**SURNAME: OKAM**

**OTHER NAMES: EMMANUEL CHIJIOKE**

**MATRIC NO.:19/MHS01/309**

**COLLEGE: Medicine and Health Sciences**

**DEPARTMENT: Medicine and Surgery      LEVEL: 100**

**Assignment Title: Forms of writing Course Title: Communication in English**

**Course code: GST122**

**Report on the corona virus pandemic and the effect of lockdown and restriction of movement on Nigerians**

**Outline**

Introduction

Corona virus pandemic

Effect of lockdown and movement restriction

The corona virus is a viral infection that is caused by a viral in some ways similar to the influenza virus. It gains entry into the body through contact with the mucous surfaces of the eyes, nose and mouth. It damages the air sacs or alveoli and adversely affecting oxygenation of the blood. It is thought to lead to the formation of many blood clots which may cause damage to many organs in the body. It is very contagious.

People of all ages and grade are affected. Elderly People and those with undercurrent disease such as high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes mellitus etc are more likely to die from the disease. The disease originated in the China city of Wuhan in December 2019 and by aril 2020 has spread to virtual all nations of the world hence the term ‘’ pandemic’’

As of today, there is no vaccine for prevention neither is there a definitive drug therapy. Therefore the approach to controlling the spread of the contagion is by ‘’lockdown’’ and social distancing measures and increased personal hygiene. By lockdown is meant people being mandatorily confined to their homes. Social distancing is the new habit of not shaking hands, hygiene and staying 2 meters apart. Covering the nose and mouth with face mask, frequent hand washing with soap and running water or use of alcohol based sanitizers are the measures adopted to curtail the spread of the infection. Testing of people who show symptoms and their isolation and tracing of their contracts complete the measures.

Lock down and restrictions of movement

Lock down has meant shutting down of countries or parts of the country. A necessary accompaniment of lockdown is the restriction of movement. Factories had been closed, business e.g transport companies and restaurants have been closed by government, schools have been shut and markets have been shut down.. Restriction of movement and closure of borders foreshadow a decline in exports and distribution of foods and products. This will apparently disrupt supply chain.

Lock downs have cause profound adverse effect on the economy of nations. In the industrial nations, the shutting down of factories has led to layoffs and unemployment. Lack of production of goods has resulted in price increase in the fewer goods available giving rise to inflation.

Grounding of planes during the lock down and restriction of movement between countries and between cities as it obtains in Nigeria has resulted in the job loss in air lines and airports. Many other jobs has been lost.

The economy of families has also been adversely impacted especially in those families that depend on daily income. However, the fall in household consumption in Nigeria which stem from restrictions on movement, will cause consumers to spend primarily on essential goods and services. There are low expectations of future income, particularly by workers in the gig economy that are engaged on a short-term/contract basis, as well as the working poor in the informal economy. The erosion of wealth and expected wealth as a result of the decline in assets such as stocks and home equity is palpable. Movement restrictions more importantly have not only reduced the consumption of nonessential commodities in general, but have affected the income-generating capacity, thus reducing their consumption expenditure

**Education**

The pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the widespread closures of schools and universities**.** Students’ and pupils have also taken a hit as the academic programme has also been disrupted. Closure does not only interrupt teaching for students but also coincides with a key assessment period and many exams have been postponed or cancelled. Going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. Miss from school will have consequences on skill growth.

Way forward

Many states are already reporting precipitous declines in revenues that fund state services in health care, education, public safety, transportation, and other vital programs. States and local governments need robust support from the federal government as we navigate the response to this pandemic and to help foster the economic recovery that is ahead.

Given the size and scope of the economic impact of the pandemic, there is the need to implement other recovery strategies to stimulate demand

Government and other stakeholders should urgently find a way to engage students to avoid brain decay for the time sent outside school.

Stimulus packages should be made available for the indigent segment of the population.