

Best Feedback Notes

Name of UT: Puducherry

Sl. No.	Sub Theme	Officer Name, Designation, Department	Officer Email Id	Officer Mobile No.
1.	Land and Property	Thiru. L. Kumar, IAS Secretary (Agriculture)	secyagri@py.gov.in	9486267824
2.	Electricity	Thiru. R. Sendilcoumar, Executive Engineer, Electricity Department	se1ped@py.gov.in	9489080320
3.	Drinking Water	Dr. D. Manikandan, IAS Secretary (PWD) Chief Secretariat	secypwd@py.gov.in	9411176033
4.	Health & Wellness	Thiru. D. Mohankumar, Director Dept. of Information Technology	dit@py.gov.in	9965837377
5.	Schooling	Thiru. A. Kulothungan, IAS District Collector, Karaikal	collr.kkl@nic.in	9344086049

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Template 2 : Feedback Note (by all IAS officers/State Department Officers)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name : **L.KUMAR**
Designation : Secretary (Agriculture)
Batch : (AGMUT : 2012)
Current Posting : Secretary (Agriculture)

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic

LAND and PROPERTY

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

- i. In Puducherry both Rural and Urban areas have been surveyed and Register of Rights (RoR) and Cadastral maps available.
- ii. Land Records textual data and spatial data digitized and Registration of property documents automated. However, the above databases are in silos.
- iii. Updation of land records not carried leading to mismatches between the legal land owner and the title as per the Land Records.
- iv. Resultantly, mutation process is cumbersome, land owners/farmers face hardship in obtaining documents/certificate to avail services/secure loans requiring multiple visits to various offices.
- v. The mismatches provides opportunities for unscrupulous elements to carry fraudulent transactions. Verification of the encumbrance on a parcel of land is tedious, creating hassles to the legal land owner for transactions affecting their livelihood.

3. Potential Solutions

- i. Integration of RoR database with Registration Department database to have Integrated Land Record and Property Management System.
- ii. Aadhar number to be seeded in the Land Records. Aadhar authentication to be made mandatory for registration of transaction of property.
- iii. Leveraging technology such as Block chain enabled Land Record and Property Management System to create a golden database to be the single source of truth with access to all line departments to verify the Land Record and encumbrance details as well as to add additional layer of information/services rendered or availed on a particular parcel of land by the respective line departments.
- iv. Registration of transaction of property to be done after thorough verification of the ownership of the land, so that mutations in Register of Rights are effected automatically.
- v. Scanning of legacy documents including French documents for issue of certified copies

- vi. Index II register of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to be digitized for issue of encumbrance certificate
- vii. Cadastral maps available for the entire UT of Puducherry covering both urban and rural. Assignment of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number for the UT to be taken-up under the financial assistance of Digital Land Records Modernization Programme of Department of Land Resources, Government of India. During this exercise updation of RoR needs to be taken up under updation of Land Records scheme.

4. Best Practices

BHOOMI application of Government of Karnataka can be replicated as land transaction registered are automatically taken-up for survey and effecting mutations. The pre-requisite is an updated RoR. Updation of registry of land records to be taken up as a scheme on a mission mode approach

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template 2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name : R. SENDILCOUMAR
- Designation : EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
- Batch : 1990
- Current Posting : Cables & TTC and MRT & MMC Division, Electricity Department

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic :

Planning & execution of UG cables, Aerial bunched cables and imparting training to the Engineers and staff, MRT & Purchase of line materials for Electricity Department

2. Policy gaps and challenges :

CABLES & TTC Division: Core job of this Division are laying/ conversion of existing overhead lines into UG cables/ Aerial bunched cables/ covered conductors to provide uninterrupted power supply, maintaining safe clearance of power lines and imparting updated technical knowledge to the Engineers and staff of Power Department.

MRT & MMC Division: carryout required testing of all sub-station equipments, Bulk load consumers to maintain uninterrupted supply, to ensure safety of the high voltage /Extra high voltage equipments. Metering of Bulk consumers, ensuring their performance to avoid any losses in the billing. Purchase various Line materials through e-tender/ GEM portal by adopting purchase procedures/ Financial rules.

Challenges:

- Dearth of Engineers and staff as against the required numbers for testing of HV/ EHV equipments, testing and maintenance EHT/ HT/ LV metering leads to deficit in performing testing of the above equipments mandated by the Regulators.
- Old or obsolete equipments. Shortage of new testing equipments
- Lack of uniformity in the processes
- Lack of training in testing procedures as per the IS
- Since no fresh engineers have been brought to this MRT field due to non-recruitment, on retirement of existing Engineers and staff, Asset on the Protection knowledge of the Department will come down to Zero. Same the case for the Metering also.

- It is very difficult to purchase through GEM portal as per our specifications. In the GEM portal more benefits are there to the Vendors only. Since the payment are released to the vendors within a time frame, quality and warrantee clauses could not achieved. Vendors are not extending their after-sale support by replacing the rejected / failed items/ not conformity with the specification.
- Shortage of Engineers & staffs in the cable construction activities leads to shortfall in supervision of the Cables laying works., Supervision is important in laying of cables since the cables are layed under the ground, after completion of the work it is very difficult to reopen the ground.

3. Potential Solutions :

- More Engineers are to be recruited afresh and special training has to be imparted in protection & metering fields. A team of dedicated Engineers and staffs with vehicle and required fuel to move around to all regions to attend to the regular testing and maintenance works.
- New and full-fledged testing equipments fitted in the exclusive vehicle has to be provided to carryout testing at the field. The testing equipments shall NABL accredited. Regular testing and calibration has to done to these testing equipments in a NABL lab.
- Required computers with net facility has to be provided for down loading/ uploading the data, keep the requite OEM apps for analysing the tested values.
- New testing Lab has to be established with NABL accreditation in the department for conducting various tests in metering & protection areas.
- Posting of required Engineers and supervising staff in the Cable construction division is required to carry out various cable laying works as per our requirements.
- Purchase procedure has to be simplified.
- Purchase power of the Engineers has to be enhanced. Required funds to be earmarked for the purchase

4. Best practices

- Sufficient Engineers need to be posted to carry out the department works at various levels.
- Setting up of NABL lab at Metering areas, so that the any challenges by the consumers may be encountered.
- New sophisticated testing equipments, fitted with the vehicle should provided so that any faults in the system will be rectified at the Sub-stations immediately and the supply will restored at the earliest.
- Purchase should be transparent and the procedures should be simple with diversified financial power.

**Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note**

Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department officers)

Status of access to clean water and quality of service by promoting Ease of Living (EoL)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details

Name : Dr.D.Manikandan I.A.S
Designation : Secretary to Government (Public Works)
Batch :
Current Posting :

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic

Drinking water: i) Drinking water ii) Sanitation

a) Water

Puducherry, is a union territory comprising of 4 regions, Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe located on the South coast of India. Groundwater is the only source to cater to the water requirement of people in Puducherry and Karaikal. The population of both urban (7,00,000) and rural (3,50,000) areas has been equitably provided with piped water supply systems as per the service standards. In alignment with the SDG 6, the minimum service level benchmark of 135 lpcd in urban and 55 lpcd in rural areas is 100% achieved. Similarly, 100% coverage of tap water in schools and anganwadis is also achieved. Yanam is supplying potable and adequate drinking water to the public of Yanam region. The total drinking water required for entire Yanam region is 100 lakhs liters per day. The entire raw water is surface water received from French channel 4.60Kms and Adivipolam channel-4.50Kms both channels are receiving the surface water from Godavari river at Dowleswara Barrage (AP). There is no dependable perennial source for drinking water in Mahe Region and the dependency is on treated water from Anjarakkandy (Kerala State). Direct Gravity Main is designed and laid for Mahe Region to carry the ultimate demand of 7.50 mld In 2032. The line was laid with 400mm DI Pipe for 18.79 Km, followed by 350mm DI Pipe for 6.95 Km, in 2006 at a Cost of 14.57 Crores as a joint venture with Kerala Water Authority.

In May 2021, the UT of Puducherry achieved the target of providing 100% Functional Household Tap Connections by linking 14,915 left-out households, 390 schools, and 413 anganwadis with water connections. 246 villages (100%) were Har Ghar Jal certified by the Gram Sabhas, in recognition of the outstanding work under Jal Jeevan Mission, Puducherry UT was felicitated by the Hon'ble President during the Swachh Bharat Diwas on 2nd October 2022.

b) Sanitation

A comprehensive underground sewerage system has been implemented in the year 2015 under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) covering the entire urban population. The total capacity of STP exists in Puducherry urban region is 56 MLD and current requirement is 71 MLD. STP with 15 MLD capacity is under construction at Rs.31.62 Cr. And in rural areas, currently on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks with soak pits) are provided, thus sewage generated is fully treated. A STP with 3 MLD capacity is proposed along the Sankarabarani river bund at Rs.18.00 Cr. under AMRUT. In Karaikal region STP with 11 MLD capacity is proposed along the Arasalar river bund under AMRUT at Rs.33.09 Cr. At Mahe region, STP with 0.5 MLD is proposed under SBM funding of Rs.4.29 Cr. At Yanam region STP with 6.0 MLD is proposed under SBM funding of Rs.22 Cr.

The secondary treated effluent water is being spared to industries for their in-between process from the Lawspet sewage farm. In this connection a private industry is planning to utilize 4 MLD of treated waste water from the STP at the sewage farm at Lawspet. At present the treated wastewater from Duprayapet STP is used in the Bharathi Park and Botanical Garden by providing ultrafiltration under AMRUT. At present, about 16.3 MLD of treated wastewater is being used for industries, agriculture, and horticultural purpose which include watering Road medians. It is also proposed to spare the Secondary Treated Effluent Water to PIPDIC and KVK, Veterinary College from KanaganEri treatment plant scheme is under preparation to achieve the maximum usage of treated wastewater.

Policy landscape:

Pondicherry Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Act, 2002 protects the groundwater resources in Puducherry and regulates their over-exploitation. Puducherry Ground Water Authority (PGWA). PGWA in its notification on 12 April 2023 prohibits the establishment of new water-based industries even if they belong to MSME. No industries/ Commercial establishments requiring more than 10,000 LPD are permitted within 6 km from the sea coast. Installation of STP is mandatory for group housing, apartments, and large societies requiring more than 20,000 LPD and the treated wastewater should be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.,

Programmes and Schemes:

In Puducherry various Programmes were carried out through funding sources from GoI, State Schemes and International Funding Agencies. Projects were taken up for an amount of Rs. 71.50 crores under finance from HUDCO, through NABARD projects were taken up for an amount of Rs. 10.65 crores to improve water supply to 'fourteen' rural clusters by providing overhead tank and new pipelines and other infrastructure facilities etc.,

A comprehensive scheme for augmentation of the water supply in various areas in Puducherry region is being implemented for a cost Rs.36.08 Cr. under AMRUT 1.0 (FY 2015-2024). In Karaikal region to augment the water supply to North zone of Karaikal Town, a project has been completed at a cost of Rs.14.96 Cr. The rapid infrastructure demand on water supply is well addressed under AMRUT

2.0. Augmentation of the source with a distribution network in urban areas of Pondicherry and Oulgaret region have been proposed for the cost of Rs.34 Cr. Also, in Yanam a 5 MLD water treatment plant is proposed for the project cost of Rs. 7.60 Cr and the rejuvenation of the water supply system in Karaikal for the cost of Rs.16 Cr. Apart, from the above interventions of providing the quality and quantity of water supply to make the city a water-secure city, the urban aquifer management plant is proposed under AMRUT 2.0 for the sustainability of water sources.

Under AMRUT 2.0 (FY 2021-2026) in Puducherry region to augment the water supply projects were proposed at a cost of Rs.42.60 Cr. In Karaikal region to rejuvenate the water supply system projects are proposed at a cost of Rs.16.00 Cr. Under JJM a proposal is submitted to the Government for an amount of Rs. 25 crores to augment the supply in the Puducherry urban areas. It is proposed to construct the tank, new water supply distribution lines to cover the rural areas in Puducherry region at a cost of Rs.17.83 Cr. Further, comprehensive schemes for providing water supply in Karaikal region, projects are proposed for an amount of Rs. 27.90 Cr. under Jal Jeevan Mission. Under Smart City Mission, to improve the sanitation in the city, projects were proposed in the ABD area and surroundings in Puducherry to comprehensively augment the sewerage system and storm water system for a cost of Rs.182.27 Cr. Under CITIIS Project, comprehensive water supply work is taken at Lambert Saravanan Nagar for an amount of Rs.3.2 Cr.

In Puducherry urban areas to address the salinity issue under AFD SCHEME, it is proposed to sink 40 deep tube wells at the peripheral areas of Puducherry and bring it to town to supply. It is aimed to improve the quality of the drinking water and to minimize the extraction of groundwater in the urban areas of Puducherry, it is proposed to establish 1 MLD desalination plant at Uppalam, Puducherry with technic co-operation of CSIR-CSMCRI.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

The UT is proposed to prepare a strategical framework for sustainable land-use practices, rejuvenation of water bodies, reforestation, and soil conservation techniques to protect and restore watersheds, which play a crucial role in maintaining water availability and quality.

Public works department is preparing the water audit policy and operation and maintenance policy for the source and service sustainability.

In order to strengthen the enforcement activities against, contamination of water sources, illegal usage of water, uncontrolled usage of water, over exploitation of deep bore wells establishing of legal frame work is required.

A separate portal is being designed for providing water supply and sewage connection and redressal of complaints received from the public through online mode which is expected to be completed by December 2023.

The major challenges faced to meet the requirement of wholesome need of water for the people of Puducherry is due to seawater intrusion because of its close proximity to the sea and the over-extraction of groundwater as it is the only source.

The population growth, urbanization, and resultant increase in the water requirement require a comprehensive approach to maintain the source sustainability and compliance with water quality standards as per I S Code 10500.

In the Puducherry Urban Zone since the TDS levels are very high 67 Community R.O Plants are installed and maintained by PWD in collaboration with Waterlife Inc. Water residue from these Plants required to be reused, feasibility is being studied.

Also, under JJM, a proposal has been initiated for capacity building programs for women self-help groups and to skill train the labour locally.

At present, comprehensive O&M policy is in draft stage, steps are being taken for

- a) Involving community in the maintenance of water supply systems at the village level including O & M with village-level trained skill personals.
- b) Sensitization for behaviour change in holistic usage of water and to bring best practices in getting connection, controlled usage of water, paying service charges, and rights on water supply system.
- c) Motivating VWSC members to interact with village people and to promote sense of ownership among public towards water supply systems.

3. Potential Solutions

Water stress areas in the UT were identified and interventions were proposed under AMRUT, SCM and AFD-funded projects to protect and maintain the source sustainability. To minimize the dependence on the groundwater, measures have been taken to reuse the Secondary Treated Effluent Water (STEW) from the 3-sewerage treatment plant. UT of Puducherry is strategically planning to distribute the reuse of wastewater to sectors such as industries, agriculture, port, vehicle maintenance shed etc., at phase-wise from the proposed STP plants under AMRUT and SBM. However, there is lack of awareness among the public thus community participation is low. Farmers groups are required to be sensitized and involved in promoting the reuse of wastewater.

Recharge measures through augmentation of the capacity of tanks and ponds in the UT to be given priority. There are 84 tanks and 600 village ponds in Puducherry required to be rejuvenated and water supply channels to be desilted to harvest the rainwater. Feasibility of constructing additional check dams / bed dams in river Sankarabarani and Pennaiyar flowing across Puducherry region need to be studied and given priority.

4. Best Practices: Monitoring water level, distribution & quality

Through telemetric system, water levels are being monitored through 36 stations in every six hours interval. State Water Informatics Centre in Puducherry has digitalized the water data at par with the national standards and is prepared to synchronize with the National Water Informatics Centre.

Water quality is tested for chemical parameters as well as biological contamination twice a year pre-monsoon and post-monsoon by the NABL-certified laboratory established at Public Health Division of PWD and it is easily accessible for the public at a notified price. At 5 strategic locations Iron removal

plants are installed. Water pressure is regularly monitored as per the CPHEEO standards. Water supply is 100% metered in the Urban areas and fair pricing is enabled to recover service delivery charges.

Steps are being taken to involve SHG members and ASHA workers to function at community level with the cooperation of DRDA and Health Departments respectively. Field level tests kits are being provided to SHG members to ensure the quality of drinking water and to promote women entrepreneurship.

Under AMRUT 2.0 to build capacity on the implementation of 24x7 water supply and reuse wastewater technologies the MOU has been signed between the Indian Institute of Human Settlements and the Local Administration department. A project is in the proposal stage for providing 24x7 water supply within the Boulevard Area of Puducherry on a pilot basis, on successful implementation, it will be replicated in the other areas in the city.

To improve the service delivery in both the business-centric and consumer-centric spheres online applications for water connection and remittance of water charges are already implemented. Currently Grievances are received from public through email and phone; they are mostly resolved within 24 hours on extreme situations it is being addressed in 48 -72 hours. PHD-PWD is proposed to conduct citizen forums on fortnightly basis at respective supply areas to consult with the public on water supply related issues.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department Officers)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name : D. Mohan Kumar
Designation : PCS (Pondicherry Civil Service)
 : 2017
 : Director of Information Technology

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic** : Health and Wellness

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges** :

- Today 'Health care' is synonymous to western medicine, reactive interventions and care giving after diagnosis of a symptom or illness. Rather 'health care' has to mean 'life style choices' which all of us are making on a day to day basis. Focus on factors like what we eat, how much we work out, how much fresh air we breathe, needs to be promoted to take care of true health, longevity and well being.
- Government needs to re-establish this perception of 'health care' in alignment with our traditional core Indian values. While there are initiatives to promote yoga, Zumba, holistic health, they are not on par with the initiatives promoting corporate health care.
- 'Health care' is not 'Insurance'. The narrative on health care has to shift from insurance coverage to building core blocks that can deliver sustainable health benefits. Interventions that develop processes, technology solutions, policy, that empower citizens to take care of their health as part of everyday lifestyle, is the need of the hour.
- Currently agriculture department initiatives and health department initiatives run in silos. There is no policy in place to exploit the bi-directional links between 'nutrition', which is important to achieve health, and agriculture, which is important to provide that nutrition. Poor health, increases demand on agriculture products, and poor quality of agriculture output will influence long-term health and nutrition of the population. Yet, the two policy landscapes operate in silos. There is a huge gap in this aspect.

Implementation & Admin Challenges:

- Lack of data validation. Currently if an eligible person's name cannot be identified in Ayushman Bharath eligibility list, owing to either a typo or mis-spelling, the process to avail services is tumultuous.
- Inadequate or unpopular grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Not many citizen support groups are made, monitored and used for information dissemination.
- E-health records initiative is started in some states, but not fully implemented across all states.
- Even though hospitals are digitized, data entry and on groundwork are still two separate processes in silos. Process re-engineering to be taken up, to make it easy for health workers to use digital systems and processes.

- Digitally trackable referral mechanism between rural, urban or inter-hospitals is almost non-existent or broken
- Lack of Awareness and acceptance of government health care services at the Primary Health Care level

3. Potential Solutions :

- Promote innovative technology based solution to encourage holistic health, alternate medicine, Yoga, life style management from very young age to all citizens This will not only help manage the lack of infrastructure, it will also help in building truly healthy society.
- Agriculture Secretary and Health secretary should meet at least once in a quarter to figure out possible convergence between two departments to reorient policy landscape and focus on various aspects such as nutritional value, staple diet, sustainable replacements for input-intensive crops and healthy benefits, Information and education and developing support schemes etc.,
- Develop standardization and updation of processes and digitization of service delivery for alternate medicine.
- Data interoperability between various health schemes, and various citizen centric services.
- Latest technologies on chatgpt, and generative AI, Virtual reality devices yet to be exploited for full-fledged upgradation of legacy systems offering telemedicine, remote diagnosis
- IT based activity monitoring, planning scheduling of health workers in primary health centres could be implemented effectively. IT solutions for facility and asset management to be implemented and adopted.
- IT solutions for fully integrated referral mechanisms to be implemented across all the layers of medical service providers, namely primary, secondary and tertiary.
- Track and trace supply chain management solutions to be implemented to last mile, remote parts of the country.
- New age technology solutions for promoting health financing, cash flow based insurance for 'missing middle' class population, who are yet not covered in Ayushman Bharath, yet are low income, and cannot afford world class health treatments.
- Digital data collection, digital vital statistics collection, GIS data systems, APIs to be fully implemented.

4. Best Practices : Nil



Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs

Theme: Promoting Ease of Living

Sub Theme: 05 - Schooling

Template 2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / state Departmental Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details

NAME : KULOTHUNGAN. A., I.A.S.
DESIGNATION : DISTRICT COLLECTOR-CUM-DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
BATCH : 2017
CURRENT POSTING : KARAIKAL DISTRICT, PUDUCHERRY UT

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief secretaries

1. Name of the topic

Theme: Promoting Ease of Living: 05 Schooling

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

(i) Monitoring and accountability of Learning Outcome in Government Schools:

Despite increasing access, enrolment in government primary schools needs to be focussed. There is a tendency to prefer private schools than the Government Schools during primary school admissions. The reasons for the move from public to private schools is the perception of better quality of education provided by private schools amongst parents and growth in private schools having affordable fees. The learning outcomes of those enrolled in the Government schooling system need improvement.

(ii) Towards Experiential Learning Approach:

There is a need for inclusion of problem-solving and decision-making related subjects in the school curriculum to offer a hands-on learning experience to students and prepare them to face the outside world when they enter into the workforce. Experiential Learning can reap maximum benefit

from its ability to extract active participation from every student, which in turn triggers their emotional intelligence and sets them on a path to self-learning.

(iii) Integrating Vocational Learning:

The educational setup needs to be enhanced by integrating vocational learning with mainstream education and providing right mentorship at school (especially in government schools) to ensure that students are guided in the right direction from the start and are aware of career opportunities.

(iv) Issues in School Management

The allocation of resources for teaching activities requires efficient use of available resources and technology. With increasing vacancies in many department, there is a need to use technology for school management activities.

(v) Involving parents in their child's learning

The parents play a vital role in the child's learning and this is evident from the efficient parent teacher association prevailing in private schools. This needs to be addressed for Government Schools.

(vi) Upgrading the Technology to improve teaching and communication

The technological tools viz., projectors, smart boards, interactive display units etc are lacking in Government Schools and this has to be upgraded at the earliest.

(vii) Adequate Attention to Indian Languages:

Indian languages are still in an underdeveloped stage, the medium of instruction particularly in science subjects is English, resulting in unequal opportunities for rural students. Also, standard publications are not available in the Indian language. This needs to be given focus.

(viii) Promotion of Ethics and Value Education:

The modern education systems needs to focus on holistic development of students beyond academics. Ethics and value education to be brought back to the core learning aspects. Values such as self-reliance, empathy, creativity, and integrity to be made integral part of the education system. Students should also be assessed on the skills they learned and how well they can apply practical knowledge to real-life situations.

(ix) Simplification of procedure for submission of various Certificates

Education department and other linked departments are issuing a number of applications for availing school admissions, scholarships, and other benefits etc. Students, parents and general public face lot of difficulties in getting the certificates especially after declaration of results and during admissions. In order to simplify the procedure for application to various schemes and scrapping superfluous certificates / avoid repetition of certificates, the District Administration after conducting a thorough need assessment is proposing a new guidelines to avoid redundant obstacles and thereby

making access to public welfare schemes easy for the needy and disadvantaged public of Karaikal District.

- (x) Assigning Universal one Time ID for students applying for various certificate

At present the Government of Puducherry, Revenue Department is issuing e-Certificates viz., Nativity / Nationality / Community / Caste etc for the students who seek admissions / educational loans / scholarships etc. through the online portal and the students can download the same through any CSC Centre. However, every time the students apply for these certificate, they are asked to apply afresh and upload relevant documents. This repetition of uploading the documents in portal is time consuming and also affects the cloud storage.

3. Potential solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions, scope for convergence with other schemes / programmes) etc.)

- (i) Revamped governance system to improve monitoring and accountability

Appropriate monitoring mechanisms for assessing learning outcomes and accountability systems in government schools to be evolved. Preferably, the learning outcomes should be regularly assessed by bodies independent of the line ministries. Special focus should also be given to inadequate teacher training, large number of teaching vacancies in Government School.

- (ii) Towards Experiential Learning Approach:

Linking Artificial Intelligence with the Educational Sector will also facilitate experiential learning.

- (iii) Integrating Vocational Learning:

Students in rural regions have great potential and are motivated to study but lack the right mentoring. This is required not just for the children but also for their parents that will in a way also reduce the gender gap in education. Vocationalisation of secondary and higher secondary education in the district has been implemented in 4 Hr. Sec. Schools and the courses provided are electronics, automobile, apparel & agriculture. This needs to be increased to all Government schools.

- (iv) Use of Technology in School Management:

With right School Management Software, a school can streamline many processes that could otherwise take up a lot of time and manpower. For instance storing, tracking and accessing student information and performance can be done with great ease with the help of right School Management Software. Software also allows to manage health records, disciplinary reports, library books, admissions, profiles, homework etc.. Moreover it supports updating information on the go as long as you have access to the software.

- (v) Actively involve parents in their child's learning through Educational Apps

A parent's involvement in their child's school life should not be limited to sports and annual days. With technology, it is possible to involve parents in their child's academic progress and classroom activities. Use of parent portals and apps to share certain responsibilities with parents and also use this system to disburse information can be made operational in all Government Schools. This will provide

opportunities for parents to be involved in their child's education and makes parent teacher interactive, communicating important information, sending reports and other activities very simple.

(vi) Use Technology to improve teaching and communication

To a large extent, a student's educational progress is because of effective communication between teachers and students. Use of presentations, videos, websites, educational games, short films and other forms of technology allow you to speed up the process of dissemination of information and ensure better recall.

(vii) Adequate Attention to Indian Languages:

While keeping English as a means of education for international understanding (EIU), it is important to give other Indian languages equal importance, and special publication agencies can be established to translate resources into a variety of languages so that all Indian students have the same opportunity regardless of their linguistic background.

(viii) Promotion of Ethics and Value Education:

The modern education systems needs to focus on holistic development of students beyond academics. Ethics and value education to be brought back to the core learning aspects. Values such as self-reliance, empathy, creativity, and integrity to be made integral part of the education system. Students should also be assessed on the skills they learned and how well they can apply practical knowledge to real-life situations.

(ix) Simplification of procedure for submission of various Certificates

The existing procedure that the applicant students should obtain required community / nativity / nationality / income certificate in the prescribed application form may be dispensed with. Instead enclosing the self-attested copies of the certificates issued by the Revenue Department, Government of Puducherry within three years (One year in case of Income Certificate) preceding the date of notification of application is recommended. No Attestation from any Gazetted Officer or MP/MLA; No Affidavit; No Field verification in routine cases; Verification only in suspicious cases. Table top disposal after verification of documents; Publicity of name of beneficiary on the website of the District of the department. The service may be delivered through e-District portal as is carried out in many other states.

The proposed simplified procedure may be adopted for availing CENTAC –Application for Special Regional Allocations – Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam regions, Application for Pre-matric / Post-matric Scholarship to school students, Application for Opportunity Fund to SC Girl Students (6th to 12th Std), Application for grant of Retention Scholarship to Adi Dravidar Girl Students, Application for Pre-Matric / Post-Matric Scholarship scheme for SC Students and other scholarship schemes.

(x) Assigning Universal one Time ID for students applying for various certificate

In order to ease this, the applicants may be assigned a Unique ID at the first instance of uploading of documents which will be stored and available for future instances. If fresh certificates are required, additional documents only need to be uploaded to the already stored documents. This will considerably ease procedure of issue of certificates to the students. Use of and integrating Digilocker data with the Unique ID with adequate access control may also be explored.

4. Best Practices

(Highlight the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, maintainable etc. Can also highlight the block / district / state level practices)

“Learn to Read English in 80 Days” Programme:

The backbone of quality education is rooted in primary level schooling. This is where children are taught the basics which help them grasp advanced concepts with ease as they grow up. Implementation of primary level schooling, along with ensuring each student receives proper guidance in those initial years becomes fundamental towards achieving sustainable goals in the near future. The difference between urban and rural students are not in terms of intellect, but due to their surrounding environment, learning ability, availability of infrastructure, skills, and access to different facilities. The introduction of technology to the classroom offers vast opportunities to enhance learning. Digital learning can also help develop critical thinking skills. For this, Learn to “Read English in 80 Days” programme has been initiated in Karaikal District with a focus to improve the English learning skills of the students of Government Primary Schools in Karaikal District.

The aim of the programme is to fulfil language journey of the Government primary school students of Karaikal District. Teachers engage the child with interactive activities to build skills and confidence. The programme is launched in association with DISHA Foundation and eLF English with the financial support of M/s Chemfab Alkalies, Karaikal. 60 Government Primary Schools with a student strength of 6112 is to benefit under this programme.

“Improving the Quality of Infrastructure in Schools”

The Quality of the infrastructure in schools including the digital infrastructure is being upgraded by leveraging the CSR Funding from various industries and corporate entities in Karaikal District. Constitution of Parent Teacher Association and Alumni Association is being carried out for various schools. With the Contributions from these forums, various infrastructure projects are being undertaken.
