



Significant impacts of COVID-19 lockdown on urban air pollution in Kolkata (India) and amelioration of environmental health

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Abstract

The fatal novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic disease smashes the normal tempo of global socio-economic and cultural livelihood. Most of the countries impose a lockdown system with social distancing measures to arrest the rapid transmission of this virus into the human body. The objective of this study is to examine the status of air quality during and pre-COVID-19 lockdown and to recommend some long-term sustainable environmental management plan. The pollution data like PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, O₃, SO₂, NO₂ and CO have been obtained from State Pollution Control Board under Govt. of West Bengal. Similarly, various land surface temperature (LST) maps have been prepared using LANDSAT-8 OLI and LANDSAT-7 ETM+ images of USGS. The maps of NO₂ and aerosol concentration over Indian subcontinent have been taken from ESA and NASA. The digital thematic maps and diagrams have been depicted by Grapher 13 and Arc GIS 10.3 platforms. The result shows that the pollutants like CO, NO₂ and SO₂ are significantly decreased, while the average level of O₃ has been slightly increased in 2020 during the lockdown due to close-down of all industrial and transport activities. Meanwhile, around 17.5% was the mean reduction of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} during lockdown compared with previous years owing to complete stop of vehicles movement, burning of biomass and dust particles from the construction works. This study recommends some air pollution-tolerant plant species (in urban vacant spaces and roof tops) for long-term cohabitation among environment, society and development.

Keywords COVID-19 · Lockdown system · Air quality · Parameters · Sustainable

Abbreviations

COVID-19	Coronavirus diseases 2019
WHO	World Health Organization
SARS-CoV-2	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2

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NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
CO	Carbon monoxide
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter 10
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter 2.5
O ₃	Ozone
CAMS	Copernicus atmosphere monitoring service
ESA	European space agency
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
USGS	United States Geological Survey
OLI	Operational land imager
ETM+	Enhanced thematic mapper plus
S5P/TROPOMI	Sentinel 5 precursor/tropospheric monitoring instrument and ozone monitoring instrument
TM	Thematic mapper
TIRS	Thermal infrared sensor
LST	Land surface temperature
DN	Digital number
NDVI	Normalized difference vegetation index
GIS	Geographic information system
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
APTI	Air pollution tolerance index
VGS	Vertical greenery system

1 Introduction

The normal rhythm of livelihood of the people exclusively world's economy, socio-cultural compatibility, national and international political waves, academic atmosphere, and moreover people's regular lifestyle has been incredibly disrupted due to the fatal novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The outbreak of catastrophic coronavirus (COVID-19) occurred during the end of December 2019 and creates the gigantic turmoil particularly in socio-economic backbone of the nations (Tian et al. 2020; Wang et al. 2020a, b). The novel coronavirus has been emerged as an extraordinary disastrous influence worldwide. On December 29, 2019, this new infectious disease was first identified at Wuhan City, the capital of Hubei Province in China (Huang et al. 2020a, b; Zhou et al. 2020a, b; Zhu et al. 2020). After detecting a lot of positive cases throughout the country, the Government of China imposed countrywide lockdown system to regulate the transmission of infectivity and wanted to reduce the excessive pressure on health infrastructure (Wilder-Smith and Freedman 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) authenticated the fact related with the contagious nature of coronavirus through human globules inhalation during January 2020 (WHO 2020e). WHO has declared that the COVID-19 is a sixth Public Health Emergency of International Concern (on January 30, 2020) because of the enormous aftermath of this fatal disease throughout the world (Wee et al. 2020; WHO 2020c). The global transmission of coronavirus (COVID-19) and its harmful impacts have been started to transmit through human interaction from February 2020. Many relevant studies revealed that COVID-19 is a severe respiratory infectious disease which can attack the whole respiratory system and

lungs of human being (Gautam and Trivedi 2020; Chen et al. 2020). Italian Institute of Health clearly notified that around 481 people, who were previously suffering due to acute illness, have now lost their lives because of the attack of fatal COVID-19 (Gautam 2020a). In this context, the old-age persons are considered to be extremely vulnerable as the rate of contagion and mortality are noticeably higher in this age group (≥ 65 years) (Zhou et al. 2020a, b; Gautam and Hens 2020).

As the COVID-19 disease has been originated from the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, WHO declared as COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11, 2020 (WHO 2020d). Coronavirus has snatched 3,00,000 lives including 4.5 million confirmed cases around 216 countries across the world as of May 15, 2020 (WHO 2020a). The social distancing measure has been enforced by Chinese Government and it is widely accepted as a compulsory defensive technique to deal with coronavirus pandemic whenever there is no other substitute to combat against this lethal disease (Huang et al. 2020a, b; Zhang et al. 2020). Almost half population of the world has compelled to sustain their lives under lockdown system since the end of March 2020 (Tosepu et al. 2020). In this context, it is noteworthy that India has enlisted as a hot spot point in the list of COVID-19 affected Asian countries where 81,970 confirmed cases and 2649 deaths have been recorded as of May 15, 2020 (<https://covid19india.org>). At the end of January 2020, the first COVID-19 positive case had been identified in Kerala state of India and the infected person who travelled from China (Gautam and Hens 2020). In India, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Delhi are the leading states in terms of total confirmed cases, whereas Meghalaya, Sikkim and Mizoram witness very few numbers of COVID-19 cases (covid19india.org). The honourable Prime Minister of India appealed to the citizens for effective implementation of lockdown system. To prevent rapid transmission of coronavirus, countrywide lockdown had been enforced through the halting of economic production and restrictions on mobility of the citizens (Gautam and Hens 2020). In India, West Bengal has witnessed the brutal strike of coronavirus with surging growth rate of confirmed cases, whereas Kolkata (the capital of West Bengal) is recognized as the epicentre of COVID-19 pandemic in the state (Fig. 1). Government of India has already implemented lockdown rules and enacted social distancing norms from March 24, 2020, and it is further continued up to May 31, 2020, to manage the rapid outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic during global emergency. Among the highly COVID-19 affected states in India, West Bengal stands at a vulnerable situation with 2461 confirmed cases till May 15, 2020, and Kolkata (the capital of West Bengal) is severely affected due to COVID-19 pandemic and is the epicentre of the state (Health and Family Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal 2020). Here, the basic problem is that the COVID-19 infection rate and numbers of deaths are frequently increasing day by day in Kolkata City due to co-morbidity of the people such as respiratory disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. World Health Organization (WHO 2020a, b, c, d, e) also gave clear assertion that the major diseases like respiratory disease (26%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (25%) and stroke and ischaemic heart (17%) occurred due to severe air pollution. Kolkata, the third densely populated region of India, is the home of 4.5 million populations (Census of India 2011). In terms of urban air pollution, Kolkata is designated as dusty city (Kumar and Singh 2003) and it is enlisted in the World's 25 most polluted cities along with 10 worse polluted cities in India (WHO 2011). The Central Pollution Control Board of India (2012) had reported that the Eastern economic pivot (Kolkata) of India is registered as worse polluted city with respect to air pollution and the city is almost equivalent to Delhi (Das et al. 2015) in comparison with another major metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, etc. It must be estimated that the quantity of respiratory and allergic illness would be increased because of the rapid alteration of air

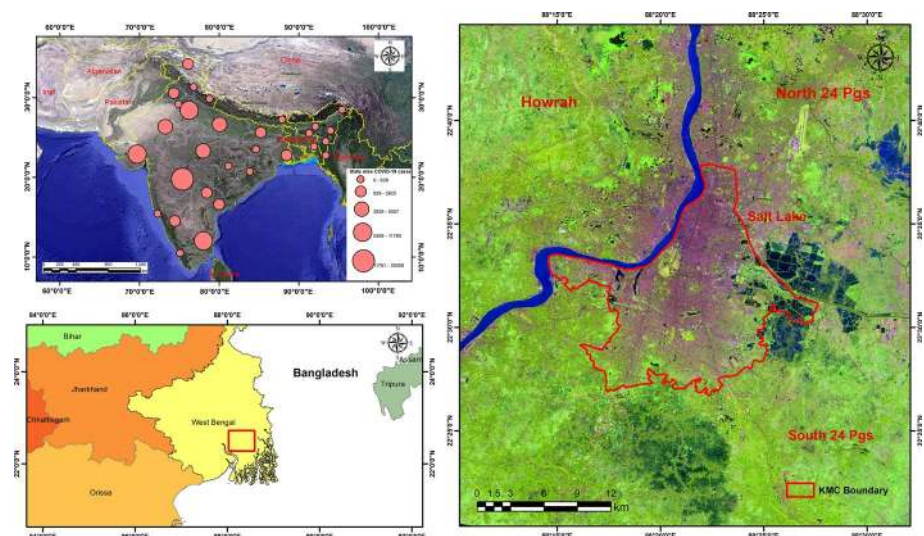


Fig. 1 Geographical distribution of COVID-19 cases all over India (as of May 15, 2020) and location of the study area

quality in Kolkata City. So, the main objective of this study is to evaluate the status of air quality standard during and pre-COVID-19 lockdown phase in Kolkata City of India and to recommend long-term sustainable environmental management plan. Although, most of the people of the world have not previously experienced long-term lockdown system but at the same time due to close-down of transport, constructional works and industrial activities, the health of the total environment including humans have been slightly improved. The study has great significance in this present-day context that during lockdown phase how much air pollution is reduced and this scientific study has also been identified the specific sources of air pollution. The uniqueness of the study reflects actual ground truth regarding air quality standards and public health conditions during and pre-lockdown phase. The deadly COVID-19 pandemic global emergency gives a huge scope to scientists, administrators and policymakers for rethinking about the rejuvenation of environmental health. The policymakers can implement the sustainable environmental management plan which has been prescribed through this study and such type of scientific fundamental research work will definitely help to build simulation model for improving environmental sustainability. Most of the recent studies have been nicely articulated on assessment of air quality standard, status of total environment and reasons behind fluctuations of particular pollution parameter with relation to COVID-19 during and pre-lockdown phase, while this study has tried to examine not only status of air quality but also long-term sustainable environmental management plan. Similarly, the strength of the study has also been amplified because it has been validated through the concentration maps of NO_2 and aerosol over Indian sub-continent depicted by European Space Agency (ESA) and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) during and pre-lockdown phase. Meanwhile, the study has been effectively completed considering some limitations like inadequate automatic air quality measurement stations, non-working manual stations and limited interaction with experts and laboratory assistance during COVID-19 pandemic situation.

2 Air quality scenarios of Europe and Asian countries during COVID-19 pandemic

As the industrial activities, manufacturing, power and transport sectors are almost stopped during lockdown period, the environment is stressed out from the burden of alarming anthropogenic nuisance. It must be an inevitable fact that the global economy and health safety of mankind fight against dreadful impact of coronavirus, while restricted economic activities and human actions remarkably reduce the pollution level (Dutheil et al. 2020). During the lockdown period, the release of NO_2 , SO_2 and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ has been dwindled than the high emission rate of 2019 at Yangtze river delta region in China (Li et al. 2020). Similarly, the significant reduction of CO, NO_2 and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ level (by 49%, 35% and 21%) has been recorded in the quarantine session across Almaty, Kazakhstan with respect to the previous year (Kerimray et al. 2020). It has been reported that the concentration level of NO_2 and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ was very low in the lower atmosphere of major cities of China (during lockdown) due to partially shut down of different industries (ESA 2020c; CAMS 2020). Beside this, the air quality of the European countries is amazingly upgraded due to limited anthropogenic activities during the prevalence of COVID-19 global pandemic (Zambrano-Monserrate et al. 2020). The global air quality standard and health of total environment are recovered to some extent for controlled vehicles movement, limited usage of fuel energy and partially closed industrial sectors, etc. (Muhammad et al. 2020). A study is focussed that the concentration of NO_2 is vibrantly reduced by 20–30% in France, Spain, Italy and Germany during lockdown phase (ESA 2020b). A comparative study (year 2019 and 2020) shows that the NO_2 emission rate is dramatically fallen (30% reduction) in the year 2020 compared with 2019 at Wuhan City in China (NASA 2020a). In this context, it is noteworthy that the reduction of emissions of different pollutants from industrial and transport sector is not prolific to avert acute air pollution level in China due to the worse meteorological conditions (Wang 2020).

In this context, the discharge of manufacturing waste, emission of greenhouse gasses, release of poisonous particulates and combustion of coal and petroleum have been curtailed due to the pausing of industrial production, vehicles movement and power generation during lockdown period which promote pollution free sky in city areas, revitalization of ozone layer, declining of pollution status in different tourist spots as well as the restoration of entire ecosystem enormously (Chakraborty and Maity 2020). Gautam (2020a) has assessed the modifications of NO_2 concentration over the different Asian countries during COVID-19 emergency condition where NO_2 level is lowered by 20–30% in China and 70% in India. Furthermore, the various countries of Europe experience a sharp dissimilarity in terms of NO_2 emission during pre- and post-COVID-19 disaster. It must be stated that the efficacy of lockdown is more vibrant in Asian states compared with European nations on the basis of the drop of NO_2 during lockdown period (Gautam 2020a). The share of SO_2 , NO_2 , CO_2 , O_3 , PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ during the month of March and April 2020 across the 22 cities in India has been compared with the concentration level of these parameters during the same time period in 2017 and the study reflects the positive modifications of air quality during March and April in 2020 (Sharma et al. 2020). It is evident that various preventive measures with social distancing norms have been taken to regulate the transmission of COVID-19 pandemic, whereas these preventive measures directly affect the growth of global economy, human health and environment (Sarkodie and Owusu 2020). Similarly, another study established that social distancing rule is the most effective way for administration to regulate the contagious nature of COVID-19 pandemic in India (Bherwani et al.

2020). It is undoubtedly observed that the per day emission rate from road traffic sector was the lowermost on the day of national *Janta Curfew* in India (CPCB 2009, 2020). After the initiation of lockdown, the average concentration of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ was decreased up to $26 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on March 27, 2020, from $91 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ on March 20, 2020, in New Delhi and it is indicating that around 71% reduction of this particulate matter in the atmosphere (CPCB 2020; Mate et al. 2020; Mitra et al. 2020). It must be stated that the upgrading qualitative status in the all spheres of environment is the certain aftermath of lockdown phase (Gautam 2020a). The long-term lockdown system becomes effective to diminish the materialistic consumption and energy usage (Jribi et al. 2020). There is a prominent decline in utilization of renewable energy source, i.e. coal consumption during the first half of 2020 in comparison with the preceding years (Eroglu 2020). Subsequently, it has been recorded that the pollutants in the major metropolitan cities of India (namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai) have been tremendously decreased during the lockdown phase (CPCB 2020; Sharma et al. 2020; Lau et al. 2020). It is evident that there is an inter-relation between the ambient air quality indicators and different meteorological factors, e.g. temperature (Bashir et al. 2020). The contemporary research on bio-aerosol reflects the hazardous impact on human health in international and regional level (Humbal et al. 2020, 2018). It must be mentioned that the share of earlier fatality caused by life-threatening air pollution is substantially decreased in India due to enormous depletion of aerosol accumulation during lockdown phase (Gautam 2020b). The excessive concentration of greenhouse gasses controls the temperature variation in the lower atmosphere, whereas lower accumulation of CO , NO_2 , SO_2 , PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ may modify the intensity of surface air temperature. The Meteorologists have explained that high emission rate of greenhouse gases has been significantly controlled due to global lockdown which seems to be an unusual phenomenon after World War II (Global Carbon Project 2020).

3 Methods and material

3.1 Data sources and data acquisition

In this study, six parameters like CO , NO_2 , SO_2 , O_3 , PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ have been considered to evaluate the deviation of air quality during lockdown and pre-lockdown period. The concentrations of these parameters have been compared between the lockdown session during March 25 to May 15, 2020, and the similar time frame in preceding 3 years (2017, 2018 and 2019). Hourly emission levels of above-mentioned selected pollution parameters have been obtained on daily basis from the State Pollution Control Board under Govt. of West Bengal. The day-wise data (4 years) have been collected to monitor the changing pattern of the concentration level of the above said parameters. The stations like Fort William, IACS Jadavpur, Rabindra Bharati University, Rabindra Sarobar and Victoria Memorial have been selected from the Metropolitan City Kolkata due to availability of pollution-related data. Moreover, LANDSAT 8 OLI and LANDSAT 7 ETM+ images (path 138, row 44 and resolution 30 m) of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) have been used to prepare land surface temperature mapping for analysing the temperature variation before and after lockdown. The maps regarding variation of NO_2 and aerosol concentration over India during lockdown and pre-lockdown phase have been obtained from European space agency (ESA) and the National aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) individually (ESA 2020a; NASA 2020b). Here, ESA has captured the data of NO_2 concentration using

Copernicus Sentinel-5 Precursor Tropospheric Monitoring Instrument (S5P/TROPOMI). During lockdown phase, some technical limitations have been faced like limited automatic data collection stations and laboratory-based analysis. With the advancement of science and technology, there are various simulation models and modern devices which have been designed to quantify area-time-specific pollutants concentration and magnitude of dispersal. Despite the fact, the merit of this scientific study is to determine the short-term impacts of COVID-19 on urban air pollution in Kolkata City and long-term sustainable management plan using ground automatic stations data, satellite imageries, RS&GIS and descriptive statistical techniques. The study of significant impacts (of COVID-19 lockdown) on urban air pollution has been authenticated through the maps of concentration of NO_2 and aerosol over Indian subcontinent prepared by European space agency (ESA) and National aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

3.2 Data analysis

3.2.1 Application of RS & GIS techniques

The diurnal and monthly average of selected parameters at every station has been calculated of all over Kolkata City during (in 2020) and pre-lockdown years 2017, 2018 and 2019. The spatio-temporal variation of different components and their percentages has been calculated to understand the changing nature of the air quality. The graphical representations have been prepared on the basis of the daily average of these parameters during the sampling periods through Grapher 13 software. The different digital thematic maps have been prepared on Arc GIS 10.3 platform.

3.2.2 Statistical analysis

The diverse multivariate statistical methods such as hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) and principal component analysis (PCA) have been employed using IBM SPSS (16.0) statistical software to examine the significance of the selective air pollution parameters of Kolkata City. It is an algorithm which makes class between similar objects and it analyses the similarity or dissimilarity between the variables. In hierarchical cluster analysis, the similarity is drawn by various proper metrics with linkage principle. A few common metrics have been applied (between a & b variables) in HCA system. These are as follows

$$\text{Euclidean distance } \|a - b\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i (a - b)^2}$$

$$\text{Squared Euclidean distance } \|a - b\|_2^2 = \sum_i (a_i - b_i)^2$$

$$\text{Manhattan distance } \|a - b\|_1 = \sum_i |a_i - b_i|$$

$$\text{Maximum distance } \|a - b\|_\infty = \max_i |a_i - b_i|.$$

Subsequently, PCA generates a pattern between the variables. PCA has been performed considering six different parameters of air quality standard in pre- and during lockdown and PCA mainly represents the dataset more reliable. The PCA is done through some mathematical algorithms. The following steps have been considered to analyse the relationship among the variables. These are as follows:

- Standardization
- Covariance matrix
- Computation of eigenvector and value.

$$x_{\text{new}} = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (\text{For standardization})$$

where X is the initial, whereas μ and σ represent mean and SD.

For population

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) \times (y_i - \bar{y})}{N} \quad (\text{For Covariance matrices})$$

For Sample

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) \times (y_i - \bar{y})}{N - 1}$$

$$Av - \lambda v = 0; (A - \lambda I)v = 0 \quad (\text{Eigenvector and values for matrix } A)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0.$$

3.2.3 Detection of land surface temperature variation

When the temperature of the earth surface features is higher than the absolute zero ($-273^\circ\text{C}/0\text{ K}$), then each object radiates thermal electromagnetic energy and in addition to LST of different objects has been determined. The signals are received through different sensors like TM, ETM, TIRS and these signals are transformed into sensor radiance.

The different methods are available for the extraction of accurate LST, whereas these methods are invented by Landsat Project Science Office (LPSO 2002). The transformation of DN values into reflectance values has been accomplished through the application of radiometric correction. For the extraction of the Top of Atmospheric Radiance (TAR), the LANDSAT 8 OLI and LANDSAT 7 ETM+ band data have been converted using the following formula:

$$L\lambda = M_L * Q_{\text{cal}} + A_L - O_i \quad (1)$$

where $L\lambda$ = Top of Atmospheric Radiance, M_L = band-specific multiplicative rescaling factor, Q_{cal} = Band10 image, A_L = band-specific additive rescaling factor and O_i = correction for Band10.

Then, the brightness temperature has been measured using the thermal constant extracted from metadata file for conversion of radiance to at-sensor temperature. The following equation has been applied

$$BT = K2 / \ln[(K1/L\lambda) + 1] - 273.1515 \quad (2)$$

where BT=brightness temperature. K_1 and K_2 =band-specific thermal conversion constants from the metadata file of the downloaded image.

NDVI is regarded as an imperative tool for LST calculation because the proportion of vegetation (PV) is interrelated with NDVI. The calculation has been done with the help of following equation

$$NDVI = NIR - R / NIR + R \quad (3)$$

where NIR = near-infrared band (Band5) and R = red band (Band4).

The following formula has been used to calculate the proportion of vegetation (PV)

$$PV = (NDVI - NDVI_s) / (NDVI_v - NDVI_s) \quad (4)$$

The emissivity of every pixel has been measured from the PV value. The land surface emissivity has been derived using the following formula

$$\epsilon_\lambda = \epsilon_{V_\lambda} PV + \epsilon_s \lambda (1 - PV) + C_\lambda \quad (5)$$

where ϵ_λ = Land surface Emissivity, ϵ_{V_λ} = vegetation emissivity, ϵ_s = soil emissivity, C = surface roughness ($C=0$ for homogenous and flat surfaces) considered as a constant value of 0.005 (Sobrino and Raissouni 2000).

Finally, the extraction of LST has been executed using the following equation

$$T_s = BT / [1 + \{(\lambda BT / \rho) \cdot \ln \epsilon_\lambda\}] \quad (6)$$

where T_s = LST in Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), BT = brightness temperature, λ = wavelength of emitted radiation ($\lambda = 10.895$), ϵ_λ = calculated emissivity.

After the computation of LST during the sampling time period, LST mapping has been performed on the platform of Arc GIS 10.3 to compare the modification of land surface temperature between lockdown phase and pre-lockdown. Furthermore, the range of temperature variability has been depicted by the graphical representation using MS Excel 2016.

4 Results

4.1 Changing trend of CO, NO₂, SO₂ and O₃ during and pre-lockdown phase over Kolkata City

The qualitative aspect of air is recognized as an indispensable criterion for the health-related issues of human being, while 91% population of the world survives in the areas where the inferior air quality surpasses the desirable limit (WHO 2016). The concentration of NO₂ and aerosol has been massively reduced over India in the lockdown period compared with the prior years (Figs. 2, 3). The average level of CO, NO₂ and SO₂ is significantly decreased in the year 2020 during the lockdown phase (March 25 to May15) compared with the identical time period from 2017 to 2019 (Table 1). From March 25 to March 31 in 2017, 2018 and 2019, the average concentration levels of CO were 0.63 mg/m³, 0.59 mg/m³ and 0.63 mg/m³, respectively, whereas in the same months in 2020 the average CO concentration has been reduced up to 0.59 mg/m³ (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4). The similar

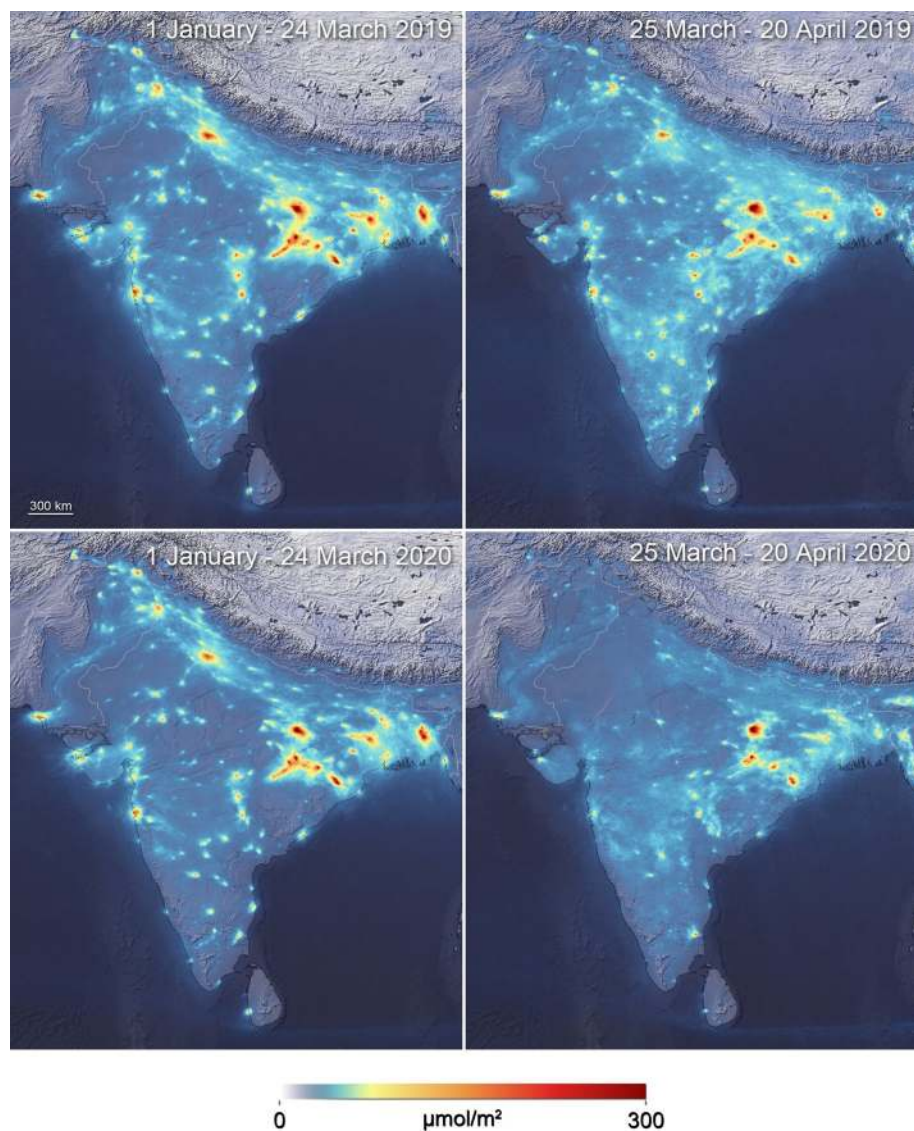


Fig. 2 NO_2 emission over India before (January 1–April 20, 2019) and during (January 1–April 20, 2019) lockdown session

scenario is observed during April and May (up to May 15) of 2020 when the share of CO is radically dropped up to 6.34% and 6.88%, respectively, from April and May (up to May 15) of 2019 (Table 2). It is surprisingly noticed that highest monthly average concentration level of CO was 34.88% in May 2018 during pre-lockdown, while the maximum monthly average decrease in CO (14.99%) has been recorded in May 2020 during lockdown period (Table 2). On the other hand, the reduction rate of NO_2 is highest (12.98%) in the month of April 2020 throughout the lockdown periods, whereas the maximum amount of NO_2 emission (40.19%) was measured in March 2019 (Table 2). The month-wise concentration of mean NO_2 has been

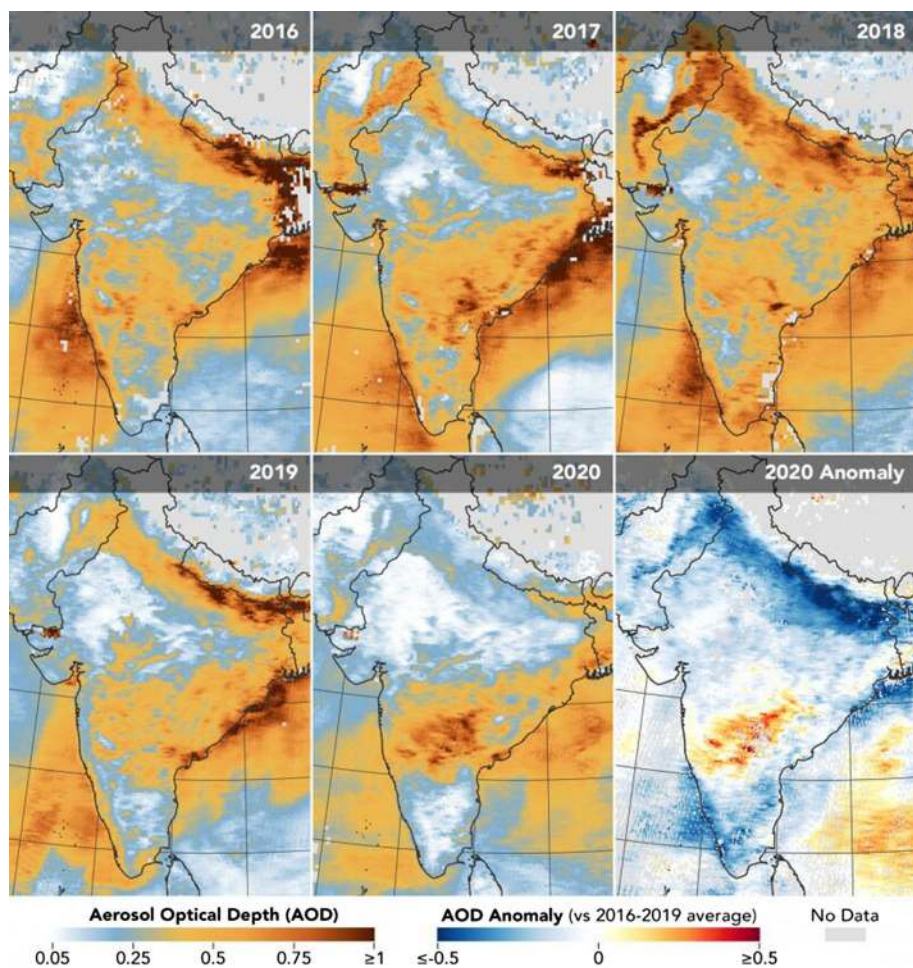
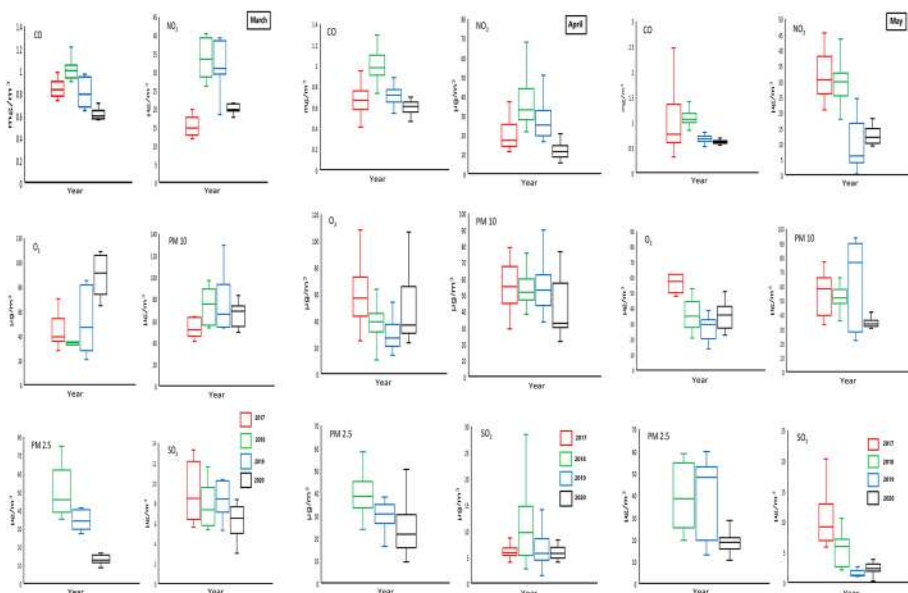


Fig. 3 The variation of aerosols optical depth (AOD) over Indian subcontinent from 2016 to 2020 and spatio-temporal anomaly of AOD in 2020 compared with 2016–2019

declined up to $10.66 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in May 2020 from $24.74 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in May 2017 (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4). It is focused that about 19.46% NO_2 is reduced during the quarantine phase in Kolkata, while emission of NO_2 is dwindled by 22.79% from March 2019 ($41.58 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) to March 2020 ($18.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (Tables 1, 2). Beside this, the slashing trend of another crucial pollutant (SO_2) has been registered throughout the lockdown period in this overcrowded city of India. In April of 2018, the accumulation of SO_2 in the lower atmosphere was $9.47 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, whereas the quantity has been diminished up to $5.36 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the same month of 2020 (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4). Around 13.4% drop of this lethal gaseous substance (SO_2) occurred during this critical period. In the same way, the extreme concentration of SO_2 (42.92%) had been recorded in May of 2017, while during the lockdown, the highest emission of SO_2 (30.41%) has been found in March of 2020 (Table 2). Moreover; it is an exceptional incident that the density of O_3 has been amplified in Kolkata during this ongoing lockdown period. The result shows that the concentration of O_3

Table 1 Emission level of selective pollutants (monthly average) during lockdown and pre-lockdown phase in Kolkata City

Year	Month	Monthly Average of emission of selective pollutants					
		CO (mg/m ³)	NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	SO ₂ (µg/m ³)	O ₃ (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)
2017	March	0.63	20.19	8.21	51.78	85.09	—
	April	0.59	29.15	7.59	62.01	777.95	—
	May	0.68	24.74	10.24	64.65	67.01	—
2018	March	0.59	23.69	7.74	28.81	92.78	44.38
	April	0.63	24.21	9.47	44.18	65.26	32.84
	May	0.83	20.47	4.27	54.61	63.40	37.91
2019	March	0.63	41.58	9.13	43.56	103.21	67.62
	April	0.54	25.55	8.27	28.08	75.79	42.20
	May	0.52	16.48	6.82	31.92	88.99	34.81
2020	March	0.59	18.01	10.96	53.48	71.70	42.82
	April	0.40	11.77	5.36	45.56	44.79	24.32
	May	0.36	10.66	2.54	38.68	35.66	16.86

**Fig. 4** The changing trend of CO, NO₂, SO₂, O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} within the sampling period (March 25–May 15) during and pre-lockdown phase (2017–2020)

is boosted up to 9.73% in April of 2020 and the similar increasing trend has been reported in March and May of 2020 compared with 2019 (Table 2, Fig. 4). The quantity of O₃ was 28.08 µg/m³ in April 2019, while it has been increased up to 45.56 µg/m³ in this particular month of 2020 (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4) and it is representing the rebounding tendency of this significant parameter of air quality in Kolkata.

Table 2 Percentage of the concentration of pollutants and their changing share during lockdown and previous years in Kolkata City

Year	Month	Percentage of the concentration of pollutants and their changing share											
		CO (%)	Share of change (%)	NO ₂ (%)	Share of change (%)	SO ₂ (%)	Share of change (%)	O ₃ (%)	Share of change (%)	PM ₁₀ (%)	Share of change (%)	PM _{2.5} (%)	Share of change (%)
2017	March	25.84	–	19.51	–	22.78	–	29.15	–	24.12	–	–	–
	April	27.41	–	32.14	–	24.73	–	34.48	–	29.55	–	–	–
	May	28.26	–	34.2	–	42.92	–	34.05	–	26.27	–	–	–
2018	March	24.31	–1.53	22.9	+3.39	21.48	–1.3	16.22	–12.93	26.3	+2.18	28.67	–
	April	29.12	+1.8	26.7	–5.44	30.86	+6.13	24.57	–9.91	24.74	–4.81	33.05	–
	May	34.88	+6.62	28.3	–5.9	17.9	–25.02	28.76	–5.29	24.86	–1.41	42.32	–
2019	March	25.73	+1.42	40.19	+17.29	25.33	+3.85	24.52	+8.3	29.26	+2.96	43.68	+15.01
	April	24.91	–4.21	28.17	+1.47	26.95	–3.91	15.61	–8.96	28.73	+3.99	42.47	+9.42
	May	21.87	–13.01	22.78	–5.52	28.58	+10.68	16.81	–11.95	34.89	+10.03	38.86	–3.46
2020	March	24.12	–1.61	17.4	–22.79	30.41	–5.08	30.11	+5.59	20.32	–8.94	27.66	–16.02
	April	18.57	–6.34	12.98	–15.19	17.46	–9.49	25.34	+9.73	16.98	–11.75	24.48	–17.99
	May	14.99	–6.88	14.74	–8.04	10.65	–17.93	20.37	+3.56	13.98	–20.91	18.82	–20.04

4.2 Fluctuation of the concentration of suspended particulate matters (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

The concentration of suspended particulate matters above 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the lower atmosphere is injurious for the health of human being (WHO 2006). The continuous dropping of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} has been recorded from March 25 to May 15, 2020, in comparison with the preceding 3 years (2017–2019). During the lockdown phase in the year 2020, the monthly average concentration of PM₁₀ is varied from 13.98 to 20.32% (Table 2). Just during the initiation of lockdown (in the end of March 2020), PM₁₀ level is dropped to 8.94% in comparison with 2019 and the magnitude of reducing trend becomes sharply vibrant through the lockdown months (Table 2). PM₁₀ is reduced by 11.75% and 20.91% in April and May of 2020, respectively, from same months of the year 2019 (Table 2). The maximum monthly average quantity of this suspended pollutant (103.21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) was found in March 2019, while the highest average concentration of PM₁₀ (71.70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is measured in March 2020 throughout the continuing lockdown (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4). Moreover, throughout the lockdown, the extreme decrease in PM₁₀ emission (35.66 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) has been recorded in May 2020. Similarly, in May of 2020, PM_{2.5} is decreased up to 23.5% compared with May 2018 (Table 2). During the lockdown period in Kolkata, the maximum reduction of PM_{2.5} is recorded around 16.86 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in May, whereas during pre-lockdown scenario, the maximum accumulation of this suspended particulate matter was registered around 67.62 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in March of 2019 (Table 1; Fig. 4; Supplemental Materials S1, S2, S3 and S4). The decline of PM_{2.5} in lockdown phase has been restricted within the range of 16.86–42.82 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ which reflects approximately 16–20% reduction in comparison of PM_{2.5} in 2019 (Tables 1, 2).

4.3 Impact of air quality change on land surface temperature

The LST records illustrate the distinct variation of surface temperature of Kolkata City between lockdown and pre-lockdown situation. The study portrays that there is a prominent reduction of surface temperature due to the continuation of lockdowns compared with the previous years (2017–2019). The surface temperature varies from 26.39 to 33.34°C from March 25 to May 15, 2020, during lockdown session (Figs. 5 a and b, 6, 7). During the prior time period (2017–2019) of lockdown state, the variation of surface temperature had been reflected from 26.62 to 36.54°C and it must be mentioned that temperature has been reduced by 0.23 to 3.2°C within the lockdown ambience (Figs. 5a and b, 6, 7). It is found that the average surface temperature during the mentioned time period is 29.98°C in 2020, while the average value was 31.84°C during 2017–2019. The lower atmospheric temperature gradually rises due to the higher concentration of suspended particulate matters along with other pollutants. So, there is direct relationship between presence of pollutants and increase in lower atmospheric temperature.

4.4 Evaluation of air quality standard applying statistical techniques

Two important cluster groups have been created applying hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) and each cluster has similar air quality standard. The years 2017, 2018 and 2019 are under cluster-1, whereas 2020 is under cluster-2. From the cluster group, it is stated that the air quality is dissimilar in the year 2020 or during lockdown phase than pre-lockdown years (Fig. 8a). The average value of CO in cluster-1 is 3.16, while the value of CO in

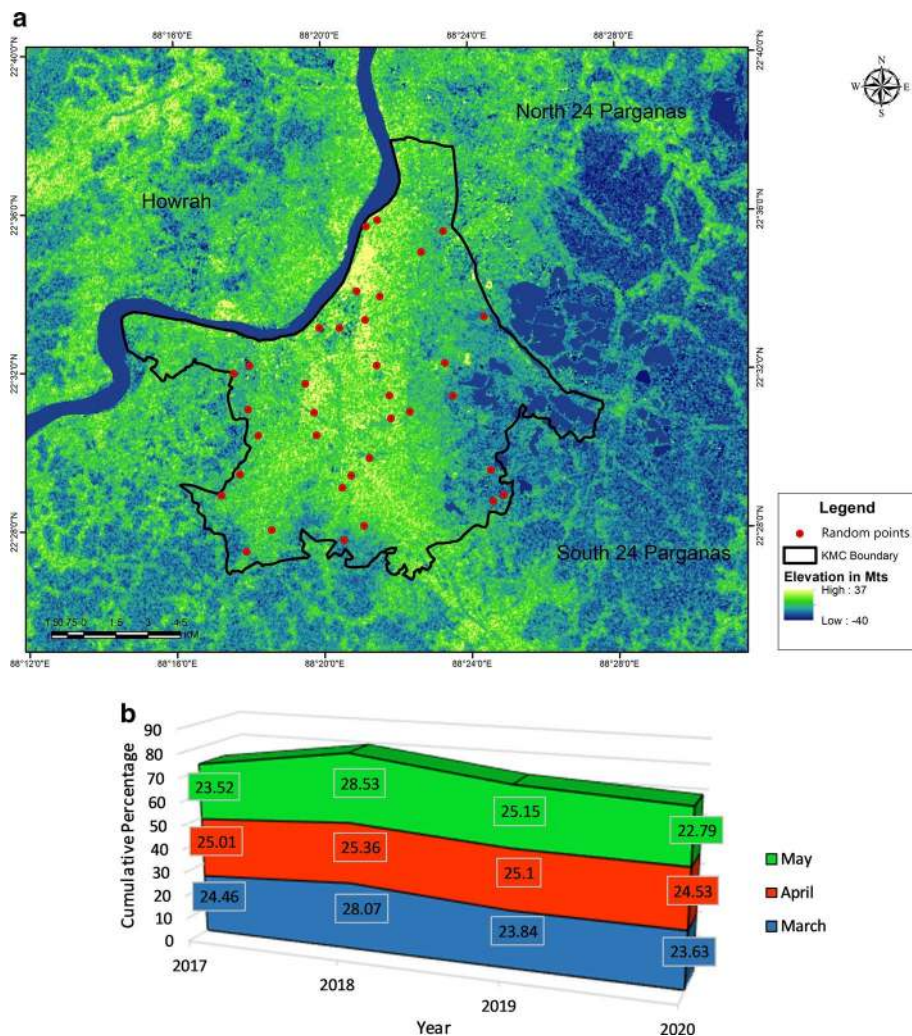
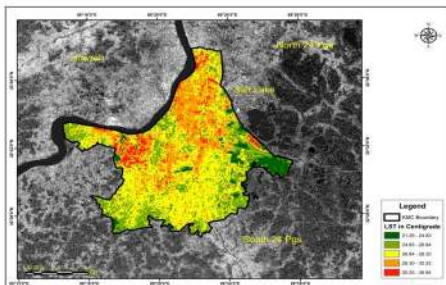


Fig. 5 **a** Random points for the detection of land surface temperature of Kolkata Metropolitan City (2017–2020), **b** the changing percentage of temperature in consecutive 4 years (pre- and during lockdown)

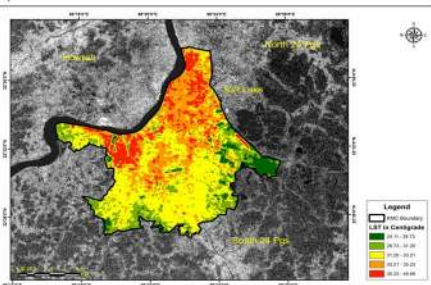
cluster-2 is 0.77. It has been also noticed that the average value of NO_2 and SO_2 in cluster-1 is 25.76 and 14.78, respectively, whereas the values of NO_2 and SO_2 in cluster-2 are 13.14 and 5.01, respectively. From this overall analysis, it is explained that the air quality is far better in the year 2020 lockdown period with respect to pre-lockdown years (2017, 2018 and 2019). Similarly, principal component analysis (PCA) has been done to find out the relationship and identification of important variables from six different parameters in pre- and during lockdown phase (Fig. 8b i, ii). In pre-lockdown phase, the first two components explain around 65.135% of the total variables which stand in the ordinal plot. The ordinal plot also reveals that in pre-lockdown phase O_3 , SO_2 and NO_2 have more or less similar pattern, whereas PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and CO are distinctly correlated. On the other hand, during lockdown period the first two components of PCA depict about 81.471% of the total

2017

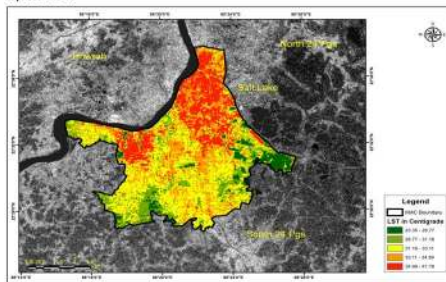
March 2017



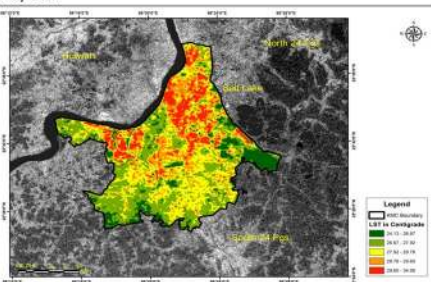
April 2017



April 2017

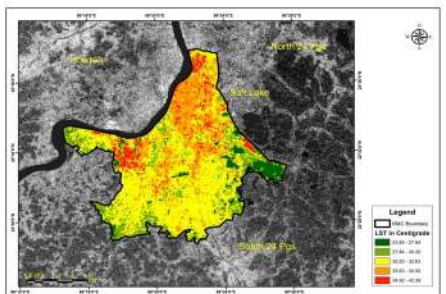


May 2017

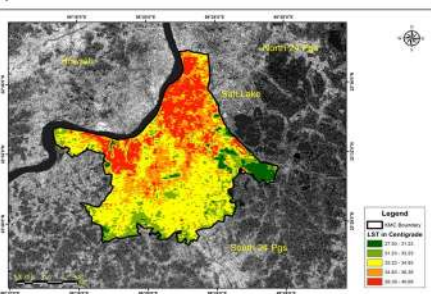


2018

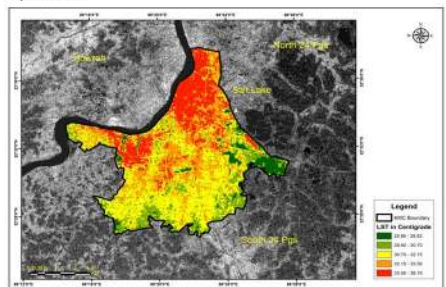
March 2018



April 2018



April 2018



May 2018

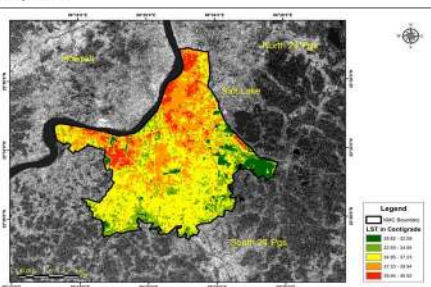
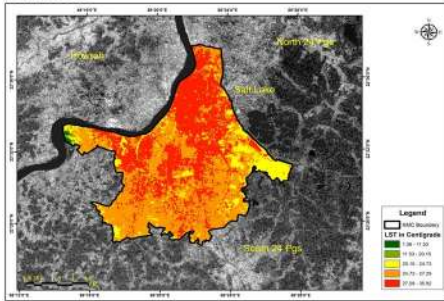


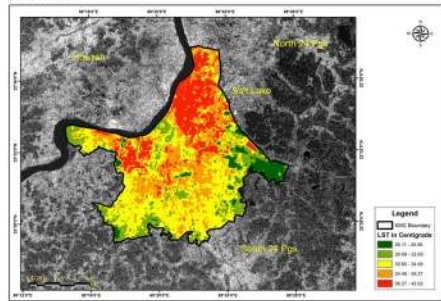
Fig. 6 The variation of land surface temperature (LST) during March 25 to May 15 in 2017 and 2018

2019

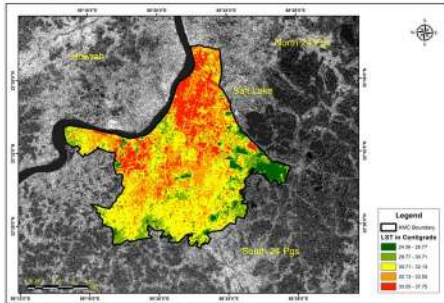
March 2019



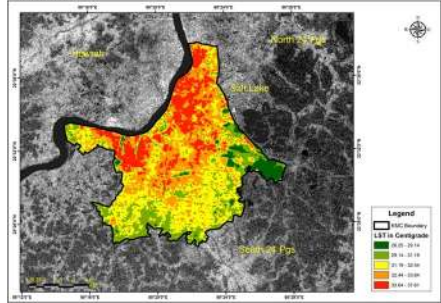
April 2019



APRIL 2019

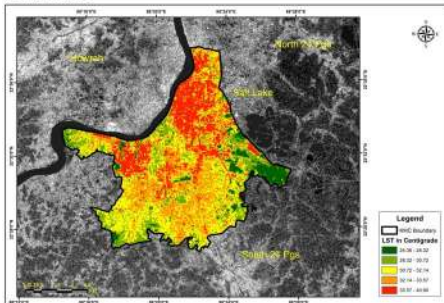


May 2019

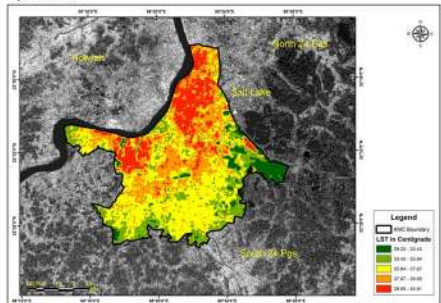


2020

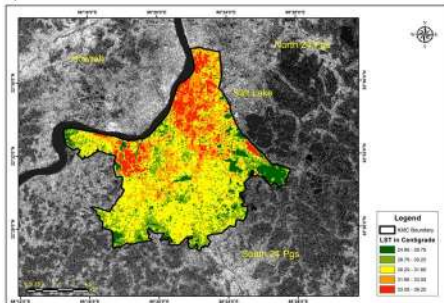
March 2020



April 2020



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May 2020

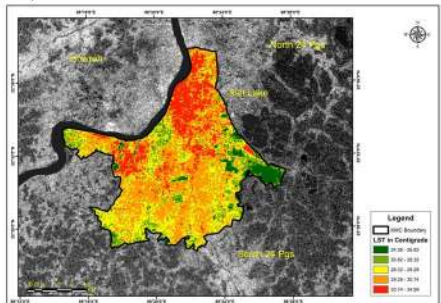


Fig. 7 The variation of land surface temperature (LST) during March 25 to May 15 in 2019 and 2020

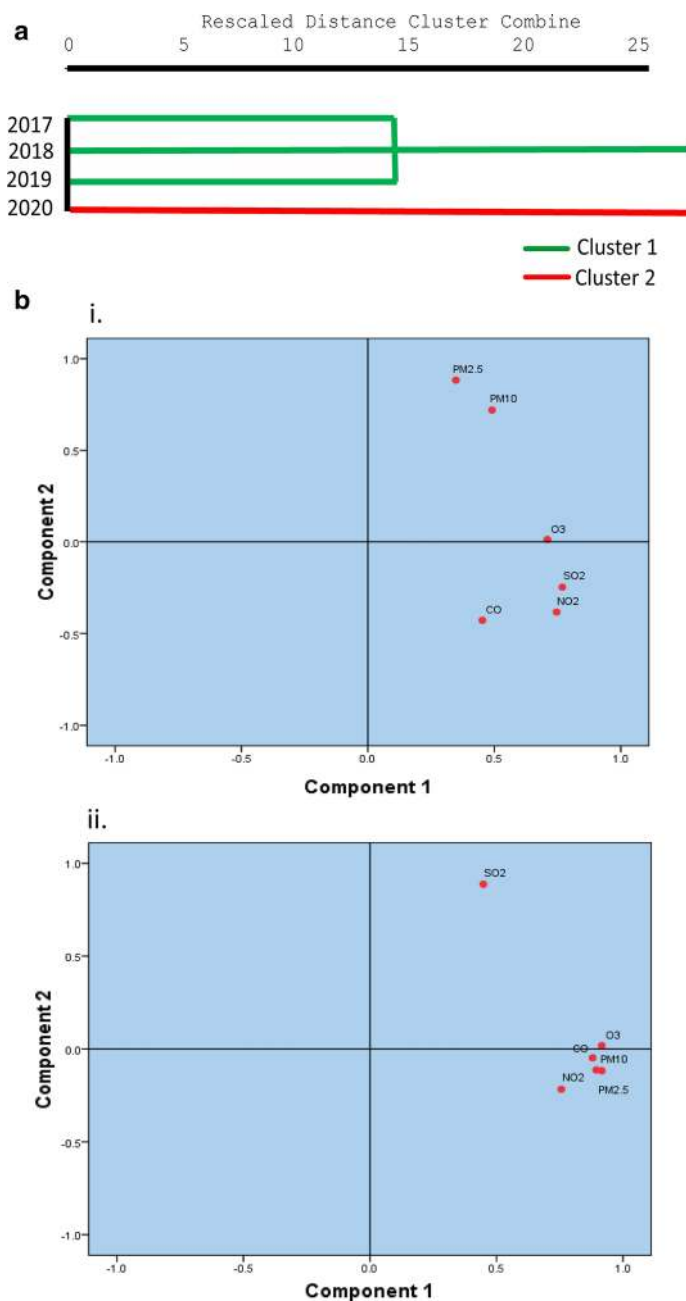


Fig. 8 **a** Dendrogram portrays the variation of yearly concentration of air pollutants during and pre lockdown phase based on Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (HCA), **b i** Interaction and relationship among the air pollutants analysed by PCA in the year 2019, **ii** interaction and relationship among the air pollutants analysed by PCA in the year 2020

variables and the ordinal plot also reveals that SO_2 has a distant correlation with other parameters, while other parameters have a same pattern.

5 Discussion

As the air quality is deteriorating day by day across the globe, the longevity of human life compels to turn down and annual death toll is ever-increasing throughout the world within the last decade. Around 8% human demise had been caused due to the threat of air pollution mostly in the countries in Asia, Africa and a small portion of Europe (WHO 2016). The global human deaths are directly linked with respiratory diseases (26%), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (25%), stroke and ischaemic heart (17%) due to the threat of severe air pollution (WHO 2020b). According to the United Nations Environment Programme, 1.1 billion world populations have been compelled to inhale toxic air (UNEP 2002). It must be predicted that the proportion of respiratory and allergic illness would be augmented mostly because of the rapid modification of air quality in different corners of the globe (Haque and Singh 2017). In general, lighting, power plants and transport sectors are the principal source areas of NO_2 (He et al. 2020; Sharma et al. 2020). Several studies have pointed out that long-time acquaintance to NO_2 is responsible for various deadly diseases like lung function disorders, stroke, cardiovascular disease, severe asthma, untimely demise, etc. (Saeha et al. 2020; Humbal et al. 2019; Arden Pope et al. 2004). Not only the long-time based contact, short-spell contact with NO_2 can also aggravate the death rate of human being (Faustini et al. 2014). The gaseous emissions from the chimneys of power plants and industries, vehicles, burning of biomass, solid waste and dust particles from constructional activities are the principal anthropogenic sources of air pollution including CO, NO_2 , SO_2 , suspended particulate matters (PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$) in India. In the last two decades, the increasing trend of morbidity as well as mortality due to cardiovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, infections, asthma, bronchitis is regarded as the fatal consequences of tremendous air pollution in city and town areas countrywide.

The previous study highlighted that approximately 70% people of Kolkata have been victimized due to the respiratory illness caused by the lower atmospheric toxic pollutants (Mukhopadhyay 2009). Here, the study reflects that enormous accumulation of vital air pollutants like CO, NO_2 , SO_2 , PM_{10} , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in the lower atmosphere degrades the air quality of Kolkata over the years. It must be stated that the gaseous and dust emissions from outdated and unwell-maintained vehicles, numerous industries, activities of eateries and construction works are continuously degrading the air quality standard in and around the city. Among these sources, transport sector plays a crucial role to excess release of NO_2 , whereas maximum CO and SO_2 have been emitted from different modes of transport and large, medium and small-scale industries in and around the vicinity of Kolkata. Moreover, PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ have been mostly released from road dust, gaseous emission of vehicles, industrial chimneys and combustion of coal and burning of municipal wastes. Presently, as the country is passing through the lockdown system (strictly impose the quarantine norms upon the citizens), the industrial activities as well as transport modes are absolutely paused. Roadways, railways, airways and waterways are mostly stopped during the lockdown period which reduces the concentration of CO and NO_2 in the atmosphere of Kolkata. Moreover, partially shutdown of industrial and transport sectors reduces SO_2 level than the preceding period of lockdown but due to continuous coal combustion in different thermal power stations (Kolaghat, Bandel and Budge-Budge thermal power stations) at

the vicinity of Kolkata, SO_2 level has not been significantly declined. The PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ have been drastically fallen due to diminution of fossil fuel combustion, transportation and industrial release of dusts along with closed constructional activities in the city. It is noteworthy in this context that the concentration of O_3 is one of the important parameters for assessing air quality and it is comprehensively improved during lockdown because of the falling of NO_2 accumulation. During the lockdown phase, the concentration of O_3 amplifies in the lower atmosphere due to low consumption of O_3 and consequently leading to less emission of NO_2 from the anthropogenic sources (Andrade et al. 2017; Tobias et al. 2020). The natural quantity of ozone in the troposphere is normally around 0.04 parts per million (ppm), and that amount is not dangerous to human health. The concentration of ozone above $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or $0.2 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ or 0.1 ppm in the lower troposphere is very harmful for the human health or environment but during lockdown phase specially in the months of March ($53.48 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), April ($45.56 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) and May ($38.68 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) the average concentration of ozone is slightly increased compared with the previous year due to less emission of NO_2 from the anthropogenic sources, although the average concentration level of ozone during lockdown phase is not detrimental for environment including human health.

The land surface temperature is slightly dropped during the lockdown period (2020) due to short duration lockdown along with controlled economic activities. In general, various natural as well as anthropogenic activities regulate land surface temperature on the surface of the earth, whereas long-term sustainable environmental management steps can partially modify the spatio-temporal weather conditions. In those stations which are located at the vicinity of greeneries, the air pollution rate is comparatively lower with respect to other stations. It is highly significant that the extension of lockdown period due to COVID-19 pandemic incredibly affects the economic supply chain, socio-cultural rhythm of the nations and mental health of the people worldwide. But it is notable that the natural environment becomes competent to restore its balance through homeostatic mechanism due to the temporary shut-down of industrial, commercial and transportation activities.

6 Post-lockdown sustainable environmental management plan

From environmental perspective, the lockdown system is very healthy. The declining trend of air pollution level in Kolkata during lockdown is a momentary phenomenon. The enforcement of lockdown system is not a permanent remedial measure to mitigate the menace of pollution. So, an alternative sustainable management technique should be implemented to keep the purity of environment. It must be noted that plants are the principal recipient of different types of air pollutants and act as an enormous sink (Kaur and Nagpal 2017; Letter and Jager 2020). A scientific study has been identified some plant species along with high absorption capacity of specific pollutants (Salih et al. 2017; Table 3). Suspended particulate matters and dust particles are absorbed through the stomatal pores into the leaf or over the surface of the leaf (Farmer 2002). The air pollution-tolerant species plantation in urban vacant spaces would play an effective role to ameliorate environmental health along with quality of urban life (Bamniya et al. 2011). The air pollution tolerance index (APTI) is applied to assess the susceptibility or resistance level of plant species for air pollutants (Pandey et al. 2015). The improvement of green envelop by plantation of tolerant species can combat air pollution to a certain level. The selection of plant species (based on tolerance level) is a principal factor for the mitigation of urban air pollution. Subsequently, APTI is used to select tolerant plant

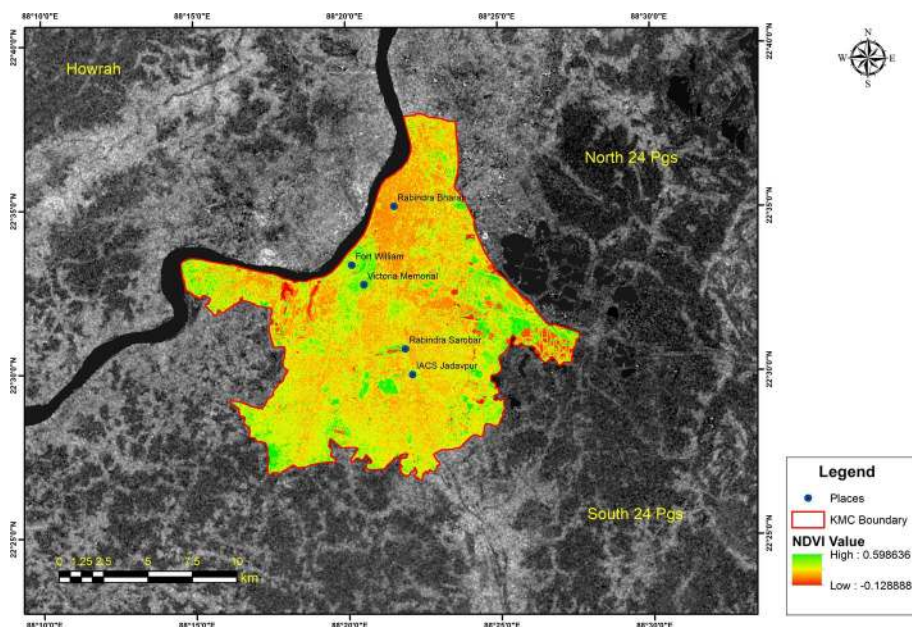
Table 3 Name of high air pollution-tolerant plant species along with major absorbed pollutants for tropical and sub-tropical regions

Sl. no	Scientific names of tolerant plants	Common name of tolerant plants	Major pollutants absorbed by the plants
1	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Banyan	CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
2	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava	SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
3	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
4	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	China rose	PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂
5	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Bougainvillea	PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO
6	<i>Neolamarkia cadamba</i>	Kadam/ Burflower tree	CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
7	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepul	CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
8	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	Yellow oleander	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
9	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Cassod tree	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO
10	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant	CO, NO ₂
11	<i>Eucalyptus globus</i>	Southern blue gum	CO, NO ₂ , SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀
12	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	CO, SO ₂ , PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , NO ₂

species particularly for the reduction of vehicular pollution in urban environment (Kaur and Nagpal 2017). *Cascabela Thevetia*, *Mangifera Indica*, *Cassia Siamea* and *Neolamarkia Cadamba* and *Azadirachta indica* have been recognized as the most tolerant species according to their APTI value and recommended to plant along sides of the busy roads of tropical and subtropical areas. Beside this, *Ficus Bengalensis*, *Ricinus Communis*, *Cassia Siamea*, *Ficus Religiosa*, *Bougainvillea Spectabilis* have been identified as intermediate tolerant (high pollutants absorption capacity) species scattered along the National Highway-5 across Bhubaneswar in Odisha, India (Acharya et al. 2017). Moreover, a scientific study highlighted that *Eucalyptus Globus* has the extreme tolerance capacity against air pollution followed by *Ficus Religiosa* and *Mangifera Indica* and those species have reduced air pollution across the heavy traffic areas in Dehradun, India (Lohe et al. 2015). It is also proved that *Ficus Religiosa* has the maximum capacity of tolerance in terms of air pollution (Muhammad et al. 2016). Another study revealed that *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* followed by *Psidium guajava*, *Mangifera indica* and *Ficus bengalensis* have achieved the maximum APTI value in case of industrial area of Rourkela in Odisha, India (Rai et al. 2013). The geographical distribution of vegetation cover in the city of Kolkata helps to comprehend the overall spatial association along with the density of plant species (Fig. 9). It must be stated that the physical conditions of Kolkata are exceedingly favourable for the growth of these above-mentioned plants and these plant species can place in the vacant spaces (Fort William, Hastings, Victoria Memorial, Maidan, Vidhan Sabha Area, Eden Garden Surroundings, Governors House, Tollygunge Golf Club Area, Golf Garden Area, Rabindra Sarovar Area, Jodhpur, Park, East Kolkata Wetlands Area, Salt Lake Area, etc.) of the city and road sides. This plant association would undoubtedly modify the air quality standard for long-term basis (Table 3). But the matter of serious concern is that proportion of vacant space is very much limited in this highly populous city and the city is extremely congested with high-rise buildings along with busiest roadways. In this context, the implementation of sustainable micro-green belt project like roof garden, green frontage or green wall, vertical green zone, roadside garden should be encouraged to re-establish

Table 4 High air pollution-tolerant climber plant species in tropical and sub-tropical regions

The most tolerant climber plant species		
Sl. no	Scientific names of plants	Common name of plants
1	<i>Ipomoea palmata</i>	Railroad creeper
2	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Calico flower
3	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Bengal clockvine
4	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> Linn	Rangoon creeper
5	<i>Clerodendrum splendens</i> G. Don	Glory tree
6	<i>Petria volubilis</i> Linn	Purple wreath
7	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook	Coral vine

**Fig. 9** Spatial distribution of vegetal cover in Kolkata (according to NDVI values)

the greenish coverage all over Kolkata. Few climber plants namely *Ipomoea palmata*, *Aristolochia elegans*, *Thunbergia grandiflora*, *Quisqualis indica* Linn., *Clerodendrum splendens* G. Don., *Petriavolubilis* Linn., *Antigonon leptopus* hook have been selected as ideal for vertical greenery system (VGS) in terms of their high APTI value in the tropical urban area of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, India (Pandey et al. 2015). Kolkata is considered as an ideal habitat for these climber plants also due to its parallel climatic conditions. These species can be kept on the roof top, balcony and wall, grill of every household, industrial and commercial centre, shopping complex, etc. and to restore the natural environmental quality of Kolkata (Table 4). So, the development of green sphere as well as proper execution of reforestation and afforestation scheme throughout the city is utmost important steps to recover the sustainable urban ecological indicators after the temporary lockdown.

7 Conclusions

The lockdown strategy due to COVID-19 pandemic disaster offers a meaningful message to all the countries worldwide for restoring the environmental quality as well as natural ecosystem stability. Apparently, the slaughterer COVID-19 pandemic and constant lockdown becomes a curse towards the millions of people and the world economy confronts a massive disruption due to the unpleasant and unusual incident. In the interim, the purification of environment along with air quality modification has become certainly the precious gifts of temporary lockdown system during global emergency. In Kolkata, the upgrading of air quality standard and declining trend of surface temperature definitely bring the healthy environment during lockdown period. The severe air pollution is the principal regulating factor for high rate COVID-19 infection and mortality in the City Kolkata. This study revealed that the concentration of pollutants like NO_2 , CO , PM_{10} and $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ over the City of Kolkata during lockdown phase was significantly low compared with previous years. This scientific study has tried to give some long-term remedial measures for the improvement of the health of the environment of Kolkata. The applied research with instrumental and methodological development is highly required to combat such harmful air pollution in the different polluted cities of India. All State Governments along with Central Government of India should incorporate different relevant aspects of environment as mandatory in academic syllabus and provide funds to young scholars and scientists for such applied research. In spite of few good researches, there is a big gap between scientists and policymakers regarding the implementation of research findings. In this context, administrators and policymakers should consider and implement such high-quality research findings to ameliorate the air quality standards of various polluted cities of India. The deadly COVID-19 pandemic offers an enormous likelihood basically for scientists to revitalize health of the total environment. Ultimately, the lockdown system retrieves the sparkle of environment by means of improving air quality standards all over the city where the urban ecological forms and processes have been degraded due to unjustifiable modern livelihood along with fast economic progression. Lockdown system would be the best practice today for all the modern industrial countries in the world and it will be the best therapy to reduce all types of environmental pollution as well as degradation. Simultaneously, the developed nations should build sustainable indigenous models for the cohabitation among environment, society and development. It must be opined that partial lockdown would be beneficial for the health of the total environment and especially for populous City Kolkata (India). Thus, the temporary lockdown mechanism should be treated as the environmental blessings instead of the ruthless curse globally.

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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