

COVID-19 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INEFFICIENT LOCKDOWN POLICES VS. DOOR TO DOOR VACCINATION CAMPAIGN WHAT SHOULD BE THE FUTURE MOVE?

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ABSTRACT

Since the start, COVID-19 has had a wave pattern, fluctuating from surge to nearly touching the base on the graph. Managing a pandemic that is highly contagious and viral in nature, SOPs, and vaccination were means of coping with such a pandemic. However, as vaccines had yet to be discovered when COVID-19 started, the only way to stop it was to impose a lockdown nationwide and practice strict SOPs to control the virus spread. Since day one, developing countries have been finding it hard to make their subjects comply with the lockdown protocols as declared by their governments. When countries started to decide to lockdown, the governments began imposing policies that mainly affected daily wagers and small businesses with no financial backup from the government. The lower- and middle-class people were made vulnerable to unemployment and economic instability, which led people to deny policies announced by the government because there was no adequate financial aid from the government, and people were finding it hard to earn bread.

Keywords: COVID-19, Developing Countries, Lockdown Vaccination

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INTRODUCTION

Research demonstrates that city-wide lockdown restrictions which limit business operations and crowd gatherings generate no better impact than country-wide strict lockdown protocols [1]. Governments handling pandemic outbreaks in developing nations should leverage distinctive socioeconomic realities and cultural characteristics of their populations that differ from those of developed nations for pandemic control. The combination of traditional family habits and limited access to resources and minimal literacy skills negatively affected pandemic control procedures [2]. New genetic mutations together with emerging variants of COVID-19 point to unavoidable future increases in cases. Governments need to actively plan strategies to handle upcoming waves of the pandemic. CDC decision to limit self-isolation and quarantine to

five days indicates lockdowns should function as backup measures compared to vaccines as the main prevention method [3]. Among resource-limited nations governments should execute door-to-door vaccination drives following polio elimination protocols for their most infected urban regions [4]. Community groups of volunteers should be activated to combat vaccine superstitions through direct education about verified vaccine protection and safety. The implementation of face masks and SOP adherence should persist while lockdown measures need to be used only as a final preventive mechanism.

COVID-19 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INEFFICIENT LOCKDOWN

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