

Implementing Sanitary Toilet Complexes in District Bijnor Villages

Introduction:

A sanitary toilet complex is an infrastructure for the use of the community and/or floating population. A sanitary toilet complex takes care of safe disposal/reuse of human waste in addition to the objective of providing a toilet facility that enhances privacy and dignity. Depending on the nature of users, a sanitary toilet complex may be categorized as either a community toilet or public toilet. The design aspect remains the same in both cases. The type of toilet in both cases depends upon the expected profile of users.

Community toilet: A community toilet is a facility which is built when there is no space available or when there are financial constraints for constructing an IHHL. It is used, owned and maintained by community members. It is mostly located within the community, where people reside. A community toilet may also have other utilities such as a bathing facility or a place for washing clothes, depending upon the needs of the community. A public toilet is a facility which is built for the use of the floating population such as migrant workers, visitors, and tourists, etc., who visit the village area frequently because of its commercial, religious or tourist attraction. Public toilets may be owned by the Gram Panchayats, private trusts, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), youth clubs, or even private entrepreneurs, who ensure proper O&M of the system. They are not necessarily located within the habitation, but close to the area where the floating population gathers.

Problems and Prospects of Implementing Sanitary Toilet Complexes in Rural Villages

Sometimes, a sanitary toilet complex is a useful way to completely end the practice of open defecation in the village. While community toilets act as a medium to help families who cannot otherwise have an IHHL, public toilets address the needs of the floating population. Overall, sanitary toilet complexes help in ensuring social dignity and privacy, and maintaining the health status of the village. However, O&M of community or public toilets could become a problem as these facilities are used by many, but not owned by the users. Because of a diffused sense of ownership, often no one is willing to take responsibility for maintenance nor can people be held accountable for ensuring the hygienic O&M of the facility. In the case of community toilets, the number of users may be low on a daily basis, due to which the cost of maintaining the facility may end up being high. Lack of adequate income of the Gram Panchayats makes it difficult to provide sufficient funds for maintenance. Also, in rural areas, there may be socio-cultural issues in the use of community toilets because of caste and class distinctions. Therefore, while providing community toilets, this aspect of rural life needs to be considered to ensure that, after construction, all intended users are using the facility and there are no conflicts. In the case of public toilets, because the visitors use the facility for a short time before leaving the area, they are not motivated to take the responsibility of maintaining the toilets, nor is it practical to leave the maintenance to them. Their behavior towards toilet use and hygiene practices also varies widely, so the extent of maintenance and costs required can be high. Given the above issues in O&M of community and public toilets, it is necessary to ensure ways and means for O&M at the planning stage before the facilities are designed or constructed, which has to be done in consultation with the community. The arrangements finally undertaken should have adequate provisions for supporting the marginalized communities in the village such as women, the poor, etc.

Planning for Sanitary Toilet Complexes

The Gram Panchayat should plan for the facility; this would include the location, number of seats for toilets and urinals and other facilities needed such as hand washing facilities, washing and bathing facilities, number of water storage facilities, supply and source of water, and the technology to be used in building the sanitary toilet complex. For effective decision making, basic information is required to install and operate a toilet complex.

Collecting general information In the case of community toilets, the following general information should be collected:

- Number of households without individual toilet facilities in the village and the probable number of users for a sanitary toilet complex.
- **Age profile of the users** – the number of children and the elderly.
- **Convenient distance from the users' houses**– It should not be too far from their houses (otherwise they may prefer open defecation over using community toilets).
- Selection of a suitable site for the sanitary toilet complex is perhaps the most challenging aspect in a village. Such land is usually not available within the targeted community. Sometimes the Gram Panchayat or local landlords may have unused space available to construct the toilet complex. In the case of the latter, the Gram Panchayat and community should approach such landlords to persuade them to provide space for the sanitary toilet complex.
- Any socio-cultural issues between households in terms of caste and class in the use of common toilets. An illustrative template on the kind of information required is provided in Annex 2. The process for collecting information can begin in the following manner.
- The Gram Panchayat should hold a village level sensitization meeting with prospective users and other stakeholders such as the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi workers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), school teachers, etc., who can educate the community as to the health benefits of ending open defecation. Women's groups, local masons, NGOs, if any, etc., should also be involved in the discussion on the necessity of a sanitary toilet complex.
- The Gram Panchayat, with the help of various Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) functionaries, SHGs or a local NGO, can carry out a village level survey regarding households without IHHLs, willingness of people to have toilets, and potential land in the village to construct a sanitary toilet complex.
- The Gram Panchayat can identify and assign leaders/volunteers from the community to motivate people to use toilets and involve themselves in the process of creating an open defecation free village.

Involving the villagers in decision making for building community toilets After collecting general information, it would be important to involve the village community in planning to ensure that any infrastructure created meets their needs. When the toilet meets their needs, they would be amenable and willing to use and maintain it. The Gram Panchayat should understand and discuss points detailed in Table.

Key Questions	Tools
<p>Do the villagers agree that building a community toilet is the best option? If yes.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where should the facility be located? - How many seats should the toilets have? - What technology are they most comfortable using? 	Drawing a village map, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), short listing technology options
Who would be the key beneficiaries of community toilets?	Identifying stakeholders
Do the beneficiaries have any specific socio-cultural issues in sharing a toilet facility?	FGDs, individual interviews, voting
How will the project costs be funded – capital and maintenance?	FGDs
Who will be responsible for operating and maintaining the community toilet?	Identifying stakeholders, FGDs
In what ways can the villagers contribute in project implementation?	Identifying stakeholders, drawing a village map, FGDs

All these issues should be addressed and an amicable decision by the community should be arrived at. The key advantages of involving the community are.

- All doubts in the mind of the villagers with regard to the project are cleared and answered to avoid any resistance at a later stage.
- The toilets are constructed, based on the feedback and suggestions of the villagers and as per their requirements and needs for convenient everyday use.
- The resources already available with the villagers can also be used such as a patch of land, unskilled construction labour, local expertise of masons and plumbers, small savings, etc., which will help in reducing cost. Some tools that can be used by the Gram Panchayat to involve the villagers in the planning process and help find answers to the questions posed in above Table.
- Identifying stakeholders. A stakeholder is anyone who is involved with the project in any form. Identified stakeholders can be prioritized based on their importance to the project and, accordingly, roles and responsibilities can be assigned to them.
- Drawing a participatory village map: Using chalk or color powder on the ground or on chart papers, a rough map of the village can be drawn through people's participation; house locations, free spaces, sites for open defecation, water bodies, etc., can be drawn on this map. This will help to identify possible locations for constructing a toilet, depending on the density of the targeted population, free spaces available for the toilet complex, etc. A picture in the form of a map will help in wider thinking and finding of new ideas and options.
- Group discussions: Information on specific toilet needs and preferences can be gathered through group discussions with different sets of beneficiaries such as women, the elderly, village leaders, etc.

• **Individual interviews:** The views of marginal groups such as the poor and women, besides views of others, can be understood through individual interviews. Certain sensitive topics such as problems faced by women due to open defecation, in maintaining menstrual hygiene and health, etc. due to the non-availability of toilet and bathing facilities, can be discussed through personal interviews. These interviews can help identify the demands of the users, such as provision of bathing chambers, disposal system for sanitary napkins, etc. These are often very important to ensure that the users, especially women in the community, are comfortable and motivated to use and maintain the community toilet.

• **Voting:** Often, a particular suggestion given by a community member, say for the location of the community toilet, may not be acceptable to others. In such cases, a secret vote by the targeted beneficiaries can be taken before finalizing the decision. This is especially useful to give a voice to the poor who are often marginalized. However, voting should be considered as a last option; the preferred option should be to forge consensus among all.

Involving key stakeholders in decision making for implementing public toilets- The Gram Panchayat should make decisions related to the location, size, technology, operation, maintenance and implementation costs in consultation with the relevant stakeholders such as traders, temple authorities, tourist boards, etc. FGDs can be organized with the relevant people to discuss their views on building a public toilet.

Construction of a Sanitary Toilet Complex: Once the Gram Panchayat decides that a community or public toilet has to be constructed, the work starts on drawing out a detailed plan for the construction and O&M of the toilet. The technology options, costs, institutional arrangements, etc., are decided. In doing this, help may be sought from specific field experts from outside such as engineers, finance specialists, institutional experts, etc. All these processes have to be undertaken by the GP, in consultation with the community and with support from the outside experts. The key processes would include:

- Technology analysis
- Cost analysis
- Setting up arrangements for O&M
- Provision of water for the toilet and bath
- Construction of facilities, including financial management
- O&M, including financial management
- Finding suitable cost recovery mechanisms, possibly including advertising options.

Technology Analysis The objective of this stage is to take forward the discussion started during the time of community involvement to short list technology options for the disposal of human waste from public toilets. Two or three options can be assessed in detail to find the most suitable technology. Each technology option should be assessed against a set of parameters covering technical assessments, costs assessments, O&M, ease of use and environmental sustainability. Selected technology assessment template and lists the key questions to be answered for each parameter. Inclusion of Additional Facilities The village residents, especially women and adolescent girls, lack privacy for bathing. Thus while deciding the technology and design of the toilet complex, the options of bathrooms and washing areas could also be included; provisions for menstrual management may also be considered. This will increase the utility of the toilet complex and attract more users which will lead to an increase in the income potential of the complex.

Provision of Water: Provision of water in a sanitary toilet complex is an important aspect of O&M of the facility. Water is needed round the clock for the sanitary toilet complex to operate and be maintained properly. In most villages, adequate water supply may not be often available. Choice of technology which does not use water or uses limited water may be considered in the design phase in such villages. A hand pump is one of the most suitable options if the installation of piped water supply is not possible. Alternative approaches, such as a forced lift hand pump, could also be considered.

Capital costs: After short listing technology options, it is advisable to estimate the cost of available options. This can be done by breaking down the costs into two stages, which correspond to two types of costs:

- ✓ Costs incurred in construction and operationalising the toilet, that is, capital cost.
- ✓ Costs incurred after the toilet is opened for use by the public, that is, O&M costs. Capital costs are the expenses which are incurred only once to make the facility operational and ready for use.

Project management and promotion: This would involve a variety of other costs such as: – Costs incurred by the Gram Panchayat on community engagement in the initial stages to involve them in decision making and raising awareness. This will also include any cost spent on training community facilitators for information gathering; – Cost of training and capacity building of village motivators, local masons and plumbers for the use of technology; – Cost of sanitation and hygiene promotion, Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns, BCC; and – Construction supervision and management costs. Of these costs, some are technology-specific and would be different for different technologies depending upon the space/land required, the type of superstructure required, the sophistication of equipment and fittings needed, etc. Table 3 provides an indication on how the costs can vary with the selection of technology. It should be noted that the superstructure is of least importance in order to ensure safe disposal of excreta. Its primary function is to provide privacy and protection to the user. Undue emphasis on a costly superstructure in the design of the toilet can be easily avoided. The cost may vary depending upon the type of superstructure decided on. Locally available material such as bamboo, mud, bricks, wood, plastic, etc., can be used for the superstructure and can cut costs. However, sustainability and durability of the material used and its maintenance requirements must be taken into account

Sale of treated waste water: The water from baths and washing areas can be treated and can be sold at a nominal cost to those who require large amounts of water such as rich farmers having large tracts of land for irrigation or to industries, if available nearby.

- **Production of biogas:** Production and utilization of biogas from human waste for cooking, lighting and even for electricity generation have good economic potential in rural areas. In most rural areas, people are dependent on fire wood for cooking since Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is rarely available. Under such conditions, biogas will prove a boon for the community. Initially, people may hesitate to use biogas for cooking but, since it has direct economic benefits, perceptions can change. Biogas production requires regular maintenance which requires skills; it should be ensured that such skills are available within the community. Also, in addition to the faecal material put in the plant, additional organic material may also be required to be added.

Community management: In this arrangement, the community members may carry out the work themselves, or play a managerial role and pay an outside party (third party), such as an assigned cleaner, to do it for them. The immediate users, that is, the households assigned to use the facility, may form a group and undertake O&M through various ways:

- i. Each household can take the responsibility for O&M in turns on a monthly/weekly basis; ii. All households can together hire/contract a cleaner for O&M. In cases where the village has SHGs, the job of everyday maintenance can also be given to them at a nominal cost. This would not only act as a revenue generating source for the SHG but will also ensure that the community's resources are retained within the community. Such arrangements are called community contracting;
- ii. Costs for O&M (for daily O&M as well as for repair and maintenance) can be worked out and divided among the community members using the facility. A monthly pass could be given to each family and the person responsible for the maintenance should be assigned to collect the money from families and maintain the system; iv. Where the Gram Panchayat is financially capable, it should assign a person to maintain the system in return for monthly payment and provide the required cleaning material; v. In certain cases, where the number of households using the community toilet is identifiable and limited, the individual seats in a community toilet can be allocated to a few households (typically three or four) by the Gram Panchayat. The door to the individual seat can be kept locked, and the keys given to each household. This means that only these households would be able to use the toilet seats, and it would be their responsibility to maintain the toilet. This ensures that the complex is maintained properly; vi. In some suitable cases, a small shop (or similar commercial use) selling daily household items can be attached to the sanitary toilet complex. This will help community members save time in buying essential household items and also increase the number of users of the toilet complex. The shopkeeper may be assigned to maintain the toilet complex. The Gram Panchayat can charge monthly rental for the shop and take responsibility for the maintenance out of the funds received. This can prove to be a source of income for the Panchayat; and vii. The outer walls of a sanitary toilet complex can be used for advertisement of products used in rural areas. This aspect is more important for public toilets located at public
- iii. Places like markets. Income generated from such advertisements can prove to be a good resource for the Gram Panchayat to help maintain public toilets.

NGO/CBO/SHG involvement: The advantage of involving a local collective group (NGO/SHG/ CBO) in the O&M of community and public toilets is their ability to work closely with the community because of the rapport they have built over a period of time. In case of households sharing the facility not having a good rapport with each other, everyday conflicts may result. NGO/SHG/CBO involvement will help in managing communication between households and help resolve any issues that may arise in the use of common facilities. The NGO/ SHG/CBO may entirely operate and maintain the facility for the household users at a nominal cost recovered from them as user fee. In the case of public toilets where the responsibility for O&M cannot be fixed on the floating population because of their short span of use, the NGO/SHG/CBO can take up O&M of the facility. This would also be helpful when the community is not ready to take the responsibility for O&M of a public toilet as they do not directly use it. However, it is important to note that the NGO/ SHG/CBO may have humanitarian objectives, but they need to recover their operational costs which would be slightly higher than the costs that the community would have spend in case of self management. Therefore, the involvement of the NGO/SHG/CBO should be carefully decided.

Private sector participation: Private sector participation in O&M would be useful for specific tasks for which the community lacks financial or skilled human resources such as technology

Support, treatment or disposal of waste, maintenance of sanitary fittings and pipes, etc. that is part of O&M arrangements. Private sector participation can be sought in a number of ways: I. Contracting: The Gram Panchayat can contract out the entire O&M or specific O&M activities to a private sector party. Generally, this involves contracting out those tasks for which skills are not locally available; II. Leasing: In this case, the private sector party will rent the entire facility from the Gram Panchayat (owner) and take care of all aspects of O&M. In return, the private party will charge a user fee to recover its operational costs (including rent) and earn a nominal profit. This kind of an arrangement is potentially more expensive and more suitable for urban areas where the communities are scattered and less willing in managing their own infrastructure.

Independent service provision: In this arrangement, the toilet facility will be developed and maintained entirely by a private sector party through its own resources and then opened for public use. This model is used primarily for public toilets where the floating population cannot assume ownership and responsibility for O&M. Care has to be taken that specific needs of women, the elderly, etc., are not neglected. Religious boards or market committees can create public toilets through this model to enhance the value of their location by offering convenience services to visitors. In this case, the outer walls of the toilet complex can be made available for advertisement purposes to earn money to make the system sustainable.

कार्यालय जिलाधिकारी, बिजनौर।

पत्रांक: 2544 / सात-पं० / सामु०शौ० / 2025-26

दिनांक- 17 सितम्बर, 2025

1. उपायुक्त, स्वत रोजगार बिजनौर
2. जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी बिजनौर
3. समस्त खण्ड विकास अधिकारी बिजनौर

विषय :- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सामुदायिक शौचालयों के समय से खोले जाने तथा केयर टेकर के मानदेय के नियमित भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में

उपर्युक्त विषयक श्री अनिल कुमार, प्रमुख सचिव महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन के पत्र संख्या-33-3099/199/2025-पंचायतीराज अनुभाग-3 दिनांक 10.09.2025 के द्वारा अवगत कराया गया है कि शासन के संज्ञान में लाया गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित सामुदायिक शौचालय समय से नहीं खोले जाते हैं। प्रायः सामुदायिक भवनों में ताला बन्द पाया जाता है। साथ ही यह भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि सामुदायिक शौचालयों के केयर टेकर को मानदेय का नियमित भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है।

पंचायती राज विभाग द्वारा स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ग्रामीण के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित सामुदायिक शौचालयों के रख-रखाव एवं संचालन की व्यवस्था शासनादेश संख्या 179/33-3-2020-31/2019 दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 2020 के माध्यम से की गयी है। उक्त शासनादेश में सामुदायिक शौचालयों के रख-रखाव का कार्य दायित्व स्वयं सहायता समूह के माध्यम से करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में इस कार्य पर होने वाले पूरे वर्ष का व्यय अधिकतम 02 किस्तों में (वर्ष के प्रथम माह व 06 माह बाद) स्वयं सहायता समूह को उपलब्ध कराने का प्राविधान है। पंचायती राज विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित समय पर धनराशि स्वयं सहायता समूहों को दिये जाने के बाद भी केयर टेकर का भुगतान लम्बित रखा जाना आपत्ति जनक है।

स्वयं सहायता समूहों के गठन संचालन एवं अनुश्रवण आदि का दायित्व ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन के विकास खण्ड स्तर पर खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है।

ग्राम पंचायत में सामुदायिक शौचालयों को नियमित रूप से खुलवाने, उसकी साफ-सफाई एवं रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था, केयर टेकर की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित करायी जायें तथा ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा उनके स्वयं सहायता समूह को ससमय भुगतान किया जायें तथा समूह द्वारा भुगतान प्राप्त होने के 01 सप्ताह के अन्दर नियमानुसार सम्बन्धित केयर टेकर के खाते में उनका मानदेय हस्तान्तरित कर दिया जायें। अन्यथा की दशा में उस समूह को दोषी मानते हुए उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किया जायें।

मुख्यालय स्तर पर अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था

मुख्यालय स्तर पर पंचायती राज निदेशालय में एक पोर्टल, सामुदायिक शौचालयों के रख-रखाव, केयर टेकर के मानदेय के ससमय भुगतान के प्रभावी अनुश्रवण हेतु विकसित किया जाये। जिसमें सामुदायिक शौचालय खोलने की साप्ताहिक फोटो, केयरटेकर के मानदेय का पूर्ण विवरण एवं निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था की रिपोर्ट पोर्टल पर उपलब्ध करायी जाये। इस पोर्टल पर यह भी उल्लिखित हो कि फण्ड ट्रांसफर किस स्तर पर और कब हुआ। इस पोर्टल पर मिशन निदेशक महोदय राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन, मिशन निदेशक महोदय स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण), मण्डलीय उपनिदेशक महोदय (पं०), जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी एवं उपायुक्त (एन०आर०एल०एम०) की पहुँच होगी। पोर्टल पर सामुदायिक शौचालय के संबंध में शिकायत करने की भी व्यवस्था की जाए। मिशन निदेशक महोदय राज्य ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन सामुदायिक शौचालयों को नियमित रूप से खुलवाने, उसकी साफ-सफाई एवं रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था, केयर टेकर की उपस्थिति एवं केयर टेकर के मानदेय के ससमय भुगतान की मॉनीटरिंग प्रतिमाह करे।

जनपद स्तर पर अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था

जनपद स्तर पर भी सामुदायिक शौचालयों को नियमित रूप से खुलवाने, उसकी साफ-सफाई एवं रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था, केयरटेकर की उपस्थिति एवं केयरटेकर के मानदेय के ससमय भुगतान की समीक्षा अधोहस्ताक्षरी की अध्यक्षता में जिला स्वच्छता समिति की बैठकों में किया जाय। जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी एवं उपायुक्त (एन०आर०एल०एम०) इस तथ्य की पृथक-पृथक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा कितने समूहों का भुगतान किया जा चुका है और कहाँ-कहाँ भुगतान किया जाना अवशेष है, तथा समूह द्वारा निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर संबंधित केयरटेकर का भुगतान किया गया है और कितने केयर टेकर का भुगतान अवशेष है। जिन ग्राम पंचायतों में स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा सामुदायिक शौचालय के समय से खुलवाने, साफ-सफाई एवं रख-रखाव में कमी पाए जाने पर आवश्यकतानुसार उसी स्वयं सहायता समूह के अन्य केयर टेकर का या किसी अन्य स्वयं सहायता समूह का चयन कर लिया जाय।

विकास खण्ड स्तर एवं ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था

विकास खण्ड स्तर पर खण्ड विकास अधिकारी, सहायक विकास अधिकारी (पं०) एवं सहायक विकास अधिकारी (आई०एस०बी०) द्वारा सामुदायिक शौचालयों को नियमित रूप से खुलवाने, उसकी साफ-सफाई एवं रख-रखाव की व्यवस्था, केयर टेकर की उपस्थिति एवं केयरटेकर के मानदेय के ससमय भुगतान का अनुश्रवण

पाक्षिक समीक्षा बैठक में करेंगे और यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि सामुदायिक शौचालय के केयर टेकर के मानदेय का भुगतान नियमानुसार ससमय हो जाय। यदि कोई समूह या केयर टेकर कार्य नहीं करती है तो यह सचिव की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि उक्त के संबंध में लिखित रूप से अवगत नहीं कराने एवं सामुदायिक शौचालय बन्द पाए जाने की स्थिति में या केयर टेकर द्वारा कार्य न करने की स्थिति में संबंधित का उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करते हुए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

ग्राम पंचायत सचिव द्वारा ससमय समूह को धनराशि हस्तांतरित न करने पर ग्राम स्तर पर सचिव, ग्राम पंचायत जिम्मेदार होगा एवं जनपद स्तर पर यह जिम्मेदारी जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी की होगी। समूह से केयरटेकर को भुगतान न होने की दशा में इसका पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व, उपायुक्त (एन0आर0एल0एम0) का होगा एवं उन दोनों परिस्थितियों में विलम्ब होने पर जनपद स्तर पर जनपद स्तरीय अधिकारी उत्तरदायी होंगे।

अतः आपको निर्देशित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्त आदेशों का कडाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाये।

(जसजी प्र कौर)
जिलाधिकारी
बिजनौर।

पत्रांक / दिनांक उक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि:—निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:—

- 1- प्रमुख सचिव महोदय पंचायती राज उ0प्र0 शासन की सेवा में सादर अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 2- आयुक्त महोदय मुरादाबाद मण्डल मुरादाबाद की सेवा में सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 3- मुख्य विकास अधिकारी बिजनौर।
- 4- उपनिदेशक, महोदय (पं0) मुरादाबाद मण्डल मुरादाबाद।
- 5- जिला विकास अधिकारी बिजनौर।
- 6- सहायक विकास अधिकारी (पं0) जनपद बिजनौर को अनुपालनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 7- समस्त ग्राम पंचायत सचिव जनपद बिजनौर को अनुपालनार्थ प्रेषित।

जिलाधिकारी
बिजनौर।