Govt extends lockdown for two more weeks

Part of: GS-II- Governance (PT-MAINS-PERSONALITY TEST)

Here’s what all will not be allowed under the new guidelines issued today irrespective of the zone

1. Travel by air, rail, metro and inter-state movement by road
2. Running of schools, colleges and other educational, training, coaching institutions
3. Hospitality services including hotels and restaurants
4. Places of large public gatherings such as cinema halls, malls, gyms, sports complexes
5. Social, political, cultural and other kinds of gatherings
6. Religious places, places of worship for public

However, movement of persons by air, rail and road is allowed for select purposes and for those permitted by the MHA

The order states that movement of individuals for all non-essential activities, shall remain strictly prohibited between 7 pm and 7 am. Local authorities shall issue orders imposing Section 144 and ensure strict compliance, the order states.

In all zones, those above the age of 65, 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

OPDs and medical clinics shall be permitted to operate in Red, Orange and Green Zones with social distancing norms and other preventive measures. However, these will not be permitted in containment zones.

These activities are not allowed in Red Zones

1. Plying of cycle rickshaws and auto rickshaws;
2. Running of taxis and cab aggregators;
3. Intra-district and inter-district plying of buses;
4. Barber shops, spas and saloons

Here’s what all is allowed in Red Zones

1. Movement of individuals and vehicles is allowed only for permitted activities, with a maximum of 2 persons (besides the driver) in four-wheeler vehicles, and with no pillion rider in the case of two-wheelers
2. Industrial establishments in urban areas - Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Export Oriented Units (EOUs), industrial estates and industrial townships with access control have been permitted
3. 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; jute industry with staggered shifts and social distancing; and, manufacturing units of packaging material
4. Construction activities in urban areas have been limited to 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.
5. Shops in urban areas, for non-essential goods, are not allowed in malls, markets and
market complexes.
6. All industrial and construction activity in rural areas, including MNREGA works, food-processing units and brick-kilns
7. In rural areas, without distinction of nature of goods, all shops except in shopping malls, are permitted
8. All agricultural activities - sowing, harvesting, procurement and marketing operations in the agricultural supply chain are permitted
9. Animal husbandry activities are fully permitted including fisheries
10. All plantation activities are allowed, including their processing and marketing.
11. All health services (including AYUSH) are to remain functional, including transport of medical personnel and patients through air ambulances
12. Financial sector to remain open largely. This includes banks, non-banking finance companies, insurance and capital market activities, and credit co-op societies
13. Operation of homes for children, senior citizens, destitutes, women and widows, etc
14. Operation of anganwadis
15. Public utilities in power, water, sanitation, waste management, telecommunication and internet
16. Courier and postal services
17. E-Commerce activities, in the Red Zones, are permitted only in respect of essential goods
   Private offices can operate with upto 33% strength as per requirement, with the remaining persons working from home
18. All standalone (single) shops, neighborhood (colony) shops and shops in residential complexes are permitted to remain open in urban areas, without any distinction of essential and non-essential.
19. All Government offices shall function with senior officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above at full strength, and the remaining staff attending upto 33% as per requirement. Defense and Security services, Health and Family Welfare, Police, Prisons, Home Guards, Civil Defence, Fire and Emergency Services, Disaster management and related services, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Customs, Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Cadet Corps (NCC), Nehru Yuvak Kendra (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.
20. Print and electronic media, IT and IT enabled services, data and call centres, cold storage and warehousing services, private security and facility management services, and services provided by self-employed persons, except for barbers etc.
21. 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
22. Jute industry with staggered shifts and social distancing; and manufacturing of IT hardware and manufacturing units of packaging material will continue to be permitted.

What all is allowed in Orange Zones

1. In addition to activities permitted in Red Zone, below are the additional activities that are now permitted taxis and cab aggregators will be permitted with 1 driver and 1 passenger only.
2. Inter-district movement of individuals and vehicles will be allowed for permitted activities only.
   Four wheeler vehicles will have maximum two passengers besides the driver and pillion riding will be allowed on two-wheelers.
What all is allowed in Green Zones

All activities are permitted except the limited number of activities which are prohibited throughout the country, irrespective of the Zone.

Buses can operate with upto 50% seating capacity and bus depots can operate with upto 50% capacity.

The MHA order further states that across the zones, all goods traffic is to be permitted. "No State/ UT shall stop the movement of cargo for cross land-border trade under Treaties with neighbouring countries. No separate pass of any sort is needed for such movement, which is essential for maintaining the supply chain of goods and services across the country during the lockdown period," the order states.

Classification

The Red, Orange and Green Zone classification is based on factors such as the number of novel coronavirus cases, the doubling rate of Covid-19 cases, and the extent of testing and surveillance. Red Zones have a high number of cases and a high doubling rate, Orange Zones have comparatively fewer cases and Green Zones have not had any cases in the last 21 days.

What is Section 144 of CrPC?

- Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) is frequently used to prohibit assemblies of four or more individuals, or to order mobile phone companies to block voice, SMS, or Internet communications in one or more geographical areas.
- It empowers a district magistrate, a sub-divisional magistrate or any other executive magistrate specially empowered by the state government in this behalf to issue orders to prevent and address urgent cases of apprehended danger or nuisance.
  - The orders may be directed against a particular individual, or to persons residing in a particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area.
- No order passed under Section 144 can remain in force for more than two months from the date of the order.
- The state government can extend this, but not more than six months.