



# The Rise and Impact of COVID-19 in India

S. Udhaya Kumar<sup>1</sup>, D. Thirumal Kumar<sup>1</sup>, B. Prabhu Christopher<sup>2</sup> and C. George Priya Doss<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Biosciences and Technology, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, India, <sup>2</sup> VIT-BS, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, India

## OPEN ACCESS

### Edited by:

Zisis Kozlakidis,  
International Agency For Research On  
Cancer (IARC), France

### Reviewed by:

Pragya Dhruv Yadav,  
National Institute of Virology  
(ICMR), India  
Sharath B. N.,  
ESIC Medical College and  
PGIMS, India

### \*Correspondence:

C. George Priya Doss  
georgepriyadoss@vit.ac.in

### Specialty section:

This article was submitted to  
Infectious Diseases - Surveillance,  
Prevention and Treatment,  
a section of the journal  
Frontiers in Medicine

Received: 19 March 2020

Accepted: 11 May 2020

Published: 22 May 2020

### Citation:

Kumar SU, Kumar DT, Christopher BP  
and Doss CGP (2020) The Rise and  
Impact of COVID-19 in India.  
Front. Med. 7:250.  
doi: 10.3389/fmed.2020.00250

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. As of May 8th, 2020, in India, 56,342 positive cases have been reported. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion—the second largest population in the world—will have difficulty in controlling the transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 among its population. Multiple strategies would be highly necessary to handle the current outbreak; these include computational modeling, statistical tools, and quantitative analyses to control the spread as well as the rapid development of a new treatment. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken necessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19. The central and state governments are taking several measures and formulating several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Moreover, the Indian government implemented a 55-days lockdown throughout the country that started on March 25th, 2020, to reduce the transmission of the virus. This outbreak is inextricably linked to the economy of the nation, as it has dramatically impeded industrial sectors because people worldwide are currently cautious about engaging in business in the affected regions.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, India, economy, safety measures

## CURRENT SCENARIO IN INDIA

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which causes coronavirus disease (COVID-19), was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan city, China, and later spread to many provinces in China. As of May 8th, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) had documented 3,759,967 positive COVID-19 cases, and the death toll attributed to COVID-19 had reached 259,474 worldwide (1). So far, more than 212 countries and territories have confirmed cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection. On January 30th, 2020, the WHO declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (2). The first SARS-CoV-2 positive case in India was reported in the state of Kerala on January 30th, 2020. Subsequently, the number of cases drastically rose. According to the press release by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on May 8th, 2020, a total of 14,37,788 suspected samples had been sent to the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, and a related testing laboratory (3). Among them, 56,342 cases tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (4). A state-wise distribution of positive cases until May 8th, 2020, is listed in **Table 1**, and the cases have been depicted on an Indian map (**Figure 1**). Nearly 197,192 Indians have recently been repatriated from affected regions, and more than 1,393,301 passengers have been screened for SARS-CoV-2 at Indian airports (5), with 111 positive cases observed among foreign nationals (4, 5).

As of May 8th, 2020, Maharashtra, Delhi, and Gujarat states were reported to be hotspots for COVID-19 with 17,974, 5,980, and 7,012 confirmed cases, respectively. To date, 16,540 patients have recovered, and 1,886 deaths have been reported in India (5). To impose social distancing, the “Janata curfew” (14-h lockdown) was ordered on March 22nd, 2020. A further lockdown was initiated for 21 days, starting on March 25th, 2020, and the same was extended until May 3rd, 2020, but, owing to an increasing number of positive cases, the lockdown has been extended for the third time until May 17th, 2020 (6). Currently, out of 32 states and eight union territories in India, 26 states and six union territories have reported COVID-19 cases. Additionally, the health ministry has identified 130 districts as hotspot zones or red zones, 284 as orange zones (with few SARS-CoV-2 infections), and 319 as green zones (no SARS-CoV-2 infection) as of May 4th, 2020. These hotspot districts have been identified to report more than 80% of the cases across the nation. Nineteen districts in Uttar Pradesh are identified as hotspot districts, and this was followed by 14 and 12 districts in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, respectively (7). The complete lockdown was implemented in these containment zones to stop/limit community transmission (5). As of May 8th, 2020, 310 government laboratories and 111 private laboratories across the country were involved in SARS-CoV-2 testing. As per ICMR report, 14,37,788 samples were tested till date, which is 1.04 per thousand people (3).

## COVID-19 AND PREVIOUS CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAKS

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 in several countries is similar to the previous outbreaks of SARS and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) that emerged in 2003 and 2012 in China and Saudi Arabia, respectively (8–10). Coronavirus is responsible for both SARS and COVID-19 diseases; they affect the respiratory tract and cause major disease outbreaks worldwide. SARS is caused by SARS-CoV, whereas SARS-CoV-2 causes COVID-19. So far, there is no particular treatment available to treat SARS or COVID-19. In the current search for a COVID-19 cure, there is some evidence that point to SARS-CoV-2 being similar to human coronavirus HKU1 and 229E strains (11, 12) even though they are new coronavirus family members. These reports suggest that humans do not have immunity to this virus, allowing its easy and rapid spread among human populations through contact with an infected person. SARS-CoV-2 is more transmissible than SARS-CoV. The two possible reasons could be (i) the viral load (quantity of virus) tends to be relatively higher in COVID-19-positive patients, especially in the nose and throat immediately after they develop symptoms, and (ii) the binding affinity of SARS-CoV-2 to host cell receptors is higher than that of SARS-CoV (13, 14). The other comparisons between SARS and COVID-19 are tabulated in **Table 2**, and references for the same are provided here (1, 15, 16).

**TABLE 1** | Current status of reported positive coronavirus disease cases in India (State-wise).

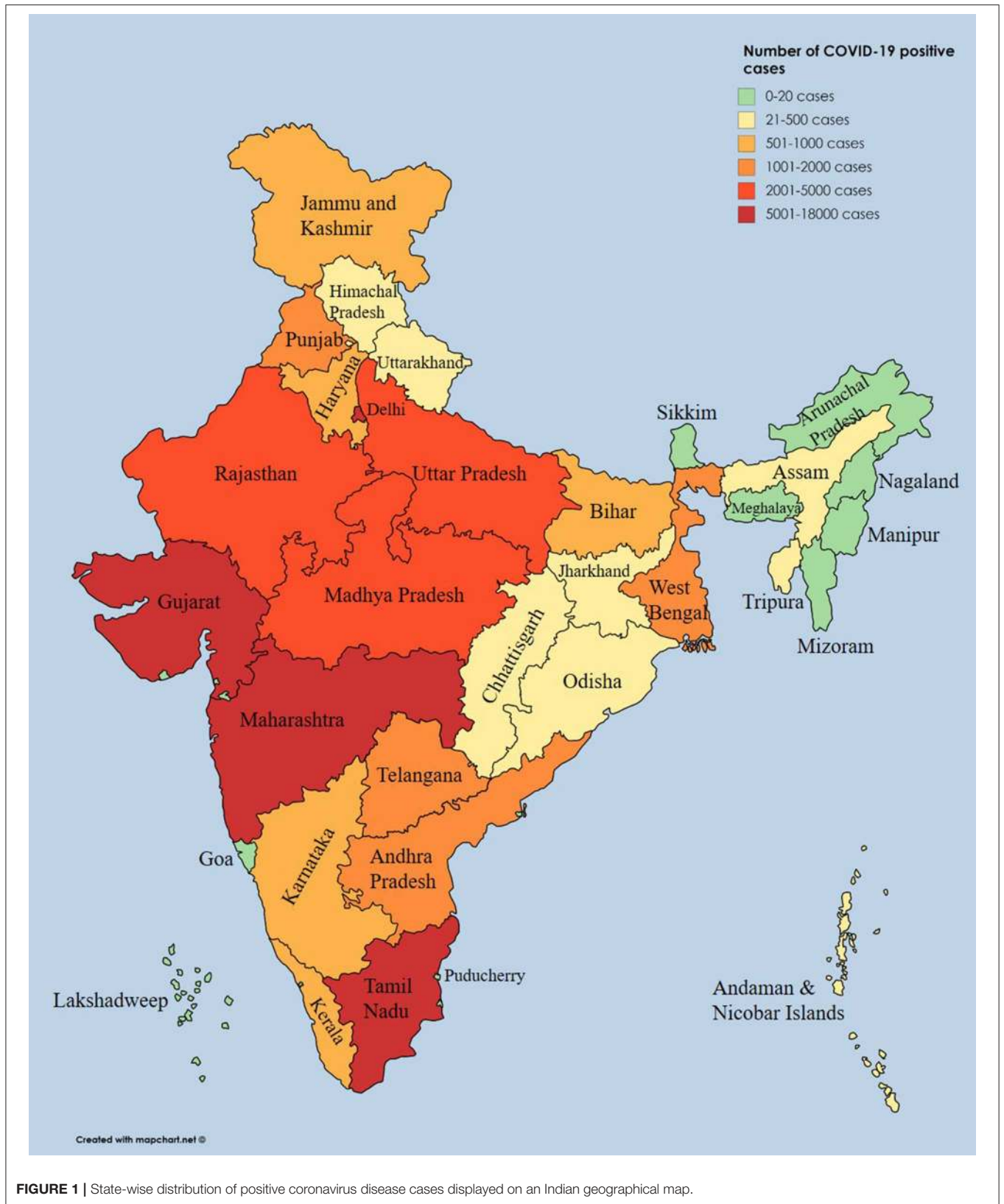
S. no.	State name/UT	Confirmed cases*	Cured/ discharged/ migrated	Death
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,847	780	38
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	33	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
4	Assam	54	34	1
5	Bihar	550	246	5
6	Chandigarh	135	21	1
7	Chhattisgarh	59	38	0
8	Delhi	5,980	1,931	66
9	Goa	7	7	0
10	Gujarat	7,012	1,709	425
11	Haryana	625	260	7
12	Himachal Pradesh	46	38	2
13	Jammu and Kashmir	793	335	9
14	Jharkhand	132	41	3
15	Karnataka	705	366	30
16	Kerala	503	474	4
17	Ladakh	42	17	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	3,252	1,231	193
19	Maharashtra	17,974	3,301	694
20	Manipur	2	2	0
21	Meghalaya	12	10	1
22	Mizoram	1	0	0
23	Odisha	219	62	2
24	Puducherry	9	6	0
25	Punjab	1,644	149	28
26	Rajasthan	3,427	1,596	97
27	Tamil Nadu	5,409	1,547	37
28	Telangana	1,123	650	29
29	Tripura	65	2	0
30	Uttarakhand	61	39	1
31	Uttar Pradesh	3,071	1,250	62
32	West Bengal	1,548	364	151
<b>Total number of positive cases reported in India</b>		<b>56,342*</b>	<b>16,540</b>	<b>1,886</b>

Data source: available from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India (<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/>).

\*Positive coronavirus disease cases including 111 foreign Nationals and cases are being increased; UT, Union Territories.

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIA AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

As per the official government guidelines, India is making preparations against the COVID-19 outbreak, and avoiding specific crisis actions or not understating its importance will have extremely severe implications. All the neighboring countries of India have reported positive COVID-19 cases. To protect against the deadly virus, the Indian government have taken



**FIGURE 1** | State-wise distribution of positive coronavirus disease cases displayed on an Indian geographical map.

**TABLE 2** | Differences between coronavirus disease and severe acute respiratory syndrome.

	Severe acute respiratory syndrome	Coronavirus disease
Preliminary key symptoms	Fever, respiratory symptoms, cough, malaise	Cough, fever, and shortness of breath
First exposure	November 2002	December 2019
First detected location	Guangdong Province, China	Wuhan, China
Global cases	8,098 cases	3,759,967– (Until May 8th, 2020)
Number of countries infected	26	212 including territories
Global deaths	774	259,474 (Until May 8th, 2020)
Mortality rate	15%	3–4%
Mode of transmission	Respiratory droplets and contaminated surfaces	Respiratory droplets along with feces and other bodily discharges
Most affected age groups	≥ 60 (55% mortality rate)	People of all ages are affected. Older people and people with medical illness, such as asthma, diabetes, and heart disease, succumb more easily to severe illness
Treatment	No effective treatment or cure. Antivirals and steroids showed promising results for few patients	No effective treatment or cure. Supportive care, pain relievers, and fever reducers can alleviate symptoms. Few antibiotics and antivirals are administered in drug repurposing way to help with recovery
End of pandemic	July 2003	Still active

necessary and strict measures, including establishing health check posts between the national borders to test whether people entering the country have the virus (17). Different countries have introduced rescue efforts and surveillance measures for citizens wishing to return from China. The lesson learned from the SARS outbreak was first that the lack of clarity and information about SARS weakened China's global standing and hampered its economic growth (10, 18–20). The outbreak of SARS in China was catastrophic and has led to changes in health care and medical systems (18, 20). Compared with China, the ability of India to counter a pandemic seems to be much lower. A recent study reported that affected family members had not visit the Wuhan market in China, suggesting that SARS-CoV-2 may spread without manifesting symptoms (21). Researchers believe that this phenomenon is normal for many viruses. India, with a population of more than 1.34 billion—the second largest population in the world—will have difficulty treating severe COVID-19 cases because the country has only 49,000 ventilators, which is a minimal amount. If the number of COVID-19 cases increases in the nation, it would be a catastrophe for India (22). It would be difficult to identify sources of infection and those who come in contact with them. This would necessitate multiple strategies to handle the outbreak, including computational modeling as well as statistical and quantitative analyses, to rapidly develop new vaccines and drug treatments. With such a vast population, India's medical system is grossly inadequate. A study has shown that, owing to inadequate medical care systems, nearly 1 million people die every year in India (23). India is also engaged in trading with its nearby countries, such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Myanmar, China, and Nepal. During the financial year 2017–18 (FY2017–18), Indian regional trade amounted to nearly \$12 billion, accounting for only 1.56% of its total global trade value of \$769 billion. The outbreak of such viruses and their transmission would significantly affect the Indian economy. The outbreak in China could profoundly

affect the Indian economy, especially in the sectors of electronics, pharmaceuticals, and logistics operations, as trade ports with China are currently closed. This was further supported by the statement by Suyash Choudhary, Head—Fixed Income, IDFC AMC, stating that GDP might decrease owing to COVID-19 (24).

Economists assume that the impact of COVID-19 on the economy will be high and negative when compared with the SARS impact during 2003. For instance, it has been estimated that the number of tourists arriving in China was much higher than that of tourists who traveled during the season when SARS emerged in 2003. This shows that COVID-19 has an effect on the tourism industry. It has been estimated that, for SARS, there was a 57 and 45% decline in yearly rail passenger and road passenger traffic, respectively (25). Moreover, when compared with the world economy 15 years ago, world economies are currently much more inter-related. It has been estimated that COVID-19 will hurt emerging market currencies and also impact oil prices (26–28). From the retail industry's perspective, consumer savings seem to be high. This might have an adverse effect on consumption rates, as all supply chains are likely to be affected, which in turn would have its impact on supply when compared with the demand of various necessary product items (29). This clearly proves that, based on the estimated losses due to the effect of SARS on tourism (retail sales lost around USD 12–18 billion and USD 30–100 billion was lost at a global macroeconomic level), we cannot estimate the impact of COVID-19 at this point. This will be possible only when the spread of COVID-19 is fully controlled. Until that time, any estimates will be rather ambiguous and imprecise (19). The OECD Interim economic assessment has provided briefing reports highlighting the role of China in the global supply chain and commodity markets. Japan, South Korea, and Australia are the countries that are most susceptible to adverse effects, as they have close ties with China. It has been estimated that there has been a 20% decline in car sales, which was 10% of the monthly decline in China

during January 2020. This shows that even industrial production has been affected by COVID-19. So far, several factors have thus been identified as having a major economic impact: labor mobility, lack of working hours, interruptions in the global supply chain, less consumption, and tourism, and less demand in the commodity market at a global level (30), which in turn need to be adequately analyzed by industry type. Corporate leaders need to prioritize the supply chain and product line economy trends via demand from the consumer end. Amidst several debates on sustainable economy before the COVID-19 impact, it has now been estimated that India's GDP by the International Monetary Fund has been cut down to 1.9% from 5.8% for the FY21. The financial crisis that has emerged owing to the worldwide lockdown reflects its adverse effect on several industries and the global supply chain, which has resulted in the GDP dropping to 4.2% for FY20, which was previously estimated at 4.8%. Nevertheless, it has been roughly estimated that India and China will be experiencing considerable positive growth among other major economies (31).

## PREPARATIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN INDIA

An easy way to decrease SARS-CoV-2 infection rates is to avoid virus exposure. People from India should avoid traveling to countries highly affected with the virus, practice proper hygiene, and avoid consuming food that is not home cooked. Necessary preventive measures, such as wearing a mask, regular hand washing, and avoiding direct contact with infected persons, should also be practiced. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), India, has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and taken necessary action to control COVID-19. Besides, the MOHFW has created a 24 h/7 days-a-week disease alert helpline (+91-11-23978046 and 1800-180-1104) and policy guidelines on surveillance, clinical management, infection prevention and control, sample collection, transportation, and discharging suspected or confirmed cases (3, 5). Those who traveled from China, or other countries, and exhibited symptoms, including fever, difficulty in breathing, sore throat, cough, and breathlessness, were asked to visit the nearest hospital for a health check-up. Officials from seven different airports, including Chennai, Cochin, New Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru, have been ordered to screen and monitor Indian travelers from China and other affected countries. In addition, a travel advisory was released to request the cessation of travel to affected countries, and anyone with a travel history that has included China since January 15th, 2020, would be quarantined. A centralized control room has been set up by the Delhi government at the Directorate General of Health Services, and 11 other districts have done the same. India has implemented COVID-19 travel advisory for intra- and inter-passenger aircraft restrictions. More information on additional travel advisory can be accessed with the provided link (<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/pdf/Traveladvisory.pdf>).

India is known for its traditional medicines in the form of AYUSH (Ayurvedic, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha,

and Homeopathy). The polyherbal powder NilavembuKudineer showed promising effects against dengue and chikungunya fevers in the past (32). With the outbreak of COVID-19, the ministry of AYUSH has released a press note "Advisory for Coronavirus," mentioning useful medications to improve the immunity of the individuals (33). Currently, according to the ICMR guidelines, doctors prescribe a combination of Lopinavir and Ritonavir for severe COVID-19 cases and hydroxychloroquine for prophylaxis of SARS-CoV-2 infection (34, 35). In collaboration with the WHO, ICMR will conduct a therapeutic trial for COVID-19 in India (3). The ICMR recommends using the US-FDA-approved closed real-time RT-PCR systems, such as GeneXpert and Roche COBAS-6800/8800, which are used to diagnose chronic myeloid leukemia and melanoma, respectively (36). In addition, the Truenat™ beta CoV test on the Truelab™ workstation validated by the ICMR is recommended as a screening test. All positive results obtained on this platform need to be confirmed by confirmatory assays for SARS-CoV-2. All negative results do not require further testing. Antibody-based rapid tests were validated at NIV, Pune, and found to be satisfactory; the rapid test kits are as follows: (i) SARS-CoV-2 Antibody test (Lateral flow method): Guangzhou Wondfo Biotech, Mylan Laboratories Limited (CE-IVD); (ii) COVID-19 IgM&IgG Rapid Test: BioMedomics (CE-IVD); (iii) COVID-19 IgM/IgG Antibody Rapid Test: Zhuhai Livzon Diagnostics (CEIVD); (iv) New coronavirus (COVID-19) IgG/IgM Rapid Test: Voxtur Bio Ltd, India; (v) COVID-19 IgM/IgG antibody detection card test: VANGUARD Diagnostics, India; (vi) MakesureCOVID-19 Rapid test: HLL Lifecare Limited, India; and (vii) YHLO SARS-CoV-2 IgM and IgG detection kit (additional equipment required): CPC, Diagnostics. As a step further, on the technological aspect, the Union Health Ministry has launched a mobile application called "AarogyaSetu" that works both on android and iOS mobile phones. This application constructs a user database for establishing an awareness network that can alert people and governments about possible COVID-19 victims (37).

## FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

Infections caused by these viruses are an enormous global health threat. They are a major cause of death and have adverse socio-economic effects that are continually exacerbated. Therefore, potential treatment initiatives and approaches need to be developed. First, India is taking necessary preventive measures to reduce viral transmission. Second, ICMR and the Ministry of AYUSH provided guidelines to use conventional preventive and treatment strategies to increase immunity against COVID-19 (3, 38). These guidelines could help reduce the severity of the viral infection in elderly patients and increase life expectancy (39). The recent report from the director of ICMR mentioned that India would undergo randomized controlled trials using convalescent plasma of completely recovered COVID-19 patients. Convalescent plasma therapy is highly recommended, as it has provided moderate success with SARS and MERS (40); this has been rolled out in 20 health centers and will be increased this month (May 2020)

(3). India has expertise in specialized medical/pharmaceutical industries with production facilities, and the government has established fast-tracking research to develop rapid diagnostic test kits and vaccines at low cost (41). In addition, the Serum Institute of India started developing a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection (42). Until we obtain an appropriate vaccine, it is highly recommended that we screen the red zoned areas to stop further transmission of the virus. Medical college doctors in Kerala, India, implemented the low-cost WISK (Walk-in Sample Kiosk) to collect samples without direct exposure or contact (43, 44). After Kerala, The Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) developed walk-in kiosks to collect COVID-19 samples and named these as COVID-19 Sample Collection Kiosk (COVSACK) (45). After the swab collection, the testing of SARS-CoV-2 can be achieved with the existing diagnostic facility in India. This facility can be used for massive screening or at least in the red zoned areas without the need for personal protective equipment kits (43, 45). India has attempted to broaden its research facilities and shift toward testing the mass population, as recommended by medical experts in India and worldwide (46).

## REFERENCES

1. Situation report-109. *Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. WHO (2020). Available online at: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/situation-reports> (accessed May 09, 2020).
2. Wee SL Jr, McNeil DG Jr, Hernández JC. *W.H.O. Declares Global Emergency as Wuhan Coronavirus Spreads*. The New York Times (2020). Available online at: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/30/health/coronavirus-world-health-organization.html> (accessed February 03, 2020).
3. COVID-19, ICMR. *COVID-19*. Indian Council of Medical Research. Government of India. ICMR (2020). Available online at: <https://main.icmr.nic.in/content/covid-19> (accessed May 09, 2020).
4. COVID-19 update. *COVID-19 INDIA*. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. MOHFW (2020). Available online at: <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/> (accessed May 09, 2020).
5. Novel coronavirus-MOHFW. *Home*. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. GOI (2020). Available online at: <http://www.mohfw.gov.in/> (accessed May 08, 2020).
6. Bureau O. *PM Modi calls for 'Janata curfew' on March 22 from 7 AM-9 PM*. @businessline (2020). Available online at: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/pm-modi-calls-for-janta-curfew-on-march-22-from-7-am-9-pm/article31110155.ece> (accessed April 05, 2020).
7. Sangeeta N. *Coronavirus Hotspots in India: Full List of 130 COVID-19 Hotspot Districts, All Metro Cities Marked Red Zones*. Jagranjosh.com (2020). Available online at: <https://www.jagranjosh.com/current-affairs/coronavirus-hotspot-areas-in-india-what-are-hotspots-know-all-covid-hotspots-1586411869-1> (accessed May 03, 2020).
8. Smith RD. Responding to global infectious disease outbreaks: lessons from SARS on the role of risk perception, communication and management. *Soc Sci Med*. (2006) 63:3113–23. doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2006.08.004
9. Mackay IM, Arden KE. MERS coronavirus: diagnostics, epidemiology and transmission. *Viral J*. (2015) 12:222. doi: 10.1186/s12985-015-0439-5
10. Peeri NC, Shrestha N, Rahman MS, Zaki R, Tan Z, Bibi S, et al. The SARS, MERS and novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemics, the newest and biggest global health threats: what lessons have we learned? *Int J Epidemiol*. (2020). doi: 10.1093/ije/dyaa033. [Epub ahead of print].

## DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Publicly available datasets were analyzed in this study. This data can be found here: <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/> and <https://www.icmr.gov.in/>.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SK, DK, and CD were involved in the design of the study and the acquisition, analysis, interpretation of the data, and drafting the manuscript. BC was involved in the interpretation of the data. CD supervised the entire study. The manuscript was reviewed and approved by all the authors.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for publicly providing the details of COVID-19. The authors would like to use this opportunity to thank the management of VIT for providing the necessary facilities and encouragement to carry out this work.

11. Broor S, Dawood FS, Pandey BG, Saha S, Gupta V, Krishnan A, et al. Rates of respiratory virus-associated hospitalization in children aged <5 years in rural northern India. *J Infection*. (2014) 68:281–9. doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2013.11.005
12. Sonawane AA, Shastri J, Bavdekar SB. Respiratory pathogens in infants diagnosed with acute lower respiratory tract infection in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Western India Using Multiplex Real Time PCR. *Indian J Pediatr*. (2019) 86:433–8. doi: 10.1007/s12098-018-2840-8
13. Tai W, He L, Zhang X, Pu J, Voronin D, Jiang S, et al. Characterization of the receptor-binding domain (RBD) of 2019 novel coronavirus: implication for development of RBD protein as a viral attachment inhibitor and vaccine. *Cell Mol Immunol*. (2020). doi: 10.1038/s41423-020-0400-4. [Epub ahead of print].
14. Zou L, Ruan F, Huang M, Liang L, Huang H, Hong Z, et al. SARS-CoV-2 viral load in upper respiratory specimens of infected patients. *N Engl J Med*. (2020) 382:1177–9. doi: 10.1056/NEJMc2001737
15. Emergencies preparedness, response. *WHO | Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)-multi-country outbreak - Update 55*. WHO (2003). Available online at: [https://www.who.int/csr/don/2003\\_05\\_14a/en/](https://www.who.int/csr/don/2003_05_14a/en/) (accessed February 03, 2020).
16. CDC. *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) – Symptoms*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2020). Available online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html> (accessed April 07, 2020).
17. Qayam. *Coronavirus scare in east UP due to cases in Nepal*. The Siasat Daily (2020). Available online at: <https://www.siasat.com/coronavirus-scare-east-due-cases-nepal-1805965/> (accessed February 03, 2020).
18. Huang Y. *The Sars Epidemic And Its Aftermath In China: A Political Perspective*. National Academies Press (US) (2004). Available online at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92479/> (accessed May 04, 2020).
19. Qiu W, Chu C, Mao A, Wu J. The impacts on health, society, and economy of SARS and H7N9 outbreaks in China: a case comparison study. *J Environ Public Health*. (2018) 2018:e2710185. doi: 10.1155/2018/2710185
20. McCloskey B, Heymann DL. SARS to novel coronavirus—old lessons and new lessons. *Epidemiol Infect*. (2020) 148:e22. doi: 10.1017/S0950268820000254
21. Chan JF-W, Yuan S, Kok K-H, To KK-W, Chu H, Yang J, et al. A familial cluster of pneumonia associated with the 2019 novel coronavirus indicating person-to-person transmission: a study of a family cluster. *Lancet*. (2020) 395:514–23. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30154-9

22. PIB Mumbai. *Press Information Bureau*. Press Information Bureau (2020). Available online at: <https://pib.gov.in/indexd.aspx> (accessed May 05, 2020).
23. Dandona L, Dandona R, Kumar GA, Shukla DK, Paul VK, Balakrishnan K, et al. Nations within a nation: variations in epidemiological transition across the states of India, 1990–2016 in the Global Burden of Disease Study. *Lancet*. (2017) 390:2437–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32804-0
24. Samrat S. *Coronavirus may hit Sitharaman's 10% growth target; second case surfaces in India*. The Financial Express (2020). Available online at: <https://www.financialexpress.com/economy/coronavirus-may-hit-sitharamans-10-gdp-growth-target-second-case-surfaces-in-india/1852146/> (accessed February 03, 2020).
25. Cheng E, Tan W. *Coronavirus cases in China overtake SARS — and the economic impact could be "more severe."* CNBC (2020). Available online at: <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/01/29/coronavirus-cases-in-china-overtake-sars-and-impact-could-be-more-severe.html> (accessed March 11, 2020).
26. Atsmon Y, Child P, Dobbs R, Narasimhan L. *Winning the \$30 Trillion Decathlon: Going for Gold in Emerging Markets*. McKinsey (2012). Available online at: <https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/strategy-and-corporate-finance/our-insights/winning-the-30-trillion-decathlon-going-for-gold-in-emerging-markets> (accessed May 04, 2020).
27. Sudhir K, Priester J, Shum M, Atkin D, Foster A, Iyer G, et al. Research opportunities in emerging markets: an interdisciplinary perspective from marketing, economics, and psychology. *Cust Need Solut*. (2015) 2:264–76. doi: 10.1007/s40547-015-0044-1
28. Albulescu C. Coronavirus and oil price crash. *SSRN J*. (2020) 1–13. doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3553452
29. Carlsson-Szlezak P, Reeves M, Swartz P. *What Coronavirus Could Mean for the Global Economy*. Harvard Business Review (2020). Available online at: <https://hbr.org/2020/03/what-coronavirus-could-mean-for-the-global-economy> (accessed March 11, 2020).
30. Coronavirus: The world economy at risk. (2020). *OECD Economic Outlook*. Available online at: <http://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/> (accessed March 11, 2020).
31. International Monetary Fund. (2020). "Chapter 1-policies to support people during the COVID-19 pandemic," in *FISCAL MONITOR* (International Monetary Fund). Available online at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications> (accessed May 07, 2020).
32. Jain J, Kumar A, Narayanan V, Ramaswamy RS, Sathiyarajeswaran P, Shree Devi MS, et al. Antiviral activity of ethanolic extract of Nilavembu Kudineer against dengue and chikungunya virus through *in vitro* evaluation. *J Ayurveda Integr Med*. (2019). doi: 10.1016/j.jaim.2018.05.006. [Epub ahead of print].
33. Advisory for Corona virus, Homoeopathy for Prevention of Corona virus Infections, Unani Medicines useful in symptomatic management of Corona Virus infection (2020). *Press Information Bureau*. Available online at: [pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1600895](http://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1600895) (accessed February 03, 2020).
34. Bhatnagar T, Murhekar MV, Soneja M, Gupta N, Giri S, Wig N, et al. Lopinavir/ritonavir combination therapy amongst symptomatic coronavirus disease 2019 patients in India: protocol for restricted public health emergency use. *Indian J Med Res*. (2020) 151:184–9. doi: 10.4103/ijmr.IJMR\_502\_20
35. Rathi S, Ish P, Kalantri A, Kalantri S. Hydroxychloroquine prophylaxis for COVID-19 contacts in India. *Lancet Infectious Dis*. (2020). doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30313-3. [Epub ahead of print].
36. Health C. for D. and R. *Nucleic Acid Based Tests*. FDA (2020). Available online at: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/vitro-diagnostics/nucleic-acid-based-tests> (accessed May 05, 2020).
37. Aarogya Setu Mobile App. *MyGov.in*. (2020). Available online at: <https://mygov.in/aarogya-setu-app/> (accessed May 04, 2020).
38. Vasudha V. *Coronavirus Outbreak: Ayush Pushes "Traditional Cure," Med Council Backs Modern Drugs*. The Economic Times (2020). Available online at: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/ayush-pushes-traditional-cure-med-council-backs-modern-drugs/articleshow/74680699.cms> (accessed May 02, 2020).
39. Elfiky AA. Anti-HCV, nucleotide inhibitors, repurposing against COVID-19. *Life Sci*. (2020) 248:117477. doi: 10.1016/j.lfs.2020.117477
40. Teixeira da Silva JA. Convalescent plasma: a possible treatment of COVID-19 in India. *Med J Armed Forces India*. (2020). doi: 10.1016/j.mjafi.2020.04.006. [Epub ahead of print].
41. Sinha DK. *COVID-19: Vaccine Development and Therapeutic Strategies*. IndiaBioscience (2020). Available online at: <https://indiabioscience.org/columns/general-science/covid-19-vaccine-development-and-therapeutic-strategies> (accessed May 06, 2020).
42. Varghese MG, Rijal S. *How India Must Prepare for a Second Wave of COVID-19*. Nature India (2020). Available online at: <https://www.natureasia.com/en/nindia/article/10.1038/nindia.2020.80> (accessed May 06, 2020).
43. Koshy SM. *Inspired By South Korea, Walk-In COVID-19 Test Kiosks Built In Kerala*. NDTV.com (2020). Available online at: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/coronavirus-inspired-by-south-korea-walk-in-test-kiosks-built-in-keralas-ernakulam-2207119> (accessed May 06, 2020).
44. MK N. *Covid-19: Kerala Hospital Installs South Korea-Like Kiosks to Collect Samples*. Livemint (2020). Available online at: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/covid-19-kerala-hospital-installs-south-korea-like-kiosks-to-collect-samples-11586234679849.html> (accessed May 09, 2020).
45. DRDO. *Covid-19 Sample Collection Kiosk (COVSACK)*. Defence Research and Development Organisation - DRDO|GoI (2020). Available online at: <https://drdo.gov.in/covid-19-sample-collection-kiosk-covsack> (accessed May 09, 2020).
46. Vaidyanathan G. People power: how India is attempting to slow the coronavirus. *Nature*. (2020) 580:442. doi: 10.1038/d41586-020-01058-5

**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2020 Kumar, Kumar, Christopher and Doss. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.