How covid affected life in India??

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COVID-19 is a global burden which, as the pandemic progresses through its various phases, continues to redefine everyday lifestyle-related habits, environment, education and employment in a significant way.

1 Positive effect

1.1 Water pollution:

In developing countries like India and Bangladesh, where domestic and industrial waste is pumped into rivers without treatment, water pollution is a common phenomenon. The main industrial sources of emissions have decreased or completely stopped during the lockdown era, which helped reduce the pollution load. It is also found that, the concentration of pH, electric conductivity, chemical oxygen demand has reduced during the lockdown in comparison to the pre-lockdown period.

1.2 Noise pollution:

Quarantine and lockdown initiatives enable people to stay at home and limit worldwide commercial activity and connectivity, thereby reducing the noise level in most cities. For example, in the recent lockdown period, the noise level of Delhi, India's capital, has been drastically reduced by around 40-50 percent. The noise levels of Govindpuri metro station in Delhi are reduced by half, due to reduced vehicle movement during the lockdown time. Noise levels in the Delhi residential area have also been noticed to reduced by half.

1.3 Climate:

The climate is probably the only sector in this COVID-19 scenario that has had an extremely positive effect. After 30 years, South Asian River Ganges dolphins were also spotted back in the Ganga River. In the town of Navi Mumbai, tens of thousands of flamingos have gathered. The birds normally migrate to the area every year, but residents have reported that their numbers have increased massively this year. The Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board also reported that Har-ki-Pauri in Haridwar, it's water is suitable for drinking after chlorination' due to the lack of industrial drainage waste into the river.

2 Negative effect

The amount of medical waste increased from 550-600 kg/day to about 1000 kg/day at the time of the first lockdown process. Such a sudden rise and improper management of hazardous waste has become an important problem for the local waste management authorities.

According to recent published literature, SARS-CoV-2 viruses are reported to exist on cardboard every day and on plastics and stainless steel for up to 3 days. Thus, hospital-generated waste should be adequately handled to minimise more infection and environmental contamination, which is a global concern.

Though, experts and responsible authorities suggest for the proper disposal and segregation of household organic waste and plastic based protective equipment, but mixing up these wastes increases the risk of disease transmission, and exposure to the virus of waste workers.

Massive amounts of disinfectants have recently been used to destroy the SARS-CoV-2 virus in highways, industrial, and residential areas. This

widespread use of disinfectants can destroy non-targeted beneficial organisms, which can contribute to ecological imbalances.

3 Employment affected in country due to covid:

In India, which is therefore only appropriate for urban upper and middle class citizens and is difficult for the rural agriculture-based population, additional directives for workplaces such as work from home were advised. India still still lacks places with computer facilities and the internet, and this Work-from-Home is therefore a challenge. The Indian IT industry was not prepared for the lockdown and Work from home situation, primarily with call centres and outsourcing of information processes. However, during the COVID-19 lockout and Work-from-Home scenario, a 60% rise in the demand for Wifi network equipment, e.g. routers and mobile hotspot dongles, was observed in India, causing a little boost to the telecommunications industry. The unemployment rate increased to 19% after a month of lockdown and overall unemployment was 26% across India by 24th April. Hence, the lockdown has a havoc impact on small, medium, and large enterprises of the country, which led to no job and economic downturn condition.

4 Education:

Because of COVID-19 in India, the educational system is also currently at a halt. The educational institutions were closed during this lockdown period, hampering the overall teaching-learning process and education system due to the lack of access to online and computer systems among all students in rural India due to the disparity in economic conditions. Nevertheless, mobile phones in India's urban sector, has contributed to the online running of schools, where rural parts have been deprived of education.

5 Effect on Us, Humans:

Isolation, anxiety, instability, economic turmoil are a few problems that, due to COVID-19, can greatly cause psychological distress among people. Poverty, hunger is still a problem in India that will be exacerbated because of COVID-19. Mass unemployment is likely to generate anger and lead individuals to chronic stress, anxiety, depression, dependency on alcohol, and self-harm. India reported 1,34,516 suicides in 2018 for a nation with the largest number of poor and malnourished, and people with depression

and anxiety. A 50-year-old man diagnosed with a viral disease reportedly had a persistent fear of having COVID-19 infected on Feb 12, 2020, and this led him to commit suicide. From 19 March to 2 May, 338 deaths due to lockdown involving suicides resulting from fear of corona, self-isolation, hunger, and financial distress were reported. Furthermore, suicide cases have been identified as a result of alcohol prohibition during the lockdown period.