

Government of Madhya Pradesh  
Home Department  
Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal

Letter No. 62/2020/C-2

Bhopal. Date 11<sup>th</sup> April 2020

To,

Home Secretary  
Government of India  
New Dehli.

Subject:- Covid Lockdown Release Strategy.

Sir,

Government of Madhya Pradesh has formulated the Covid Lockdown Release Strategy which will be implemented once the decision for lifting of lockdown is taken.

Copy of the strategy is enclosed for your perusal.

  
(S.N. Mishra)  
Principal Secretary  
Home Department  
Government of M.P.



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# MADHYA PRADESH - LOCKDOWN RELEASE STRATEGY

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[Document subtitle]



APRIL 11, 2020  
GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

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## 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The State of Madhya Pradesh has seen a very steep rise in the infection in last 10 days. In terms of COVID 19 cases, Madhya Pradesh now stands in the top 10 list of states and account for more than 4.34% of total cases in India. Further, in terms of fatalities, it occupies top position only after Maharashtra. Though the infection has spread to more than 16 districts, Bhopal and Indore have emerged as the hotspot with more than 60% cases together.
- 1.2 The Government of Madhya Pradesh is of the opinion that the lockdown in the State should be extended till 30th April 2020. The decision on the release of lockdown after 30th April 2020 will be taken based the then situation of the pandemic.
- 1.3 The response of the State and District administration will have to be aligned to the stage of the pandemic in the districts in the State. The districts can be categorized as follows:
  1. High and Moderate Risk Districts – Any Districts which have reported a New COVID 19 positive case in the last 7 days. This category can be further divided into two sub-categories:
    - a. Districts with identified hotspots (High Risk)
    - b. Districts with no identified hotspots (Moderate Risk)
  2. Low Risk Districts – No new cases in last 14 days/ no identified hotspot
- 1.4 **High Risk Districts:** The government will follow a strategy of creating containment zones in areas that have hotspots. Essential supplies will be provided within the hotspot zones by deploying additional resources. Public or private establishments will not operate within the hotspot zones.

However, establishments will be allowed to operate in moderately High-risk areas (which do not have hotspots that threaten spread of the infection) under supervision. All establishments will have to follow workplace establishment guidelines issued by administration. These guidelines will focus on maintaining social distancing, hygiene and sanitization protocols as advised by the government. No inter-state or inter-district mobility will be allowed except for supply of essential goods. Public transport will operate with curtailed capacity. Agriculture being the mainstay of the economy of the State, all agricultural and related activities shall be exempted from this lockdown.

- 1.5 **Low Risk Districts:** Monitored release of lockdown. Compulsory face masks for anyone moving out of the home. Any establishment opening the workplace must follow the protocol developed for workplace management Inter-district travel shall be allowed among Districts that fall in the low risk category. Any person entering from outside should undergo mandatory COVID 19 screening and maintain 14 days home quarantine. Public and private transport will be allowed to operate at reduced occupancy. Schools will remain closed and open in June 2020 after the summer vacations. Higher education institutions may open if they have to carry out examinations. Hotels, cinema halls, restaurants and

bars will remain closed till all districts become low risk districts. Grocery shops, supermarkets and malls will be allowed to operate with adequate arrangements for social distancing. Home delivery from restaurants will be allowed. Liquor sales may be allowed through online means and through select outlets. Marriage and funerals will be allowed with limited participation. Production units to be allowed to open with 50% capacity, to be increased to 100% gradually. Agriculture and related activities shall continue without any restriction whatsoever.

- 1.6 To revive the economy, it will be important that raw material and human resources reach the source of production. Logistic arrangements should be made for movement of goods and workforce under proper vigil and guidance of the administration.
- 1.7 Agriculture produce, especially harvested during the Rabi season will have to be procured and stored. Further, preparation for sowing for the next season must be facilitated by ensuring that adequate quantity of seed, fertilizers and other factors of production reach the farmers on time. Irrespective of the classification of the districts, agricultural and related activities will have to be permitted unabated so as to not have a crippling effect on the income of the majority populace.
- 1.8 Government will utilize the network of its state and national highways, railroads and airways to resolve the bottlenecks in supply chain and logistics and ensure that that districts, which are still at high risk are by-passed.
- 1.9 Departments engaged in enforcement of law and order will make sure that the protocols of Health Ministry, Government of India including social distancing, safety and monitoring of symptoms of COVID 19 are enforced; incidence of theft, rioting, looting and other disturbances can be pre-empted and prevented; hotspots are closely monitored and vigil is kept on people under quarantine. They will also have a plan for reversing the lockdown release at a short notice in case of a relapse.
- 1.10 The health authorities will ensure that extensive targeted testing and rapid testing in areas where lockdown is released; symptoms of COVID 19 in potential hotspots is closely monitored; adequate supply of PPE is made available to the personals engaged at the frontline and their health status should be regularly monitored; and should prepare for a response in case of a relapse of the pandemic
- 1.11 Ensure that all marginalized, unemployed, migrant labor etc. receive (Universal Basic Income) / subsistence means to address wage loss etc. Immediately after lockdown period is over, priority should be given to the movement of migrant labor to place of their choice. Looking to the hardship being faced by this segment of population, free movement should be allowed into all districts irrespective of the nature of district. However, proper sanitation mechanism should be in place at the entry points.
- 1.12 Adequate financial stimulus may be considered to be provided to the industries so that they can restart the operation and sustain the downscaled operation which will not reach optimum capacity for the next few months.
- 1.13 It will be important to isolate and manage COVID 19 hotspots. The entire area should be cordoned off to isolate the hotspot and prevent spread of infection. These hotspots will be monitored, and rapid testing will be carried out to identify and quarantine infections.

Essential supplies will be provided on the doorstep by deploying additional officials and volunteers. Additional health workers and police force will be deployed to manage any emergency.

- 1.14 Before easing of the lockdown, it will be important that massive sanitation operations and IEC are carried out. This will be especially essential for all public places
- 1.15 One of the important aspects of the lockdown will be to provide support to the vulnerable community. The government will use various databases to identify the vulnerable groups. Special efforts will be made to reach out to these groups, through volunteers or the last mile service delivery providers. The vulnerable groups will be supported by ensuring access to food items; frequent visits by a designated worker; access to medicines and other essential items; and emergency support, if required
- 1.16 Inter-state travel of all goods vehicles will continue to ensure supply.
- 1.17 Movement of Public and Private vehicles with 50-60% capacity may be considered in no-incidence districts.
- 1.18 As per MORTH direction, Goods vehicles will be allowed to travel across states without any permit or pass to enable regular supply of essential commodities and raw materials.

## 2 COVID 19 – Current Status in Madhya Pradesh

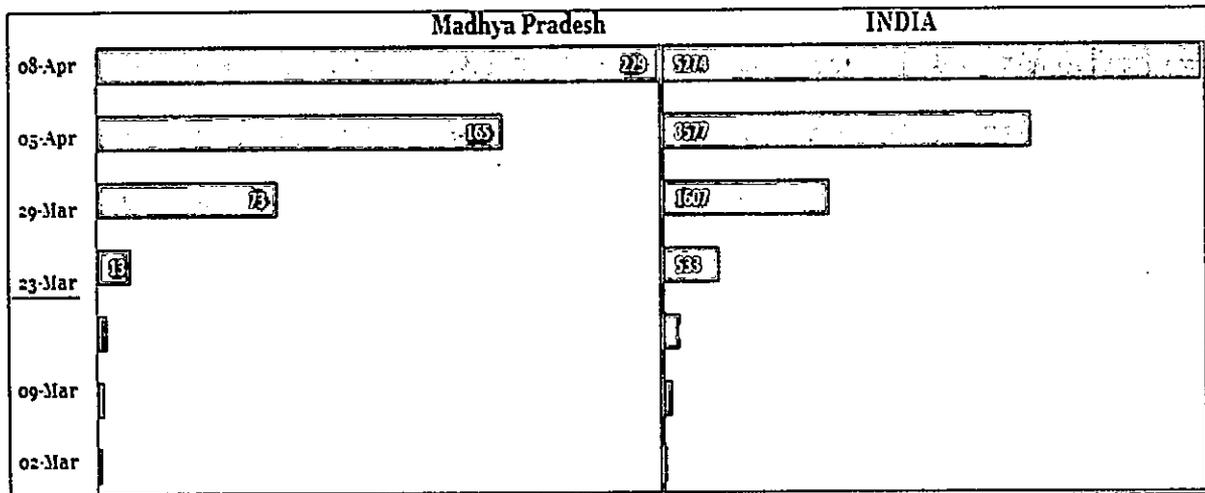
### 1.19 Introduction

1.19.1 The Coronavirus outbreak (officially known as Covid-19), which started in China, has so far killed over 83,474 people across the globe and infected 1,450,092 (as on April 8, 2020). The virus has spread to 181 countries. With an average addition of more than 80,000 cases daily in the past five days, the number of Covid-19 cases across the world now stands at around 1.3 million.

### 1.20 National Scenario of COVID-19

1.20.1 India is currently battling its worst health emergency in the form of the coronavirus outbreak that is spreading rapidly across the country with tens of new cases being reported every day. Though the India has not yet entered the "community transmission", increasing trends continue to be reported daily. The scale of this health emergency is such that the entire country has been put under a 21-day lockdown and only essential services are operational. In India, most cases are of people who had a travel history to coronavirus infected countries or had come in contact with a person who had recently travelled abroad, which is local transmission.

1.20.2 In India, 5,274 confirmed cases and 149 deaths have been reported as on 8th April'20, according to official figures released by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).



### 1.21 State Scenario of COVID-19

1.21.1 The State of Madhya Pradesh has seen a very steep rise in the infection in last 10 days. Cases jumped from 73 to 229 in last 10 days i.e. a 214% increase in comparison to 228% increase at national level. In terms of COVID 19 cases, Madhya Pradesh now stands in the top 10 list of states and account for more than 4.34% of total cases in India. Further, in terms of fatalities, it occupies top position only after Maharashtra. (Refer Analysis 3). Though the infection has spread to more than 18 districts, Bhopal and Indore have emerged as the hotspot with more than 60% share alone.

- 1.21.2 Based on the current status of the Pandemic in the State, it is proposed that the lockdown be extended till 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020. The decision on the release or partial release of the lock down will be taken based on the then situation of the pandemic in the State.
- 1.21.3 The State of Madhya Pradesh has not stopped the mobility of goods and equipments through the State. It has allowed smooth supply chain operations. We propose that this is continued with throughout the lockout period.
- 1.21.4 Owing to its central location and strong connectivity with the other parts of the country through the network of State highways, National highways, airports and rail roads, we propose to take a larger role in helping other States manage essential supplies.

## 2 Classification of Districts

- 2.1 It is expected that both the pace of spread of the virus and its decline varies from District to District. While there is a definite trend in an initial increase in the number of new cases followed by a gradual flattening of the curve, the pace of both the increase and the decline of the infection varies based on the density of the population, measures adopted to prevent spread of the virus and their enforcement at the ground level.
- 2.2 For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, initial 90% of the cases were reported from just four Districts - Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Morena. Further, the initial efforts of restricting the spread of the virus have been instrumental in ensuring that the spread has been restricted to some geographical hotspots in these Districts.
- 2.3 It is felt that the response of the State and District administration will have to be aligned to the stage of the pandemic in the districts in the State. Since Madhya Pradesh has not yet reached the peak of the viral spread, it is expected that districts may move from one category to the other with time. The State and District machinery will have to prioritize and implement strategies that are aligned to the prevailing local conditions
- 2.4 To enable this, we propose to classify the District into three categories at any given time:
1. Category 1: High and Moderate Risk Districts
    - i. Category 1A: Districts with clearly identified hotspots (High Risk)
    - ii. Category 1B: Districts with no clear hotspots (Moderate Risk)
  2. Category 2: Low Risk Districts
- 2.5 The classification framework will help in a phased withdrawal of the lockdown and is expected to ensure optimal utilization of the already stretched resources. The illustrative provides with the classification criteria for the Districts in the State and the broad guidelines to operate:

<b>High Risk Districts – Positive Cases of COVID-19 reported in the last 7 days</b>		<b>Low Risk Districts – No positive COVID-19 cases in last 7 days</b>
<b>Districts with COVID-19 Hotspots</b>	<b>Districts with no COVID-19 Hotspots</b>	
1. Implement the following safety measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social distancing and safety protocols</li> </ul> 2. Essential establishment may open (Government & private) on the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 50% employee in offices</li> <li>• Staggered deployment (Alternate day engagement)</li> <li>• Promote work from home</li> <li>• Practice social distancing and implement workplace safety</li> </ul> 3. No public transport (buses, cabs, autos) to operate <li>4. No construction sites, factories to open</li> <li>5. No private vehicles allowed to ply</li> <li>6. All essential supplies to be provided through government delivery</li>	1. All establishment may open (Government & private) on the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not more than 50% employee in offices</li> <li>• Staggered deployment (Alternate day engagement)</li> <li>• Promote work from home</li> <li>• Practice social distancing and implement workplace safety norms</li> </ul> 2. Public transport (buses, cabs, autos) to operate at minimum capacity <li>3. Construction sites, factories to open with 50% employees</li> <li>4. Private vehicles to ply with 50% occupancy</li> <li>5. All essential supplies to provided through local markets or government supply.</li>	1. All establishment may open (Government & private) on the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staggered deployment (Alternate day engagement)</li> <li>• Promote work from home</li> <li>• Practice social distancing and implement workplace safety norms</li> </ul> 2. All places of prayer and religious congregations to be closed <li>3. All public transport (buses, cabs, autos) to operate with 60% occupancy</li> <li>4. Inter District travel to be allowed between Districts that are not infected</li> <li>5. Markets, Mandi's and Malls to be opened with social distancing protocols in place</li>

- 2.6 The classification of the Districts in the above categories will be revisited before 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020. Further, it is acknowledged that this classification may be dynamic i.e. Districts are expected to move from one category to the other depending on the new cases reported. Based on the classification, the State's response to address the situation in the Districts will also change.
- 2.7 It is understood that the recommendations made in the document set the broad guidelines for the State's response. We understand that there could be unique challenges or unforeseen situations that may have to be responded. In such as cases we propose the District Collectors or an appropriate authority to respond to the situation appropriately.
- 2.8 The restrictions in each of the category are as under:
- 2.8.1 Category 1 A: High Risk – Districts with Hotspots**
- 2.8.1.1 Promote complete lockdown with limited mobility of individuals. Individuals will be allowed to move out for accessing essential services.
- 2.8.1.2 All hotspots will be converted into containment zones and will be governed by implementing the containment area management protocols.
- 2.8.1.3 Public transport to not operate. They will only operate under special instruction of the government to transfer select private sector employees or government officials or COVID 19 response teams.
- 2.8.1.4 Essential Private and government establishments can operate with a maximum capacity of not more than 50%. This provision has been made for establishments providing essential services to the population such as health care, food supply etc. Any establishment operating will have to mandatorily take proper safety measures, such as use of masks by everyone, availability of sanitizers, soap, potable water and proper waste disposal. Daily screening of body temperature and COVID 19 infections will have to be carried out. A protocol will be developed for all such institutions to follow and will be enforced strictly to avoid any transmission.
- 2.8.1.5 All individuals will have to mandatorily wear masks while coming out of their homes.
- 2.8.1.6 Establishments to encourage work from home and staggered deployment (Alternate day deployment).
- 2.8.1.7 Private vehicles to not operate without special permission from an appropriate authority.
- 2.8.1.8 All essential supplies to be supplied at the doorstep. District administration to notify the suppliers, who will accept orders and deliver supplies through the day. Milk may be supplied through local milk parlors at designated time of the day. Chemist shops to be allowed to open.
- 2.8.1.9 No gathering for any purpose will be permitted. This includes gathering for marriages, religious functions, protests, political meetings etc. Only exception to this will be funerals, where not more than 10 people will be allowed. This will only include the nearest Kith and Kin.

2.8.1.10 All places of worship to be closed and no public gathering, or any religious ceremony shall be allowed.

2.8.1.11 In case the Government decides to open important services such as Banks or treasury etc., a special notification will be issued, and a staggered deployment of employees will be done. Not more than 25% of the staff will be in the premises at any given time. The concept of social distancing will have to be followed and the protocol defined for any institution to operate at this time will have to be followed.

2.8.1.12 No inter-state or inter-district mobility will be allowed other than for essential supplies or movement of supplies.

2.8.1.13 No entry of any person from outside the State or outside the District should be allowed. People with special permits only shall be allowed to travel across the Districts. Special check points will be established at all border checks to restrict the mobility of people. The border enforcement teams will ensure that any movement is documented and provision to monitor health indicators of these individuals are regularly monitored.

2.8.1.14 All education institutions will remain closed. On-line contact classes will be permitted.

2.8.1.15 Work sites, malls, theaters, restaurants, hotels, bars, electronics stores etc. should remain closed. Any facility with a centralized air conditioning system should not be opened

2.8.1.16 All essential supplies, agriculture produce, agriculture equipment etc. to be allowed to move from one Districts to other.

2.8.1.17 No individual above the age of 60 years will be allowed to venture out of their homes. The only exception to this will be in case of a medical emergency or treatment. Special help line to be created to support the elderly population in they do not have anyone to support them.

## **2.8.2 Category 1B: Moderate Risk – no hotspots**

2.8.2.1 A partial lockdown with limited movement will be implemented.

2.8.2.2 All private and government establishments may open with a strict enforcement of the workplace operational protocol. This will include:

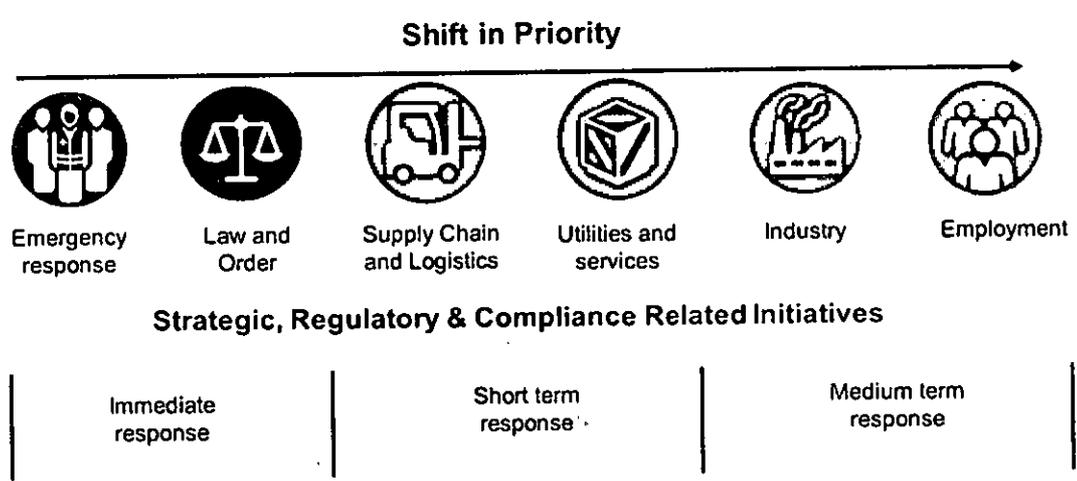
- Not more than 50% deployment of employees
- Staggered deployment of employees (alternate day engagement)
- Promote work from home
- Practice social distancing

2.8.2.3 No private or public establishment to operate, unless providing essential services such as health care, COVID response etc. Any establishment operating will have to mandatorily take proper safety measures, such as use of masks by everyone, availability of sanitizers, soap, potable water and proper waste disposal. Daily screening of body temperature and other symptoms of COVID 19 infections will have to be carried out. A protocol will be developed for all such institutions to follow and will be enforced strictly to avoid any transmission.

- 2.8.2.4 Limited public transport (buses, cabs, autos etc.) to be operated with 60% capacity.
- 2.8.2.5 Private vehicles to ply with 50% occupancy.
- 2.8.2.6 All individuals will have to wear a mask outside their homes.
- 2.8.2.7 Provision of supplying all essential items at the doorstep will be made. District administration to notify the suppliers, who will accept orders and deliver supplies at specific timing through the day.
- 2.8.2.8 Local markets to operate to provide daily needs and essential supplies.
- 2.8.2.9 Work sites, malls, theaters, restaurants, hotels, bars, electronics stores etc. should remain closed. Any facility with a centralized Air Conditioning system should not be opened.
- 2.8.2.10 All essential supplies, agriculture produce, agriculture machinery to be allowed to move across Districts.
- 2.8.2.11 No individual above the age of 60 years will be allowed to venture out of their homes. The only exception to this will be in case of a medical emergency or treatment. Special help line to be created to support the elderly population in they do not have anyone to support them with their daily activities.
- 2.8.3 Category 2: Low Risk – Districts with no COVID 19 Positive cases in the last 7 days**
- 2.8.3.1 Focus on monitored release of the lockdown.
- 2.8.3.2 Compulsory face masks for anyone who moves out of their homes and works in any private or public establishment.
- 2.8.3.3 Any establishment, public or private will have to take mandatory and proper measures of sanitization, provide masks, sanitizers, soap, water and daily disposal of waste. Daily screening of body temperature and other symptoms of COVID 19 infections will have to be carried out. A protocol for all such establishment will be developed.
- 2.8.3.4 Establishments will be encouraged to promote work from home arrangement for its staff. Institutions to use a staggered deployment of resources in offices.
- 2.8.3.5 In case all Districts fall in low risk category, any individual who enters the State either from any other State in the country or abroad will have to undergo COVID 19 screening test and undergo a 14-day home quarantine. Border control procedures in this regard will be established jointly by the health and the police departments.
- 2.8.3.6 Public transport in the form of taxi, buses and auto's will be allowed to ply at 60% occupancy.
- 2.8.3.7 Personal transport will be allowed to run.
- 2.8.3.8 All schools to re-open in June 2020. Higher education and technical education institutions may open to conduct examinations or assessments.

- 2.8.3.9 Supermarkets, kirana stores and shopping malls may be allowed to open with limitation on entry to a number that allows for social distancing. Home delivery of essential items should be encouraged through aggregators and other local arrangements.
- 2.8.3.10 Home delivery from restaurants will be allowed through their personal network of delivery personnel or through aggregators.
- 2.8.3.11 Hotels, cinema halls, restaurants, bars and other public places to be opened only when all Districts in the State are categorized as low risk.
- 2.8.3.12 Marriages and funerals to be allowed with restricted participation. Not more than 50 people will be allowed to gather for marriages and funerals. A protocol for such gatherings will be issued keeping in mind the need to ensure social distancing and safety measures in such gatherings.
- 2.8.3.13 Inter District travel will be allowed between Districts that are low risk. However, the border enforcement authorities will develop a protocol to monitor the movement.
- 2.8.4 It is important to note that the priorities of the government will gradually evolve with the change in classification of the Districts. In Districts, which are at high risk, the priority will be on emergency response, crisis management and maintaining law and order while enforcing the lockdown. It will gradually shift towards activating supply chain and the services to prepare for the release of the lockdown and finally shift towards reviving the economy and sources of employment.
- 2.8.5 The illustrative below highlights how the priorities for the government priorities are expected to evolve with the change in status of the districts.

**Priorities to shift from crisis management to reversing the impact on service delivery, economy and employment**



### 3 Pre-requisites for release of the lockdown

3.1 To ensure that the lockdown can be released, it will be critical to activate the following four areas.

1. Supply Chain and Logistics
2. Law and Order
3. Health Services
4. Financial Security

#### Supply chain and logistics

3.2 Before the lockdown is released, it will be important to activate the supply chain and logistics in the State. It is suggested that the list of essential goods should be revised keeping in mind the need to activate economic activities.

3.2.1 This will be critical for the following reasons:

3.2.1.1 To revive the economy, it will be important that raw material and human resources reach the source of production. Goods continue to reach their destination for production or for retail process to start again. It is estimated that INR 35000 Crore of goods are trapped in transit. The government will ensure that goods which are currently stuck in the supply chain can be facilitated quickly to help initiate the economic revival of the State.

3.2.1.2 Agriculture produce, especially harvested during the Rabi season will have to be procured and stored. Further, preparation for sowing for the next season must be facilitated by ensuring that adequate quantity of seed, fertilizers and other factors of production reach the farmers on time.

3.2.1.3 To revive the agriculture and manufacturing sector, it will be important to ensure mobility of our workforce. Reviving the inter-district transport will play an important role in ensuring that the work force can reach the economic hubs in time keeping in mind the health/ COVID profile of the district.

3.3 The government will ensure that the supply chain is activated as Districts move to the moderate risk category. It will utilize the network of its state and national highways, railroads and airways to resolve the bottlenecks in supply chain and logistics. A multi-modal (a combination of road, rail, air and waterways) approach will be adopted to ensure that districts, which are still at high risk are by-passed and the State can prepare itself for reviving its economy.

#### Law and order

3.4 While the departments associated with enforcing law and order in the State are operating to enforce the lockdown, they will have to play a different role during the release of the lockdown in the State.

1. Enforce the protocols of social distancing, safety and monitoring of symptoms of COVID 19 after the lockdown is released.
2. Regulate the release of lockdown and if required have a plan for reversing the lockdown release at a short notice in case of a relapse.
3. Ensure that incidence of theft, rioting and looting can be pre-empted and prevented.
4. Monitor the hotspots, if any in a District.

5. Keep close vigil on the people under quarantine

#### **Health Services**

- 3.5 During the release phase, the health department is expected to address a different set of challenges:
  1. Provide health services that were deferred due to the onset of the pandemic.
  2. The health authorities will ensure that extensive targeted testing and rapid testing in areas where lockdown is released.
  3. Prepare for a response to relapse of the pandemic.
  4. Rapid testing of migrant workers should be done on a priority
  5. Monitor the symptoms of COVID 19 in potential hotspots and enforce preventive measures such as social distancing, hygiene and sanitization
  6. Movement of people aged above 60 should be strictly restricted
  7. Adequate supply of personal protective equipment should be made available to health workforce, volunteers and other personals engaged at the frontline in the fight against COVID 19 and their health status should be regularly monitored

#### **Financial Security**

- 3.6 It is expected that there will be a loss of livelihoods for a large section of the population due to the lockdown. The worst hit will be daily wagers, employees in the MSME sector and the migrant workers. To ensure that that a large proportion of the population does not get trapped in the vicious cycle of poverty and fall below the poverty line, the State will converge its social protection schemes to offer a time bound Universal Basic Income. The scheme will help the vulnerable section of the society and those who lose employment due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
- 3.7 Further, businesses would have lost revenue and their profits would have eroded during this phase. A revival package, especially for MSME sector, will be critical to kickstart the economy.
- 3.8 Through this, the government expects to:
  - 3.8.1 Ensure that all marginalized, unemployed, migrant labor etc. receive (Universal Basic Income) cash transfers to address wage loss and immediate financial requirements.
  - 3.8.2 Cash transfers supplement part wages, in cases where businesses may not be in a condition to pay their employees their full wages.
  - 3.8.3 Adequate financial stimulus needs to be provided to the industries so that they can restart the operation and sustain the downscaled operation which will not reach optimum capacity for the next few months.
  - 3.8.4 Fuel consumption in the economy, which will be critical for its revival.

## 4 General measures to be enforced for release of lockdown

### 4.1 Management of COVID 19 hotspots

- 4.1.1 It will be important to isolate and manage COVID 19 hotspots. This will help in resuming work as usual in other parts of the State and restrict the spread of infection
- 4.1.2 Government will identify the hotspots based on the number of existing patients and suspected of secondary contact. These geographies will be treated as containment areas.
- 4.1.3 The entire ward or panchayat or the locality will be cordoned off to isolate the hotspot and prevent spread of infection. This can be done by using enforceable boundaries such as roads, bridges etc. or creating physical boundaries such as barricades.
- 4.1.4 These hotspots will be monitored, and rapid testing will be carried out to identify and quarantine infections.
- 4.1.5 Essential supplies will be provided on the doorstep of the residents by deploying additional officials and volunteers.
- 4.1.6 Each hotspot to be managed by a control room that can mobilise additional resources in case of an emergency. The control room will be headed by an SDM level official to take immediate decision.
- 4.1.7 Additional health workers and police force will be deployed to manage any emergency.
- 4.1.8 Other essential services, such as access to drugs, medical services, food etc. will be ensured in the area.

### 4.2 Large scale sanitization and developing the sanitized operational guidelines for businesses

- 4.2.1 Before easing of the lockdown, it will be important that massive sanitation operations are carried out. This will be especially essential for all public places such as schools, colleges, offices, markets, malls etc.
- 4.2.2 A protocol/operational guideline for operationalizing offices, factories, schools and other establishments in a sanitized environment will be developed.
- 4.2.3 District administration will ensure that the protocol/sanitized operational guidelines are enforced at all businesses (public or private).

### 4.3 Management of vulnerable population

- 4.3.1 One of the important aspects of the lockdown will be to provide support to the vulnerable community. The State government will use the voter list, the PDS data base, the Disability census data and various social protection schemes data to identify the following groups.
  - 1. Population over the age of 60 years
  - 2. People with disability

3. Elderly living alone
4. People undergoing treatment for cancer, renal and liver disorder, or any other life-threatening ailment.
5. People living below the poverty line
6. Pregnant women

4.3.2 Special efforts will be made to reach out to these groups, through volunteers or the last mile service delivery providers, such as Panchayat Sachivs, ASHA; ANM or AWW. The vulnerable groups will be supported by

1. Ensuring access to food items
2. Frequent visits by a designated worker
3. Access to medicines and other essential items
4. Emergency support, if required

#### 4.4 Inter-State Travel

4.4.1 Inter-state travel of Public Service vehicles (All India Tourist Permit Vehicles/ State Transport Corporation Buses) and Private vehicles to be restricted till further Government's direction.

4.4.2 Madhya Pradesh has allowed free movement within and across the State of goods carriers. We propose to continue the same and provide free passage to them. We also propose to support other neighboring States in ensuring that essential supplies can reach them on a timely basis.

4.4.3 Any individual who enters the state and does not follow the protocol will be identified and will be quarantined in a facility run by the government.

4.4.4 Priority to be given to providing inter-state transport to migrant labor, population stranded far from their home/workplaces and to those who have lost kith or kin.

#### 4.5 Intra-City Travel (Within the City limits)

4.5.1 Public Service Vehicles in limited number can operate within the city limits with a passenger limit not exceeding 50 % of the vehicle capacity. (Sanitization & Social Distancing norms to be followed strictly within the vehicle along with specific directions of the district administration.) This is applicable for Districts that do not have COVID 19 hotspots or are categorized as low risk Districts

4.5.2 Private vehicles can ply on the roads within the city limits with a passenger limit not as notified for the category in which it falls.

4.5.3 In case of Two-Wheelers pillion rider shall not be allowed. (i.e. Only rider + 1 Pillion will be allowed in case of two-wheeler vehicle.)

#### 4.6 Inter-City/District Travel (Within the State)

- 4.6.1 Public Service Vehicles in a controlled manner can operate between Cities /Districts with a passenger limit not exceeding 50 % of the vehicle capacity. (Sanitization & Social Distancing norms to be followed strictly within the vehicle along with specific directions of district administration.)
- a. Operators of public service vehicles to maintain record of passengers travelling between cities/districts, till further orders. This will include an address proof and the contact number of the passengers.
  - b. This inter District travel will be allowed only between non-incidentals Districts.
- 4.6.2 Private vehicles can travel between two cities/districts with a passenger limit not exceeding 60 % of the vehicle capacity. (For example: Vehicle having a capacity of 5 passengers will be allowed to carry not more than 3 passengers, including the driver.)
- 4.6.3 Public service vehicles and Private vehicles shall not be allowed to halt or stop in those districts which are under further lockdown.

#### 4.7 Commercial Goods Vehicles

- 4.7.1 As per MORTH direction, Goods vehicles engaged in supply of food items, essential commodities and agricultural and related commodities are being allowed to travel across states without any permit or pass to enable regular supply of essential commodities.
- 4.7.2 However, looking into the gravity of COVID-19 Pandemic, a mechanism (Portal/Online application) needs to be created where the supply chain across States can be monitored effectively. This would include classification and categorization of items and routes regularly used for supplies. In case of further lockdowns in specific states, alternative routes and supply chains can be activated efficiently and effectively, at the same time mitigating the effects on supply chains in Hot-Spots areas of Covid-19.
- 4.7.3 Directions related to transport of goods other than essential commodities after nationwide lockdown is lifted needs to be addressed and clarified.
- 4.7.4 The Border enforcement teams should ensure that all individuals exiting or entering the State borders are screened for symptoms of COVIT19 infections. Only those individuals who show no symptoms of infections will be allowed to exit or enter the State.
- 4.7.5 Any individual who enters the State will have to follow the protocols established by the government. This will include directions on number of days of self-isolation and reporting the health parameters on a daily basis for a fixed period of time to a designated health worker.

## 5 Specific recommendation – Agriculture

- 5.1 The COVID pandemic has hit the State at a time of harvesting a potentially bumper Rabi crop. Further, it is expected that the sowing for the next season will start in the next 2-3 months. This is a critical phase for all States in the country.
- 5.2 The harvesting has been impacted as it is now machine dependent or dependent on labor coming from other states or far off areas within the state. The movement of machines and people interstate and intra state was lockdown and later on given relaxation. The general trend is that machines move within the state and across states. The lockdown has affected it. The availability of spares and servicing of harvesting and primary processing has also been affected. The closure of grain markets to maintain social distancing has also impacted sale.

### Horticultural Crops: Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers

- 5.3 They need to be harvested daily or frequently and marketed immediately due to their perishable nature. Harvesting and marketing have been impacted as many of these are grown close to cities, which are turning out to be hotbeds and under severe restrictions. Madhya Pradesh produces a large surplus, nearly 75% of its produce, in horticulture. The trade across borders has also been affected.

### Dairy and Poultry

- 5.4 Dairy produce has a low shelf life and is mainly in the unorganized sector (50%) or locally semi-organized sector (25%). Both have been impacted due to hinderances in transportation and closure of eateries. The organized sector is able to convert the produce and store it. Poultry and Meat have been impacted because of the hinderance to transportation and closure of eateries but it has also been identified with Avian Flu and hence further impacted.
- 5.5 Activities such as harvesting, sowing and selling of farm produce will have to be facilitated even in Districts at high risk. Online national or state level platforms should be developed to facilitate these functions.
- 5.6 MSP for food grain and vegetables needs to be determined, at least at the State level. All procurement till the Mandi's are opened will have to be carried out at the source. Payments can be made directly to the farmers through bank transfers.
- 5.7 The illustrative below provides the action points for immediate response in the agriculture sector.

### Way Forward

- 5.8 All these activities are required to reduce the impact on farmers. The decision to open activities is required immediately and in many Gol has already provided exemptions. The phasing may be decided according to the conditions of the disease, but even in places where the main markets cannot be opened, the requirement to make alternative arrangements is urgent. The points mentioned below are short term in nature for the post lockdown period of 3 months

- 5.9 This will firstly need the social distancing and sanitization protocol to be followed. The stakeholders involved need to be educated and trained before opening the mandi.
- 5.10 The second step, which is in the last phase, will be to provide access to machines and equipment for harvesting and primary processing of crops, fruits and vegetables. This will require opening up of movement of required personnel and vehicles. The need here will be to develop and communicate the need and the protocols, so that farmers adopt these steps as a part of their daily living, otherwise enforcement is a major problem in the rural area. The market for hiring is available and is executed at the farmer level. The District Collectors can coordinate with neighboring districts to ensure availability in their districts.
- 5.11 Alternative marketing arrangements of purchase and transport from rural centers, aggregation by FPOs so reduce crowd in Mandis, primary grading and sorting of produce at source will also reduce volumes. These steps may need to be supported by the Government initially, to make this a regular practice.
- 5.12 Technology use amongst farmers should be encouraged for aggregation, price discovery and sale through electronic markets; hiring of equipment can be shifted on an app-based mechanism to promote local and efficient hiring; transfers and payments to farmers occurs through DBT or Electronic transfers but spending opportunities should be increased by promoting non cash payments. All these will reduce the requirement for movement and face to face interaction.
- 5.13 The scope and reach of milk handling and processing should be encouraged and increased so that less traveling to towns is required. Organized collection will be able to handle surpluses and lows to give the farmer a better price.
- 5.14 A campaign needs to be undertaken to dispel doubts about poultry and meat that they are linked to COVID 19.
- 5.15 Local Storage for grains especially PDS should be done locally to avoid cross transportation.
- 5.16 Local level fruits and vegetable handling, sorting, and aggregation models need to be developed to avoid all products coming to the towns.
- 5.17 Sowing preparations will start from Mid-May in the state. Availability and opening of shops for this will be needed to be managed. This can be classified according to the severity in the district.

## 6 Specific Recommendations: Education Sector

- 6.1 General promotion for students of classes 1st to 8th and classes 9th and 11th in Government Schools has already been announced in the State. Private schools will be asked to promote students based on internal assessment if exams have not been conducted. Board examination for Class 10th & 12th students to be conducted only after the lockdown is released from all Districts and inter-district and inter-state travel is allowed. However, a call to be taken at National Level to gauge the impact of late exams/ results on college admissions/ entrance examinations.
- 6.2 Special provision to consider students of 1 to 8 grades, who have returned to their home districts due to reverse migration as promoted to the next grade irrespective of the board of education will be made. This will ensure that they do not lose an academic year because of their return to the home District. For classes 9 to 12 students, state will follow the national directives.
- 6.3 Schools will not reopen in April, extending the summer holidays. The next session for schools may start earlier than usual in June 2020 (assuming that all Districts are declared low risk by then). Special drive should be initiated to enroll students of migrant workers who have returned to the Districts.
- 6.4 All schools and residential facilities should be sanitized and made operational only after all Districts are low risk Districts. Further, inter-District and inter-State travel should have been approved.
- 6.5 Collaboration with government institutions (NCERT, NIMI, PSSIVE, RGPV etc.) and private players to be explored for on-line learning solutions. This will be done keeping in mind that the pandemic may continue for more than 3-4 months and may disrupt regular classes.
- 6.6 Before starting the session, sanitization of all education facilities will be carried out.
- 6.7 Classroom sessions to be reduced in number in the initial period of lock down to ensure that a relapse of COVID 19 can be mitigated. The classroom strength could be reduced to maintain social distancing and two sessions may be run instead of one wherever possible to accommodate students. Classroom sessions will be facilitated with online sessions. A partnership with private schools providing on-line classes will be explored to assist students in Government schools.
- 6.8 Facilities for online assessment for school, technical education, higher education and vocational education to be created. This will be established keeping in mind the possibility of a relapse or an extended lock out scenario in mind.
- 6.9 All higher education institution may explore on-line teaching and assessment options. Sessions should be initiated from June 2020.
- 6.10 All technical education institution may initiate on-line lectures and plan for on-line assessments.
- 6.11 All ITI and Polytechnics may be opened only after all Districts have been classified as low risk and inter-District travel has been approved. All assessments in ITI and Polytechnic to be carried out on-line. Practical assessment can be carried out in a phased manner for this session.
- 6.12 Short term skilling programmes such as PMKVY, DDU-GKY, PMKK and other State led schemes that follow common cost norms should make an exception and reimburse private

players for operational cost incurred during the lock down.

6.13 Students enrolled in short term skill development programme, which were discontinued midway, may be offered a refresher course. They may be assessed and then certified. The training provider may be paid additionally for the training hours.

6.14 The illustration below provides with the immediate approach to education sector.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Approach</b>	<b>High Risk Districts with hotspots</b>	<b>Medium Risk Districts without hotspots</b>	<b>Low Risk Districts</b>
<b>Classroom Teaching &amp; Training</b>	1. All educational institutions to remain closed.	✓	✓	
	2. Secondary, Higher Secondary, Colleges, Universities, Technical & Vocational Institutes to open for classes. Strict measures to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. social distancing;</li> <li>ii. reduced number of classes with multiple shifts;</li> <li>iii. not more than 30 students in one classroom;</li> <li>iv. staggered inflow and outflow of students</li> </ul>			✓
<b>Use of Online Platforms</b>	1. Delivery of lectures on online mediums.	✓	✓	✓
	2. Online assessments wherever possible.	✓	✓	✓
<b>Sanitization &amp; Transport</b>	1. Infrastructure to be disinfected and sanitised before classes begin.		✓	✓
	2. Efficient transport services for transporting students in multiple shifts. All transport mediums to have not more than 50% occupancy.			✓

## 7 Specific Recommendations – Government Services

7.1 Government will play a critical role in ensuring that conducive environment for lockdown release is created in the State. Initiatives taken by the government will cut across sectors.

7.2 Provide temporary exemption of GST to give an initial boost to the industry.

7.3 Immediate release of all certified bills overdue and at least 90% of uncertified invoices submitted within 7-10 days. Immediate Extension of Time (EOT) of six months and compensation of overheads upfront.

- 7.4 Government will ensure that a substantial proportion of the government procurement is conducted from MSME and large industries from the State. This will help generate employment within the State.
- 7.5 All government contracts to offer an initial advance to the contractors to address the issue of working capital.
- 7.6 Government to ensure starting of Statutory Departments and ensuring quick disposal of approval files in wake of current Government Situation. All licenses and approvals that may be expiring can be extended for another six months to ensure that immediate economic activity can be initiated.
- 7.7 Activate the force majeure clause in contracts to ensure that penalties, liquidity damages are not applied on the private sector.
- 7.8 To boost and ensure continued cash flows, dispense with the recovery of the Retention Money from the Monthly payments for a year, release retention monies already recovered and waive interest on mobilization advance provided, for the next twelve months.
- 7.9 No immediate reporting of default like SMA 0/1/2/3, NPA, RBI default till Sept 2020.
- 7.10 Banks to provide additional working capital to each company, irrespective of account status, else credit and working capital will only be available to select larger companies with superior credit ratings.
- 7.11 Moratorium from any IBC proceedings to be provided till Sept 30, 2020.
- 7.12 Immediate order to stay all civil and criminal proceedings till Sept 30, 2020, mainly arising due to failure in complying with all statutory requirements.
- 7.13 Implement a COVID 19 response Cess to support UBI and other COVID 19 response strategies.
- 7.14 Funds from DMF, BOCW and other social protection scheme will be used to provide a basic income support to the marginalized, unemployed etc.
- 7.15 Government departments to gradually open and start providing essential services outside the identified hot spots.
- 7.16 Government employees above the age of 55 years with any serious ailments to be asked to work from home.
- 7.17 The illustrative below provides the initiatives that need to be taken before initiating any government office.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Approach</b>	<b>High Risk Districts with hotspots</b>	<b>Medium Risk Districts without hotspots</b>	<b>Low Risk Districts</b>
<b>What to start</b>	1. Departments engaged in COVID 19 response.	✓	✓	✓
	2. Departments/offices outside identified hot spots (to be monitored and updated/reversed on a regular basis		✓	✓
	3. Private establishments		✓	✓

	4. All government departments/offices to be opened with necessary precautions on hygiene and social distancing	✓	✓	✓
<b>Employees who should not attend</b>	1. Employees above the age of 55 or with any serious ailment	✓	✓	✓
	2. Employees living in hotspots	✓	✓	✓
	3. Employees who have been quarantined	✓	✓	✓
<b>Good practices to be followed</b>	1. All offices to be regularly sanitized	✓	✓	✓
	2. Employees to be communicated guidelines for workplace hygiene and social distancing and information about COVID19	✓	✓	✓
	3. Masks to be made compulsory for all employees and sanitizers to be kept at accessible spots at the workplace	✓	✓	✓
	4. No large gathering in the workplace by the employees or general public. Meetings to be conducted on video conferencing, if required	✓	✓	✓

## 8 Specific recommendations – Industries

- 8.1 Initiation of industries will be critical to ensure that economic activities can be gainfully started. The emphasis will be on first initiating the MSME's and micro sector. The MSME will be critical as they are the lifeline/ancillary to the large industries.
- 8.2 A protocol needs to be developed for all MSMEs in the State for initiating production and services.
- 8.3 Government may increase procurement from MSME to revitalize the MSME sector.
- 8.4 Orientation and regulation of industries can be done through the industry associations.
- 8.5 Focus should be on initiation of industries in the domain of production, servicing and maintaining essential products at the earliest.
- 8.6 Start-up policy may be reviewed and the start-ups that have been adversely impacted by the slow down due to COVID 19 may be appropriately incentivized.
- 8.7 Magnificent MP, NRI from MP and round table with economic advisory team may be initiated to develop a fresh roadmap for revitalizing investment and start-up ecosystem in the State.
- 8.8 The illustrative below provides with the immediate strategy for the industry sector:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Approach</b>	<b>High Risk Districts with hotspots</b>	<b>Medium Risk Districts without hotspots</b>	<b>Low Risk Districts</b>
<b>What to start</b>	1. Essential goods and services	✓	✓	✓
	2. Rural based small-scale industries	✓	✓	✓
	3. Farm machinery and equipment, Maintenance services	✓	✓	✓
	4. Service industry (Work from home)	✓	✓	✓
	5. Factories and establishments with reduced attendance			✓
	6. Private establishment with reduced attendance		✓	✓
	7. Construction sites			✓
	8. Other industries	✓	✓	✓
<b>Key enablers</b>	1. Ensure proper transport and logistic facility for movement of raw material and finished goods	✓	✓	✓

	2. Arrange logistics for bringing immigrant labours from districts in Stage I and II	✓	✓	✓
	3. Single window and prompt clearances for necessary approvals and permits	✓	✓	✓
	4. Arrange logistics for bringing immigrant labours from districts in Stage I and II	✓	✓	✓
<b>Health Precaution</b>	1. Disinfection of the sites and temporary housing arranged for labours	✓	✓	✓
	2. Conduct rapid testing of labours and engineers, specially immigrant labours; any change in health condition to be reported promptly to the authorities	✓	✓	✓
	3. Provide guidelines to labours on hygiene & social distancing and arrange for masks and sanitizers/soaps at the site	✓	✓	✓
	4. Provide health insurance to the labours to instil a sense of security	✓	✓	✓
<b>Financial Security</b>	1. Increase liquidity by clearing pending bills, providing advance, releasing retention money for government orders	✓	✓	✓
	2. Additional working capital to be provided by banks, reduction in interest rates, credit guarantee, moratorium on repayment	✓	✓	✓
	3. Universal basic income for labours to be continued, to be adjusted with employer's remuneration	✓	✓	✓
	4. Moratorium on statutory and utility payments	✓	✓	✓
<b>Labour</b>	1. Keep labour at the camp sites at temporary housing	✓	✓	✓
	2. Allow labours to commute only in special vehicles arranged by the employers		✓	✓
	3. Allow free movement of labour with adequate health precaution			✓
	4. Proper social distancing, rotating shifts, gap between shifts for proper sanitization	✓	✓	✓

## 9 Specific Recommendation – Urban Services

9.1 It is well established that spread of virus is because of movement of people and not because of goods and services, therefore one must be careful to look into the strategies that try to minimize hardships to the citizens, while maintaining the gains made in arresting the spread. While lifting the lockdown we need to be aware that distribution of effected patients in state amongst districts is skewed and even in these districts, some of the areas are worse effected than others, so separate strategy has to be worked out for different areas. Thus, the guiding strategy should be of segregation and staggering.

**Segregation:**

9.2 One of the ways to segregate the Districts with hotspots is by Geo- fencing them followed by physical demarcation and warnings and classifying locations into Red, Orange, Yellow and Green based on the radial distance from epicenter of the affected area. Once we have done this, we can decide these areas as having

9.3 **High Risk Districts:** Complete curfew and no one moves out of their residences. Supplies of medicine, food and milk is maintained by government agencies.

9.4 **Medium Risk Districts:** No movement of citizens in and out of these areas. Only shops offering essential supplies may open. In addition to shops like vegetable, groceries we can open shops for utility items like pet food, fruits, precooked meals, snacks, bakeries etc. and movement is allowed except in red and orange areas.

9.5 **Low Risk Districts:** People can move out of homes; however no public transport will operate.

**Staggering:**

9.6 Opening of markets and shops must be graded and should provide assurance to the citizens that their daily needs will be fulfilled on regular basis, this is also important to discourage the tendency of hoarding and give them the impression that life is limping back to normal.

**Complete ban**

9.7 Some of the establishments that need not be allowed till things become completely normal are opening of stadiums, malls, theaters, conferences, convention halls, marriage halls, public functions, family functions with more than 10 members, schools and colleges, coaching centers, tent house, travel agencies, share broking agency, hotel/lodge boarding.

<i>Approach</i>	<i>High Risk Districts with hotspots</i>	<i>Medium Risk Districts without hotspots</i>	<i>Low Risk Districts</i>
<b>Stage 1-</b> a. Opening of banks, fruit, vegetable, medical shops, mega marts like big bazar, reliance fresh, e commerce shops, restaurants with take home food like pizza-hut, dominos etc.,	✓	✓	✓

pet/vet stores, petrol pumps.			
b. We may consider letting people move to reach places of their residence by private vehicles. No public transport at this stage.	✓	✓	✓
<b>Stage 2</b>			
a. Shops and establishment of precooked meals, food processing units, bakery shops, book shops, barber shops, clean water, home appliances shops and FMCG shops selling hygiene products like diapers, sanitary napkins, shampoo, soap etc.		✓	✓
b. Manufacturing units, production units for essential supplies, food processing units, godowns and ware houses construction sites, civil projects like water supply, sewerage projects etc.		✓	✓
<b>Stage 3</b>			
We will also require letting people reach the places that they are comfortable with either their residences or their workplaces, so Intercity transport with social distancing, interstate transport on case to case basis.			✓
All of these stages can be with a gap of few days so that strict monitoring of movement of people can be done.			

## 10 Specific Recommendations – Construction & Real Estate

10.1 The construction and real estate sector are largely dependent on migrant labor. Thus, this sector will only be able to operate once inter-district and inter-state travel can be initiated.

10.2 Schemes such as MGNREGA and Universal housing scheme should be initially focused as they will help provide employment for the poor within their home locations.

10.3 The illustrative below provides us the immediate approach to the sector.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Approach</b>	<b>High Risk Districts with hotspots</b>	<b>Medium Risk Districts without hotspots</b>	<b>Low Risk Districts</b>
<b>Where to start work</b>	1. Outside city limits		✓	✓
	2. Start construction activities away from residential areas and outside identified hotspots			✓
	3. Start construction activities with adequate precautions on labour movements and health			✓
<b>Labour</b>	1. Keep labour at the camp sites at temporary housing		✓	
	2. Allow labours to commute only in special vehicles arranged by the employers		✓	
	3. Allow free movement of labour with adequate health precaution			✓
	4. Arrange logistics for brining immigrant labours from districts in Stage I and II		✓	✓
<b>Health Precaution</b>	1. Disinfection of the sites and temporary housing arranged for labours	✓	✓	✓
	2. Conduct rapid testing of labours and engineers, specially immigrant labours; any change in health condition to be reported promptly to the authorities	✓	✓	✓
	3. Provide appropriate guidelines to labours on hygiene & social distancing and arrange for masks and sanitizers/soaps at the site	✓	✓	✓
	4. Provide health insurance to the labours to instil a sense of security	✓	✓	✓
<b>Financial</b>	1. Increase liquidity by clearing pending bills,			

<b>Security</b>	providing advance, releasing retention money	✓	✓	✓
	2. Additional working capital to be provided by banks, reduction in interest rates	✓	✓	✓
	3. Universal basic income for labours to be continued, to be adjusted with employer's remuneration	✓	✓	✓
	4. Single window clearance and prompt issue of approvals and permits	✓	✓	✓
	5. Moratorium on statutory and utility payments	✓	✓	✓