

CORONA CRISIS & ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic is the defining global health crisis of our time and the greatest challenge we have faced since World War Two. India, which has the second-largest population in the world, is suffering severely from COVID-19 disease. It has a more than a health crisis. Pandemic is moving like a wave—one that may yet crash on those least able to cope. The coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2CV), which causes the disease COVID-19, is having a devastating impact worldwide. Social distancing and lockdown rules were employed in India, which however had an additional impact on the economy, human living. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges.

Keywords- *Coronavirus, Covid 19, Pandemic, Health crisis, lockdown, Educational system.*

COVID-19 is much more than a health crisis. By stressing every one of the countries it touches, it has the potential to create devastating social, economic and political crises that will leave deep scars. Covid-19 has created a global health crisis that has had a deep impact on the way we perceive our world and our everyday lives. Not only the rate of contagion and patterns of transmission threatens our sense of agency, but the safety measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus also require social distancing by refraining from doing what is inherently human, which is to find solace in the company of others. Within this context of physical threat, social and physical distancing. When the WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic, its impact was being felt across the globe, by the 7.8 billion humans living on the planet. Due to covid-19 the stress will be placed unequally on the individual and society, and on the government which takes the responsibility for anticipating risk and putting in the structural buffers. And the structural risk, which affects everyone, is as economic as it is biological. The worldwide disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in numerous impacts on the environment and the climate

The coronavirus pandemic has caused a global reduction in economic activity and although this is major cause for concern, the ramping down of

human activity appears to have had a positive impact on the environment. Industrial and transport emissions and effluents have reduced, and measurable data supports the clearing of pollutants in the atmosphere, soil and water. This effect is also in contrast to carbon emission.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the lives of children and their families as the disease spread and the movement control order (MCO) to curb it force schools and businesses to shut. COVID-19 is not just a test of health systems, it attacks the way children access education, the way their families earn an income, and how safe they feel in their homes and communities. While there is no doubt that COVID-19 is causing significant stress, we won't grasp the long-term mental health effects until we conduct future research. At the same time, and because of this pandemic, we see a positive impact on the way we consider mental health and how the healthcare system operates.

The COVID pandemic, the mental health field has shifted almost completely to telehealth encounters with visits through video or phone. This shift, together with the response from insurers to expand payment for telehealth have resulted in better integration of care and improved access. Even as we have become physically isolated and forced to cancel important celebrations and rites of passage, we also have

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found new ways to be connected through this shared experience. Communities are reaching out to their elders and other at-risk groups, sharing strategies for staying connected and coping. People are donating their resources and their time, using creativity and humor, as well as creating inspirational and beautiful art.

Maintaining this culture of caring and community moving forward will make us all the more resilient and connected. The COVID pandemic has devastated so many and so much. At the same time, the transformative effect on mental health access, as well as an expanded value placed on our community's health can have a long-lasting positive effect on our healthcare system, if we chose to learn from this experience.

Covid 19 and Education system

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide. It has created the largest disruption of education systems. Leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges. Most governments decided to temporarily close educational institutions in an attempt to reduce the spread of COVID-19. As of January 2021, of learners are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic. In this second strain of covid 19 affected the evaluation system in this year matriculation examination of CBSE Is cancelled and 10+2 examination is postponed. There are so many different exams are postponed due to second strain of covid 19.

Effect of Second wave of Covid 19

Second wave of Covid is known to affect the children much more than in the first wave. Also, a reverse trend is being seen that is - children develop symptoms first, and then adults are getting it from them. The difference is while in the first wave most of the children were asymptomatic, in the second wave they are coming with symptoms like fever, cold, dry cough, loose motions, vomiting, not feeding well, fatigue, loss of appetite, among other common

symptoms. Few may also have breathing difficulties and rashes like any other viral fever

According to Harvard Health, many children will have no symptoms and those who get sick will have mild symptoms such as low-grade fever, fatigue, and cold. The report further states that a potentially severe and dangerous complication can take place in children called multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C), which can life-threatening problems including heart and other organs. Different body parts can become inflamed including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs.

The COVID-19 crisis has affected societies and economies around the globe and will permanently reshape our world as it continues to unfold. While the fallout from the crisis is both amplifying familiar risks and creating new ones, change at this scale also creates new openings for managing systemic challenges, and ways to build back better.

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