

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
EXTRAORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL WRIT JURISDICTION  
[RULE 4(e) OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION  
RULES, 2010]

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2020

Krishi Shah & Anr.

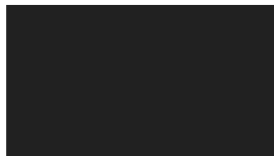
...Petitioners

**VERSUS**

State of Maharashtra

...Respondent

*Public Interest Litigation for 'Re-imposition of Lockdown in the view of rising COVID-19 cases'*



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Date - 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

Counsel for the Petitioners

Place - Mumbai

XYZ Advocates



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**URGENT APPLICATION**

To,

The Registrar,  
High Court of Bombay,  
Mumbai.

Sir/Ma'am,

I, Counsel for the Petitioners, humbly request you to treat the accompanying Public Interest Litigation Petition as an urgent one. The ground of urgency is mentioned in the Grounds and the Prayers of the present Public Interest Litigation.

Date - 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

Place - Mumbai

Counsel for the Petitioners

XYZ Advocates

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**SYNOPSIS AND LIST OF DATES**

The Petitioners are constrained to approach this Hon'ble Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in public interest. The instant writ petition seeks to re-impose Lockdown 4.0 notified by Order dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 with reasonable relaxations, in Maharashtra, due to the failure of Mission Begin Again in curbing the spread of COVID-19. The instant petition further prays for this Hon'ble Court to direct the Respondent to frame an exhaustive plan to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 for a foreseeable period of time, keeping in mind all the facets of the implications of such action, including the economic welfare of its citizens, in consonance with the constitutional mandate of Articles 14 and 21 and the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

Date	Event	Annexure	Page No.
24.03.2020	The Central Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs ordered a lockdown for a period of 21 days in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.	'Y'	
25.03.2020	The Government of Maharashtra, in consonance with the Order of Ministry of Home Affairs dated	-	

	24.03.2020, issued a complete lockdown till the midnight of 14.04.2020.		
15.04.2020	The Government of Maharashtra announced extension of the lockdown from 15.04.2020 till 03.05.2020.	-	
02.05.2020.	The Government of Maharashtra announced extension of the lockdown effective from 04.05.2020 till 17.05.2020.	‘D’	
17.05.2020 19.05.2020	The Government of Maharashtra announced extension of the lockdown from 18.05.2020 till 31.05.2020. It issued revised guidelines for the same on 19.05.2020.	‘E’ & ‘F’	
31.05.2020	The Government of Maharashtra announced its 'Guidelines for Phased Reopening in Lockdown. (Mission Begin Again)' for phase-wise easing of lockdown restrictions in Maharashtra for a period of 30 days i.e. from 01.06.2020 to 30.06.2020 (Unlock 1.0). Unlock 1.0 was implemented in four-phases. Each phase had more relaxations than the previous phase.	‘G’	
29.06.2020	The Government of Maharashtra announced extension of Mission Begin Again from 01.07.2020 till 31.07.2020 (Unlock 2.0), with additional relaxations.	‘H’	
29.07.2020	The Government of Maharashtra announced extension of Mission Begin Again from 01.08.2020 till 31.08.2020 (Unlock 3.0), with additional relaxations.	‘I’	
07.08.2020	The present petition is filed.	-	

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**MEMO OF PARTIES**

**1. Krishi Shah**

Age: 21, Occupation: Student,  
701, Rajdeep Apartments,  
Railway Colony, Irla,  
Vile Parle (W), Mumbai – 400056

**2. Vanshika Shroff**

Age: 20, Occupation: Student,  
1407, B Wing, Muthaliya Residency,  
Dattaram Lad Marg, Kalachowki,  
Mumbai - 400033

...Petitioners

**VERSUS**

**State of Maharashtra,**

Through its Chief Secretary,  
Department of Revenue and Forest,  
Disaster Management, Relief and  
Rehabilitation, Mantralaya,  
Madam Cama Road, Nariman Point,  
Mumbai - 400032

...Respondent

Date - 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

Counsel for the Petitioners

Place - Mumbai

XYZ Advocates

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...Petitioners

**VERSUS**

State of Maharashtra

...Respondent

TO  
THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE  
AND THE OTHER PUISNE JUDGES  
OF THIS HON'BLE COURT:

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF  
THE PETITIONERS  
ABOVENAMED UNDER  
ARTICLE 226 OF THE  
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA FOR  
THE ISSUANCE OF: -

**WRIT, ORDER OR DIRECTION IN NATURE OF MANDAMUS OR ANY OTHER  
APPROPRIATE WRIT, ORDER OR DIRECTION FOR SEEKING RE-IMPOSITION  
OF LOCKDOWN 4.0, WITH REASONABLE RELAXATIONS AND MONITOR  
FURTHER ACTION BY THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA AND FOR ISSUANCE  
OF A WRIT, ORDER OR DIRECTION IN THE NATURE OF MANDAMUS  
DIRECTING THE RESPONDENT TO FRAME A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO  
PREVENT AND CONTROL THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN THE STATE OF  
MAHARASHTRA.**

**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

**PARTICULARS OF THE PETITION**

1. The instant Public Interest Litigation by way of writ petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, has been preferred by the humble Petitioners herein, seeking kind indulgence of this Hon'ble Court towards the re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0, with reasonable relaxations, in the State of Maharashtra due to the failure of Mission Begin Again to curb the spread of COVID-19.

**PARTICULARS OF THE PETITIONERS**

2. The Petitioners are citizens of India. The Petitioners are law students in their penultimate year of law at Pravin Gandhi College of Law, Mumbai. The Petitioners are filing this petition in the capacity of being responsible citizens as they have concerns with the escalating surge in the cases of COVID-19 in the State due to Mission Begin Again implemented since the month of June.

**PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENT**

3. The Respondent is the State of Maharashtra through its Chief Secretary which is the appropriate authority dealing with safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens and ensuring law and order within the State of Maharashtra. It is responsible for framing policies and guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic and is duly authorised to do so under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Thus, the Respondent is an instrumentality of the State as defined under Article 12 of the Constitution of India and hence is amenable to the writ jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court. Therefore, the present petition is maintainable against the Respondent.

**LOCUS STANDI**

4. The Petitioners have the requisite locus standi to file the present petition. It is respectfully submitted that the Respondent has issued the new guidelines pertaining to Mission Begin Again which permitted reopening of multiple sectors simultaneously which has resulted in an exponential rise in active cases of COVID-19 across the State, with complete disregard for social distancing. The Petitioners are therefore constrained to prefer the instant Petition before this Hon'ble Court for relief in the form of re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 with certain reasonable relaxations.

## DECLARATION BY THE PETITIONERS

5. The Petitioners are filing the instant writ petition in public interest. The Petitioners have no personal interest in the litigation and the petition is not guided by self-gain or for gain of any other person/institution/body. Therefore, the Petitioners are approaching this Hon'ble Court with clean hands and have no motive other than that of public interest in filing the instant writ petition.
6. There is no civil, criminal or revenue litigation involving the Petitioners which has or could have a legal nexus with the issues involved in the instant petition, nor any other pending litigation.
7. The Petitioners further declare that all the information stated in this petition is authentic and has been obtained from various government websites, portals and departments. The Petitioners have also relied on other modes of communication available today i.e. news reports, articles, social media and personal information. The Petitioners have determined the veracity of all the information used in the present petition, including that of the copies of documents and material annexed to this petition.
8. The Petitioners submits that the instant petition is filed in reasonable time and there is no delay or laches.
9. The Petitioners state that there is no efficacious alternate remedy available to them save and except the filing of the instant petition before this Hon'ble Court and the reliefs herein, if granted, would redress the grievances of the Petitioners.
10. The entire litigation costs, including the advocate's fee and other charges are being borne by the Petitioners out of their own funds. The instant petition is a bona fide matter in the larger interest of the public and if this Hon'ble Court imposes any cost, the same will be borne by the Petitioners. The Petitioners have understood that in the course of the hearing of the instant petition, the Court may require any security to be furnished towards costs or any other charges and the Petitioners will comply with the same, if any ordered by this Hon'ble Court during the hearing.
11. The Petitioners seek permission to exempt the attested/affirmed affidavit, hard/photocopies of paper books of writ petition and deficit court fee (if any) in the prevailing circumstances as the

matter needs an urgent hearing. The Petitioners are also agreeable for hearing of the present petition through video conferencing.

**BRIEF FACTS:**

12. The novel Coronavirus (**‘COVID-19’**) was identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Over the course of the last 7-8 months, it has affected multiple countries worldwide, including India. With the exponential rise in cases, the World Health Organization (**‘WHO’**) declared COVID-19 a pandemic. There is no known cure for COVID-19 till date. Under these circumstances, in order to prevent the spread of the virus, India has been kept in a state of lockdown and the citizens have been mandatorily required to stay indoors.
13. The Government of India (**‘Central Government’**) initiated several preventive measures by invoking the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (**‘DM Act’**) in order to contain the spread of COVID-19. Various State Governments, including the Respondent, imposed preventive measures under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (**‘ED Act’**). Taking a cue from other countries where COVID-19 had already struck fatal blows, the most effective stratagem adopted by the Central Government had been the imposition of a national lockdown from 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 till 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020. During the course of this Lockdown, which was implemented in four stages, the Central Government via the Ministry of Home Affairs (**‘MHA’**) issued timely guidelines and imposed certain prohibitions as well as relaxations, as and when necessary. A copy of the Timeline of Lockdowns imposed in India and a true copy of the MHA Order dated 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 imposing Lockdown 1 have been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE A & Y** at page no. 32 and 119, respectively.
14. The Orders issued by MHA also vested powers with the State Governments to impose certain restrictions and prohibit activities in their States, based on their assessment of the situation. The Government of Maharashtra (**‘State Government’**), in consonance with the Orders of the Central Government, imposed lockdowns in Maharashtra (**‘State’**) from 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020.
15. After imposing four simultaneous lockdowns from 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020, the Respondent announced that it will start phase-wise unlocking of the State starting from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2020, in accordance with the Orders of MHA. A copy of the Timeline of Lockdowns imposed in Maharashtra has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE B** at page no. 33.



16. The Respondent began unlocking the State in a five-phased manner, each phase with more relaxations than the previous phase. Via an Order dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 ('**Unlock 1.0**'), the Respondent announced the issuance of relaxations throughout the State till 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020, which was further extended via an Order dated 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 ('**Unlock 2.0**') till 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020. The Respondent further extended Unlock 2.0 till 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020 via Order dated 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 ('**Unlock 3.0**'). While Phases I, II, III and IV were a part of Unlock 1.0, Phase V was declared in Unlock 2.0. All the three Unlocking processes were collectively termed as 'Mission Begin Again' ('**Mission Begin Again**') by the State Government. True copies of the aforementioned Orders dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020, 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 and 29<sup>th</sup> July 2020 has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE G, H & I** at page no. 62, 70 and 77, respectively.
17. It is submitted that the Petitioners have certain grievances with respect to Mission Begin Again and seek to pray for a re-imposition of the Lockdown effective from 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020, declared by an Order dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 ('**Lockdown 4.0**'), which proved to be extremely effective in curbing the spread of the virus. Unfortunately, Mission Begin Again caused the virus to spread at an alarming rate. If the rise in cases is not tactically controlled, the Petitioners fear that it will become insurmountable to recover from the pandemic in the near future. True copies of the Order dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 and the revised guidelines dated 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE E & F** at page no. 53 and 55, respectively.
18. Therefore, the instant petition has been filed in public interest to express the urgency of re-imposing Lockdown 4.0 and the need for the Respondent to frame an exhaustive plan/policy to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 for a foreseeable period of time, keeping in mind all the facets of the implications of such action, including the health as well as the economic welfare of its citizens.

### **GROUND:**

In order to strike a balance between public health, safety, welfare of the citizens and the plummeting economy, it is the responsibility of the Respondent to impose a prudent, precautionary measure - a goal they have been unable to accomplish yet. Lifting of measures imposed in the previous lockdowns ought to be considered only after a thorough evaluation of all the factors surrounding the pandemic. Mission Begin Again needs to be revoked as it defies three major factors, namely, WHO guidelines, provisions of the DM Act and Articles 14 and

21 of the Constitution of India by introducing carte blanche measures prematurely diluting the restrictions imposed by the previous lockdowns. Hence, the Petitioners seek a re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0, with reasonable relaxations in consonance with the abovementioned factors, in larger public interest.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE OF WHO GUIDELINES

- A. WHO played an instrumental role in guiding countries in a timely manner in their fight against COVID-19. The Central Government as well as the Respondent have largely depended on the guidelines and deductions of WHO while formulating their policy to curb the spread of the virus. However, while implementing Mission Begin Again, the Respondent has not only engaged in gross violation of basic fundamental rights but has also failed to comply with prescriptions of WHO, putting at risk the lives of all the citizens of Maharashtra.
- B. The Central Government took preventive action to fight against COVID-19 by imposing an early lockdown relying on the methodology prescribed by WHO. However, India fails to satisfy the Six-Point Set of criteria laid down by WHO before lifting the lockdown restrictions. In comparison to other countries like Spain, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom where lockdown restrictions were lifted only when there was a substantial fall in cases, India is the only country which has opted to lift restrictions when cases were constantly increasing. It is important to note that the criteria not only apply to nations but also to any such area which is affected by the virus. Since Maharashtra is the worst affected state in India, it is only logical that the Respondent must strictly adhere to the WHO guidelines, as their recommendations have proved to be effective. The Six-Point Set of criteria of WHO reads out as:
  - i. Nations should confirm that transmission of the virus has been controlled;
  - ii. Nations must ensure that their health systems are capable of detecting, testing, isolating and treating every case and trace every contact;
  - iii. Nations must make sure that outbreak risks are minimized especially in settings like hospitals, quarantining facilities, nursing homes etc.;
  - iv. Nations must put in place preventive measures in workplaces, schools and other essential places;
  - v. Nations must be capable to manage imported cases; and
  - vi. Nations should ensure that communities are fully engaged and educated to live under a new normal.

Analysing the aforementioned criteria, the State is presently unfit for a lockdown relaxation in the form of Mission Begin Again. One of the major reasons why the Respondent has failed to rein transmissions is because it is not testing enough due to a shortage of testing kits in the State. This puts the State in a position where thousands of people are still at a risk, as they do not know if they are infected and could act as potential carriers of the virus. The state of affairs in Maharashtra has led to the health care system being heavily burdened with the demand exceeding the supply. Hence, it is pertinent that easing of lockdown restrictions in the State must be in consonance with the Six-Point Set of criteria envisaged by WHO. True copy of the WHO Interim Guidelines dated 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 and an article on unavailability of testing kits in Maharashtra published in 'Mumbai Live' has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE J & K** at page no. 80 and 84 respectively.

- C. In addition to the Six-Point Set of criteria, WHO has also recommended that lifting of Public Health and Social Measures ('PHSM') imposed by countries in lockdown should be based on a Risk Assessment. The Risk Assessment is a standard methodology to balance the risk of relaxing measures, capacity to detect a resurgence in cases and ability to re-introduce PHSM, if needed. A national Risk Assessment should be based on epidemiological factors, health care capacities, public health capacities and availability of effective pharmaceutical interventions. This Risk a\Assessment test is not only applicable to India but also the States, and therefore applies to Maharashtra as well. Since Maharashtra fails to satisfy the criteria of the Risk Assessment test, it is not appropriate to ease the lockdown measures in the State at this point of time. A true copy of the WHO Interim Guidelines dated 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE J** at page no. 80.

## STATISTICS

- D. The confirmed cases in Maharashtra, as of 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020, was 30,706 which increased to 65,168 as of 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 in Lockdown 4.0. However, when Unlock 1.0 was implemented, the cases increased by more than a lakh to 1,69,883 as of 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 and during Unlock 2.0 the cases spiked by almost two lakhs to 4,11,798 as of 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020. Despite the high recovery rate in the State, it cannot be ignored how the mortality rate has spiked as well. In Lockdown 4.0, the mortality rate was 3.27% as of 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 which has increased to 3.57% as of 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2020. This shows that the situation is deteriorating and the chain of transmission is infrangible. The State recorded its highest figures of active cases and deaths due to COVID-19 during Mission Begin Again. There was an increase of just 12,407 active cases during

Lockdown 4.0. However, the cases in the State surged exponentially during Mission Begin Again with the number of active cases increasing by 38,423 and 75,141, respectively, in Unlock 1.0 and Unlock 2.0. These figures denote that the increase in the number of active cases in Unlock 1.0 and Unlock 2.0 was more than three times and six times of that recorded in Lockdown 4.0 respectively. This shows that in Lockdown 4.0 the transmission chain was under better control as compared to that during the Mission Begin Again. The huge difference in numbers of Unlock 1.0 and 2.0 itself prove that the amount of relaxations allowed is directly proportional to the rise in cases, which means that rise in cases is inevitable if lockdown measures are eased off unreasonably. Statistics of the number of Confirmed, Recovered and Deceased cases for Lockdown 4.0, Unlock 1.0 and Unlock 2.0 have been produced in a tabular format at **ANNEXURE M** at page no. 89.

E. Mumbai, Maharashtra's capital city is India's largest COVID-19 hotspot. Mumbai has recorded a total of 1,18,115 confirmed cases out of the country's 19,64,536 confirmed cases. Maharashtra has the dubious distinction of being perched at the top of the list of affected States, accounting for nearly 24.5% of the total active cases in India. 40% of the total deaths in the country due to the pandemic have occurred in Maharashtra. Even Thane district and Pune are among the ten worst affected regions in India. These figures and statistics denote how the situation in the State is worsening. One of the underlying reasons of this urgent application is to seek re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 in Maharashtra, as that seems as the only viable option to break the chain of transmission. A true copy of the news article for ten most COVID-19 affected cities in India, published in 'Business Insider', has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE L** at page no. 86.

#### UNREASONABLE RELAXATIONS IN MISSION BEGIN AGAIN

F. Mission Begin Again, as a policy, has failed on multiple levels. Mission Begin Again's failure to stifle the rampant increase of COVID-19 cases can be owed to three underlying reasons, namely, sudden change in methodology while switching from Lockdown to Unlock, ill planning and management by the Respondent and unsatisfactory execution of the Respondent's Orders by the State's enforcement authorities.

The Respondent introduced the concept of phase-wise lifting of restrictions in Mission Begin Again. However, the concept has been implemented differently than it ought to have been. The phrase 'phase-wise' must be understood in the sense of sector-wise and activity-wise

unlocking, rather than time and date wise unlocking. Lockdown 4.0 prohibited major sectors and activities since they were engaged in rendering non-essential services/goods or were not necessary and urgent in nature. Unlock 1.0, in contrast, opened up various sectors and activities all together. In times of the pandemic, when even small scale congregations have been prohibited, such sudden change in methodology indirectly provides for such situations to occur where overcrowding becomes inevitable. This shows blatant ignorance and negligence on part of the Respondent in analysing the situation while lifting of lockdown measures in the State - a desultory decision that should have been more carefully curated and planned.

The need for instantaneous action on account of COVID-19 did not provide the Respondent enough time to formulate a comprehensive policy, free from loopholes. The Respondent's Orders failed to lay the groundwork for a robust managerial strategy, leading not only to an administrative malfunction but also an increase in infection and transmission rates among enforcement authorities like the Police. While standard directions were issued to these authorities, lack of training to deal with a disaster of such magnitude led to utter inconsistency in their operations. Although the relaxations in Mission Begin Again are being ordered with PHSM and sanitations measures, the enforcement authorities have failed to monitor, recognise and penalise violators. The overt inconsistency in execution observed in the State since March undeniably denotes failure on part of the Respondent to take charge of the situation, and is one of the main reasons why Mission Begin Again has failed to prove effective in restraining transmission of the virus.

G. A slew of guidelines allowing major moderations to the Guidelines of Lockdown 4.0 were issued by the Respondent in Mission Begin Again. While this paved the way for opening up of the State, the relaxations have exacerbated the situation of the State. A true copy of the Comparative Analysis of Restrictions and Relaxations in Lockdown 4.0, Unlock 1.0, Unlock 2.0 & Unlock 3.0 imposed in Maharashtra has been annexed and marked **ANNEXURE C** at page no. 35. These relaxations have been elaborated on and mentioned below:

- i. Demarcation of Zones - The districts in the State were demarcated into four zones, namely Red, Orange, Green and Containment Zones by an Order dated 2nd May, 2020 ('Lockdown 3.0'). This demarcation was based on the risk profile of each district. This arrangement was efficacious in not only curbing the spread of the virus but also in assisting the State machinery for administration and execution purposes. The demarcation was hence adopted by the Respondent in Lockdown 4.0 as well. However,

this arrangement had been considerably mellowed down to Containment and Non-Containment Zones in Mission Begin Again, which has defeated the entire purpose of the demarcation in the first place. This meant that the relaxations imposed in Mission Begin Again would extend to Green, Orange and Red Zones uniformly, exposing the citizenry to a huge risk. Further, Municipal Corporations of MMR Region, Pune, Aurangabad, etc. i.e. the most impacted areas in the State were all considerably opened up in Mission Begin Again. This sudden shift from stringent preventive measures to large-scale relaxations in a short span of time largely impacted the numbers, as easing of restrictions increased chances of transmission. True copy of the Order dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020 (Lockdown 3.0) and a copy of the Demarcation of Zones in Lockdown 4.0, Unlock 1.0, Unlock 2.0 and Unlock 3.0 have been annexed here and marked as **ANNEXURE D & N** at page no. 45 and 91, respectively.

- ii. Inter-State Movement of Persons - Ever since the Respondent imposed the previous lockdowns, inter-state movement of persons had been strictly regulated in the State. Initially, special permissions were required for anyone who wished to travel to another state. In Lockdown 3.0 and 4.0, except for medical professionals, nurses etc., e-permits were to be obtained from the State Government for travelling to other states. These permissions and e-permits were only issued to persons who had to travel inter-state for emergencies, essential purposes and valid reasons. Under Mission Begin Again, this system was removed and no prior permissions were to be obtained, which led to administrative difficulties in tracking the movement of persons travelling inter-state. Alternative modes of transport like Shramik trains are already functional to ensure that migrant workers and persons stranded in other states can travel back home. Hence, it becomes needless to allow inter-state travel via road for such persons. Since the State has the maximum number of COVID-19 cases, it is only feasible that the Respondent reinstate the system of prior permissions for inter-state travel of persons to and from Maharashtra, exempting essential service providers.
- iii. Inter-District Movement of Persons - Inter-district movement of persons within the State, similar to inter-state travel, required prior permissions of the Respondent during the previous lockdowns. However, under Mission Begin Again, the Respondent has removed the requirement of permits or approvals for the same. The need to impose strict regulation on inter-district travel arises from the fact that people are travelling to their second homes

in various parts of the State. These are mainly people who reside in the main cities of the State for work purposes. Since the imposition of lockdown in March, such persons have wanted to move back to their homes which are usually in rural areas or small towns of the State i.e. Orange and Green Zones. Persons travelling from a Red Zone to Orange/Green Zone or from a Containment to a Non-containment Zone, if infected, act as carriers of the virus and in turn spread the virus in those safe zones as well. There have also been instances of persons travelling from one district to another for recreational purposes. A recent example of this is tourists across the State traveling to Lonavala despite there being a travel ban in Lonavala. Hence, only migrant workers, labourers and stranded persons should be allowed for inter-district movement, that too with prior permissions in the form of e-permits till the pandemic subsides. True copy of the news article published on Travel Ban in Lonavala by 'Mumbai Mirror' is annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE O** at page no. 94.

- iv. Intra-District Plying of Buses - The Respondent had allowed the plying of intra-district bus services up to 50% capacity in Lockdown 3.0 for Green Zones and Lockdown 4.0 for Orange Zones. In Red Zones, buses were only functioning for essential service providers. However, in Mission Begin Again, the same has been allowed for all zones except Containment Zones, with certain regulations. Although it is true that Green/Orange Zones do not have extremely high figures of COVID-19, maintaining physical distancing in all regions of the State is of utmost importance. Authorities and news reports have revealed incidents of overcrowding and lack of adherence to PHSM norms at bus stops and within buses across the State. Moreover, before the pandemic struck, the Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport ('BEST') operated 2,865 buses carrying 2.2 million passengers, on average. The virus being highly contagious not only poses a risk to passengers but also those providing these services. It is also pertinent to note that since local trains or metro rail services have been suspended, the buses will have to account for crowds which previously commuted through them. Hence, taking into consideration all the figures and facets, it would be practically impossible to cater to such huge crowds with buses functioning at a 50% capacity. Hence, the Petitioners strongly recommend that bus services be permitted only for essential service providers, with strict compliance to safety measures. True copy of the news articles on overcrowding in buses in Mission Begin Again and systematic public transport,

published in Hindustan Times' and 'Bloomberg Quint', are annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE P & Q** at page no. 95 and 98, respectively.

- v. Outdoor Physical Activities - Wearing of masks when engaging into physical exercises reduces an individual's capacity to breathe comfortably. Sweat can make the mask become wet more quickly which makes it difficult to breathe and promotes the growth of microorganisms. The only way to prevent contraction while exercising in times of COVID-19 is maintaining a physical distance of at least one meter from others. Hence, wearing of masks while engaging into physical exercises must be discouraged. The Respondent, in its guidelines, has failed to stress upon the ill-effects of wearing masks while exercising. Unlock 1.0 and 2.0 permitted individual physical exercises on public open spaces including beaches, playgrounds, grounds, gardens etc. from 5 am to 7 pm. In addition to this, in all Non-Red Zones, outdoor portions of stadiums and sports complexes were permitted to reopen. Despite the Order clearly stating that physical activity should be for a limited duration, people have taken advantage of this relaxation by stepping out for non-essential purposes. Beaches, parks etc. are popular spots that attract a large number of people. Due to lack of surveillance and strict supervision citizens have failed to adhere to PHSM norms, the one meter rule etc. In addition to such activities, Unlock 3.0 allowed Outdoor Non Team Sports such as golf, outdoor firing, outdoor gymnastics, tennis, outdoor badminton and malkhamb. Considering the exponential rise in cases in the State since Mission Begin Again has been introduced, it is only logical that the Respondent revoke unnecessary and high-risk relaxations like this, as alternative options like exercising at home are much safer. True copy of the WHO guidelines on not to wear mask during exercising is annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE R** at page no. 104.
- vi. Night Curfew - The 7 pm to 7 am, 12-hour night curfew imposed throughout the State via Lockdown 3.0 and 4.0, respectively, was altered in the Guidelines of Unlock 1.0 and 2.0 to a mere 8 hours i.e. from 9 pm to 5 am. However, in Unlock 3.0, the Respondent has totally removed the provision of night curfew. This action is reckless as removal of the night curfew will result in amplifying the virus, since there will be no probes into people's movement at night. Therefore, the Petitioners believe that as a precautionary measure, a strict night curfew of 7 pm to 7 am should be re-imposed as the most efficacious manner to stay safe today is to stay indoors.



- vii. Non-Essential Shops - Non-essential shops were closed during previous lockdowns because it would be difficult to practice social distancing in closed and small spaces. However, Unlock 1.0 and Unlock 2.0 allowed all markets, market areas & shops, except malls and market complexes, to function on P1-P2 basis (shops on one side of the road/lane/passage to be opened on odd dates while shops on the other side on even dates) from 9 am to 5 pm with certain conditions. In Unlock 3.0 this was further relaxed by allowing malls and market complexes to resume operations. The timings for non-essential shops was unnecessarily increased by 2 hours i.e. from 9 am to 7 pm. The Petitioners reiterate that this relaxation is irrational as malls and market areas are huge attractions for the public especially after a lockdown. If malls are reopened, there is a high probability of overcrowding and large gatherings as it is a much visited outing spot. Further, the latter half of the year consists of many festivals which marks the peak season for shopping and encourages people to move out of their houses for non-essential purposes.

There have already been reports of shopkeepers being charged exorbitantly for electricity, despite their shops being shut in the previous lockdowns. This has proved to be a huge setback for small businesses and stand-alone shops, who are already burdened with grave losses in the past few months due to complete closure and zero sales. If these businesses are opened right now, such shopkeepers will have no choice but to run their shops without actually having any customers to recuperate from the losses.

The Petitioners strongly recommend to disallow shops from resuming their in-shop services till there is a substantial fall in cases in the State. E-commerce businesses for non-essential products are available as an alternative and were allowed to operate since Lockdown 4.0 was put into effect. The Petitioners understand that there exist multiple stand-alone shops, local and small businesses that will face a huge blow since they are unable to render services online. In order to support affected sectors and businesses, the Respondent must frame a comprehensive economic policy. With respect to malls and market complexes, it cannot be disputed that they are closed spaces and hence become areas susceptible to the transmission to the virus. It is in view of the above mentioned factors that the Respondent should temporarily suspend the in-shop operations of market areas and shops providing non-essential goods as well as order closure of malls and market areas.

- viii. Door-to-Door Delivery of Newspapers - Via Addendum dated 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, the Respondent exempted print media from the lockdown but prohibited Door-to-Door Delivery of newspapers in the entire State from 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2020. This move of the Respondent attracted the ire of the print media industry and subsequently a petition was filed against the above mentioned Addendum in this Hon'ble Court by the Maharashtra Union of Working Journalists and the Nagpur Union of Working Journalists. In its reply to the petition, the Respondent said that their decision to prohibit door- to-door delivery of newspapers was an "exceptional policy". The Respondent reaffirmed, in their reply, the fact that the virus stays on surfaces for a long time and that the passing of newspapers from one hand to another could increase the chances of widespread COVID-19 infection. They also relied on the fact that newspapers cannot be considered as essential goods. Furthermore, citizens can rely on getting e-papers through the Internet for their daily reading and information. In its Order for Unlock 1.0, the Respondent has allowed for home delivery of newspapers to resume after almost 3 months. An action like this is a huge set back to the efforts that the Respondent has made in the past few months as the number of COVID-19 cases have been on the rise since June. Under such dire circumstances, it is pivotal to break the chain of transmission and make sure that people stay away from any item/person who has the possibility of spreading the virus. Hence, it is only practical, that a ban on door-to-door delivery of newspapers be re-imposed across the State till the pandemic situation normalises. A true copy of the Addendum dated 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2020 prohibiting door to door delivery of newspapers and a news article on the ban of home delivery of newspaper being an exceptional move, published in 'Business Standard' are annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE U & V**, at page no. 111 and 112, respectively.
- ix. Barber Shops, Salons, Spas, Parlours - Unlock 1.0 in its Phase IV, opened up barber shops, salons, etc. throughout the State, including Red Zones. Rendering of services like haircuts, waxing, threading, dyeing etc. is impossible without coming into contact with the person availing them, substantially increasing the chances of transmissions. While threading is being done, the proximity between the service provider and the customer is dangerously close as the mouth of the service provider is right above the face of the customer who is not even wearing a mask. This measure is vacuous as there is an evident inconsistency between PHSM measures and the relaxation. The safety equipment of gloves, masks etc. prescribed by the Respondent, does not guarantee complete protection

from the virus. There have been instances when PPE kits have also failed in blocking transmission of the virus. Hence, gloves and masks are hardly competent in obstructing the same. Online aggregators and multiple salons have started rendering these services at home which enables people to avail them at their own risk. Even essential services and shops are resorting to contactless alternatives in their daily affairs. Hence, in-shop rendering of services in barber shops, salons, spas etc. should be prohibited in the State till the situation stabilises.

#### INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN LOCKDOWN GUIDELINES IMPOSED THROUGHOUT THE STATE

- H. The Respondent imposed a lockdown in Pune and the neighbouring towns of Pimpri and Chinchwad from 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 to 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020. The Thane Municipal Corporation also implemented a complete lockdown from 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2020 to 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. A lockdown was imposed in Aurangabad from 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 to 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2020. Due to lack of uniformity in the lockdown process across Maharashtra, there has been difficulty in inter-district movement and running of businesses. Such inconsistency can prove to be consequential leading to dire circumstances and confusion. Hence, it is in the greater benefit of the State that a stringent and tactful preventive measure be implemented state-wide.

#### INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN RESTRICTIONS AND RELAXATIONS IN MISSION BEGIN AGAIN

- I. The hasty implementation of Mission Begin Again resulted in a clash of certain relaxations and restrictions that had been put forth by the Respondent. Firstly, there is an inconsistency between the transport facilities provided to essential service providers and non-essential service providers. Under Mission Begin Again, the Respondent allowed self-employed persons such as plumbers, electricians, pest control providers and technicians to resume rendering these services. However, public transport services are only extended to essential service providers. Since self-employed persons are largely dependent on public transport to commute to and from work, it becomes difficult for them to resume working if they are prohibited from using the same, especially since trains are suspended for the time being. Secondly, in its Order for Unlock 1.0 (Phase IV), the Respondent had expressly prohibited skin related services for they involve close proximity of the service provider and the client. On the contrary, the Order allows waxing and threading which fall under skin related services, causing confusion among owners of such

shops. Thirdly, opening up malls and market complexes while adhering to PHSM norms will be extremely difficult to monitor. Malls attract large crowds and will certainly act as amplifiers of the virus as it is a closed space. Areas like places of worship, educational institutes etc. are prohibited for the sole reason that overcrowding in closed spaces act as a conducive environment for the transmission of the virus. Fourthly, the Respondent has allowed outside physical activities but has not informed the people of the harmful side effects of wearing a mask during physical activity which can lead to breathing issues. Therefore, there is an evident repugnancy between the relaxations and restrictions in Mission Begin Again which is harmful to the health and well-being of the people. These glaring inconsistencies not only make it difficult for the public to adapt to Mission Begin Again, but their haphazard nature has further complicated the administration of unlocking in the State.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

- J. Constitutionally, the State Government is empowered to deal with matters related to public order and public health, listed in the State List under Entry 1 and 6. However, Entry 29 of the Concurrent List empowers the Centre and States to legislate on matters pertaining to the prevention of an infectious or contagious disease spreading from one state to another. The Constitution recognises the superiority of central legislation over state legislation in the Concurrent List. This means that the Central Government invoked its powers under the DM Act which falls under Entry 29 of the Concurrent List. The Respondent invoked the ED Act to pass orders and guidelines on social distancing measures, closure of establishments, limitation on activity etc. Section 72 of the DM Act enumerates that the act has an overriding effect on all other inconsistent laws. Hence, under Entry 29 of the Concurrent List read with Section 72 of the DM Act, the Respondent will have to abide by all the orders and guidelines of the MHA. While the Respondent cannot dilute any restrictions imposed by MHA, the orders vest enough powers with the Respondent to impose stricter preventive measures to deal with the pandemic, based on its assessment. Considering Maharashtra's situation, it is the responsibility of the Respondent to take cognisance of its duty under the MHA Orders, and impose a stringent preventive measure in the form of a lockdown, to deal with the spiralling crisis. A true copy of the Letter to Chief Secretaries and Administrators regarding extension of lockdown in Containment Zones dated 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 is annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE W** at page no. 115.

K. COVID-19 was declared as a ‘notified disaster’ under Section 2(d) of the DM Act allowing the Central Government to deal with the pandemic by laying down plans and guidelines for disaster management to ensure a timely and effective response to the disaster. Section 38 of the DM Act casts a duty upon the states to follow the directions of the National Disaster Management Authority. This enabled the State Governments to use a larger part of the State Disaster Response Fund to combat the spread of the virus. While the previous lockdowns derived power from the DM Act, the Unlocking process is not in accordance with certain provisions of the Act. A true copy of the news article of India declaring COVID-19 as a notified disaster, published in ‘Livemint’ is annexed and marked as **ANNEXURE X** at page no. 117.

L. Section 2(i) of the DM Act defines “mitigation” as measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation. Thereafter, under Section 2(e)(ii) of the DM Act, “disaster management” means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences.” Further, Section 39 allocates responsibility to every Ministry or Department of the State to draw up mitigation, preparedness and response plans and to provide immediate relief and to take such measures as may be necessary for disaster management. When read harmoniously, the aforesaid provisions impose a duty upon the Respondent to alleviate risks, impact and effects of COVID-19 by engaging all its instrumentalities towards the cause. Mission Begin Again has acted as a catalyst in vitalising the chain of transmission in the State causing a rapid upswing of COVID-19 cases. The Respondent has, hence, failed to perform its duties under the DM Act.

#### DOCTRINE OF PARENS PATRIAE

M. The Doctrine of Parens Patriae (**‘the Doctrine’**) is explained as the right of the sovereign and imposes a duty on the sovereign, in public interest, to protect persons under disability who have no rightful protector. In *Bipinchandra J. Divan v. State of Gujarat [AIR 2002 Guj 99]*, the Hon’ble Supreme Court observed:

*“...Conceptually, the parens patriae is theory of obligation of the State to protect and take into custody the rights and privileges of its citizens for discharging its obligations. The Constitution makes it imperative for the State to secure to its citizens rights guaranteed by the Constitution and where the citizens are not in a position to assert and claim their rights, the State can be activated and approached to effectively come upon the scene and protect the human rights of victims of a*

*disaster. The Supreme Court has held that the Preamble of the Constitution read with Directive Principles in Arts. 38, 39 and 39A enjoins the State to take up this responsibility. It is the protective measure to which the Social Welfare State is committed.”*

N. The functions of a State, governed by the Constitution and Rule of Law, are to take necessary remedial measures as parent and guardian of its citizens to support helpless victims of a massive disaster. This right to rescue, rehabilitate and relief is guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Hence, the Respondent is obligated to discharge its duty, under Article 21, when it is sought by victims through collective action like the present petition. Applying the Doctrine, the onus lies on the Respondent to protect its citizens and prevent the spread of the disease at the earliest, since citizens of Maharashtra have been victims of the pandemic. Therefore, the Respondent is bound to take measures for creating awareness of the virus, provide medical facilities to the infected persons, and take all necessary measures for impeding its transmission. It is incumbent that the Respondent diverts all its efforts in safeguarding public health and order at this point. It is pertinent to mention that even when the previous lockdowns were in force, the number of cases were increasing. However, this increase was at a much lower rate and slower pace than in Mission Begin Again. A re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 could reduce the infection rates and break the transmission chain of the virus.

#### VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 14 AND 21 OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

O. Mission Begin Again introduced by the Respondent is not only ill planned and ill managed but also qualifies as unreasonable and arbitrary on part of the Respondent. In ***Sharma Transport v. Government of A.P. [(2002) 2 SCC 188]***, the Apex Court has observed as follows:

*“...The expression ‘arbitrarily’ means: in an unreasonable manner, as fixed or done capriciously or at pleasure, without adequate determining principle, not founded in the nature of things, non-rational, not done or acting according to reason or judgment, depending on the will alone.”*

Therefore, the relaxations laid down by the Respondent in Mission Begin Again are completely unreasonable in nature and fall within the definition of ‘arbitrarily’ laid down in the aforesaid case.

According to the test of permissible classification under Article 14, the classification should be based on two things. Firstly, whether the classification was based on intelligible differentia and secondly, whether the differentia had a rational nexus with the object of the legislation. It is humbly submitted by the Petitioners that the Respondent has not met the requirements of Article

14 while implementing Mission Begin Again. The relaxations in Mission Begin Again are not based on intelligible differentia as there is no rational nexus between the imposition of the Unlocking process and the economic object the Respondent wanted to achieve by implementing it. Mission Begin Again has not only failed to revive the economy but in turn will be the key determinant which causes the economy to crash. This contention of the Petitioners arises from the fact that despite innumerable funds being diverted towards it, the healthcare system has failed to accommodate all persons affected by the virus. An increase in the number of cases will only add to the already overburdened healthcare system. Furthermore, the inconsistencies laid out in the aforesaid paragraph 'I' are completely irrational and exposes the citizens of the State to a higher risk of being exposed to the virus. Therefore, the Respondent's action of permitting Mission Begin Again is manifestly arbitrary and unreasonable, and falls foul of Article 14 of the Constitution. In *Shrilekha Vidyarthi v. State of U.P. [(1991) 1 SCC 212]*, it was observed by the Apex Court that:

*"...Every State action must be informed by reason and it follows that an act uninformed by reason is arbitrary."*

Any action or inaction which jeopardises public health and safety, would undermine the constitutional and statutory obligations of the Respondent to manage the present public health crisis.

P. The Petitioners are aware that it is hard to sustain a lockdown that has gone on for so long - economically, socially and psychologically. The Respondent violates the citizenry's rights to equality and non-discrimination guaranteed under Article 14 when it has failed to include a specific class of workers from the list of essential service providers. This class of workers includes plumbers, electricians, pest control providers and technicians who cannot avail the benefits given to essential service providers such as transport facilities and concessions, despite being permitted to resume rendering their services under Mission Begin Again. The classification of essential service providers is unreasonable and not in consonance with the relaxations introduced by the Respondent, and is therefore violative Article 14.

Q. In Lockdown 4.0 there was no provision for allowing this class of workers to resume working. Therefore, the Petitioners suggest these classes of workers be allowed to render their services even while re-imposing Lockdown 4.0 and must be included in the category of essential service providers. This is highly necessary not only so that they can avail the transport facilities for commuting to and from work, but also because the nature of services rendered by such persons

are of paramount importance for the functioning of the society as they are for basic sanitation and maintenance purposes.

- R. In the case of *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, [1985 SCC (3) 545], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that, the concept of right to life and personal freedom guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution includes the right to live with dignity which, in turn, includes the right to livelihood. Right to livelihood includes providing the adequate means and resources to persons in order for them to pursue their goals. Hence, when the Respondent fails to provide the same in form of transportation facilities to the aforementioned class of workers, it results in a gross violation of Article 21.
- S. The sole issue in this Petition is to ensure the necessity of maintaining PHSM norms, preventing potential breakdown of law and order and avoiding unnecessary burdening of the healthcare system during this pandemic. The right to health has been recognized by the Hon'ble Supreme Court time and again as an integral part of the right to life and personal liberty. The action of the State to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 can be claimed as a part of the fundamental right to health, and the right to live in a healthy environment protected under Article 21. The right to life subsumes within its ambit the right of safety from risk of inadvertent spread of COVID-19.

Although the recovery rate of the virus is high, one is not completely free from it as it has a huge impact on the immunity of a person. Reports suggest that some of the recovered patients have poor functioning of their lungs, heart and liver. In some severe cases, recovered patients have been diagnosed with Pulmonary Fibrosis and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Therefore, the virus has a profound impact on the life expectancy of the patient as they might require oxygen support for long durations and maybe even for the rest of their lives. Furthermore, if recovered persons will seek medical assistance again then resources will be diverted from the primary aim of curbing COVID-19, which will in turn burden the healthcare system. The healthcare system is already facing a crisis of lack of beds and quarantine facilities to cater to the affected population. Therefore, it is of paramount importance to have the highest regard for the health of the public in view of the deadly pandemic. Copies of the articles on patients returning to hospitals post recovery and COVID-19 survivors suffering health effect for years, published in 'Business Line' and 'Bloomberg' has been annexed and marked as **ANNEXURES S & T** at page no. 105 and 107, respectively.



- T. The introduction of relaxations in the State should have been introduced in a gradual manner, adhering to the Six-Point Set of criteria laid down by WHO. The Petitioners reiterate that the Respondent's strategy to introduce Mission Begin Again has completely backfired owing to non-compliance of the above mentioned two factors, apart from its inability to curb the spread of the virus. In times of this pandemic, the top priority of the Respondent is safeguarding the health and wellbeing of its citizens. In the long run, it is only a balance between public health and order that will ensure smooth functioning of the economy. Reviving the economy should be the Respondent's secondary goal while the primary goal must be to eliminate the health crisis. Focusing on a flourishing economy rather than a healthy state is a violation under Article 21. The State being a welfare state has to ensure social justice to all the citizens and function in their best interest.
- U. The Petitioners respectfully submit that the Respondent is well within its authority and jurisdiction to impose Mission Begin Again in order to repair the economic condition of the State. The Petitioners do not have an iota of doubt on the intention of the Respondent in implementing Mission Begin Again and stands with the Respondent in its fight against the unprecedented pandemic. However, it cannot be neglected that prioritising the economic and financial stability over preserving public health is not a viable option. The only way out is a re-imposition of lockdown in the State. The Petitioners understand that in order to keep the economy flowing, certain reasonable relaxations are necessary. Hence, they suggest a re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 as it serves as an ideal amalgamation of stringent preventive measures to curb the transmission of the virus as well as certain reasonable moderations which will keep the economy functioning.
- V. The Court's role in determining the constitutionality of administrative action was laid down in ***Om Kumar v. Union of India* [2001 2 SCC 386]**. The Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that:

*"...[W]here, an administrative action is challenged as 'arbitrary' under Article 14 on the basis of Royappa (as in cases where punishments in disciplinary cases are challenged), the question will be whether the administrative order is 'rational' or 'reasonable' and the test then is the Wednesbury test. The Courts would then be confined only to a secondary role and will only have to see whether the administrator has done well in his primary role, whether he has acted illegally or has omitted relevant factors from consideration or has taken irrelevant factors into consideration or whether his view is one which no reasonable person could have taken. If his action does not satisfy these rules, it is to be treated as arbitrary."*

W. In the instant matter, the Respondent has not fulfilled its primary role of administration effectively as it has aggravated the risk of COVID-19. Therefore, the Courts should fulfil their secondary role and see to it that the State is able to achieve its objective in safeguarding public interest. Hence the instant petition is presented in this Hon'ble Court to rectify the administrative error on part of the Respondent.

#### CONTINUING MANDAMUS

X. The Petitioners respectfully seek relief by a writ of continuing mandamus. The Petitioners feel it is best to keep this matter pending before this Hon'ble Court, to monitor the implementation of the lockdown till the pandemic situation normalises so as to ensure welfare of the people physically as well as economically. A writ of mandamus is not always adequate to deal with situations of social deprivation, the Court is required to issue directions from time-to-time to monitor compliance. The need for judicial intervention is to ensure effective functioning of such agencies and this has been recognised in ***Vineet Narain v. Union of India [1998 1 SCC 226]***. The Apex Court held that:

*“...Merely issuing of a writ of mandamus to the agencies would be futile and, therefore it was decided to issue directions from time to time and keep the matter pending, requiring the agencies to report the progress of investigation so that monitoring by the court could ensure continuance of the investigation. This act was thus termed as continuing mandamus”*

Y. The Petitioners believe that through this Hon'ble Court's assistance, the irrational relaxations and the uncontrollable augmentation in cases during Mission Begin Again can be kept in check. After the re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 with certain relaxations, if the situation seems to stabilise, then upon its assessment this Hon'ble Court can ease the lockdown restrictions. In case the situation in the State deteriorates post the tenure of the re-imposed lockdown, this Hon'ble Court will be able to continuously monitor the Respondent's plan and suggest feasible alternatives in public interest, till the pandemic subsides.

Z. The Petitioners humbly pray that this Hon'ble court keep in mind the current pandemic situation which is unprecedented in the history of humankind and issue orders/directions to guide the Respondent for re-imposition of lockdown in the view of rising COVID-19 cases to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

**PRAYER:**

In the view of the facts and circumstances as stated above, it is, therefore, most humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Court may graciously be pleased to:

- i. Allow this Public Interest Litigation;
- ii. Issue a Writ, Order or Direction in the nature of Mandamus to the State of Maharashtra to re-impose Lockdown 4.0, with reasonable relaxations and apprise this Hon'ble Court;
- iii. Monitor the further course of action taken by the State of Maharashtra, in order to ensure welfare of the people until normalisation of the pandemic situation and the eventual relaxation and lifting thereof;
- iv. Quash the Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1 dated 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 notified by the State of Maharashtra which issues further guidelines for Unlock 3.0.
- v. Issue a Writ, Order or Direction, in the nature of Mandamus, directing the State of Maharashtra to frame a comprehensive plan/policy for imposing and/or lifting of lockdowns laying down proper conditions, indices and factors to be fulfilled and considered before the imposition and/or lifting of every lockdown imposed in the Maharashtra hereafter;
- vi. Issue a Writ, Order or Direction, directing the State of Maharashtra to include plumbers, electricians, pest control providers and technicians in the list of essential service providers for the purpose of re-imposition of Lockdown 4.0 with certain reasonable relaxations; and
- vii. Pass any such order or reliefs that this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, THE PETITIONERS SHALL REMAIN DUTY  
BOUND AND EVER PRAY.

Date - 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

Place - Mumbai

(Signature)

Krishi Rajiv Shah

Counsel for Petitioners

XYZ Advocates

(Signature)

Vanshika Shroff

**VERIFICATION**

I, Krishi Shah, aged about 21 years, resident of 701, Rajdeep Apartments, Railway Colony, Irla, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai – 400056, the Petitioner No.1 abovenamed, do hereby state on solemn affirmation that the contents of paragraphs 1 to 18 are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and the contents of paragraphs A to Z are based on information and legal advice which I believe to be true and correct.

Solemnly affirmed at Mumbai

(Signature)

On this 7<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2020

Deponent

Identified by me

(Signature)

XYZ Advocates

**ANNEXURE A**

**TIMELINE OF LOCKDOWNS IMPOSED IN INDIA**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Lockdown/Unlock</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>Circular No.</b>
1.	Lockdown 1	25.03.2020 - 14.04.2020	21	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 24.03.2020
2.	Lockdown 2	15.04.2020 - 03.05.2020	18	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 14.04.2020
3.	Lockdown 3	04.05.2020 - 17.05.2020	14	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 01.05.2020
4.	Lockdown 4	18.05.2020 - 31.05.2020	13	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 17.05.2020
5.	Unlock 1/Lockdown 5	01.06.2020 - 30.06.2020	30	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 30.05.2020
6.	Unlock 2/Lockdown 6	01.07.2020 - 31.07.2020	31	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 29.06.2020
7.	Unlock 3/Lockdown 7	01.08.2020 – 31.08.2020	31	Ministry of Home Affairs via Order No. 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 29.07.2020

**ANNEXURE B****TIMELINE OF LOCKDOWNS IN IMPOSED MAHARASHTRA**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Lockdown/Unlock</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No. of Days</b>	<b>Circular No.</b>
1.	Lockdown 1.0	25.03.2020 - 14.04.2020	21	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Notification No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 25.03.2020
2.	Lockdown 2.0	15.04.2020 - 03.05.2020	18	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 15.04.2020
3.	Lockdown 3.0	04.05.2020 - 17.05.2020	14	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 02.05.2020
4.	Lockdown 4.0	18.05.2020 - 31.05.2020	13	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 17.05.2020
5.	Unlock 1.0	01.06.2020 - 30.06.2020	30	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1,

				dated 31.05.2020
6.	Unlock 2.0	01.07.2020 - 31.07.2020	31	Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management Relief and Rehabilitation via Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 17.05.2020 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 29.06.2020
7.	Unlock 3.0	01.08.2020 — 31.08.2020	31	Order No. DMU/2020/CR.92/DisM-1, dated 17.05.2020 40-3/2020-DM- I(A), dated 29.07.2020

### **ANNEXURE C**

#### **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESTRICTIONS AND RELAXATIONS IN LOCKDOWN 4.0, UNLOCK 1.0, UNLOCK 2.0 & UNLOCK 3.0 IMPOSED IN MAHARASHTRA**

**I. All Municipal Corporation of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nagpur, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati**

Classification under respective Orders -

- **Lockdown 4.0 (L-4):** Red Zones, under Clauses 9 and 11 of the revised guidelines (refer to **ANNEXURE F**)
- **Unlock 1.0 (U-1/L-5):** Under Clause 6 of the Order (refer to **ANNEXURE G**) – Phase I (w.e.f. 3<sup>rd</sup> June), Phase II (w.e.f. 5<sup>th</sup> June), Phase III (w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> June), Phase IV (w.e.f. 28<sup>th</sup> June)
- **Unlock 2.0 (U-2/L-6):** Under Part A of the Order (Refer to **ANNEXURE H**). Everything same as U-1 with certain more relaxations. Phase V (w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> July)
- **Unlock 3.0 (U-3/L-7):** Under Part A, Annexure II of the Order (refer to **ANNEXURE I**). Everything same as U-1 and U-2 with certain more relaxations.

<b>Activity/Service</b>	<b>Lockdown 4.0 (L-4)</b>	<b>Unlock 1.0 (U-1/L-5)</b>	<b>Unlock 2.0 (U-2/L-6)</b>	<b>Unlock 3.0 (U-3/L-7)</b>
Essential Shops	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Liquor Shops	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.
Standalone/Non-Essential Shops	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Shops/Malls/Establishments	Allowed. Only for maintenance not business.	<u>Phase II:</u> Only market area shops allowed on	Allowed from 9 to 5 Malls and market	Allowed from 9 to 7 w.e.f. 5 <sup>th</sup> <u>August,</u> <u>2020:</u> Malls



		P1-P2 basis. Malls and market complexes not allowed	complexes not allowed Non-essential shops to operate as per municipal corporation policy of respective area.	and market complexes will be allowed from 9 to 7, without theatre and food courts. Food courts only allowed for delivery
Essential E-Commerce	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Non-Essential E-Commerce	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Supply of Goods	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Industries	Allowed. Only essential.	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Private Construction Sites	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed, with permission.	Allowed, with permission.
Pre-monsoon Works	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.
Taxi/Cab/Aggregator	Not Allowed	<u>Phase II:</u> Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+3)
Rickshaw	Not Allowed	<u>Phase 2:</u> Allowed for	Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+2)

		essential (1+2)		
Four Wheeler	Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+3)
Two Wheeler	Allowed for essential (only 1)	Allowed for essential (only 1)	Allowed for essential (only 1)	Allowed (1+1) with helmet and mask.
Travel – Air, Train, Metro	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Inter-State Road Movement	Not Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Educational Institutes	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed only for office/staff	Allowed only for office/staff
Places of Worship	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Hotels/Guest House etc.	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	<u>Phase V:</u> Allowed. With guidelines given in phase V circular.	Allowed
Cinema Halls, Gyms, Swimming Pools, Theatres, Bars etc.	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Functions and Large Congregations	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Medical Clinic, OPD	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed

Government Offices	Allowed up to 5% or Minimum 10	<u>Phase I:</u> Allowed with 15% strength or 15 people whichever is more	Allowed with 15% strength or 15 people whichever is more	Allowed with 15% strength or 15 people whichever is more
Private Offices	Not Allowed	<u>Phase III:</u> Allowed with 10% strength or 10 people whichever is more	Allowed with 10% strength or 10 people whichever is more	Allowed with 10% strength or 10 people whichever is more
Agricultural Activities	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Banking and Finance	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Courier and Postal	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Barber Shops, Salons, Spa etc.	Not Allowed	<u>Phase IV:</u> Allowed. With guidelines given in phase 4 circular	Allowed. With guidelines given in phase 4 circular	Allowed
Stadium without spectators	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Home Delivery Restaurants	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Outdoor Physical Activities	Not Allowed	<u>Phase I:</u> Allowed with guidelines	Allowed with guidelines given in circular	Allowed

		given in circular		
Outdoor Non Team Sports (golf course, outdoor firing range, outdoor gymnastics, tennis, outdoor badminton and malkhamb)	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed w.e.f. 5 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
Activities related to self- employed people like electricians, plumbers, pest control etc.	Not Allowed	<u>Phase I:</u> Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Garages and workshops	Not Allowed	<u>Phase I:</u> Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Printing and Distribution of Newspapers	Not Allowed	<u>Phase III:</u> Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Marriages	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure II in the L-4 Circular dated 19 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-1 Circular dated 31 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-2 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> June)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-3 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> July)
Funerals	Allowed, not more than 50 people	Allowed, not more than 20 people	Allowed, not more than 50 people	Allowed, not more than 20 people

	(As per National Directives attached as Annexure II in the L-4 Circular dated 19 <sup>th</sup> May)	(As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-1 Circular dated 31 <sup>th</sup> May)	(As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-2 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> June)	(As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-3 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> July)
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## II. Rest of the State

### Classification under respective Orders -

- **Lockdown 4.0 (L-4):** Non-Red Zones i.e. Orange and Green Zones, under Clauses 9 & 14 of the revised guidelines (refer to **ANNEXURE F**)
- **Unlock 1.0 (U-1/L-5):** Under Clause 7 of the Order (refer to **ANNEXURE G**)
- **Unlock 2.0 (U-2/L-6):** Under Part B of the Order (Refer to **ANNEXURE H**). Everything same as U-1 with certain more relaxations.
- **Unlock 3.0 (U-3/L-7):** Under Part B of the Order (refer to **ANNEXURE I**). Everything same as U-1 and U-2 with certain more relaxations.

Activity/Service	Lockdown 4 (L-4)	Unlock 1 (U-1/L-5)	Unlock 2 (U-2/L-6)	Unlock 3 (U-3/L-7)
Essential Shops	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Liquor Shops	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.	Allowed. Home Delivery allowed.
Standalone Non-Essential Shops	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Shops/Malls/Establishments	Only market area shops allowed from 9 to 5	Only market area shops allowed from 9 to 5	Only market area shops allowed from 9 to 5	Allowed from 9 to 7 w.e.f. 5 <sup>th</sup> <u>August, 2020:</u>

	Malls and market complexes not allowed	Malls and market complexes not allowed	Malls and market complexes not allowed	Malls and market complexes will be allowed from 9 to 7, without theatre and food courts. Food courts only allowed for delivery
Essential E-Commerce	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Non-Essential E-Commerce	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Supply of Goods	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Industries	Allowed. Only essential.	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Private Construction Sites	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed, with permission.	Allowed, with permission.
Pre-monsoon Works	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.	Allowed. Only those permitted.
Taxi/Cab/Aggregator	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+3)
Rickshaw	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Four Wheeler	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+3)

Three Wheeler	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed (1+2)	Allowed for essential (1+2)
Two Wheeler	Allowed (only 1)	Allowed (only 1)	Allowed (only 1)	Allowed (1+1) with helmet and mask.
Inter-District Bus Service	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Intra-District Bus Service	Allowed up to 50% capacity	Allowed up to 50% capacity	Allowed up to 50% capacity	Allowed up to 50% capacity
Travel – Air, Train, Metro	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Inter-State Road Movement	Not Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Educational Institutes	Not Allowed	Allowed only for office/staff	Allowed only for office/staff	Allowed only for office/staff
Places of Worship	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Hotels/Guest House etc.	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	<u>w.e.f. 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2020:</u> Allowed. With guidelines given in phase 5 circular.	Allowed
Cinema Halls, Gyms, Swimming Pools, Theatres, Bars etc.	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed

Functions and Large Congregations	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Medical Clinic, OPD	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Government Offices	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Private Offices	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Agricultural Activities	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Banking and Finance	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Courier and Postal	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Barber Shops, Salons, Spa etc.	Allowed	w.e.f. 27 <sup>th</sup> June, 2020: Allowed. With guidelines given in phase 4 circular	Allowed. With guidelines given in phase 4 circular	Allowed
Stadium without spectators	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Home Delivery Restaurants	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Outdoor Physical Activities	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Outdoor Non Team Sports (golf course, outdoor firing range, outdoor gymnastics, tennis, outdoor badminton and malkhamb)	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed w.e.f. 5 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020
Activities related to self-employed people like electricians, plumbers, pest control etc.	Not Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Garages and workshops	Not Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Printing and Distribution of Newspapers	Not Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed



Marriages	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure II in the L-4 Circular dated 19 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-1 Circular dated 31 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-2 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> June)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-3 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> July)
Funerals	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure II in the L-4 Circular dated 19 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 20 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-1 Circular dated 31 <sup>th</sup> May)	Allowed, not more than 50 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-2 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> June)	Allowed, not more than 20 people (As per National Directives attached as Annexure I in the U-3 Circular dated 29 <sup>th</sup> July)

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2020**

**Subject: New Revised Guidelines on the measures to be taken for containment of COVID-19 in the State during extended period of Lockdown upto 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020 with effect from 4<sup>th</sup> May 2020**  
[As per Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) dated 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 and Govt. of Maharashtra Notification No DMU/ 2020/CR. 92 /DisM-I dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020 of Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation]

1. With the extension of the Lockdown period for a further period of two weeks with effect from 4<sup>th</sup> May 2020, new guidelines, as under, will be applicable based on the risk profiling of the districts into Red (Hotspot), Green and Orange zones.
2. **Identification of Red (Hotspots), Green and Orange Zones**
  - i. Based on their risk profile, the criteria for dividing the districts of the State into three zones, viz., **green, red and orange**, will be as follows:
    - a. **Green Zones:** Green Zones shall be defined as per the following criteria: districts with zero confirmed case till date; or; districts with no confirmed case in the last 21 days.
    - b. **Red Zones or Hotspot Districts:** Districts shall be defined as Red Zones or Hotspot districts, by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI), taking into account total number of active cases, doubling rate of confirmed cases, extent of testing and surveillance feedback.
    - c. **Orange Zones:** Districts, which are neither defined as Red nor as Green Zones, shall be Orange Zones.
  - ii. MoHFW will share the list of Red Zone (Hotspot), Orange Zone and Green Zone districts and related information with the State periodically. The District Collector, on review, may consider inclusion of **additional areas** as Red Zone (Hotspots) and Orange Zone depending on the extent of spread of COVID-19 infection. **However, it shall not lower the classification of any district, that is included in the list of Red Zone (Hotspots) and Orange Zone districts by MoHFW.**
  - iii. The Districts classified either as Red or Orange Zones, may have one or more Municipal Corporation (MC) areas. In such cases, the District administrations may make an assessment of the distribution of cases - within the jurisdiction of the MC(s);

and the area falling outside the MC(s) boundaries. In such cases, the classification of zones shall be as follows:

- a. In case the district is classified as a Red Zone, and, there is no confirmed case in the last 21 days in the area of the district outside the limits of the MC(s), this area may be labeled as an Orange Zone. However, due caution may be exercised in such areas so that they remain free from COVID-19 cases.
- b. In case the district is classified as an Orange Zone, and, there is no confirmed case in the last 21 days in the area of the district outside the limits of the MC(s), this area may be labeled as a Green Zone. However, due caution may be exercised in such areas so that they remain free from COVID-19 cases.
- c. In case in the area of the district outside the limits of the MC (s) does have one or more confirmed case(s) in the last 21 days, this part of the district shall continue to be labeled as a Red or Orange Zone, as per the classification of the district.
- d. While assessing the classification of a zone, cases should be registered in the zone where the case originates, rather than where it is treated.

### 3. Identification of Containment Zones

- i. Containment Zones shall be demarcated within **Red (Hotspots) and Orange Zones** by the District Administrations in judicious manner based on the guidelines of MoHFW. The boundary of the Containment Zone shall be defined by District Administrations taking into account the following factors: mapping of cases and contacts; geographical dispersion of cases and contacts; area with well demarcated perimeter; and enforceability.
- ii. The boundary of the Containment Zone will be a residential colony, *mohalla*, municipal ward, municipal zone, Police Station area, towns etc., in case of urban areas; and, a village, cluster of villages, Gram Panchayats, group of Police Stations, blocks etc., in case of rural areas. In congested cities like Mumbai and Pune these containment zones should be defined judiciously keeping in mind the capacity of administrative reach and control.

#### Protocol within Containment Zones:

- iii. Intensive surveillance mechanism as outlined in the Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) issued by MoHFW is to be established within the Containment Zone. **The local authority shall ensure 100% coverage of Aarogya Setu app among the residents of Containment Zones.**
- iv. In the Containment Zone, following activities shall be undertaken by the local authorities:
  - a. Contact Tracing.

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- b. Home or Institutional quarantining of individuals based on risk assessment by medical officers. This risk assessment will be based on symptoms, contact with confirmed cases, and travel history.
  - c. Testing of all cases with Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI), Influenza Like Illness (ILI) and other symptoms specified by MOHFW.
  - d. House to house surveillance by special teams constituted for this purpose.
  - e. Clinical management of all cases as per protocol.
  - f. Counseling and educating people; and establishing effective communication strategies.
- v. In these **Containment Zones**, within Red (Hotspots) and Orange Zones, **where maximum precaution is required**, there shall be strict perimeter control to ensure that there is no movement of population in or out of these zones except for medical emergencies and for maintaining supply of essential goods and services. The guidelines issued in this regard by MoHFW will be strictly implemented by State and the local district authorities.
4. **The following activities will continue to remain prohibited across the country, irrespective of the Zone, for a period of two weeks i.e. upto 17<sup>th</sup> May with effect from 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2020:**
- i. All domestic and international air travel of passengers, except for medical services, air ambulance and for security purposes or for purposes as permitted by MHA.
  - ii. All passenger movement by trains, except for security purposes or for purposes as permitted by MHA.
  - iii. Inter-State Buses for public transport, except as permitted by MHA.
  - iv. Metro rail services.
  - v. Inter-State movement of individuals except for medical reasons or for activities as permitted by MHA.
  - vi. All schools, colleges, educational/ training/ coaching institutions etc. However, online/ distance learning shall be permitted.
  - vii. Hospitality services other than those used for housing health/ police/ Government officials/ healthcare workers, stranded persons including tourists, and those used for quarantine facilities.
  - viii. All cinema halls, shopping malls, gymnasiums, sports complexes, swimming pools, entertainment parks, theatres, bars and auditoriums, assembly halls and similar places.
  - ix. All social/ political/ sports/ entertainment/ academic/ cultural/ religious functions/ other gatherings.
  - x. All religious places/ places of worship shall be closed for public. Religious congregations are strictly prohibited.

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**5. Measures for well-being and safety of persons**

- i. The movement of individuals, for all non-essential activities, shall remain strictly prohibited between 7 pm to 7 am. Local authorities shall issue orders under appropriate provisions of law, such as prohibitory orders under Section 144 of CrPC, for this purpose, and ensure strict compliance.
- ii. In all zones, persons above 65 years of age, persons with co-morbidities, pregnant women, and children below the age of 10 years, shall stay at home, except for meeting essential requirements and for health purposes, as per the National Directives.
- iii. In Containment Zones, Out-Patient Departments (OPDs) and Medical clinics shall not be permitted to operate. However, these may be permitted to operate in Red, Orange and Green Zones, with social distancing norms and other safety precautions.

**6. Activities in Containment Zones**

- i. Strict perimeter control.
- ii. Establishment of clear entry and exit points.
- iii. Movement of persons only for maintaining supply of goods and services; and for medical emergencies.
- iv. No unchecked influx of people and transport.
- v. Recording of details of people moving in and out of perimeter.

**7. Activities in Red Zones (Hotspots) [Outside Containment Zones]**

- i. Apart from the prohibited activities mentioned at Para 4, the following activities shall not be permitted:
  - a. Cycle rickshaws and auto rickshaws.
  - b. Taxis and cab aggregators.
  - c. Intra-district and inter-district plying of buses.
  - d. Barber shops, spas and salons.
- ii. The following activities shall be permitted with **restrictions** as specified:
  - a. Movement of individuals and vehicles, only for permitted activities. Four wheeler vehicles will have maximum two passengers besides the vehicle driver; for two wheelers, pillion rider is not allowed.
  - b. Industrial establishments in urban areas: Only Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Export Oriented Units (EOUs), industrial estates and industrial townships with access control *excluding from the area of all Municipal Corporations within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)*; Manufacturing units of essential goods, including drugs, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, their raw material and intermediates; Production units, which require continuous

process, and their supply chain; Manufacturing of IT hardware; with staggered shifts and social distancing; and, Manufacturing units of packaging material are permitted.

All industrial activities are permitted in rural areas.

- c. Construction activities in urban areas: Only in-situ construction (where workers are available on site and no workers are required to be brought in from outside) and construction of renewable energy projects are permitted.

All construction activities are permitted in rural areas.

- d. All malls, market complexes and markets shall remain closed in urban areas, i.e., areas within the limits of municipal corporations and municipalities. However, shops selling essential goods in markets and market complexes are permitted.

All standalone (single) shops, neighborhood (colony) shops and shops in residential complexes are permitted to remain open in urban areas *excluding the area of all Municipal Corporations within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)*, without any distinction of essential and non-essential provided any particular lane has no more than five shops. In case there are more than five shops in the lane /road then the only shops that are selling essential commodities shall remain open.

All shops in rural areas, except in malls, are permitted to remain open, without any distinction of essential and non-essential.

Social distancing (2 Gaz ki doori) will be maintained in all cases.

- e. E-commerce activities will be permitted only in respect of essential goods, medicine, medical equipment, etc.
- f. Private offices in the area *excluding the area of all Municipal Corporations within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)* can operate with upto 33% strength as per requirement, with the remaining persons working from home.
- g. All Government offices in the area *excluding the area of all Municipal Corporations within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Malegaon Municipal Corporation, Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC)* shall function with officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above to the extent of 100%

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strength. The remaining staff will attend upto 33% as per requirement. However, Defense and Security services, Health and Family Welfare, Police, Prisons, Home Guards, Civil Defence, Fire and Emergency Services, Disaster management and related services, NIC, Customs, FCI, NCC, NYK and Municipal services shall function without any restrictions; delivery of public services shall be ensured and necessary staff will be deployed for such purpose.

- h. All Pre-monsoon related works including the protection of building, shuttering, water-proofing, flood protection, propping and structural repairs of building, demolition of unsafe buildings, etc. Also the pre-monsoon works related to Metro works and any other such works permitted by the Municipal Commissioner of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM), all Municipal Corporations in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) and the Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC).

**8. Activities in Orange Zones [Outside Containment Zones]**

- i. Apart from the prohibited activities mentioned at Para 4, the following activities shall **not** be permitted:
  - a. Inter-district and Intra-district plying of buses.
- ii. The following activities shall be permitted with **restrictions** as are specified:
  - a. Taxis and cab aggregators, with 1 driver and 2 passengers only.
  - b. Inter-district movement of individuals and vehicles, only for permitted activities. The passes for the same will have to be obtained from the District Magistrates or its representatives. Four wheeler vehicles will have maximum two passengers besides the driver.
- iii. Apart from these activities, the activities that are mentioned above in Paragraph 7(ii) shall be permitted with stipulated restrictions under these guidelines.

**9. Activities in Green Zones**

- i. All activities are permitted in Green Zones, except those activities that are prohibited under Para 4. No travel into green zone will be permitted without authorized pass.
- ii. Buses can operate with upto 50% seating capacity.
- iii. Bus depots can operate with upto 50% capacity.  
However, the buses shall ply only within the green zone.

- 10. The activities that are permitted by the State Government from time to time through various Orders and guidelines shall be continued with specific restrictions mentioned therein.

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11. All other activities will be permitted activities, which are not specifically prohibited/ permitted with restrictions in the various Zones, under these guidelines. However, based on assessment of the situation, and with the primary objective of keeping the spread of COVID-19 in check, may allow only select activities from out of the permitted activities, with such restrictions as felt necessary.
12. All concerned State/ district authorities shall allow inter-state movement of goods/ cargo, including empty trucks.
13. No State/ district authorities shall stop the movement of cargo for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighbouring countries.
14. No separate/ fresh permissions are required from authorities for activities already permitted to operate under the guidelines on Lockdown measures up to 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020. The following Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) issued by the state Government will continue to operate:
  - i. SOP on sign-on and sign-off of Indian seafarers, issued vide Order dated 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020.
  - ii. SOP on movement of stranded migrant workers, pilgrims, tourists, students and other persons, issued vide Order dated 30<sup>th</sup> April and 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2020.
15. **Strict enforcement of the lockdown guidelines**  
No Department of the State Government / District Administration or any authority shall dilute these guidelines issued under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, in any manner, and shall strictly enforce the same without any additional conditions / directions.
16. **Instructions for enforcement of above lockdown measures:**
  - i. All the district magistrates and concerned authorities shall strictly enforce the above lockdown measures and the Directives for COVID 19 Management, for public and work places, as specified in **Annexure I**.
  - ii. In order to implement these containment measures, the District Magistrate will deploy Executive Magistrates as Incident Commanders in the respective local jurisdictions. The Incident Commander will be responsible for the overall implementation of these measures in their respective jurisdictions. All other line department officials in the specified area will work under the directions of such Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will issue passes for enabling essential movements as explained.
  - iii. The Incident Commanders will in particular ensure that all efforts for mobilization of resources, workers and material for augmentation and expansion of hospital infrastructure shall continue without any hindrance.

*Ag. Nall*



**17. Penal provisions**

Any person violating these lockdown measures and the National Directives for COVID-19 Management will be liable to be proceeded against as per the provisions of Section 51 to 60 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, besides legal action under Sec. 188 of the IPC, and other legal provisions as applicable. Extracts of these penal provisions are at **Annexure II**.

  
(AJAY MEHTA)  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020**

**ORDER**

**Extension to Lockdown for the containment of COVID-19 in the State**

**Reference:**

- 1) The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897
- 2) The Disaster Management Act, 2005
- 3) Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Department Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2020, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2020, 5<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020 and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2020
- 4) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) Dated 1<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020

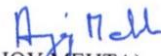
Whereas, in exercise of the powers, conferred under the Disaster Management Act 2005, the undersigned, in his capacity as Chairperson, State Executive Committee has issued an Order dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020 to extend the lockdown measures up to 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 and issued revised consolidated guidelines from time to time vide above mentioned orders to contain the spread of COVID-19.

Whereas the State Government is satisfied that the State of Maharashtra is threatened with the spread of Covid-19 Virus, and therefore to take certain emergency measures to prevent and contain the spread of the virus, the Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, read with all other enabling provisions of The Disaster Management Act, 2005, it is expedient to extend the lockdown in the entire State of Maharashtra further till midnight of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1898 and the powers, conferred under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the undersigned, in his capacity as Chairperson, State Executive Committee, hereby issues directions to extend the lockdown till 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 for containment of COVID-19 epidemic in the State and all Departments of Government of Maharashtra shall strictly implement the guidelines issued earlier from time to time.

It is further directed that all earlier orders shall be aligned with order and shall remain in force up to and inclusive of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020. The calibrated phase wise relaxation / lifting of lockdown orders will be notified in the due course.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA

  
 (AJAY MEHTA)  
 CHIEF SECRETARY  
 GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**Copy to:**

1. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra, Mumbai,
2. Hon'ble Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council,
3. Hon'ble Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly,
4. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra,
5. Secretary to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra,
6. Private Secretary to Leader of Opposition, Legislative Council / Assembly,
7. Private Secretaries of All Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State, Mantralaya,
8. All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Government of Maharashtra,
9. Director General of Police, Maharashtra State, Mumbai,
10. Principal Secretary, Public Health Department, Mantralaya,
11. Secretary, Medical Education, Mantralaya,
12. All Divisional Commissioners in the State,
13. All Commissioners of Police in the State,
14. All Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in the State,
15. All District Collectors,
16. All Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishad,
17. All District Superintendents of Police in the State.

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 03**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2020**

**Subject: Extension to Lockdown and Revised Guidelines on the measures to be taken for containment of COVID-19 in the state**

**Ref:** New Revised Guidelines on the measures to be taken for containment of COVID-19 in the State during extended period of Lockdown upto 31st May 2020 with effect from ~~21<sup>st</sup>~~ May 2020

[As per ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) dated 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020, Govt. of Maharashtra Notification No. DMU/ 2020/CR. 92 /DisM-1 dated 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2020 of Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation]

1. The extension of lockdown period shall remain effective till 31.05.2020 as per DMU/2020/CR92/DISM-1 dated 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020.
2. This order will come into effect from 22/5/2020 and shall remain effective till 31.05.2020.
3. This order (with Annexures) shall supersede the provisions (and subsequent amendments/clarification thereto) of lockdown order dated 02.05.2020.
4. **The following activities will continue to remain prohibited across the state:**
  - i. All domestic and international air travel of passengers, except for domestic medical services, domestic air ambulance and for security purposes or purposes as permitted by MHA.
  - ii. Metro rail services.
  - iii. Schools, colleges, educational, training, coaching institutions etc. shall remain closed. Online /distance learning shall continue to be permitted and shall be encouraged.
  - iv. Hotels, Restaurants and other Hospitality services except those meant for housing health/ police/ Govt officials/ healthcare workers/ stranded persons including tourists and for quarantine facilities and running canteens at bus depots, railway stations and airports. Restaurants shall be permitted to operate Kitchens for home delivery of food items.
  - v. All cinema halls, shopping malls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, entertainment parks, theatres, bars and auditoriums, assembly halls and similar places.
  - vi. All social/ political/ sports/ entertainment/ academic/ cultural/ religious functions/ other gatherings and large congregations.





vii. All religious places/ places of worship shall be closed for public. Religious congregations are strictly prohibited.

5. SOPs for movement of persons, as mentioned in **Annexure I** shall continue to operate.

**6. National Directives for Covid -19 management**

National Directives for Covid-19 management as specified in **Annexure II** shall be followed throughout the state.

**7. Night Curfew**

The movement of individuals shall remain strictly prohibited between 7pm to 7 am except for essential activities. Local authorities shall issue orders in the entire area of jurisdiction under appropriate provisions of law, such as prohibitory orders under sec 144 of CrPC, and ensure strict compliance

**8. Protection Of Vulnerable Persons:**

Persons above 65 years of age, persons with comorbidities, pregnant women and children below the age of 10 years shall stay at home, except for essential and medical services.

9. After contemplating delineation parameters recommended by GOI and the existing health infrastructure and other relevant considerations, the area of the state is categorized into zones as follows:

**Red zones**

All Municipal Corporations of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola and Amravati.

**Non Red Zones (Orange and Green Zone)**

The remaining area of the state

**10. Containment Zones:**

- I. Within Red and Non Red (Orange) zones, Containment zones will be demarcated by Municipal /District Authorities after taking into consideration the guidelines of MoHFW.
- II. The Municipal Commissioners in corporation areas and district collectors in other parts of the district, are empowered to decide the containment zones.

*By cell*

Such zones should be a unit which can be effectively governed and efficiently managed considering the resources availability. The containment zone will be residential colony, mohalla, slum, building, group of buildings, lane, ward, police station area, villages, small cluster of villages etc. Anything larger than this (eg. Whole taluka/ Whole Municipal Corporation etc.) can be declared as containment zone only after consultation with Chief Secretary.

- III. In containment zones, only essential activities shall be allowed. There shall be strict perimeter control to ensure there is no movement of people in and out of these zones, except for medical emergencies and for maintaining supply of essential goods. Guidelines of MOHFW shall be taken into consideration for the above purpose.

**11. The following activities shall be permitted in RED ZONES:**

- i. All essential shops which are allowed and permitted to remain open before this order, shall continue to do so.
- ii. All non-essential shops will be allowed to continue as per relaxations and guidelines issued before this order and are in operation as per the policy of respective Municipal Corporation. Liquor shops will continue to operate if permitted, home delivery or otherwise
- iii. The shops/malls/establishments/industries, which are not allowed to open in red zone, will be permitted to remain open, from 9 am to 5 pm. only for the purposes of upkeep and maintenance of material / plant and machinery / furniture etc. and for pre-monsoon protection activities of property and goods. However no other activity (commercial/production etc.) will be allowed.
- iv. E-commerce activity for essential as well as non-essential items & material.
- v. All the industrial units which are permitted to operate.
- vi. All construction sites (Public/Private) which are allowed to remain open and operational. All such pre-monsoon works (Public/Private) which are allowed.
- vii. Peoples movement is allowed in following manner :

Taxi/Cab/aggregator	No
Rickshaw	No
Four Wheeler	Only essential 1 + 2
Two wheeler	Only essential One Rider

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- viii. All Emergency staff including health & Medical, treasury, Disaster Management, Police, NIC, Food & Civil Supply, FCI, N.Y.K., Municipal Services can operate at the levels as per the need  
All other government offices ( including commissionerates and directorates) including Sub Registrar and R.T.O. offices & Dy. RTO offices , Offices of University/ Colleges for non-teaching purposes, staff involved in evaluation of answer sheets, declaration of results and development of e-content will function at 5% strength or minimum 10 employees whichever is more. Central Govt. Offices will continue to function as per the existing permitted norms.
- ix. Home delivery restaurants / Kitchens.
- x. All activities which are allowed and permitted before this order, shall continue to be permitted. However, all private offices will remain shut.

#### **12. Use of Aarogya Setu**

- i. Aarogya Setu enables early identification of potential risk of infection, and thus acts as a shield for individuals and the community.
- ii. With a view to ensuring safety in offices and work places, employers on best effort basis should ensure that Aarogya Setu is installed by all employees having compatible mobile phones.
- iii. District authorities may advise individuals to install the Aarogya Setu application on compatible mobile phones and regularly update their health status on the app. This will facilitate timely provision of medical attention to those individuals who are at risk.

#### **13. Special directions to ensure movement of persons and goods in certain cases.**

- i. All Authorities shall allow inter-State and Intra-State movement of medical professionals, nurses and para medical staff, sanitation personnel and ambulances, without any restriction.
- ii. All Authorities shall allow Inter-State movement of all types of goods/ cargo, including empty trucks.
- iii. No authority shall stop the movement of any type of goods/cargo for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighboring countries.

**14. NON RED ZONES:**

All activities, which are not in the clause 4 of this order and which are not explicitly prohibited or banned, shall be permitted in Non-Red zones, with following conditions.

- a. No permission is needed from any govt. authority to undertake or perform permitted activities.
- b. Sport complexes & Stadia and other public open spaces will be permitted to remain open for individual exercises; however, spectators and group activities will not be allowed. All physical exercise and other activities will be done with social distancing norms.
- c. All public and private transport will undertake passenger management as follows:
  - i. Two Wheeler: 1 rider
  - ii. Three Wheeler: 1 + 2
  - iii. Four Wheeler: 1 + 2
- d. Intra district bus service will be allowed with maximum 50% capacity per bus with physical distancing and sanitation measures.
- e. Regarding Inter-district bus service orders will be issued separately.
- f. All markets/shops will remain open from 9 am to 5 pm. If Any crowding or failure of social distancing norms is seen , then authorities will immediately close down such markets/shops

**15. General instructions**

- a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, containment areas will continue to follow same health protocols, as laid down before this order.
- b) No district/regional / State authority will issue ANY order/guideline/direction in deviation or contrary to these guidelines, without the approval of Chief Secretary, Maharashtra.
- c) The **Annexure III** attached herewith is for the sake of convenience and must be read with the main order.

**16. Penal provisions**

Any person violating these measures will be liable to be proceeded against as per the provisions of Section 51 to 60 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 besides legal action under Sec. 188 of the IPC, and other legal provisions as applicable. Extracts of these penal provisions are at **Annexure IV**.

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**Annexure II**

**[Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 40032, Order No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2020]**

**National Directives for COVID 19 Management**

- I. Wearing of face cover is compulsory in all public and workplaces
- II. Spitting in public and work places shall be punishable with fine as may be prescribed in accordance with laws, rules or regulations by State/local authority.
- III. Social distancing shall be followed by all persons in public places and in transport.
- IV. Marriage related gathering shall ensure social distancing and the maximum number of guests allowed shall not be more than 50.
- V. Funeral/last rites related gathering shall ensure social distancing and the maximum number of guests allowed shall not be more than 50.
- VI. Consumption of liquor, paan, tobacco, etc in public places is not allowed.
- VII. Shops will ensure minimum 6 feet distance among customers and shall not allow more than 5 persons at the shop.

**Additional directive for Workplaces**

- VIII. As far as possible, the practice of work from home should be followed.
- IX. Staggering of work/business hours shall be followed in offices, workplaces, shops, markets and industrial & commercial establishments.
- X. Provision for thermal scanning, hand wash, sanitizer will be made at all entry and exit points and common areas.
- XI. Frequent sanitization of entire workplace, common facilities and all points which come into human contact e.g. door handles etc., shall be ensured, including between shifts.
- XII. All persons in charge of workplaces shall ensure social distancing through adequate distance between workers, adequate gaps between shifts, staggering the lunch breaks of staff, etc.



**Annexure III**

[Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai- 40032, Order No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 19<sup>th</sup> May  
2020]

**COVID-19 Lockdown 4.0**

What's allowed & not allowed in Maharashtra

Activity	Red Zone	Remaining Areas	Containment
Travel- Air, train, metro	No	No	No
Inter-state road movement	No	No	No
Education Institutions	No	No	No
Hospitality- Hotels	No	No	No
Shopping Malls	No	No	No
Places of worship & large gatherings	No	No	No
Liquor shops	Yes / Home Delivery	Yes	No
Age>65, <10, Pregnant-Outing	No	No	No
Medical Clinic, OPD	Yes	Yes	No
Taxi, cab, rickshaw	No	1+2	No
4 wheeler	Essential	1+2	No
2 wheeler	Essential	1	No
Inter-district plying of bus <sup>(2)</sup>	No	No	No
Intra-district plying of bus	No	Yes	No
Supply of goods	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industries (Urban)	Essential	Yes	No
Industries (Rural)	N/A	Yes	No
Urban in-situ construction	Yes	Yes	No
Other private construction sites	No	Yes	No
Urban standalone shops	Ltd	Yes	No
Essential goods shops	Yes	Yes	Yes
E-Com essential goods	Yes	Yes	No
E-Com non-essential goods	Yes	Yes	No
Private Offices	No	Yes	No
Govt. Offices	5% subject to Minimum 10	Yes - 100%	No
Agri activities	No	Yes	No
Bank & Finance	Yes	Yes	No
Courier & Postal	Yes	Yes	No
Movement for medical emergencies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barber shops, spas, saloons	No	Yes	No
Stadiums without spectators	No	Yes	No
Home Delivery Restaurants	Yes	Yes	No
Sub Registrar/ RTO/DyRTO	Yes	Yes	No

*By Nello*

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 03**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 31st May 2020**

**Subject: MISSION BEGIN AGAIN (Guidelines for Easing of Restrictions and Phase-wise opening of Lockdown.)**

[As per ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) dated 30<sup>th</sup> May 2020, Govt. of Maharashtra Notification No. DMU/ 2020/CR. 92 /DisM-1 dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 of Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation]

1. This order will come into effect from 1/6/2020 and shall remain effective till 30.06.2020.
2. **National Directives for Covid -19 management**  
National Directives for Covid-19 management as specified in **Annexure I** shall be followed throughout the state.
3. **Night Curfew**  
The movement of individuals shall remain strictly prohibited between 9pm to 5 am except for essential activities. Local authorities shall issue orders in the entire area of jurisdiction under appropriate provisions of law, such as prohibitory orders under sec 144 of CrPC, and ensure strict compliance.
4. **Protection Of Vulnerable Persons:**  
Persons above 65 years of age, persons with comorbidities, pregnant women and children below the age of 10 years are advised to stay home, except for essential and medical services.
5. **Containment Zones:**
  - I. Containment zones will be demarcated by Municipal /District Authorities after taking into consideration the guidelines of MoHFW. The municipal commissioners in corporation areas and district collectors in other parts of the district, are empowered to decide the containment zones. Such zones should be a unit which can be effectively governed and efficiently managed considering the resources availability. The containment zone will be residential colony, mohalla, slum, building, group of buildings, lane, ward, police station area, villages, small cluster of villages etc. Anything larger than this (eg. Whole taluka/ Whole Municipal Corporation etc.) can be declared as containment zone only after consultation with Chief Secretary.

MISSION BEGIN AGAIN

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- II. In containment zones, only essential activities shall be allowed. There shall be strict perimeter control to ensure there is no movement of people in and out of these zones, except for medical emergencies and for maintaining supply of essential goods. Guidelines of MOHFW shall be taken into consideration for the above purpose.

**6. Easing of Restrictions and Phase wise Opening:**

In Municipal Corporations of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati and Nagpur following activities are additionally permitted with restrictions, in phases as described below except containment zones. This is in addition to the activities already allowed and permitted (Annexure II).

**MISSION BEGIN AGAIN Phase I (With Effect from 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2020)**

**i. Outdoor physical activities.**

Individual physical exercises like cycling/ jogging / running / walking shall be permitted on public open spaces including beaches, public / private playgrounds, grounds belonging to societies/institutions, gardens and promenades with following conditions. No activities will be permitted in indoor portion or indoor stadium.

- 1) This will be allowed between 5 am to 7 pm.
- 2) No group activity will be permitted. However, children should be accompanied by an adult.
- 3) People are advised to stay outdoors only for the purposes of physical activities for limited duration.
- 4) No other activity is permitted.
- 5) People are permitted to use only nearby/neighbourhood open spaces. Long distance travel will not be permitted.
- 6) People are advised to avoid crowded open spaces.

People are actively encouraged to use cycling as a form of physical exercise as it automatically ensures social distancing.

- ii. Activities related to self-employed people like plumbers, electricians, pest-control and technicians with social distancing norms and usage of masks and sanitization.
- iii. Garages to mend vehicles and workshops with prior appointments.
- iv. All Government offices (excluding Emergency, health & Medical, treasuries, disaster management, police, NIC, food & Civil Supply, FCI, N.Y.K., Municipal Services who

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can operate at the levels as per the need) will function at 15% strength or minimum 15 employees whichever is more.

**MISSION BEGIN AGAIN Phase II (With Effect from 5<sup>th</sup> June 2020)**

- i. All markets, market areas & shops, except malls and market complexes, are allowed to function on P1-P2 basis (shops on one side of the road/lane/passage to be opened on odd dates while shops on the other side on even dates) from 9 am to 5 pm with following conditions.
  - a. The use of trial rooms in the shops will not be permitted for clothes, apparels and similar items to prevent spread of infection. Similarly exchange policy and return policy will not be permitted.
  - b. The shopkeepers will be responsible for ensuring social distancing norms in the shops and are encouraged to take measures such as foot markings on the floor, token system, home delivery etc.
  - c. People are advised to walk / to use cycles for shopping purposes and to use nearby/neighborhood markets as far as possible. Long distance travel for non-essential items will not be permitted. Use of motorized vehicles for shopping will be strictly discouraged.
  - d. If any failure of social distancing is seen, then authorities will immediately close down such shops/markets.

- ii. Movement of people is allowed in following manner :

Taxi/Cab/aggregator	Only essential 1 + 2
Rickshaw	Only essential 1 + 2
Four Wheeler	Only essential 1 + 2
Two wheeler	Only essential One Rider

**MISSION BEGIN AGAIN Phase III ((With Effect from 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020)**

- i. All private offices can operate with up to 10% strength as per requirement, with remaining persons working from home. However all the employers will take sensitisation programs to educate the employees to take adequate precautions on returning home so that vulnerable group especially the elderly is not infected.
7. **In the rest of State except the areas covered in clause 6**, all activities, which are not in the clause 8 of this order and which are not explicitly prohibited or banned, shall continue to be permitted, with following conditions.
- a. No permission is needed from any govt. authorities for permitted activities.
  - b. Outdoor portion of Sport complexes and Stadia and other open to sky public spaces will be permitted to remain open for individual exercises; however, spectators and group

*A. J. Nello*

activities will not be allowed. No activities will be permitted in indoor portion or indoor stadium. All physical exercise & activities will be done with social distancing norms.

- c. All public and private transport will follow passenger management:
  - i. Two Wheeler: 1 rider
  - ii. Three Wheeler: 1 + 2
  - iii. Four Wheeler: 1 + 2
- d. Intra district bus service will be allowed with maximum 50% capacity per bus with physical distancing and sanitation measures.
- e. Inter-district bus service orders will not be permitted. Orders will be separately issued in this regard.
- f. All markets/shops will remain open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. If any crowding or failure of social distancing norms is seen, then authorities will immediately close down such shops/markets.

**8. The following activities will remain prohibited across the state:**

- i. Schools, colleges, educational, training, coaching institutions etc.
- ii. International air travel of passengers, except as permitted by MHA.
- iii. Metro Rail.
- iv. Passenger Movement by trains and domestic air travel unless specifically allowed through separate orders and standard operating procedure (SOP)
- v. Cinema halls, gymnasiums, swimming pools, entertainment parks, theatres, bars and auditoriums, assembly halls and similar places.
- vi. Social/ political/ sports/ entertainment/ academic/ cultural/ religious functions and large congregations.
- vii. Religious places/ places of worship for public
- viii. Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlours.
- ix. Shopping Malls, Hotels, Restaurants and other Hospitality Services.

*Easing of Restrictions and opening up for these activities will be done in phased manner along with Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines*

**9. Special directions to ensure movement of persons and goods in certain cases.**

- i. All Authorities shall allow inter-State and Intra-State movement of medical professionals, nurses and para medical staff, sanitation personnel and ambulances, without any restriction.

- ii. However inter-state and inter-district movement of persons shall continue to be regulated. The movement of stranded labour, migrant workers, pilgrim, tourists etc will continue to be regulated as per SOPs issued.
- iii. Similarly, movement of persons by shramik special trains and seafarers will continue to be regulated as per SOPs issued.
- iv. Movement of Indian nationals stranded outside the country and of specified persons to travel abroad; evacuation of foreign nationals; sign-on and sign-off of Indian seafarers will continue to be regulated as per SOPs issued.
- v. All Authorities shall allow Inter-State movement of all types of goods/ cargo, including empty trucks.
- vi. No authorities shall stop the movement of any type of goods/cargo for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighbouring countries.

#### 10. Use of Aarogya Setu


- i. Aarogya Setu enables early identification of potential risk of infection, and thus acts as a shield for individuals and the community.
- ii. With a view to ensuring safety in offices and workplaces, employers on best effort basis should ensure that Aarogya Setu is installed by all employees having compatible mobile phones.
- iii. District authorities may advise individuals to install the Aarogya Setu application on compatible mobile phones and regularly update their health status on the app. This will facilitate timely provision of medical attention to those individuals who are at risk.

#### 11. General instructions

- a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, containment areas will continue to follow same health protocols, as laid down before this order.
- b) No district/regional / State authority will issue ANY order/guideline/direction in deviation or contrary to these guidelines, without the approval of Chief Secretary, Maharashtra.

#### 12. Penal provisions

Any person violating these measures will be liable to be proceeded against as per the provisions of Section 51 to 60 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 besides legal action under Sec. 188 of the IPC, and other legal provisions as applicable. Extracts of these penal provisions are at **Annexure III**.

  
 (AJAY MEHTA)  
 CHIEF SECRETARY  
 GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020**

**ORDER**

**Easing of Restrictions MISSION BEGIN AGAIN Phase-IV**

**Reference:**

- 1) Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Department Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2020, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2020, 5<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 15<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 19<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- 2) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) Dated 1<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 20<sup>th</sup> May 2020 and 30<sup>th</sup> May 2020.

In continuation to the Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 the State Government and in exercise of the powers, conferred under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the undersigned, in his capacity as Chairperson, State Executive Committee, hereby issues orders to ***amend and include*** the following in these revised guidelines Order dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 after careful consideration of planning of containment areas and availability of health infrastructure, for the strict implementation by the concerned authorities of all the departments in the State of Maharashtra:

- 1) Subclause vii of Clause 8 will be modified to read as

*vii) Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlors except as permitted by State Government.*

- 2) In Clause 6, after Mission Begin Again Phase III following will be added:

**Mission Begin Again Phase IV (With Effect from 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020).**

- i) *Barber Shops, Salons and Beauty Parlours with restricted entry with prior appointments only, and on following conditions.*

- *Only select services such as haircut, dyeing hair, waxing, threading etc. are allowed. Skin related services will not be*

Mission Begin Again

*Signature*



*permitted presently. This should be prominently displayed on the shop.*

- *Employees must put protective gear including gloves, aprons & masks.*
- *All workspace (chair) must be sanitized after each service. All common areas and floors must be sanitized after every 2 hours.*
- *Disposable towels/napkins must be used on customers. Non disposable equipment should be sanitized and sterilized after each service.*
- *Each shop will put up a notice on all the precautions above for the information of customers.*

3) In Rest of State, following activities will be allowed in addition to the activities which are already permitted by order dated 31/5/2020 and amended by order 4 June 2020, by inserting following sub clauses after subclause g of clause 7 with effect from 27<sup>th</sup> June 2020.


*h. Barber Shops Salons and Beauty Parlours are allowed to remain open on following conditions.*

- *Only select services such as haircut, dyeing hair, waxing, threading etc. are allowed. Skin related services will not be permitted presently. This should be prominently displayed on the shop*
- *Employees must put protective gear including gloves, aprons & masks.*
- *All workspace (chair) must be sanitized after each service. All common areas and floors must be sanitized after every 2 hours.*
- *Disposable towels/napkins must be used on customers. Non disposable equipment should be sanitized and sterilized after each service.*

*By Moll*

- *Each shop will put up a notice on all the precautions above for the information of customers.*

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA

  
 (AJOY MEHTA)  
 CHIEF SECRETARY  
 GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Copy to:

1. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
2. Hon'ble Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council.
3. Hon'ble Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.
4. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.
5. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.
6. Secretary to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.
7. Private Secretary to Leader of Opposition, Legislative Council / Assembly.
8. Private Secretaries of All Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State, Mantralaya.
9. All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Government of Maharashtra.
10. Director General of Police, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
11. Principal Secretary, Public Health Department, Mantralaya.
12. Secretary, Medical Education, Mantralaya.
13. All Divisional Commissioners in the State.
14. All Commissioners of Police in the State.
15. All Commissioners of Municipal Corporations in the State.
16. All District Collectors.
17. All Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishad.
18. All District Superintendents of Police in the State.

**Annexure II**

[MISSION BEGIN AGAIN: Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 40032, Order No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020]

**A. In Municipal Corporations of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati and Nagpur following activities are permitted with restrictions as specified in the Orders issued from time to time:-**

- i. All essential shops which are allowed to remain open before this order, shall continue to do so.
- ii. All non-essential shops will be allowed to continue as per relaxations and guidelines issued vide Order 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020, and are in operation as per the policy of respective Municipal Corporation. All non-essential markets, market areas & shops except malls and market complexes will remain open from 9 am to 5 pm. Liquor shops will continue to operate if permitted, home delivery or otherwise.
- iii. E-commerce activity for essential as well as non-essential items & material.
- iv. All the industrial units which are presently open will continue to operate.
- v. All construction sites (Public/Private) which are allowed to remain open and operational. All such pre-monsoon works (Public and Private) which are allowed.
- vi. Home delivery restaurants / Kitchen.
- vii. On-line/ distance learning and related activities.
- viii. All Government offices (excluding Emergency, health & Medical, treasuries, disaster management, police, NIC, food & Civil Supply, FCI, N.Y.K., Municipal Services to function with 15% strength or 15 persons whichever is higher.
- ix. All private offices can operate up to 10% strength or 10 people, whichever is more
- x. Movement of people is allowed in following manner :

Taxi/Cab/aggregator	Only essential 1 + 2
Rickshaw	Only essential 1 + 2
Four Wheeler	Only essential 1 + 2
Two wheeler	Only essential One Rider



- xi. Activities related to self-employed people like plumbers, electricians, pest-control and technicians.
- xii. Garages to mend vehicles and workshops with prior appointments
- xiii. **The inter-district movement of persons within the area of Municipal Corporations under the MMR (Mumbai Metropolitan Region) for the essential activities and the office purposes. For shopping purposes people are expected to use only nearby / neighbourhood markets only. Long distance travel for non-essential items will not be permitted.**
- xiv. Marriage related gatherings on open spaces, lawns, Non Air conditioned halls as mentioned in Order dated 23 June 2020.
- xv. Outdoor Physical Activities with restrictions
- xvi. Printing and Distribution of newspapers (including home delivery)
- xvii. The offices/staff of Educational institutions (Universities/ Colleges/ Schools) for the purpose of non-teaching purposes including development of e-content, evaluation of answer sheets and declaration of results
- xviii. Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlors with conditions as permitted by State Government
- xix. Any other allowed and permitted activity by any specific/general order.

**B. In the rest of State except the areas covered in above A, all activities, which are not explicitly prohibited or banned, shall continue to be permitted, with restrictions as specified in the Orders issued from time to time:-**

- i. All public and private transport will follow passenger management:
  - i. Two Wheeler: 1 rider
  - ii. Three Wheeler: 1 + 2
  - iii. Four Wheeler: 1 + 2
- ii. Intra district bus service will be allowed with maximum 50% capacity per bus with physical distancing and sanitation measures.

- iii. Inter-district movement will continue to be regulated.
- iv. All non-essential markets/shops will remain open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- v. Marriage related gatherings on open spaces, lawns, Non Air conditioned halls as mentioned in Order dated 23 June 2020.
- vi. Outdoor Physical Activities with restrictions
- vii. Printing and Distribution of newspapers (including home delivery)
- viii. The offices/staff of Educational institutions (Universities/ Colleges/ Schools) for the purpose of non-teaching purposes including development of e-content, evaluation of answer sheets and declaration of results
- ix. Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlors with conditions as permitted by State Government
- x. Any other allowed and permitted activity by any specific/general order.

*Ajith*

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**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020**

**ORDER**

**Easing of Restrictions MISSION BEGIN AGAIN Phase-V**

**Reference:**

- 1) Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation Department Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2020, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2020, 5<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 15<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 19<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 25<sup>th</sup> June and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- 2) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Order No. 40-3/2020-DM-I (A) Dated 1<sup>st</sup> May 2020, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 17<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 20<sup>th</sup> May 2020, 30<sup>th</sup> May 2020 and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020

In continuation to the Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 2020 (extended by order dated 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020) the State Government and in exercise of the powers, conferred under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 the undersigned, in his capacity as Chairperson, State Executive Committee, hereby issues orders to **amend and include** the following in these revised guidelines Order dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020 (extended by order dated 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020) after careful consideration of planning of containment areas and availability of health infrastructure, for the strict implementation by the concerned authorities of all the departments in the State of Maharashtra:

- 1) *Municipal Corporations of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati and Nagpur:* In Clause 6, after Mission Begin Again Phase IV following will be added:

**Mission Begin Again Phase V (With Effect from 8th July 2020).**

- i. *Hotels and other entities providing accommodation services including Lodges, Guest Houses etc., outside containment zones, with restricted entry. These establishments will operate at 33% capacity and on conditions specified in Annexure I.*

Mission Begin Again




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2) *In Rest of State:* Following sub clause will be added after subclause h) of clause 7 and will come to effect from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2020.

i) *Hotels and other entities providing accommodation services including Lodges, Guest Houses etc. , outside containment zones, with restricted entry. These establishments will operate at 33% capacity and on conditions specified in Annexure I.*

3) Sub-clause ix) of Clause 8 on prohibited activities will be modified to delete Hotels and other Hospitality Units and will read as

ix) *Shopping Malls.*

4) These entities if being used for quarantine facilities will continue to be used so unless decided otherwise by district/municipal administration. Similarly, some part/ whole of the balance unused capacity (67%) can also be used for quarantine facility by district/municipal administration.

5) These entities will be subject to the provisions of the order dated 29 June 2020, wherein the concerned District Collectors or Commissioners of the Municipal Corporations can enforce generic measures and restrictions in specified local areas on the permitted non-essential activities.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA



(SANJAY KUMAR)  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Copy to:

1. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
2. Hon'ble Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council.
3. Hon'ble Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.
4. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.
5. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra,
6. Secretary to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra,
7. Private Secretary to Leader of Opposition, Legislative Council / Assembly,
8. Private Secretaries of All Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State, Mantralaya,
9. All Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Government of Maharashtra,

Mission Begin Again

2



## Annexure I

(Mission Begin Again Phase V: Order No. DMU-2020/C.R.92/DMU-1, dated 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2020.)

### **Conditions for Hotels and other entities providing accommodation services including Lodges, Guest Houses etc.**

**a) All Entities shall ensure the following additional arrangements:**

- Posters/standees/AV media on preventive measures about COVID-19 and these guidelines are to be displayed prominently.
- Proper crowd management in the hotel as well as in outside premises like parking lots shall be ensured. Specific markings may be made to manage the queue and seating arrangements be reconfigured in public places to ensure social distancing.
- Entrance to have mandatory thermal screening provisions. Reception Tables/space should have protective glass.
- Hand sanitizers preferably with pedal operated dispensers must be made freely available at the reception, guest rooms and public spaces (lobbies etc.) for guests.
- Appropriate personal protection gears like face covers/masks, gloves and etc. shall be made available by hotel to the staff as well as guests.
- Hotels must adopt contactless processes like QR code, online forms, digital payments like e-wallet etc. for both check-in, check-out and playing orders inside the premises
- Number of guests in the elevators to be restricted, duly maintaining social distancing norms.
- For air-conditioning/ventilation, the guidelines of CPWD shall be followed which inter alia emphasizes that the temperature setting of all air conditioning devices should be in the range of 24-30° C, relative humidity should be in the range of 40- 70%, intake of fresh air should be as much as possible and cross ventilation should be adequate.

**b) Guests:**

- Only asymptomatic guests shall be allowed.
- Guests to be allowed entry only if using face cover/masks. The face cover/mask has to be worn at all times inside the hotel.
- Details of the guest (travel history, medical condition etc.) along with ID and self-declaration form must be provided by the guest at the reception.
- Guests are to use Arogya Setu App compulsorily.
- Guests are encouraged to minimize use of housekeeping services.

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**c) Use of Facilities:**

- Detailed guidelines issued for restaurants shall be followed.
  - Seating arrangement to be reconfigured to ensure social distancing.
  - E-menus and disposable paper napkins to be encouraged.
  - Room service or takeaways to be encouraged, instead of dine-in.
  - Restaurants will be available only for resident guests strictly.
- Gaming Arcades / Children play areas / Swimming Pools / Gymnasium (wherever applicable) shall remain closed.
- Large gatherings/congregations continue to remain prohibited inside the premises. However, use of meeting halls at 33% capacity subject to max of 15 participants is permitted.

**d) Cleaning, Sanitization and Disinfection:**

- Rooms and other service areas shall be sanitized each time a guest vacates the room. After the clients stay is over, the room should be left unoccupied for at least 24 hours. All linens, towels should be changed after the guest vacates the room.
- Effective and frequent sanitization within the premises shall be maintained with particular focus on lavatories, drinking and hand washing stations/areas.
- Cleaning and regular disinfection (using 1% sodium hypochlorite) of frequently touched surfaces (doorknobs, elevator buttons, handrails, benches, washroom fixtures, etc.) to be made mandatory in all guest service area and common areas.
- Deep cleaning of all washrooms shall be ensured at regular intervals.
- Proper disposal of face covers / masks / gloves left over by guests and/or staff should be ensured.

**e) Required Actions in case of a suspect or confirmed case in the premises:**

- House the ill person in a room or area where they are isolated from others.
- Immediately inform the nearest medical facility (hospital/clinic) or call the state or district helpline.
- A risk assessment will be undertaken by the designated public health authority (district RRT/treating physician) and accordingly further action be initiated regarding management of case, his/her contacts and need for disinfection.
- Disinfection of the premises to be taken up if the person is found positive.

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**Annexure II**

**(MISSION BEGIN AGAIN: Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032, No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020)**

**A. In Municipal corporations of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati and Nagpur following activities are permitted with restrictions as specified in the Orders issued from time to time. Standard Operating Procedure will be given by the concerned Urban Local Bodies.**

- i) All essential shops which are allowed to remain open before this order, shall continue to do so.
- ii) All non-essential shops will be allowed to continue as per relaxations and guidelines issued vide Order 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2020, 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2020 and 29<sup>th</sup> June 2020 and are in operation as per the policy of respective Municipal Corporation. All non-essential markets, market areas & shops will remain open from 9 am to 7 pm. Liquor shops will continue to operate if permitted, home delivery or otherwise.
- iii) Malls and market complexes will be operational from 9 am to 7 pm with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 without theatres, Food Courts / Restaurants. However kitchen of restaurant and food courts will be allowed to operate in Malls wherein only home delivery through aggregators will be allowed..
- iv) E-commerce activity for essential as well as non-essential items & material.
- v) All the industrial units which are presently open will continue to operate.
- vi) All constructions sites (Public/Private) which are allowed to remain open and operational. All such pre-monsoon works (Public and Private) which are allowed.
- vii) Home delivery restaurants / Kitchen.
- viii) On-line / distance learning and related activities.
- ix) All Governments offices (excluding Emergency, health & Medical, treasuries, disaster management, police, NIC, Food & Civil Supply, FCI, N.Y.K., Municipal Services to function with 15% strength or 15 persons whichever is higher.
- x) All private offices can operate up to 10% strength or 10 people, whichever is more
- xi) Activities related to self-employed people like plumbers, electricians, pest-control and technicians.
- xii) Garages to mend vehicles and workshops with prior appointments



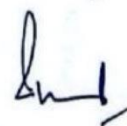
- xiii) The inter-district movement of persons within the area of Municipal Corporations under the MMR (Mumbai Metropolitan Region) for the essential activities and the office purposes. For shopping purposes people are expected to use only nearby / neighbourhood markets only. Long distance travel for non-essential items will not be permitted.
- xiv) Marriage related gatherings on open spaces, lawns, Non Air conditioned halls as mentioned in Order dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2020.
- xv) Outdoor Physical Activities with restrictions
- xvi) Printing and Distribution of newspapers (including home delivery)
- xvii) The offices/staff of Educational institutions (Universities/ Colleges/ Schools) for the purpose of non-teaching purposes including development of e-content, evaluation of answer sheets and declaration of results, research workers and scientists.
- xviii) Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlors with conditions as permitted by State Government as mentioned in Order dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- xix) Outdoor non team sports like Golf courses, outdoor firing range, outdoor gymnastics, tennis, outdoor badminton and malkhamb will be allowed with physical distancing and sanitation measures with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2020. Swimming pools will not be allowed to operate.
- xx) Movement of people is allowed in following manner:
 

Taxi/Cab/aggregator	Only essential 1 + 3
Rickshaw	Only essential 1 + 2
Four Wheeler	Only essential 1 + 3
Two wheeler	1 + 1 with helmet and mask.

Wearing of mask shall be compulsory in transport system.
- xxi) Any other allowed and permitted activity by any specific/ general order.

**B. In the rest of State except the areas covered in above A, all activities, which are not explicitly prohibited or banned, shall continue to be permitted, with restrictions as specified in the Orders issued from time to time:-**

- i. All essential shops which are allowed to remain open before this order, shall continue to do so.



- ii. Intra district bus service will be allowed with maximum 50% capacity per bus with physical distancing and sanitation measures.
- iii. Inter-district movement will continue to be regulated.
- iv. All non-essential markets / shops will remain open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
- v. Malls and market complexes will be operational from 9 am to 7 pm with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 without theatres. Food Courts / Restaurants. However kitchen of restaurant and food courts will be allowed to operate in Malls wherein only home delivery through aggregators will be allowed. Standard Operating Procedure will be given by the concerned Urban / Rural Local Bodies.
- vi. Marriage related gatherings on open spaces, lawns, Non Air conditioned halls as mentioned in Order dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2020.
- vii. Outdoor Physical Activities with restrictions
- viii. Printing and Distribution of newspapers (including home delivery)
- ix. The offices / staff of Educational institutions (Universities/ Colleges/ Schools) for the purpose of non-teaching purposes including development of e-content, evaluation of answer sheets and declaration of results, research workers and scientists.
- x. Barber Shops, Spas, Saloons, Beauty Parlors with conditions as permitted by State Government as mentioned in Order dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- xi. Outdoor non team sports like Golf courses, outdoor firing range, gymnastics, tennis, outdoor badminton and malkhamb will be allowed with physical distancing and sanitation measures with effect from 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2020. Swimming pools will not be allowed to operate.
- xii. All public and private transport will follow passenger management:

Two wheeler	1 + 1 with helmet and mask.
Three wheeler	Only essential 1 + 2
Four Wheeler	Only essential 1 + 3

Wearing of mask shall be compulsory in transport system

- xiii. Any other allowed and permitted activity by any specific/general order.

**C. Easing of Restrictions and opening up of the activities which remain prohibited across the State will be done in phased manner alongwith Standard Operating Procedures / Guidelines.**



# Considerations in adjusting public health and social measures in the context of COVID-19

Interim guidance

16 April 2020



## Background

Across the globe, countries have implemented a number of control measures to comprehensively prepare for and respond to COVID-19. The overarching goal of the WHO global COVID-19 response strategy<sup>1</sup> is for all countries to control the pandemic by slowing down transmission and reducing mortality associated with COVID-19, with the ultimate aim of reaching and maintaining a state of low-level or no transmission. Based on local epidemiology, some countries are in the process of scaling up public health and social measures, while others are or currently considering scaling down these measures.

Although the goal in all countries is to suppress transmission and provide care for all patients, the intensity of implementation of control measures to achieve this — including identification, testing, isolation and care for all cases, tracing and quarantine of all contacts, public health and social measures at individual and community levels, etc.— varies based on the transmission scenario each country is facing (no cases, first cases, clusters of cases, or community transmission).<sup>2</sup>

## Public health and social measures

Public health measures include personal protective measures (hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette), environmental measures, physical distancing measures, and travel-related measures. Physical distancing measures apply to individuals (e.g. isolation of cases and quarantine of contacts) or to communities, specific segments of the population, or to the population as whole. These measures are not mutually exclusive.

WHO recommends that all suspected cases be identified, tested, isolated and cared for, and their contacts identified, traced, and quarantined.<sup>3</sup>

Additional large scale public health and social measures (PHSM), including movement restrictions, closure of schools and businesses, geographical area quarantine, and international travel restrictions have been implemented by a number of countries. These are sometimes referred to as “lockdown” or “shutdown” measures.

An assessment of the public health impact of PHSM for COVID-19 is not yet available but is needed. This assessment needs to take into account the social consequences and economic costs of such measures, which may be considerable. As such, a careful risk assessment and staged approach is needed to balance the benefits and potential harms of

adjusting these measures, so as not to trigger a resurgence of COVID-19 cases and jeopardize the health of the population. Until specific and effective pharmaceutical interventions (e.g. therapies and vaccines) are available, countries may need to continue to loosen or reinstate measures throughout the pandemic.

Decisions to tighten or loosen or re-institute PHSM should be based on scientific evidence and real-world experience and take into account other critical factors, such as economic factors, security-related factors, human rights, food security, and public sentiment and adherence to measures.

Individual measures, including medical masks for symptomatic people,<sup>4</sup> isolation and treatment of ill individuals, and hygiene measures (hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette) should be sustained.

This document is intended for national authorities and decision makers in countries that have introduced large scale PHSM and are considering adjusting them. It offers guidance for adjusting public health and social measures, while managing the risk of resurgence of cases.

## Scenarios

WHO has previously defined four transmission scenarios to describe the dynamic of the epidemic: no reported cases (whether truly no cases or no detected cases), sporadic cases, clusters of cases, and community transmission.<sup>2</sup> A country or area can move from one transmission situation to another (in either direction) while experiencing different situations at subnational levels. Each transmission scenario requires a tailored control approach at the lowest administrative level.<sup>2</sup>

Although it is unknown how the pandemic will continue to evolve, three outcomes can be envisaged:

- i. complete interruption of human-to-human transmission;
- ii. recurring epidemic waves (large or small); and
- iii. continuous low-level transmission.

Based on current evidence, the most plausible scenario may involve recurring epidemic waves interspersed with periods of low-level transmission. This guidance has been developed in the context of these scenarios and will be updated as knowledge of the dynamics of the pandemic evolves.

## Risk assessment

The decision to introduce, adapt, or lift PHSM should be based on a risk assessment with a standard methodology<sup>5</sup> to balance the risk of relaxing measures, capacity to detect a resurgence in cases, capacity to manage extra patients in health facilities or other locations, and ability to re-introduce public health and social measures, if needed. A national risk assessment should be supported and implemented through subnational or even community level risk assessment, as the transmission of COVID-19 is not typically homogenous within a country.

The risk assessment must address the following questions:

1. What is the likely impact of adjusting public health and social measures in terms of the risk of case resurgence?
2. Is the public health system able to identify, isolate, and care for cases and quarantine contacts?
3. Is the public health system able to rapidly detect a resurgence of cases?
4. Is the health care system able to absorb an extra patient load and provide medical care in case of resurgence?

The risk assessment should be based on the following indicators:

1. **Epidemiological factors:** incidence of confirmed and probable COVID-19 cases; rate of hospitalizations and ICU admissions; number of deaths; percent positive among people tested; results of serological testing (providing availability of reliable assays).<sup>a</sup>
2. **Health care capacities:** health system (hospital and non-hospital) functions and capacity (admissions and discharges), health care workers, ICU and non-ICU bed capacity, triage at health care facilities, stocks of personal protective equipment, treatment of COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients according to national standards and crisis standards of care; health workforce.
3. **Public health capacities:** rate of identification and testing of new suspected cases, isolation of new confirmed cases, identification and quarantine of contacts, number of public health rapid response teams to investigate suspect cases and clusters.
4. **Availability of effective pharmaceutical interventions:** Currently there are no COVID-19 specific therapeutics or vaccines. WHO, in collaboration with international partners, is implementing protocols for clinical trials to develop specific treatments and vaccines<sup>6</sup> for COVID-19. The future availability of safe and effective pharmaceutical tools will be important in decision to implement or lift PHSM.

<sup>a</sup> WHO is working with global partners to understand the sero-epidemiology of COVID-19 and the extent of immunity in the population to support policy-making. Knowing the proportion of potentially immune individuals by age group may help to estimate the risk of resurgence after relaxing measures and help to decide

## Guiding principles when considering the adjusting of public health and social measures

Deciding which measures and in which order measures could be lifted should be based on a number of considerations:

- The adjusting of measures should not be undertaken all at once, but should be considered at the sub-national level, starting in areas with lowest incidence. Basic individual measures (e.g. isolation and care of suspect and confirmed cases, quarantine of contacts, hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette) should be maintained.
- In principle and when feasible, measures should be lifted in a controlled, slow, and step-wise manner, for example, using two-week (one incubation period) intervals to identify any adverse effects. The time interval between relaxation of two measures depends largely on the quality of the surveillance system and capacity to measure the effect.
- In the absence of scientific evidence on the relative and independent efficacy of each single measure, and as a general principle, measures with the highest level of acceptability and feasibility and the fewest negative consequences could be introduced first and removed last.
- Protection of vulnerable populations should be central in the decision to maintain or lift a measure.
- Some measures (e.g. business closures) could be lifted first where the population or individual density is lower (rural versus urban, small/medium versus large cities, small stores versus shopping malls), and could be lifted for part of the workforce before allowing 100% of the workforce to return to a business.

## Implementation of the adjusting of public health and social measures

The adjusting of PHSM, including large-scale movement restrictions, needs to minimize the risk of a resurgence in COVID-19 cases:

1. **COVID-19 transmission is controlled** to a level of sporadic cases and clusters of cases, all from known contacts or importations; at a minimum, new cases would be reduced to a level that the health system can manage based on health care capacity.

Transmission can be controlled through two complementary approaches: (i) breaking chains of transmission by detecting, testing, isolating, and treating

what measures are most appropriate depending on the most affected age group.  
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/early-investigations>



cases and quarantining contacts and (ii) monitoring hot spots of disease circulation through respiratory disease or influenza-like illness surveillance, coupled with serological surveys.

2. **Sufficient public health workforce and health system capacities are in place** to enable the major shift from detecting and treating mainly serious cases to detecting and isolating all cases, irrespective of severity and whether there is local transmission or an importation:
  - Ensure that systems are in place to identify and break chains of transmission through detecting, testing, isolating, and treating all cases. A sufficient and trained workforce needs to be in place to find cases, test cases, and care for cases in medical facilities (WHO recommends that cases are isolated either in special wards in health facilities, in ad hoc COVID-19 facilities,<sup>7</sup> or at home with adequate support).<sup>8</sup>
  - For each case, sufficient workforce needs to be in place to identify and monitor contacts, and facilities to quarantine contacts ensured.<sup>9</sup> Monitoring of contacts can be done through daily virtual visits of community volunteers, phone calls, or messaging.
  - The health workforce and hospital capacity will need to be assessed, and possibly enhanced and in place to care for any resurgence in cases. The health workforce should be trained and provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.
  - Robust information systems are needed for assess risk, measure response performance, and evaluate progress.
3. **Outbreak risks in high-vulnerability settings are minimized**, which requires all major drivers or amplifiers of COVID-19 transmission to have been identified, with appropriate measures in place to maximize physical distancing and minimize the risk of new outbreaks.
  - Reduction of nosocomial transmission (e.g. appropriate infection prevention and control in health care facilities,<sup>10</sup> including triage and screening of severe patients, appropriate infection prevention and control measures in residential care settings).<sup>11</sup>
  - Prevent transmission in enclosed spaces that prevent adequate physical distance and may have limited ventilation (e.g. cinemas, theatres, night clubs, bars, restaurants, gyms).
  - Increase physical distancing in crowded public spaces (e.g. public transportation, supermarkets, markets, universities and schools, places of worship, mass gatherings such as sporting events, etc.).<sup>12</sup>
4. **Preventive measures are established in workplaces**, including the appropriate directives and capacities to promote and enable standard COVID-19 prevention measures in terms of physical distancing, hand washing, respiratory etiquette and, potentially, thermal monitoring. Teleworking, staggered shifts, and other practices should also be encouraged to reduce crowding.<sup>13</sup>

5. **Manage the risk of exporting and importing cases from communities with high risks of transmission.** This can be done through an analysis of the likely origin and routes of importations, the epidemiological situation of areas of origin and destination, and measures in place to rapidly detect and manage suspected cases among travellers both at departure and at destination.<sup>14</sup> This includes exit and entry screening and capacities for isolation of sick travellers, as well as capacity to quarantine individuals arriving from areas with community transmission. It is also important to consider, through multisectoral engagements, measures that can be taken at airports or points of entry to diminish the risk for travellers, such as passenger and facility management, and airspace operations and safety.<sup>15</sup>
6. **Communities are fully engaged**<sup>16</sup> and understand that the transition away from large-scale movement restrictions and PHSM, from detecting and treating serious cases to detecting and isolating all cases, is a 'new normal' in which prevention measures would be maintained, and that all people have key roles in preventing a resurgence in case numbers.
  - The public should be regularly informed and consulted about when and how PHSM will be implemented or lifted.
  - The public needs to be enabled and in some cases will be critical to the implementation of PHSM as well as contributing to mitigating the social and economic impact of certain measures (e.g. community food-supply chains).
  - The infodemic that is associated with every epidemic should be managed at all stages of the response. It is important to provide the right information at the right time to the right people through trusted channels (e.g. community leaders, family doctors, social influencers). The information should explain the situation, the interventions and the response plan, with an indication of the duration of the measures in place. This communication is essential not only for compliance to the public health measures but also for the development of adaptive social measures.

WHO continues to monitor the situation closely for any changes that may affect this interim guidance. Should any factors change, WHO will issue a further update. Otherwise, this interim guidance document will expire 2 years after the date of publication.

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WHO reference number: [WHO/2019-nCoV/Adjusting\\_PH\\_measures/2020.1](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/WHO/2019-nCoV/Adjusting_PH_measures/2020.1)



## ANNEXURE K

# Private labs in Maharashtra face unavailability of testing kits; state orders them to stop sample collection

Source: <https://www.mumbailive.com/en/health/private-labs-in-maharashtra-face-unavailability-of-coronavirus-testing-kits-and-so-get-orders-them-to-stop-covid19-sample-collection-47547>

The number of coronavirus cases in Maharashtra saw an exponential increase in one day, on March 31, 2020. The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) said that this was due to the results submitted by the private labs, of all the tests performed over four days.

But now, these private labs across the state have been asked not to collect samples to test coronavirus as these facilities lack the number of testing kits, which would be needed. Officials state that this situation is leading to the delay in testing and contact tracing.

As per data submitted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) around 1334 tests were conducted by private labs on Monday and 399 samples were tested on Tuesday out of the 42,788 samples, and this decrease was observed due to the unavailability of the testing kits. Officials from the ministry permitted the 43 labs to test the samples, and these labs are said to have more than 16000 centres to collect samples. However, labs do not have as many testing kits as possible and the only company which supplies them in India - MyLab - has been finding it difficult to keep up with the demand. Other companies - Altona Diagnostics, Seegene and Biosenser - are also supplying

kits, but owing to the global demand, their distribution has been disrupted and the prices have increased as well.

#### Advertisement

Suresh Kakani, the Additional Municipal Commissioner noted that the labs were collecting samples despite the shortage of testing kits and hence keeping the same in mind, a notice was sent to 10 private labs.

Addressing the same, Kankani told ET, ***“We advise private labs to collect samples only in line with the available inventory at hand. Private labs had committed, at the commencement of their inclusion to the COVID-19 testing programme, that they will have enough kits ready for deployment. The current situation is in violation and [parties] are advised that this be rectified immediately.”***

## ANNEXURE L

# These are the 10 most-affected cities in India with the highest number of COVID-19 cases

Source: <https://www.businessinsider.in/india/news/checkout-the-10-most-affected-cities-in-india-with-the-highest-number-of-coronavirus-cases/slidelist/76343170.cms>

Navdeep Yadav



BCCL

- India on Friday became the fourth worst-affected country due to coronavirus.
- As of Friday morning, the overall number of cases stood at 297535, while the death toll increased to 8498.
- Maharashtra remained the worst-hit state in the country with total inching close to the one lakh-mark with 97,148 cases, including 3,590 deaths and 46,078 recoveries.

In a new grim milestone, India on Friday became the fourth worst-affected country due to coronavirus as the total number of COVID-19 cases in India inches towards the 3 lakh mark. At the same time, the deaths have surged to more than 8400.

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Maharashtra remained the worst-hit state in the country with total inching close to the one lakh-mark with 97,148 cases, including 3,590 deaths and 46,078 recoveries.

It is followed by Tamil Nadu (38,716) and the national capital with 34,687 Covid-19 cases. States with more than 10,000 cases include Gujarat with 22,032 cases and 1,385 deaths, Uttar Pradesh (12,088), Rajasthan (11,838), Madhya Pradesh (10,241).

#### **Here's the list of top 10 worst-affected cities in India**

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### **Here's the list of top 10 worst-affected cities in India**

1. Mumbai
2. Delhi
3. Chennai
4. Ahmedabad
5. Thane
6. Pune
7. Indore
8. Jaipur
9. Jodhpur
10. Surat



6 <sup>th</sup> August, 2020	4,68,265	1,46,268	3,05,521	65.24%	16,476	3.51%
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**ANNEXURE N**

**DEMARCATIION OF ZONES IN LOCKDOWN 4.0, UNLOCK 1.0, UNLOCK 2.0 AND  
UNLOCK 3.0**

Sr. No	Zone	Particulars
<b>Lockdown 3.0</b>		
1.	Containment Zone	<p>a. Containment Zones were demarcated within Red (Hotspots) and Orange Zones by the District Administrations in a judicious manner based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The boundary of the Containment Zone was defined by District Administrations taking into account the following factors: mapping of cases and contacts; geographical dispersion of cases and contacts; area with well demarcated perimeter; and enforceability.</p> <p>b. The boundary of the Containment Zone could be a residential colony, mohalla, municipal ward, municipal zone, police station area, town etc. In case of urban areas, a village or a cluster of villages, Gram Panchayats, group of Police Stations, blocks etc. could be Containment Zones.</p>
2.	Red Zone/Hotspot Districts	Districts were defined as Red Zones or Hotspot districts by the Ministry of Health and Family taking into account the total number of active cases, doubling rate of confirmed cases, extent of testing and surveillance feedback.
3.	Orange Zone	Districts which are neither defined as Red nor as Green Zones, were to be declared Orange Zones.
4.	Green Zone	<p>Districts were declared Green Zones based on the following criteria:</p> <p>a. Districts with zero confirmed case till date, or</p> <p>b. Districts with no confirmed case in the last 21 days.</p>



<b>Lockdown 4.0</b>		
1.	Containment Zone	<p>a. Containment Zones were demarcated within Red (Hotspots) and Orange Zones by the Municipal/District Authorities after taking into consideration the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.</p> <p>b. The Municipal Commissioners in corporation areas and District Collectors in other parts of the district were empowered to decide the Containment Zones.</p> <p>c. The boundary of the Containment Zone could be residential colony, mohalla, slum, building, group of buildings, lane, ward, police station area, villages, small cluster of villages etc.</p> <p>d. Anything larger than the aforementioned areas (eg. whole Taluka/whole Municipal Corporation etc.) could be declared as a Containment Zone only after consultation with the Chief Secretary.</p>
2.	Red Zone	All Municipal Corporation of MMR Region including MCGM, Municipal Corporations of Pune, Solapur, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Nagpur, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati.
3.	Non-Red Zone (Orange and Green Zone)	The remaining area of the State except Red Zones
<b>Mission Begin Again (Unlock 1.0, Unlock 2.0 and Unlock 3.0)</b>		
1.	Containment Zone	<p>a. Containment Zones were demarcated by the Municipal/District Authorities after taking into consideration the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.</p> <p>b. The Municipal Commissioners in corporation areas and District Collectors in other parts of the district were empowered to decide the Containment Zones.</p>

		<p>c. The boundary of the Containment Zone could be residential colony, mohalla, slum, building, group of buildings, lane, ward, police station area, villages, small cluster of villages etc.</p> <p>d. Anything larger than the aforementioned areas (eg. whole Taluka/whole Municipal Corporation etc.) could be declared as a Containment Zone only after consultation with the Chief Secretary.</p>
2.	Non-Containment Zone	All areas in the State except Containment Zones

## ANNEXURE O

# 131 tourists booked in Lonavala for defying lockdown norms

Source: <https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/coronavirus/news/131-tourists-booked-in-lonavala-for-defying-lockdown-norms/articleshow/76826455.cms>

Even though the lockdown is still in place, several people have been rushing to various tourist spots to enjoy nature amid rains, however, such tours are proving costly with cops booking them for violations.

In Lonavala, which is just over an hour's drive from Mumbai and even lesser from Pune, over 130 tourists were booked by police for travelling without a permit.

The police have booked 51 people for defying tourism-ban order in Lonavala.

Those roaming without wearing masks were also fined. The cops collected fines of Rs 12,964 from those without masks.

Lonavala and Khandala have always been big tourist attractions, however, the Pune district administration has put a ban at 31 tourist spots in Maval, including Lonavala and Khandala in the view of rising COVID-19 cases.

Moreover, people are travelling, despite a ban on inter-district travel without a pass.

The police said that they are taking measures to stop such tourists from venturing out.

The number of COVID-19 patients in Pune district spiked by 1,245 in the last 24 hours, taking the count to 29,844, while the death toll stands 893.

The Pune district administration has warned of stricter restrictions if people continue to flout social distancing norms as cases continue to see an uptick.

**ANNEXURE P**

## **Week into ‘Mission Begin Again’, Maharashtra reviews relaxation of curbs**

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/week-into-mission-begin-again-maharashtra-reviews-relaxation-of-curbs/story-Cxzoiw4LOko1tjYimJmceO.html>

With its Mission Begin Again notification on May 31, the state had allowed people to access nearby gardens and neighbourhoods, allowed inter-district movement in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, and private vehicles and BEST buses were allowed back on the roads.

### **Tanushree Venkatraman**

A week into “Mission Begin Again”, crowds in open spaces and non-adherence to social distancing norms have prompted the Maharashtra government to review the relaxation of Covid-19-related restrictions across the state.

However, transport experts said the lack of adherence to social distancing measures at bus stops and within buses was expected.

With its Mission Begin Again notification on May 31, the state had allowed people to access nearby gardens and neighbourhoods, allowed inter-district movement in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, and private vehicles and BEST buses were allowed back on the roads.

However, the government has noted reports of overcrowding in many areas on Monday. The relaxations were allowed in three phases, starting June 3.

Maharashtra chief minister Uddhav Thackeray tweeted on Wednesday, "If the relaxations to the lockdown starts turning out to be risky, we will be compelled to re-impose the lockdown."

He further said, "The people of Maharashtra have been cooperating with the Government & following instructions. They have faith that the Government is acting in their best interest. I am requesting all to please avoid crowding."

AV Shenoy from Mumbai Mobility Forum said, "This was expected as people were locked inside their houses for 70 days. In such situations, we cannot expect only citizens to show restraint. There must be some police force on roads too to check if the measures are followed correctly."

On Wednesday, Thackeray reiterated his demand to resume local train services in the city for essential workers. A state official said this might ease the pressure on BEST buses.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said, "The essential services staff travel from a lot of far-flung areas. They cannot afford to spend four hours on the road every day. If trains start, with stringent measures to only allow essential staff, it will ease the pressure on roads too."

However, senior officials from the railways have said there is still no communication from the Union ministry on resumption of local train services.

"The government must put security infrastructure in place before restarting trains and it must only be for essential workers," Shenoy said.

On Wednesday, Maharashtra recorded its highest single-day jump in Covid-19 cases, with 3,254 fresh infections. The total number of cases in Maharashtra stands at 94,041.

Maharashtra also reported a record 149 new fatalities, of which 66 occurred in the past two days. The remaining 83 were recorded between April 18 and June 6. The state's total death toll stands at 3,438.

Mumbai city recorded 1,567 new infections and 97 deaths, its highest for a day.

ANNEXURE Q

# To Resume Public Transport, Experts Suggest Staggered Timings, Bus Lanes, Tech Systems

Source: <https://www.bloomberquint.com/business/to-resume-public-transport-experts-suggest-staggered-timings-bus-lanes-tech-systems>

Chaitanya Mallapur, IndiaSpend  
@ChaitanMallapur

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Last Updated on June 10 2020, 11:48 AM

As India's cities gradually revive their public transport services halted during the lockdown, technology-enabled systems, the optimal use of existing capacities and staggered commuting can help ensure social distancing and crowd management to prevent the spread of Covid-19, experts tell IndiaSpend.

With the emphasis on physical distancing and as a measure to save time, this would mean increased use of automatic and digital payment systems, and mobile-phone based applications to provide alerts on vehicular traffic and crowd congestion, experts said.

Daily, weekly and monthly passes at lower prices across various transport options would encourage greater use of public transport.

Mobility patterns in India witnessed a change during the prolonged lockdown, with travel restrictions and freeze on transport facilities. Movement of people to public transport hubs such as subways and bus and train stations fell by 52%, according to a May 16 Covid-19 Community Mobility Report by Google. Mobility to workplaces declined by 41%, and to places of residence rose by 22%.

“This is a big opportunity for the public transport system to move towards automatic and digital payment systems,” Madhav Pai, India director for the WRI Ross Centre for Sustainable Cities, told IndiaSpend.

“Many major cities have resisted opting for automatic or digital payments over the years. Use of digital payments will stop cash leakage in the system and will provide data that will help plan our systems in a much better way.”

The challenge is to resume public transport systems without undoing the benefits of the lockdown that enforced social distancing. “If you are not able to maintain social distancing, you run the risk of losing all that you have achieved so far,” said Om Srivastava, an infectious disease expert based in Mumbai.

There could be a spurt in cases and new containment areas may come up with unplanned resumption of public transport services, he warned. In normal times, India’s public bus sector operated 170,000 buses that transport 70 million people every day, while metro services are functional in 10 cities, having a daily ridership of 4.6 million, with 525 stations and an operational network of over 700 km.

## **Digitising**

## **Systems**

In March 2019, the central government launched the National Common Mobility Card or the One Nation One Card for transport mobility based on the debit/credit/prepaid card platform, which can be used across segments such as metro, bus, suburban railways, toll, parking, smart city and retail. In May 2020, the Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. called for tenders to introduce NCMC, in a move to encourage cashless travel. In December 2019, the government had informed parliament that 11 transport agencies in the country were using NCMC facilities.

Digital payment services will discourage physical exchange of currency while purchasing bus and train tickets, said Deepak Baindur, a transport and mobility consultant and former assistant professor in the faculty of Planning and Public Policy, CEPT University, Ahmedabad.

The ONOC should be “extensively implemented” across cities in all public transport services, he said.



Likewise, the government in December 2019 made implementation of FASTags mandatory for all vehicles to collect fees at toll plazas in a move to ensure swift movement of vehicles, saving fuel, time and to avoid traffic jams.

Baindur also proposed solutions similar to Google Maps on mobile apps that can indicate crowd congestion levels as well as forecast passenger waiting time in buses or trains at each stop or station that can be useful for commuters to make informed choices.

This can be done through CCTV cameras (by measuring crowd density and calculating real-time data), Intelligent Transportation System (advanced electronic/wireless-based transportation technologies for safety, communication and mobility systems), telematics and social media platforms including mobile apps to communicate, said Baindur.

### **Mumbai's Challenge**

Mumbai, the country's financial capital, has been the worst affected city nationwide, with more than 48,500 cases and 1,636 deaths as of June 7, 2020, more than any other city or state in India. Getting the city back to normalcy will be critical to the country's economy. This is a challenge for a city with a population of over 12.8 million that is largely dependent on public transport for commuting. Mumbai's local trains carry over 8 million passengers daily. On its single journey, a local train carries about 3,500 people when it is supposed to carry 1,800 passengers, Pai of WRI pointed out. During the pandemic, with the need for maintaining social distancing, it should carry only 900 passengers, he estimated.

"Services should be opened up in a systematic way," said Satish Mathur, former director general of police, Maharashtra and joint commissioner of police (traffic) Mumbai. "The city can be mapped onto grids, identifying office areas and complexes that will operate on alternate days. This is workable and will help minimise overcrowding."

### **Maharashtra: Phase-Wise Opening and Easing Of Restrictions**

“The initial phase should be without local trains; we will have to manage public transport by road,” said Ashok Datar, chairperson, Mumbai Environmental Social Network, a think-tank on urban issues focusing on road-based public transport.

The Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking will have to operate more intelligently with a timetable that should take care of the crowd commuting through local trains, he added.

Per day, BEST operates 2,865 buses carrying 2.2 million passengers, on average. The virus being highly contagious not only poses a risk to passengers but also those providing these services.

By May 25, as many as 200 BEST employees--70% of them from the transport division such as drivers and conductors--have tested positive for Covid-19 and half of them have recovered.

If local trains remain closed, the city would need around 5,000 buses to cater to peak-hour demand, said Datar. For this he suggested pressing into service private and school buses. Further, for social distancing, experts suggest reducing the capacity of BEST buses to less than 50%.

They recommend setting up “priority bus lanes” for buses to ply faster and make more trips, and implementing the “odd and even rule” for vehicles to manage the traffic on roads.

Though experts have suggested implementing priority bus lanes, similar efforts earlier in cities like Delhi, Bengaluru and Pune have not been very effective, reports suggest.

### **Maximising Capacity**

“Reopening would essentially mean maximising operations based on what you have immediately,” said Anumita Roy Chowdhury, executive director, research and advocacy at the Centre for Science and Environment. One way to maximise available capacity is to create priority bus lanes that will facilitate greater turnaround time, she suggested.

“We also need to have strategies to cut down on unnecessary travel for reducing the demand on the already stressed system,” Roy Chowdhury said. For this, alternative solutions such as work from home, staggered timings and roster-based attendance should be institutionalised across cities, she said.

### **Opening Up Public Transport Services**

- Metro railways could hire private security personnel for crowd management. On a pilot basis, fast train services should be resumed first and these should stop only at stations where most commuters board or alight. Slow services can be resumed gradually on assessing demand.
- The relevant authorities must ensure thermal screening at key bus and railway stations.
- No standing commutes should be allowed, and alternate seating be practised in trains and buses. Passengers without face masks should not be allowed entry onto buses and railway platforms.
- Corporate and government offices should hire public bus services on a contract basis for their employees in order to minimise the use of private vehicles and ease traffic jams. Shuttle or feeder bus services should be organised from railway/metro stations to the designated offices in business or industrial areas.
- Cities should introduce stronger parking regulations in the city with more pay-and-park facilities to manage better traffic.
- Cities must generate traffic and safety awareness among citizens on the upcoming or ongoing changes.

Source: Interviews with experts

Walking and cycling for shorter trips should be encouraged with scaling up of infrastructure to further take the pressure off from public transport, she added.

The government on May 7, 2020, shared guidelines drafted by the Delhi-based Central Road Research Institute for safe opening up of roads and vehicles. The report, ‘Public Transport and Feeder Modes considering Social Distancing Norms’, suggested various approaches--redesigning mobility facilities that enable social distancing, reducing demand, capacity enhancement and encouraging social distancing measures on footpaths, metro stations, bus stops, e-rickshaws, autos and taxis.

### **Cycling, Informal Services**

Limiting the use of local trains and focussing on personal/public transport vehicles could congest city roads and parking lots, said Mathur, especially in Mumbai. Cycling is a good alternative, experts said. “The use of bicycles is a good way to maintain social distancing and also develop a sustainable and better public transport system,” said Pai of WRI, suggesting shared mobility practices once restrictions are eased.

If only 50% of a city needs transport, half of them could opt for public transport like trains and buses, 15% could use private or shared vehicles, and the remaining 10% could cycle.

Professionalising informal transit services like shared autos, taxis, e-rickshaws and private minibuses--that facilitate the bulk of public transport services in Indian cities--through technology and financial assistance from the government, could also help cities ease their way back to normalcy, said Shreya Gadepalli, South Asia director at the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy.

## **ANNEXURE R**

### **FACT: People should NOT wear masks while exercising**

Sources: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>

People should NOT wear masks when exercising, as masks may reduce the ability to breathe comfortably.

Sweat can make the mask become wet more quickly which makes it difficult to breathe and promotes the growth of microorganisms. The important preventive measure during exercise is to maintain physical distance of at least one meter from others.

**ANNEXURE S**

# **Around 22 Covid cured patients return to KEM Hospital with pulmonary fibrosis condition: report**

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Updated on August 04, 2020 , Published on August 04, 2020

Source: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/around-22-covid-cured-patients-returns-to-kem-hospital-with-pulmonary-fibrosis-report/article32268914.ece#>

The KEM Hospital in Mumbai city is currently witnessing an unprecedented situation where people who are cured of Covid-19 symptoms are returning back to the hospital after a month or so with pulmonary fibrosis – severe scarring of tissues in the lungs that causes shortness of breath, reports Mumbai Mirror.

Around 22 patients with pulmonary fibrosis are being currently treated at the hospital. These patients will require oxygen support for long durations and, in some cases, for the rest of their life, the report said.

The KEM Hospital is one of the largest public hospitals managed by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

KEM's ten-member Critical Care Committee – comprising cardiologists, neurosurgeons, pulmonologists, endocrinologists,

anesthesiologists and nephrologists are keeping a close watch on these patients as they are still studying how the damage was caused to the vital organ after the virus was treated and the patients were discharged.

Though it is well known that Covid-19 directly impacts lungs, it is not clear how these current 22 patients got pulmonary fibrosis as they do not have any history of lung injury or breathing difficulties when they were discharged after being treated for Covid-19.

According to the hospital, the patients are being treated with anti-fibrosis drugs and the only common thread running through all 22 cases is that they all had pneumonia when they were treated for Covid-19.

The hospital also added that all these patients who are back for treatment had spent over a month in the ICU here and were treated with new drugs such as Tocilizumab and Remdesivir.

## ANNEXURE T

# COVID-19 survivors could suffer health effects for years

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/health-fitness/health-news/covid-19-survivors-could-suffer-health-effects-for-years/articleshow/75708465.cms>

More than one million people around the world have been deemed recovered from the coronavirus, but beating the initial sickness may be just the first of many battles for those who have survived. Some recovered patients report breathlessness, fatigue and body pain months after first becoming infected. Small-scale studies conducted in Hong Kong and Wuhan, China show that survivors grapple with poorer functioning in their lungs, heart and liver. And that may be the tip of the iceberg.

The coronavirus is now known to attack many parts of the body beyond the respiratory system, causing damage from the eyeballs to the toes, the gut to the kidneys. Patients' immune systems can go into overdrive to fight off the infection, compounding the damage done.

While researchers are only starting to track the long-term health of survivors, past epidemics caused by similar viruses show that the aftermath can last more than a decade. According to one study, survivors of severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, suffered lung infections, higher cholesterol levels and were falling sick more frequently than others for as long as 12 years after the epidemic coursed through Asia, killing almost 800 people.

SARS infected 8,000 people. With more than 4 million -- and more every day -- infected by the coronavirus, the long-term damage to health could strain social safety nets and health-care infrastructures for years to come as well as have implications for economies and companies.

The prospect led Nicholas Hart, the British physician who treated Prime Minister Boris Johnson, to call the virus "this generation's polio" -- a disease that could leave many marked by its scars and reshape global health care.

"What these chronic issues ultimately look like -- and how many patients ultimately experience them -- will have huge implications for patients, the doctors who treat them, and the health systems around them," said Kimberly Powers, an epidemiologist at the University of North Carolina at



Chapel Hill, who is developing models on the virus's spread to inform public-health efforts.

## Early Research

Hong Kong's hospital authority has been monitoring a group of Covid-19 patients for up to two months since they were released. They found about half of the 20 survivors had lung function below the normal range, said Owen Tsang, the medical director of the infectious disease centre at Princess Margaret Hospital.

The diffusing capacity of their lungs -- how well oxygen and carbon dioxide transfers between the lungs and blood -- remained below healthy levels, Tsang observed.

A study of blood samples from 25 recovered patients in Wuhan, the city where the virus first emerged, found that they had not fully recovered normal functioning regardless of the severity of their coronavirus symptoms, according to a paper published April 7.

In another study, CT scans taken over a month of 90 Wuhan coronavirus patients found that of the 70 discharged from the hospital, 66 had mild to substantial residual lung abnormalities on their last CT scans, which showed ground-glass opacity, said a March paper published online in Radiology.

Chronic cardiac complications could arise in patients even after recovery as a result of persistent inflammation, according to an April 3 paper by doctors at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles. They based their analysis on patient data from Italy and China.

## SARS Evidence

For clues on how Covid-19 may leave its mark, doctors and researchers are looking to the experience of SARS. Some survivors suffered long-term effects years after they first succumbed to the disease, which is part of the same family as the new coronavirus.

Researchers in China analyzed 25 SARS patients 12 years after they contracted the virus, contrasting their results with a control group who were not infected with SARS. The study found that more than half of the recovered patients suffered another lung infection since their bout with SARS and also had higher cholesterol levels. Additionally, half the patients had at least five colds in the

previous year — a characteristic no one in the control group shared, said the 2017 paper published online in Scientific Reports.

“These data demonstrated that the recovered SARS patients had a poor quality of life 12 years following recovery, and were susceptible to inflammation, tumors, and glucose and lipid metabolic disorders,” researchers wrote.

Doctors like Tsang at Hong Kong’s Princess Margaret Hospital said looking at former SARS patients is potentially instructive. Among survivors of the SARS outbreak of 2003, chronic fatigue and impaired lung function have been found in follow-up studies after two to four years.

“This is so new that I don’t think anyone is able to tell what is the percentage of patients who will recover, what is the percentage of patients who will not recover and have long-term sequela,” said Michelle Biehl, a critical care pulmonary doctor at the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio, using the medical term for chronic conditions after a disease.

### **Societal Implications**

Tracking and figuring out how Covid-19 affects the body even after recovery could inform governments budgeting for social safety nets, doctors that see patients long term, and businesses as they set policies such as sick and disability leave. These issues could be even more crucial as public health officials say there’s a possibility the virus may become a seasonal affliction.

Economies and companies looking to get people back to work will need to understand how and if Covid-19 affects human health in the long run and its scope.

“There is such a wide range in the way the illness affects people. The various stakeholders need solid data to help them understand the breadth and duration of long term effects,” said Jessica Justman, a professor of medicine in epidemiology at Columbia University.

There is some hope: Early intervention could play a role in longer-term outcomes of coronavirus patients, said Ivan Hung, a professor of medicine at the University of Hong Kong. Hung said in April that 90% of about 200 discharged patients he oversaw at a clinic at one of the city’s hospitals appear to be making a full recovery a month out.

He attributed the success to Hong Kong's "early diagnosis and early treatment" of patients, which leaves the virus with less time to wreak havoc on the body.

This may not be possible in many countries like the U.S. and U.K where testing is uneven and inadequate, and only those with serious symptoms are getting treatment.

Still, larger-scale studies in virus hot spots are needed to separate the physical legacy of the virus from how patients feel immediately after fighting off the infection. It will be crucial for scientists to track and quantify how Covid-19 affects such factors as oxygenation and breathing rate, said Roberto Bruzzone, a visiting professor at the University of Hong Kong, whose research focuses on cell biology.

Hospitals and researchers will have begun patient registries to start gathering data to study survivors over time as well.

"We need an epidemiological study that may be feasible in places like Wuhan, New York City, Milan or Paris -- where there has been a huge group of infections with a wide variety of symptoms," Bruzzone said.

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**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**  
**Department of Revenue and Forest, Disaster Management,**  
**Relief and Rehabilitation, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032**  
**No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 18<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

**ORDER**

**Addendum to Consolidated Revised Guidelines on the measures to be taken for containment of COVID-19 in the State**

**Reference:**


1. This Department's Order No: DMU/2020/CR. 92/DisM-1, Dated: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

**ADDENDUM**

In continuation of the consolidated guidelines issued for measures to be taken for containment of COVID-19 in the state referred in reference number 1 above, the following are added.

1. Print media is hereby exempted from the lockdown from 20 April 2020. However given the extent of the spread of Covid 19, door to door delivery of newspapers and magazines is prohibited.
2. Commissioners of all departmental Commissionerates and Directors of Directorates shall attend office with 10% of their staff.

**BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF MAHARASHTRA**

  
(AJAY MEHTA)  
CHIEF SECRETARY  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**Copy to:**

1. Principal Secretary, to Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra, Mumbai.
2. Hon'ble Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council
3. Hon'ble Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly
4. Principal Secretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra
5. Secretary to Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra
6. Private Secretary to Leader of Opposition, Legislative Council / Assembly
7. Private Secretaries of All Hon'ble Minister/Minister of State, Mantralaya

## ANNEXURE V

# **Ban on doorstep delivery of newspapers exceptional move: Maharashtra govt**

Sources: [https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/decision-to-ban-doorstep-delivery-of-newspapers-an-exceptional-move-govt-120042301495\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/decision-to-ban-doorstep-delivery-of-newspapers-an-exceptional-move-govt-120042301495_1.html)

The state said that newspapers are not an essential item and hence prohibition on its doorstep distribution cannot be said to be infringing upon any fundamental rights

The Maharashtra government said its decision to prohibit door- to-door delivery of newspapers (currently in force only in Covid-19 hotspots and containment zones) was an exceptional policy move and in no way violates the freedom of the press.

The Maharashtra government on Thursday told the [Bombay High Court](#) bench, quoting experts, that the [coronavirus](#) stays on surfaces for a long time and the passing of newspapers from one hand to another could increase the chances of widespread [coronavirus](#) infection.

Ealier, the Press Council of India (PCI) also issued a notice to the Maharashtra government over prohibition of door-to-door delivery of newspapers and magazines in the state, seeking an explanation and expressing concern over the issue.

The state, in an affidavit filed before Justice N W Sambre, said newspapers are not an essential item and hence prohibition on its doorstep distribution cannot be said to be infringing upon any fundamental rights.

The affidavit, filed by Ravindra Thakare, Nagpur Collector on behalf of the state, was responding to a petition filed by the Maharashtra Union of Working Journalists (MUWJ) and the Nagpur Union of Working Journalists (NUWJ), challenging a government circular issued on April 18.



The circular said while newspapers can be sold at stalls, their door-to-door distribution by vendors cannot be permitted at this stage looking at the rapid spread of coronavirus in Maharashtra, the state worst-affected by COVID-19 in the country.

The government clarified that a blanket ban on door- to-door delivery of newspapers has been lifted and now the prohibition is limited only in Mumbai, Pune and coronavirus containment zones in other districts of the state.

Mumbai and Pune are the top two cities worst-hit by the deadly disease in the state.

The affidavit claimed the aim of the government was to control and reduce the spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

According to experts, Covid-19 virus can stay on various surfaces for a considerable amount of time and the [newspaper](#) is something that will be passed on by hand to hand by various people which may increase the chances of infection spreading, the affidavit said.

[Newspaper](#) cannot be considered an essential need unlike food items. Citizens can still get e-papers through the Internet for daily reading.

"Hence, prohibition of door-to-door distribution of newspapers by no means infringes upon the right of the freedom of the press, the state said.

It added that there are several areas or districts that are now coronavirus-free or where the prevalence of the virus is negligible.

The circulation of a non-essential item which is printed elsewhere in these coronavirus-free areas may lead to resurgence of the infection, the affidavit said.

The government said this was an exceptional policy decision taken by the state under an extraordinary situation as an important temporary measure to control the outbreak of the pandemic, which has infected more than 5,600 people so far in Maharashtra.

The intentions behind these policy decisions related to the [lockdown](#) are in the interest of the citizens to ensure their wellbeing and safety.

"These are judicious, fair, and transparent and are neither arbitrary nor permanent in nature, the affidavit said.

Justice Sambre took note of the affidavit and posted the matter for further hearing on June 15.

**AJAY BHALLA, IAS**

गृह सचिव  
Home Secretary  
भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
North Block,  
New Delhi

D.O.No.40-3/2020-DM-I(A)

Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2020Dear *Chief Secretary,*

Kindly refer to the MHA order of even number, issued today, whereby lockdown has been extended in the containment zones upto June 30, 2020 with a phased re-opening of the prohibited activities. New guidelines have been issued for Unlock 1, keeping in view the suggestions received from the State Governments following the Video Conference held by the Cabinet Secretary on May 28, 2020.

2. As mentioned in the guidelines, there will be a phased re-opening of activities in areas outside Containment Zones, with the stipulation of following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to be prescribed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW).

3. I would specifically like to draw your attention to Phase II, regarding re-opening of schools, colleges etc., where States and UTs have been asked to have consultations at the institution level, with parents and other stakeholders. You are advised to send the feedback on the consultations held, so that a timely decision can be taken for opening up of the education institutions.

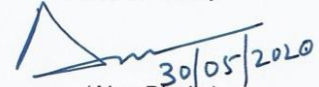
4. The guidelines also mandate that there shall be no restriction on inter-State and intra-State movement of persons. Therefore, no separate approvals or e-passes etc. are required in this regard. However, in case you wish to regulate such movement, you are required to give wide publicity in advance.

5. As emphasized in my earlier D.O. letters, I would like to reiterate again that States/Union Territories cannot dilute restrictions imposed vide the aforesaid guidelines issued by MHA. States/ UTs, based on their assessment of the situation, may prohibit certain activities in areas outside containment zones, or impose such restrictions as deemed necessary.

6. I would urge you to ensure compliance of the new guidelines, and direct all concerned authorities for their strict implementation. Further guidelines issued by MHA and consequent Orders issued by the respective State Governments / UT Administration should be widely disseminated to the public and to the field functionaries for the convenience of people.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

  
(Ajay Bhalla) 30/05/2020

To

**Chief Secretaries of all States**



AJAY BHALLA, IAS



गृह सचिव  
Home Secretary  
भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
North Block,  
New Delhi

D.O.No.40-3/2020-DM-I(A)

Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

Dear Administrator,

Kindly refer to the MHA order of even number, issued today, whereby lockdown has been extended in the containment zones upto June 30, 2020 with a phased re-opening of the prohibited activities. New guidelines have been issued for Unlock 1, keeping in view the suggestions received from the State Governments following the Video Conference held by the Cabinet Secretary on May 28, 2020.

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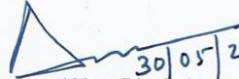
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6. I would urge you to ensure compliance of the new guidelines, and direct all concerned authorities for their strict implementation. Further guidelines issued by MHA and consequent Orders issued by the respective State Governments / UT Administration should be widely disseminated to the public and to the field functionaries for the convenience of people.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

  
(Ajay Bhalla) 30/05/2020

To

Administrators of all UTs.

## ANNEXURE X

# India declares coronavirus outbreak as a notified disaster

Sources: <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/india-declares-coronavirus-outbreak-as-a-notified-disaster-11584184739353.html>

**New Delhi:** In the wake of spurt in cases of coronavirus pandemic in the country, the Ministry of Home Affairs on Saturday decided to treat Covid-19 as a "notified disaster".

The move would enable the states to spend a larger chunk of funds from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to fight the pandemic.

The Centre said that cost of hospitalization for managing COVID-19 patients would be at the rates fixed by the state governments. The state government can use SDRF fund for providing temporary accommodation, food, clothing and medical care for people affected and sheltered in quarantine camps, other than home quarantine, or for cluster containment operations.

The state executive committee will decide the number of quarantine camps, their duration and the number of persons in such camps. "Period can be extended by the committee beyond the prescribed limit subject to condition that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25 percent of SDRF allocation for the year," the Ministry of Home Affairs notification stated.

The cost of consumables for sample collection would be taken from the funds which can be used to support for checking, screening and contact tracing.

Further, funds can also be withdrawn for setting up additional testing laboratories within the government set up. The state has also to bear the cost of personal protection equipment for healthcare, municipal, police and fire authorities. Further SDRF money can also be used for procuring thermal scanners and ventilation and other necessary equipment.

The total number of confirmed coronavirus cases in India rose to 84, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare said on Saturday. So far, two deaths due to the lethal infection have been reported in the country.

The coronavirus, which originated in China's Wuhan city in December last year, has so far spread to more than 100 countries, infecting over 1,20,000 people.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared coronavirus a pandemic and Europe as its epicentre with more reported cases and deaths than the rest of the world combined, apart from China.

*This story has been published from a wire agency feed without modifications to the text. Only the headline has been changed.*

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**No. 40-3/2020-DM-I(A)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs**

North Block, New Delhi-110001  
Dated 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2020

**ORDER**

Whereas, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), is satisfied that the country is threatened with the spread of COVID-19 epidemic, which has already been declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organisation, and has considered it necessary to take effective measures to prevent its spread across the country and that there is a need for consistency in the application and implementation of various measures across the country while ensuring maintenance of essential services and supplies, including health infrastructure;

Whereas in exercise of the powers under section 6(2)(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), has issued an Order no. 1-29/2020-PP (Pt.II) dated 24.03.2020 (Copy enclosed) directing the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State/Union Territory Governments and State/ Union Territory Authorities to take effective measures so as to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country;

Whereas under directions of the aforesaid Order of NDMA, and in exercise of the powers, conferred under Section 10(2)(I) of the Disaster Management Act, the undersigned, in his capacity as Chairperson, National Executive Committee, hereby issues guidelines, as per the Annexure, to Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State/Union Territory Governments and State/ Union Territory Authorities with the directions for their strict implementation. This Order shall remain in force, in all parts of the country for a period of 21 days with effect from 25.03.2020.

  
24/3/2020  
Home Secretary

To

- 1. The Secretaries of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India**
- 2. The Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/Union Territories**  
(As per list attached)

Copy to:

- i. All members of the National Executive Committee.
- ii. Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
EXTRAORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL WRIT JURISDICTION  
[RULE 4(e) OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION  
RULES, 2010]

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ of 2020

Krishi Rajiv Shah & Anr.

...Petitioners

**VERSUS**

State of Maharashtra

...Respondent

**VAKALATNAMA**

To,  
The Prothonotary & Senior Master,  
Original Side, Bombay High Court,  
Respected Sir/Ma'am,

We, Krishi Shah and Vanshika Shroff, the Petitioners above named do hereby appoint XYZ Advocates, to act, appear and plead for us in the above matter. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand to this writing on this 7<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2020.

(Signature)

Krishi Shah

(Signature)

Vanshika Shroff

Accepted

(Signature)

XYZ Advocates

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
EXTRAORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL WRIT  
JURISDICTION  
[RULE 4(e) OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT PUBLIC  
INTEREST LITIGATION RULES, 2010]  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION NO. \_\_\_\_ OF 2020

Krishi Shah & Anr.

...Petitioners

**VERSUS**

State of Maharashtra

...Respondent

---

**PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION**

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Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 2020

**XYZ Advocates**  
**Advocates for Petitioners**