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Gst 122

The Coronavirus Pandemic and the Effect of the Lockdown in Nigeria.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate symptoms.

Common symptoms:

fever. Tiredness. Dry cough.

How It Spreads

Experts believe the virus that causes COVID-19 spreads mainly from person to person. There are several ways this can happen:

1.Droplets.

2.Airborne transmission..

3.Surface transmission.

Prevention

To prevent the spread of COVID-19:

- 1.Clean your hands often. Use soap and water, or an alcohol-based hand rub.
- 2.Maintain a safe distance from anyone who is coughing or sneezing.
- 3.Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth.
- 4.Cover your nose and mouth with your bent elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- 4.Stay home if you feel unwell.
- 5.If you have a fever, a cough, and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention. Call in advance.
- 6.Follow the directions of your local health authority.

Effects of the lockdown and restriction of movement in Nigeria .

Nigeria implemented a sweeping quarantine for three major states that are home to almost 30 million people in a bid to slow the spread of the [new coronavirus](#) in Africa's most populous country. The effect of the lockdown in Nigeria include:

Boredom and fear: Right now, we are frightened and grateful for strong and stable leadership, but fatigue and irritation will set in. People who are bored and anxious are susceptible to voices offering other, more appealing scenarios and solutions, or those who say there was another way. Down the road, a whole other crisis of democracy is looming.

Saving lives at any cost: We have the impression that the government's vigorous measures often focus exclusively on health and do not take sufficient account of the socio-economic consequences. The epidemic will be long gone, but it will take the whole developed world a long time to recover from this economic harakiri. We have serious doubts that the risks of the coronavirus are

indeed so great that they justify intervention without discussion and time limits and the use of such instruments. Yes, people expect the government to provide security and protect their lives. But certainly not at any cost.

Economic circumstances: Nigeria has a very high self-employment rate. In terms of occupational proportions from a household perspective, my research showed that 41.4% of household members reported being own account self-employment, 26.5% in paid employment, 2.8% reported that they were employers of labour, 15.7% indicated that they were unemployed, while 13.6% reported being non-active in the labour force. This generally agrees with the figures from the National Bureau of Statistics, although it should be noted that the unemployment rate in Nigeria has recently gotten worse and the national unemployment rate doesn't reflect the situation in individual states. Own account self-employment occurs where a self-employed individual essentially works for himself or herself with no employees. It is possible that many are in this category because of the scarcity of paid work. This means that the true unemployment figure might be higher. At least, however, these individuals are engaged in some sort of economic activity. Own account self-employed workers and employers usually work in the agricultural, services, and manufacturing sectors. Some of them have formalised businesses but a majority of them work in the informal sector. Loss of income will be the immediate concern for individuals who have been contributing to household consumption through their entrepreneurial activities and engaged in hand-to-mouth self-employment. It will be hard for such individuals to participate in the lockdown when their households depend on them for consumption.