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Issue Editor

Dr. Wangujare S. A.

Director of Physical Education

Adv. B. D. Hambarde Mahavidyalaya, Ashti, Dist: Beed

Co-Editor

Dr. Nandkumar N. Kumbharikar

Dept. of Public Administration

SPP College, Sirsala, Dist. Beed.

Email - dr.kumbharikarnn@gmail.com



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EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT IN NASIK DISTRICT

Dr.Z.Ansari
Smt.Y.S.Patil
Dr.D.G.Jadhav

Department of Botany

Mahilaratna Pushpatai Hiray Mahila Mahavidyalya, Malegaon Camp, Dist. Nasik (MS)

Abstract.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has made the assessment that, COVID19 (Corona Virus) can be characterized as a pandemic & this virus can spread in too many countries & territories. As a moral responsibility of college management especially the Student Welfare Department of the college has trained and encouraged our students to become medical volunteer to prevent and control the spread of Covid 19 virus. Our students visited home to home and talked their community and others about how to prevent and control the spread of Covid 19 viruses. The impact of environmental factors like temperature and ratio (RH) using statistical methods, including Response Surface Methodology (RSM) and Pearson's correlation, is additionally studied on numbers of COVID19 cases per day. Here we report the resultant changes of lockdowns/unlocks initiated by the govt of India for COVID19, as against the scenario of total lockdown.

Keywords

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) Sustainable development Education for sustainable development Ecology environmental, Emissions of coal power plants and maritime transport show strong reductions (25-40%) during the lockdown

Introduction:

The impact of environmental factors like temperature and rate (RH) using statistical styles, including Response Face Methodology (RSM) and Pearson's correlation, is also studied on fig. of COVID - 19 cases per day. We all are report the attendant changes of lockdowns-unlocks initiated by the govt of India for COVID - 19, as against the script of total lockdown. The phased unlocks and crowded gatherings end in a rise within the number of cases and stretch the mitigation timeline of COVID - 19 spread, delaying the leveling of the wind. The survival of this contagion is putatively suffering from environmental factors like temperature and rate (RH) as corroborated by recent workshop of literature. Covid 19 declared. Clean development Operation help to developing in achieving sustainable development. Development must be environmentally sound and Sustainable with none constraints to quality of life. Material & Styles; Data and methodology used in the composition, mertrologyDept

Material & Methods:

Data and methodology used in the article, mertrology Dept.

Result & Discussion:

Role for Clinicians

Clinicians have a part to play in reducing the pitfalls posed by climate change in relationship to COVID-19 as well as other conditions, Sarfaty said. "We would like to have

the medical community come oral about how important it's to acclimate our way of life so that we produce lower air pollution, and this won't only improve our health, it'll capacity a lot of jobs too."

Local Air Pollution

No matter how it now that COVID-19 is then, outcomes are seeing that its goods on people may be determined in part by the terrain in which they live."Those who live in further weakened surroundings, areas where there is further particulates in the air and further ozone gauze in the air, are more likely to have problems with their underpinning asthma or repeated lung conditions,

Covid-19 and Air Pollution

The relationship between air pollution and coronavirus is nebulous, which was indicated by both positive and negative correlation in the current studies various studies have revealed that air pollution increases the COVID-19 mortality rate, whereas COVID-19 lockdown could reduce air pollution position at the same time. There's some substantiation from recent studies revealing that increased threat of COVID-19 infection is associated with exposure to modern air contaminant situations including PM2.5, PM10, CO, NO₂, SO₂, and O₃.

Covid-19 and Climate Change

When compared to air pollution, the link between COVID-19 and climate change is extremely nebulous. Since COVID-19 events were detected in 2019, there was no clear substantiation of climate change's effect on COVID-19, which is generally a long-term event. There was a recent review about climate change and the COVID-19 Covid-19 and Climate Change When compared to air pollution, the link between COVID-19 and climate change is extremely nebulous. outbreaks and eased epidemic progression.

Furthermore, relative humidity was found to be negatively correlated with daily new COVID-19 Another research provided experimental results demonstrating that lower relative humidity promotes influenza virus transmission, confirming this weather effect. The SARS coronavirus's stability at low humidity can support its spread in communities in subtropical

COVID-19 and the temperature

Nasik Dist. are struggling to control the increasing transmission of COVID-19. There has been a lot of debate regarding the effect of temperature on COVID-19 transmissions while predicting the spread of the disease in certain. It has been suggested that the hot and humid climates might have been the cause of relatively low transmission rate of COVID-19 cases. However, it has also argued that strict lockdown plays an essential role in the low transmissions of COVID-19 cases (Paital, 2020; Paital et al., 2020). There has been a debate about the negative effect of temperature on COVID-19 transmissions.

Study has presented a critical review of the existing studies on the environmental causes and consequences of COVID-19. We have explored the issue by looking at both sides of the coin; that is, the impact of COVID-19 on the environment and the impact of environmental indicators on COVID-19 transmissions and mortality. Based on a critical review of 57 studies on the topic, we conclude that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to improved environmental quality. Due to COVID-19, actions taken by governments across the world have led to significant reductions in environmental pollution and improvements in environmental quality, particularly, in countries with severe COVID-19 transmission. Nasik Dist. experienced sharp reductions in

carbon emissions, air pollution, sound pollution and river pollution. However, these reductions were due to lockdown and were persistent within the lockdown period.

Whether the environmental quality will persist in the long-run is unknown. Besides, we have observed that environmental factors also contributed to both the spread and reduction of COVID-19 transmission and mortality rates. Future studies may use the data sources and methodologies used as a reference point and conduct analysis to understand similarities and differences in the findings on distinct methodological and country settings. We propose cluster-wise future research questions to explore the dynamics between COVID-19 and the environment.

Between March 1 and 27 this year, the city has recorded 26,196 cases and 81 deaths. The city has recorded the highest monthly number of Covid-19 cases so far in March 2021. Prior to this, the highest monthly number of cases in the city was recorded in September 2020. However, unlike in September 2020, the number of deaths have reduced significantly in March this year.

The first corona virus case in the city was reported on April 6, 2020. The first Covid-related death occurred on May 5 last year. By May 31, the city had 214 cases and had reported 10 Covid deaths. However, the number of patients started increasing and in June 2020, there were 1,948 confirmed cases and 95 deaths. In July, the case tally rose to 7,259 and the infection had killed 171 patients. There were 16,010 cases and 215 deaths reported in August. In September, the city had recorded 26,021 new cases and 247 deaths.

Between March and June, the city has recorded 26,196 cases and 81 deaths. "The corona virus is highly infectious, but it is not fatal. The virus is in a mild form. Therefore, the number of critical patients is also comparatively low. The number of new cases has increased in March this year, but the number of Covid deaths in March is much lower than recorded in September 2020," said Bapusaheb Nagargoje, the medical superintendent of NMC.

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