GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY

3RD NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHIEF SECRETARIES

Land & Property
Nodal Ministry - MoHUA

Drinking Water
Nodal Ministry - DoDW&S

Electricity
Nodal Ministry - MoP

Health & Wellness
Nodal Ministry - MoHFW

Schooling
Nodal Ministry - DoSEL

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY

3RD NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHIEF SECRETARIES

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5)   M. M. VINAYARAJ, DEPUTY COLLECTOR
6)   S. SIVAKUMAR , COMMISSIONER, PONDICHERRY MUNICIPALITY
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34) S. MANICKADEEPAN , PS TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
35) G. SATHIYAMOORTHY, DIRECTOR, CIVIL SUPPLIES

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37) PANKAJ KUMAR JHA, I.A.S., SECRETARY (HEALTH) (AYUSH)
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41) G. SATHIYAMURTHY, I.F.S, DRDA
42) DR. G.LATHA MANGESHKKAR, DIRECTOR, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
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62)   K. CANDANE @ SIVARADJANE, US (HEALTH)

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64)   M. RADJESVARY, DD (SCHOOL), KARAIKAL

65)   V. SOUMYA, US (DHTE)

66)   P. PADMAVATHY, DIRECTOR, STATIONERY & PRINTING

67)   M.V. HIRAN , US (HOME)

68)   R. RAMAKRISHNAN, HEAD MASTER (LAWSPET SCHOOL)

69)   MURALIDHARAN K, DIRECTOR (TOURISM)

70)   K. ILANGO, FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

Template 1: State Specific Note

I. Introduction

(Why is this topic important for the State / UTs? Highlight the data evidence to support the same)

> Land is the most important resource which forms the basis for major economic activities. In the recent past land market values has increased drastically and stamp duty is the third major revenue for the Government of Puducherry. In case of UTs like Puducherry land is one of the most precious resource for any infrastructural development and for any major projects.

II. Current Situation

(Current policy landscape, programmes, schemes and their progress)

> Land Records have been digitized 100% under DILRMP and are available online 24x7. Properties are registered using e-pathiram software. Further, NGDRS software is under testing for pilot launch in one of the Sub-Registries. Guideline value is also available online.

III. Challenges

(Major policy, programmatic and capacity building gaps affecting the working of the States/UTs Administration)

> Huge shortage of man power is the major challenge at present. Out of 170 posts, 104 survey posts are vacant which is impeding all Survey Works. As such bringing the land records in the Geospatial platform is yet to be achieved. Still most of the data are in the old format and are not digitized. Interlinking of the land resources with Agriculture, Transport and Industrial Sector is yet to be achieved. Being a small UT in-house technical expertise is yet to be developed. As the UT of Puducherry is geographically interspersed with Tamil Nadu, some administrative and practical issues are there in terms of planning land based infrastructural development like airport etc. The part of Re-survey with digital parameter is to be taken up with the little resources available. Being small UT, the availability of expert manpower is lacking. This is one of the impediments on the road to revamp the digital environment.

IV.   Possible Solutions

(Proposed ideas, actions that can be undertaken by different stakeholders. Scope for convergence with other schemes / programmes)

> The Government of Puducherry has proposed to conduct Modern Survey using drone technology and Ground Truthing using ETS and GPS for which MoU with Survey of India will be signed shortly. A fresh software with more utilities will be developed. The empanelled agency identification by SOI will be required to conduct re-survey.

V.   Best Practices

(International (if any), Major Initiatives undertaken by States/ UTs Administration May also include initiatives for training and capacity-building that have been taken for effective implementation; Strategic communication campaigns undertaken to disseminate the programme; convergence; new technologies used for effective implementation)

> 1. Automatic mutation of land records post registration in cases where seller name and extent mentioned in the document matches with the Land Records, has been implemented in Puducherry.
>
> 2. Patta copy services has been on-boarded in Block Chain Technology.
>
> 3. Transliteration of land records in all 22 languages has been completed and launched in Nilamagal software.
>
> 4. SVAMITVA scheme has been saturated in Puducherry and about 2800 property cards have been issued to the beneficiaries for availing loans from the banks.
>
> 5. A capacity building programme for 40 Revenue Officials was conducted by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad on the basics of Remote Sensing and acquisition of High Resolution Sattelite Imageries. Further training is also planned for rest of the officials.

VI.   Priority Areas

(Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

> The Government of Puducherry has proposed to conduct Modern Survey using drone technology and Ground Truthing using ETS and GPS for which MoU with Survey of India will be signed shortly. Conduct of Re-survey using Modern Technology will be our priority as advised by SOI.

VII.   Way forward – Strategy for Implementation

(Modality for implementation – Legal Administrative Technological, Budgetary reforms required for implementation)

> We need new enactment for modern survey. The digitized maps usage in the registration documents. Interlinking of Puducherry Planning Authority, Agriculture, Industries, Banks and Courts with the digitized land records shall be our dream.

Template I : State Specific Note on Electricity

I.   Introduction:

Puducherry Electricity Department being a deemed distribution licensee as per Section 14 of the Electricity Act 2003, performs the functions of transmission and distribution of electric power in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The sole generating station in Puducherry is a 32.5 MW combined cycle gas power plant in Karaikal owned by the Puducherry Power Corporation Limited. The entire power requirement of Puducherry is met from the power allocated from the Central Generating Stations, and from the Puducherry Power Corporation Limited. The total power allocation from various Central Generating Stations is 591MW. The peak power demand recorded is 517 MW. Annual energy sale during 2023-24 is expected to be around 2900 MUs, with a Transmission and Distribution Loss percentage of 10.75%. The Union Territory of Puducherry has an extensive network of Power Transmission and Distribution Systems spread along the breath and width of all the four regions of the Union Territory. PED operates a transmission network of 230 kV, 110 kV & 132 kV and distribution network at 33 kV, 22 kV, and 11 kV and at LT levels.

II   Current Situation

Power Availability: Power availability from various sources is adequate to meet the power demand of the UT of Puducherry. Apart from the power allocation of 591MW MW from various central generating stations and power generation of 32 MW from the State owned combined cycle gas power plant at Karikal region, the Government of Puducherry has already signed MoUs with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for the purchase of renewable power to a tune of 150 MW of Solar power and 240.64 MW of Wind Power. So far, 100 MW of Solar Power and 134.21 MW of Wind Power has been made available from these sources. Balance renewable power is expected to be made available during the FY 2023-24.

Reliability of Power supply: At present, there is no load shedding , as the UT of Puducherry is having adequate power availability. The Reliability Index in the urban areas of Puducherry is being maintained between 99 % to 100%. In respect of rural ares, the Reliability Index is around 98%. Any break downs or faults in the distribution system are attended within the time limits specified in the Regulations.

Online application / Online payment of Current Consumption charges: All the applications by the consumers for New Service Connections, Enhancement / Reduction of load, Name transfer etc. have to be applied only through online. Similarly, under bill payments, more than 75% of the revenue collection is realised through digital mode through various online modes of payment including all mobile apps.

RDSS project: Under Revamped Distribution Sector Schemes (RDSS), implementation of the prepaid smart metering project in the entire UT of Puducherry through M/s PFCCL as Project Implementation Agency (PIA) on mission mode has been taken up at a DPR cost of Rs.251.10 crores. Government of India Grant portion of the project is Rs.37.52 Crores and incentive component of Rs.18.17 Crores. The contract agreement between PFCCL and Electricity Department, Puducherry for implementation of prepaid smart metering works was signed on 20-01-2023.Tenders for the project

was floated by M/s PFCCL and the financial bids were opened on 18-01-2023. The lowest bidder quoted an amount of Rs.370.573 Crore and cost of the project inclusive of the PFCCL overheads amounts to Rs. 393.63 Crores. Approval of the Government of Puducherry for award of work to the lowest bidder is under process. After approval of the project cost by the MHA, the work order will be arranged to be placed through M/s PFCCL and the works will be arranged to be completed within 10 months from the date of award of work.

Under the loss reduction component of the RDSS, schemes have been sanctioned at a total cost of **Rs.84.38** Crores. All the works covered under the above scheme are proposed to be executed in four packages. Tenders have been floated for three packages for a total cost of **Rs. 73.91 Crores** and the tender will be floated shortly for the fourth package. On finalisation of the tenders, the works will be awarded to the successful bidders for execution of the works as per the timelines stipulated in the RDSS guidelines.M/s IRCLASS Limited is being appointed as Project Management Agency (PMA) for the efficient execution and monitoring of the RDSS works at a cost of **Rs.2.27 Crores** after restricting the manpower.

Status of 110/22KV Sub stations: As many of the existing 110 KV Sub-stations are fully loaded, it has been proposed to augment the capacity of the existing Korkadu, Thirubuvanai, Villianur, Thethampakkam and Kalapet 110 KV Sub-stations totalling an additional transformer capacity of 63 MVA at a total cost of **Rs.45 Crores** through Power Grid Corporation of India Limited on turnkey basis.

Privatisation of DISCOM: In order to provide better service to the consumers and to improve operational and financial efficiency and reduction in Transmission and Distribution Losses in Power Distribution, under 'Atma Nirbar Bharat Abhiyan' scheme, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India had announced the corporatisation / privatisation of the UT's DISCOMs. The above scheme is being implemented in the UT of Puducherry. The Request for Proposal (RFP) for the above scheme had been approved by the Cabinet. With the approval of Ministry of Home Affairs, the approved RFP for selection of successful bidder for 100% sale of shares in the Distribution Company had been floated on 27-09-2022. The last date for submission of bids has been extended upto 07-09-2023. Meanwhile, a writ petition had been filed in the Hon'ble Madras High Court by the Electricity Department Technical Certificate Holders (ITI) Welfare Union, Puducherry in WP 26692/2022 against Privatization of the Electricity Department, Puducherry on 28-09-2022. Necessary counter affidavit has been filed by the Government of Puducherry. The Hon'ble High Court on 16-11-2022 had ordered that the bids shall not be opened until further orders. The case is yet to be disposed off by the Hon'ble Madras High Court. Meanwhile, based on the demand of the Staff Unions, it was decided by the Govt. of Puducherry to change percentage of the sale of shares of the Distribution Company from 100% to 51%. The revised RFP document for sale of 51% stake has been approved by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Home Affairs. Action is being taken to float the revised RFP shortly.

III   Challenges :

Aged Infrastructure: Majority of the distribution infrastructure have served their useful life period. Difficulties are experienced in maintaining uninterrupted power supply with the very old distribution infrastructure. Augmentation of capacity of Power Transformers in EHV sub-stations is to be speeded up to cater to the growth of the power demand in the Union Territory in the coming years and also to maintain uninterrupted power supply as per the Standard of Procedure stipulated in the Electricity, Rights of Consumers, 2020.

Human Resource Constraint: Another important issue, which is affecting the routine works of the Electricity Department, is the huge vacancy in the Engineering cadre as well as in administrative cadre. Out of the total strength of 196 Junior Engineers, 108 Nos. of posts are becamevacant over a period of years. Due to the above shortage in qualified Engineers, execution of major projects such as RDSS, Manning the Sub-stations, and maintenance of distribution infrastructures gets hampered. Though a proposal was initiated for filling up the vacancies by engaging the Junior Engineers on contract basis, the same is yet get materialized.`

Though Electricity Department is one of the Government Departments, its functions are quite different and unique from the other departments. At present, the revenue staff and officers who are responsible for billing of monthly current consumption charges are being deputed from the General Administration Department (GAD). These officials and staff are transferable to other departments and this causes mess in the billing process.

Financial Power Constraints: There are several constraints in performing upto the standards framed under various rules & regulations and in meeting the growing demand of the consumers in Power Sector. The Department enjoys only very Limited financial powers, as per the provisions of GFR added with cumbersome procedures cause delay in execution of works, decision making and ultimate performance in meeting the demands of the consumers.

Resistance from Employees against Privatisation: Though the Government of Puducherry is taking forward the process of privatisation without affecting the interests of the employees as per the provisions contained in the Electricity Act, 2003, the employees are still resisting the privatisation move and they demand to retain their status as Government Servants.

Resistance from public against the prepaid smart meters and for metering of agriculture services: Even though, the Government of Puducherry had already installed around 32,000 Nos. of smart meters in the urban area, the public representatives are vehemently opposing the proposal for providing prepaid smartmeters under RDSS.

Similarly, when the Electricity Department took up the work of providing of energy meters to all the Agriculture services under 100% metering scheme for energy accounting and energy audit purpose, the farmers are protesting the above action by the Department.

IV.   Probable Solutions:

Strengthening of Infrastructures: In order to meet the rising expectations of the stakeholders and to raise the standards of performance as specified in the Electricity Rights to

Consumers, 2020, all the aged infrastructures such as Power Transformers, Distribution Transformers, Poles, HT / LT lines, Cables are to be replaced and provide ABC cables in order to reduce unwarranted interruptions of power supply especially during the monsoon period and natural calamities. Early completion of the works covered under the RDSS scheme apart from the augmentation works to be taken up by the Government of Puducherry would improve the reliability and improve the distribution capacity of the Electricity Department and better quality of service to the end consumers at an affordable cost.

Corporatisation / Privatisation of Electricity Department: Early filling up of all the vacancies in Engineering cadre with fresh, efficient and dynamic Engineers with knowledge of latest technologies would ease the department to carry out all the routine as well as new projects more efficiently and to complete the works within timelines.

In order to resolve all the issues related to human resource and financial power constraints, it is necessary that converting the Electricity Department as a functionally and financially independent body such as a corporate entity, as existing in most of the other States. This will resolve the issues of limitation in financial powers and will ease out the execution of works / projects within the time lines. This will enable the department to develop new distribution infrastructures and bring them to beneficial utilization, more quickly, to provide more stable and reliable power supply within the timelines stipulated in the Rules and Regulations.

Conduct of awareness meetings with all stake holders: The Government of Puducherry will conduct multiple meetings with the employees and make them to understand the safeguards provided in the Transfer scheme to protect their career / financial prospects.

Similarly, meetings will be conducted with general public to explain the benefits of pre-paid smart meters, and scope for energy conservation and transparency in the energy billing. Moreover, wide publicity will be made utilising all the media and newspapers highlighting the benefits and also to clarify all the doubts / presumptions in the minds of people. Meetings will be conducted with all the Farmer Associations to infuse confidence about the continuation of present agriculture subsidy

V.   Best Practices

Cost reflective Tariff: Timely filing of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff Petition before the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) every year and timely preparation of Audited Annual Accounts to ensure determination of cost reflective Tariff to the consumers.

Regulatory Assets are being recovered timely without any accumulation and also without creation of any new regulatory asset.

No major loans: All the high interest loans have been repaid and at present there are no significant loans pending for repayment by the Electricity Department.

Maintenance of reliable power supply to consumers with high reliability index: Based on the Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs conducted by Ministry of Power for the year 2020-21, Puducherry Urban Area tops the list of all the DISCOMs in the country.

Real time Spot billing: The department has recently introduced spot billing at the consumer doorsteps on realtime basis with portable printers, due to which the consumer can immediately make payment through online portal / mobile apps or through Bill collection counters.

Grievance redressal: As per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and JERC (CGRF) Regulations, Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum is functioning effectively in the UT of Puducherry.

Smart Meter Pilot Project: Under National Smart Grid Mission, (NSGM), the Smart Meter project covering nearly 33000 nos. of consumer meters are provided with Smart meter and since then manual intervention in recording of the energy meter consumption is eliminated and the Consumers can monitor their consumption on real time basis. Further the energy accounting / auditing of the Distribution Transformers feeding these services are readily available on real time basis.

VI.   Priority Areas:

Corporatisation / Privatisation of the Electricity Department, Puducherry.

Implementing ERP (Enterprise Resource Programme) and MIS (Management Information

System) for the Electricity Department, Puducherry.

Augmentation of Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure.

Early implementation of prepaid smart meter project

VII.   Way Forward.

In order to complete the Privatisation process, the Government of Puducherry will float the revised RFP for privatisation of 51% stake of the proposed Distribution Company shortly. Also, the case filed in the Madras High Court shall also be arranged to be concluded at the earliest in order to open the bid for finalisation. On finalisation of the tendering process, the Electricity Department will be become corporate entity and all the remaining priority areas will be addressed by the new entity.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

STATE SPECIFIC NOTE

"SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO SAFE AND SUFFICIENT DRINKING WATER"

(I) **Introduction:**

Puducherry, a Union Territory, located on the Southern coast of India is fully depending on ground water sources for its water for domestic and other purposes and faces significant challenges in ensuring a sustainable safe and sufficient drinking water for the people. Since the UT of Puducherry is situated in coastal region, the intrusion of salinity towards the landward side disturbs the quality of the underground water.

Puducherry experiences a range of water-related challenges, including depleted freshwater resources, population growth, urbanization, and environmental degradation. These factors contribute to an increased strain on existing water sources, leading to water scarcity and deteriorating water quality.

The Public Works Department, Puducherryis catering the need of domestic water to urban area of Puducherry and the headquarters of the Commune Panchayats. The domestic water requirement for urban area of Puducherry during 2015 is 117 MLD, for intermediate design period of 15 years (2032) is 186 MLD and for period of 30 years (2047) is 279 MLD. The present supply is only about 104 MLD. Therefore, keeping in view of the quality deterioration of ground water, present and future domestic water requirement, the seasonal and monsoon changes, undertaking of various recharge measures and utilization of surface water body for domestic water consumption are important.

Presently, the entire water supply system is depending on ground water only and Puducherry utilizes nearly 104 Million litres of water per day for domestic purpose. Day by day the quality of underground water is getting deteriorated due to excess drawl of water by pumping than recharging capacity. Due to the impact of Tsunami during 2004, the quality of underground water along the coastal belt was further gone down.

The ground water levels in all parts of Puducherry have declined below mean sea level and the rate of depletion over a period of 30 years varies from 10-30 meters. Additionally the sea water along the coastal track in groundwater intruded to a distance of 1 to 4 kms inland. Besides, the chemical constituents which are present in deep seated aquifer have migrated upward and deteriorated the quality of groundwater in certain pockets.

A study from State Ground Water Unit, Agriculture Department reveals that there is drastic depletion in groundwater levels in all areas mainly in North-Western parts where the maximum water level is 65 meters which was 10-15 meters in the early 1980's.

Considering the above situation, the Government has taken several steps to protect the groundwater of Puducherry from depletion, of which enactment of regulatory measures to control the exploitation of groundwater is one. If the groundwater resource is exploited, Puducherry will become dependent on

its neighbouring States for water supply. To avoid such situations, it is crucial to develop a holistic strategy ensuring a sustainable, safe and adequate drinking water supply for the well-being and prosperity of the residents in Puducherry.This concept note outlines a comprehensive approach to address these issues by focusing on source sustainability, water safety and adequate supply management including Ease of Living.

(II) Current Situation:

Status:

Puducherryis a Union Territory comprising of 4 regions, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam 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 equally 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. The total drinking water required for entire Yanam region is 100 lakhs litres per day. The entire water is surface water received from French channel 4.60kms and Adivipolam channel-4.50kmsand 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 at a cost of Rs.14.57 crore 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 to the outstanding work under Jal Jeevan Mission, Puducherry UT was felicitated by the Hon'ble President of India during the Swachh Bharat Diwas on 2nd October 2022.

Policy landscape:

Puducherry Govt. has proposed a water audit policy for monitoring the source availability, withdrawal, distribution and recovery which is under draft stage. Pondicherry Ground Water (Control and Regulation) Act, 2002 protects the groundwater resources in Puducherry and regulates their over-exploitation. Puducherry Ground Water Authority (PGWA)in its notification on 12th April 2023 prohibits the establishment of new water-based industries even if they are MSME also. Industries/ Commercial establishments requiring more than 10,000 LPD are not permitted within 6 km from the sea coast. Installation of STP is made as 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:

Various Programmes are carried out through State and Central Schemes and through International Funding Agencies. Projects are taken up for an amount of Rs.71.50 crore through HUDCO and through NABARD, projects costing Rs.10.65 crore are being taken-up to improve water supply to fourteen rural clusters by providing Over Head Tanks, new pipelines and other infrastructure facilities, etc. Augmentation scheme at Rs.32.80crore for 7 villages has been sanctioned through NABARD assistance for Puducherry region. Augmentation Works for Rs.25 crore for 2 villages from NABARD funds are in pipeline. DPRs for 2 more augmentation works arealsounder preparation.

Similarly, augmentation of the water supply in various areas in Puducherry region are being implemented for a cost Rs.36.08 crore under AMRUT 1.0 (FY 2015-2024). In another region (i.e.) Karaikal for augmentation of water supply, a project has been completed at a cost of Rs.14.96 crore and the water is provided to the people. The rapid infrastructure demand on water supply is also addressed under AMRUT 2.0. Under the scheme, augmentation of the source with a distribution network in the urban areas have been proposed at a cost of Rs.34 crore. In Yanam region, a 5 MLD water treatment plant is proposed for the project cost of Rs. 7.60 crore. Similarly, a rejuvenation of the water supply system in Karaikal for the cost of Rs.16 crore is also planned. Apartfrom the above interventions of providing the quality and quantity water supply to make the city a water-secure city, the urban aquifer management plant is also 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 are proposed at a cost of Rs.42.60 crore. In Karaikal region, the water supply system projects are proposed at a cost of Rs.16.00 crore. Under JJM, a proposal is submitted to the Government for an amount of Rs. 25 crore to augment the supply in the Puducherry urban areas. It is proposed to construct an OHT with new water supply distribution lines to cover the rural areas in Puducherry region at a cost of Rs.17.83 crore. Further, as a comprehensive scheme for providing water supply in Karaikal region, projects are proposed for an amount of Rs. 27.90 crore 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 strengthen and develop the sewerage system and storm water system at a cost of Rs.182.27 crore and under CITIIS Project, a comprehensive water supply work is undertaken at Lambert Saravanan Nagar for an amount of Rs.3.20crore.

The Public Works Department is aiming to improve the quality of the drinking water and to minimize the extraction of groundwater in the urban areas of Puducherry through establishment of 1 MLD desalination plant at Uppalam, Puducherry with technic co-operation of CSIR-CSMCRI.

(III) Challenges:

The UT is proposed to prepare a strategical framework for sustainable land-use practices, rejuvenation of water bodies, afforestation, and soil conservation techniques to protect and restore watersheds, which is expected to play a crucial role in maintaining water availability and quality. 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. As stated above, Public Works Department, Puducherry is preparing the water audit and operation and maintenance policies for the source and service sustainability for this activity.

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.

Undertaking of various recharge measures and proposed utilization of surface water body for domestic water consumption are important. Puducherry Administration is ought to take definite action to develop its groundwater sources and also to divert surface water body for fulfilling the domestic water needs or otherwise the surface water will be wasted by evaporation during summer season and let into sea during monsoon season.

The major challenge is to meet the requirement of wholesome need of water for the people of Puducherry in view of threat of seawater intrusion due to the close proximity of land 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 IS 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. Reject water from these plants are required to be reused for which feasibility is being studied.

To on board the stakeholders, including the local communities, water management agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities, to foster partnerships and collaboration in the preparation of equitable water management and implementation of proposed strategies is taking immense time as it is connected with behavioural management also.

(IV) Possible Solutions:

Water stress areas in the UT were identified and interventions are proposed under AMRUT, SCM and AFD-funded projects to protect and maintain the source sustainability. To minimize the over extraction of the groundwater, measures have been taken to reuse the Secondary Treated Effluent Water (STEW) from the 3 Sewerage Treatment Plants. 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. Farmers groups are sensitized and involved in promoting the reuse of wastewater.

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

The Govt. of Puducherry is seeking expert advice in preparation of policies for water auditing, operation and maintenance, management of aquifers to achieve source and service sustainable.

In Puducherry urban areas, to address the water scarcity issue, it is proposed to sink 40 deep tube wells under AFD schemeat the peripheral areas of Puducherry and transport the water to the town which is expected to reduce the extraction of groundwater in the town areas, permitting to recharge the aquifers and to reduction in the intrusion of salinity.

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

Under JJM, a proposal has been initiated for capacity building programs for women Self-Help Groups and to skill them. A comprehensive O&M policy isalso in draft stage. Further the following steps are to be prioritised:-

a) Involving community in the maintenance of water supply systems at the village level including O & M with village-level trained skilled personnel.

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.

(V) Best Practices:

The secondary treated effluent water is being used for 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 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 tertiary treatment with ultra-filtration under AMRUT. About 16.3 MLD of treated wastewater is being used for industries and horticultural purpose which include watering road medians. It is also proposed to supply the Secondary Treated Effluent Water to industrial estates and KVK, Veterinary College, etc.

Through telemetric system, water levels are being monitored in 36 stations for 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. In 5 strategic locations, Iron removal plants are installed. Water pressure is regularly monitored as per the CPHEEO (Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation) 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 Department 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, 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 of 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 through common service centres. Currently Grievances are received from public through email and phone. The grievances are resolved within 24 hours. PWD is proposed to conduct citizen forums on fortnightly basis at respective supply areas to consult with the public on water supply related issues.

(VI) Priority Areas:

Investing in innovation to explore alternative water sources such as desalination, wastewater recycling, and reuse, wherever suitable are the priority areas. In addition, recharge and rainwater harvesting through augmentation of the capacity of tanks and ponds, rejuvenation of surface water bodies, construction of check dams and bed dams across the two major rivers and their tributaries, to restrict the run-off and recharge the aquifers in the peripheral areas are also some other priorities identified by the PWD, Puducherry.

To redesign the regulatory framework to establish and "enforce regulations to prevent pollution and encroachment on water sources, such as rivers, lakes, and groundwater reservoirs to restore the catchment areas is also an anotherpriority area.

Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation system for seamless public interface from applying new connection to checking and reporting the quality of water at household level will be given priority as it will provide valuable insights for evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management in the future for the sustainability of source and services.

Involving all the stakeholder Departments especially the Central Ground Water Authority, Agriculture Department, Town & Country Planning Department and Public works Department for efficient land use planning to integrate water resources for sustainable water supply and resilience between both rural and urban areas is also to be undertaken.

(VII) Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation:

The water audit policy and operation and maintenance rules for the source and service sustainability will leverage the effective service delivery to the highest standards.

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

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, legal framework is also planned and this will pave way for water rich Puducherry.

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THIRD NATIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY CONFERENCE
STATE SPECIFIC NOTE & FEEDBACK NOTE
TOPIC: HEALTH AND WELLNESS

I. Introduction :

1. With almost one-fifth of the world's population living in India, the health status and the drivers of health loss are expected to vary between different parts of the country and between the states. Accordingly, effective efforts to improve population health and wellness in each state require systematic knowledge of the local health status and trends.

2. India is experiencing rapid demographic and epidemiological transitions with NCDs causing significant disability, morbidity, and mortality in both urban and rural population.

3. For normal citizens, health has become the last priority who considers social life, Life Style and Economy as their major Priorities. Education and Health are supposed to be the major priority for all citizens of the country

4. Sedentary life style habits and technological platforms are now being a major threat to the younger population who are the future of the country.

5. Promotion of Healthy life habits, Physical Fitness and prevention of Diseases and regular monitoring of our health status must be the Top Most priority for anyone

II. Current Situation in UT of Puducherry:

Policy Landscapes and Government Schemes

A. Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC) - Converted all the existing Primary health centres and Subcentres into Health and Wellness Centres.

B. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (AB-PMJAY) - The National Health Authority has identified 1,14,968/- as per the SECC 2011 criteria in the ratio of 60:40 funding pattern. The of UT of Puducherry has merged the PMRS (Pondicherry Medical Relief Society Scheme) with AB-PMJAY, thereby covering the entire Red Colour Ration Card holders (NFSA data) in the UT of Puducherry under the Umbrella of PMJAY.

> ➢ Total of NFSA Families - 1,93,043
> ➢ Total No. of SECC Families - 1,14,968 (Funded 60:40 ratio)
> ➢ Remaining Converged Scheme Families - 78,075 (100% Funded by the State Govt.)
> ➢ Total Enrollment of families is : 1,78,165

UT of Puducherry Stands continuously as No 1 from the year 2021 to 2023 (NHA Portal)

- ➢ No of beneficiaries benefitted - 50,180/- Amount of Rs. 38.00 cores
- ➢ No of Claims settled - 37,688 Amount of Rs. 23.00 Crores settled to Empanelled Hospitals.

C. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) – With the concept of creation of a Digital Ecosystem - Current Scenario:
- ➢ Total ABHA Created - almost 82% of the total population
- ➢ Govt Institutions registered in HFR-100%
- ➢ Private Institutions registered in HFR- ABPMJAY Empanelled- 100%
- ➢ Government Doctors in service enrolled -100%
- ➢ Private Doctors enrolled - Approximately 70%

D. The Pradhan Mantri - Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM), launched with ABDM, for strengthening primary health care and to fill critical gaps in health infrastructure, human resources, surveillance, and health research.

E. Door to Door Visit by the HWC team for Geriatric/ NCD/ Palliative Care. The team has a Medical Officer with MBBS background and a ANM/ ASHA where medicines were distributed and geriatric care/ palliative care is given at door step.

F. Earmarking of Health and Wellness Centres: A Health and Wellness centre is earmarked in such a way that any domiciles shall reach a HWC within 500 m to1 km of radius.

G. 100% Free Drug Policy.

III.   Challenges:

1.   Earlier PMRS was operationalized for the economic weaker section of Puducherry Domicile   in which patients who were not able to get treatment in District Hospitals for tertiary care services shall get a NOC from the hospital and shall get treated in private institutions for whom reimbursement will be done by the state. However after merging of PMRS with ABPMJAY, the insurance is provided only to red card holders.
2.   AB-PMJAY beneficiaries not being honoured in the neighbouring states such as TamilNadu and Andhra Pradesh.
3.   Timely release of Central and State Share Funds.
4.   No Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) developed by ABDM. No free HMIS for Private hospitals or Single practitioners.
5.   Additional Financial constraint to the State on procurement of Hardware's for creation of Digital Health Ecosystem.
6.   Central Server Issues- The portal developed (CPHC NCD/ ABDM) is slow during the peak working hours (09.00 A.M to 12.30 P.M).
7.   Scattered solutions under ABDM.

8. Biometric access (AADHAR) not available in most of HMIS Solution (ABDM Compliance).
9. Creation of Health ID/ HFR/ HPR are made voluntary.
10. Non Sharing of Data's created till date to the state.
11. Space Constraint- Conversion of existing SC/PHC into HWC.
12. Adaptation of technological innovations for usage at field level by grassroot health workers.
13. Difficulty in reaching the mental health services due to prevailing stigma.
14. Economic burden on spending for medications in chronic psychiatric ill patients.
15. Multiple applications like ANMOL, CPHC-NCD, SIMPLE etc and frequent inclusion of new questionnaire in app for tackling NCDs can increase the workload of field staffs and might lead to chaos and duplication of same work.
16. Delayed updation in the portal- With multitasking and limited acceptance of digital transformation, updating on the portal by the health workers is minimal, however the activity done manually. This projects the state activity in a different dimension.
17. Availability of Human Resources- Since Medical Officers with medical background are posted for providing better services, there lies a challenge for the post of Lab technicians and Pharmacists.
18. Failure of strict enforcement of acts and legislations (COTPA/FSSAI).
19. No incentives for ASHA for few activities like mobilization of blind cases to the nearby rural PHC.
20. Failures in Incentive Disbursement: ASHA could not create Health ID through CPHC NCD Portal which is the most important application for creation of CBAC.
21. Failure in the sustainability of the multisectoral approach.

IV. Possible Solutions

A. Special communication from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to all Central NABH division as making ABPMJAY as one of the conditionalities thereby premium institutions will be empanneled under ABPMJAY.

B. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to permit the UT of Puducherry to empanel few Hospitals with the Govt. of Puducherry for Tertiary care packages.

C. Ministry of Health may ensure Portability benefit of ABPMJAY applicable in all states.

D. Implementation of Universal Health Coverage with similar fund pattern of ABPMJAY .

E. Until the introduction of Universal Health Coverage, a provision for accommodating desired APL population (Economic weaker section) under the insurance package with conditionalities such as NoC from the Directorate/District Hospitals may be provided to the state.

F. Provisions for Collection of separate tax exclusive only for UHC through excise department.

G. Movement toward UHC should be established as a long-term policy engagement requiring both technical knowledge and political know-how.

H. UHC schemes should be designed to cover the entirety of a country's population, including those in poverty in addition to those with higher income levels using special strategies.

IV. (A) ABDM

I. Sufficient revenue should be raised and earmarked prior for health system strengthening.

II. Data on the ABHA Health ID shall be shared with the state.

III. Server issues to be rectified. Peak hour issue must be rectified.

IV. Health ID to be generated by ASHA through CPHC NCD portal with demographic verification and through AADHAR enrolment.

V. Video on importance of ABHA ID must be made in all languages and widely circulated.

VI. Health Professional ID- The Government must make creation of Health Professional ID mandatory at the time of grant renewal of license at the respective council level (Medical council, Dental Council, Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council, Allied Health Sciences Council) This one way can also ensure the blockage of quacks in the society.

VII. Creation of ABHA Linked Health record through Private Hospital: Software's used by the private hospital and small clinic could not match the demand of ABDM. If free software is provided, it will be beneficial for private and small clinics thereby private enrolment can be successful. Or a video on how a private doctor can see the patient's record using ABHA ID should be properly explained.

VIII. AADHAR biometric access should be made for public hospital HMIS Solutions.

IX. HMIS Solutions who are ABDM compliance must be integrated with the applications such as CPHC NCD/ e- Sanjeevani, etc.,

IV. (B) HWC

I. Separate provisions to be provided under PM- ABHIM for infrastructure strengthening such as reconstruction/ constructing a new building by demolition of the existing structure or increasing the floors.

II. Postings of Lab technicians and Pharmacists at PHC since the operational hours of PHCs were increased in few centres. Solutions for other programs pertaining to Health and Wellness.

IV. (C) BLINDNESS CONTROL

I. To focus and take measures for reduction of avoidable blindness due to other emerging eye diseases like diabetic retinopathy, Glaucoma, childhood blindness etc.

II. Establishment of Tele-ophthalmolgy vision centres at all PHC and CHC for early detection and appropriate referral to secondary and tertiary care hospitals for treatment/early intervention.

III. Capacity training of all eye specialists through GOI sponsorship in surgical training in various sub specialty in ophthalmology for improved and effective service delivery in eye care.

IV. (D) NCD

I. To Focus on Obesity campaign at School level. Creation of Nutritionist posts or Nutritional Wing at all Schools, thereby ensuring physical fitness among school going children.

II. Food safety department to work along with NCD cell for monitoring of shops selling HFSS foods and recycling mechanism of reused/ reheated of oils (saturated form) similar to way done for Biomedical waste disposal methods.

III. There must be exclusive reused oil vehicle campaign at state level with help of NGOs for training of shop workers selling HFSS foods regarding proper recycling and disposal methods.

IV. (E) Substance abuse

I. Strict enforcement of COTPA act – **Police department.**

II. Issue of 'PhonePe cum Alcohol License Card' maybe multifactorial in addition to the control of alcohol consumptions in the society.

IV. (F) Mental health

I. Yoga to be made compulsory at all schools. Lack of Sports to the Higher Secondary students due to academic importance.

II. Ban of Rat /Ant poisons or paste (been used commonly for suicide) in retail shops.

III. Child Psychologist to be made available in PHCs once in a week.

V. **Best Practices**

1.   Mandatory involvement of Social Welfare/ Women and Child/ Education Department on all major schemes on promotional and preventional aspects.

2.   Bag Free campaign every month at all Schools including Govt. and Private schools.

3.   2 Hour Special Permission for Working Women in Government.

4.   UT of Puducherry alone currently adopting the practice of downward referral mechanism for cancer cases due to stigma prevailing among community members.

5.   All PHC and Subcentres have been converted as Health and Wellness Centres. Operational status of AB-HWC at Puducherry achieved 235% against the target & received the winner certificate of achievement.

6.   Community eye banking – establishment of community eye bank.

7.   Apart from the organization of health melas at HWCs- the UT is organizing mega Health Mela once in 3 months in which IEC on all National Programs, AYUSH Exhibition / Specialty and Super Specialty consultations with Screening activities been done.

8.   MIS application for School Health and Wellness ambassadors piloted only in UT of Puducherry in entire India.

VI. **Priority Areas** (Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

1. Anemia Prevention
2. Eat Right
3. Physical Fitness
4. Substance Abuse   **SDG goals to be achieved**
5. Food Safety
6. School Health
7. Mental Health

VII. <u>Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation</u>

1. Converting all HWC/ District Hospital into digital mode by implementing NIC E – Hospital Software.

2. Converging of Adolescent Health/RBSK/Ayushman Barath School Health and wellness program under one umbrella.

3. Revenue Generation through Councils and Academics/ Research / Trainings.

4. Welfare schemes for cancer patients similar to DOTS Strategy.

5. Providing incentives for ASHA for cancer care and palliative care and all activities done.

6. Calorie checking campaign.

7. 100% ToEFI certification for all Governmentt and Private Schools/ Colleges.

8. Describing calorie value and exercises to be done to be mentioned in menu card and all packed items.

9. Mandatory Setting up of a nursing care room at all major institutions.

10. Setting up of gym at all major corners and public gardens.

11. Child psychologists at all schools.

12. Better integration of mental healthcare into primary health care.

13. Uniform and upto date IECs in different local regional languages.

14. System of Telemedicine consultation to be introduced with help of Superspecialists exclusive for prevention and treatment of non communicable diseases.

State Specific Note

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
State Specific Note & Feedback Note

<u>**State Specific Note**</u>

I.   Introduction

(Why is this topic important for the State / UT: Highlights the data evidence to support the same)

<u>**Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE)**</u>

Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) has played a significant role in the educational landscape of Puducherry (UT) since its inception in 2006. Initially, **ECCE programs primarily benefited the rich community, posing challenges for children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds**. However, Puducherry has made commendable efforts to ensure that ECCE is accessible to even the poorest people in the UT.

II.   Current Situation

(Current policy landscape, programmes schemes and their progress)

To facilitate effective teaching and learning, **297 primary schools** in Puducherry UT have established pre-primary classrooms for LKG and UKG students. These classrooms are supported by **350 Trained Balasevikas and 22 Conductresses** who engage with the students and ensure their holistic development.

Aligned with the objectives of **the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**, a **theme-based curriculum** has been developed by Samagra Shiksha, Puducherry.

This curriculum, outlined in the Teacher Handbook, incorporates best practices in ECCE pedagogy to promote the five developmental domains in pre-primary students, namely, **Physical Development, Cognitive Development, Language and Literacy Development, Aesthetic and Cultural Development, and Socio-Emotional and Ethical Development**.

The "**Teacher Handbook" and "Activity Books" has gained recognition** and acknowledgment in the newly released National Curriculum Framework - Foundational Stage 2022. This signifies the importance of the handbook as a valuable resource for pre-primary educators, providing them with guidance and strategies to nurture young minds effectively.

III. Challenges
(Major policy programmatic and capacity building gaps affecting the working of the States / UTs administration)

Co-locating Anganwadi centers with the existing school system poses significant challenges in implementing the new education policy. The process involves several logistical considerations, such as providing additional furniture, classrooms, and teachers.

The integration of Anganwadi centers within the school infrastructure requires careful planning and resource allocation. Additional furniture, such as small chairs, tables, and learning materials suitable for young children, must be procured. This entails budgetary considerations and coordination with relevant authorities to ensure a seamless transition.

The integration of Anganwadi centers within the school infrastructure requires careful planning and resource allocation. Additional furniture, such as small chairs, tables, and learning materials suitable for young children, must be procured. This entails budgetary considerations and coordination with relevant authorities to ensure a seamless transition.

IV. Possible Solutions
(Proposed ideas actions that can be undertaken by different stakeholders. Scope for convergence with other schemes / programmes)

Sufficient financial resources play a crucial role in addressing the logistical requirements of integrating Anganwadi centers with schools. With dedicated funding, schools can acquire the necessary furniture, such as child-sized chairs, tables, and shelves, to accommodate young learners. Additionally, funds can be utilized to procure age-appropriate play materials, educational resources, and learning aids that enhance the overall learning experience for children.

V. Best Practices
(International (if any), Major Initiative undertaken by State/UTs Administration. May also include initiative for training and capacity building that have been taken for affective implementation, Strategic communication campaign undertaken to disseminate the programme convergence, new technologies used for effective implementation)

Child Friendly Furniture

Moreover, in line with the vision of NEP 2020, pre-primary classrooms across Puducherry UT have been equipped with **crescent-shaped tables and age-appropriate chairs**. This investment in physical infrastructure ensures a conducive learning environment that fosters active engagement and development, as envisioned by the policy.

Leveraging technology to enhance learning experiences

300 Bluetooth devices have been provided to all schools with pre-primary sections. These devices include features like a loudspeaker, voice recording, and USB connectivity, which teachers utilize to facilitate various aspects of FLN (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy). Through activities such as story narration, listening comprehension, and rhymes recitation, the Bluetooth device helps develop key competencies among pre-primary students.

To support the implementation of the curriculum, activity books (Vol 1 & Vol 2) have been created for LKG and UKG students. These activity books align with the National Curriculum Framework - Foundational Stage 2022 and offer theme-based activities that cater to the five developmental domains of ECCE. By engaging in these activities, young learners acquire essential skills and knowledge while exploring a wide range of subjects.

Capacity Building Training

Recognizing the importance of continuous professional development, pre-primary teachers have received orientation on the Thematic Curriculum. Training sessions have equipped teachers with valuable skills in story narration, songs, and puppet making, among others. Additionally, theme-based resources have been created by teachers during these training sessions, encouraging their active involvement in curriculum development.

Indigenous Games and Story-telling Competition

A special story-telling competition for teachers further fostered literacy enhancement. Around 200 stories were received and compiled, which were then shared across schools. This initiative not only showcases the creative abilities of teachers but also provides additional reading material for students, promoting a culture of literacy and storytelling.

Breakfast and Midday Meals Scheme

Addressing the nutritional needs of pre-primary students, the breakfast scheme ensures that boiled milk is provided to all students. Additionally, the midday meal scheme offers nutritious and well-balanced food, further supporting the holistic development of young learners.

ECCE Resource Centre

To showcase an exemplar of a developmentally appropriate learning environment for the Foundational Stage, model ECCE resource centers have been established in 10 schools during the 2022-23 academic year. This initiative aims to demonstrate the ideal physical setup for effective teaching and learning. With plans to scale this idea to all other schools in a phased manner, the objective is to ensure that every ECCE classroom is equipped with the necessary resources and infrastructure.

VI.   Priority Areas

(Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

Ultimately, through the implementation of toy-based pedagogy and a comprehensive approach to early childhood education, Puducherry UT is committed to providing a strong foundation for its young learners. By focusing on the five developmental domains, leveraging technology, and nurturing the skills and creativity of educators, ECCE in Puducherry UT is dedicated to ensuring the holistic growth and development of pre-primary students.

VII. Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation

(Modality for implementation – Legal Administrative Technological, Budgetary reforms required for implementation)

> The future vision for ECCE in Puducherry UT includes the establishment of ECCE resource centers in all schools by 2030. This ambitious goal aims to provide educators with the necessary tools and materials to facilitate high-quality early childhood education. Additionally, various events such as **ECCE Day, Colours Day, and theme-based day** celebrations are organized to create a joyful and engaging learning environment for young learners.

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
State Specific Note & Feedback Note

<u>**State Specific Note on PAS and CRAWL**</u>

I.   Introduction

(Why is this topic important for the State / UT: Highlights the data evidence to support the same)

The **Puducherry Achievement Survey (PAS)** is a significant state-level assessment conducted by the Samagra Shiksha, Directorate of School Education – Puducherry. The primary objective of this survey is to gather data and information about the foundational literacy and numeracy achievement of students in classes 3, 4, and 5 who are studying in government schools in Puducherry.

The PAS focuses on competency-based evaluations, which means that it assesses students' abilities and skills rather than just their knowledge. This approach aligns with the principles advocated by the NIPUN Bharat mission, which aims to ensure that every child in India acquires foundational literacy and numeracy skills by the end of Grade 3.

By conducting the PAS, the Samagra Shiksha and the Directorate of School Education can identify the learning gaps that exist among students in government schools. The survey helps in diagnosing these gaps and provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of education policies, teaching practices, and student learning outcomes.

The PAS report serves as a valuable tool for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in the education system. It provides a comprehensive synthesis of the survey results at the state level, presenting a detailed analysis of the students' performance in foundational literacy and numeracy. The report serves as a rich repository of evidence that informs the design of future action plans and interventions to improve education policies, teaching practices, and student learning outcomes in Puducherry.

Compulsory Reading and Writing Languages (CRAWL) has been initiated to bridge the learning gap of the children in Puducherry UT**.** It emphasis the students to enrich their ability of reading and writing skills with much excitement in their mother tongue and English. The most important benefits of reading for children.

- **Improves the functioning of the brain**
- **Increases Vocabulary**
- **Improves theory of mind**
- **Increases Knowledge**
- **Sharpens Memory**
- **Strengthens Writing Skills**

II.   Current Situation

(Current policy landscape, programmes schemes and their progress)

Expanding the **Puducherry Achievement Survey (PAS)** to include classes 6, 7, and 8 is a valuable initiative for understanding students' general competencies in the academic year. Here are some reasons why conducting the PAS for these grades is important:

Holistic Assessment: The PAS for classes 6, 7, and 8 allows for a more comprehensive assessment of students' competencies beyond foundational literacy and numeracy. It provides insights into their overall academic abilities, including subject-specific knowledge, critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and conceptual understanding. This holistic assessment helps in gaining a comprehensive understanding of students' capacities and areas that may require improvement.

Early Intervention: By conducting the PAS in these higher grades, it becomes possible to identify learning gaps and address them at an earlier stage. Early intervention is crucial for students' academic progress and prevents the accumulation of knowledge gaps. Identifying specific areas where students may be struggling enables educators to provide targeted interventions and support to enhance their learning outcomes.

Evidence-Based Decision Making: Similar to the PAS for classes 3, 4, and 5, extending the survey to higher grades provides valuable data for evidence-based decision making. The data gathered from the PAS helps in formulating effective educational policies, designing curriculum enhancements, and allocating resources appropriately. Decision makers can utilize the findings to identify strengths and weaknesses within the education system and implement evidence-based strategies to improve overall student performance.

Monitoring Progress and Trends: The PAS for classes 6, 7, and 8 enables monitoring of students' progress and identifying educational trends. It helps track the development of students' competencies over time and provides insights into the effectiveness of educational initiatives implemented at various levels. The data obtained from this assessment aids in identifying patterns, trends, and areas of improvement, facilitating evidence-driven adjustments to educational practices.

Equity and Inclusion: Expanding the PAS to higher grades promotes equity and inclusion in education. By assessing students' competencies across different grades, the survey ensures a more comprehensive understanding of their educational journey. This allows for the identification of disparities among different student groups and the development of targeted interventions to address these disparities. It aids in promoting a more inclusive and equitable education system.

Implementing the Program CRAWL in Schools:
- The main goal of the programme is to achieve the progress among the students in Linguistic intelligence especially to give them training in reading continuously and writing.
- For few months, the students will be focused on basic reading and extracting meaning from what they read along with writing what they understood.
- The program will be scheduled for 1 ½ hour on every Tuesday (Tamil / Malayalam / Telugu) and Friday for English Language.

III.   Challenges

(Major policy programmatic and capacity building gaps affecting the working of the States / UTs administration)

The **Puducherry Achievement Survey (PAS)** has been successfully completed, with only minor constraints encountered during the process. One of the primary challenges faced was the requirement for manual power for data entry. Additionally, the training aspect proved to be time-consuming. Despite these constraints, the Puducherry Achievement Survey reached its intended goals.

CRAWL: The process of facilitating student coordination after a lockdown can indeed be challenging, especially considering the fear and concerns surrounding COVID-19. One significant hurdle is the reduced regular attendance and the absence of many students in schools.

IV.   Possible Solutions

(Proposed ideas actions that can be undertaken by different stakeholders. Scope for convergence with other schemes / programmes)

PAS:

The use of OMR sheets offers several advantages. Firstly, it eliminates the labor-intensive task of manual data entry, thereby reducing the potential for errors and enhancing the overall accuracy of data collection. Additionally, the automated processing of OMR sheets enables us to retrieve and analyze data more quickly, providing timely insights for decision-making.

Moreover, the digital mode of conducting the survey allows for easier data management and storage. The electronic format facilitates the organization, retrieval, and sharing of survey data, saving time and resources in the long run.

CRAWL:

There were strategies that helped address this issue and promote student coordination:

Rebuilding trust and confidence: It was important to understand that students may have had apprehensions about returning to school due to the fear of COVID-19. Prioritizing their health and safety and consistently communicating the measures taken by the school to create a secure environment was crucial. Providing clear information about hygiene protocols, sanitization practices, and vaccination efforts helped rebuild trust and boost confidence among students and their families.

Individualized support: Recognized that each student had unique concerns and experiences during the post-lockdown period, offered individualized support such as counseling services or one-on-one conversations was valuable and it was carried out by trained teachers. Addressed their fears and providing guidance based on their specific needs helped them overcome any barriers to regular attendance.

Parent and community involvement: Engaged parents and the wider community in promoting student coordination. Regularly communicated with parents regarding the importance of attendance and their role in supporting their children's return to school. Fostered a collaborative approach by involving parents in decision-making processes and encouraging open lines of communication.

V. Best Practices

(International (if any), Major Initiative undertaken by State/UTs Administration. May also include initiative for training and capacity building that have been taken for effective implementation, Strategic communication campaign undertaken to disseminate the programme convergence, new technologies used for effective implementation)

The Best practices taken during the implementation of the **Puducherry Achievement Survey (PAS)** are as follows:

Sensitization of Officials and Stakeholders: Ensuring that officials and stakeholders at the state and district levels are sensitized to the importance and objectives of the survey is crucial. This helps garner support and cooperation from all parties involved, fostering a conducive environment for the successful implementation of the PAS.

Development of Assessment Framework and Tools: Designing a robust assessment framework and tools tailored to evaluate the students' learning levels and competencies is essential. This ensures that the survey effectively measures the desired outcomes and aligns with the educational objectives.

Clear Communication of Roles and Responsibilities: Clearly communicating the roles and responsibilities of personnel involved at the district levels helps in ensuring smooth coordination and execution of the survey. This clarity minimizes confusion and ensures that each individual knows their specific tasks and contributions.

Development of Guidelines and Protocols: Establishing guidelines and protocols for administering the survey in schools helps maintain consistency and standardization throughout the process. It ensures that data collection is carried out uniformly across different schools and districts, enhancing the reliability of the results.

Development of Data Capturing Templates/Formats: Creating well-structured templates and formats for data capturing streamlines the process and simplifies data entry. This aids in efficient data management and reduces the likelihood of errors during data collection.

Training of Field Investigators: Providing adequate training to field investigators who administer the survey in schools is crucial. A trained cadre ensures accurate data collection and maintains the quality and integrity of the survey.

Monitoring at Various Levels: Implementing a monitoring mechanism at the school, block, and district levels helps track the progress of the survey in real-time. It allows for timely identification and resolution of any challenges or issues that may arise during data collection.

Proper Data Capturing, Storage, and Analysis: Following a protocol for data capturing, storage, and analysis is essential to ensure data integrity and confidentiality. It helps maintain the accuracy of the findings and facilitates effective analysis.

Analysis of Data for Learning Gap Identification: Analyzing the collected data at the district and state levels helps identify learning gaps among students. This informs decision-makers about the areas that require attention and targeted interventions.

Preparation of Comprehensive Reports: Preparing comprehensive reports based on the data analysis provides a valuable resource for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders. The reports serve as a basis for evidence-based decision-making and the design of future action plans.

By incorporating these best practices, the PAS can serve as a model for other educational assessments, contributing to enhanced educational outcomes and improved policymaking in the state.

Implementing the Program CRAWL in Schools:
- The main goal of the programme is to achieve the progress among the students in Linguistic intelligence especially to give them training in reading continuously and writing.
- For few months, the students will be focused on basic reading and extracting meaning from what they read along with writing what they understood.
- The program will be scheduled for 1 ½ hour on every Tuesday (Tamil / Malayalam / Telegu) and Friday for English Language.

½ hr	Reading Practice /Assisted Reading Programme
½ hr	What they read need to be written in note book (at least one page)
½ hr	Expression of thoughts on paper for the simple topics. **Example: Write about Yourself, Family, Village, India, Favourite movie, Favourite Festival, Favourite Place etc.,**

Role of Head of the Institution:
- Depute one teacher along with the class teacher for this programme, if there is a shortage of teachers, class teacher alone take responsibility for the entire class.
- Encourage the teachers and students to achieve the goals as prescribed.
- Monitor progress of each student growth and proficiency over time on weekly basis.
- Administer different types of assessments and report the same to State project office, every month**.**

VI. Priority Areas

(Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

These priority areas highlight the specific needs of students in different grades and districts concerning language competencies. The **PAS** results have identified these areas as crucial for intervention and improvement. By addressing these priority areas, educators and policymakers can provide targeted support to enhance language skills, ensuring that students progress in their oral and written expression abilities, understand sentence structure, and apply it effectively in their writing.

Students studying in grade 3 of the Puducherry district, need strong support in language competencies starting with oral skills and progressing to reading and writing, demonstrating the relationship between oral and written expression, helping students understand sentence structure and apply it while writing.

Students studying in grade 3 of Karaikal district need strong support in language competencies starting with oral skills and progressing to reading and writing.

Students studying in grade 4 of the Puducherry district need strong support in language competencies starting with oral skills and progressing to reading and writing.

Students studying in grade 4 of Karaikal district need strong support in language competencies starting with oral skills and progressing to reading and writing.

CRAWL:

Reading Activity:

- Encourage them to read aloud.
- Reread to build fluency.
- Talk about what they read.
- Giving fun activities to improve vocabulary.
- Encourage summary writing.

Writing Activity:

The basic aim is to train the student in free expression in writing in Mother tongue and English.

An assessment sheet has been prepared for the individual students, to assess their reading and writing ability.

A meeting was organized with all Inspecting Officers, Principal, Head master / Head mistress and Coordinators of Samagra Shiksha for discussing and disseminating the implementation process of CRAWL programme.

VII. Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation

(Modality for implementation – Legal Administrative Technological, Budgetary reforms required for implementation)

The way forward after conducting the **Puducherry Achievement Survey (PAS)** for classes 3, 4, and 5 involves several key steps:

Expand PAS to Higher Grades: Extend the PAS to include classes 6, 7, and 8 to assess students' general competencies and gain a comprehensive understanding of their academic progress beyond foundational literacy and numeracy.

Data Analysis and Reporting: Analyze the data collected from the PAS at the district and state levels to identify learning gaps and trends. Prepare comprehensive reports that provide insights into student performance, strengths, and areas of improvement. Share these reports with policymakers, educators, and stakeholders to inform decision-making.

Interventions and Remedial Programs: Based on the findings of the PAS, develop targeted interventions and remedial programs to address the identified learning gaps. These interventions should be designed to improve foundational literacy and numeracy skills among students. Provide additional support and resources to schools and teachers to implement these interventions effectively.

Teacher Training and Professional Development: Conduct specialized training programs and professional development workshops for teachers to enhance their instructional practices. Focus on equipping teachers with strategies to address the specific learning gaps identified in the PAS. Provide ongoing support and mentoring to ensure effective implementation of new teaching methods.

Curriculum Enhancement: Review and revise the curriculum to incorporate the findings of the PAS. Align the curriculum with competency-based evaluations and integrate activities and assessments that target the identified areas of improvement. Ensure that the curriculum promotes critical thinking, problem-solving, and application of knowledge.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of students after the implementation of interventions. Regularly assess student performance, monitor learning outcomes, and provide timely feedback to teachers and schools. Use this feedback to make necessary adjustments and improvements to the interventions.

CRAWL:

By emphasizing the use of the mother tongue, CRAWL aims to instill a sense of pride and cultural identity among young learners. It recognizes the importance of a strong linguistic foundation in overall cognitive development and academic success.

Through these initiatives, CRAWL envisions nurturing young learners in Puducherry UT to become proficient readers and writers in their mother tongue. This approach not only enhances their language skills but also strengthens their connection to their cultural heritage and promotes inclusive and diverse educational practices.

State Specific Note

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
State Specific Note & Feedback Note

State Specific Note: Breakfast Scheme in Puducherry UT

I.   Introduction
(Why is this topic important for the State / UT: Highlights the data evidence to support the same)

Pioneering Breakfast Scheme in Puducherry UT

Puducherry is a pioneer in the Breakfast Scheme across the country. It was launched in 2002, aiming to provide essential nutrition to students from LKG to 12th grade. As part of the program150 ml of milk/bananas/Bread and sweet biscuits to all students of government and government aided schools. **This initiative recognizes the significance of physical nutrition in promoting optimal mental growth and development among students**.This is the state specific initiative and self funded.

II.   Current Situation
(Current policy landscape, programmes schemes and their progress)

Breakfast Scheme in Puducherry UT

The state-specific initiative in Puducherry extends to four regions namely Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam. **This program brings about positive change by providing a daily benefit to approximately 65,100 (sixty-five thousand one hundred only) students across these regions**. The implementation of this initiative incurs a cost of Rs. 7.50 per student.

By offering a balanced breakfast, the scheme ensures that students receive the necessary nutrients to kickstart their day. Milk, known for its rich source of calcium, vitamins, and minerals, plays a vital role in supporting bone health and overall growth. Coupled with biscuits, which provide carbohydrates for sustained energy, the breakfast combination contributes to the students' nutritional needs.

Additionally, the Breakfast Scheme promotes the overall well-being of students. It addresses the issue of food insecurity and ensures that all students have access to a nutritious meal, irrespective of their socio-economic background. This initiative fosters inclusivity and equal opportunities for every student to thrive academically and physically.

The UT of Puducherry's commitment to the Breakfast Scheme reflects its dedication to the holistic development of students. By recognizing the importance of physical nutrition in nurturing mental growth, the scheme contributes to creating a conducive learning environment and supporting the overall well-being of students in the region.

III. Challenges

(Major policy programmatic and capacity building gaps affecting the working of the States / UTs administration)

- One of the major issues faced by the Breakfast Scheme in Puducherry UT is a financial crisis, which hampers the smooth functioning and expansion of the program.
- As the Breakfast Scheme is an exclusive initiative of Puducherry UT, the financial burden falls solely on the government's budget, making it challenging to allocate sufficient funds for the program's sustainability. The increasing rate of the milk in the market.
- The rising cost of milk in the market poses a significant challenge for the Breakfast Scheme. As milk is a vital component of the program, the increasing prices put additional strain on the program's budget and affordability.
- The program may require additional financial resources to provide millets, which are nutritious and beneficial for students. Securing funding to incorporate millets into the breakfast menu can be a financial constraint for the scheme's implementation and expansion.

IV. Possible Solutions

(Proposed ideas actions that can be undertaken by different stakeholders. Scope for convergence with other schemes / programmes)

The implementation of Breakfast with millets in a comprehensive manner requires a central grant. Obtaining financial support from the central government can help alleviate the financial burden on the UT of Puducherry and facilitate the successful integration of millets into the breakfast program.

V. Best Practices

(International (if any), Major Initiative undertaken by State/UTs Administration. May also include initiative for training and capacity building that have been taken for affective implementation, Strategic communication campaign undertaken to disseminate the programme convergence, new technologies used for effective implementation)

Since the Break fast Scheme launched in 2002, by providing a 100ml of hot milk for 65,100 students studying from LKG to 12th grade for all the Government and Government aided schools .

As part of the program, **a 100ml of hot milk is served** along with options such as biscuits, bananas, or bread pieces. Recognizing the importance of physical nutrition for optimal mental growth, the scheme ensures that students receive a nutritious breakfast to kickstart their day .

To ensure the availability of hot milk, the program involves the supply of milk to schools in the early mornings. There are **822 milk boiling employees** across the regions recruited as contractual basis providing a monthly payment of Rs.10,000 . Each school is equipped with milk boilers, dedicated to boiling the milk and serving it hot to the students hygienically before the commence of schools.

This arrangement ensures that the students receive the benefits of warm milk, which is known for its nutritional value and comforting effect.

VI.   Priority Areas

(Selected for implementation by the States in the next 5 years)

1.**Accessibility for all students**: Ensuring that the Breakfast Scheme reaches all students, regardless of their socio-economic background or geographical location, is a key priority. Efforts should be made to identify and address any barriers to access, such as transportation or distribution challenges, to ensure that every student can benefit from the program.

2.**Nutritional diversity**: Providing a variety of nutritious food options is important to cater to different dietary needs and preferences. Including a mix of fruits, whole grains, proteins, and dairy products can ensure a well-rounded and balanced breakfast for students.

3.**Hygiene and food safety**: Maintaining high standards of hygiene and food safety is crucial to protect the health and well-being of students. Regular monitoring, proper storage and handling of food, and adherence to hygiene protocols are essential priority areas to focus on.

4.**Nutrition education**: Integrating nutrition education into the Breakfast Scheme can help students develop healthy eating habits and make informed food choices. Providing information on the nutritional value of different food items and promoting the importance of a balanced diet can empower students to take ownership of their health and well-being.

5.**Continuous program evaluation**: Regular monitoring and evaluation of the Breakfast Scheme are vital to assess its effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. Gathering feedback from students, parents, and school staff can provide valuable insights to enhance the program's impact and address any challenges or shortcomings.

By focusing on these priority areas, the Breakfast Scheme can effectively address the nutritional needs of students, promote their overall well-being, and support their academic success.

VII.   Way Forward – Strategy for Implementation

(Modality for implementation – Legal Administrative Technological, Budgetary reforms required for implementation)

1. Efforts have been initiated to enhance the nutritional value of the breakfast program by incorporating millets along with the hot milk provided to students.

2. Continuously **review and adapt the breakfast scheme based on feedback, lessons learned, and changing needs.** Stay informed about emerging trends and research in the field of nutrition and educational well-being to ensure the scheme remains relevant and effective.

The inclusion of millets with hot milk in the program aligns with the goal of providing diverse food options that cater to the nutritional needs and preferences of students. This initiative not only improves the nutritional quality of the breakfast but also encourages the consumption of traditional and locally available grains.

PROMOTING EASE OF LIVING

Concept Note for Sub theme 5 – Schooling

Third National conference of Chief Secretaries

STATUS REPORT
OF
UT OF PUDUCHERRY

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Theme: Promoting Ease of Living

A Concept Note on Sub Theme: **Schooling**

Sub-Theme Nodal Central Ministry: Department of School Education & Literacy

I Context:

The Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries is scheduled to e held in October/November 2023. The theme for this year's Conference is Promoting Ease of Living under which five sub themes have identified, namely, land & property, electricity, drinking water, health 7 wellness and schooling.

This Concept Note on the theme 'Schooling' attempts to summarize the current status, key challenges in access as well as quality of service delivery in this sector, while also giving some pointers to the way forward.

II Current Status & Policies:

The National Education Policy 2020 clearly states that one of the primary goals of the schooling system must be to ensure that children are enrolled in and are attending school. It also clearly mentions that it will be a top priority to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Rate in preschool to secondary level by 2030. Samagra Shiksha is an ovearching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 and has the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. The scheme has now been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy – 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in learning process.

As per UDISE+ there are 729 Schools in the UT of Puducherry, out of which 412 are Government Schools. The total enrollment of students in all the schools of the UT is 2,51,669 out which 84,714 are studying in Government Schools. The Educational Indicators of the UT of Puducherry are as follows :

- Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)   - 106.04
- Net Enrollment Rate (NER)   - 89.13
- Drop-Out Rate (DR)   - 0.32
- Retention Rate   - 99.68
- Gender Parity Index (GPI)   - 0.95
- Gender Gap   - 2.67

III Some key areas of Citizen Interface for Promoting Ease of Living for Citizens

i. Ease in Issuance/Re-issuance / Modification of Transfer Certificate / Marksheets / Migration Certificate in government School:

Presently, the Transfer Certificate is issued by each government school through the Govt. of Puducherry Portal by name 'E-District'. After the complete installation of Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK), the TCs will be issued through VSK.

Regarding the Marksheets, since the UT does not has a separate board of education, the issue of Marksheets is totally organised by the respective boards of education of neighbouring States. But, since the UT is switching over to CBSE Syllabus from the current academic year the issue of marksheets will be taken care by the CBSE.

The Migration Certificates are given to students through the Revenue Department through a separate operation called 'Pic Form'. This system has made the receipt of the certificates easier for the students.

ii.   Verification of Certificate/Marksheets to be made easy: AND

iii.   Introduction of Re-evaluation / Improvement Examination

As mentioned above, since the UT does not have a separate Board of Education, the board of education of the neighbouring states/CBSE will provide and manage this facility

iv.   Twining of Schools for ease in admission process:

Presently, the Transfer Certificates are issued through 'E-District' Portal. But when VSK is implemented, the total portability of data of the students will be ensured. The data of all the students were already entered by the schools in the SDMS Module of UDISE+ Portal. The transport of data to VSK and enabling schools to access the particular students' data will be ensured after the implementation of VSK to make ease the migration of students by twining of all schools through data access.

v.   Facilitation in registration of students for Aadhaar:

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) had already appointed the State Project Director, Samagra Shiksha as the Registrar for undertaking the mandatory biometric updation of Aadhaar details of the students at the age of 5 and 15 years. 20 Aadhaar Enrollment Kits had been procured through the grant provided by UIDAI and the mandatory updation of Aadhaar are being done at school level in camp mode. All the students of 1st Standard and 11th Standard are covered through this activity. The camps are installed non-stop in all schools to complete the updations. Simultaneously, the schools are also mandating the students to approach the nearby Common Service Center for any new registration of immediate updation. Even in the Summer Vacations the Aadhaar Camps are opened up in each and every BRC Centers to undertake aadhaar updation. The staff of Samagra Shiksha and Vocational Trainers are qualified and certified by UIDAI for this task.

vi. Universalization of use of DigiLocker for all educational certificates:

Since the government schools of the UT of Puducherry are to be completely switch over to CBSE, the avilable DigiLocker in CBSE will also be available for Puducherry.

vii. Quality of Infrastructure in Schools:
The UT of Puducherry has good infrastructure facilities in the schools. They are enlisted as below:

1. All the schools are functioning in all weather pucca buildings.
2. All the schools are having all weather accessibility and roads.
3. All the schools have electrification.
4. All the schools have water connection.
5. All the schools have drinking water facility.
6. All the schools have gender specific toilets.
7. All the schools have adequate furniture for students and teachers.
8. All the schools have disabled friendly access.
9. All the schools have disaster management plan.
10. All the schools have computers.
11. All the High Schools have Integrated Science Laboratory.
12. All the Higher Secondary Schools have subject specific laboratories.
13. All the Schools have Library Facilities.
14. All the schools have playground and sports equipments and the schools which do not have playground arrangements and equipments are in place to play indoor games.
15. Government Middle, High & Higher Secondary Schools have ICT Lab and Smart Board.
16. Sanitary Pad distribution and incinerators in schools.
17. All the schools have one classroom per section, per medium which is more extensive than the RTE Norms.
18. All the schools have subject specific teachers.
19. Only Trained Teachers are appointed in the schools with stipulated TET qualification.
20. Vocational Education is being implemented in phased manner.

viii. Improving Learning Outcomes:

Learning Outcomes of the students are being improved by implementing various innovative pedagogical approaches and schemes. The schools are provided with good infrastructure and teaching learning materials to ensure the achievement of learning outcomes. The schools are provided with functional computers, smart boards, ICT labs, Projectors etc. to ensure effective teaching and learning process. Only Qualified Trained Teachers with TET qualification are being recruited. Periodical in-service trainings are given to teachers and rationalization of teachers is being done to avoid paucity of teachers in schools. many innovative pedagogical activities like CRAWL, DEAL, Back to Basics, Science Corner, Maths Corner etc. are being implemented to ensure the attainment of learning outcomes. By all these approaches the NAS Score of Puducherry has substantially increased in the last three NAS exams.

IV. Way Forward:

Since Puducherry is a UT, it has a good convergence with the Centre and the co-ordination with Center is beyond question. All the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are effectively implemented in the UT. Access to Schooling is not at all a problem in the UT of Puducherry as schooling facility is available in every habitation in the UT according to the RTE norms. Moreover the UT does not have any challenging physical barriers or social barriers for school access. The RTE has been effectively implemented in the UT and the children can very easily get admitted in the school, enjoy benefits through welfare schemes, get educated and get transferred easily through a clearly designed and executed mechanism which is in place. The UT is now moving towards digitalizing the student data and its portability upto college or university level. this will be achieved through the implementation of VSK.

V.   Issues for Deliberation:

- Speeding up of the implementation of VSK.
- Apart from Starter Pack of the VSK, resources are needed to build a robust ERP framework.
- Since the UT now switches over to CBSE, a CBSE book depot is requested to be opened up for UT to cater the needs of book supply.
- The training modules for CBSE may be shared to the UT, if possible in the vernacular languages too.
- The E-Content and other resources available with NCERT on CBSE may be shared with the UT of Puducherry.
- Free Bus is being operated for students in the UT of Puducherry for which financial assistance from the Center may be explored.
- Presently under Samagra Shiksha Norms, ICT lab is not considered for Primary Schools. This may be considered.
- Since the UT is very small and has only limited resources, 100% grants from the Center may be considered for CSS, especially Samagra Shiksha.

Best Practices:

UT of Puducherry would like to propose to present the following three best practices:

(i) Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) (Ease of Living)

(ii) PAS (Puducherry Assessment Survey) & CRAWL (Compulsory Reading And Writing in Languages) (Learning Outcomes)

(iii) Morning Breakfast scheme (Ease of Living)

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

2. <u>Policy gaps and challenges</u>

➢   In Puducherry both Rural and Urban areas have been surveyed and Register of Rights (RoR) and cadastral maps available.

➢   Land Records textual data and spatial data digitized and Registration of property documents automated. However the above databases are in silos.

➢   Updation of land records not carried leading to mismatches between the legal land owner and the title as per the Land Records.

➢   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.

➢   The mismatches provides opportunities for unscrupulous elements to carry fraudulent transactions. Verification of the encumbrance on a parcel of land also not possible, creating hassles to the legal land owner for transactions affecting their livelihood.

3. <u>Potential solutions</u>

➢   Integration of RoR database with Registration Department database to have Integrated Land Record and Property Management System.

➢   Aadhar number to be seeded in the Land Records. Aadhar authentication to be made mandatory for registration of transaction of property.

➢   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.

➢   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.

➢   Scanning of legacy documents including French documents for issue of certified copies

➢   Index II register of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to be digitized for issue of encumbrance certificate

➢   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 a specialized scheme.

4. <u>Best Practices</u>

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 a updated RoR. A specific scheme of updation of registry of land records needs to be taken to update Register of Rights.

Template 2: Feed Back note

Section I

Name   : Kesavan R
Designation : Secretary to Government of Puducherry
           Batch: 2013
Current Posting : Town and Country Planning

Section 2:

1. Name of the Topic:

LAND AND PROPERTY

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges:

The Digitization of record of rights and registration was done. The land ownership certificate for the landless people who are residing in Government land had already been given in Puducherry. Building permits for simple building is also now available online. But, the automatic mutation and accuracy in the land ownership is still a challenge for the UT of Puducherry.

3. Potential Solutions:

Automatic mutation after registration is the solution. As per the Pondicherry settlement rule, after the registration, the registrar has to send the registration details in form 13 to the settlement officer and settlement officer shall automatically do the mutation process. This process may be made automatic. With the advance technology, resurvey may be done and new settlement record must be developed.

4. Best Practices:

Puducherry has started the online building permit system in 2021. It has the following features.

  i. State of art **Auto-scrutiny** of building plans
  ii. E-payment, e-messages & Aadhaar linked e-signature features
  iii. Issuance of Building Permit and Other certificates entirely online, eliminating human interface
  iv. Single application for all stages of the permit (building permit, plinth inspection, occupancy certificate)
  v. Integration of Line Departments NOC

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	**L. Mohammed Mansoor**
Designation	Additional Secretary to Government, Puducherry
Batch	
Current Posting	Commissioner of State Tax cum Director- Ports Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for the Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Concept Note on Sub Theme 1 – Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

Public-Private Partnership for Infrastructural projects

In a small Union Territory like Puducherry, land is a big constraint since land is the basis for any infrastructure development. Major infrastructure projects such as Airports, Ports, Special Economic Zones, Convention Centers, Yacht Marinas, Cruise Terminals, etc. require huge investments and availability of lands. Under the PPP model development, Union Territory like Puducherry, at present, can leverage its lease hold right of land to a private developer to develop infrastructure projects only for a period of 19 years and the PPP model of development is mainly a Build-operate-transfer (BOT) model of development where the selected private entity, the concessionaire is allowed to invest in the land belonging to the Government (Union Territory) and is expected to commence his commercial operations from the project, repay the creditors for the loan availed and pay the Government a concession fee and certain percentage of the Gross revenue accruing from the commercial operations.

During my tenure as Director-Tourism and Director-Ports, I have observed that the limitation imposed by the 19 years lease period is the hindrance for private entrepreneurs for investing in PPP projects in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Because, any private investor who manages to secure a PPP project will definitely go for a Debt-Equity mix to source capital funds for the projects and only if the pay-back period and internal rate of return (IRR) and a markup profit margin is available for the investment, will they take up capital intensive projects. The example of Karaikal Port Pvt. Ltd. is a case

in point where the concession agreement is for a period of 30 years and it is an operational port with private investment.

3. Potential Solutions

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

There should be a provision for extending the land lease possession where at least 30 years or more for PPP projects to enable private investor to recoup their investments and make some profits.

4. Best practices

(Highlight the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

The existing Karaikal Port is a classic example and other infra projects such as Karaikal Airport can be done this way.

(L. Mohammed Mansoor)
Commissioner (ST)-cum-
Director – Ports

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

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name   :   **Kandarselvam**
Designation   :   Chief Town Planner

Sub Theme: Land & Property
E. Building Permits

I. Introduction:

Building permits are issued by the Planning Authorities for carrying out building developmental activities viz. erection, re-erection, of buildings and building alterations. The conventional method of receipt, processing of applications and issue of permission takes a longer duration. In order to reduce the time taken for issue of permits and to avoid human interface and ensure transparency, Online Building Permission System (OBPS) was implemented.

II. Current situation:

In compliance with the Ease of Doing Business Guidelines, orders have been issued for granting building permit / construction permit online within the time lines and Online Building Permission System (OBPS) has been implemented.

Since inception of the OBPS on 21-06-2021 the system has been well received by both the public and the Registered Technical Personnel. Simplification of the process, Speediness, Affordability and Transparency has made OBPS a successful solution for obtaining construction permits.

III. Challenges   ---

IV Possible Solutions: ---

V. Best Practices:

OBPS has been developed with
- State of art Auto-scrutiny of building plans
- E-payment, e-messages & Aadhaar linked e-signature features
- Issuance of Building Permit and Other certificates entirely online, eliminating human interface
- Single application for all stages of the permit (building permit, plinth inspection, occupancy certificate)
- Integration of Line Departments NOC

Towards Capacity Building, training to the Registered Technical Personnel registered with the Planning Authorities was provided on the OBPS.

VI. Priority Areas

Revision of the Puducherry Building Bye-laws & Zoning Regulations on par with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) guidelines.

VII. Way Forward:

Monitoring of the timelines to ensure issue of building permission and other certificates within the prescribed time.

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   :   **M. M. VINAYARAJ**
Designation   :   Deputy Collector
Batch   :
Current Posting: Deputy Collector, Puducherry District Authority,
                                DRDM, Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

1. Mutation – Automatic mutation of Land Records post Registration has been implemented only in cases where the seller's name and extent mentioned in the Document and Land Records matches. In case of difference in extent, where only a portion of land is sold mutation has to be carried out manually by applying in Taluk Offices and sub-dividing the sold portion, which is time consuming.

2. Amendments has to be made in the Settlement Acts & Rules for carrying out automatic mutation in all cases of property transactions and issue of digitized property cards.

3. For digitization of legacy records qualified agencies have to be selected from by floating open tender

4. E-pos of Agers to cudit Re-slay.

3. Potential Solutions

1. Application for sub-division / mutation to be made available online to reduce citizens interface.

2. Planning Authorities, Directorate of Land Records and Registration to be inter-linked for ensuring the housing plots are sub-divided and mutated in favour of seller before granting approval, so that automatic mutation can be carried out immediately after Registration

3. Automatic mutation of land records post registration in cases where seller name and extent mentioned in the document matches with the Land Records, has been implemented in Puducherry. It is proposed to replicate the same in other cases such as joint registered holders.

4. Patta copy services has been on-boarded in Block Chain Technology.

5. Transliteration of land records in all 22 languages has been completed and launched in Nilamagal software.

6. SVAMITVA scheme has been saturated in Puducherry and about 2800 property cards have been issued to the beneficiaries for availing loans from the banks.

4. Best Practices

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   S. SIVAKUMAR
- Designation   PCS (EG) - Adhoc
- Batch   Promotee – 2021 - Adhoc
- Current Posting   Commissioner – Pondicherry Municipality

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

> Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

> The Land records are maintained basically by the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management(DRDM). Based on the Land and the Building on it, the Local Bodies impose Property Tax, Development Charge, Vacant Land Tax etc,. However due to non integration of the records of the Local Bodies and the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, mismatches, errors and left out cases arises.

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

The solution suggested, is that, an one time drive be conducted by the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management to update the Land Records with suitable mutations and sub divisions. Such Record be set as the base and shared with the Local Bodies in an integrated online platform. With that the Local Bodies can assess the Property Tax, Vacant Land Tax and Development Charges on the correct name. Thereafter, whenever the Property mutates either fully or subdivides partly, at the time of registration of such documents itself it shall reflect in the land records maintained by the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management. The same shall also reflect automatically in the records of the ULB. As a further step, at the time of Registration of documents itself, any arrear on Property Tax, Vacant Land Tax, Development Charge shall be collected at the Registration Office and credited to concerned ULB's account before registering such documents on that property.

4. Best Practices
(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

At present the Pondicherry Municipality manually checks that whether Property Tax, User Charges, Development Charges, Vacant Land Tax are paid by the Assesse before granting licences/ permissions such as Trade Licence, Road Cutting permission, NOC for Building Plan etc. This if integrated with an united online solution, can serve the cause better.

Instructions for filing feedback note:

1. References:

- In-text citing as well as the listing of all the references used for compiling the data and information.
- Hyperlinks can be added in the document

2. Documentation style:

- o Microsoft Word – Paper Size A4 with one inch margin from all four sides
- o Font: Times New Roman
- o Font Size: Title 14pt; Section Heading -12pt; Body Text 11Pt;
- o Line Spacing: 1.25
- o Use additional spacing for section heading with spacing(After)-6pt

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Template 2 : Feedback Note (State Department Officer)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name	:	A.NARENDIRAN
Designation	:	PCS Entry Grade
Batch	:	PCS Officers – 2020 Batch
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary (Ind.& Com) – cum-
		Deputy Director (Industries & Commerce)

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**

   Promoting Ease of Living

   Sub Theme - Land & Property

2. **Policy Gaps & Challenges and 3. Potential Solutions**

A. **Land Records:**

   Challenges

   Allotment/ Generation of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number for each pocket of land by means of individual ownership / Authority of Government lands / Authority of Temple lands.

   Potential Solutions

   (i) When ULPIN is under usage, delivering of alert message to the registered mobile number of the individual owner of land as in case of transfer or withdrawal of money from the accounts maintained in the bank is considered as security alert.

   (ii) ULPIN be allotted to each authority during the discharge of duties as custodian of Government Poramboke land or temple land as the case may be with a link to registered mobile number of public authority which is linked with official Email ID. Registered Official mobile number of the public authority should get linked with ULPIN.

   (iii) Such being the case, property transactions be completely free from instances of fraudulent transactions of Government/ temple property to one or another.

   (A.NARENDIRAN)
   Deputy Director (Ind. & Com.)

Template 2 : Feedback Note (State Department Officer)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details

Name	:	A.NARENDIRAN
Designation	:	PCS Entry Grade
Batch	:	PCS Officers – 2020 Batch
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary (Ind.& Com) – cum-
		Deputy Director (Industries & Commerce)

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**

   Promoting Ease of Living
   Sub Theme - Land & Property

2. **Policy Gaps & Challenges and 3. Potential Solutions**

B. **SVAMITVA scheme**

Policy gap

Issuance of property cards under SVAMITVA scheme for village settlement be extended to urban areas too.

Potential solutions

Issuance of property card to the public authorities and temple authorities with reference to assets of the Department/temple concerned would be a digitized solution to monitor assets from time to time under Asset Management.

(A.NARENDIRAN)
Deputy Director (Ind. & Com.)

Template 2 : Feedback Note (State Department Officer)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name	:	A.NARENDIRAN
Designation	:	PCS Entry Grade
Batch	:	PCS Officers – 2020 Batch
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary (Ind.& Com) – cum- Deputy Director (Industries & Commerce)

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**

   Promoting Ease of Living
   Sub Theme - Land & Property

2. **Policy Gaps & Challenges and 3. Potential Solutions**

C. **Verification of Property**

   Challenges

   Avoiding civil structures over water bodies is challenging due to absence of record of water bodies. In other words existed water bodies in the past are not seen at this point of time for the reasons that such water bodies has slowly become vacant land due to inaction on the part of PWD, local bodies, BDOs and are on "non active mode" without rejuvenation of water bodies from time to time.

   Potential Solutions

   "Right to record" of water bodies be substantiated as a record of public domain by the department of PWD, local bodies and BDOs.

<div align="right">

(A.NARENDIRAN)
Deputy Director (Ind. & Com.)

</div>

Template 2 : Feedback Note (State Department Officer)

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details:

Name	:	A.NARENDIRAN
Designation	:	PCS Entry Grade
Batch	:	PCS Officers – 2020 Batch
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary (Ind.& Com) – cum-
		Deputy Director (Industries & Commerce)

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**

   Promoting Ease of Living
   Sub Theme - Land & Property

2. **Policy Gaps & Challenges and 3. Potential Solutions**

F. Payment of property tax

Challenges

Revision / Enhancement of property tax is in the manual mode followed by physical verification of properties or through manual application submitted by the owner of property.

Potential Solution

(i) Automatic enrolment of properties to the database of property tax maintained at Urban Local Bodies when registration of new properties is executed in the department of registration, which facilitates " Ease of generating revenues" to local bodies.

(ii) Enabling of geo mapping will facilitate updating of data base of existing properties when additional storeys are constructed and additions to database of property tax with reference to additional storeys constructed be made which results in automatic increased collection of property tax which augument revenue resources of local bodies.

(A.NARENDIRAN)
Deputy Director (Ind. & Com.)

- ✓ The Puducherry licensed Land Surveyors and Draftsman rules enacted and licenses have been given to the private persons to carry out land surveying, demarcation and preparation of Field Measurement Book maps. Modalities and procedures formulated.
- ✓ Drone survey is under process.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block / district / State level practices)

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	:	**T. Sudhakar**
Designation	:	PCS Officer
Batch	:	2015
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary (Stationery and Printing)

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

LAND AND PROPERTY

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Puducherry is a small UT having total area of about 480 sq km. But it is one of the densely populated cities of India. Land is very scarce and at the same time, there is a huge demand for land in Puducherry, required for various agricultural, business, industrial and service sectors. Also many puducherrians have settled in France and there are certain anti-social elements who often try to occupy and posses such lands and properties using forged documents. The present Act which allows the Govt officials to enquire regarding the Title of the Property is of advisory nature. And the parties have to get settled the matter through civil forum which considerably takes lot of time.

- As such, it is high time to bring about a solid prevention of illegal occupation of land/property Act with powers to local authorities so that action can be taken in timely manner and prevent genuine people from going through legal harassment. This will protect people's property rights and curb the illegal activities of anti-social elements. Also, the sub registrar offices needs to be strongly equipped to identify cases of forged or doubtful documents and actions need to be taken accordingly.

3. Potential Solutions

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

- Need to bring about a Prevention of illegal occupation of land/property Act which empowers local authorities to take stringent punitive action.
- To put in place a system in Sub registrar offices to identify forged or illegal of doubtful documents and to take action accordingly.
- Severe action including Gundas against land encroachers or land grabbers.

- A Special tribunal shall be formed with legal powers to enquire and dispose the cases related to land grabbing within a period of stipulated time.
- Time bound guidelines shall be strictly followed by the officials dealing with the land grabbing and problems arising out of land grabbing shall be settled in short period of time.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

- In Tamil Nadu, a separate unit in Police department have been created to file case and to take action against land grabbers. Such unit needs to be created in police in Puducherry also to prevent such illegal land grabbing .
- In Assam, a Special Tribunal with the powers of a Civil Court and the Court of Session has been formed to prevent the land grabbing.
- In Gujarat, a seven member committee empowered to order an FIR if the land grabbing complaint is found genuine.

(T. SUDHAKAR)
Under Secretary (Stationery and Printing)

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

Name	:	SIVASANKARAN .A
Designation	:	COMMISSIONER
Batch	:	2020
Current Posting	:	COMMISSIONER
		Department of Hindu Religious Institutions & Waqf

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the Topic: **LAND AND PROPERTY**

2. Policy Gaps and Challanges

1. The present re-survey and re-settlement operations were carried out around 50 years back in Puducherry UT and re-settlement to be made with the new modern technologies by proper surveying and documentation of the land and property to be main objective of new settlement. A new policy mechanism may be adopted in surveying the land very specifically in collective ownership and small parcel of the lands to demarcate clear boundaries. Further, the registration of land and property was carried out by using the Registration Act of 1908, which needs to be re-drafted or amended to make the transfer of land and property in a transparent manner and to prevent the illegal sale or multiple sales of the properties.

2. Demarcation and boundary of the land and property to be made easily accessible and to be placed in the public domain so that the public to be aware of the issue pertaining to the proper in purchasing the land and property.

3. The transfer or change of patta was not carried out due to the purchasers or buyers are not able to establish proper legal heir or rightful person for transfer of land.

4. There is no abadi land classification available in Puducherry since all the lands were properly surveyed and settlement made around 50 years ago and public lands like roads and irrigation sources like pond, lakes needs to be protected.

5. Special protection given to the lands to be owned by temples, mutts and other private agencies from sale, mutation, mutts, etc..

6. Simplifying the mutation process specifically arises in case of small sub divided plots of land.

3. POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS:

1. Amendment / Reenactment of Registration Act, 1908 to cater the needs of current situation.
2. Using technological advancement in surveying and documenting and legal titling of lands.
3. Inter Co-ordination of Housing Schemes implementing agencies with land titling for proper implementation of Schemes.
4. Reviewing of Land Reforms Act and schemes like Kudiiruppu Patta schemes so as to ensure or enable the present enjoyer of the land to be provided with proper titling and documents.
5. Revising or Re-viewing the land tax components after re-settlement of the land and linking with property tax collections.
6. Revising them once in a decade and quantifying the new buildings.

4. BEST PRACTICES:

1. Maintaining of spacial and textual data readily available for public.
2. Digitization of manual records of settlement, documents and encumbrance certificate.
3. Reducing the human interface through online mutation.

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 : M. KANDASAMY
- Designation : Deputy Collector (Revenue) North
- Batch :
- Current Posting : Puducherry

Section 2: **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. Name of the Topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

      Land and property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

1. Copies of already registered documents are not readily available. The potential buyers need to visit the Sub Registries and apply for physical copy of documents.

2. Prevention of fraudulent registration of property documents – avoidance of impersonation and non availability of digitized copies of documents that will be very helpful for potential buyers.

3. Potential Solutions

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

1. Digitization of all documents registered prior to the year 2007 to facilitate online issue of copied documents to property buyers.

2. Aadhar biometric verification of executants and claimants before registration of documents.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level pactices)

a. e-stamping facility has been introduced for the benefit of the department with the help of SCHIL.

b. Online issue of Encumbrance Certificate could be prepared based on digitized index registers in the sub registry located at Puducherry and Karaikal.

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   : Veteran JWO V. MAHADEVAN
  • Designation   : Puducherry Civil Services Officer
  • Batch   : 2023
  • Current Posting   : Deputy Collector (Revenue) South

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic

Land and Property (**INTRODUCTION OF AI ENABLED BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR LAND RECORD MANAGEMENT**

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

  ➢ In India lack of secure /clear land ownership is the major cause of disputes, poverty, corruption and increase in crime rate.
  ➢ The resultant is loss of revenue associated with bribery and corruption.
  ➢ The resultant is reduced GDP growth.

3. Potential Solutions

  ➢ Introduction of AI enabled Block chain technology for land management.

4. Best Practices

  ➢ Legally valid sale ready ownership title/rights especially in rural land holdings.
  ➢ Elimination of errors.
  ➢ Elimination conflicting multiple documents..
  ➢ Transparency and elimination of Bribery in registry system.
  ➢ Direct growth in GDP by elimination of errors in property values.
  ➢ Integration of Land data with inter-adoptability/ operability standards.
  ➢ Elimination of Title disputes to a larger extent.
  ➢ Promotes Development and attracts investment thus contributing to overall development.
  ➢ Minimal errors thus reduction of emotional burden on land owners.
  ➢ Direct operational cost reduction and increasing efficiency in land conveyances.

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

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

<u>**Section 1:**</u> **Officer Name and Details:**

- Name   : M. MATHEW FRANCIS

- Designation   : DEPUTY COLLECTOR (EXCISE), PUDUCHERRY

- Batch   :

- Current Posting   : DEPUTY COLLECTOR (EXCISE), PUDUCHERRY

<u>**Section 2:**</u> **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. Name of the topic   : Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

- ➢ Automation of the process of land registration and mutation of land records to minimize land title disputes

- ➢ Periodical revision of land tax by conduct of resurvey operations to augment land tax revenue

- ➢ Periodical revision of guideline rate (GLR) values to match the market rates to optimise the stamp duty and registration fee collections

- ➢ A suitable Land purchase policy needs to be put in place and necessary powers need to be delegated to UT government to enable purchase of lands wherever possible instead of long drawn land acquisition process.

- ➢ Increase in land grab cases and property boundary disputes in the existing system of registration of layouts.

- ➢ Early implementation of Model Tenancy Act to ensure disputes resolution between tenants and landlords at executive level in respect of rented and leased properties

- ➢ Implementation of Conclusive Land Titling to minimize land related civil disputes to overcome the issues in the present method of Presumptive titling.

3. Potential Solutions

- ➢ Digitisation of all land records and registration records

- ➢ Complete revamp of the online services integrating registration and survey operations

- ➢ Completion of resurvey operations using latest technologies like drone survey, satellite imagery etc.

- ➢ Incorporation of GLR revision mechanism in the Registration Act and Rules or Stamp Act through amendment of the said Acts and Rules

- All registration of layouts to be carried out only after carrying out sub-division of the individual plots at the stage of layout approval by Town & Country Planning department

- Single window mechanism for all land purchase and land acquisition proposals of the government

- Collection of land tax and property tax through online mode to encourage the public to pay the dues in time

4. Best Practices

- All settlement records and revenue field maps have been digitized

- Availability of settlement records and property encumbrance details online in public domain

- Online forwarding of registration records by Registration department to settlement officers for mutation

- Online land registration in the Registration department

- Outsourcing of land survey operations through engagement of private surveyors under Puducherry licensed land surveyors and draftsmen rules

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 : G. JOHNSON
- Designation : Deputy Collector (Revenue) Karaikal
- Batch :
- Current Posting : Karaikal

Section 2: **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. Name of the Topic

Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

- ❖ Registered properties are not immediately reflected in the nilamagal database for transfer of patta or sub-division.

- ❖ GLR values are not assigned to the entire Sub – division cases in the nilamagal database.

- ❖ GLR values to be frozen for the properties and lands acquired/ award passed so as to avoid further transaction

- ❖ Lands registered in the name of the Department may be communicated to the concerned Registrar office so as to avoid any transaction

- ❖ Properties mortgaged by the Excise Department during auction of Arrack and Toddy shops to be intimated to the concerned register office for blocking of the said property in their portal to avoid any fraudulent transaction.

- ❖ Government lands may be made available in the nilamagal portal for public view so that encroachment/ illegal sale transaction be restricted and an awareness may be made to the purchaser.

- ❖ Department wise court case/ legal issue/ land grab properties to be provided to the registration department to avoid execution of the properties.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

3. Potential Solutions

❖ Development of Software to link the registered properties with survey department for mutation process.

❖ Updation of GLR value may be empowered to the concerned Taluk/ survey department as and when sub – division is created.

4. Best Practices

❖ GLR values for the parent survey fields are made available in the portal for public reference.

❖ Lands/ properties registered in the name of the Department are frozen in the portal.

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   : N. TAMILSELVAN
- Designation   : Director, Information & Publicity, Puducherry
- Batch   : --
- Current Posting   : Director of Information & Publicity, Puducherry

Section 2: Feeback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the topic   :   Land and Property

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges:

➢ Increase in land grab cases and property boundary disputes in the existing system of registration of layouts.
➢ Periodical revision of guideline rate (GLR) values to match the market rates to optimize the stamp duty and registration fee collections.
➢ Periodical revision of land tax by conduct of resurvey operations to augment land tax revenue.
➢ Automation of the process of land registration and mutation of land records to minimize land title disputes.
➢ Department wise court case/ legal issue/ land grab properties to be provided to the registration department to avoid execution of the properties

3.   Potential Solutions   :

➢ Collection of land tax and property tax through online mode to encourage the public to pay the dues in time.
➢ Single window mechanism for all land purchase and land acquisition proposals of the Government.
➢ All registration of layouts to be carried out only after carrying out sub-division of the individual plots at the stage of layout approval by Town & Country Planning Department

4.   Best Practices   :

➢ Outsourcing of land survey operations through engagement of private surveyors under Puducherry licensed land surveyors and draftsmen rules.
➢ Availability of settlement records and property encumbrance details online in public domain,
➢ Lands/properties registered in the name of the Department are frozen in the portal.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

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

<u>Section 1:</u> **Officer Name and Details:**

>   • Name   :   S. SAVOUNDARY
>
>   • Designation   :   Deputy Collector (PSDMA)
>
>   • Batch   :   PCS Entry Grade 2023
>
>   • Current Posting :   Puducherry

<u>Section 2:</u> **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. Name of the Topic   :

>   Land and property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges :

>   Due to increase in population in urban areas, increase in the extent encroachment of land along river beds, drainage courses, low lying areas, etc., non-adherence to building by-laws / policies & zoning regulations, lack of risk management, assessment of compensation towards loss/damage of land and property has become a challenging task.

3. Potential Solutions   :

>   ➢ Firstly, a drive for removal of encroachments on drainage systems, especially in the low-lying areas may be taken up to prevent urban flooding.
>
>   ➢ Government may fix/approve the architectural design of buildings/structures along the coastal areas/low-lying areas.

4. Best Practices   :

>   ➢ De-siltation of drainages and strengthening of river banks are carried out before the on-set of monsoon period.
>
>   ➢ Pruning of trees to avoid mishaps.
>
>   ➢ Floating pumps/Pump-sets are used for bailing out the flood water from the inundated areas.
>
>   ➢ All search/rescue/evacuation equipments are kept ready by the respective departments.

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	:	**N. UDAYAKUMAR**
Designation	:	Under Secretary to the Govt. (ARW)
Batch	:	
Current Posting	:	Under Secretary to the Govt. (ARW), Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Land and Property

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

➢ Non availability of updated land and settlement records so that automatic patta transfer/updation could not be done.
➢ Non co-ordination among Survey, Registration and Town and Country Planning departments.
➢ Rapid urbanization, land conversion and multiplication of land sub-divisions.
➢ Inadequate man power to cope-up with the increasing number of land holdings.
➢ Land grab issues and pending land disputes in various Civil Courts.

3. Potential Solutions

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

- Convergence of Survey, Registration and Planning Authority.
- Integration of Revenue and Registration records.
- Completion of computerization and digitization of all records including legacy records.
- Engaging sufficient manpower on outsource basis and creation/ filling-up of required statutory posts.
- Periodical monitoring and review of patta transfer and land grab issues and quick disposal by Survey and Revenue officials.
- Updating land records using advanced technologies like drone survey, etc.
- Enactment/amendment of relevant Acts/ Rules of Revenue, Survey, Registration and Town and Country Planning
- ✓ 100% digitization of settlement records and Field Measurement Book completed.
- ✓ Public can get Settlement copy and Field Measurement Book copy any time from Common Service Centre.

- ✓ The Puducherry licensed Land Surveyors and Draftsman rules enacted and licenses have been given to the private persons to carry out land surveying, demarcation and preparation of Field Measurement Book maps. Modalities and procedures formulated.
- ✓ Drone survey is under process.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block / district / State level practices)

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	:	E.VALLAVAN I.A.S
• Designation	:	Secretary to the Govt. (Revenue)
• Batch	:	AGMUT: 2011
• Current Posting	:	Secretary to the Govt. (Revenue)–cum–District Collector, Puducherry

Section 2: **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. **Name of the topic** : **Land and Property**

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges** :

➢ Mutation – Automatic mutation of Land Records post Registration has been implemented only when seller name and extent mentioned in the Document and Land Records matches. In case of difference in extent (for example Sub-Division cases), mutation has to be carried out manually by applying in Taluk Offices, which is time consuming. The Re-survey as per the Act has to be carried out which is pending for quiet some years. A modern re-survey is on the cards for a better tomorrow.

➢ Subsequent to the implementation of the National Geospatial Policy-2022, the Survey of India which initially carried out drone survey activities, but now they are assisting the Governments in selection of empanelled agency for conduct of drone survey by tendering process which is time consuming.

➢ Necessary amendments has to be made in the Settlement Acts & Rules for issue of digitized property cards, documents, maps, etc.

➢ For digitization of legacy records there is no specific empanelled agency in GeM portal, hence needs to be checked or write to DoLR. Open tender has to be floated.

➢ Pondicherry being UT, the due to ban on creation of post and upgradation of the post/ promotion the expertise knowledge and trained manpower is lacking. We need powers for the same.

3. **Potential Solutions**

➢ Devising an online application for receipt of sub-division / mutation applications to reduce citizens interface.

➢ The Planning Authorities must converge with Directorate of Land Records for ensuring the housing plots are sub-divided and mutated in favour of seller before granting approval, so that automatic mutation can be carried out immediately after Registration.

- Conduct of Modern Re-survey creating digitized land records based along with maps.
- A planning in the business/ Industrial sector should be able to undertake decisions and planning based on parameters, related to land records which will be available online.

4. Best Practices

- Automatic mutation of land records post registration in cases where seller name and extent mentioned in the document matches with the Land Records, has been implemented in Puducherry.
- Patta copy services has been on-boarded in Block Chain Technology.
- Transliteration of land records in all 22 languages has been completed and launched in Nilamagal software.
- SVAMITVA scheme has been saturated in Puducherry and about 2800 property cards have been issued to the beneficiaries for availing loans from the banks.

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 : Dr. A. MUTHAMMA, I.A.S
- Designation : Secretary to Government
- Batch : AGMU 2009
- Current Posting : Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic :**

   Electricity

2. **Policy gaps and challenges**
   (Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

➢ Electricity Department, Puducherry is maintaining power supply to all consumers 24 x 7 without any load shedding. Power interruptions caused due to various faults are attended then and there with utmost efforts. Quality of service to consumers could further improved by adopting transparent MIS and ERP solutions based on cloud software. However, Small Discoms like Puducherry need to spend huge cost for implementation of cloud based MIS/ERP solutions. Moreover, upgrade/maintenance of such MIS/ERP software also requires more recurring expenditure.

➢ Generating companies (GENCOS) and Transmission companies (CTUIL) can easily pass change in cost component such as Fuel price, change in Law cost component to the Distribution companies (DISCOMS) immediately. However DISCOMS are facing many difficulties in cost recovery from their consumers due to Socio Economic issues and also face constraints in cash flow because of delay in cost recovery.

➢ More than 50% vacancy in middle level managerial cadre (Junior Engineers) affects the routine works of the department.

3.   Potential Solutions

➢   MIS/ERP based cloud software to be implemented for monitoring and effectively manage the Distribution system.

➢   Regulations shall be framed so that GENCOS /CTUIL shall levy cost variation which is less than 5% may be recovered in 6 installments. If the cost variation is beyond 5% the recovery shall be made in 12 installments. Such provision will greatly reduce DISCOM cash flow burden and tariff shocks to the consumers.

4.   Best practices:

➢   Reliability Index for maintenance of Power supply at Puducherry urban is close to 100%.

➢   Good improvement in reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses from 12.75% during 2019-20 to a level of 11.00 % during 2022-23.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Template 2: Feedback Note

Section 1 : **Officer Name and Details:**

Name : T.CHANEMOUGAM

Designation : SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER CUM HOD,

Current Posting : Electricity Department, Puducherry.

Section 2 : **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1. **Name of the topic** : **ELECTRICITY**

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges :**

Electricity Department is performing the Transmission and Distribution functions as a deemed license under Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Most of the Power Distribution agencies in the country are either Corporate entities or Private companies, which have more capacity to take immediate decisions, infuse abundant funds, control over the employees, etc. As a Government Department, there are several constraints in performing upto the standards framed under various rules and regulations in Power Sector.Limited financial powers to Electricity Department, as per the provisions of GFR added with cumbersome procedures cause delay in execution of works.

Power allocation from the Central Generating Stations to a tune of 592 MW, Availability of power from Puducherry Power Corporation Limited to a tune of 32 MW and Procurement of Solar and Wind Power from various sources have made the power availability adequate enough to meet the power demand of 515 MW.

Due to the ongoing process of privatization, the size of the Loss reduction part of the RDSS scheme has been reduced from the original DPR cost of Rs.233 Crores to just Rs.83 Crores. Most of the distribution infrastructure have served their useful life period.Difficulties are experienced in maintaining uninterrupted power supply the very old distribution infrastructure. Augmentation of capacity of Power Transformers in EHV sub-stations is to be speeded up to cater to the growth of the power demand in the Union Territory in the coming years and also to maintain uninterrupted power supply.

At present, there is a huge vacancy in the Engineering cadre as well as in administrative cadre. Out of the total strength of 196 Junior Engineers, 108 Nos. of posts are becamevacant over a period of years. Due to the above shortage in qualified Engineers, execution of major projects such as RDSS, Manning the Sub-stations, and maintenance of distribution infrastructures gets hampered. Though a proposal was initiated for filling up the vacancies by engaging the Junior Engineers on contract basis, the same is yet get materialized.`Though Electricity Department is one of the Government Department, its functions are quite different from the other departments. At present, the revenue staff and officers who are responsible for billing of monthly current consumption charges are being deputed from the General Administration Department (GAD). These officials and staff are transferable to other departments and this causes mess in the billing process. This could be avoided if administrative cadre staff are posted permanently in the department without option for transfer to

other departments. This will considerably reduce the consumer complaints on billing besides increase the responsibility in their duties. However, on successful implementation of pre-paid smart meter project which is under pipeline, the billing efficiency and collection efficiency will be maximized.

3. Potential Solutions:

Making the Electricity Department as a functionally and financially independent body such as a corporate entity, as existing in most of the other States will resolve the issues of limitation in financial powers and will ease out the execution of works / projects within their time lines. This will enable the department to develop new distribution infrastructures and bring them to beneficial utilization, more quickly, to provide more stable and reliable power supply within the timelines stipulated in the Rules and Regulations.

Early filling up of all the vacancies in Engineering cadre with fresh, efficient and dynamic Engineers with knowledge of latest technologies.

By implementing ERP (Enterprise Resource Programme) in the department to have greater control and automation to monitor all the day to day works and processes in the department.

4. Best Practices

Cost reflective tariff by filing Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff Petition before the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) every year in time. Audited Annual Accounts are prepared timely.

No major loans to be repaid.

Maintenance of reliable power supply to consumers with high reliability index. Based on the Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs conducted by Ministry of Power for the year 2020-21, Puducherry Urban Area tops the list of all the DISCOMs in the country.

Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum is functional.

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   : V.SRIDHARAN
- Designation   : Superintending Engr, Electricity Department, Puducherry
- Batch   :

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**   **:**   **Electricity**

2. **Policy gaps and challenges**

➢ Electricity Department, Puducherry (PED) is a deemed Distribution and Transmission License as per the provions of Electricity Act 2003. PED is functioning as Department under the direct administrative control of Government of Puducherry (GOP). As per Tariff policy and other provisions of the current Acts and Regulations of the CERC and Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) in force. Every year PED is regularly filing ARR petition to JERC based on which retail tariff are fixed. All the financial requirements towards purchase of power, capital infrastructure development, operation and maintenance expenses of the existing system, employee cost and other expenses are being met by budgetary support from GOP.

➢ The financial powers vested with the PED is as per the of Government of Puducherry norms in line with the GFR provisions which is very limited. Creation of new distribution infrastructure and Renovation of modernization of existing electrical system requires higher financial empowerment to the PED and related financial support with financial independence for speedy execution of schemes and projects.

➢ PED being a Govt. Department all the man power requirement are being catered as per the norms of GOP. There is huge man power shortage in the Engineering cadre due to superannuation over a period of time and non creation of posts for more than 15 years even though the consumer base has increased many fold.PED being a consumer oriented entity with prime responsibility of delivering reliable and economic power supply, sufficient fresh man power is required to be provided to PED on priority

➢ All the above factors required to be addressed for better servicing to the public to enable ease of living.

3.   Potential Solutions

➢   Financial independence to PED

➢   Infusion of Fresh technical work force having knowledge in the present Technical coupled with technological advancements in power sector.

4.   Best practices:

Maintaining of power supply with very high reliability both in Urban & Rural areas compared with neighboring States

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   : RAJESH SANYAL
- Designation   : Superintending Engineer
- Batch   : 1991
- Current Posting   : Electricity Department, Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**   **;**   Electricity

2. **Policy gaps and challenges**   **:**

Policy

➢ Implementation of Grid Connected Roof Top Solar Plants (GCRTS) Phase – II Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

➢ Being the Nodal Department in Implementation of GCRTS Phase – II Programme of MNRE, the Electricity Department has installed Rooftop Solar Power Plants of capacity 45 MW upto June 2023.

Gaps & Challenges

➢ Lack of a separate dedicated Team of Engineers and Staff for processing the requests received for installation of Rooftop Solar PV Plants as the Engineers are holding in-charge of more than two posts.

➢ Facing difficulties in co-ordinating with other Department's on the allocated subject due to shortage of man power.

➢ Lack of provision of basic infrastructure facilities like Desktop PCs, Printers and high speed internet connectivity for carrying out the daily routine official works.

➢ Lack of awareness / training

➢ Lack of exclusive billing system for Solar installation

➢ Lack of a Redressal cell for attending to the grievances of public who have installed RTS.

3. **Potential Solutions**

➢ A separate team of Engineers and Staff to be dedicated for the works related to GCRTS Phase – II Programme of MNRE

➢ Filling up of the vacant posts.

➢ Appointment of Fresh Graduates by outsourcing.

➢ Conducting Refreshers Course to create awareness among staff dealing with Solar installations in the O & M concerned.

➢ Nominating the Engineers and staff for the Trainings conducted on the subject.

4. Best practices:

➢ Monthly Collection of Solar generation data and compilation of units generated for uploading in the National Solar portal and accounting the same for RPO compliance for the UT of Puducherry.

➢ Integrating of Roof top Solar generation installations in the new online billing software.

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 : C.UMESH CHANDRA
- Designation : Assistant Engineer, Electricity Dept, Puducherry
- Batch : 1992

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic : Electricity

2. Policy gaps and challenges :

Small DISCOM like Puducherry are facing much threat from Open access consumers. DISCOMS always have long term contract with Generating companies spanning for 25/15/10 years. Whereas DISCOM supply code allows only maximum 2 years contract period for power intensive consumers. If such consumers exits from contract after 2 years and opt for open access, the small DISCOMs like Puducherry may face huge loss as the DISCOM had already entered into long term contract with Gencos and end up paying fixed charges for the remaining contract period which ultimately is passed on to other consumers through tariff hike.

3. Potential Solutions :

The State/UT Regulatory Commission shall modify their existing Supply code to ensure at least minimum 5 years contract period with DISCOMS especially for energy intensive consumers to reduce impact on DISCOMS due to Open access threat

4. Best practices :

Conducting of yearly energy audit of the DISCOM through BEE accredited Energy auditor and carrying out the recommendations of the Energy auditor.

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 all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:
- Name   :M.RAMESH
- Designation   : EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
- Batch   : 1990
- Current Posting   : Electricity Department, Government of Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the topic   :   Electricity

2.   Policy gaps and challenges   :

Puducherry Electricity Department is now inching towards Rs 2000 crores turnover against annual budget size of Puducherry to the tune of Rs 11,000 crores. Decision making or approval is getting much delay due to high inertia in the Government decision making system and some time adds cost to the exchequer.

3.   Potential Solutions   :

The Electricity Department Puducherry need to be converted as Government Corporate body to serve public more efficiently and to ensure effective ease of living.

4.   Best practices   :

➢ The Electricity tariff structure at Puducherry is very simple and not having much classified category of consumers as in other States.
➢ Load shedding is not imposed at Puducherry as the UT is sufficient with adequate Power availability.

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   : LAKSHMI R
- Designation   : JUNIOR ENGINEER, Electricity Department, Puducherry
- Batch   : 2006
- Current Posting   : Division – MRT & MMC, Electricity Department

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**

   Installation of Public Charging Stations for e-Vehicles at 10 locations in the town areas of Puducherry Region.

2. **Policy gaps and challenges**
   (Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

   Being the Nodal Department in installation of Public Charging Stations for e-Vehiclesin the UT of Puducherry, 10 locations had been identified and setting up of Slow Public Charging Stations within the Municipal limits of the Puducherry Town.

   Challenges:

   ➢ Lack of a separate dedicated Team of Engineers and Staff for co-ordinating with the installation of Public Charging Stations at Puducherry.
   ➢ Lack of provision of basic infrastructure facilities like Desktop PCs, Printers and high speed internet connectivity for carrying out the daily routine official works.

3. **Potential Solutions**

   A separate team of Engineers and Staff to be dedicated for the said works as approval / clearances has to be got from other Stakeholders like Local Administration Department, Transport Department, Department of Industries and Commerce, Department of Science, Technology and Environment and Pollution Control Board.

4. **Best practices:**

   ➢ Filling up of the vacant posts by recruitment.
   ➢ Appointment of Fresh Graduates by outsourcing.

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   : LAKSHMI R
- Designation   : JUNIOR ENGINEER
- Batch   : 2006
- Current Posting   : Division – MRT & MMC, Electricity Department

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the topic   :

Conduct of Pre-feasibility study for setting up of ground mounted solar power plant along the bunds of the tanks and rural and urban canal/channels in the Union Territory of Puducherry

2.   Policy gaps and challenges   :

The Department has been entrusted with Conducting Pre-feasibility study for setting up of ground mounted solar power plant along the bunds of the tanks and rural and urban canal/channels in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

The works involve providing data to M/s. PFC Consulting Limited of the list of water tanks, rivers, canals and ponds available in the entire UT of Puducherry covering all the four regions.

Challenges:

➢ Lack ofEngineers and Staff for co-ordinating with other Departments like Public Works Department, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Department of Survey and Land Records, Department of Forests etc. in collecting data like Survey Nos., Patta Details, Field Measurement Book and Survey Maps of the water bodies in the UT of Puducherry.

➢ Lack of provision of basic infrastructure facilities like Desktop PCs, Printers and high speed internet connectivity for carrying out the daily routine official works.

3.   Potential Solutions   :

Atleast one Engineer and one Staff to be dedicated for the said works for collection of data / follow-up action with other Departments as the Grant of Rs. 40 Lakhs has been allocated for conducting the said pre-feasibility study.

4.   Best practices   :

➢ Filling up of the vacant posts by recruitment.
➢ Appointment of Fresh Graduates by outsourcing.

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   :   S. Murugesan

Designation   :   Under Secretary to Government (Power, Port and ADW & STW)

                    Chief Secretariat, Puducherry.

Batch   :   2020

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the topic   :   ELECTRICITY

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges :

➢   In our Union Territory, Distribution function is carried out by the Electricity Department, i.e. directly by the Government. Recently, Government of India has taken a decision to privatize the Distribution Company (DISCOM) in the Union Territories. Hence, this Administration is taking steps to privatize the DISCOM.

➢   The required Power demand is being met out from the power allocation of Central units and Puducherry Power Corporation Limited, Puducherry.

➢   Major constraints at present faced by the Department is due to non filling up of the posts citing the privatization.

➢   In view of the overhead lines, during inclement weather season, the department is facing much difficulties to ensure uninterrupted power supply due to damage in the power lines etc., At times, it claims human lives also.

➢   Transmission losses have to be curbed which will paveway for reduction in the unit charges.

➢   Optional usage of solar energy by installing solar panels.

3.   Potential Solutions   :

➢   Smart Meters will help in checking the distribution losses.

➢   Transformers which are more than twenty years old needs to be replaced.

➢   Underground Cables has to be laid all over the Union Territory of Puducherry.

➢   While laying the UG cables co-ordination should be with other stakeholders like PWD, Telephone so as to reduce the digging the thereby saving the Government expenditure.

➢   Usage of solar panels to be ensured in all the Government buildings.

➢ Fixing of solar panel may be made mandatory for all the above poverty line ration card holders and it must be certified by them that they will execute without fail while applying for the approval of building plans with the authority concerned.

4.   Best Practices   :

➢ Online payment platform works in a very effective manner, thereby ensuring collection directly to the Government exchequer, without any spill over.

➢ Billing on fixed date ensures that the upper limit of units utilized in a month is kept in an uniform mode for all the consumers thereby to keep their bills within a particular group.

➢ At times there is excess power in the UT of Puducherry. Steps are therefore being taken to trade such excess power through PFCL by power trading.

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 Nate & Feedback Note

Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details

- **Name: Mr. S. SHAKTHYVEL ,**
- **Designation: Director (Local Administration)**
- **Batch:**
- **Current posting: UT of Puducherry**

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Name of the topic   : Drinking water

Puducherry is a union territory comprising of 4 regions , Puducherry, Karaikal, Yanam and Mahe located on the South cost of India . Ground water is only source   to cater to the   whole water requirement of people in Puducherry . The population of both urban (7,00000 nos) and rural (3,50,000 nos) areas has been equitably provided with piped water supply systems as per the service standards. In alignment with SDG6 , the minimum service level bench march of 135 lpcd in urban and 55 lpcd in rural areas is 100% achieved. Similarly, 100 % coverage of tap water in school and anganwadies is also achieved.

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 awarded First Prize by the Hon'ble President during the Swachh Bharat Diwas on 2nd October 2022 to the Nodal Agency of Local Administration Department .

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 14 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, to improve the quality of the water supply 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 to prepare under AMRUT 2.0 for the sustainability of water sources.

Under JJM scheme it is proposed to construct the tank, new water supply distribution lines to cover Konerikuppam, Olavaikal, Agaram, , Mannadipet for an amount of Rs. 12.83 crores to cover the rural areas. Further, comprehensive schemes for providing water supply to Tirupattinam, Niravi, Kovilpathu, Thirunallar, Muppeithankudi, Varichikudy, MaruthanVaikkal overhead tank for an amount of Rs. 16.50 crores. Also, to meet out the water supply to every household in Karaikal region, comprehensive drinking water scheme is proposed to cover Kottucherry commune, Akkampettai, Thirupattinam, Mudalimedu, Nedungadu and other adjoining areas for an amount of Rs. 11.40 crores under JJM the works are in progress and expected to be completed in this financial year. In Puducherry District, the augmentation work of the existing water supply system in Thirukanchi, Thirubuvanaipalayam are under progress for an amount of Rs. 5.00 crs under JJM

Public works Department is looking the 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 with technic co-operation of CSIR-CSMCRI.

Water level, distribution & quality Monitoring

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 which is supported by the JJM schemes by providing man powers and financial assistance to obtain NABL accreditation for Karaikal lab 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. Actions are being initiated to metering the water supply in rural areas including digitalisation of tariff collection.,

Under AMRUT 2.0 for which Local administration Department is action as nodal agency, 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.

Challenges and Mitigatory Measures:

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.

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. 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.

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.

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.

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

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Involving community in the maintenance of water supply systems at the village level including O & M with village-level trained skill personals.

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.

Motivating VWSC members to interact with village people and to promote sense of ownership among public towards water supply systems.

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.

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

The UT is proposed to prepare a strategically 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.

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.

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. 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.

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

<u>Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department officers)</u>

Officer Name and Details

- **Name** :: P. Ragini
- **Designation** :: Entry Grade Puducherry Civil Services
- **Batch** :: U.T. Civil Officer of 2015 Batch
- **Current Posting** :: Deputy Labour Commissioner

1. **Name of the Topic** : Drinking Water

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges :**

Policy Gaps

➢ Measures / Policies for coastal areas to over- come sea water ingression

➢ Measures / Policies for waste water recycling by Industries / Households

➢ Measures / Policies for water bodies buffer zones offering pragmatic solutions for revival of water bodies

➢ Measures / Policies for consistent monitoring of ground water and freeze points of drawal of ground water during rain deficit / summer seasons

➢ Policies for mandatory CSR contribution for De-silting & Maintenance of Water bodies

Administrative & Implementing challenges

➢ Cohesion of Agriculture / Department of Science & Tech/ Public Works and Local Bodies for co-ordinated working

➢ Technical Support from Central Government and Expert Agencies

➢ People's active participation and co-equal partners with Government

➢ Last but not the least, financial support

3. Potential Solutions

Convergence

- To be made a distinct part of Jal Shakthi scheme

- Establishing an Inter services co-ordination Team headed by a Senior Rank Officer under the direct control of Chief Minister / Minister for bringing in convergence and cohesion between the multiple agencies of Government dealing with Irrigation/Drinking Water / Waste Water

- Handholding and signing pacts with Industries / Farmers / Residential Associations for waste Water treatment

- Capacity building of House holds and Workmen of Industries for effective waste water uitlisation

- Catching the young for mass mobilisation thro awareness campaigns at schools / colleges.

Technological interventions

- Drone monitoring of Ground Water levels and sea water ingression

- AI enabled testing facilities of Drinking water

- Monitoring Over head Water Tank quality & cleanliness

4. Best Practices :

- Revival of Water Bodies

- Rain Water Harvesting systems in Industries and Educational Institutions with spatial buildings and land holdings

- Restriction of Water Guzzling Industries near coastal zones

- WASH awareness campaigns

- Desilting of canals / Water bodies under CSR

Officer Name and Details:

- Name : A. Sureshraj
- Designation : Under Secretary(PCS)
- Batch :
- Current Posting : Commissioner, Oulgaret Municipality

1. NAME OF THE TOPIC: DRINKING WATER

2. POLICY GAPS AND CHALLENGES:

Oulgaret Municipality is operating and maintaining 25 bore wells, 16 OHT's and supplies good quality of drinking water to the residences in its 7 wards out of 42 wards.

The objective of an efficient operation and maintenance of a water supply system is to provide safe drinking water as per specified quality and quantity with adequate pressure at convenient location and time at competitive cost on a sustainable basis. Lack of attention to the important aspect of operation and maintenance of water supply systems often leads to their dysfunction or deterioration of the useful life of the systems necessitating premature replacement of many components incurring huge losses. Even though Oulgaret Municipality gives top priority for the management of water supply systems, the following factors affects the smooth operation and maintenance.

- Lack of funds for preventive maintenance.
- Inadequate operating staff.
- Illegal tapping of water.
- Non achievement of 100 percent metering.
- Inadequate training/motivation of operators who have only basic skills.

3. POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS:

Water Supply is an essential service. Oulgaret Municipality supplies 135 LPCD even in its rural pockets. Good quality sources are declining and public has to be educated about the conservation of water resources. Each household must be instructed to have a rain water harvesting system. The public must be advised to reuse the water for gardening etc. The budget of Oulgaret Municipality indicates huge gap in revenue and actual expenditure incurred in Oulgaret Municipality of water supply systems. To meet the gap ,100% metering has to be achieve and the user fee has to be increased on par with the other urban areas in the country.

4. BEST PRACTICES:

Oulgaret Municipality has ensured 100% coverage of provision of functional water taps connections to all the households in the 7 Wards where the O&M of water supply systems comes under its purview. This is made possible by facilitating to obtain water connection easily with low connection charges (Rs. 1500/-) and simplified procedure for application.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:

A municipal worker who has only basic skills and limited qualifications is engaged to operate the system. Commissioner provides basic orientation and builds confidence to these operators to do their job well. The standard operating procedure identifies what local operators should do in terms of routine O&M related to water sources conveying, pumping, storage and disinfection. The Junior Engineer and Assistant Engineer train operators periodically and assist them when problem arise. Even at times of power failure diesel generators are available to ensure water supply. When depletion of ground water occurs, water is supplied through mobile tankers to meet the inadequacy.

PLAN FOR PROVIDING SPARES AND TOOLS:

It is essential to ensure the availability of spare parts like standby pump-sets, all sizes of nuts and bolts, pipe pieces of different sizes, electric spares like starters and cables etc. The list of spare parts required is assumed based on the consumption of material in previous years. The spare parts procured are of BIS standard with proper quality check.

PLAN FOR SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

It is essential to establish a sound financial management system to make the water supply system financially viable. This is achieved by controlling expenditure and increasing the collection of tax arrears. Intensive verification is carried out to curb illegal tappers and regularize them by a simplified procedure. Such households also are brought into the tax net to ensure 100% tax collection. Parallelly steps are being taken to reduce non- revenue water by arresting all leakages which occur then and there.

REPORTS AND RECORD KEEPING:

A report and record keeping system is enforced to list all the basic data / history of key equipment. A reporting system is provided for the operator to inform the Junior Engineer operation and maintenance about the problems requiring the attention to replacement and repair or the intervention of flying squad which is constituted specially to attend maintenance works to ensure uninterrupted water supply.

Despite the challenges listed in para 2 Oulgaret Municipality ensures full availability of water supply to the public. The performance evaluation and regular monitoring reduces the cost of operation and Maintenance.

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   G. KARTHIGESAN
- Designation   PCS (Entry Grade)
- Batch
- Current Posting   BDO, ARIYANKUPPAM

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic   :   Drinking Water

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

➢ Water supply in Puducherry and Mahe regions is through ground water sources, in Karaikal, it is through conjunctive use of ground water and surface water and in Yanam region, it is entirely from surface water. As far as Puducherry is concerned, Water supply scheme means a scheme for delivery of water by Public Works Department or Municipalities or Commune Panchayats to the citizens of Puducherry.

➢ The major objective of the water supply system is to provide sustainable, equitable, consistent, economic safe and adequate water through surface water and groundwater to the general public

➢ Overexploitation of groundwater and large-scale incursion of seawater, especially after the 2004 tsunami, have caused significant deterioration in the quality of water supplied in some urban areas of Puducherry.

➢ The factor which affect the per capita demand for water are climatic conditions, habits of people and their economic status and quality of water. If water is aesthetically and medically safe, the consumption will increase as people will not resort to private wells.

3. Potential Solutions

➢ Jal Shakti Abhiyan (Water Power Mission) launched by the Government of India in 2019 focuses on water conservation and rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, watershed development, and promoting water-use efficiency in agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors. Hence, rejuvenation of water bodies needs to be carried out periodically by the PWD and local bodies.

➢ Water is highly required for drinking and household needs, Recreation, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture and Thermoelectricity/Energy. Hence, creation of awareness among the general public for judicious utilization of water needs to be done through mass media and it is the need of the hour.

➢ The water sources need to be protected from contamination and overuse (at the source), both water quality and quantity we drink and use, thus reducing risks to public health from exposures to contaminated water.

➢ The government of India has implemented several policies and laws to address water-related issues, such as the National Water Policy, the National River Conservation Plan, and the National Water Mission. These policies and plans focus on issues such as water supply, irrigation, flood control, and river conservation.

➢ A continuous system of water supply is the best method by which the water is supplied to the community during all 24 hours of the day. In this system, a sufficient amount of water is always available for consumers to use and for emergencies like firefighting.

4. Best Practices

➢ Revival of water bodies
➢ Rain Water Harvesting
➢ Desilting of canal and water bodies
➢ Restriction of water consuming industries near coastal areas.
➢ Drinking water testing facilities

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

Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department Officers)

Status of access to clean water and quality of services by promoting Ease of Living (EOL)

Section 1   :   Officer Name and Details

Name	:	P. ALAGESAN
Designation	:	Pondicherry Civil Service Officer (Entry Grade)
Batch	:	2020 Batch
Current Posting:		Chief Superintendent of Jails, Jail Department

1.   Name of the Topic : Drinking Water

The salinity level in the U.T. of Puducherry is on the increase and most of the bores of water resources have become saline water and unfit for human consumption which are being distributed in Venkateswara Nagar, Near New Saram and other areas. Preventive Measures should be taken to prevent the influx of sea water into the land.

Usage of waste water for gardening and industrial purpose   by recycling method should be encouraged so as to avoid usage of good potable water for these purposes.

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges:

Policy Gaps

➢ Policies to be adopted for the over exploitation of Water by the water based industries in Kalapet areas where sea water influx is high

➢ Policy to be framed so as to contribute C SR fund by Neyveli Lignite Corporation a mining industry of Government of India to the Government of Puducherry since sea water influx is high and on the rise due to over exploitation of lignite/coal from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation affecting the water level of the U.T. of Puducherry.

➢ Ministry of Climate Change and Adoptation shall give more fund to the U.T. Govt for desilting of all the ponds and rivers in the U.T. of Puducherry.

Challenges

➢ Water Tax should be increased periodically and levied at different level for domestic consumers and commercial consumers so as to raise more fund for the maintenance by the Public Health Division of Public Works Department .

- To decrease the salinity of the water and to give a good potable water to the citizens of Puducherry the TDS level which is very high in most of the places should be monitored and a TDS controlled level water should be given to all houses.
- Ponds belonging to Commune Panchayats and Municipalities should not be auctioned for fish cultivation as they are draining the water during summer to catch the fish which should be avoided. If ponds and tanks are given for lease it should be ensured that no water is drained and the practise of auction should not be given to the Panchayathars.

3. Potential Solutions

- Desilting of ponds, tanks and rivers will yield a good result of storage of the rain water.
- Rain Water Harvesting in each and every household should be done with the assistance of the grant given by the Government of India and Government of Puducherry.
- Avoiding giving permission to star industries of over exploitation of the water based such as car companies etc.
- Implementation of the rain water harvesting system in all the government departments in a full-fledged manner.

4. Best Practises :

- Keeping the rivers intact without mixing of waste polluted waters from the industries. Heavy fine should be imposed for the industries who are releasing the waste water without recycling it.
- Awareness should be created to each and every household to use the water efficiently at minimal level to save the same for future generation.
- Ground water should be recharged by using the rain water to the optimal level

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries Templates

State Specific Note & Feedback Note

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

Officer Name and Details

- **Name**   ::   S. Manickadeepan

- **Designation**   ::   Deputy Secretary to Govt, Selection grade – Pondicherry Civil Service.

- **Batch**   ::   PONDICS - 2010

- **Current Posting**   ::   Private Secretary to Lt Governor, Commissioner of Labour

1. **Name of the Topic**   **:**   Drinking Water

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges :**

Policy Gaps

➢ Quality of drinking water being supplied is poor
➢ Sustainable/Uninterrupted ways of providing drinking water are need of the hour

Challenges

➢ Clean Source of drinking water
➢ Reasonable User fee for the drinking water being supplied and people's willingness to pay the same.
➢ Political will toward making users pay for the clean drinking water
➢ Recharging of underground water tables.
➢ Rejuvenation of water bodies

3. **Potential Solutions**
➢ 24x7 Drinking water system
➢ Treating / Using surface water/runoff water
➢ Desalination plant as a source of augmenting drinking water supply
➢ Feasibility of having additional check dams along the supply chain of rivers.
➢ Participatory mechanism to rejuvenate traditional water bodies.

4.   Best Practices

Nagpur Orange City Water Project
(Source: Selected best practices in Water management, prepared by NITI Aayog, with the support of TERI University, Aug - 2017)

- Place of implementation: Nagpur
- Implementing agency: Nagpur Municipal Corporation

Intervention:

The project aimed at addressing problems related to unbilled water. Out of the total 575 MLD of treated water being supplied by the city, only 175 MLD was being paid for due to the non-existence and dysfunctional water meters.

Erratic water supply (8-10 hours/day) and tanker mafia also added to the problem. To overcome these losses, the NMC with funding under JnNURM replaced canal water supply with pipelines. Furthermore, treatment capacity at Kanhan River was increased to 240 MLD from 120 MLD. When NMC passed the resolution for city-wide 24X7 water supply, the onus was transferred to Veolia-Vishwaraj consortium through a transparent bidding process and Orange City Water Pvt. Ltd was formed. Tariffs are decided by MNC and collections are carried out by the consortium. It operates and maintains the system with an O&M contract for 25 years. The model follows a PPP framework wherein Asset Ownership lies with the NMC, operations are looked after by a private consortium and investment is done by the Government of India and Govt. of Maharashtra with ULB share by private at 116 crores.

Achievements:

OCWPL has taken over water supply and replaced 85000 out of 321,000 connections along 450 km of the pipeline coverage. Close to 100,000 unauthorised connections have been identified during rehabilitation phase and commercial losses have reduced along with improvement in NMC revenues1.Service delivery issues being tackled through infrastructure augmentation and increase in capacity of Elevated Service Reservoirs. 24x7 water supply has ensured better standards of living for Nagpur residents. Consumer grievances being addressed through round the clock call centre, bill payments managed through zone level kiosks set up by OCWPL.

Takeaways:

➢ PPPs hep ULBs in governance by separating monitoring and regulation from service provision and bringing in technical and managerial know-how along with proper implementation.

➢ PPPs need to be backed with contract monitoring and administration capacity building, and wide stakeholder engagement.

➢ Maximum liability, full accountability and wholesome planning ensures greater availability of water, minimal losses and consumer satisfaction.

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   G. SATHIYAMOORTHY
- Designation   DIRECTOR
- Batch
- Current Posting   CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**   :   Drinking Water

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**

➢ Poor water quality, salty water, inadequate pressure especially at tail end due to high water losses.

3. **Potential Solutions**

➢ Rejuvenation of water bodies
➢ Urban Aquifer Management
➢ Promotion of recycling and reusage
➢ Rainwater harvesting to augment fresh water resources.

4. **Best Practices**

➢ To ensure good quality of water supply to hospitals and Educational institutions by cleaning the OHT/Sump periodically.
➢ Rain water harvesting in all houses to be ensured.

Name: **Pankaj Kumar Jha, I.A.S.,**
Designation: **Secretary to Government**
Batch: **AGMU 2011**
Current Posting: **Secretary (Health)**

1. Name of the Topic:

Health and Wellness- Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in UT of Puducherry

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges:

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in UT of Puducherry

The relationship between catastrophic health expenses and extreme poverty has led to an increased focus on UHC, not only as a way to improve healthcare utilization but also to eliminate extreme poverty by protecting individuals and families from catastrophic health expenditures. Financial risk protection measures can prevent patients and their families from slipping into poverty when paying for health services out of pocket. Thus, UHC provides an avenue for uniting global health, fighting against poverty, and reducing social inequity and is a hallmark of a government's commitment to improving the well-being of all of its citizens.

The major gaps in the scheme implementation are

1. Human resources

2. Finance

3. Service Delivery

4. ABPMJAY Enrolment with the Private Institutions

Challenges

- ✓ **Challenges Related to Creating Resource**- production, performance, and distribution of health workers, a shortage of technology, equipment, and materials , inequity in the allocation of public health resources (both financial and human)
- ✓ **Challenges Related to Financing-** State Government financial constraint since the central support is not provided for UHC. Inadequate financial resources , financial sustainability , fragmentation of financing arrangements , and mismatches between the allocation of subsidies, disability severity, and socioeconomic status.
- ✓ **Challenges Related to delivering services**
  - ➢ Unregulated and fragmented healthcare delivery systems
  - ➢ Inadequate care and services in terms of quality in the govt system
  - ➢ The increasing burden of non-communicable diseases, persisting infectious diseases, and the re-emergence of infectious diseases with pandemic potential
  - ➢ Increasing unmet health needs
  - ➢ The rapid privatization of healthcare services leading to increased treatment costs
  - ➢ The expansion of health coverage in formal and informal sectors
  - ➢ Significant healthcare inequity

1

✓ **Challenges related to ABPMJAY Enrolment with Private Institutions**

➤ Currently, ABPMJAY is functioning with a funding pattern of 60/40 between central and state. If UHC is implemented then State Health Agency will be authority to settle necessary claims to the Private institutions.

➤ Most of the private hospitals are empanelled with private insurance sector but not empanelled with ABPMJAY. Reasons quoted are

1. Delay in claim process settlement

In addition, other challenges include

✓ An absence of managerial feedback loops, in part due to limited supervision and empowerment at healthcare facilities .

✓ Public health challenges such as demographic shifts, epidemiological changes, low equity, and low gross domestic product.

✓ The liberalization of global trade and the corresponding increased burden of disease resulting in a higher demand for healthcare services.

✓ The absence of integrated clinical and frontline health worker data and Suboptimal health information systems, as well as the limited use of existing data

2. Possible Solutions to Improve Universal Health Coverage

✓ Provide central share similar to the current ABPMJAY mode

✓ Sufficient revenue should be raised and earmarked prior for health system financing, and the efficiency of revenue utilization should be improved.

✓ Collection of separate tax exclusive for UHC through excise department.

✓ Government stewardship, stakeholder support, and fair contribution and distribution of resources by appropriate health financing modalities should be undertaken

✓ General revenues should be used to fully cover the informal sector, or a combination of tax subsidies, non-financial incentives, and contributory requirements should be devised and implemented

✓ Movement toward UHC should be established as a long-term policy engagement requiring both technical knowledge and political know-how.

✓ UHC schemes should be designed to cover the entirety of a country's population, including those in poverty in addition to those with higher income levels using special strategies.

3. Best Practices in the UT pertaining to Health and Wellness

• Conversion of all PHC and SC into HWC.

• Regular follow up house visit by the team for palliative care, NCD care and other package of services.

• Lab and diagnostic facilities are available at HWC

• Almost 95% of families are covered under ABPMJAY.

• Maximum enrolment of eligible Private Institutions under ABPMJAY

PANKAJ KUMAR JHA

2

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

Template 2: Feedback Note (by State Department Officers) Section

Name	.Pankaj Kumar Jha
Designation	-IAS
Batch	.AGMUT: 2011
Current Posting	: -Secretary Health Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

AYUSH Health and Wellness

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

AYUSH has been seen as a competing system of treatment vis a vis allopathy system. The comprehensive health care facilities are made available under allopathic system whereas AYUSH has been getting scant attention in the past and hence there is gap in infrastructure facilities, availability of AYUSH medicines and availability of trained manpower. There is a need to address this gap by a comprehensive policy to promote AYUSH as a complimentary system of treatment rather than a Competing system of treatment.

The challenge is to make AYUSH as a acceptable method among the practitioners of Allopathic system whereby AYUSH medicines are also provided on need basis. Treatment regime may include dietetic aspects and leading healthy lifestyle through practice of Yoga etc.

3. Potential Solutions

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

National A YUSH Mission should address the gaps identified
1. Create additional infrastructure at District and Block level and integrate closely with HWCs
2. Create academic institutions to provide trained manpower
3. Create standardised system of AYUSH medicine whereby prescriptions for specific diseases become easy and replicable. Also the medicines conforms to standards of formulations without containing known chemicals having adverse impacts.
4. Bringing AYUSH under various Health Insurance coverage schemes

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

AYUSH Outreach Activities has reached to public in all regions. Based on the camps the OPD Strength are increasing in AYUSH OPD.

Vayo Mithra (Geriatrics) camp is very useful to the Senior Citizens.

Above mentioned Schemes are sustainable and monitorable in all District Level. Ayush Hospitals are being constructed in all region of Puducherry UT giving easy access to AYUSH system of treatment.

PANKAJ KUMAR JHA

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs

Name   :   **Dr. G. Sriramulu**
Current Posting   :   Director (Health)

1.   Name of the Topic:

Health and Wellness- Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC) in UT of Puducherry

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges:

Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC), established by transforming existing Sub Health Centres (SHCs) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in rural and urban areas, for delivery of comprehensive primary health care (CPHC)

With the Implementation of AB-HWCs, citizens can now access the comprehensive primary healthcare closer to their homes for 12 essential packages of services. The access to free essential drugs and diagnostic services closer to the homes of people is ensuring treatment adherence and have rebuild the trust of citizens in government health systems.

Moving beyond the primary care, the patients can now access specialist care at the AB-HWCs itself through free Teleconsultation services (e-Sanjeevani), addressing the concerns of physical accessibility, saving cost to care and shortage of service providers. The Major Gaps are

1. Infrastructure Upgradation
2. Human resource Constraint
3. Acceptance of transformation from Manual to Digital Mode among Health Workers
4. Hardwares and Softwares for Digital Transformation
5. Service Delivery

Challenges

A. Challenges in Infrastructure Upgradation

1. Space Constraint- The Pradhan Mantri - Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM), launched with ABDM, for strengthening primary health care and to fill critical gaps in health infrastructure, human resources, surveillance, and health research. However, there is a critical gap on the availability of Space in urban centres. Currently all the PHC's and SC's were converted into HWC's where delivery of services is done within the premises. The minimum covered area of a Sub-centre along with residential quarter for ANM will vary from 73.50 to 100.20 Sq.Mts. Meeting the standards of NQAS/ Kayakalp could not be achieved with the limited space.

1

B. Challenges in Digital Transformation

1. Digital Transformation: Enrolment through various health programmes specific portals like CoWIN, National NCD portal, NIKSHAY (TB), e-Sanjeevani etc. Needs the support of the gross root health workers mainly ASHA/ANM.

2. The Health workers acceptance for transforming from the manual entry to digital upgradation is very minimal. At the facilities, separate registries were manually entered apart from the digital entry .

3. Availability of hardwares a such as Smart Phones and Tablets/ Desktops at HWC and uninterrupted internet facility.

4. Server Issues- Digital portals such as CPHC NCD portal are slow during the peak hours.

5. Delayed updation in the portal- With multitasking and limited acceptance of digital transformation, updating on the portal by the health workers is minimal, however the activity done manually. This projects the state activity in a different dimension.

C. Human Resource Issues

1. Work Overload- Gross Root Level Workers- Multipurpose workers were given multiple tasks to be done within a specific time. Tasks given from various program such as CBAC/ Screening from NCD, Follow up of ANC Cases from RCH, Telemedicine through e-Sanjeevani portal , Population survey, ILI Survey, Survey from IDSP, Vaccination Survey, IMI program., etc. Apart from the basic activity, there are many activities to be performed such as celebration of important days, campaigns such as bicycle campaign or any other campaigns, Conduct of Health melas periodically as suggested by the NHM Central Division.

2. Issues on Incentives: As mentioned earlier due to delay in updating on the portal and acceptance for digital transformation is less, the activity is been done at the field but not uploaded in the portal. For E.g., CBAC form and family folders were manually created and maintained at PHCs, however uploading in the portal is not been done. Incentives could not be released properly by the State since the Guidelines for release of incentives clearly mentions the tool for verification as the portal data.

3. Lab Technicians and Pharmacists: Puducherry is handling the AB- SC- HWC with MBBS Medical officer is posted in the place of Community Health Officer (CHO) at the SHC who is the custodian of the health of every individual in the catchment population. However activities such as disbursing medicines and maintenance of Stocks at the SC is a big challenge on an everyday basis .

4. Incentive on ABHA ID- ASHAs were given incentives for creation of Health ID. However ASHAs can create Health ID through open portal only, however through CPHC NCD application the ASHA workers could not create Health ID since CPHC NCD application is a offline application. Incentives can be disbursed properly only if it is created through a user specific application like CPHC NCD or other applications. If ASHAs were able to create Health ID , Health records shall be easily created once screening part is completed.

2

2. Possible Solutions to Improve HWC

A. Separate provisions to be provided under PM- ABHIM for infrastructure strengthening such as reconstruction/ Constructing a new building by demolition of the existing structure or increasing the floors

B. Health ID to be generated by ASHA through CPHC NCD portal with demographic verification and through AADHAR enrolment.

C. Postings of Lab technicians and Pharmacists at PHC since the operational hours of PHCs were increased in few centres.

D. Server issues to be rectified. Peak hour issue must be rectified.

3. Best Practices in the UT pertaining to HWCs

A. In UT of Puducherry, all the UPHC/PHC/SHC has been converted into HWCs & all re brought under the eSanjeevani Teleconsultation platform.

B. Operational status of AB-HWC at puducherry achieved 235% against the target & received the winner certificate of achievement

2

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 : Dr. R. Sridharan
Designation : CMO (NFSG) - Siddha
Batch : 1996 (UPSC)
Current Posting : Director - Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Puducherry

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic** : AYUSH

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges** :

➢ To improve the AYUSH System and operate the National AYUSH Mission under the Ministry of AYUSH a separate Mission Director (AYUSH) may be posted to Puducherry to implement the all activities

➢ To effective functioning of AYUSH Health and Wellness Centre in U.T. of Puducherry. A separate ASHAs. ANMs, Pharmacist to be posted to AYUSH Health Wellness Centre.

3. **Potential Solutions**

➢ To effective implement the National AYUSH Mission Schemes in U.T. of Puducherry, District Level Programme Management unit to be created and posted a Consultant (AYUSH), Programme Manager and Data Entry Operator to monitor the activities.

4. **Best Practices** :

➢ AYUSH Outreach Activities has reached to public in all regions. Based on the camps the OPD Strength are increasing in AYUSH OPD.

➢ Vayo Mithra (Geriatrics) camp is very useful to the Senior Citizens.

➢ Above mentioned Schemes are sustainable and monitorable in all District Level.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs

Name   :   **Marie Josephine Chitra**
Current Posting   :   OSD (Health)

1. Name of the Topic:

Health and Wellness- Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) in UT of Puducherry

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges:

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)   The Department ensured and unanimously accepted the way forward for the Department is only through advancement on Digital technology . Enthusiastic health workers were eager to transform themselves into the digital era . Linking health records for all patients has become the primary objective of the Department.

The major gaps in the scheme implementation are

1. Acceptance of transformation from Manual to Digital Mode- Sections such as MRD has a huge junk of files which needs to digitalised. Stigma of change in working pattern.
2. Finance - Hardwares and Softwares
3. Service Delivery
4. ABDM compliance HMIS Solutions for Private Hospitals Enrollment   with the Private Institutions

Challenges

Launched in the year 2021, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) is ensuring a digital ecosystem for health with interlinking of all the stakeholders i.e., patient, health provider and health facilities, enabling seamless movement of patients across the hospitals which includes Public and Private Hospitals

A. Challenges in Public Health facilities

1. Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) is one of the key component for making the ABDM successful. But No Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) developed by ABDM. However ABDM invites both Govt and Private service providers for getting compliance certificates. For. Eg., NIC E-Hosp needs to get compliance certificate from ABDM.
2. Availablity of Hardwares- Public Health Facilities from Subcentre till the Medical colleges must be provided with necessary Hardwares and accessories (Computers/ Printers/ Stationary Items/ Bar code Scanners/ Internet) for uploading the data digitally. For which financial provisions to be made only by the state directly .
3. Central Server Issues.
4. Incentive Disbursment: ASHAs were given incentives for creation of Health ID. However ASHAs can create Health ID through open portal only, however through CPHC NCD application the ASHA workers could not create Health ID since CPHC NCD application is a offline application. Incentives can be disbursed properly only if it is created through a user

specific application like CPHC NCD or other applications. If ASHAs were able to create Health ID , Health records shall be easily created once screening part is completed.

5. Scattered solutions under ABDM. A streamlined workflow of individual summary has to be captured right from birth till death.

6. 2 OTP is requested for creation ABHA through HMIS.

7. Biometric access (AADHAR) not available in most of HMIS Solution

B. Challenges In creation of Health ID

1. Creating Health ID voluntary.

2. Multiple duplicate datas available since during the 1st phase AADHAR was not mandatory and currently AADHAR linked with mobile number is mandatory.

3. List of beneficiaries created Health ID not available with the state. The State can precisely work on the duplicates only when there is a proper data.

4. AADHAR linked with mobile number not available with 30% of Population.

5. Creation of Health ID/ Health record will happen maximum only during the day time (8-11 am in which the server is very slow)

C. Challenges in Creating HPR

1. Voluntary in nature

D. Challenges in creating HFR

1. For updation of the health records, Private HMIS Solutions need to ABHA Compliance.

2. HFR is Voluntary in nature.

3. Possible Solutions to Improve ABDM

A. Sufficient revenue should be raised and earmarked prior for health system strengthening.

B. Data on the ABHA Health ID shall be shared with the state.

C. Server issues to be rectified. Peak hour issue must be rectified.

D. ASHA must be made to create Health id through portals like CPHC NCD Application.

E. Video on importance of ABHA ID must be made in all languages and widely circulated.

F. Health Professional ID- The Government must make creation of Health Professional ID mandatory at the time of grant) renewal of license at the the respective council level (Medical council, Dental Council, Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council, Allied Health Sciences Council) This one way can also ensure the blockage of quacks in the society.

G. Creation of ABHA Linked Health record through Private Hospital: Softwares used by the private hospital and small clinic could not match the demand of ABDM. If a free software is provided, it will be beneficial for private and small clinics thereby private enrollment can be successful. Or a video on how a private doctor can see the patient's record using ABHA ID should be properly explained.

H. AADHAR biometric access should be made for public hospital HMIS Solutions

2

4. Best Practices in the UT pertaining to ABDM

A. Total ABHA Created - almost 82% of the total population
B. Govt Institutions registered in HFR-100%
C. Private Institutions registered in HFR- ABPMJAY Empanneled- 100%
D. Government Doctors in service enrolled -100%
E. Private Doctors enrolled - Approximately 70%

2

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

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name : G. Sathiyamurthy, I.F.S
- Designation : Indian Forest Service (AGMUT)
- Batch : 2010
- Current Posting : Director (Rural Development) –cum- Project Director (District Rural
Development Agency), Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Second National Chief Secretaries' Conference

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

➢ According to the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, Wellness is an active process of growth and change to reach the fullest health and well-being.

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**
   Current policy challenges:

➢ Narrow range of medical services, especially in the fields of Cardiology, neonatal, Congenital disorders, and Neurology care units to Rural Poor.

➢ Insufficient infrastructure and technology, especially telemedicine services to both urban & rural people of Puducherry.

➢ Lack of generic medicines and affordable diagnostic services by rural people in Oncology aspects.

➢ Limited referral services in and around the UT of Puducherry.

➢ Lack of universal immunization (Pulse Polio Program) to eliminate poliomyelitis in children and make Polio free Puducherry.

Administrative and implementing challenges:

1) Lack of skilled human healthcare providers in rural PHC and General hospitals
2) Lack of preparedness by the Department and remissness the rural areas of Puducherry in cases of communicable, non-communicable, and vector-borne diseases.

3) Inability to respond to changing patient demographics and related requirements in emergency situations.

4) Slow adoption of information technology in rural PHC and innovations needed in intensive care unit.

5) Little accommodation of patients, their diverse demands and needs in cases of pandemic disease

3. Potential Solutions

New Technology Solution:

➢ Use of Tele-health mechanism in case of Pandemic situations by reducing in – person visits.

➢ Universal Utilization of   Modern Technology like Artificial Intelligence at affordable cost to rural people which provide Pro active suggestions to patients for improving their well-being based on their needs.

➢ In all the rural PHC it is mandatory to adopt centralized system to store employees' health data, enabling the medical practitioner to make informed decisions about employee health check plans and well-being programs.

➢ Widespread adoption of biosensors and a growth in the use of companion diagnostics; increased adoption of liquid biopsy for oncology study.

Scope for convergence with other schemes:

➢ Contributory Medical Benefit Scheme "as a welfare/social security measure for providing medical facilities to "Retired Government Employees , their Spouses and the Family Pensioners in rural Puducherry .
Ref : https://nsfdc.nic.in/

➢ AB-PMJAY- as a part of entitlement to rural households cover up to 5 lakhs per family per year, for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization .
Ref: https://cag.gov.in/

➢ As part of social security rural people may be benefited by PMJJBY and PMSBY scheme in convergence with insurance department.
Ref:https://financialservices.gov.in

4. Best Practices

A) Conduction of frequent awareness program on Tobacco cessation which is major issues in rural areas and Oral cancer screening camp in association with various National health program like NCD and NUHM in convergence of Private institutions and NGOs.

B) Establishing IT enabled Data lab for analysis of weekly data and forecasting outbreaks of infectious diseases.

C) In Puducherry 3 types of Surveillance of communicable diseases S – Syndromic by field health workers, P – Presumptive by Medical officers and L – Laboratory based on S P& L forms are followed by IDSP.
Ref:pshs-nhm.pdf

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	:	**Dr. G.Latha mangeshkkar**
Designation	:	**Director**
		Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare, Govt. of Puducherry.
Batch	:	
Current Posting	:	

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic**
   (Chose from the topics of the conference)

PROMOTING EASE OF LIVING

Concept Note for Sub Theme 4: **Health And Wellness**

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**

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

   - Creating awareness: Raise awareness in those whom we work with and younger generation about communicable and noncommunicable diseases, one health approach (Zoonotic diseases) and their prevention through workshops / training.

   - Access to Healthcare: We should identify and analyze possible barriers to access in financial, geographic and do our best to get students and pears thinking about the problem of access to good quality healthcare.

   - Man power crisis: It is time for a policy on health Man power to be articulated which must outline measures to ensure that the last Indian is taken care of by a sensitive, trained and competent healthcare works.

   - Affordability or the cost of healthcare: A consciousness of cost needs to be built into the healthcare sector, from the smallest to the highest level. Wasteful expenditure, option which demand high spending, unnecessary use of tests and procedures should be avoided. Exposing young minds to issues of economics of healthcare will hopefully bring in a realization of enormity of the situation and the need of address it in whatever way possible.

   - Integration of reproductive health into national strategies progarammes.

3. **Potential Solutions**

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

   - Due to pandemic – fast pace of adoption of telehealth and teletherapy services facilitate healthcare services.

- Rapid growth in adoption of medical *Internet of Things (IoT)* is truly one of the fastest growing digital health and wellness trends. *IoT* users integrated apps, wearable technology and monitors for catering to healthcare. *Artificial intelligence (AI)* and machine learning, more enhanced versions of conventional medical devices.
- *AI* physicians get access to a suite of powerful diagnostic tools.
- The future of healthcare systems and smart hospitals in general, a decentralized and patient – centric model that will be build on data sharing. The model will focus on delivering lower medical cost and enhance service to improve the overall healthcare experience of the patient.
- *LiFi* technology uses light waves to find the metabolic disorders in human body using sensor.
- Providing health insurance for all Indian citizens.
- Provision of adequate healthcare resources.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

BY 2030:

- Reduce the global maternal mortality
- End preventable deaths of new borns and children under five years of age.
- End the epidemics of *AIDS*, *Tuberculosis*, *Malaria* and *Water born diseases*
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services.
- Substantially reduce the number of death and illness from hazardous chemical, air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

  Universal health coverage and access for all to safe, effective quality, affordable medicine and vaccine.

(**Dr.G.LATHAMANGESHKKAR**)
DIRECTOR (AH)

Third National Chief Secretary Conference

'Health and Wellness for Senior Citizen and Differently abled persons'

Template 2 : Feedback Note

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details :

Name	:	A.Kumaran
Designation	:	Director
Batch	:	-
Current Posting	:	Director of Social Welfare

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the Topic: Health and Wellness (Senior Citizen and Differently abled persons)**

   ➢ Providing good elderly care with the help of professionals stops them from feeling isolated and depressed

   ➢ A step towards minimizing social isolation among elder community and PWDs, creating happy and positive environment in their family.

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**

   ➢ Inadequacy and dearth of scientific, systematic and precise data on prevalence and kind of disability /impairment/ old age disorders in respect of Senior Citizens and differently abled persons

   ➢ Lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders department.

   ➢ Ineffective grassroots level support system.

   ➢ Lack of awareness on Health and wellness schemes which are being implemented by the Government

3. **Potential Solutions**

   ➢ Leveraging Asha workers / Anganwadi workers for creating awareness on Health and wellness schemes among public.

   ➢ Conduct of regular review meeting with various stakeholders for redressing the issues and to provide early and effective resolution.

   ➢ Strengthening the grassroots level support system.

   ➢ Developing a research program to know the causes of incidence, impairment and prevalence of age old disorders.

4.   Best Practices

Establishing Composite rehabilitation center for senior citizens and differently abled persons with Physiotherapy Centre, Yoga & Meditation Centre, Open Air Gym, Nutritional Guides, Music Therapy, Sports Activities & Events as main sequences.

A daycare center could be established at village level for emotional, fitness, wellness, and health, nutritional, social, and daily living needs of adults in a formal setting.

Emotional Care & Support

Older people are very much prone to emotional needs as they are as sensitive as children. Feelings of loneliness, isolation & depression are very common in old age. In order to allay the fears of aging among elderly people and cope with it. It is suggested to promote the following activities.

a.   Spiritual Discourses
b.   Heritage Tour
c.   Library
d.   Celebration of Special Events.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries of States/UTs

State Specific Note & Feedback Note

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

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

Name: Dr. R. Sagaya Alfred,

Designation: Senior Scientific Officer, Department of Science, Technology and Environment

Batch: -

Current posting: -

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic:

Health and Wellness

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges:

India's health system faces several policy gaps and challenges that impact its ability to provide comprehensive and equitable healthcare services to its population: Some of the key challenges would be:

- Access to basic and commonly used medicines to the needs of all the people.

- Lack of policy on preventive healthcare and presumptive measure in tackling virulent diseases.

- Lack of Emphasis on Preventive Healthcare: Lack of studies to access the changes in morphology of vectors transmitting diseases resulting in preparedness in tackling seasonal vector borne diseases.

- Fragmented Health Information System: Lack of digital storage of personal health records / integrated health records of patients.

- Lack of policies and methodology on follow-up of progress in health of outpatients.

- Lack of automation on intimation of immunization to newborns and children.

- Shortage of skilled health care professionals and other human resources at every levels.

- Lack of specialist health care and specialist health practitioners / advisor at PHCs and below.

- Weak Public Health Infrastructure: Lack of sufficient health infrastructure like ambulances, beds / 1000 population, medical equipment etc.

- Lack of dedicated health insurance for middle level households.

3. Potential Solutions:

Addressing the challenges in India's health system requires a comprehensive and multi-pronged approach. The following are some of the potential solutions:

- Strengthening Primary Healthcare: Enhance the role of primary healthcare in disease prevention, early detection, and management, which can lead to better health outcomes and reduce the burden on secondary and tertiary care facilities.

- Universal Health Coverage: Implementing a robust universal health coverage system can provide financial protection to all citizens, ensuring access to essential healthcare services without facing financial hardships.

- Human Resource Development: Investments in training and education of healthcare professionals, along with incentives to encourage service in underserved areas, can help address the shortage of skilled healthcare workers.

- Health Information Systems Integration: Develop a comprehensive health information system that connects all levels of the healthcare system to improve data sharing, research, and policymaking.

- Focus on Preventive Healthcare: Prioritize preventive healthcare initiatives, including health education, screening programs, and vaccination campaigns, to reduce the burden of diseases and promote a healthier population.

- Technology Adoption and IT enabled services: Embrace digital health solutions, telemedicine, and e-health initiatives to increase healthcare accessibility and efficiency, especially in remote areas.

4. Best Practices:

- The four pillars of healthcare formulated based on the National Health Policy, 2017 viz., the Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWC), the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), the Pradhan Mantri - Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) are some of the towering success that ensures healthcare for the people of India.

- The establishment of 1,59,654 nos. of AB-HWCs across the country in a short span of 5 years.

- Good governance and improving Community ownership through 'Jan Bhagidari'.

- Free telecommunication services (e-Sanjeevani) addressing to physical accessibility and cost saving.

- Reaching out to patients in need of critical care through PMJAY cards.

- The assured availability of Community Health Officer (CHO) and capacity building of health officials and staff.

- Jan Arogya Samits at AB-HWCs ensuring inclusivity at village level and ease of living.

- Ensuring availability of drugs through Drug and vaccine distribution management system (DVDMS)

- Financial protection of individuals through distribution of 23.7 crores of Ayushman cards

- Digital Intervention: Creation of NCD portal, Nikshay portal, RCH portal, Tele manas etc. and the integration of these portals through ABDM ecosystems.

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHIEF SECRETARIES
State specific Note and Feedback

Template 2: Feedback Note

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

Name : P. MUTHU MEENA

Designation : DIRECTOR, DWCD

Batch :

Current Posting : Director, Department of Women and Child Development.

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries.

Name of the Topic: Health and Wellness (Sub Theme 4)

Health is not merely to live happy, wealthy or absence of disease but it is a state of mind and body that can survive in worst condition. Wellness is the integration of different components (emotional, mental social spiritual and physical) that expand one's potential to live and work effectively and to make significant contribution to the society.

Health varies widely depending on income, gender, age and family origin. Self –ratings of health have been shown to be good general indicators of health status. It is evident that many more people in poor or near poor income groups are considered to be fair or poor in health as opposed to good or excellent.

Majority of women are also likely to be classified as fair or poor in health. There is good evidence that older adults are especially likely to report poor health and well ness.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

- ➢ Reducing anemia and inequality in health care among women and children.
- ➢ Authenticity or velocity of information shared in the social media relating to health and well ness
- ➢ Women survivors of violence (domestic, sexual, physical, emotional) do not get adequate health care attention and mostly neglected.
- ➢ Increase in gender based violence.
- ➢ Protection against sexual harassment and violence at work
- ➢ Increase in non – communicable diseases among women and Children is a leading cause of death among women.
- ➢ Access to contraception and safe abortion to the full extent allowed by law,
- ➢ Polices and programmes that prevent non – communicable diseases need to consider the specific needs of women and girls**.**
- ➢ Obesity in women, especially during pregnancy contributes to the health risks of their children and amplifies health inequalities across generations.
- ➢ Gaps in health leadership role of women to be reduced.

3. Potential Solutions

➢ Regular updating of data on Women and children in the **Poshan Tracker App** for monitoring the growth and wellness.

➢ Nurturing social relationships among the friends and relatives.

➢ Promoting and eating of locally available food grains, Eat nuts, seeds and millets etc on regular diet/intake.

➢ Promoting compulsory breast feeding at least for 6 months and monitoring of mothers by the ASHA/Anganwadi workers.

➢ Promotion of life skills, meditation, yoga at community level with regular follow –up.

➢ Strengthen violence prevention mechanism and care services especially to women and children.

➢ Awareness on easily preventable and curable diseases to be made available to rural women.

➢ Regular Screening camps for preventable /curable diseases (cervical cancer, breast cancer etc)

➢ Protect those who protect us by providing safe and decent working conditions, including access to personal protective skills.

➢ Reduce/take away the communication gaps in Preventing and responding to the safety and security/ violence against the women and children.

➢ Improve the mental health systems to help the women survivors or victim.

➢ Prevention and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs),

➢ Physical Care and mental support for violence survivors or to the women of any manmade /natural calamities.

➢ Self-Care Interventions are to be prioritized for adolescents, who face specific challenges to their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

➢ More Women entrepreneurs to share the economic needs of the family and the children.

4. Best Practices

➢ Exclusive month income schemes for meeting the financial needs of women(OAP, CM cares on girl child, Women head of the family)

➢ Distribution of free drugs to the people.

➢ Implementation of 33% reservation in jobs.

➢ Property ownership and rights to women.

➢ Easy access to the health care system within an hour. Quick complaint redressal/response system.

➢ Availability of life saving drugs at the primary health centres/Urban health centres.

➢ Cent percent institutional deliveries, better pre and postal natal care to women and the children.

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   :   R. Sheela

     Designation   :   Director, Planning & Research Department

Section 2   **:**   **Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries**

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

2.   **Policy Gaps and Challenges**   **:**

➢ No specific antiviral treatment available for life threatening viral diseases

➢ Prevention relies on controlling vectors and raising public awareness

➢ Several challenges lie before public health authorities in controlling and managing the outbreaks.

➢ Changing climatic conditions such as increased heat waves,floods and prolonged hot summers have created favourable environment for pathogens.

3.   **Potential Solutions**   **:**

➢ While public health measures are being implemented to control spread of the disease, individual, awareness and responsibility play a crucial role in curbing any disease treatement

➢ Continued research

➢ Genomic surveillance of pathogens

➢ Developing effective strategies to combat diseases -

     Reference . Article in the Hindu dated 30.07.2023 by Bany Jolly S. Vinod Scaria researcher at CSIR – Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology,Bangalore.

4.   **Best Practices**   **:**   Nil

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 :

- D. Mohan kumar
- PCS (Pondicherry Civil Service)
- 2017
- Director Information Technology

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Health and Wellness

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

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

•   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

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

NIL

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 : A.ILANGOVANE
- Designation : Director
- Batch : 2023
- Current Posting : Adi Dravidar Welfare and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department

Section 2: Feedback of Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the Topic

Health status of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes People

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges

- The health status of all the category of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people in all age and gender group is worsen than their counter parts.
- The prevalent habits of alcoholism, unhygienic behaviours, occupational and domicile hazards causes more health disorders to the SC&ST peoples compared to the other stream people.
- Due to these extensive alcoholism increased number of widow among SC&ST women in early age.
- Discontinued education leads to low awareness on basic knowledge regarding the hygienic, pollution and hazards etc.
- Low awareness regarding proper disposal of wastage and stagnation of sewage in the residential areas in the SC&ST hamlets.
- Lacking of advanced medical infrastructure like organ transplantation in Puducherry region results in more death among the SC&ST people. A recent case where the kidneys of an SC youngster required to be treated under renal transplantation for which an amount of Rs.12,00,000/- has to be paid to the private hospital which cannot be afforded by the poor SC people.

3.   Potential Solution

- Providing frequent and intensive awareness camp in the SC&ST hamlets regarding the health disorders related to the gender and age.
- Creating awareness on hygienic lifestyle by holistic approach by all the related departments
- Alcoholic is the major reason for poverty, early death, accident, school dropouts and other social problem, hence intense awareness camp may provided among the SC&ST population. Start-up more de-addition centres at Puducherry.
- Re-introduction of Adult and Continuing education to the SC&ST people
- Every house hold needs to equip with proper disposal of waste and creating people awareness on waste management.
- Providing Advance medical system in the Govt. hospitals at Pudcherry region

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-metric / 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.

*****

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference

Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

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

Section1: Officer name and Details:

Name   :   P. PRIYTARSHNY

Designation   :   ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

Batch   :   PCS 1996

Current Posting   :   DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Reviving of School Education

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

A. Lacks value based education
B. Monitoring of academic and administrative activities – Impact – low students strength
C. Absence of regular value addition and best practices sharing session for teachers
D. Non documentation of best practices in certain schools – honesty shop
E. Non documentation of best teaching practices in schools – teaching pedagogy
F. Absence of continuous leadership training for principals, HM & VP
G. Channel to represent lacunas in infrastructure and other others to be simplified (toilet etc)
H. Focus on marking exam evaluation pattern. Ensure Bell shape is there with force choice rating system

I. Creating of academic and session calendar and monitoring its implementation
J. Absence of counselling at all levels
K. Absence of professional sports and physical education
L. Equiping the children to face the real world.

3. Potential Solutions

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

a. share the best practices among all schools
b. Focus on value based education.
c. Fixing of SMART BOARD and internet where in students can be taught through videos. As the percentage of retention would be high when a concept is taught through video and made to do role play.
d. Evaluation pattern. Ensure bell shape is obtain in every exam. Forced choice marking
e. Academic calendar and Session plan has to be prepared every year firstly. Monitoring has to be done regularly with updating the course coverage by faculty in the system
f. Exposure to real time life scenario should be given to children by taking them for educational tour, followed by submission of report by each student
g. Performance incentive for teachers should be incorporated not just financial but non financial to so that there morale remains high and gets a feeling for being recognised
h. Software to be developed where in course coverage has to be updated by the teacher and monitored by principal and CEO.
i. Include in curriculam at all levels of school, financial literacy on public finance, taxation, insurance etc.,
j. Life skills to cook, to do minor repairs and stress management to all school children.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practives which are sustainable, replicabel, scalable, monitorabel etc. Can also highlights the block / district/ State level practices)

1) Early childhood care in school in Union Territory of Puducherry
2) Teaching pedagogy of Mathematics & Sciences

Template 2: Feedback Note

Section1: Officer Name and Details

- **Name**   : **AMAN SHARMA**
- **Designation**   : **Puducherry Civil Services Officer**
- **Batch**   : **2015**
- **Current Posting**   : **DIRECTOR, Directorate of Higher & Technical Education**

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the Topic**   : **SCHOOLING**

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**   :

(a) **Schooling should shift from "accumulation of knowledge" to "creation of knowledge" :** 21st century India should be hub of innovation, knowledge creation, patents and start ups. All this requires young minds not bound by limits of knowledge fed through books and rote learnings.
It needs minds which thinks out of box and questions the existing vistas of human knowledge systems. Hence, required are learning sources and pedagogy styles which are significantly different and in line with emerging technologies. The pedagogy methods needs to be evolved significantly at both school and college levels.

(b) **Evaluation and assessment system:** Students learn to the syllabus and reproduce it in tests and exams, which in turn adversely affect innovation and out-of-box thinking.
With advent of technology and newer methods of learning, paradigmatic shift is required with regard to evaluation and assessment systems. Practical and application based evaluation systems designed to test and develop real life problem solving abilities and vocational skills should be introduced.

(c) **Missing roadmap for NEP implementation:** Though NEP has suggested structural changes with regard to Schooling, but proper roadmap for implementation is missing. No fixed timelines have been

suggested to implement various reforms/changes in school education system leading to prevalence of divergent education system across different states and central schools.

Moreover, the present NEP implementation has been left to discretion of States respecting State's autonomy on the subject with Center going aggressively on implementation in institutions which are under its direct control.

Lack of coordination will not only delay the implementation of NEP but also impact mobility but also suggestive changes in Higher Education like "one nation one entrance "

(d) **Low Budgetary allocation:** Though there is an absolute increase in the outlay for school education, the total education outlay has stagnated when compared as a percentage of GDP. Lack of basic infrastructure like classrooms, learning resources, urinals, etc. in schools often results in children dropping out of school. Moreover, the kind of reforms suggested in NEP will require massive investment in School Education system for which one concrete system needs to be put in place.

3. Potential Solutions

- National Curriculum Framework currently being implemented should envisage role of Schools to be hubs of knowledge creation with activity based learning and improved pedagogy.
- National Level Steering Committee should have organic linkages with State level Steering Committees with all States mandated to have some institutional set up for NEP implementation.
- National Level Steering Committee in consultation should develop national roadmap for NEP implementation so that basic minimum uniformity exist across the nation when it comes to education system.
- New CSS shall be launched on lines of PM USHA for School education also which links funding from central government with NEP implementation by states.

4. Best Practices

- Scandinavian countries which are considered to have most evolved system of school education can be used for comparative studies and to adopt best practices after customisation as per local needs.

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

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name : Thiru. YASAM LAKSHMI NARAYANA REDDY
- Designation : Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment
- Batch :
- Current Posting :

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the Topic

Schooling

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges

➢ The diverse geographical locations, different terrains, varying densities of population are some of the barriers for achieving 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio. Social perceptions, gender issues and economic needs also play significant role in achieving 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio.

➢ Various IT solutions available for issuance of certificates, verification of certificates, revaluations, school transfers, linking with aadhaar for availing benefits etc., for improving ease of living of students, parents and teachers are yet to mature   .

➢ Universalization of digilocker is yet to gain momentum.

➢ The quality of education is directly dependent on curriculum, academic syllabus, methodologies of teaching, learning and evaluation, Infrastructure and quality of teachers.

➢ The spending on education has to be judicially apportioned between salaries, infrastructure development and incentives.

➢ Cost per student is a parameter that needs to be evolved and standardized.

3.   Potential Solutions

➢ To achieve 100% Gross Environment Ratio, focus should shift from physical schools to digital schools.

➢ Opportunities for learning from home, distance learning programs, online learning programs should be given equal importance.

➢ The available IT solutions for improving ease of living of students, teachers and parents should be standardized as the whole eco system of these issues do not change rapidly.

➢ The digilocker should be made mandatory.

- ➢ An atmosphere of learning through activities should be given more attention than learning through reading.

- ➢ All the courses/syllabus should be redesigned with skill based approach and utility factor.

4. Best Practices

- ➢ Creating a favourable environment for girl's education and addressing social perceptions through "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao".

- ➢ Various schemes such as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meals, scholarships, etc..,.

- ➢ Online admission/counselling/verification processes.

- ➢ Initiatives such as E-pathashala, Nation Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

- ➢ Establishing National Testing Authority, Academic Bank of Credits, National Academic Deposit etc.,

- ➢ Comprehensive training to teachers through National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA).

- ➢ Increasing focus on Infrastructure development, quality of teachers and measuring their motivation levels.

Third National Conferences 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** : **Dr.A.S. SIVAKUMAR**
- **Designation** : **Joint Secretary to Government (Transport)**
- **Batch** : **UPSC 2002 (Puducherry Civil Service)**
- **Current Posting** : **Transport Commissioner, Puducherry**

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. **Name of the topic** : **Schooling.**

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges:**

Transportation of School children remains one of the many challenges being faced in school education sector not only for the access to the schooling but also safety and security of children going to schools. Across the country more than 11 lakh schools (out of 15 lakh total number of schools) are under the administrative set up of various States and Central Governments. Although many basic facilities have been implemented and being implemented in this sector the transportation of school children is a big challenge to the Government. Apart from the parent's poor economic conditions, access of children to schools located far away from their homes is another limiting factor in achieving higher literacy rate in India. The children from rural areas has to move far away from their homes particularly to high schools (8th – 10th Standard) and higher secondary schools (11th and 12th Standard) leads to school drop outs. The Government needs to bridge this gap may be with subsidized transportation. The Union Territory of Puducherry implements a scheme for free transportation of students. However the safety and security of school children on their transportion is a paramount one that needs to be addressed.

3. **Potential Solution:**

RFID based school bus tracking and security system is a reliable solution for the parents to monitor the location of the children on bus rides. This is possible when the GPS module. An RFID card is built into the system and is used to identify the child. As the child boards the bus the RFID tag (smart identity card possessed by the child) is located by the reader present in the bus. The system notifies the parents about the location via text message. The notification includes entry of child into the bus and exit from the bus. Furthermore, the bus is constantly being monitored and the authorities can take immediate action in case of unusual or undesirable circumstances.

GPS module will also help in altering the authorities for traffic violation, alter drivers when the children left unnoticed in the bus, supervise driver behavior, counting the number of school children on the bus, etc., RFID will also be useful for school management in enabling school attendance with SMS alerts technologically.

GPS module will also have panic button and bus intercom system. The panic button will help children during the emergencies. Intercom system is established with two way connection between school management and driver of the bus for quick action In a situation like accidents etc.,

Alongwith GPS module, surveillance cameras can also be fitted and the GPRs data i.e video stream can be monitored and fetched along with the GPS data in the Monitoring Centre maintained by the Transport Department. Cameras adds safety of school children not only inside the bus but also outer side of the bus.

The GPS with RFID module combined with GPRS would work as follows:

- In every school bus RFID is installed.
- When the child enters the school bus or leave the bus RFID device detects the ID cum RFID card abd send data to online/web clud.
- Operation on mobile SIM/GPRS wirelessly.
- Log data is stored on web server/clud.
- The data can be viewed by parents/school in real time online.
- The important features in this is SMS to parents on boarding& alighting of student.
- Salient features are: Real time alerts, mobile application & no requirement of computer system.

4. Best Practices:

The project is replicable one. There are certain private schools in Delhi, Kozhikode in Kerala, etc., have implemented RFID based school transportation and attendance management system.

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

Template 2 : Feedback Note

Section 1 : Officer Name and Details :

- Name : S. Yesvanthaiyah
- Designation : Pondicherry Civil Service Officer
- Batch   :   2017
- Current Posting : Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Section 2 : Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the topic

Schooling

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges

The students' present background should be studied and improved and also their multilingual needs to be met out as well as their different academic abilities and the students shall be inducted into active participation in an equitable and inclusive classroom environment in the process of learning which can achieve a 100% enrolment in pre-school to secondary level by 2030 with a quality education to the students. The policy envisaged shall be explained to the grass root teacher level preventing the Macro and Micro goals to be achieved and a process of evaluation shall be prescribed to access the factors attributing to the achievement and the elements that are detrimental for any slips occurred in the implementation of the policy.

3.   Potential Solutions

Different types of academic pattern viz, State Board, Matriculation and CBSE and students are not with same potential at the end of their schooling.   Government Schools are to follow a single pattern of study and all the school premises to be maintained neat and clean with clean drinking water, clean toilets and fully qualified Teachers. Each region should have atleast one Smart School and Residential School by converting/upgrading the existing Government Schools and bright students from poor economic background may be accommodated for better education.

4.   Best Practices

➤   The infrastructure of the schools to be strengthened but also the same needs to be maintained.

➤   The urban and rural school premises shall be litterfree and also its safe custody shall be ensured.

➤   Toilet facilities of all school need to be raised and in particular girls schools.

➤   District level / School level best school may be awarded annually with a rating in the deliverance of education, maintenance of school, percentage of attendance of students etc.

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Notes & Feedback Note

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

<u>**Section 1**</u>**: Officer Name and Details:**

- Name   : Ratnaghosh Kishor Chaure
- Designation   : Deputy Secretary to Government
- Batch   : Pondicherry Civil Service, 2012
- Current Posting : Deputy Secretary (Finance)

<u>**Section 2**</u>**: Feedback for Second Chief Secretary Conference**

1. **Name of the topic :** Schooling
   (Choose from the topics of the conference)

Schooling

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

Access to Schooling is major problem for poor students. GER in primary education amongst poor and marginalised people is low. The quality of infrastructure in schools is not up to the mark lacking basic hygienic conditions. Limited funding is often cited as one of the reason for this situation. The quality of education in government school is deteriorating. The multiplicity of School Boards having different syllabus and curriculum causes causes confusion and disparity. The training of teachers is often neglected area. Even though being expensive, the private schools are flourishing in every nook and corner, which is not affordable to common person. Drop out rates among girls is higher.

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

1. The adequate funding for school infrastructure should be provided. 2. Quality of education in government schools should be enhanced by continuous training and teachers'education. 3. Teachers should not be deployed for non-teaching activities by govt. 4. The uniformity in school syllabus and curriculum among various School Boards should be ensured. 5. The fees charged by private school should be regulated by government. 6. Drop out rate which is higher among girls should be reduced by incentivising girls students by launching girls specific schemes in school.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block / district / State Level practices}

The online technology should be deployed to make best educational content available across all the school.

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

<u>**Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)**</u>

<u>**Section 1:**</u> **Officer Name and Details:**

- Name: Dr. V.G.Sivagami
- Designation: Joint Director,
- Batch: 2018
- Current Posting : Directorate of School Education, Puducherry

<u>**Section 2:**</u> **Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference**

I. Innovative Scheme #1

1. Name of the topic: Grooming of Young Entrepreneur

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Students learn about business and develop essential skills whilst having fun
- Teachers can explore business ideas globally
- Schools achieve recognition and prizes can be a kind of motivation for best practicing school
- It's an opportunity for young people to become entrepreneurs whilst still at school.
- Students take the lead to set up a school-based business that generates real profits which they can use to support their school, wider community or a social cause. From idea to execution - it's youth driven the whole way!
- During the course of the programme, students learn about business (market research, financial literacy, etc.) and they also develop essential life skills (communication, problem solving, leadership, etc.) that they will need to succeed in the real world.

1

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

> - By initiating this innovative scheme the Government schools will be committed to prepare their students for the real world.

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

> - Networking and career development opportunities for teachers
> - Mini-Competitions to spark your students' creativity
> - Certificates for teachers, students and Head of the Institutions.
> - The Government can provide for the students all the resources and support to get started.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> - The money generated from the business can be utilized towards school development and students' development.
> - Throughout the year we also run Mini-Competitions to motivate the students to achieve greater heights.

2

II. Innovative Scheme #2

1. Name of the topic: Physical literacy - Physical Education – Physical Movement

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Physical literacy is a motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding of values and takes responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life.
- Physical Education / Movement Education taught during primary and secondary education and encourage psychomotor learning by using a play and movement exploration setting to promote health and physical fitness.
- Physical literacy explains the mobility of body parts which improves the transfer of body weight in a fun way.
- Basic loco motor skills such as walking, running, hopping, skipping, jumping, galloping or sliding are learned and mastered through physical education.
- Creates sporting sprit among students.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Sedentary lifestyle: Viewing mobile phones, playing video games, using a computer, sitting at school for long time or work.
- Lack of playground facilities and sports articles.
- Lack of Physical Education Teaching in Primary Level.
- Poor sportsmanship among school children, technical issues and equipment malfunctions etc.

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Optimum development of child's physical growth
- Intellectual development
- Emotional development
- Social development
- Personal development

1

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Activities for Fit India
- Maverick Pilot Project for imbibing gamification in sports.
- Traditional sports and local games inculcated in a systemized manner

2

III. Innovative Scheme #3:

1. Name of the topic: Talent Show for Teachers and Students

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Teachers and Students can show their extraordinary talents imbibed in them.
- This can be done on yearly basis to explicit hidden talents like drawing, singing, and dance.
- Helps in exploring Multiple intelligence which includes Linguistic, Logistic, Spatial Intelligence, Interpersonal, Interapersonal, Naturalistic and Music intelligence
- It can be implemented from Grade 1 to Grade 12 and to all the cadre level of Teachers.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- There is no chance given for the exploration of showcasing talents for Teachers and Students other than academics in schools.
- Exploring themselves for teachers and students were not been in practice in our schools for the hidden talents

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Development of Multiple Intelligence
- Exploration of hidden talents for Teachers and Students by themselves
- Helps in developing Leadership qualities and peer group learning
- Helps in overall or development of Teachers and Students hidden potential and talents

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Manifests Unique talents in each individual
- Creates opportunity for creativity and innovation
- Develops Leadership quality among individuals
- Helps to build confidence and compassion among individuals.
- Develops interest towards learning and explicating their knowledge

1

IV. Innovative Scheme #4

1. Name of the topic: Youth Clubs

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Explication of Art skills which include traditional arts like puppetry, Folk dance, Street Drama, Clay modelling, Paper arts, Art from waste etc.,
- Offers a variety of fun and meaningful activities that engage different interests, while also fostering a sense of community and connection among participants.
- Team work and Teachers Students relationship is well developed and also with the community

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Exhibiting different art skills by students were not been in practice
- Helps in learning art skills to bridge with education
- No room is given for the development of relationship among Teachers, Students and Community

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Develop arts skills with education as mentioned in NEP 2020
- Helps in developing individuality and uniqueness among teachers, students
- Develop peer group learning, and to attain creativity and innovation.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Happy learning with attaining vast knowledge in Education
- Re collecting traditional knowledge in building community based learning
- Helps to develop leadership skills, creativity and innovation in Learning process

V. Innovative Scheme #5:

1. Name of the topic: Project Based Learning

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Engages students' curiosity and motivates them to investigate.
- This can be done on term wise with duration of minimum 1 to 3 months interval
- Develop skills like critical thinking, collaboration, communication and creativity among students.
- Helps to gain knowledge practically and experience out of class room scenarios and real time situations

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Students are not given chance to learn and gain knowledge other than book and go beyond class room activities.
- No hands on activities and practical knowledge in real life scenario and learning of life skills were given in schools

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Students should create something tangible that demonstrates their learning.
- This could be a model, performance, report or other work that is shared with an audience.
- Emphasize the inquiry and design process

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Helps in attaining expected learning outcomes prescribed in NEP 2020
- Develops life skills among students
- Creates Scientific approach in solving problems by the students in real life situations
- Promotes Creativity and Innovation in students

1

VI. Innovative Scheme #6:

1. Name of the topic: Initiative for Reading club in School

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Reading newspapers helps children to improve their writing skills.
- The increased vocabulary makes their expression better.
- They can express their ideas and opinions more creatively and clearly.
- News paper reading provides Room for communication skills among students.
- Provides a platform for students to express their ideas and creativity.
- It helps to develop their critical thinking skills.
- Moreover, it can be instrumental in building peer-to-peer relationship, while shaping their perspectives, opinion and identity.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Students are not given chance to learn and gain knowledge other than book and go beyond class room activities.
- No hands on activities and practical knowledge in real life scenario and learning of life skills were given in schools

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Reading club is a plat form for students to narrate, discuss and reflect on what is read.
- This forum intends to promote reading among the students and gives the opportunity to present book reviews regularly.
- Reading club will inculcate language skills, support cognitive development and it will be an addendum towards academic success.

1

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Developing a love of reading at young age is the key to child's development.
- Reading clubs can provide access to reading materials for students, giving them a chance to enhance their learning.
- The role of the reading club is to kindle interest among students regarding the importance of reading.
- Reading club will impart discipline among students and it helps to grow relationships.
- Develops good leadership qualities among students.
- Increases concentration, imagination and creativity.

2

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name: Dr. V.G.Sivagami
- Designation: Joint Director,
- Batch: 2018
- Current Posting : Directorate of School Education, Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

I. Innovative Scheme #1

1. Name of the topic: Grooming of Young Entrepreneur

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Students learn about business and develop essential skills whilst having fun
- Teachers can explore business ideas globally
- Schools achieve recognition and prizes can be a kind of motivation for best practicing school
- It's an opportunity for young people to become entrepreneurs whilst still at school.
- Students take the lead to set up a school-based business that generates real profits which they can use to support their school, wider community or a social cause. From idea to execution - it's youth driven the whole way!
- During the course of the programme, students learn about business (market research, financial literacy, etc.) and they also develop essential life skills (communication, problem solving, leadership, etc.) that they will need to succeed in the real world.

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2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- By initiating this innovative scheme the Government schools will be committed to prepare their students for the real world.

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Networking and career development opportunities for teachers
- Mini-Competitions to spark your students' creativity
- Certificates for teachers, students and Head of the Institutions.
- The Government can provide for the students all the resources and support to get started.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- The money generated from the business can be utilized towards school development and students' development.
- Throughout the year we also run Mini-Competitions to motivate the students to achieve greater heights.

2

II. Innovative Scheme #2

1. Name of the topic: Physical literacy - Physical Education – Physical Movement

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Physical literacy is a motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding of values and takes responsibility for engagement in physical activities for life.
- Physical Education / Movement Education taught during primary and secondary education and encourage psychomotor learning by using a play and movement exploration setting to promote health and physical fitness.
- Physical literacy explains the mobility of body parts which improves the transfer of body weight in a fun way.
- Basic loco motor skills such as walking, running, hopping, skipping, jumping, galloping or sliding are learned and mastered through physical education.
- Creates sporting sprit among students.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Sedentary lifestyle: Viewing mobile phones, playing video games, using a computer, sitting at school for long time or work.
- Lack of playground facilities and sports articles.
- Lack of Physical Education Teaching in Primary Level.
- Poor sportsmanship among school children, technical issues and equipment malfunctions etc.

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Optimum development of child's physical growth
- Intellectual development
- Emotional development
- Social development
- Personal development

1

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Activities for Fit India
- Maverick Pilot Project for imbibing gamification in sports.
- Traditional sports and local games inculcated in a systemized manner

2

III. Innovative Scheme #3:

1. Name of the topic: Talent Show for Teachers and Students

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Teachers and Students can show their extraordinary talents imbibed in them.
- This can be done on yearly basis to explicit hidden talents like drawing, singing, and dance.
- Helps in exploring Multiple intelligence which includes Linguistic, Logistic, Spatial Intelligence, Interpersonal, Interapersonal, Naturalistic and Music intelligence
- It can be implemented from Grade 1 to Grade 12 and to all the cadre level of Teachers.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- There is no chance given for the exploration of showcasing talents for Teachers and Students other than academics in schools.
- Exploring themselves for teachers and students were not been in practice in our schools for the hidden talents

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Development of Multiple Intelligence
- Exploration of hidden talents for Teachers and Students by themselves
- Helps in developing Leadership qualities and peer group learning
- Helps in overall or development of Teachers and Students hidden potential and talents

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Manifests Unique talents in each individual
- Creates opportunity for creativity and innovation
- Develops Leadership quality among individuals
- Helps to build confidence and compassion among individuals.
- Develops interest towards learning and explicating their knowledge

1

IV. Innovative Scheme #4

1. Name of the topic: Youth Clubs

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

- Explication of Art skills which include traditional arts like puppetry, Folk dance, Street Drama, Clay modelling, Paper arts, Art from waste etc.,
- Offers a variety of fun and meaningful activities that engage different interests, while also fostering a sense of community and connection among participants.
- Team work and Teachers Students relationship is well developed and also with the community

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Exhibiting different art skills by students were not been in practice
- Helps in learning art skills to bridge with education
- No room is given for the development of relationship among Teachers, Students and Community

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Develop arts skills with education as mentioned in NEP 2020
- Helps in developing individuality and uniqueness among teachers, students
- Develop peer group learning, and to attain creativity and innovation.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Happy learning with attaining vast knowledge in Education
- Re collecting traditional knowledge in building community based learning
- Helps to develop leadership skills, creativity and innovation in Learning process

1

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(Choose from the topics of the conference)

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- This can be done on term wise with duration of minimum 1 to 3 months interval
- Develop skills like critical thinking, collaboration, communication and creativity among students.
- Helps to gain knowledge practically and experience out of class room scenarios and real time situations

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Students are not given chance to learn and gain knowledge other than book and go beyond class room activities.
- No hands on activities and practical knowledge in real life scenario and learning of life skills were given in schools

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Students should create something tangible that demonstrates their learning.
- This could be a model, performance, report or other work that is shared with an audience.
- Emphasize the inquiry and design process

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Helps in attaining expected learning outcomes prescribed in NEP 2020
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- Creates Scientific approach in solving problems by the students in real life situations
- Promotes Creativity and Innovation in students

1

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VI. Innovative Scheme #6:

1. Name of the topic: Initiative for Reading club in School

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- The increased vocabulary makes their expression better.
- They can express their ideas and opinions more creatively and clearly.
- News paper reading provides Room for communication skills among students.
- Provides a platform for students to express their ideas and creativity.
- It helps to develop their critical thinking skills.
- Moreover, it can be instrumental in building peer-to-peer relationship, while shaping their perspectives, opinion and identity.

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Students are not given chance to learn and gain knowledge other than book and go beyond class room activities.
- No hands on activities and practical knowledge in real life scenario and learning of life skills were given in schools

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Reading club is a plat form for students to narrate, discuss and reflect on what is read.
- This forum intends to promote reading among the students and gives the opportunity to present book reviews regularly.
- Reading club will inculcate language skills, support cognitive development and it will be an addendum towards academic success.

1

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Developing a love of reading at young age is the key to child's development.
- Reading clubs can provide access to reading materials for students, giving them a chance to enhance their learning.
- The role of the reading club is to kindle interest among students regarding the importance of reading.
- Reading club will impart discipline among students and it helps to grow relationships.
- Develops good leadership qualities among students.
- Increases concentration, imagination and creativity.

2

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   :   R. SIVARAMA REDDY
- Designation   :   DEPUTY DIRECTOR (WOMEN EDUCATION)
- Batch   :
- Current Posting   :

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

SCHOOLING

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

> In the modern world, appearance and ambiance only attract the individuals. If Govt. Schools looks clean, green and sanitized, definite it attract more number of students towards it.
>
> Most of the schools are covered with greens and it is daily mandate to clean on regular basis. The toilets are supposed to be cleaned four times a day, before morning assembly, after morning interval, after lunch break and after evening break.
>
> Then only cleanliness of the toilet can be maintained. School ground area to be cleaned regularly after students gathering.
>
> In real scenario, the maintenance of cleanliness of school campus and sanitation of toilet is difficult.

3. Potential Solutions

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

> Outsourcing of MTS is the potential solution for this problem. The contractor will hold the responsibility of eliciting work from the workers.
>
> If the school has more green cover, the staff of MGNREGA may be utilized for cleaning the campus twice a year.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> We witnessed the practices in Directorate and Secretariat. Here the toilets are sanitized and kept clean for usage. Likewise the cleanliness of campus is also well maintained.

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   :   R. SIVARAMA REDDY
- Designation   :   DEPUTY DIRECTOR (WOMEN EDUCATION)
- Batch   :
- Current Posting   :

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

SCHOOLING

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

Attendance is one of the essential parameter which we are using as Inputs for calculating education indicators. In many circumstances variation of numbers it noticed between two different schemes for the same entity. Hence it is essential, to streamline the issue and to fill the administrative gap.

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3. Potential Solutions

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

> Bio-Metric attendance will be the appropriate solution for this issue. If students and staff attendance are marked biometrically, absenteeism, late comers, irregular attendance will be noted and follow up action can be taken.
>
> Marking of attendance consumes 15minutes of first hour of a class. In manual marking sometimes clerical errors are noticed.
>
> Likewise monthly, yearly attendance consolidation is one of the important task for schools. The calculated data not reaching the Directorate on the anticipated date.
>
> Even MDM reports are sent to the official manually. If attendance is linked with Bio-Metric data can be easily fetched.
>
> Often student strength and staff strength are called by Directorate. This Bio-Metric details can be easily viewed by the officials from Directorate. The working place of the teacher can also be monitored.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> Tamilnadu is practicing TNSED app, where teachers mark the attendance of the students online.
>
> Students' data are already uploaded and available in the portal. Teacher enter with user ID and mark the attendance particulars. Consolidated district and state data are viewed by the concerned officials.

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   :   M. THANASELVANE NEHRU
- Designation   :   Chief Educational Officer
- Batch   :   State Department
- Current Posting   :   Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

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1. Use of Digilocker

2. Use of ICT

3. Best Practices

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2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

- Students misusing technology.

- Teacher knowledge and professional development.

- Keeping students safe online.

- Cost of new technology.

- Keeping up with changes.

- Time constraints in implementing innovative ideas.

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3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc.)

- Creating awareness among the parents

- Using Security Lock, Firmware

- Combing ICT along the curriculum.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

- Digital Smart board to schools
- Provision for implementing digital library

Instructions for filling feedback note:

1. References:

- In-text citing as well as the listing of all the references used for compiling the data and information.
- Hyperlinks can be added in the document

2. Documentation style:

- Microsoft Word – Paper Size A4 with one inch margin from all four sides
- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: Title 14 pt. Section Heading – 12 pt.; Body text – 11pt.
- Line Spacing: 1.25
- Use additional spacing for section heading with spacing (After) – 6 pt.

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

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   :   N.Dinakar
- Designation   :   State Project Director
- Batch   :   State Department
- Current Posting   :   Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

**1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)**

Learning Out comes in ECCE

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

The National Educational Policy -2020 has advocated for three years of Pre-Primary Education is a Big Challenge in the present scenario. In Puducherry, the LKG & UKG are the part of mainstream Education from 2006 hence for three year of Pre-Primary Education the Anganwadis have to be co-located in Primary Classes. The challenges to collocate the Anganwadis the challenges are:

1. Additional Class rooms
2. Teaching Learning material
3. Access from home with logistics
4. Supporting staff in Anganwadis

circumstances etc..)

Co-location of Anganwadis may not be possible in most of primary Schools because the logistics for Anganwadi students will be very difficult so mapping of Anganwadis with the primary classes is required along with provision of Audio/Video devices for transaction of teaching orally in Anganwadis with play based pedagogy and material is very much required to achieve the goal.

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4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> In Puducherry to fill the gaps , we are providing ECCE resource center facility with reading Corner, Play Based activities with learning, audio devices and specialized bilingual text-books for LKG, UKG along with Curriculum for Pre-Primary Education which was referred by NCERT in National Curriculum for Pre-Primary Education2023. The link were given below:
>
> https://youtu.be/h3B4oePoaxU

Instructions for filling feedback note:

1.   References:

   - In-text citing as well as the listing of all the references used for compiling the data and information.
   - Hyperlinks can be added in the document

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

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   ARJUN RAMAKRISHNAN
- Designation   PUDUCHERRY CIVIL SERVICES (PCS)
- Batch   2017
- Current Posting   UNDER SECRETARY (FINANCE)

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Sub-theme 5: Schooling

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

I would like to focus on what I consider to be the single most important factor in the creation of a supportive learning environment that enables students to thrive academically, socially and environmentally, which is how the Concept Note on the Sub-Theme has defined 'ease of living in the context of schooling': this is ensuring the right quality and quantity (in that order) of teachers in schools.

I firmly believe that if our schools are staffed by dedicated and motivated teachers in sufficient strength, all the rest of the required reforms and corrective steps would automatically and gradually follow in the school education sector, and all the positive and integrative outcomes as set by the National Education Policy 2020 will be achieved. On the other hand, technological and governance interventions and innovations are likely to result in sub-optimal outcomes if the necessary and able hand of teachers are missing from the schools.

The major challenge in this regard is the opaque, corrupt and lethargic system of recruitment of school teachers prevailing in almost all States / UTs in the country. Another related challenge is how to make the teaching sector an attractive and fulfilling field of employment for the youth of the country, so that

the youth in sufficient numbers who have genuine flair, talent and motivation for teaching are encouraged to take up this employment. Currently, teaching in schools ranks quite low as the preferred employment for the brightest of the youth in the country, due to various factors. However, this is a deplorable situation as nothing is more important for the future of the country as molding and training the future generations, for which school education plays the most crucial part. Addressing this challenge may require significant reforms in the recruitment procedures and service conditions for finding the right quality and quantity of teachers in the school education sector.

3. Potential Solutions

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

Technology based transparent recruitment process by the Governments is the need of the hour.

The educational qualifications and eligibility criteria need to be framed carefully to attract the bright aspirants among youth who are genuinely motivated for a teaching career and view it as a great contribution towards nation – building. This calls for larger reforms in the education sector and positive changes in the societal perceptions of teaching career.

Bigger public spending in the sector by the Governments is essential. The Centre / State / UT Governments must spend a significantly higher percentage of their GDP on the education sector, especially schooling, to enable recruitment of quality teaching staff in adequate strength, augmentation of infrastructure in schools and other technology based innovations and interventions in the schooling sector.

A World Bank Sponsored Study conducted by NUEPA resulting in the publication "Getting the Right Teachers into the Right Schools: Managing India's Teacher Workforce" (Vimala Ramachandran et. al., 2017) has pointed out the challenges confronted in this aspect and also put forward several recommendations for improving the quality and quantity of teacher workforce in Indian schools.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

None as I have so far in my service not had experience of working in the schooling sector.

Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

Templates : State Specific note & Feedback Note

<u>Section 1 :</u>   **Officer name and Details**

Name   :   : K. Candane @ Sivaradjane

Designation   : Under Secretary (Health)

Batch   : 2021

<u>Section 2</u> : **feedback for Third national Conference of Chief Secretaries**

1.   Name of the Topic :

SCHOOLING

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges in Schooling in Union Territory of Puducherry :-

Inadequate Funding:

One of the significant challenges in schooling is the lack of sufficient funding for educational institutions. Insufficient financial resources can lead to inadequate infrastructure, outdated teaching materials, and a lack of well-trained teachers, hindering the overall quality of education

Educational Inequality:

Educational policies often fail to address the disparities in access to quality education between different socio-economic groups. This results in unequal opportunities and outcomes for students, perpetuating social and economic inequalities

Access to Technology:

The digital divide is a significant concern, as not all students have equal access to technology and internet connectivity. This hampers their ability to participate fully in online learning, especially during times of remote education.

Assessment and Standardization:

Overemphasis on standardized testing can lead to a narrowed curriculum and may not fully capture a student's abilities or potential. Moreover, these assessments may not align with the needs of a rapidly changing job market

3.   Potential Solution:

The new technology solutions in Schooling in UT of Puducherry , scope for convergence with other programes and schemes

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Digital Classrooms :

Implementing digital classrooms equipped with smart boards, projectors, and audio-visual aids to make teaching more interactive and engaging.

E- Learning Platforms :

Introducing e-learning platforms and educational apps to provide students with access to educational content and resources beyond traditional textbooks

Online assessments:

Conducting online assessments and examinations to streamline the evaluation process and provide instant feedback to students.

Virtual laboratories :

Setting up virtual laboratories to facilitate practical learning in subjects like science and mathematics, especially in schools with limited resources.

Mobile Learning:-

Utilizing mobile devices to deliver educational content to students, enabling learning anytime, anywhere.

Digital libraries :-

Establishing digital libraries to provide students with access to a vast collection of e-books, journals, and research materials

Digital India Initiatives:

Aligning technology solutions with the Digital India program to promote the use of digital resources and enhance digital literacy among students and teachers

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3.   Best Practices :

The practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable the Schooling in the Union territory of Puducherry.

Teacher –Mentorship Programs:

Establishing mentorship programs where experienced teachers guide and support novice educators. Sustainable mentorship programs can be replicated across different schools, scaled to involve more teachers, and monitored through feedback from mentees and mentors.

Student Assessment and Data Analysis:-

Implementing a robust student assessment system and utilizing data analysis to identify learning gaps and tailor instructional strategies. Sustainable assessment practices can be replicated in various schools, scaled to cover more students, and monitored through regular assessments and analysis of student performance data.

School Health and Hygiene Practices:-

Incorporating health and hygiene practices into the school curriculum and ensuring access to clean water and sanitation facilities. These initiatives can be sustained through continuous awareness campaigns, replicated across schools, scaled to cover more students, and monitored through regular health assessments and hygiene audits.

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   : N. SIVACOUMAR
- Designation   : DEPUTY DIRECTOR (SPORTS & YOUTH SERVICES)
                                       DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, PUDUCHERRY
- Batch
- Current Posting

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

SCHOOLING

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

IMPLEMENTING PHYSICAL EDUCATION AS COMPULSORY SUBJECT IN SCHOOLS IS BEING A BIG CHALLENGE AND MARKS FOR SPORTS IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED.

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc..)

> THE SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS PROGRAM MAY BE LINKED WITH THE NEW TECHNOLOGY UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME TO ASSES THE SCHOOL STUDENTS FITNESNESS PROGRAM AND TALENT IDENTIFICATION HUNT UNDER KHELO INDIA SCHEME FOR BETTER COACHING AT GRASS ROOT LEVEL AT SCHOOLS.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CBSE SYLABUS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SCHOLS OF PUDUCHERRY AND NEW EDUCATION POLICY WILL BE HELPFUL FOR MAKING PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS AS COMPULSORY PROGRAM IN SCHOOLS.

Instructions for filling feedback note:

1.   References:

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- Hyperlinks can be added in the document

2.   Documentation style:

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Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name : **M. RADJESVARY**
- Designation : Deputy Director (Secondary Education), Karaikal
- Batch : State Department
- Current Posting : Puducherry

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

> 1. **Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes – Issuance of Students Transfer certificate**

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

> 1. **POLICY :**
> The Directorate Of Information Technology, Puducherry has implemented the e-District Mission Mode Project with Puducherry e-governance Society for the Union Territory of Puducherry through online by using e-forms of e-District vide G.O.Ms. No.1/DIT/2017 dated 20-04-2017.
>
> Under this project for the Directorate of School Education, one of the service **"Issue of Transfer Certificate"** to all the Government Primary, Middle,High and Higher secondary Schools in Puducherry and Karaikal regions are using this online mode through e-District Portal url: **https:// edistrict.py.gov.in** from the academic year 2017-18 onwards.

POLICY GAPS AND CHLLENGES:

This module is designed with 2 different logins:

1. **Teacher Login**
2. **Head of Institution Login**

In which, the **HOIs Login** username contains concerned school's **11 digit** Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). Code following with prefix '**SE**'

Whereas for **Teacher login** any teacher can fix Username and Password for their own.

- In this practice Many school's are still facing recovery of their forgotten username and password.

- To recover and retain the username and password, a uniform and simple way may be implemented for smooth process.

- Approval given by the HOIs Transfer certificates should be preserved in the schools server in the digital format as Digilocker for future reference. This will be very useful for issuance of duplicate copy to the students.

- The mode of Student's Transfer application can be printed in **FIFO** basis (i.e. First in First Out). Many of the students after applying for E-TC, they are not getting it on the stipulated date. Hence the Needed student still waiting for his/her turn. For that purpose the HOIs are intended to delete the database which was already created by the Teachers. This gives burden to the Teachers to create the database again in the portal..

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc..)

In our Union Territory we are encouraging to track the students details through the SDMIS as a way to inform the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). UDISE is meant to serve as a longitudinal database for tracking the schooling status of students from pre-school to senior secondary and to provide a foundation for evidence-based policy responses. **Hence students data base may be imported in the e-District portal for the issuance of E-TC**

As per the RTE norms, States/UTs are mandated to develop appropriate monitoring mechanisms to track and measure quality-based outcomes such as student attendance and learning outcomes. Under recent Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based initiatives, States and UTs have been encouraged to facilitate the tracking of students through sophisticated digital databases or the SDMIS. **Hence the ICT labs may be used for the database creation with the help of ICT staff instead of using Teaching staffs**

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block / district / state level practices)

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

Section 1   :   Officer Name and Details

Name   :   V. Soumya
Designation   :   Under Secretary (Higher & Technical Education)
Batch   :   2021

Section 2   :   Feedback for Third national Conference of Chief Secretaries

1.   Name of the Topic :

<div style="border:1px solid">

SCHOOLING

</div>

2.   Policy Gaps and Challenges:

Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in Schooling

Indian Government has framed National Education Policy (NEP) 3 years ago to provide opportunity to students in the changing world. UT of Puducherry has achieved significant milestone by integrating early childhood care into schooling system ahead of implementation of NEP, 2020. The schools in UT of Puducherry now focus on providing proper care and opportunities to the students who are studying in pre-schools.

The present teaching methodology is inadequate to achieve foundational literacy and numeracy in schooling due to overloading of curriculum. To improve the foundational literacy and numeracy of the school students, the school based performance assessment should be conducted.

More foundational literacy and numeracy skills including oral language comprehension, phonological awareness, decoding, reading comprehension, oral reading fluency with comprehension, number identification & comparison, number operations, multiplication and division facts, measurement, fractions, patterns, and data handling should be assessed as part of assessment.

Hence adequate funding needs to be provided to improve the infrastructure facilities like smart classroom, digital interactive content, models and good ambient of the schools. The number of teacher per student ratio should be improved in all the schools to provide more attention to individual student.

Challenges

➢ To improve the teacher's quality, the present Recruitment procedure / Rules needs to be modified by introducing various skill tests for the newly recruited teachers.

➢ Parents from the rural areas need to be counselled frequently and educate them regarding the importance of schooling.

➢ The present monitoring / inspecting system may be modified as outcome based.

- Lack of early identification of students with learning disabilities like dyslexia and dyscalculia in schools.
- Lack of special teachers to handle the students with learning disabilities.

3. Potential Solution:

- Need based funding may be provided to the schools through SSA CSS Scheme to improve the infrastructure facilities.
- Integration of alumni of the schools may encourage the students to achieve their goals.
- Number of teaching posts may be increased
- Promotion and increments may be provided in advance to the teachers whose performance is excellent.
- Online / Software based school monitoring system may be introduced.
- Various training programs / camps may be conducted at rural areas to impart the importance of education.
- Student centric way of teaching may be incorporated instead of teacher centric education.
- The nutrition and health of the children will be addressed including mental health by conducting special medical camps at the schools with proper digital record system.
- Volunteers from Higher Education may be invited to schools to address the students to focus on their studies.
- Using digital techniques, the learning methodology to be modified as enjoyable one for better understanding.
- The existing classrooms may be converted into smart classrooms with digital learning content, multimedia interactive devices and computers with higher internet bandwidth.
- To enhance the practical skills and better understanding, Virtual labs may be introduced in the curriculum.
- The curriculum content should be reduced in order to help students to enhance their learning and critical ability thinking.
- To introduce flexible curriculum and experimental learning in all stages of the schooling.
- Different languages may be added to the school curriculum, so that the students can have proper relationship with different languages.
- To encourage extra-curricular activities like sports, arts & crafts and cultural, the necessary infra-structure facilities may be provided with qualified trainers.
- Establishing the proper playground facilities with required sports articles may encourage the students to actively participate and get trained in sports which lead to participate in District / State / National level games.

4.   Best Practices:

- ➢ Introducing play way method of teaching.

- ➢ Focus on holistic development of students by identifying, fostering and recognizing the unique talent / capabilities of each student.

- ➢ Encouraging critical thinking, decision making and innovative thinking.

- ➢ More focus on life skills like negotiations and communication with others.

- ➢ Promoting use of technology in teaching and learning.

- ➢ Special emphasis on evaluation of the work given to the students using digital assessment platform.

- ➢ Blended learning pedagogies and integrating digital tools.

- ➢ Increasing the Government expenditure on education.

- ➢ Establishing a special fund for promoting gender inclusion in education.

- ➢ Enhance connectivity between students and teachers by facilitating valuable and timely feedback.

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

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   - P. PADMAVATHY
- Designation   - Director, Directorate of stationery and printing
- Batch   - PCS 2020 Batch
- Current posting   - Director, Directorate of stationery and printing

Section 2: Feedback for Third National Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic:

Schooling

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges:

The Policy gaps and Challenges in schooling are;

As the **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020** pointed out that, the world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various scientific and technological advances such as artificial intelligence, chatGPT etc, many unskilled jobs may be taken over by machines in upcoming years. Due to this there will be growing demand for humanities and art. So, we have to equip our children accordingly to survive in the upcoming challenging future.

- As we are going through the technological based learning, children showing less interest in studies.

- In most cases, students are not attending the school due to family circumstances, poor infrastructure. Smaller classrooms and more students can have negative effects on a children health, decreasing their interest and motivation of learning. Buildings can lack infrastructure like benches, playgrounds, laboratories and restrooms, making transportation difficulty at times due to the low density of educational institutions.

- In some schools, the teachers are still practicing the old method of teaching instead of adapting the modern technology of education system.

- Nowadays, students are facing mental illness stress and depression, due to the responsibilities falls on them by both sides parents desire and also academic work. Meanwhile, they are also preparing for competitive exams and other coaching classes.

- The Covid-19 pandemic has forced an immediate implementation of online learning. After the Covid-19 pandemic most of the courses are offered only through online. So, the students may get easily distracted and no class interaction with the faculties and lack of concentration in studies.
- E-services to be provided to school education to get their certificates.
- Importance of English, English is being the primary medium of instruction in higher education, students from rural areas or with a schooling background of vernacular medium face huge challenge in following lessons and copying with the syllabus
- Financial problems are one of the major cause, due to receiving less financial support, the sector of education has remained the most under paid and poor in performance. This fact has rendered the education sector as the most unattractive profession in the country.

3. Potential Solutions:

- Indeed, with the quickly changing employment landscape and global ecosystem, it is becoming increasingly critical that children not only learn but more importantly learn how to learn. Technological based learning should be incorporated in each class.
- Our curriculum needs to shift from theoretical to practically oriented and prepare students to real world challenges and jobs of the future. Also moral education or value based education should be included and prioritized to build character and encourage children to be better citizens.
- Sanitary practice should be ensured on regular basis. School infrastructure/environment should be eco-friendly.
- Education thus must move towards less content and more towards learning about how to think critically and to solve problems, how to be creative and multidisciplinary and how to innovate, adopt and observe new material in changing fields.
- Pedagogy must evolve to make education more experiential, holistic, integrated, learner centre, discussion based, flexible, discovery oriented, enquiry driven and enjoyable.
- Periodically orientation/training programme shall be organised to teachers.
- Students should not be stuffed with lot of academics. Parents should not insist their desire upon students. This can be highlighted in Parents Teachers association meeting.
- Education should be in systematic manner. E-learning to be introduced to all class rooms. Also suggesting no bag system like foreign countries.
- Competitive exam syllabus should be incorporated from grade 8th onwards.

Best Practices:

- Institutions should consider these findings when designing online course content and encourage faculty to contemplate ways of encouraging student engagement across variety of delivery types.

- Outdated educational system, as syllabus taught in the schools is mainly general education oriented and does not prepare students for the real world. Moreover, there is very little scope and encouragement for research and development and education imparted is theoretical in nature.

- The best practice of schooling would to understanding of students, in relation to their developmental differences and learning differences. A teacher must recognize learning differences in order to create a learning environment that meets the needs of all students. So the teachers must able to understand differences and similarities of students, and identify patterns of learning.

- Learning is a result of exploration and thought. Game based learning is the best practice for nowadays schooling. Educational games cause to discover and use critical thinking skills. Digital games create an active engagement. The game based learning theory is grounded on the idea that engagement is in performing tasks while playing conditions stimulate the brain for active learning.

- Importance of English, English is being the primary medium of instruction in higher education, students from rural areas or with a schooling background of vernacular medium face huge challenge in following lessons and copying with the syllabus

- Introducing English courses apart from syllabus. Learning English can help the students to pursue and obtain more career opportunities. Many institutions/companies needs employees who can communicate with partners and client all over the world. Therefore, implement English learning to step forward the children to achieve their goals.

- Our evaluation system also needs to change to relieve the stress and drive children to study to learn rather than score marks. Knowledge, skills and application based assessment would help to break the chain of rote learning.

- However, the existing gaps adversely impact our current education system from delivering the desired results. Thus, it calls for immediate action to understand and find effective solutions to these problems.

- Teachers are the backbone of our education system. A properly trained, updated and motivated teacher can work wonders on a student. Hence, teachers should be trained and updated as per the current requirements. Hiring qualified teachers is a necessary steps to improve our education system.

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   : M.V. HIRAN
- Designation   : Under Secretary to Govt.
- Batch   : 2020
- Current Posting   : Under Secretary to Govt.(Home)

Section 2: Feedback for ThirdNational Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Schooling in the UT of Puducherry

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

The Shortage of Funds to education sector is one of the major set back for improving the infrastructure facilities in the schools. Regular orientation/training programmes are to be given to teachers to update their knowledge which in turn will improve the quality of education. Lack of sufficient numbers of schools in rural areas results in disparities in quality education between urban and rural areas.

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

- Establishment of more numbers of the schools in rural areas
- Increase in the budget allocation for education sector
- Conduct of periodical orientation/training programmes to school teachers to update their knowledge.
- Use of advanced Technology in the education sector for the easy and better learning experience to students.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

- Regular inspections of the schools by the higher authorities to confirm the availability of teaching staff, infrastructure facilities in the schools.
- Giving more importance to monthly assessment system in schools to ascertain the level of understanding of subjects among students.

Template 2 : Feedback Note by Officers

नीति आयोग

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- **R. RAMAKRISHNAN**
- HEADMASTER GR-II (ADPC)
- Batch
- NN GHSS LAWSPET (O/O SPO, SAMAGRA SHIKSHA)

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference

1. Name of the topic

(Choose from the topics of the conference)

> ## DIGITIZATION, DATA PORTABILITY AND AUTHENTICITY

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges

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

> Non-Availability of Technological Facilities and related Competencies, Lack of attitude to over-come Status Quo Mindset, Financial Constraints emerging out of bloated expectations, Providers without service mind targeting low service and huge profits and Natural opposition by persons preferring imperfection for their personal gains

3. Potential Solutions

(Can potentially highlight new technology solutions scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc..)

> Engineering Colleges, Technical Universities, NIC, Companies that can afford CSR should be mandated to take up these tasks as a part of their routine commitments.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block/district/State level practices)

> With the collaboration of NUEPA, the UT has developed a school specific, Intra and Inter School data portable, digitized, data solution called SDMIS, wherein 100% students in the UT had been enrolled and data ported.

Instructions for filling feedback note:

1. References:

   - In-text citing as well as the listing of all the referencesusedfor compiling the data and information.
   - Hyperlinks can be added in the document

2. Documentation style:

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

Section 1:Officer Name and Details:

- Name   MURALIDHARAN K
- Designation   PUDUCHERRY CIVIL SERVICES (PCS)
- Batch   2017
- Current Posting   DIRECTOR (TOURISM) –CUM-
  UNDER SECRETARY(TOURISM)

Section 2: Feedback for ThirdNational Conference of Chief Secretaries

1. Name of the topic
(Choose from the topics of the conference)

Sub-theme 5: Schooling

2. Policy Gaps and Challenges
(Current policy challenges, administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

Education is one of the major contributor for economic development. The education system in India faces various policy challenges including inadequate infrastructure, low teacher to pupil ratio, general shortage of teachers in different streams, outdated curricula, unequal access to quality education and high dropout rates.

Also there is a need to address issues of standardization, vocational training, and ensuring quality education for all, especially in rural areas.

Over emphasis on mere memorization and exams rather than critical thinking and comprehensive learning.

3. Potential Solutions

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

- Enhance quality of Teachers through training and professional development programs.
- Updation of Curricula to focus on practical skills, critical thinking and creativity.
- Initiative to bridge the digital divide and enabling remote education facilities.
- Introduce vocational training and skill development programs.
- Reduce class size for effective learning outcomes.
- Rethinking the assessment methodology.

4. Best Practices

(Highlights the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc. Can also highlights the block/district/ State level practices)

None.

(K.MURALIDHARAN)

Third National Chief Secretary Conference
Templates: State Specific Note & Feedback Note

Template2: Feedback Note (by all IAS Officers / State Department Officers)

Section 1: Officer Name and Details:

- Name   :   K. ILANGO
- Designation   :   DIVISIONAL FIRE OFFICER
- Batch   :
- Current Posting   :   FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Section 2: Feedback for Third chief Secretary Conference
1. **Name of the topic**
   (Choose from the topics of the conference)

   SCHOOLING

2. **Policy Gaps and Challenges**
   (Current Policy challenges administrative and implementing challenges with respect to the topic selected)

   - Lack of proper infrastructure
   - Poor pedagogy skills
   - Lack of trained teachers
   - Using theoretical approaches in imparting knowledge
   - Poor assessment/evaluation of the child's learning
   - High competition among the school

3. **Potential Solutions**
   (Can potentially highlight new technology scope for convergence with other scheme / circumstances etc...)

   1. Maintained infrastructure
   A School should motivate the students to come to school by providing the basic amenities required as per norms. It should have a spacious classroom with furniture, board, electrical fittings, clean and hygienic toilets, an activity and play area, laboratories, and a computer lab. But having all those amenities without their proper utilization and maintenance may demotivate a child from going to school. Well-maintained infrastructure creates an environment to learn.

2. Pedagogy skills

The concept of learning, unlearning and relearning need to be implemented over here. We need a transition from rote learning to conceptual methods that can keep the teachers and students engaged. The liking or disliking of a subject depends on the method of teaching. We need to enhance and upgrade our teaching skills for a better outcome.

3. Quality of teachers

Most schools compromise on quality by hiring teachers at less pay. Teachers are the key elements in the classroom that ignite the minds of children for seeking knowledge. We need to improve teacher quality by providing training and equipping them with modern teaching aids, tools, and methodologies such as **smart classrooms and digital course content.** Taking proper and summative assessments will provide a better understanding of the child. Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills.

4. Extra-curricular activities

Pressurizing students will deviate their minds from studies and which may hamper their interest in continuing their education further. A school should be involved in various co-curricular activities that serve as a key component in sustaining students' interest in school. It should have proper sports facilities and avenues for cultural events that help in building the life skills and personality of the students. Inter-school competitions should be organized.

5. Proper implementation of a government initiative

Various government initiatives such as the RTE act and RMSA were great in bringing change to the school system. According to RTE, the pupil-teacher ratio should be 30:1 at the primary level and 35:1 at the secondary level.

6. Assessment and evaluation tools

Taking proper and summative assessments will provide a better understanding of the child. Individual differences should be kept in mind while preparing the evaluation tools which should also include critical/higher order thinking skills. Based on the results, we would be able to evaluate the learning level of the child and by taking the necessary steps, the quality of education can be improved.

4. **Best Practices**

   (Highlight the practices which are sustainable, replicable, scalable, monitorable etc.. Can also highlights the block / district / State level practise)

   Improving the quality of education in the school will create an enabling environment that will embed the concept of lifelong learning. The students will remain enrolled in the school and learn and become enablers and productive whereby they can participate in nation-building.