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**COLLEGE: LAW**

**COURSE TITLE: COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH**

**COURSE CODE: GST 122**

**ASSIGNMENT TITLE: FORMS OF WRITING**

**QUESTION:**   
**Write a report, of not more than two pages, on the  Corona virus pandemic and the effects of the lockdown and restriction of movement on Nigerians.**

**THE CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC AND THE EFFECTS OF THE LOCKDOWN AND RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENT ON NIGERIANS.**

Pandemic is defined as an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population. On the other hand **Coronavirus disease 2019** (**COVID-19**) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2. The disease was first identified in December 2019 in [Wuhan](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wuhan), the capital of China's [Hubei](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubei) province, and has since spread globally, resulting in the ongoing 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic. First confirmed case of what was then an unknown coronavirus was traced back to November 2019 in Hubei province. Common symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Other symptoms may include fatigue, muscle pain, diarrhoea, [sore throat](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sore_throat), [loss of smell](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loss_of_smell), and abdominal pain. The [time from exposure to onset of symptoms](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incubation_period) is typically around five days but may range from two to fourteen days. While the majority of cases result in mild symptoms, some progress to viral [pneumonia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pneumonia) and [multi-organ failure](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-organ_failure). As of 21 April 2020, [more than 2.47 million cases](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320_coronavirus_pandemic_cases/WHO_situation_reports) have been reported across 185 countries and territories, resulting in more than 170,000 deaths. More than 651,000 people have recovered. The virus is primarily [spread](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transmission_(medicine)) between people during close contact, often via [small droplets](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respiratory_droplet) produced by coughing, sneezing, or talking. While these droplets are produced when breathing out, they usually fall to the ground or onto surfaces rather than [remain in the air over long distances](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airborne_disease). People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their eyes, nose, or mouth. The virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours. It is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread may be possible before symptoms appear and in later stages of the disease. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization characterized the spread of COVID-19 as a pandemic. As of 17 April 2020, the number of people infected with COVID-19 reached 2.25 million worldwide, the death toll was 154,295.

Recommended measures to prevent infection include frequent [hand washing](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand_washing), maintaining physical distance from others (especially from those with symptoms), covering coughs and sneezes with a tissue or inner elbow, and keeping unwashed hands away from the face. The use of [masks](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgical_mask) is recommended for those who suspect they have the virus and their caregivers. Recommendations for mask use by the general public vary, with some authorities recommending against their use, some recommending their use, and others requiring their use. Currently, there is no [vaccine](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaccine) or specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. Management involves treatment of symptoms, supportive care, isolation, and experimental measures.

Those infected with the virus may be asymptomatic or develop [flu-like symptoms](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Influenza-like_illness) such as fever, cough, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Emergency symptoms include difficulty breathing, persistent chest pain or pressure, confusion, difficulty waking, and bluish face or lips; immediate medical attention is advised if these symptoms are present. Less commonly, [upper respiratory](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_respiratory) symptoms such as [sneezing](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sneeze), [runny nose](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhinorrhoea) or [sore throat](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sore_throat) may be seen. Gastrointestinal symptoms such as [nausea](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nausea), [vomiting](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vomiting) and [diarrhoea](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diarrhoea) have been observed in varying percentages. The pandemic has caused severe global socioeconomic disruption, including [one of the largest global recessions](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronavirus_recession) in history. It has led to the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political and [cultural](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_the_2019%E2%80%9320_coronavirus_pandemic_on_the_arts_and_cultural_heritage) events, widespread supply shortages exacerbated by panic buying, and (due to reduced automotive travel and closure of polluting industries) decreased air pollution and carbon emissions. Schools, universities and colleges have closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 197 countries, affecting approximately 99.9 per cent of the world's student population.

Ever since the outbreak of the pandemic, COVID-19 in Wuhan, China in December 2019, the course of the activities of the world drastically changed. The views of people, corporate bodies, states and the international community, their perceptions of things and events, their actions and inactions have not been indifferent to the evolution of events. This virus whose general symptoms are fever, dry cough and tiredness has gained world attention through its devastating effect of over 400 000 cases with over 16 000 deaths in a time frame of less than three months approaching the record of the 1918 Spanish flu. These statistics have left the world in a state of uncertainty or at worst anticipation of doom. The economic, social, cultural, religious and psychological life of the people are affected. The outbreak visited the country unexpectedly which led to the implementation of desperate policies and measures, this policies were not without effect on the general public. Among such measures implemented included closure of all educational institutions, curfews, total lockdowns of some areas, border closure, shut down of courts of laws etc. The purpose of the restriction of movement on Nigerians is to help reduce the spread of the virus. Different people go to different places they come in contact with different people, diseases are easily spread in places with lots of people. In other to stop the spread movements need to be restricted. Till a cure is found the best preventive measure is social distancing .The toll of cases keeps increasing because people fail to stay at home and observe the lockdown issued by the government.

The government cannot solve this puzzle alone, they need the help of the citizens. It best that everyone puts the country in prayers and also obey the rules. The rules made by the government are there to keep everyone safe . If you disobey you are risking the lives of millions of people including your family. Coronavirus is not a death sentence , we can only survive this with your support.

Anowuru Princess Lisa Chinenye