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## **NIGERIAN LAW IN PANDEMIC TIMES**

Consequences of the well-known world's pandemic under which we still live had their impact on every country. The global community has got one more reason for its internal differently directed changes to give a rather quick reaction for its further existence and development in conditions of the fight against COVID-2019 [1, p. 439]. Due to this fact, Nigerian law is on the way of its transformation to be effective for the further development and prosperity of the state and welfare of the people.

The pandemic gave the following six key human rights messages to mankind:

1. Protecting people's lives is the priority; protecting livelihoods helps us do it;
2. The virus does not discriminate; but its impacts do;
3. Involve everyone in your response;
4. The threat is the virus, not the people;
5. No country can beat this alone; VI. When we recover, we must be better than we were before [2, p. 7–20].

Effective state governance requires the solidarity, cooperation and collaboration of regional and global actors. Accordingly, beyond supporting the priorities of states and regional bodies such as the AU, regional and global actors should step forward to contribute to alleviating the socio-economic costs of COVID-19, including debt relief measures [3].

Nigeria's federal government should urgently develop a plan to deliver social and economic assistance to the tens of millions of people who will lose income due to COVID-19, particularly informal workers who lack an adequate

social safety net, Human Rights Watch said. Their exclusion from social protections violates their right to social security enshrined in international human rights law. This plan should be developed in consultation with community-based organizations with experience serving people living in poverty [4].

Challenges to human rights and issues arising within the legal framework during the pandemic have helped provide grounds for the National Assembly to work towards the enactment of new legislation. The Bill aims to further strengthen Nigeria's public health institute, the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control's mandate and clarify the manner of declaring a public health emergency. Given the emerging lessons of the pandemic in Nigeria, entrenching a strong framework of human rights within proposed legislation is an imperative that cannot be ignored [5].

It is very important to admit that the prevention of human rights violations is a key part of the protective policy of every country in the world [6, p. 585]. In times of the fight against COVID-2019, it is still important to put a person with his/her interests and right in the center of the state's policy concerning the pandemic even making relations with other countries.

Having caused a substantial number of deaths within a short time, global politics reveals the need for quick decisions in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. While the fields of international relations and international law might still exist in a state of continuous adaptation and there is sometimes confusion in mapping their changing landscapes. Both fields can help us analyze global issues across various levels and can particularly help in a critical understanding of the global health architecture and can help draw attention to the mechanisms through which authority can reinforce set laws to attain such understanding and within the context of resolving or addressing global issues (i.e pandemics) among states, they have been proclaimed as veritable in ensuring global interaction whilst at the same time addressing existing inefficiencies. Thus to truly combat the COVID-19 pandemic, States across the globe ought not to act unilaterally, rather, they should act multilaterally by engaging with other States to respond to the pandemic by action for action and statement for statement [7, p. 71–72].

Balancing between health considerations and socioeconomic realities in response to the coronavirus pandemic has not been an easy decision for many countries. Nigeria has been caught in a dilemma between science and pragmatism as the country struggles to respond to the coronavirus pandemic [8].

In conclusion, we would like to admit that today's Nigeria is in the way of its progressive and modern transformations to build an effective legislative system for the development and prosperity of our state and positive prospect for its existence in post-pandemic times.

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## **SOME ASPECTS OF MODERN IRISH LAW**

By the early 21st Century further amendment to the Constitution has been necessitated by Ireland's membership of the European Union, which has involved the cession of a degree of sovereignty and the subordination of national law to European law. A significant amendment was effected pursuant