



# Economic and Environmental Health on Renewable and Sustainable Development

Grace Florence\*

Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Urbino, Urbino, Italy

## DESCRIPTION

In order to promote social, economic, environmental health and economic growth productivity, renewable and sustainable energy is needed every day. It focus on the resurgence of renewable energy sources as a great means of assisting in the mitigation of climate change and environmental health. This research intends to assess the viability of renewable energy sources and explore how switching from fossil fuel-based energy sources to renewable energy sources could help mitigate the effects of climate change. Current research on the production of energy and biofuels from biomasses has demonstrated that a sustainable approach involves incorporating cutting-edge technology like bioreactors and refineries into the chemical transformation process. Human health and economic growth have both been negatively impacted by this man-made condition's catastrophic climate change.

Energy sources that can be used indefinitely are known as renewable sources. In other words, they can be replenished from their respective sources, such as water resources for hydroelectric power. The primary categories of renewable energy are five. These include geothermal energy, which is heat from deep beneath the ground, wind energy, solar energy from the Sun, hydroelectric energy from flowing water and biomass, which is energy derived from plants and other waste. Demonstrates the use of clean energy converters that are both sustainable and renewable. As opposed to fossil fuel-based energy, which produces waste and additional pollution, renewable energy is sometimes referred to as clean energy. These generate fewer greenhouse gases and have a smaller carbon footprint. Recent years have seen a rise in interest in clean energy as various economies and countries seek to reduce their reliance on extremely polluting fossil fuels.

The investigations primarily made it evident that issues such as environmental conditions, food production and availability to water are substantially affected and this has already resulted in some harm. It's expected to get worse in the near future. As a result of climate change, medical science has noted increased

diarrhea, dengue fever and malaria. Cardiovascular health has emerged as a problem, in addition to a variety of respiratory ailments, as heat waves and air pollution rise as a result of many industrial uses, including electricity generation. On the other side, the agricultural sector has also been impacted by the ozone layer change and sea level rise, which has an indirect negative impact on human health due to poor nutrition. Thus, it is becoming increasingly evident that we should equip ourselves with renewable energy sources rather than relying solely on traditional fossil fuel sources. The exhaustion of coal and natural gas as fuel, but also to prevent more environmental harm, it is harmful to our health and will make it harder for us to exist in the future.

It is a difficult task to replace fossil fuel sources with non-fossil fuel sources. As we have shown in research that have attempted to do so both on a laboratory scale and an industrial scale, maintaining the balance between important elements such as non-polluting or very low-polluting energy sources and energy efficiency is not as straightforward to achieve. Various initiatives are planned to replace polluting fuels with renewable energy sources in varying ratios throughout the following years. However, installation, generation and storage capacity have all been taken into account while designing the development of renewable energy. The decision to take on any existing technology to scale commercially is always a factor because studios frequently migrate from one technology to another. Another aspect to take into account while deploying these renewable technologies is the greater cost of capital. To encourage the use of these renewable energies, governments all around the world are offering incentives.

The life cycle assessment method aids in the investigation of potential effects on environmental loads and human health. With the creation and usage of services and products, it is feasible to measure ecological burdens and potential effects on human health and the environment. This method is appropriate for comprehending the environmental performance of nuclear, fossil and renewable energy producing technologies as well as

**Correspondence to:** Grace Florence, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Urbino, Urbino, Italy, E-mail: florence@gmail.com

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each of its unique positive and negative influences. For wind and solar systems, we have noted issues including high capital costs and insufficient efficiency. We therefore require extensive

awareness and a sophisticated system that balances all factors from finances to production, in order to finally activate these renewable technologies.