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COVID-19: Facts, Fallacies and the Way Forward in Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined COVID-19: facts, fallacies and the way forward in Nigeria. The study is a mixture of both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data was obtained from Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) database while the qualitative data relied on the surveys that were physically administered by the researchers to respondents in the six geo political zones in Nigeria. To get a balanced opinion, two states were strategically selected in each of the political zones. In North West-Kaduna and Kano State, North East-Adamawa and Taraba state, North Central-FCT and Niger state, South West-Lagos and Osun state, South East-Anambra and Imo state, South South-Rivers and Cross River State. A summary of the questionnaire has been provided in the Appendix. We administered 1200 questionnaires to the respondents', of which 1191 were completed and used for the study, which showed a 99% response rate. The questionnaire was divided into two parts; the demographic characteristics of the respondent and the core objective of the study, which is to unrevealed the facts and fallacies about COVID-19 in Nigeria. The data obtained was computed using Chi-Square Analysis. The responses were obtained using a Likert Scale, which were calculated on a scale of one to four; strongly agree, agree, strongly disagree and disagree. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to conduct the analysis. Finding from the survey shows that there is a relationship between politics and coronavirus figures and that medicaments such as Chloroquine, alcoholic drinks and warm sunny weather have no impact on coronavirus in Nigeria. It was recommended among others that no drink whether hot or cold (alcohol or non-alcohol) can protect one from COVID-19 or cure the illness. At the moment, there is no proof that chloroquine can cure the coronavirus but most people who had used Chloroquine during the infection period had recovered.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Facts, Fallacies, Figures, Zones, Geo-political, NCDC, Nigeria.

1. Background to the study

Before we embark on this line discussion, it is paradoxically pertinent for us to remind ourselves of the individual meaning of the word 'COVID-19. "CO" stands for corona, "VI" for virus, "D" for disease, and "19" refers to 2019, the year in which it was discovered. COVID-19 is a contagious disease that causes mild to severe respiratory symptoms with fever, cough, and shortness of breath. It can be transmitted through person-to-person contact, mainly through respiratory droplets that become airborne when an infected person coughs, sneezes or speaks. However, much remains unknown about how it spreads. According to WHO, coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Nigeria is a key regional actor in the African continent with over 200 million people, and confirmed its first case of COVID-19 in Lagos State on 27th February 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching effects on the global economy (Ozili and Arun, 2020). It affected the global travel business, national health care systems, the food industry, events industry, education and global trade. Specifically, COVID-19 pandemic affected borrowers' capacity to service their loans, which gave rise to non-performing loans (NPLs) that depressed banks' earnings and eventually impaired banks' soundness and stability. Subsequently, banks were reluctant to give additional loans to borrowers as more and more borrowers struggled to repay the loans granted to them during the COVID-19 outbreak. Two, there were oil demand shocks which reflected in the sharp decline in oil price. The most visible and immediate spillover was the drop in the price of crude oil, which dropped from nearly US\$60 per barrel to as low as US\$30 per barrel in March. During the pandemic, people were no longer travelling and this led to a sustained fall in the demand for aviation fuel and automobile fuel which affected Nigeria's net oil revenue, and eventually affected Nigeria's foreign exchange reserve. Three, there were supply shocks in the global supply chain as many importers shut down their factories and closed their borders particularly China. Nigeria was severely affected because Nigeria is an import-dependent country, and as a result, Nigeria witnessed shortage of crucial supplies like pharmaceutical supplies, spare parts, and finished goods from China. In the light of the discussed challenges embedded in the outbreak of COVID-19 in Nigeria, the following questions may be raised:

- Is the current rise in the number of coronavirus cases as a result of non-adherence to coronavirus guidelines?
- Has the maintenance of at least 1-metre distance between people helped to reduce coronavirus cases in Nigeria?
- Why have religious and medical scholars' prediction of coronavirus seemed ineffective?
- What is the real cause of the second wave of corona-virus in Nigeria?
- Has coronavirus come to stay?
- Could it be that the true cause of coronavirus is unknown?
- Is there a political dimension to coronavirus figures in Nigeria?
- Why do African nations have less COVID-19 cases?
- Are people with HIV more likely to get seriously ill?
- Will antiretroviral treatment (ART) for HIV stop me from getting COVID-19?

- Can COVID-19 spread in warm sunny weather?
- Will drinking lots of alcohol drinks stop COVID-19?
- Can Chloroquine cure COVID-19?
- .Does increase in coronavirus cases in China means increase in coronavirus cases in Nigeria?
- Is the installation of 5G network responsible for COVID-19 cases in Nigeria?

These are basically issues encountered when observing the rising effects of coronavirus in Nigeria and this study seeks to reveal the facts and fallacies about the novel coronavirus in Nigeria.

Many literatures have emerged that examine the effect of COVID-19 on economic activities (Emmanuel, 2020; Fernandes, 2020; Atkeson, 2020; Peterson, 2020; McKibbin and Fernando, 2020; Dauda et al, 2020; Abulude et al, 2020; Altig et al, 2020; Ozili and Arun, 2020; Eduardo and Enrique, 2020; Mohamed, 2020; Christos and Robert, 2020; Badiea and Huaping, 2020). Yet, none of these literatures have highlighted the distinct facts and the undiluted fallacies about coronavirus in Nigeria. Apart from the inability of these literatures to highlight the fallacies about coronavirus in Nigeria, most research work conducted on corona virus in Nigeria relied on the surveys that were distributed via email and social media. This study fills the gap in knowledge by physically administering its questionnaires to the respondents in the six geo political zones in Nigeria. Another addition to the body of knowledge is that the study employed both quantitative and qualitative framework of analysis which was done according to the six geo-political zones in Nigeria. On these grounds, specific objectives of the study are to examine whether there is a political dimension to coronavirus figures in Nigeria, and also examine the medicament for coronavirus in Nigeria.

This work is organized into seven sections. The first part which includes this section gives a general introduction to the work. It covers the problem statement, objectives of the study, justification for the study, scope of the study and plan of study. Section two contains the review of literature and provides a theoretical framework for the subject; while three and four highlight and discuss the facts and fallacies of corona virus in Nigeria. Section five will cover the research methodology used for the study. Section six details the presentation and analysis of result, while the last section concludes and suggests sound recommendations for this work based on the findings.

2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Several studies have been conducted in this area to ascertain the impact of COVID-19 virus on the Nigerian economy. In order for us to give credit to some scholarly work and spot a gap to be filled, reviewing published works on COVID-19 was a necessity.

Emmanuel Mogaji (2020) investigates the impact of COVID-19 on transportation in Lagos, Nigeria. The examination simply like Olapegba et al. (2020) examination depended on reviews that were disseminated by means of email, online media and expert organizations between May eighteenth and 24th 2020, and relegated to the occupants of Lagos State. The examination found a positive connection between transportation influenced by the pandemic and its effect on financial, social and strict exercises of the individuals. $r= 0.442, n= 329, p= .000$. Financial exercises (0.442) were exceptionally associated contrasted with social activities (0.313) and strict

exercises (0.274). A spectacular concern that crops up in the study of COVID-19 is that various authors employed a wide range of methodology, but some still arrive at the same conclusion that coronavirus has impacted the Nigerian economy negatively. For example, (Peterson Ozili, 2020; Dauda et al, 2020; Abulude et al, 2020; Mouhamed Bayane, 2020; Christos and Robert, 2020; Badiea Shaukat and Huaping Sun, 2020).

Olapegba et al. (2020) assessed the knowledge and perceptions about COVID-19 among the general public in Nigeria during the initial week of the pandemic lockdown in the country using cross-sectional survey and purposive and snowball sampling techniques. The research work selected 1357 respondents. Information for the work was examined from March 28 to April 4, 2020, through an unknown online survey inside Nigeria, from 180 urban areas and towns. With the utilization of spellbinding insights, the study discovered that Nigerians generally have high information, for the most part got from conventional media, about Coronavirus. Their impression of Coronavirus bears suggestions across general wellbeing activities, consistent with prudent conduct just as reciprocal relations with unfamiliar countries. In light of the above discoveries, a proof based mission was suggested as this will eliminate misinterpretations and advance prudent steps.

In the same light, Agusi (2020) carried out a study on COVID-19 pandemic and social distancing in Nigeria: Ignorance and defiance. Discoveries presume that, if a gathering of individuals is seen and accepted to be an undisputed factor in the spread of Covid, the need to keep up social distancing is significant and can never be over accentuated for its control. Accordingly, consistency has remained a significant worry to relief measures here in Nigeria. The investigation suggests among others that remaining protected during this pandemic period ought to turn into an individual commitment and ought to be done inside, for reasons being that the worldwide effect of Coronavirus pandemic including the financial aftermath of the scourge, is broader than most can envision. Consequently, it is smarter to remain safe.

Jimoh Amzat et al. (2020) this paper assesses the early socio-medical response to COVID-19 in Nigeria the first 100 Days after the index case. The paper utilizes insightful strategies and groups information from different media reports and official sources. Discoveries: The frequency of Coronavirus filled consistently in Nigeria, Moving from an imported case and elitist example to community transmission. The case casualty remained at 2.8%. The nation recorded an upsurge (52% of total cases) in the transmission of Coronavirus during the brief time frame the lockdown was loosened. This paper presents a succinct reaction structure to feature some particular multi sectoral reactions to the pandemic. A mix of social and clinical reactions to a huge degree assisted Nigeria with reducing the spread of the infection. Taking everything into account, the possibility of Coronavirus overpowering the nation is as yet impending in Nigeria as the nation is endeavoring to swiftly open the economy, which could forfeit general wellbeing gains for transitory monetary increases. Eduardo Gutiérrez and Enrique Moral-Benito (2020) wrote on 'containment measures, employment and the spread of COVID-19 in spanish municipalities'. Findings demonstrate that there is a solid negative relationship between a city's openness to closures of movement and business development between 29 February and 30 April.

3. Facts about COVID-19

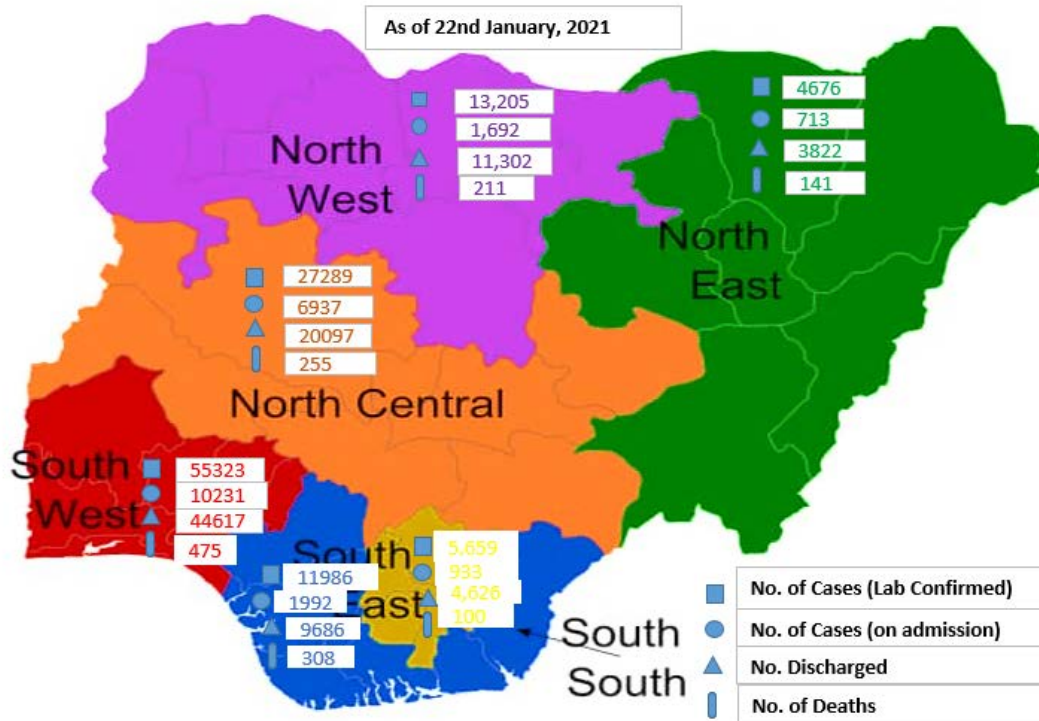


Figure 1: Total No. of Confirmed, Admitted, Discharged and Death Cases by Zones

Authors Computation

Source: NCDC Data Base 22nd 2021

In figure 1 above, South West takes the lead in terms of confirmed cases (55323) followed by North Central (27289), North West (13205), South South (11986), South East (5659) and North East (4676).

South West (10231) and North Central (6937) were top in the number of admitted cases. South South (1992) came third while North West (1692). South East has 933 numbers of admitted cases while North East has 713.

In terms of number of discharged cases, the statistics goes like this; South West first, North West second, South South third, South East fourth, North East fifth and North Central sixth. The death cases were in terms of South West, South South, North Central, North West, North East and South East. From the analysis above, one can see the geo-political distribution of coronavirus figures in Nigeria.

As indicated by the Nigerian Center for Disease Control (NCDC), the preparation of the quick reaction groups across the 36 states in Nigeria was finished up in December 2019. On January 28, the NCDC further uncovered that a COVID-19 Gathering had been arranged to actuate its episode framework to react to any crisis. Also, the NCDC worked with 22 states in Nigeria to enact their crisis activities to oversee and interface with the public on frequency coordination focuses (Ihekweazu, 2020). In spite of the fact that the public authority had fortified the watch sphere at the airport terminal since January 2020, Nigeria records a Coronavirus index case that was imported from Italy, on February 27. This raised worries about the viability of air terminal observation and, likewise, the nation's overall readiness. The list case (an Italian) had

visited some different conditions of the organization prior to testing positive for Coronavirus. The pre-Coronavirus readiness was terribly insufficient.

Coronavirus is the principal pandemic since the 2009 pig influenza (H1N1) pandemic. Not at all like Coronavirus, H1N1 generally influenced kids and youthful grown-ups. The number individuals experience intense is relied upon to twofold in 2021 to more than 265 million in light of the Covid pandemic. More than 5 billion understudies, 87% of the worldwide understudy's populace, were out of school toward the finish of March (2020) due to the new Covid. Owing to multiple months of isolation, worldwide instances of aggressive behavior at home and misuse are required to increment by 20%, as per the U.N populace store.

Another fact worthy of immediate clarity is the fact that COVID-19 can be more dangerous in older people though anyone can get it including young people. The question of why African and Nigerian people were less affected by the virus had been raised. Anyone regardless of race or skin colour can get the virus though Africans had proven overtime to have strong immune systems and have long battled with other dangerous sickness like malaria and typhoid which share most similar symptoms with coronavirus.

At the moment, there is no proof that Chloroquine can cure coronavirus but most people who had used Chloroquine during the infection period had recovered. Also, there is no drink whether hot or cold that will protect you from COVID-19 or cure the illness.

4. COVID-19 Fallacies

This section of the work is not in any way trying to discredit the existence of coronavirus in Nigeria but to state what COVID-19 is not.

The rumor by conspiracy theorists that coronavirus is a product of laboratory invention to control global population lacks evidence. The microbe seems to have come from wild creatures, virologists' state, and there are no indications of hereditary control in the SARs-CoV-2 genome. Various misrepresentations regarding the starting point of SARs-Cov-2 had been spread. One prominent among others is that it is escaped from a lab in Wuhan studying bat coronaviruses and then spread to the public. This fault theory has also evolved into claims that the virus was genetically engineered to be a bio weapon. This unproven lab-escape theory has been circulating on social media and had gained visibility in a New York Post article in late February. In the article, Steven Mosher a social scientist and the president of Population Research Institute in Front Royal ,Virginia, summarize why he believe SARS-CoV-2 may have been accidentally spread by China's National Biosafety Laboratory at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, where researchers have studied bat coronaviruses. This fallacious thought is yet to be proved.

The unbelievable subscription by religious scholars and Nigerians that coronavirus cases in Nigeria were as a result of 5G network installation is alarming. In view of the misleading opinions with no proven evidence about the link between coronavirus and 5G technology, Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) has provided some clarifications. According to NCC, there is no correlation between 5G technology and COVID-19. 5G is an advancement on the 4G technology, designed to transform the world positively and the radiation from 5G networks is not different from the radiation of 2G, 3G, and 4G technology. They all belong to the same class of non-ionizing radiation. The NCC cleared the air on this fallacy and advised

Nigerian to rely on information from standard making bodies such as WHO, ITU, IEE when in doubt.

The question of whether COVID-19 can spread in warm sunny weather or whether drinking lots of hot drinks can stop COVID-19 is worrisome. COVID-19 can survive temperatures higher than 25c. You can catch it no matter how sunny and warm it is and there is no drink hot or cold that can protect one from COVID-19 or cure the illness. So there's no proven cure for COVID-19 but most people recover by themselves.

Chloroquine as a cure for COVID-19 has raised a lot of arguments in recent times. Though at the moment, there is no proven cure for COVID-19 but most people can recover on their own without needing professional medical care.

5. Methodology

To study is a mixture of both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data is gotten from Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) data base while the qualitative data relied on the surveys that were physically administered by the researchers to the respondents in the six geo political zones in Nigeria. To get a balanced opinion, two states were strategically selected in each of the political zones. In North West-Kaduna and Kano State, North East-Adamawa and Taraba state, North Central-FCT and Niger state, South West-Lagos and Osun state, South East-Anambra and Imo state, South South-Rivers and Cross River State. A summary of the questionnaire has been provided in Appendix. We administered 1200 questionnaires to the respondents', of which 1191 were completed and used for the study, which showed a 99% response rate. To ensure that the respondents were residents of the state at which the questionnaire was being administered, a section of the questionnaire inquired about their residence and location at the time of response. The questionnaire was divided into two parts; the demographic characteristics of the respondent and the core objective of the study, which is to unrevealed the facts and fallacies about COVID-19 in Nigeria. The data obtained was computed using Chi-Square Analysis. The responses were obtained using a Likert Scale, which were calculated on a scale of one to four; strongly agree, agree, strongly disagree and disagree. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to conduct the analysis.

6. Results and Analysis

A zonal bar chart was computed and analyzed to assess the realities and deceptions about COVID-19 in Nigeria and provide a path forward.

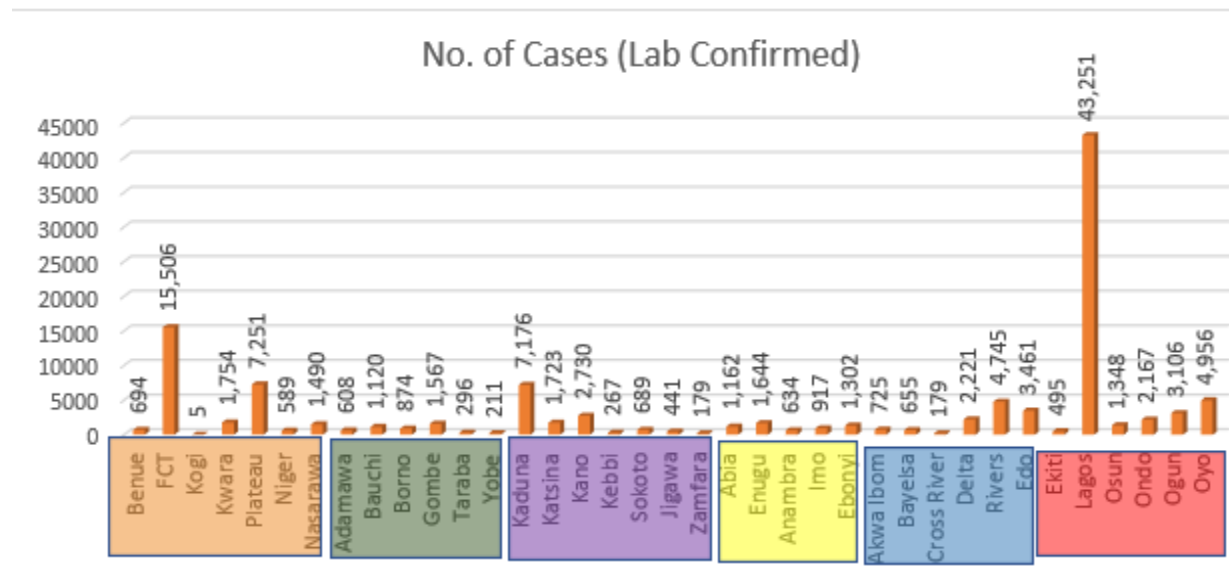


Figure 2: No. of Confirmed Cases by Zones

Authors Computation

Source: NCDC Data Base 22nd 2021

The North Central zone coloured orange was ranked second in Nigeria with 27289 numbers of confirmed cases. The Federal Capital territory takes the lead mainly because of its link with the outside world through the international airport. Kogi state recorded the lowest number of cases in this region with 5 confirmed cases. At the early stage of the microbe in Nigeria, Kogi smelled that there was a political dimension to coronavirus figures by NCDC and resist it.

While the North Central zone was coloured orange, North East was coloured green with 4676 cases making it sixth in terms of confirmed cases. The reduced number of coronavirus cases in this zone could mainly be due to the heavy presence of terrorist activities in this zone. People prefer staying at home except when necessary in order not to fall victims of terrorist attacks.

North West is third with 13205 and was coloured purple. In this zone, Kaduna state recorded the highest number of cases mainly because of its proximity to the Federal Capital Territory. Most occupants in Kaduna state enter the FCT on a weekly or monthly basis.

South East has a total of 5659 cases which is slightly higher than the confirmed cases in North East (4676). The South East zone is labeled yellow and the result shows that the number of confirmed cases among states grows in an arithmetic progression.

The fourth region with the highest number of confirmed cases in Nigeria was the South South. This zone was labeled blue with 11986 cases.

The apex of coronavirus cases in Nigeria is the South West. It has 55323 cases and is coloured red. The South West becomes the epicentre of coronavirus mainly because more coronavirus infections are recorded in the South West (Lagos).

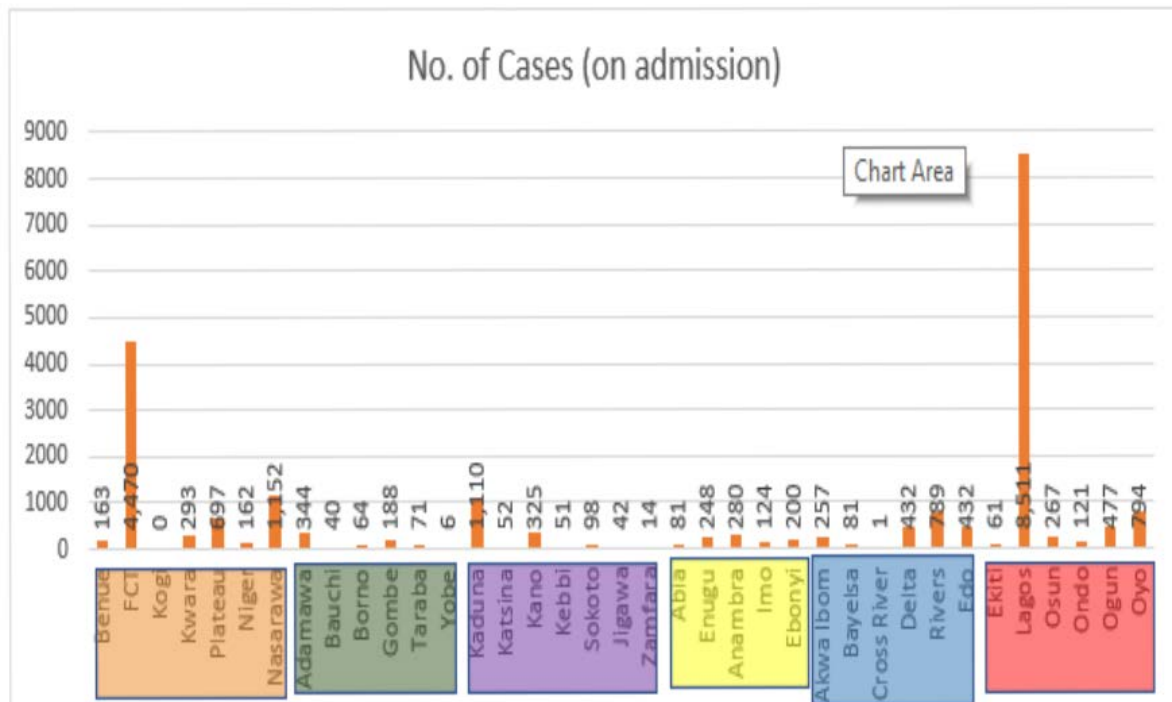


Figure 3: No. of Admitted Cases by Zones

Authors Computation

Source: NCDC Data Base 22nd 2021

Figure 3 above depicts the number of admitted cases as North Central recorded 6937, North East 713, North West 1692, South East 933, South South 1992 and South West 10231. South West still tops the data mainly because of the higher number of cases confirmed in the South West. The figures between North West and South South in terms of cases confirmed and cases admitted were surprising. This is because the North West has a higher number of confirmed cases (13205) compare to the South South (11986) but the number of admitted cases in the North West (1692) is lower than the number of admitted cases in the South South (1992). One might be forced to ask why is it that there is no correlation between number of confirmed and admitted cases between North West and South South? Inadequate isolation centre’s, non adherence to COVID-19 guidelines, Ignorance etc are the reasons for this discrepancy.

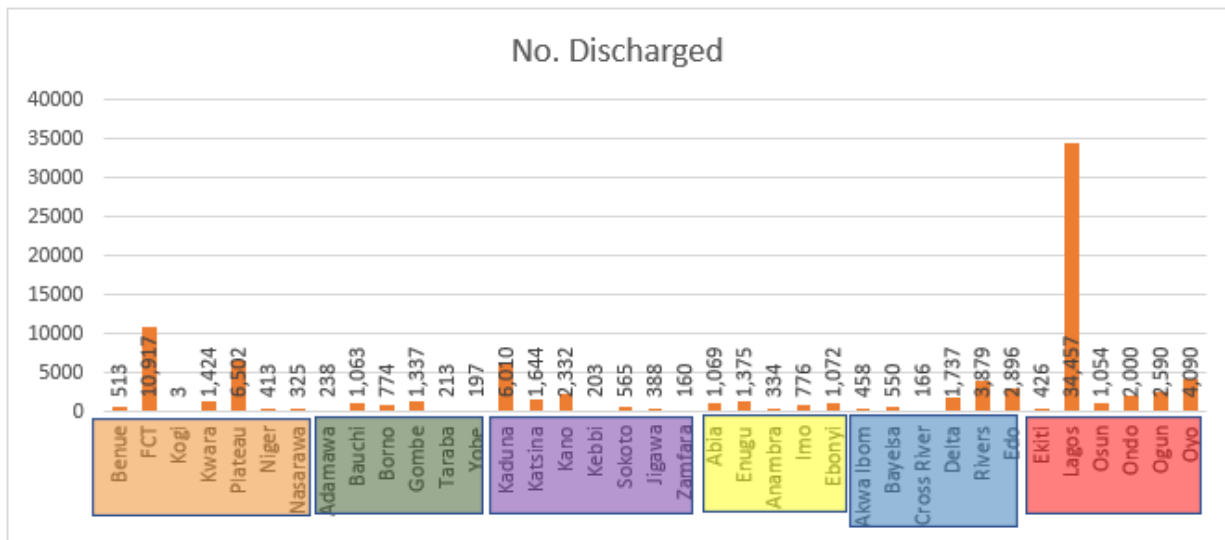


Figure 4: No. of Discharged Cases by Zones

Authors Computation

Source: NCDC Data Base 22nd 2021

Figure 4 above depicts the number of discharged cases as North Central recorded 2099, North East 3822, North West 1302, South East 4626, South South 9686 and South West 44617. As stated above, South West has the highest discharged cases. There was a correlation in the number of discharge cases among the regions. The higher the number of confirmed cases, the higher the number of discharged cases ceteris paribus.

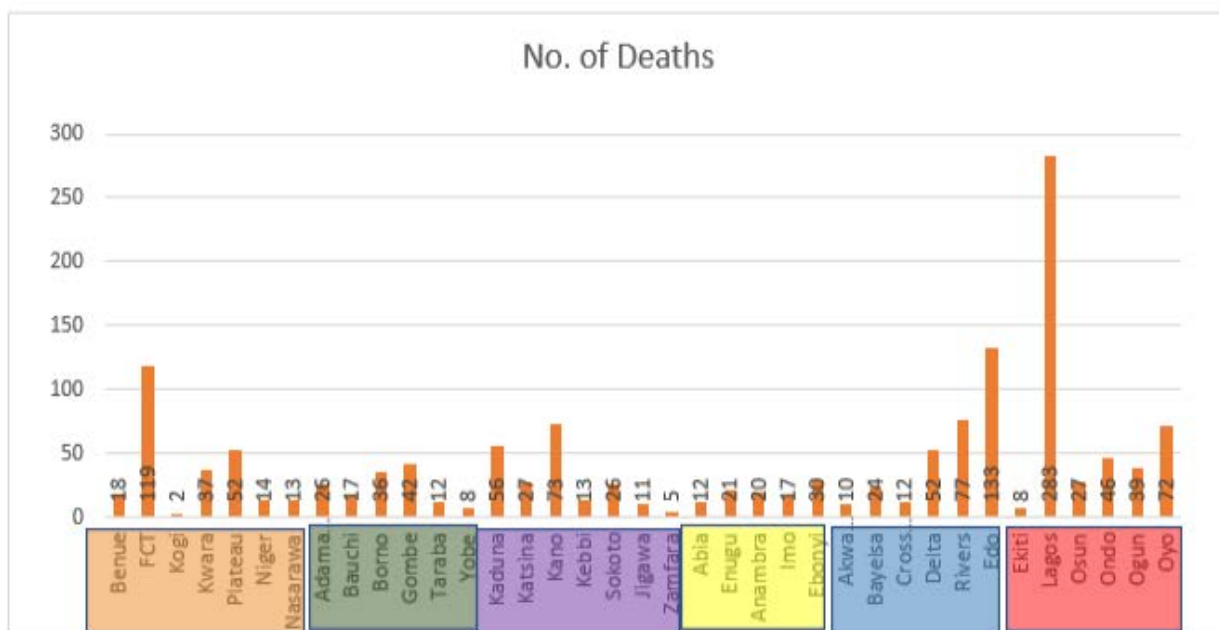


Figure 5: No. of Death Cases by Zones

Authors Computation

Source: NCDC Data Base 22nd 2021

Figure 5 above depicts the number of deaths. May their souls rest in peace. South East recorded the lowest number of death cases (100) while South West had the highest number of death (475) cases as usual. The South South and South West zone will be compared in the figure as 308 of 11986 were too much for 475 of 55323. The reduction in the number of death cases in South West compared to its counterpart South South is because of the fact that the South West were the first to register a coronavirus case in the country and immediately embraced the stated guidelines as prescribed by the government while other states were still in doubt.

The second part of this section is qualitative in nature as questions were administered by the researchers to the respondents in the six geo political zones in Nigeria through a closed ended questionnaire. Below is the presentation of results by simple percentages

Table 1: There is a political dimension to corona-virus figures in Nigeria.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	342	28.7	28.7	28.7
	A	475	39.8	39.9	68.6
	D	221	18.5	18.6	87.2
	SD	153	12.8	12.8	100.0
	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

From table one above, 342 respondents representing 28.7 per cent strongly agreed. Similarly, 475 representing 39.8 percent agreed, 221, representing 18.6 percent disagreed while 153 respondents representing 12.8 percent strongly disagreed that there is a political dimension to Corona-Virus figures in Nigeria. This implies that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed that there is a political dimension to corona-virus figures in Nigeria.

Table 2: Increase in corona-virus cases in China means increase in coronavirus cases in Nigeria.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	194	16.3	16.3	16.3
	A	399	33.5	33.5	49.8
	D	401	33.6	33.7	83.5
	SD	197	16.5	16.5	100.0
	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

Table two above shows that 194 respondents representing 16.3 per cent strongly agreed that an increase in corona-virus in China means increase in corona-virus in Nigeria. 399, representing 33.5 agreed. 401, representing 33.6 percent disagreed, while 197 respondents representing 16.5 per cent strongly disagreed. By implication, the majority of the respondents disagree that an increase in corona-virus cases in China means an increase in corona-virus cases in Nigeria.

Table 3: The installation of 5G network is the reason for COVID-19 cases in Nigeria.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	9	.8	.8	.8
	A	8	.7	.7	1.4
	D	73	6.1	6.1	7.6
	SD	1101	92.4	92.4	100.0
	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

The result above shows that out of 1191 respondents, 1101 representing 92.4 percent strongly disagree that the installation of 5G network is the reason for covid-19 cases in Nigeria.

Table 4: COVID-19 is less effective to spread in warm sunny weather.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	117	9.8	9.8	9.8
	A	339	28.4	28.5	38.3
	D	102	8.6	8.6	46.9
	SD	633	53.1	53.1	100.0
	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

From the responses above, 633 representing 53.1 per cent strongly disagree that covid-19 is less effective in warm sunny areas. This implies that covid-19 is not weather selective.

Table 5: Chloroquine can cure COVID-19.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	459	38.5	38.5	38.5
	A	133	11.2	11.2	49.7
	D	112	9.4	9.4	59.1
	SD	487	40.9	40.9	100.0

	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

From the results above, 459 respondents representing 38.5 per cent strongly agree that Chloroquine can cure Covid-19, similarly, 133, representing 11.2 percent agree, 112, representing 9.4 per cent disagreed that Chloroquine could cure Covid-19, while 487 respondents representing 40.9 percent strongly disagreed that Chloroquine can cure Covid-19. By implication therefore, Chloroquine cannot cure Covid-19.

Table 6: Drinking lots of hot (alcohol) drinks can stop COVID-19.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SA	505	42.4	42.4	42.4
	A	46	3.9	3.9	46.3
	D	18	1.5	1.5	47.8
	SD	622	52.2	52.2	100.0
	Total	1191	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1192	100.0		

The results above shows that 622 respondents representing 52.2 percent strongly disagreed that drinking hot water/alcohol can prevent covid-19. This implies that hot water & alcohol cannot stop Covid-19.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

H_0 : there is no significant relationship between politics and corona-virus figures in Nigeria.

Decision rule: SPSS decision rule for chi-square states that if the (p-value) is less than .05, we accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null and vice-versa.

Table 7: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	962.723 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	1034.554	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	69.759	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1191		

The Pearson chi-square value of (962.723) has a p-value of (.000) which is less than .05. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null. However, we conclude that there is a relationship between politics and corona-virus figures in Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two

H₀2: there is no significant relationship between medicaments (Chloroquine, alcoholic drinks and warm sunny weather) and corona-virus in Nigeria.

Decision rule: SPSS decision rule for chi-square states that if the (p-value) is less than .05, we accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null and vice-versa.

Table 8: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.342 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	1445.653	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	897.352	1	.051
N of Valid Cases	1191		

The Pearson chi-square value of (56.342) has a p-value of (.051) which is higher than .05. Therefore, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null. However, we conclude that there is no significant relationship between medicaments (Chloroquine, alcoholic drinks and warm sunny weather) and corona-virus in Nigeria.

7. Conclusion and Recommendation

Owing to the rising cases of coronavirus cases in Nigeria and the non zonal analysis of the study, the study was a necessity and remains the first to use both quantitative and qualitative method in analyzing the geo-political distribution of coronavirus figures in the six geo-political zones in Nigeria. The investigation analyzed Coronavirus: realities, deceptions and the way forward in Nigeria. The rising argument among governors, Nigerians and the NCDC regarding coronavirus figures in Nigeria was put to study. Findings from the survey shows that there is a relationship between politics and corona-virus figures and that medications such as Chloroquine, alcoholic drinks and warm sunny weather have no impact on coronavirus in Nigeria. It was recommended among others that no drink whether hot or cold (alcohol or non- alcohol) can protect one from COVID-19 or cure the illness. Anyone regardless of race or skin colour can get the virus though Africans had proven overtime to have strong immune systems and have long battled with other dangerous sickness like malaria and typhoid which share most similar symptoms with coronavirus.

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APPENDIX

Participants Questionnaire

Dear Respondent,

We are conducting a survey on **“COVID-19”: Facts, Fallacies and the Way Forward in Nigeria**”. The responses provided in the questionnaire shall be treated confidentially, and shall be used solely for the purpose of this research. Your participation in this survey will contribute in achieving the objectives of the research.

Thank you.

Ekpe, Augustine Nyong

PART A: The respondent’s demographic data.

Please, tick the appropriate box.

- Gender: Male Female
- Age: 18-35 36 - 49 50 and above
- Marital status: Single Married Divorced Widow Widower
- Educational level: None Primary school Secondary school Polytechnic/University
- Employment status: Essential Worker(Nurses, Doctors, Food seller)[Non-Essential Worker[Self Employed/Business Owners[Not Employed[

PART B: Participants Perceptions and Responses

For each of the statements below, please indicate by placing a tick in the appropriate box.

S/N o.	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	There is a political dimension to coronavirus figures in Nigeria				
2	The maintenance of at least 1-metre distance between people have help to reduce coronavirus cases in Nigeria				
3	Has corona-virus come to stay				
4	The current rise in the number of coronavirus cases is as a result of non-adherence to coronavirus guidelines				
5	COVID-19 only affects old people, meaning young people don’t have to worry				
6	People who get covid-19 must get very sick or die				
7	COVID-19 is less effective to spread in warm sunny weather				

8	Coronavirus has affected your religious activities (going to church, going to the mosque, Easter or Ramadan)				
9	People with HIV are more likely to get seriously ill				
10	Chloroquine can cure COVID-19				
11	Increase in corona-virus cases in China means increase in coronavirus cases in Nigeria				
12	To prevent the infection by COVID-19 virus, individuals should avoid going to crowded places such as train stations and avoid taking public transportations.				
13	Isolation and treatment of people who are infected with the COVID-19 virus are effective ways to reduce the spread of the virus.				
14	People who have contact with someone infected with COVID-19 virus should be immediately isolated in a proper place				
15	Do you agree that COVID-19 will finally be successfully controlled				
16	Drinking lots of alcoholic drinks can stop COVID-19				
17	Staying in a crowded place is not save				
18	There currently is no effective cure for COVID-19, but early symptomatic and supportive treatment can help most patients recover from the infection.				
19	Antiretroviral treatment (ART) for HIV can stop one from getting COVID-19				
20	The installation of 5G network is the reason for COVID-19 cases in Nigeria				

Source: Field survey, 2020

Characteristics of Participants

Characteristics	Participants	
	F	%
Gender:		
Male	751	63
Female	449	37

Total	1191	100
Age:		
18-35	687	57.7
36-49	461	37.7
50 & above	43	3.6
Total	1191	100
Marital status:		
Single	559	46.9
Married	591	49.6
Divorced	21	1.8
Widow	12	1
Widower	8	0.7
Total	1191	100
Educational Level		
None	65	5.5
Primary	110	9.2
Secondary	562	47.2
Poly/University	454	38.1
Total	1191	100
Employment Status		
Essential Worker	237	19.9
Non Essential Worker	221	18.6
Self Employed/ Business Owner	361	30.3
Not Employed	372	31.2
Total	1191	100

Source: Field survey, 2020

Note: F = Frequency % = Percentage

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S/N o.	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	TOTAL
1	There is a political dimension to corona-virus figures in Nigeria	342 (28.7%)	475 (39.9%)	223 (19.6%)	151(12.7%)	1191(100%)
2	The maintenance of at least 1-metre distance between people has help to reduce coronavirus cases in Nigeria	199 (16.7%)	238 (20%)	632 (53.1%)	122 (10.2%)	1191(100%)
3	Coronavirus Has come to stay	94 (7.9%)	29 (2.4%)	411 (34.5%)	657 (55.2%)	1191(100%)
4	The current rise in the number of coronavirus cases is as a result of non- adherence to coronavirus guidelines	444 (37.3%)	523 (43.9%)	109 (9.2%)	115 (9.7%)	1191(100%)
5	COVID-19 only affects old people, meaning young people don't have to worry	7 (0.6%)	6 (0.5%)	507 (42.6%)	671 (56.3%)	1191(100%)
6	People who get covid-19 must get very sick or die	39 (3.3%)	46 (3.9%)	205 (17.2%)	901 (75.7%)	1191(100%)
7	COVID-19 is less effective to spread in warm sunny weather	117 (9.8%)	239 (20.1%)	202 (17%)	633 (53.1%)	1191(100%)
8	COVID-19 has affected your religious activities (going to church, going to the mosque, Easter or Ramadan)	612 (53.4%)	399 (33.5%)	122 (10.2%)	58 (4.9%)	1191(100%)
9	People with HIV are more likely to get seriously ill	771 (64.7%)	311 (26.1%)	67 (5.6%)	42 (3.5%)	1191(100%)
10	Chloroquine can cure COVID-19	459 (38.5%)	133 (11.2%)	112 (9.4%)	487 (40.9%)	1191(100%)
11	Increase in corona-virus cases in China means increase in coronavirus cases in Nigeria	194 (16.3%)	399 (33.5%)	401 (33.7%)	197 (16.5%)	1191(100%)
12	To prevent the infection by COVID-19 virus, individuals should avoid going to crowded places such as train stations and avoid taking public transportations.	540 (45.3%)	551 (46.3%)	36 (3%)	64 (5.4%)	1191(100%)
13	Isolation and treatment of people who are infected with the COVID-19 virus are effective ways to reduce the spread of the virus.	389 (32.7%)	781 (65.6%)	11 (0.9%)	10 (0.8%)	1191(100%)

14	People who have contact with someone infected with COVID-19 virus should be immediately isolated in a proper place	887 (74.5%)	148 (12.4%)	101 (8.5%)	55 (4.6%)	1191(100%)
15	Do you agree that COVID-19 will finally be successfully controlled	631 (30.3%)	522 (43.8%)	24 (2%)	14 (1.2%)	1191(100%)
16	Drinking lots of hot (alcohol) drinks can stop COVID-19	505 (42.4%)	46 (3.9%)	18 (1.5%)	622 (52.2%)	1191(100%)
17	Staying in a crowded place is not save	197 (16.5%)	711 (59.7%)	233 (19.6%)	50 (4.2%)	1191(100%)
18	There is currently no effective cure for COVID-19, but early symptomatic and supportive treatment can help most patients recover from the infection.	323 (27.1%)	761 (63.9%)	58 (4.9%)	49 (4.11%)	1191(100%)
19	Antiretroviral treatment (ART) for HIV can stop one from getting COVID-19	74 (6.2%)	19 (1.6%)	676 (56.8%)	422 (35.4%)	1191(100%)
20	The installation of 5G network is the reason for COVID-19 cases in Nigeria	9 (0.8%)	8 (0.7%)	73 (6.1%)	1101 (92.4%)	1191(100%)

Source: Field survey, 2020