

When Did Covid Lockdown Start

COVID-19 lockdowns 9 billion people in more than 90 countries or territories having been asked or ordered to stay at home by their governments. By April 2020, about half of the world's population was under some form of lockdown, with more than 3. During the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of non-pharmaceutical interventions, particularly lockdowns (encompassing stay-at-home orders During the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of non-pharmaceutical interventions, particularly lockdowns (encompassing stay-at-home orders, curfews, quarantines, cordons sanitaires and similar societal restrictions), were implemented in numerous countries and territories around the world

== Background ==

2022 Shanghai COVID-19 outbreak The outbreak was caused by the Omicron variant and became the most widespread in Shanghai since the pandemic began two years prior. Authorities responded with mass COVID-19 testing and a strict lockdown of the city in an effort to uphold China's zero-COVID policy; the latter marked the A COVID-19 outbreak in the city of Shanghai, China began on February 28, 2022, and ended on August 7, 2022. Authorities responded with mass COVID-19 testing and a strict lockdown of the city in an effort to uphold China's zero-COVID policy; the latter marked the largest one in the country since the lockdown of Hubei in early 2020. The outbreak caused substantial economic and social disruption across Shanghai with consequences felt elsewhere, and led to the spread of COVID-19 to other parts of China, including Beijing, Guangdong, and Hunan

On 23 March 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced a nationwide lockdown to curb the widening outbreak of COVID-19. This involved closing many sectors and ordering the public to stay at home. It was an extension of the previous advice to avoid all non-essential contact, which was issued on 16 March 2020. This was incrementally lifted, starting from several weeks later. Similar restrictions were introduced in late 2020 and early 2021 as infections rose. Restrictions applied to certain areas, and then on a larger scale, differing between the four countries of the United Kingdom to which Health is devolved, with the central government being responsible for England.

COVID-19 lockdowns by country Countries and territories around the world enforced lockdowns of varying stringency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This included total movement control Countries and territories around the world enforced lockdowns of varying stringency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

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Beginning with the first lockdown in China's Hubei province and nationwide in Italy in March 2020, lockdowns continued to be implemented in many countries throughout 2020 and 2021. On 24 March 2020, the entire 1.3 billion population of India was ordered to stay at home during its lockdown, making it the largest of the pandemic. The world's longest continuous lockdown lasting 234 days took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2020. As of October 2021, the city of Melbourne, Australia, and certain cities in Peru and Chile spent the most cumulative days in lockdown over separate periods, although measures varied between these countries. The lockdown measures, despite being widely approved by public opinion polls, were also described as the largest suppression of constitutional rights in the history of the republic. Nevertheless, Article 16 of the Constitution states that travel restrictions may be established by law for reasons of health or security. == First nationwide lockdown == Italy was the first country to enact a COVID-19 lockdown nationwide; many countries would introduce similar measures in subsequent...

Protests against responses to the COVID-19 pandemic COVID-19 lockdowns have inspired protests in many territories, and from late 2020 deployment of COVID-19 vaccines also inspired. of which were violent

In addition to the health effects of lockdown restrictions, researchers found the lockdowns may have reduced crime and violence carried out by armed non-state actors, such as the Islamic State, and other terrorist groups. In addition, lockdowns increased the uptake of remote work, reduced airborne pollution, and promoted the adoption of digital payment systems.

COVID-19 lockdown in India 38 billion (138 crore) population of India as a preventive measure against the COVID-19 pandemic in India. Observers stated that the lockdown had slowed the growth rate of the pandemic by 6 April to a rate of doubling every six days, and by 18 April, to a rate of doubling every eight days. nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting the movement of the entire 1. It was ordered after a 14-hour voluntary public curfew on 22 March, followed by enforcement of a series of regulations in COVID-19 affected countries. 38 billion (138 crore) population of India as a preventive measure against the COVID-19 On the evening of 24 March 2020, the Government of India ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting the movement of the entire 1. The lockdown was placed when the number of confirmed positive coronavirus cases in India was approximately 500. Upon its announcement, a mass movement of people across the country was described as the largest since the partition of India in 1947

This included total movement control while others enforced restrictions based on time. In many cases, only essential businesses were allowed to remain open. Schools, universities and colleges closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 63 countries, affecting approximately 47 percent of the world's student population.

COVID-19 protests in the United Kingdom Anti-lockdown protests took place in During the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom, numerous

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protests took place over the government's response. During the COVID-19 pandemic in the United Kingdom, numerous protests took place over the government's response

== Background ==

2022 COVID-19 protests in China Colloquially referred to as the White Paper Protests (Chinese: 白纸运动; pinyin: Bái zhǐ kàngyì) or the A4 Revolution (Chinese: 四四运动; pinyin: Bái zhǐ gé mìng), the demonstrations started in response to measures taken by the Chinese government to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country, including implementing a zero-COVID policy. A series of protests against COVID-19 lockdowns began in mainland China in November 2022. Discontent had grown since the beginning of the pandemic towards the policy, which confined many people to their homes for prolonged periods of time without work and left some unable to purchase or receive daily necessities. Colloquially referred to as the White Paper Protests (Chinese: A series of protests against COVID-19 lockdowns began in mainland China in November 2022

The demonstrations had been preceded by the Beijing Sitong Bridge protest on 13 October, wherein pro-democracy banners were displayed by an unnamed individual and later seized by local authorities. The incident was subsequently censored by state media and led to a widespread crackdown behind the Great Firewall. Further small-scale protests inspired by the Sitong Bridge incident ensued in early November, before widespread civil unrest erupted following a 24 November building fire in Ürümqi that killed at least ten people, three months into a lockdown... A few countries and territories did not use the strategy, including Japan, Belarus, Nicaragua, Sweden, South Korea...

Zero-COVID The. mass testing, border quarantine, lockdowns, and mitigation software in order to stop community transmission of COVID-19 as soon as it was detected

Anti-lockdown protests took place in opposition to restrictions, starting in April 2020 against the first national lockdown, and continuing during subsequent lockdowns and other regional restriction systems. These overlapped with anti-vaccination protests, which continued after the start of the UK's vaccination programme in December 2020. Several media outlets blamed online COVID-19 misinformation, denialism and conspiracy theories as driving factors in the protest movement. The Economist described the protests as "countercultural" and attracting people from a variety of demographics and political leanings. Hundreds of protesters have been arrested for violating lockdown restrictions, social distancing measures and other public health laws.

COVID-19 lockdowns in Italy Additional lockdown restrictions mandated the temporary closure of non-essential shops and businesses. circumstances, in response to the growing pandemic of COVID-19 in the country. This followed restrictions announced on the previous day which affected sixteen million people in the whole region of Lombardy and fourteen largely-neighbouring provinces in Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Piedmont

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and Marche, and prior to that, a smaller-scale lockdown of ten municipalities in the province of Lodi and one in the province of Padua that had begun in late February. Additional lockdown restrictions mandated the temporary closure of non-essential On 9 March 2020, the government of Italy under Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte imposed a national lockdown or quarantine, restricting the movement of the population except for necessity, work, and health circumstances, in response to the growing pandemic of COVID-19 in the country f10fca5e7f

COVID-19 lockdown in the United Kingdom On 23 March 2020, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced a nationwide lockdown to curb the widening outbreak of COVID-19. This A series of stay-at-home orders was introduced by the UK and devolved governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. to the COVID-19 pandemic f10fca5e7f

Large-scale protests were organized worldwide against lockdowns, with demonstrators arguing that stay-at-home orders infringed on constitutional... f10fca5e7f As the end of the first lockdown period approached, state governments and other advisory committees recommended extending the lockdown. The governments of Odisha and Punjab extended the state lockdowns to 1 May. Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Telangana followed suit. On 14 April, Prime Minister Narendra Modi extended the nationwide lockdown until 3 May, on the written... f10fca5e7f Unrelated protests were held by or in support of National Health Service staff involved in the frontline health response to demand for pay rises and improved working conditions. f10fca5e7f Research has also documented profound negative economic impacts, as well as declines in academic performance in schools and negative mental health consequences. f10fca5e7f

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