

# Climate Changes during COVID-19 Pandemic

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## Opinion

An uncommon pneumonia was discovered in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China, with a relation to an animal market that sells chickens, rabbits and other animals to the general people. The World Health Organization was quickly notified of the incident (WHO). COVID-19, a new coronavirus, had been identified as the causative microorganism. COVID-19 quickly spread around the world. The condition has been labelled a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The COVID-19 epidemic has had a huge influence on people's lives and the worldwide economy. The number of new cases and deaths is rising at an alarming rate, with no indications of abating, making estimates of the disease's economic and other consequences unclear. Depending on the severity of COVID-19's impact in each nation, as well as country-specific circumstances and capability, governments throughout the world are implementing various kinds of interventions, such as travel restrictions and lockdowns, to stop the virus from spreading.

NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> are prevalent air pollutants in cities and industrial towns and they cause cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. Vehicle exhaust, road dust and primarily, metal processing industries are the principal contributors of these pollutants. The majority of the health advantages were found in 31 Chinese province capital cities when NO<sub>2</sub> levels were reduced. The continuous deterioration of air quality in certain Indian metropolitan areas (New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai), which frequently violate WHO and Central

Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India guidelines, has entrenched their regular position in the list of the world's top 20 polluted cities.

The environment in India had severely deteriorated, with all pollutant levels and the Air Quality Index well above the acceptable limits. The major consequence of the COVID-19 lockdown can be seen in the air quality, which is being felt by everyone and documented in different government publications. India's economy is the world's largest and fastest-growing and it also has the second-highest number of COVID-19 cases. After the economic damage wrought by the epidemic, India is under pressure to begin recovery efforts. Because of the epidemic, fish prices and demand have fallen and fishing boats throughout the world are mainly idle. According to German scientist Rainer Froese, fish biomass would rise due to a dramatic reduction in fishing and some fish, such as herring, might quadruple their biomass in European seas. As of April 2020, the only evidence of aquatic recovery is anecdotal.

Some animals have been sighted in cities as a result of the lockdown and travel restrictions. Due to decreased levels of human involvement and light pollution, sea turtles have been seen laying eggs on beaches they previously avoided (such as the coast of the Bay of Bengal). During March and April in the United States, fatal automobile crashes with wildlife such as deer, elk, moose, bears and mountain lions decreased by 58 percent.

To summarise, once countries get a handle on the coronavirus, improved implementation of environmental, transportation and industry laws should be prioritised in order to mitigate the negative effects of human activities on the environment.

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