

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL
BENCH AT NEW DELHI
O.A NO. 613 OF 2025**

IN THE MATTER OF:

Kamal Anand

.....APPLICANT

VERSUS

State of Punjab & Ors.

.....RESPONDENTS

I N D E X

<u>S. No</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1.	Short Affidavit of Secretary, Department of Local Government, Punjab (R-2) & on behalf of Chief Secretary, Punjab (R-1) in compliance of order dated 02.12.2025 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the above-mentioned matter.	1-2
2	ANNEXURE –I SOP for Solid Waste Management.	3-9
3	ANNEXURE –II SOP for domestic hazardous waste management and sanitary waste management.	10-13

Place: Chandigarh**Date:** 13-05-2026**(Deponent)**


Manjit Singh Brar
Secretary, Department of Local
Government, Punjab

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
AT NEW DELHI**

**IN
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 613 OF 2025**

Kamal Anand

.....APPLICANT

VERSUS

State of Punjab & Ors.

.....RESPONDENTS

**REPLY/ SHORT AFFIDAVIT OF SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB (RESPONDENT NO. 2) & ON BEHALF
OF CHIEF SECRETARY, PUNJAB (RESPONDENT NO. 1).**

I, Manjit Singh Brar, Secretary, Department of Local Government, Punjab do hereby, solemnly affirm and state as under:

IT IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That, I am presently working as Secretary, Department of Local Government, Punjab and well conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this affidavit. The deponent is Pro-forma respondent.
2. That, the answering Respondent No.2 craves liberty to file additional reply/affidavit as and when need arises, with the permission of this Hon'ble Tribunal.
3. That, the implementing agency for the subject matter of Solid Waste Management operations is Municipal Council, Sangrur (R-4) and the Department of Local Government (R-2) is the Administrative Department. MC Sangrur is an autonomous body having separate role & identity and its resources being independent for enforcement of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2026 in letter & spirit.
4. That, the Department of Local Government has notified and circulated the SOPs for effective management of solid waste in Urban Local Bodies across the State of Punjab (Annexure –I & II).



13 MAY 2026

5. That, the paragraphs in question does not pertain to Respondent No. 2, and therefore, a response to this effect can only be provided by the concerned respondents.
6. That, strenuous efforts are being made continuously to ensure compliance of provisions of SWM Rules 2026 in letter & spirit.

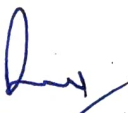

(Deponent)

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 13 MAY 2026

Manjit Singh Brar
Secretary, Department of Local
Government, Punjab

VERIFICATION

Verified that the contents of **Para No. 1 to 6** of the above Affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge as derived from the official record. No part of the above affidavit is false and nothing material has been kept concealed or suppressed therein.


(Deponent)

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 13 MAY 2026

Manjit Singh Brar
Secretary, Department of Local
Government, Punjab

The contents of this Affidavit/Document have been explained to the deponent / executants. He/ She has admitted the same to the correct. The deponent/executant has signed register at Sr. No. 270 P. No. 139 dated 13/05/2026

I identify the deponent / declarant executant has signed the document in my presence.


Signature

62800 21308



Attested as Identified


RAVINDER KUMAR
NOTARY CHANDIGARH (U.T.)
13 MAY 2026



**Government of Punjab
Department of Local Government
(Local Government-4 Branch)
[Punjab Municipal Bhawan, Sector 35-A, Chandigarh]**

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Chandigarh 02.06.2021

No.5/51/2021-11g4/1790

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)
for
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT**

1. Purpose

The purpose of this Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) is to ensure management/ disposal of Municipal Solid Waste as per the provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Punjab State Solid Waste Management Policy 2018 and The Punjab Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness & Sanitation Bye-Laws 2020. Accordingly, the SoP has been notified and to be adopted by all Urban Local Bodies of Punjab state with immediate effect from date of notification.

2. Key principals/steps to be followed of sustainable solid waste management

- a) Management by adoption of 3Rs principles by all waste generators.
- b) Management by creation of awareness through Information, Education & communication) and capacity building of all stakeholders.
- c) Management by practical steps for SWM as under:
 - i) Segregation of Waste at Source by all stakeholders/ Waste Generators.
 - ii) D2D Collection of waste in a segregated manner in compartmentalised and covered vehicles (tricycles/ mechanised/ motorised).
 - iii) Transportation of waste to processing site/ cattle feeding site in a segregated manner.
 - iv) Processing of wet waste by way of composting/ bio-methanation/ cattle feeding by adopting on-site or decentralised management/ processing nearest to its point of generation to cut unnecessary transportation cost and minimum impact on environment.
 - v) Transportation of dry waste to MRF(s) for further segregation and channelization.
 - vi) Disposal of inerts, if any, to Sanitary Landfill facility.

- vii) Maintenance of cleanliness in SWM Units/ Sites and proper recording of operations in the logbooks.

3. Procedure for operation of Wet Waste processing facilities

- i) Ensuring availability of adequate processing facility for processing of wet waste (aerobic/ anaerobic/ mechanised composting/ bio-methanation) by the ULBs with proper shed cover and protection
Example: 10-12 Honeycomb Aerobic Compost Pits (size 3m length x 1.5 m breadth x 1.0 m height each or 1m x 1m x 1m) required for a population 10000 or 2000 HHs or one TPD wet waste.
- ii) Beautification of Waste Processing unit to give it an aesthetic look. The Processing Unit to display the Capacity board.
- iii) Mandatory third level segregation before feeding the wet waste into the compost pits/ windrows/ composter/ any other processing mechanism for zero tolerance of non- biodegradable dry waste mixed into the wet waste.
- iv) Feeding of wet waste into half numbers of compost pits in the Unit in proportion daily (means wet waste of a day will be feed in half numbers of pits in equal proportion).
Example: For a population 10000 or 2000 HHs or one TPD wet waste, 12 pits required. For the first month, waste should be fed into 6 pits proportionately and for next month in remaining 6 pits and it should become a cycle.
- v) Mixing of horticulture waste collected from households or sites where on-site composting is not feasible with the domestic wet waste or can be separately composted.
- vi) Addition of dry leaves/ cut grass or cow dung spray or prepared compost in layers on the wet waste for more nutrient rich, speedier composting and ensuring no leachate formation.
- vii) Sprinkling of Jeevamrit/ bacterial culture on waste/ pits at regular intervals for speedier and odourless composting.
- viii) Turning of wet waste into pits at regular intervals (daily/weekly) for proper aeration to facilitate speedier composting.
- ix) Display of date of starting and closing and emptying of the compost pit(s) on the pits/ site and also recorded in the Log Book.
- x) Proper maintenance of compost Units/ pits by maintaining all round cleanliness and sweeping of the unit each day (preferably in evening or completion of work). Beautification of the Compost Unit site with plantation of local species and seasonal flowers.
- xi) Extraction of compost immediately/ regularly from the pits as per schedule and packaged into cloth / jute bags in standard packaging as per requirement. The proportion of compost production may vary from 1/5 to 1/6 of wet waste.
- xii) Giving brand name of compost on its own and popularize the same. Compost should be sold or distributed and a proper record be kept.
- xiii) Holding regular camps / exhibitions/ Compost Unit visits in the ULBs or nearby rural areas for popularizing the usage of compost produced.

- xiv) For getting the higher monetary value of the compost/ biogas produced from organic waste proper marketing will be done to ensure active involvement/ participation of farmers/ plant nurseries/ gardeners for use of high quality compost produced from organic waste (segregated at source) will be promoted to mitigate the connected health problems and environmental challenges.

4. Procedure for Management of Dry Waste (Recyclable/Non-Recyclable) Management Facilities / Material Recovery Facilities - MRFs

- i) Setting up of MRF(s) mandatorily and as far as possible adjacent/ clubbed with Wet Waste Processing Unit(s).
- ii) Collection of source Segregated Dry waste separately and depositing at the designated MRF(s) for further segregation as per value and category of dry waste.
- iii) Waste Collectors may take away the saleable dry waste for selling it to authorized Junk dealer(s) etc ULBs will sell at its own as per local arrangements. The ULBs may introduce picking of litter/ dry waste from areas , where it feel convenient.
- iv) Baling of segregated Non recyclables waste and disposal to authorized party for SCF/RDF which includes tyres, thermocol, shoes-chappals, rags etc combustible items.
- v) Disposal of inert waste only (max 5-10%) at the Sanitary Landfill Facility.

5. Procedure for Onsite Processing of Horticulture Waste.

- i) Mandatory on-site aerobic composting of horticulture waste in all parks, gardens, kitchen gardens/ household, education/ research/ training institutions, defence/ paramilitary/ police establishments, sport complexes etc for the management of their green waste (leaves/ grass/ fruits/ vegetables/ flowers/ branches) or any site where green waste is generated in routine to avoid expenses on transportation and environment impacts. Compost should be used in the parks/ green belts/ kitchen gardens etc.
- ii) Segregation of Horticulture waste/ mainly fallen leaves from dry waste collected during road/ street/ public places/ commercial places sweeping and composted with the composting units at nearby parks/ green belts.
- iii) Picking of dry waste from the parks/ green belts or road sides should be carried out preferably instead of sweeping. If required to collect the leaves from parks etc, leaves should be collected once in the month of March after autumn season instead of daily collection/ sweeping thereat.
- iv) The soil/sand collected in road sweeps may be used for filling the low lying patches near the road berms or otherwise. In any case, not to be dumped in water bodies.

6. Domestic Hazardous, Sanitary and E-Waste

- i) The E Waste should be deposited at designated place/ with dismantlers/ recyclers identified by the PPCB/ ULBs.
- ii) Domestic hazardous waste will be collected separately and at the regular intervals by ULB and deposited/ stored at designated place.

- iii) The Sanitary Waste will be collected separately in covered containers/ bins and disposed of in a proper manner by setting up of incinerators of adequate capacity/ deep burial/ Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility complying with provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and NGT orders in OA No.237/2020 titled Purva Pravin Bora & Ors Vs MoEFCC & Ors.

7. Remediation of Legacy Waste dumpsite

As per provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and NGT order dated 10-01-2020 in O.A. No. 606/2018 ULBs will remediate legacy waste by way of bio mining and vacate the lands buried under legacy waste for setting up of SLF/ processing units/ MRF/ beautification.

8. Setting up of Sanitary Landfill

Sanitary Landfill Facility will be set up for management of inert waste only (max 5-10% of total waste) preferably on the land recovered by remediation of legacy waste/ dump sites and near to the waste processing facility (Compost Unit & MRF). However, ULB(s) have to work for attaining Zero Landfill. SLF should be constructed initially for 5 years capacity to tackle the unnecessarily problem of water logging.

9. Leachate Management

Control of leachate is a very important part of operating a compost units/ waste processing facilities. The compost units, if properly operated & maintained, produce minimal or no leachate. If leachate is generated, it can be treated biologically. All necessary arrangements will be carried out to stop the leachate formation at source en-route to the processing or disposal facility and its proper management as under:

- i) The storm water drain shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the surface runoff water is diverted from the land filling site and leachates from solid waste locations do not get mixed with the surface runoff water. Provisions for diversion of storm water discharge drains shall be made to minimise leachate generation and prevent pollution of surface water and also for avoiding flooding and creation of marshy conditions.
- ii) Provisions for management of leachates including its collection and treatment shall be made. The treated leachate shall be recycled or utilized as permitted, otherwise shall be released into the sewerage line, after meeting the standards specified in Schedule- II under SWM Rules, 2016. In no case, leachate shall be released into open environment.
- iii) Arrangement shall be made to prevent leachate runoff from landfill area entering any drain, stream, river, lake or pond. In case of mixing of runoff water with leachate or solid waste, the entire mixed water shall be treated by the concern authority.
- iv) Compost units should have a shed to prevent wet / bio-degradable waste from becoming excessively wet and thereby to control leachate generation.

- v) Compost windrows need to be covered either temporarily or permanently to control leachate generation particularly during rainy seasons.
- vi) Compost units/ pits/ windrow pads should be impervious, have a proper drainage system to collect leachate for re-circulation/ treatment and have an appropriate gradient to route the leachate to the collection point.
- vii) In case leachate is generated, it will be collected/ stored and will be re-circulated into the compost units to maintain moisture, contain loss of nutrients and also pollution potential.
- viii) In case of Sanitary Landfill facilities, leachate management will be focused particularly during the monsoon season.
- ix) The base for storage of wet waste before it is composted has to provide a barrier to prevent the percolation of leachate and nutrients to the subsoil and groundwater and
- x) The necessary arrangements will be made for leachate monitoring & management ensuring no damage to environment.

10. Responsibility of ULB

- i) Planning for SWM including Source segregation, D2D collection, deployment of manpower, processing of wet waste, channelizing of dry waste, maintenance of compost units/ MRFs, maintenance of records of all activities, conducting IEC, Capacity building supervision, checking violations, fines, penalties, citizen engagement etc.
- ii) Regular supervision of processing/ composting facilities/ MRFs by the ULB's Authorities i.e. Commissioners/ Joint Commissioners/ Executive Officers/ CSIs/ Sis/ Supervisors etc and recording the visit observations in the logbook for further improvement.
- iii) Charging user fee from Stakeholders.
- iv) Deployment of adequate manpower for door to door collection of waste.
- v) To maintain the deployment plan and ensure fixed timings for D2D collection of Waste.
- vi) Comply with all other provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules (Amended), 2018 and related Byelaws as amended time to time.

11. Responsibility of Waste Generator(s)

- i) Source segregation of the solid waste in at-least three categories i.e. wet waste, dry waste and hazardous waste as well as Sanitary Waste and to store it separately in three containers.
- ii) All shopkeepers/ vendors etc to maintain at least two bins/ containers of adequate size as per their requirement for depositing dry and wet waste separately.
- iii) To provide the waste in segregated form only to Waste Collectors and not to throw it anywhere or burn.
- iv) Waste generator will not mix Sanitary Waste, Hazardous waste, E-Waste, Construction & Demolition waste into Municipal Waste. These wastes will be kept separately and handed over to the waste collectors in the similar manner.

- v) The Sanitary Waste Generator will wrap the sanitary waste into the wrapper provided by the seller/ manufacturer of sanitary pads/ diapers.
- vi) The Horticulture Waste Generator will adopt the on-site composting of horticulture waste at extend of feasibility or store it separately and handed over separately and not to throw in neighborhood / open space/ burn.
- vii) It will be at the absolute discretion of ULB as per the availability of resources and suitability of circumstances that wet waste should be collected daily and dry waste may be collected every third day or weekly.

12. Responsibility of Bulk Waste Generator/s (BWGs)

- i) All BWGs as defined per SWM Rules, 2016 and The Solid Waste Management and Cleanliness & Sanitation Bye-Laws 2020, will be primarily responsible for scientific processing & management of waste generated within their premises.
- ii) The BWGs will manage their waste primarily on-site to save environment at their own or engaging agencies/ CBOs/NGOs etc.
- iii) ULB may enter into an agreement with Bulk Waste Generator/s for lifting of their dry waste only when it is not practically feasible for BWGs to management their dry waste. The BWGs will give the prescribed user charges to the ULB for this purpose.
- iv) Proper recording of waste management operations in the log books.

13. Responsibility of Waste Collectors

- i) To collect the segregated waste from D2D in a compartmentalized and covered tricycle/ motorized vehicle and hazardous waste and sanitary waste into separate containers.
- ii) Secondary level segregation on the spot , if there is any mixed waste at the door step of the waste generator to trigger/ aware while collecting the waste.
- iii) Transportation of waste to the processing unit/ MRF/ disposal site/ transfer station
- iv) Not dump at or create any Garbage Vulnerable Point (GVP) and unload it there.

14. Construction & Demolition Waste.

- i) C&D waste will not be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste and will be managed at the designated sites.
- ii) C&D waste will be managed/ processed/ re-utilized as per C&D Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Punjab State C&D Waste Management Policy, 2020.

15. Littering, Burning and Violations of SWM/PWM Rules/NGT Orders

- i) Lettering in the jurisdiction of ULBs is strictly prohibited and will be dealt with and fines as per law.
- ii) Burning of any kind of waste including plastic waste is strictly prohibited and will be dealt with fines and penalties.
- iii) Manufacturing, storage, sell, purchase and usage of plastic bags is strictly prohibited in the State and any violation will be dealt with strictly with seizers, fines and penalties.

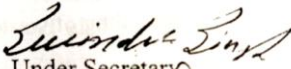
- iv) Use of single use plastic items will be discouraged to reduce the generation of waste at source.
- v) All institutions/ organizations/ individuals and ULB's Authorities will work together to eliminate the single use plastics during the functions/ events.
- vi) The organizers/ owners of any event/ function at public place in which 100 persons or more are participating, will take prior permission from the ULB's Authorities to ensure cleanliness.

Dated, Chandigarh: 27-05-2021

Ajoy Kumar Sinha, IAS
Principal Secretary, Govt of Punjab
Department of Local Government

Endst. No.5/51/2021-1lg4/1791 Dated, Chandigarh 02.06.2021

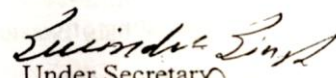
A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab, Mohali, with the request to publish this notification in the Extraordinary Gazette of the State Government immediately.


Under Secretary


Endst. No.5/51/2021-1lg4/1792-1800 Dated, Chandigarh 02.06.2021

A copy each is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. Private Secretary to the Local Government Minister, Punjab.
2. All Deputy Commissioners of Punjab.
3. Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala.
4. Director, Local Government, Punjab.
5. Chief Executive Officer, PMIDC, Chandigarh.
6. Chief Executive Officer, PWSSB, Chandigarh.
7. All Mayors/President of ULBs of Punjab.
8. All Commissioners of Municipal Corporations.
9. All Regional Deputy Director, Local Government Punjab.


Under Secretary


GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(LOCAL GOVERNMENT-4 BRANCH)
[Punjab Municipal Bhawan, Sector 35-A, Chandigarh]

NOTIFICATION

Dated, Chandigarh: 21-10-2020

**GUIDELINES/ SOPs FOR DOMESTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
& SANITARY WASTE MANAGEMENT**

No.5/133/2020-2lg4/ 1942: The domestic hazardous waste and sanitary waste is generated in almost each household and it must be managed in scientific manner by the waste generators and responsible authorities concerned to minimise the impacts on health and environment. To ensure safe disposal of domestic hazardous and sanitary waste, these model guidelines/ SOPs have been formed and to be adopted by all Urban Local Bodies of Punjab state with immediate effect.

Domestic Hazardous Waste (DHW): discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge etc [Rule-3 (17) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016] generated is very less fraction of municipal solid waste but very dangerous.

Sanitary Waste (SW): wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste [Rule-3 (41) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016] ;

Waste Generator: means every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non residential establishments including Indian Railways, defence establishments, which generate solid waste Rule-3 (56) of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016].

Waste Collector: means formal and informal waste collectors involved in door to door collection of waste.

DUTIES OF WASTE GENERATORS (Rule 4 of SWM Rules 2016)

Rule 4 (1) provides the duties of every waste generator regarding management of domestic hazardous wastes. Every waste generator is responsible-

1. To segregate and store the waste generated by them in separate streams namely bio-degradable/ wet waste, non biodegradable/ dry waste and domestic hazardous waste and sanitary waste in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to

authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;

2. To wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall keep the same in the separate bin;
3. Not to mix the domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste with other wastes; (Mix waste, if any, will be segregated at Material Recovery Facility or at any designated place.
4. Not to throw / open dumping / burning of domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste in any manner.
5. To handover segregated domestic hazardous waste and sanitary waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies;
6. To deliver the domestic hazardous waste at Material Recovery Facility or any designated place of the ULB for its temporary storage.
7. The BWGs (Solid Waste) will directly deliver the domestic hazardous waste to the authorised dismantlers/ recyclers or deliver the domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste at MRF/ designated places of the ULBs at their own cost with the permission of ULB's Authorities. The ULBs may take user charges for usage of MRFs. BWGs will also maintain the logbook recording the quantity of domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste collected/ deliver/ supplied.
8. Commercial entities i.e. shop keepers/ organizations/ institutions/ offices will directly dispose off their domestic hazardous waste through authorised dismantlers/ recyclers and maintain the logbook recording quantity of domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste collected/ deliver/ supplied/ disposed off.

DUTIES OF LOCAL BODIES (Rule 15 of SWM Rules 2016)

Every Local Body is responsible:-

1. To establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal.
2. To deploy waste collector for door to door collection of domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste / SWM regularly in a separate covered container installed on the waste collection vehicle and take user charges fixed for door to door solid waste collection or authorise the informal waste collectors for the same.
3. To handover the domestic hazardous waste to the authorised dismantlers/ recyclers at fixed intervals and ensure the safe disposal of sanitary waste.
4. To maintain a logbook for maintaining the record of domestic hazardous waste collected and given to the authorised dismantlers/ recyclers and also for sanitary waste.
5. To take penal action against the violators of throwing / open dumping and burning of domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste.
6. To ensure that waste collectors/ workers to wear required PPE while handling domestic hazardous waste/ sanitary waste.

7. To create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators regarding importance of health & hygiene, segregated collection.
8. To conduct Capacity Building programmes for stakeholders.

DUTIES OF WASTE COLLECTORS

The every waste collector (formal or informal) is responsible:-

1. To collect the waste door to door regularly at the fixed time as decided by the ULBs or responsible Authority.
2. To collect the waste door to door in segregated manner as directed by the ULBs' Authorities.
3. Not to through/ open dump/ burn the waste and deliver the waste in segregated manner (wet, dry, domestic hazardous and sanitary waste) at MRFs or at any designated place of the ULB.
4. To wear personal protective safety equipments while dealing with waste.
5. To follow instructions of the ULBs's Authorities time to time.

DUTIES OF MANUFACTURERS OR BRAND OWNERS OR MARKETING COMPANIES OF SANITARY NAPKINS AND DIAPERS (Rule 17 of SWM Rules 2016)

1. The manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers is responsible:-
2. To explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.
3. To educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

Dated Chandigarh,
8th October 2020

Ajoy Kumar Sinha , IAS
Secretary to Government, Punjab
Department of Local Government

Endst. No.5/133/2020-2lg4/1943 Dated, Chandigarh 21-10-2020

A copy is forwarded to the Controller, Printing & Stationery, Punjab, Mohali, with the request to publish this notification in the Extraordinary Gazette of the State Government immediately.


Under Secretary


Endst. No.5/133/2020-2lg4/1944 Dated, Chandigarh 21-10-2020

A copy each is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. PS/Local Government Minister, Punjab.
2. PS/Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Punjab Revenue Department

3. PS/ Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Punjab Public Works (B & R) Department
4. PS/Additional Chief Secretary to Govt. Punjab Country & Town Planning Department
5. PS/Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab Local Government Department
6. PS/Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab Education Department
7. Principal Secretary to Govt. Punjab Health & Family Welfare Revenue Department
8. Director, Local Government, Punjab.
9. Mayors of all Municipal Corporations in the State.
10. Commissioners of all Municipal Corporations in the State.
11. All Regional Deputy Directors of Urban Local Government in the State.
12. Presidents of all Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the State.
13. Executive Officers of all Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the State.
14. All Officers in the Local Government Department/Directorate.
15. All Superintendents of Local Government Secretariat/Directorate.
16. Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Punjab, Chandigarh.
17. Director, Information & Public Relations, Punjab.


Under Secretary
