The numerous advantages of this novel method in savings from water usage, chemicals and materials and consequent benefits on environmental sustainability are highlighted in this paper.



Biography:

Mr. Muhammad Usman, Former Director General of Agricultural Research System, Government of Pakistan who retired from service after a spotless career of about 32 years with senior level experience on research and development of integrated agricultural production, industries, Agriculture & Horticulture and bioenergy on a sustainable way. Mr. Usman is consider as the senior most scientist in the world, always participated in the international conferences as a plenary speaker, keynote speaker, renowned speaker, organizing committee member as well as moderator of the conferences around the world. Mr. Usman established "Prominent Agro Based Industries, Agro Based Industries and Consultancy SDN BHD" in Malaysia and "Foundation for Rural Development in Pakistan", with primarily aims to work on integrated agricultural project for Rural Development through improvement in agriculture and consultancy services to the formers at Malaysia.

Speaker Publications:

1."Characterization and utilization of aqueous products from hydrothermal conversion of biomass for bio-oil and hydro-char production"; A review. In: Green Chemistry, Vol. 21, No. 7, (2019), p. 1553-1572.

2."A randomized controlled trial of computerised cognitive behaviour therapy for the treatment of depression in primary care: the Randomized Evaluation of the Effectiveness and Acceptability of Computerized Therapy (REEACT) trial"; In: Health Technol Assess, Vol. 91, No. 101(2015) p. 1-174.

3."Smokeless tobaccoconsumption in a multi-ethnic community in Pakistan: a cross-sectional study"; Eastern Mediterranean health journal, Vol. 20, No. 6, 2014, p. 385-390.

[11th World Congress on Green Chemistry and Technology;](#)

Webinar July 09-10, 2020

Abstract Citation:

Muhammed Usman, Green Chemistry and Technology is the major industry for the development of health, basic need of daily life, create employment, and generate income, stronger economy, reducing financial crises, global Poverty and hunger in the developing countries of the world particularly in south Asia, Euro Green Chemistry 2020, 11th World Congress on Green Chemistry and Technology Webinar, July 09-10, 2020.

(<https://greenchemistry.chemistryconferences.org/abstract/2020/green-chemistry-and-technology-is-the-major-industry-for-the-development-of-health-basic-need-of-daily-life-create-employment-generate-income-stronger-economy-reducing-financial-crises-global-poverty-and-hunger-in-the-developing-countries-of-the-world-par>)