
**ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON
HUMAN ACTIVITIES IN IGBO-EZE SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREA, ENUGU STATE**

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Abstract

This study is an assessment of the impact of covid-19 pandemic on human activities in Igbo-Eze South Local Government Area. The study was guided by four research questions. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The sample size adopted for this study was 219 respondents which is 5% of the total population. Instrument for data collection was a questionnaire titled Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Human Activities questionnaire. The instrument was face validated by three experts. The reliability coefficients of 0.87, 0.74, 0.87 and 0.81 were obtained for clusters A, B, C, and D with an overall reliability of 0.82 using the Cronbach Alpha reliability method. Mean and Standard deviation were used for data analysis. Findings revealed that the extent of covid-19 pandemic impact on health, social life, economy and education in Igbo-Eze South LGA, Enugu State was high. Based on the findings, some recommendations were made, which was that: Individuals should maintain personal hygiene to avoid contamination of diseases. Personal hygiene enhances our general wellbeing and boosts our productivity.

Keywords: Assessment, Impact, Covid-19 Pandemic and Human Activities

Introduction

Coronavirus also known as Covid-19 pandemic is a global disease. That is why World Health Organization (2020) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2021) declared it a global pandemic. David (2021) stated that coronavirus disease (covid-19) is defined as illness caused by a novel coronavirus now called severe acute respiratory syndrome. Also, American Medical Association (2020) pointed out that coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is a viral respiratory illness that can have symptoms of fever, cough, muscle aches, headache, and diarrhea. Similarly, Osman (2020) opined that Covid-19, is an infectious acute respiratory disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus.

Also, Nigeria Centre for Disease Control; ([NCDC], 2020) stated that Nigeria recorded its first case of covid-19, when an Italian citizen tested positive in Lagos. Regarding the origin of covid-19, Wolf, Curtis, Wilson, Revelle, and Waite (2019) stated that the first case of corona virus which later spread in the whole world is associated with Wuhan, City, Hubei Province, China. Following the same view, Wolf et al. (2019) pointed out that bats are considered as natural hosts of these viruses yet several other species of animals are also known to be a source such as camels and civet cats.

Again, World Health Organization (2020) revealed that covid-19 virus is transmitted between people through respiratory droplets and contact routes. Droplet transmission occurs when a person is in close contact with someone who has respiratory symptoms such as coughing or sneezing and is therefore at risk of having the mucosae of the mouth, nose or conjunctiva, and eyes exposed to potentially infective respiratory droplets. Moreso, World Health Organization (2021) sees COVID-19 as a disease caused by a new coronavirus, which has not been previously identified in humans. In most cases, COVID-19 has mild symptoms including dry cough, tiredness and fever, though fever may not be a symptom for some older people. Other mild symptoms include aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, sore throat or diarrhea. Frankly, Covid – 19 has affected every area of human endeavors such as health, social, economy and education life of the citizens worldwide.

Researchers have shown that covid-19 have both positive and negative health impact on the country. The improvement on health facilities was boosted by the out boost of covid-19 pandemic. Both Nigerian government and international community gave attention to funding health. Among others, Odubanjo (2020) identified both positive and negative impacts of covid-19, namely that it made everybody from government to the people on the streets, realize the importance of health. A lot of private sector people also recognized the need for health system to work. Further, the author emphasized that the whole world realized the importance of health by improving on their health systems. Furthermore, covid-19 is not just a health pandemic, but also a socio-economic pandemic.

Negatively, Odubanjo(2020) stressed that, it led to loss of fund to work with, even to finance the health sector, fix hospital buildings, ensure there is steady electricity, running water, buy the right equipment for diagnosis and treatment. In continuation, the author maintained that the impacts of covid-19 in health is not just in Nigeria but globally. The management of COVID-19 has ensured that all other diseases have been neglected somewhat. Hospitals were shut down and were only attending to COVID-19 patients because they were afraid of the risk of transmission to anybody else who came in, even for routine surgeries. Women couldn't go to the antenatal clinics, or even have safe delivery in the hospital.

COVID-19 has further revealed the obvious infrastructural deficit and incompetency in healthcare systems of low- and middle-income countries like Nigeria. Even in developed countries, like the United States of America, healthcare systems are not spared by the overwhelming impacts of covid-19 cases on their infrastructures. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (2020) stated that public health infrastructure includes three key components required to plan, deliver, and evaluate public health services. These components are an adequate qualified work-force, reliable data and information systems, and capable and coordinated agencies.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Edeme, Emecheta, and Omeje (2017) stated that the health infrastructures and services in Nigeria were poor and inadequate despite the public health challenges in the country. These include, child and maternal mortality, malnutrition, and deaths from non-communicable diseases, among others. Nigeria, like other developing countries, has continued to suffer from small budgetary allocation for health, mismanagement of funds, and rural-urban disparity in the few existing healthcare infrastructures.

Although COVID-19 negatively impacted the healthcare system in Nigeria, there had been some notable infrastructural developments brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. First, World Health Organization (WHO) (2020) stated that the healthcare system gained significantly higher attention from the government and international organizations as a result of the covid-19 pandemic compared to the pre-covid-19 period. The country has experienced a surge in healthcare financing, prompt agreement to demands, and increased the number of ventilators and some other machines, molecular laboratories, and bed spaces in hospitals. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Nigeria could only boast less than 500 ventilators in a good working condition to manage severe COVID-19 cases.

Furthermore, Ezeamalu (2020) stated that the United States of America donated 200 new ventilators to help Nigeria in managing COVID-19 patients, which will play a major role in infrastructural development for managing patients requiring intensive care, even after the COVID-19 pandemic. Newly constructed isolation centers in the country are world-class and well equipped with an adequate number of bed spaces and less overcrowding. Besides, some of the already existing health facilities were also renovated and equipped. The author noted that as the number of active cases in the country reduces, many of these empty isolation centers are being closed. They may be converted to new primary healthcare centers, specialist hospitals, and maternity clinics, among others. Hence, the number of bed spaces increases in the country, improving the healthcare delivery quality in these standard facilities.

In addition, Onwuzoo (2020) observed that at the time when Nigeria recorded its index case, there were only four molecular laboratories capable of testing for COVID-19. However, within few months after the index case in Nigeria, there was a rapid surge in the number of molecular laboratories all over the country. Currently, there are above 60 public laboratories capable of conducting COVID-19 PCR testing in Nigeria. Many of these newly constructed diagnostic centers are well equipped with sophisticated diagnostic laboratory equipment. These facilities are used for COVID-19 diagnosis and other diseases. The COVID-19 pandemic also facilitated the procurement of well-equipped ambulances and the recruitment of skilled drivers and personnel to convey individuals with COVID-19 symptoms.

Furthermore, Central Bank of Nigeria(2020) stated that 100-billion-naira credit intervention was undertaken by the Central Bank of Nigeria to support local pharmaceutical companies and other health-related stores to upscale in order to meet the increasing demand for medical facilities and

services due to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to CBN, this huge sum provides ingenious businesses in the health value chain with a rare opportunity to expand and improve the quality of health products and services in the country, even after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Equally, Ejiogu, Okechukwu and Ejiogu (2020) stated that the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic has put a strain on the country's health and economy due to the closure of businesses and lockdown regulations within and outside the country. A 500-billion-naira COVID-19 Intervention Fund was paid, amounting to about 4.7% of the 2020 national budget for upgrading health facilities, supporting social interventions, and other expenditures as a result of the COVID-19 and its policies. The authors added that this budgetary cut increases financial constraints on other sectors, including the salaries of health workers. Besides, the diversion of attention and resources from all other public health challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may impede various infrastructural development to address these public health concerns. For example, the lockdown has affected the vaccination programs for pregnant women and children and also antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS patients.

Covid-19 constituted a lot of limitations to social life of people ranging from confining people in their houses, quarantine of travelers, distancing from each other, restriction in travels etc. In agreement United Nations (2020) stated that if not properly addressed through policy, the social crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic may also increase inequality, exclusion, discrimination and global unemployment in the medium and long term.

In continuation, United Nations (2020) stated that the covid-19 outbreak affected all segments of the population. The effect is particularly detrimental to members of those social groups in the most vulnerable situations. It continues to affect populations, including people living in poverty situations, older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous peoples. Moreover, Tchuda (2021) stated that the covid-19 (coronavirus) pandemic has clearly affected all areas of social activity. Both governments and nongovernmental organizations around the world are mobilizing to find ways of arresting its harmful impact. Furthermore, covid-19 has altered almost all social interaction within the society including travelling. The novel disease has restricted travelling, supply chains, community and social ties (UNDP, 2021). In the same manner WHO (2020) opined that all countries with community transmission should seriously consider postponing or reducing mass gatherings that bring people together and have the potential to amplify disease and support the recommended best practice of physical distancing.

The disease interrupted the social order which people are used to by putting restrictions on hugging and handshake. Some of the protocols of NCDC (2020) put a ban on handshake, hug, and insisted on wearing of facemask before entering any public place, compulsory handwashing with a running water, use of alcohol sanitizer, compulsory social distancing, and restriction on travel except the movement of foodstuff. There are some elements related to the pandemic that affect more the population, which include separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, uncertainty about the advancement of the disease and the feeling of helplessness (Li & Wang, 2020).

The novel disease was responsible for huge fall on the economy. Businesses were shut down for months, goods decayed and expired. Some expert personnel lost their lives while some were sacked because their employers cannot afford to pay. Jonathan and Tara (2021) stated that covid-19 introduced lockdown measures restricting people's ability to go to work, and business trips. Also, it made the cost of items high especially for food items that are crucial for consumption among the poor and vulnerable.

Following the same view, Aimee and Akaoma (2021) stated that manufacturing activities in Nigeria was halted in response to the government's shutdown directives, affecting a variety of businesses that are directly or indirectly related to manufacturing, such as the cement, steel, metal, plastic, and glass production industries. The authors opined that many of these enterprises suffered from low income due to employee-related issues like premature death, absenteeism, and productivity losses, which resulted in a negative supply shock caused by global supply chain disruptions and factory closures.

Furthermore, the drop in market indices was primarily due to the pandemic. It had a significant impact on businesses and financial markets, culminating in an unanticipated economic crisis and a flight to safety, and the banking industry. Despite being only indirectly affected, saw a significant impact on its operations and revenue-generating activities (Onwuzoo, 2020). In addition, Onwuzoo, opined that regardless of the fact that banking services can be provided remotely and without direct customer interaction, the sector's role as a provider of payment, savings, credit, and risk management services extends the negative impact of the Covid-19 crisis to banks and other financial institutions. Increased loan demand, lower non-interest incomes, and a decline in the value of bonds

and other traded financial instruments are just a few of the effects, all of which resulted in increased bank losses.

In the same vein, Gondwe (2020) asserted that covid-19 have generated significant setbacks for African economies mainly in terms of lost productivity and trade both within and among countries. Specifically, these measures have significantly strained almost all key growth enhancing sectors of many economies, and ultimately, on their overall income. Equally, Umeh (2021) emphasized that the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the plight of many families living in poverty and left many people struggling to afford food and meet other basic needs. It has also disrupted the activities of petit traders.

Moreover, United Nations (2020) stated that covid-19 has led to unemployment, and no unemployment benefits or other protection for domestic worker and casual workers. United Nations also added that while everyone is facing unprecedented challenges, women are bearing the brunt of the economic and social fallout of COVID-19. Truly, Covid-19 has interrupted the world of work. Millions of enterprises face an existential threat. Informal economy workers are particularly vulnerable because the majority lack social protection and access to quality health care and have lost access to productive assets. Without the means to earn an income during lockdowns, many are unable to feed themselves and their families (Kimberly, 2020).

Education being the core engine that drives every development in a country was grossly set back by covid -19. Schools were shut down for months and students were suddenly forced to study online. Many students who do not have access to personal computer or laptop lost within the period.

As purported by Philani (2020) that since the outbreak of covid-19 in late December 2019, COVID-19 has wreaked havoc across the world and like any critical sector, education has been hit hard. Students, schools, colleges and universities have been deeply impacted. Furthermore, the author stated that school closure prompted by the pandemic reduced children's opportunity to learn. Households with children who attended school prior to school closures due to the pandemic reported that their children did not engage in any learning or education activities during the lockdown.

Hence, this situation may be more severe in poorer households when compared to wealthier households, because wealthy households may employ the services of a home teacher for their children (World Bank, 2020). Supporting the above, John Moores University (2020) stated that children and young people may be hit hardest by the social distancing and lockdown measures because, school closure's risk is exacerbating existing inequalities in educational attainment.

In the same way, the authors highlighted that education of university students shifted from face-to-face classes to online classes which was not an easy step for students, especially those who do not have access to laptops and internet facilities at home or those who take courses that cannot be taught online.

In addition, students may be uncertain about assessment procedures for online assignments and projects, and will suffer when they do not have an internet facility to participate in the evaluation process, and this could adversely affect their grade averages (Sahu, 2020). Similarly, the prolonged closure of schools and educational centers, combined with the shock to the economy and the health of the population, has implications for children's present and future development, particularly those living in more vulnerable households. As a result of the crisis, children are at greater risk of dropping out of school and of lagging behind in their studies, food, insecurity, abuse, physical and emotional health problems, and, loss of learning, with potentially devastating consequences for an entire generation (Jaramillo, 2020).

Also, Robin, Harry, and James (2021) stated that school closures due to COVID-19 have brought significant disruptions to education across the world. Emerging evidence indicate that the pandemic is giving rise to learning losses and increases in inequality. In agreement, Andreas (2020) stated that the COVID-19 pandemic also had a severe impact on higher education as universities closed their premises and countries shut their borders in response to lockdown measures.

Although higher education institutions were quick to replace face-to-face lectures with online learning. These closures affected learning and examinations as well as the safety and legal status of international students in their host country. However, the researcher feels the same scenario buttressed earlier may have affected Igbo-Eze South dwellers. This has prompted the researchers to assess the impact of covid-19 pandemic on human activities in Igbo-Eze South Local Government Area, Enugu State.

Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the extent of covid-19 impact on health in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?
2. What is the extent of covid-19 impact on social life in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?
3. What is the extent of covid-19 impact on economy in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?
4. What is the extent of covid-19 impact on education in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?

Method

The design adopted for this study was descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprises 4,385 registered members of 10 Town Union Development, in Igbo-Eze South Local Government Area, Enugu State. Proportionate Stratified random Sampling technique was used to select 219 members which is 5% of the total population. For the registered members, 5% was used and the rationale for selecting 5% of the subject is in agreement with Nwana (1990), that if the populations for a study is a few hundred, a 40 percent or more sample will do, if many hundreds, a 20 percent sample will do, if a few thousands a 10 percent sample will do, and if several thousands, a five percent or less sample will do.

A questionnaire titled Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Human Activities questionnaire was used to collect data. The instrument for the data collection was validated by three experts. To ascertain the reliability of the instrument a trial test was carried out by giving out 25 copies of the instrument to rural dwellers in Udenu Local Government Area. Reliability coefficient of 0.87, 0.74, 0.87 and 0.81 was generated using Cronbach Alpha Statistical Tool. Therefore, the overall reliability of 0.82 shows that the instrument is reliable. The researchers and their assistants distributed 219 copies of the instrument, 9 copies were not returned. Therefore, 210 copies were correctly filled and used for the study. Data collected from the respondents were analyzed using mean and standard deviation.

However, in interpreting the responses the real limit of numbers was adopted as follows: boundary range 3.50 – 4.00 indicates very high extent, 2.50 – 3.49 indicates high extent, 1.50 – 2.49 indicates low extent and 1.00 – 1.49 indicates never.

Result

Research Question One: To what extent does covid-19 pandemic impact on health in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?

Table 1: Mean responses on the extent covid-19 pandemic impacted on health (210)

S/N	Item Statement	Mean	SD	Decision
1.	Covid-19 caused the restriction of access to health care in hospitals	2.91	.51	HE
2.	Patients were exposed to infection of covid-19	2.68	.64	HE
3.	Many hospital workers were infected with covid-19	2.74	.58	HE
4.	Covid-19 affected the treatment of other sickness as all attention was focused on getting the world rid of covid-19 virus	3.74	.43	VHE
5.	The early testing of covid-19 curtails the spread of the virus.	3.90	.30	VHE
6.	Covid 19 pandemic attracted increased number of ventilators, machines, molecular laboratories and bed spaces in hospitals	3.55	.65	VHE
7.	Reduced the population of a country by killing people in hundreds of thousands	3.46	.65	HE
8.	Procurement of well-equipped ambulances to convey individuals with covid-19 symptoms	3.16	.54	HE
9.	A surge in health financing and prompt agreement to demands	3.63	.48	VHE
Grand Mean		3.31	0.53	HE

Table 1 shows that items 4,5,6 and 9 had the highest means scores. Their means falls within the ranges of 3.50-4.00. This means that Covid- 19 impacted health to a very high extent. Items 1,2,3,7 and 8 have their means within the range of 2.50 – 3.49. This means that Covid- 19 impact on health was to a high extent. On the whole, a grand mean of 3.31 was calculated for entire cluster, showing that Covid -19 to a high extent impacted on health in Igbo –Eze South Local Government Area, Enugu State.

Research Question Two: To what extent does covid-19 pandemic impact on social-life in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?

Table 2: Mean responses on the extent covid-19 pandemic impact on social-life (210)

S/N	Item Statement	Mean	SD	Decision
1.	Covid-19 insisted on wearing facemask before entering public places	3.23	.44	HE
2.	It introduced compulsory washing of hands with running water	3.41	.86	HE
3.	It insisted in the use of alcohol sanitizer	3.10	.50	HE
4.	It insisted in compulsory social distancing	3.66	.47	VHE
5.	Covid-19 restricted hugging and handshake	3.40	.51	HE
6.	Covid-19 affected crowds in conferences, birthdays and marriage ceremonies	3.45	.64	HE
Grand Mean		3.38	0.57	HE

Table 2 shows that item 4 has means rating of 3.66 which is within a range of 3.50 –4.00. This means that compulsory social distancing impacted on the social life of the people to a very high extent. Items 1,2,3,5 and 6 had mean ratings within the range of 2.50 – 3.49. It means that Covid -19 impacted on the social life of the people to a high extent. However, a grand means of 3.38 was computed for the cluster, showing that Covid-19 impacted on the social life of Igbo –Eze Local Government Area, Enugu State to a high extent.

Research Question Three: To what extent does covid-19 pandemic impact on economy in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?

Table 3: Mean responses on the extent covid-19 pandemic impact on economy (210)

S/N	Item Statement	Mean	SD	Decision
1.	Covid-19 has led to increase in unemployment and poverty within the society.	3.74	.59	VHE
2.	It has increased the cost of food items	2.82	.37	HE
3.	Covid-19 caused the shutdown directives to affect a variety of businesses that are related to manufacturing	2.82	.37	HE
4.	Many enterprises suffered from low income due to employee death, absenteeism and productivity loses as a result of covid-19	2.82	.37	HE
5.	Handicapped the activities of petit traders	2.82	.37	HE
6.	Covid-19 has restricted business trips and affected supply chains	2.80	.60	HE
Grand Mean		2.97	0.44	HE

Table 3 shows that item 1 has means 3.74 within the range of 3.50 –4.00. This means that increase in unemployment and poverty within the society caused by COVID -19 impacted on the economy to a very high extent. Also items 2,3,4,5 and 6 have their means ranging between 2.50 – 3.49. This means that covid-19 have impacted on the economy to a high extent. However, the grand means of 2.97 obtained shows that covid-19 impacted on the economy of Igbo-Eze South Local Government Area, Enugu State to a high extent.

Research Question Four: To what extent does covid-19 pandemic impact on education in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State?

Table 4: Mean responses on the extent covid-19 pandemic impact on education (210)

S/N	Item Statement	Mean	SD	Decision
1.	Covid-19 led to school closure for months	2.91	.51	HE
2.	Covid-19 shifted learning from face-to-face contact to online classes	2.68	.64	HE
3.	Students who could not have access to laptops and internet facilities at home lost the opportunity to learn	2.74	.58	HE
4.	It had adverse effect on courses that could not be taught online	3.74	.43	VHE
5.	Covid-19 caused students to drop out of school and lag behind in their studies	3.90	.30	VHE
Grand Mean		3.19	0.49	HE

Table 4 shows that items 4 and 5 falls between the range of 3.50 – 4.00. This shows that courses not taught online and students drop out of school and lag behind in their studies as a result of

covid-19 impacted on education to a very high extent. Items 1,2 and 3 have their range from 2.50 - 3.49. This shows that Covid -19 impacted of education a high extent. Therefore, the grand mean score of 3.19 revealed that covid-19 pandemic impact on education in Igbo -Eze South LGA, Enugu State to a high extent.

Discussion

Finding revealed that the extent covid-19 pandemic impact on health in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State was high in both negative and positive aspects. Negatively, COVID-19 caused the restriction of access to health care in hospitals for fear of transmission. It affected the treatment of other sicknesses as all attention was focused on getting the world rid of covid-19 virus. The finding is in consonant with Odubanjo (2020) who maintained that the management of covid-19 has ensured that all other diseases have been neglected. Hospitals were shut down and were only attending to Covid-19 patients because they were afraid of the risk of transmission to anybody else who came in, even for routine surgeries. Women couldn't go to the antenatal clinics, or even have safe delivery in hospital. Those who needed cancer screening couldn't get it. Positively, Covid 19 pandemic attracted increased number of ventilators, machines, molecular laboratories and bed spaces in hospitals and procurement of well-equipped ambulances to convey individuals with covid-19 symptoms, and a surge in health financing and prompt agreement to demands. The finding agrees with World Health Organization (WHO), (2020) that the healthcare system gained significantly higher attention from the government and international organizations as a result of the covid-19 pandemic compared to the pre-covid-19 period.

The extent covid-19 pandemic impact on social-life in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State was high. Covid-19 insisted on wearing facemask before entering public places, compulsory hands washing with running water and soap, use of alcohol sanitizer, social distancing. Covid-19 restricted hugging and handshake, and stopped gathering of crowds in conferences, birthdays and marriage ceremonies to eliminate the spread. The findings supports Tchuda (2021) which stated that the covid-19 pandemic has clearly affected all areas of social activity, and both governments and nongovernmental organizations around the world are mobilizing to find ways of arresting its harmful impact. In the same manner, WHO (2020) opined that all countries with community transmission should seriously consider postponing or reducing mass gatherings that bring people together and have the potential to amplify disease and support the recommended best practice of physical distancing. Covid-19 interrupted the social order which people are used to by putting restrictions on hugging and handshake.

The extent covid-19 pandemic impact on economy of Igbo-Eze South LGA, Enugu State was high. COVID-19 has led to an increase in unemployment and poverty within the society. It has increased the cost of food items, and shutdown directives to affect a variety of businesses that are related to manufacturing. Many enterprises suffered from low income due to employee death, absenteeism and productivity losses, handicapping the activities of petit traders, business trips and supply chains. The study lends credence to Aimee and Akaoma (2021) that manufacturing activities in Nigeria were halted in response to the government's shutdown directives, affecting a variety of businesses that are directly or indirectly related to manufacturing, such as the cement, steel, metal, plastic, and glass production industries. Many of these enterprises suffered from low income due to employee-related issues like premature death, absenteeism, and productivity losses, which resulted in a negative supply shock. In agreement Umeh (2021) stated that the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the plight of many families living in poverty and left many people struggling to afford food and meet other basic needs.

The extent COVID-19 pandemic impact on education in Igbo-Eze South LGA of Enugu State was high. Covid-19 led to school closure for months, shifted learning from face-to-face contact to online classes, students who could not have access to laptops and internet facilities at home lost the opportunity to learn. It had adverse effect on courses that could not be taught online, students to drop out of school and lag behind in their studies. The finding agrees with Jaramillo (2020) that the prolonged closure of schools and educational centers, combined with the shock to the economy and the health of the population, has implications for children's present and future development, particularly those living in more vulnerable households. He further opined that as a result of the crisis, children are at greater risk of dropping out of school and of lagging behind in their studies, food, insecurity, abuse, physical and emotional health problems, and, loss of learning, with potentially devastating consequences for an entire generation.

In support of the finding, Robin, Harry, and James (2021) concurs that school closures due to covid-19 have brought significant disruptions to education across the world, emerging evidence

indicate that the pandemic is giving rise to learning losses and increases in inequality. More so, Andreas (2020) lends credence that covid-19 pandemic also had a severe impact on higher education as universities closed their premises and countries shut their borders in response to lockdown measures. Although higher education institutions were quick to replace face-to-face lectures with online learning, these closures affected learning and examinations as well as the safety and legal status of international students in their host country.

Conclusion

COVID -19 was a threat to people's life and activities because it can easily be transmitted. Many who were affected lost their lives. COVID -19 exposed the citizens to the abnormal life of social distancing, nose masks, no hugging and hand shake, no gathering as crowds etc. Many churches, markets, hospital, industries etc were vacated and all production work ceased. This brought a lot of hardships on the masses which include hunger, unemployment, death, poverty, business losses etc. However, the prompt attention to COVID -19 pandemic from Nigerian government and international organizations arrested the challenge from further damage on the citizens.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made.

1. Individuals should maintain personal hygiene to avoid contamination of diseases.
2. The government, through Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) should research on drug or vaccination that will control the spread of outbreak of any pandemic.
3. The government and all economic institutions should map out strategies to sensitize the populace on the ways to manage their economic activities during the outbreak of pandemics.
4. The government through the ministry of education should improve on the use of digital learning.
5. Individuals should think out strategies to recover their waste as a result of covid-19 pandemic.

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