ARTICLE IN PRESS

+ MODEL

Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection xxx (xxxx) xxx



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.e-jmii.com



Perspectives

COVID 19 in INDIA: Strategies to combat from combination threat of life and livelihood

Balaji Krishnakumar*, Sravendra Rana

University of Petroleum & Energy Studies (UPES), School of Engineering, Energy Acres, Bidholi, Dehradun, 248007, India

Received 21 March 2020; received in revised form 23 March 2020; accepted 24 March 2020

Available online ■ ■

KEYWORDS

COVID-19; India; MERS; SARS Abstract INDIA- As for reported in 360 COVID-19 cases (till March 22, 2020), seven people were died, and 23 people were treated successfully. This virus can easily affect who having respiratory problem and especially who all have been aged older than sixty. Most of the affected peoples had reached India from different part of the world, as like of carrier. Owing to this, India made several precautionary measures to mitigate/neglect the disease in beginning stage, however, the denser population of country will not be simple to control the same for long time (community spread), if government will not incorporate the visionary strategies. Since attacked several nations have been worried mostly for their people life (health), despite that developing country like India with huge population should consider about the livelihood (for Below Poverty Line (BPL) people), equally with the life. This article will give insights to make effective strategy to culminate the world threat COVID-19 in India.

Copyright © 2020, Taiwan Society of Microbiology. Published by Elsevier Taiwan LLC. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Introduction

A world pandemic threat COVID-19 mitigation is crucial to the human life and for reducing distortion of livelihood. The ICTV (International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses) labelled SARS-CoV-2 (SARS- Severe Acute Response Syndrome) virus induced corona virus disease (COVID-19) was outbreak from Wuhan, China from this January. January.

Similar kind of outbreak was happened previously with different pathogens named SARS-CoV (2003)⁴ and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-MERS-CoV (Since 2015, centered on Arabian Peninsula).⁵ However, SARS-CoV-2 virus promoting respiratory problems and ease of spreading (through air) will make severe life threats than the other, hence Corona virus is belonging to Coronaviridae family, and size is 65–125 nm diameter.⁶ After outbreak from china, more than 3,39,645 peoples have been affected with COVID-19, and still it continuous on. An overall good sign has been mortality rate (4.33%) which was lesser than the other pandemic diseases, and almost one third of the

E-mail address: balaji.k@ddn.upes.ac.in (B. Krishnakumar).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmii.2020.03.024

1684-1182/Copyright © 2020, Taiwan Society of Microbiology. Published by Elsevier Taiwan LLC. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Please cite this article as: Krishnakumar B, Rana S, COVID 19 in INDIA: Strategies to combat from combination threat of life and livelihood, Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmii.2020.03.024

^{*} Corresponding author.

+ MODEL

2 B. Krishnakumar, S. Rana

affected peoples were recovered (till March 23, 2020).⁷ Though fatality ratio was statistically less, the affected patients are increasing in the rate of multiplication; not by an addition. Thus, world governments should make consensus to eradicate the COVID-19 as much earlier, which will be helpful to save the poor population in all over the globe.

Medically adequate research has undertaken to resolve this problem in worldwide. However, researchers are struggled to attain the vaccination for this single-strained RNA contain virus. The present studies have initiated in humans and world is waiting for the prominent solution to resolve this pandemic threat. Perhaps, medical professionals and wealthier peoples can think for vaccination, government should not like to be. Because poor peoples have more threat for their livelihood than their life (health), on account of this government must proceed some important steps for their welfare. Due to this constrain, Spain have nationalized all the private hospitals, hence United states have announced thousand dollars for their citizens.

The scenario of INDIA on COVID-19 has decently better than other already affected countries, its due to the precautionary measures. However, India haven't escape from the pandemic, where it also come into danger position. The union government has undertaken several steps to restrain the community spread, whereas people are not effectively understanding the situation. As we are an Indian, we have interacted and seen many peoples who all are not bothered about the life threatening COVID-19 calamity. This negligence has occurred due to their economical poverty, where union government have never discussed about their livelihoods, however some state governments like Kerala and Madhya Pradesh had announced some monetary schemes for their daily needs. This paper will describe some insights to constrain COVID-19, for Indian life and livelihood.

Discussion

Current situation, without vaccination world is urged to do some of the major mitigation steps for resolve and restrain the COVID-19. Based on the learning from international movements, Indian government initially announced to maintain social distancing (1 m distance), which would not affordable by daily wages people. In this condition, the gradual increase of corona cases have observed, due to that state and central government has made lot of restrictions for social gatherings. However, peoples of India still not clear about the seriousness and severity of this COVID-19, literally said, Indian citizens are behaving like Italian citizens, where it accrued more fatality than the china. This is the time Indians should address the situation to come over with less mortality, because India in third stage of COVID-19 spread, which is community spread. To attain this, we have some strategies which have been observed from an intellectuals, bureaucrats and affected nation involved steps.

Indian government mentioned isolation from the society is feasible for US or Europe like developed countries, though all the Indians are not suitable for this condition, due to their money related livelihood problems. To overcome these phenomena, government should provide

confidence for their basic requirements, which all related to the money bearings. Hence money deficit will be a major problem for the government to implement this kind of plans, for that government can ask or take ten percentage of salary from organized sector workers (both from government and private), and government contain grains have to be distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS). These kinds of initiatives will make people to follow the social distancing and self-isolation from the society, otherwise people will give importance to known hunger than the unknown diseases.

After eradicate people gatherings, government should streamline their bureaucrats for official requirements, and for them, government should provide proper protective gears (like hand wash, sanitizers, masks, etc.). Hence government should regularize the price and supply of hand washer and alcohol sanitizers as much earlier (before curfew), where researchers mentioned handwashing is an essential precaution for the COVID-19. The government officials should analyze the situation carefully and communicate with proper datasheets for further proceedings. They should provide confidence to the people, then only affected people will come to hospital, where they need to stay for fourteen days quarantine. If government failed their credibility, people will get fear for quarantine isolation. Once government strengthened people welfare and mind, everyone can obey the government guidelines and then it will be easy to get rid of from COVID-19.

Simultaneously, government should provide good hospital facility for the all affected people, more than that hospital must be stuffed with all the emergency requirements and basic amenities (like beds).^{2,10} Hence proper guidance should be provided for all the patients while they are in hospital. The affected peoples must be separated from the general patients in the hospital, especially specific wards should allocate for COVID-19 patients. This isolation step will help to restrain the hospital spread, hence they should be very concerned about it, because in hospital most vulnerable peoples are there. Further, the servicing doctor and nurse's health status has to be checked frequently, and they need to take all the preventive measures before handling the patients. In the case of lack of doctors, government can utilize house surgeons, hence they can ask help from retired doctors. All of the top, government have to supervise all the situations and should make decisions efficiently with emergency.

Certainly, COVID-19 has become a huge threat for INDIA, however, due to government insights, it will get ended soon. The above-mentioned strategies maybe helpful to combat the Indian life and livelihoods, and hierarchy of eradication in India is followed in above mentioned way will result a greater change. Because, all the countries have been followed similar strategies in random stage, where it followed through their bad experience. These evident trails are helpful for Indians to eliminate the COVID-19 in the beginning stage itself.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

+ MODEL

COVID 19 in INDIA

References

- WHO. India ramps up efforts to contain the spread of novel coronavirus. Accessed March 23, 2019, https://www.who.int/ india/emergencies/novel-coronavirus-2019.
- Yang C-J, Chen T-C, Chen Y-H. The preventive strategies of community hospital in the battle of fighting pandemic COVID-19 in Taiwan. J Microbiol Immunol Infect March 2020. https: //doi.org/10.1016/j.jmii.2020.03.019.
- 3. Wu JT, Leung K, Bushman M, Kishore N, Niehus R, de Salazar PM, et al. Estimating clinical severity of COVID-19 from the transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China. *Nat Med* 2020. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-020-0822-7.
- Zhong NS, Zheng BJ, Li YM, Poon LLM, Xie ZH, Chan KH, et al. Epidemiology and cause of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Guangdong, People's Republic of China, in February, 2003. *Lancet* 2003;362(9393):1353–8. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/S0140-6736(03)14630-2.
- Wang N, Shi X, Jiang L, Zhang S, Wang D, Tong P, et al. Structure of MERS-CoV spike receptor-binding domain complexed with human receptor DPP4. *Cell Res* 2013;23(8): 986–93. https://doi.org/10.1038/cr.2013.92.

Shereen MA, Khan S, Kazmi A, Bashir N, Siddique R. COVID-19 infection: origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *J Adv Res* 2020 July;24:91—8. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jare.2020.03.005.

3

- 7. Coronavirus COVID-19 Global Cases by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE). Accessed March 23, 2020, https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6.
- Lai C-C, Shih T-P, Ko W-C, Tang H-J, Hsueh P-R. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19): the epidemic and the challenges. *Int J Antimicrob Agents* 2020;55(3):105924. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2020.105924.
- Holland M, Zaloga DJ, Friderici CS. COVID-19 personal protective equipment (PPE) for the emergency physician. Vis J Emerg Med 2020;19:100740. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.visj.2020.100740.
- Lai C-C, Liu YH, Wang C-Y, Wang Y-H, Hsueh S-C, Yen M-Y, et al. Asymptomatic carrier state, acute respiratory disease, and pneumonia due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): facts and myths. *J Microbiol Immunol Infect* March 2020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmii.2020.02.012.