Workshop on Green Budgeting for the U.T. of Puducherry

Workshop Proceedings

9th December 2022

Puducherry

Organized by

PCCC
CHANGE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Puducherry
Department of Science, Technology and Environment

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Executive Summary

- This report provides an overview of the proceedings of the workshop held on green budgeting in the Union Territory of Puducherry. Key discussions during the workshop focused on setting the context for green budgeting, defining green budgeting with analogies and examples, process for institutionalizing green budgeting, and discussion on addressing the issue of climate change. The workshop was designed to include a group discussion-based exercise.

- It is essential to emphasize that as policy goals of the government have changed over time with increased attention to the environment, accordingly implementation must respond to these policy goals along with planning and resource allocation processes including budgetary planning.

- Other issue-based budgeting exist – gender budgeting (Statement 13); child budgeting (Statement 12); and these have been mainstreamed by many states/ UTs along with the central government. Similarly, green budgeting can be implemented to give adequate attention to environmental sustainability. Green Budgeting is an opportunity to put in place an SDG-linked process.

- Green budgeting is a tool that can contribute to institutionalisation and integration of environmental sustainability in various government initiatives and promote a system-wide approach. Green budgeting can be scheme-based which can promote innovations within existing schemes for environmental sustainability.

- Through this workshop the departments can have a conscious look at how much they are allocating for green budgeting and to look forward to how much more can be allocated to do something for the environment where we all have a responsibility to keep it safe for our future generation.

- It is important that the green budgeting exercise is institutionalized. Green budgeting should not be done just for 1 or 2 years. Institutionalizing the entire process would require two things. One that every year each department must report on the accomplishment of its implementation, of the green budget and these must come in a consolidated form and then first reviewed at a very high level by say, the Chief Secretary. The next step is that for each year's demand for grants, along with the budget document that are needed, an additional memorandum is submitted to the legislative assembly. This memo to the legislature can also indicate the progress report of the accomplishments over the past fiscal year.

- Departments essentially need to reorient their goals, schemes, and policies to become more greener and climate adaptive. By doing so, departments would also be able to assess how much a particular department is contributing towards climate change. Green Budgeting can act as a self-assessment tool.

Introduction

The urgency for realizing sustainable development goals (SDGs), addressing anthropogenic climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation, requires coordinated efforts in terms of planning, coherent policy design, systematic approaches, strengthened institutions, and well-structured budgets. Since budget exercises are periodically undertaken by all departments, annual government budgets that consider climate and environmental dimensions can be a potential driver to mainstream SDGs and climate actions into the development activities towards achieving environmental targets. Furthermore, government budgets can also be used as a tool for the assessment of governments' activities on various national and international environmental commitments. Moreover, 'green budgeting' is a mechanism of budgetary policy making that can help in systematic mapping and tracking the sources of funds, outlays, and expenditures, and policies which, in turn, can support coordinated policy design and identification of periodic and continuous finance needs to achieve green objectives, that is, those relating to the climate and environmental dimensions.

Annual budget processes are crucial from the point of view of planning and coordination and can be seen as an important entry point for mainstreaming climate action and environment related SDG targets in planning processes. Budgets are a crucial tool for ensuring policy coherence through mainstreaming sustainable development outcomes in economic policy and are an important means of implementation. Institutionalizing green budgeting can lead to active mind-sets of departments and lead to better planning and coordination within the existing fiscal space (Sinha et al 2015). Thus, green budgets can be a useful tool to mainstream sustainable development horizontally across departments.

Issues related to the environment need to receive more attention and need to be given more priority in the state budget. Along with adequacy of budgetary resources for environment related components in various schemes, the State Government can also innovate within the existing fiscal space and existing schemes. In this context, it is desirable for the line departments of the State Government, civil society organisations and other stakeholders to understand the budgetary process (including the allocation and expenditure on environmental sustainability programmes).

Green budgeting can draw from other issue-based budgeting processes such as gender budgeting and child budgeting. The broader approach for green budgeting is based on bottom-up accounting and planning for environmental sustainability to encourage horizontal mainstreaming of sustainable development.

The policy innovation of green budgeting is based on the following principles:

Principle 1: Green budgeting will follow a bottom-up process for identifying components of schemes that contribute to environmental sustainability.

Principle 2: Green budgeting exercise will align with public policy priorities of the government and to universal sustainable development goals related to environment in areas such as climate, water, energy, ecosystems, and responsible consumption and production.

Principle 3: Green budgeting exercise will seek to mainstream environmental sustainability by involving ministries/ departments and promotion of innovations within existing schemes/ budget-lines and existing fiscal space.

Principle 4: Green budgeting exercise will be mainstreamed through institutionalization of transparency and accountability of resource allocation for the environment.

With the above background, a half-day workshop was organized by the Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Puducherry, Finance Department, Government of Puducherry and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).

Objective

The objective of the workshop was to provide an orientation to state officials on green budgeting. These officials are envisaged to be from various departments in Puducherry who are in-charge of budget making decisions and processes under various schemes.

Format

The workshop had four main segments. The first segment was the inaugural segment which set a high-level context and policy vision for the workshop. The second segment involved a technical presentation from experts from TERI and ADRI. The third segment involved a group exercise involving department officials on the concept and process of green budgeting where each group was given the task to produce 2-3 examples of entries on green budgeting. The final segment included ways forward and vote of thanks.

Proceedings

The conclave was initiated by the emcee with introduction of the workshop. This was followed by a short prayer song in Tamil.

The emcee then continued with introducing and thanking the panellists present on the dais for their participation in the workshop. The structure of the workshop was explained. The workshop had four segments. The first segment was the opening segment which set high level context and policy vision for the workshop. The second segment involved a technical presentation from experts from TERI and Asian Development Research Institute. The third segment involved group exercise on the concept and process of green budgeting where each group was given the task to produce 2-3 examples of entries on green budgeting. The final segment discussed the way forward and a Vote of Thanks was given.

To commence the first segment the emcee invited Smt P Priytarshny, Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment to deliver the welcome address.

Welcome Address by Smt P. Priytarshny, Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment

Smt P. Priytarshny started her welcome address by commenting on the issue of climate change. She then continued to discuss that most of the departments must be already doing something in their budget which they currently may not be categorizing as related to climate change, for example, water conservation, solar panels, etc. Through this workshop the departments can have a conscious look at how much they are allocating for green budgeting and to look forward to how much more can be allocated to do something for the environment where we all have a responsibility to keep it safe for our future generation.

Smt P. Priytarshny proceeded to welcome both the panelists **Dr Prodipto Ghosh**, retired IAS officer, former secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and now a distinguished fellow at TERI and **Dr A. Muthamma**, Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment. She also welcomed the participants, the Director Accounts and Treasury, budget Officer Planning Department each department who was present to grace the occasion and to learn and do something for the green budgeting and also welcomed all her staff. She welcomed Dr Shailly Kedia, Senior Fellow and Associate Director, TERI and Dr Vivek Tejaswi, Deputy Director, ADRI. Smt P Priytarshny then presented token of appreciation to Dr Prodipto Ghosh and Dr. A Muthamma who have guided and supported the entire the process of green budgeting.

Thematic Address by Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI; Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment

An introduction was given for Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow at TERI. He was previously with the Indian Administrative Service with his first posting in Pondicherry in 1971. He was adjunct, faculty at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, University and visiting fellow at Smith College, Oxford University. He retired as Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest. He has also held position of Economic Advisor and Additional Secretary to the Prime Minister and Additional Secretary at the Department of Economic Affairs Minister of Finance. He was a member of India's negotiating team at UNFCCC, climate change negotiation from 2001 to 2012. He is the principal author of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and National Environment Policy 2006. He was then invited to deliver the Thematic Address.

Dr Prodipto Ghosh addressed Dr A. Muthamma, Smt P. Priytarshny, distinguished participants and his colleagues from TERI and ADRI. He highlighted that this was an introductory workshop, but nevertheless a very important one where the importance and the methodologies for accomplishing green budgeting in the state of Puducherry would be discussed. He further elucidated that Green Budgeting is an evolving methodology. It has been applied in several different contexts, but as new issues arise the methodology is tweaked further so that it remains alive to changing possibilities and circumstances. If green budgeting is applied consistently and diligently over a period of years. For instance, we undertake a comprehensive exercise in this year and each year in respect of each budget line, each scheme, each one for grant, we seek ways of enhancing the environmental sustainability component. We shall see over the course of time, tangible and sustained improvement in environmental quality. He emphasized that the results would not be seen overnight it would take time and this is because in the real world, in society, there are many different processes, economic, social, political, that are happening all the time. And through public policy and through public expenditures we can impact only some of these factors to an extent. And it takes time for the effects of these factors to work their way through the system. He mentioned about other forms of budgeting, climate budgeting, gender budgeting, child budgeting, and so on. Gender and child budgeting have already mainstreamed into the annual budget of the government of India. The green budgeting can subsume, if conducted properly, climate budgeting and it has the potential of evolving overtime into a more comprehensive budgeting over the sustainable development objectives and indicators.

He continued to explain that green budgeting is essentially a very simple exercise. It does not involve collecting reams of statistics, analysing with advanced statistical methods, and requiring you to collect and handle massive amounts of data. It is nothing of the kind. He clarified the concept in a very simple form by giving an analogy.

Everyone has a household budget, and a certain part of that household budget is allocated to food. The expenditures on food are intended to accomplish two objectives. First, that it should be nutritionally adequate, different important food groups should be included. They should have protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals and so on. The second is that it must conform to our taste. It must appeal to our taste. This problem if often solved off by eating fried samosas, by eating a lot of fatty foods, by eating a lot of sugary foods. Somehow, they can maintain a minimal nutritional intake and it appeals to our taste. But this kind of food choices makes us very unhealthy. So, supposing one looks at the exercise in a slightly different way and add a third objective. That is, one seeks not only nutritional adequacy and that the food should be to our taste, but also that it should be healthy. So, if the household budget is reallocated for food, then one can find that you are switching from polished rice to unpolished rice. And over course of time, maybe even to millets as the tastes evolve. Instead of eating samosas, one may eat fresh fruit, air fried food. There are many ways in which one can tweak the household budget so that all three objectives are achieved. So, in a similar way what needs to be done is that we need to introduce an additional objective to as many of the budget lines as possible, and ensure that budget lines, the activities undertaken through these budget lines should also improve Environmental Quality.

He then added that at the first brush, it may seem that it is very difficult to introduce a green component into many of these budget lines. But with a deeper look, it turns out that there are many ways in which it can be done. With the help of an example, he explained for instance the Education Department has a school mid-day meal program. And in this school mid-day meal program children are given rice in some areas while wheat in others. Now supposing what is done is that gradually millets are introduced in place of rice. So instead of five days a week of giving rice one gives four days a week to give rice, and one day a week you give millets. Now millets are much more environmentally sustainable than rice. Rice requires a lot of water, it requires a lot of pesticide, millets are much more resilient, they require much less water, they require less fertilizer, they can be grown on arid soils. And then as the children's taste evolves, then gradually the quantity of millet in the school lunchtimes is increased. And there is an increase in the proportion of expenditure on millet instead of rice in the school budget starts to reflect the same in the green component, in that particular budget line. In a similar manner different departments can brainstorm about their own departments and the budget lines that they administer to realize that there are in fact many such opportunities.

He emphasised that the green budgeting exercise must be institutionalized. It should not be done just for 1 or 2 years and after that people lose interest and overtime this whole exercise vanishes. Institutionalizing the entire process would require two things. One that every year each department must report on the accomplishment of its implementation, of the green budget and these must come in a consolidated form and then first reviewed at a very high level by say, the Chief Secretary.

The next step is that for each year's demand for grants, along with the budget documents that are needed, additional memorandum is provided which indicates which of the budget lines can be considered green and how much and to what extent. That particular memo to the legislature will also indicate the progress report of the accomplishments over the past fiscal year. And once this memo is submitted to the legislature, it will necessarily have to be reviewed by the Chief Minister and the cabinet. After two to three years of cementing this practice to the legislature it would be impossible to withdraw this practice. As the process of green budgeting evolves the contents of the memo may change over the course of time to include sustainable development objectives.

Dr Ghosh then proceeded to talk about his past tenure at various positions in Puducherry and the accomplishments achieved during that time. He concluded by once again welcoming and thanking everyone participants in the workshop.

Keynote Address by Dr A. Muthamma, Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment

To deliver the keynote address Dr Muthamma, Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment was invited to the podium.

Dr Muthamma began with greeting and welcoming all the participants to the event. She welcomed Dr Ghosh and acknowledged his accomplishments during his tenure in the Puducherry government. She complimented the organising team for putting forward a successful event.

She then proceeded to discuss about green budgeting. She emphasised that different departments have different mandates. Her mandate as she is handling transport, labour, science, and technology, would be to purchase new buses and put them onto a public service, put in place labour welfare measures, and environment protection measures. She gave the example of Education Department and suggested their mandate would be to make sure the schools are running properly, seeing that the children are taught properly, and the educational learnings outcomes are achieved properly. Similarly, the mandate of the Public Works Department would be ensured that roads are laid properly, or buildings constructed properly. Even though each department had a different agenda, they all must share a common mandate to mitigate climate change impacts. She then mentioned that due to sea level increase owing to climate change, the beach that had been eroded for the past 30 years has now been restored by the steady efforts by the PWD and Science and Technology Department.

She further explained that as she was new to the department, she had come with an impression that probably a fund around 100 - 200 crore would be provided to put in place a separate mechanism, separate scheme, separate policies, separate systems to implement the climate change action plan. Whereas, this was not the case, a separate budget was not provided, and interventions had to be made within the existing schemes and polices to orient them towards greening activities.

She steered the discussion to give an example of Abdul Kalam Science Centre and Planetarium. Apart from the electricity bill the planetarium incurred other costs such as maintenance charges fee and salary of the staff for maintenance etcetera. To tackle this problem of high expenditure, they moved towards solar energy, and which lead to reducing the cost borne on electricity as the bill was now nil.

Similarly, she urged the departments to reorient their goals, schemes, and policies to become more greener and climate adaptive. By doing so, one would also be able to assess how much a particular department is contributing towards climate change. This would also act as a self-assessment tool.

She then went ahead to explain the structure of the planned event. She concluded the address by quoting Stephen Hawking "intelligence is the ability to adapt to change" and urged the department officials to put in place sustainable systems, sustainable practices, sustainable policies, and programs for the betterment of the people at large.

Presentation on Green Budgeting by Dr Shailly Kedia and Mr Vivek Tejaswi

The presentation started with demystifying the concept of Green Budgeting. It is essential to emphasize that as policy goals of the government have changed over time with increased attention to the environment, accordingly implementation must respond to these policy goals along with planning and resource allocation processes including budgetary planning.

The six pillars of green budgeting were presented along with the rationale of why green budgeting is important; these include: mainstreaming & integration; resource allocation; planning, coordination, and innovations; transparency and accountability; evaluation and monitoring; and policy signals. 'Whole of government' approach is needed for environmental sustainability, and it is essential that environment is integrated and mainstreamed across ministries/ departments and sectors.

Other issue-based budgeting exist – gender budgeting (Statement 13); child budgeting (Statement 12); and these have been mainstreamed by many states/ UTs along with the central government. Similarly, green budgeting can be implemented to give adequate attention to environmental sustainability. Bihar is the first state which has tabled a Green Budget in its' legislative assembly.

The presentation laid down the working definition of green budgeting as: Every year, government agencies (Ministries/ Departments/ Directorates/ Boards/ Councils/ Commissions) contribute to preparing the Green Budget, to specify schemes involving environmental sustainability components, and estimate the quantity of public expenditure in the annual budget for these purposes. The presentation also highlighted that green budgeting can be scheme-based. The presentation underscored that Green Budgeting is an opportunity to put in place an SDG-linked process.

The presentation then highlighted the key steps for green budgeting including engagement with stakeholders; finalizing pro-forma and categories for green budgeting; collect and collating data on budgetary allocation/ expenditure on identified schemes; and preparing the green budget statement.

In the context of Puducherry, illustrative themes, activities along with SDGs were proposed for inputs. A sample pro-forma along with the layout of a Green Budget document was shared for feedback from participants.

The next segment of the presentation focused on the example of Bihar. For the last three years, the Finance Department, Government of Bihar has been presenting a green budget before the State's legislative assembly. The green budget document gives a comprehensive overview of scheme-specific, department-wise assessment of public expenditure for environment related sustainable development goals. The state government has evolved the methodology over the last three years. The table below presents a summary of last three years green budget and budget estimates. For Bihar, the number of schemes has increased from 103 (FY 2020-21) to 267 (FY 2021-22) and further increased to 316 (FY 2022-23). For the Green Budget Statement for FY 2022-23, the state also identified the SDG and activity profiles of various departments. Bihar's green budget also included the SDG Profile and Activity Profile of various departments who provided inputs in the green budgeting exercise.

Finally, the presentation highlighted the limitations of a green budgeting exercise which is focused on expenditure. The limitations, however, cannot take away the advantages of such an exercise. This exercise has the potential to bring together work streams on climate change, biodiversity, sustainable energy, sustainable urbanization, responsible consumption and production, ecosystems, environmental policy, budgeting, and tax policy, and inclusive sustainable growth.

In terms of the next steps, the following was proposed:

- Pro-forma development and circulation
- Scheme-based budgeting through bottom-up process with inputs coming from ministries/ departments
- Supplementary information can also be provided
- Innovations within existing schemes is key
- Institutionalization is important, which includes:
    - Initially select ministries/ departments can be involved and then more ministries/ departments can be added
    - Yearly review of compiled green budget
    - Memorandum on Green Budgeting to accompany the regular budget may be tabled in the parliament/ assembly

The presentation was followed by a quick question and answer session.

Group Discussions and Brainstorming

The group discussion exercise started with instructions and forming of groups (per table). The participants were handed out exercise sheets to fill. The exercise sheet can be accessed from Annexure 2. The participants enthusiastically participated and shared their examples.

Conclusion and Next Steps by Shri K Kalamegam, Environmental Engineer, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Puducherry

Shri K Kalamegam, Environmental Engineer, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Puducherry delivered the vote of thanks. He thanked all the participants who participated in the workshop. He thanked the organizers of the event. He thanked Dr A. Muthamma, Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment formotivating the team to implement green budgeting. He thanked Smt P. Priytarshny, Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment for encouraging the team to engage in new topics.

He emphasized that the presence of departments will bring to fruition an innovation for Puducherry. For many years all officials have conducting budgeting exercises in their respective department. He emphasized that green budgeting is a new learning and hopefully this innovation can make budgeting exercises contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development of Puducherry and for the future generations. Green Budgeting can be seen as an opportunity to bring a change and drive Puducherry towards a more sustainable future. He appealed to the participants to participate in the budgeting exercise so that this can be tabled in the legislative assembly. Departments can provide feedback and further discussions can be facilitated. He also laid out the next steps which included pro-forma circulation along with background material circulation.

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Annexures

Annexure 1: Agenda of the Workshop

Event Title: Workshop on Green Budgeting for the U.T. Of Puducherry

Venue: The Sunway Manor, Puducherry

Date: 9th December 2022 (Friday)

Time: 9:00 am – 2:00 pm

9:00 am – 9:30 am	Registration
9:30 am – 9:45 am	**Welcome Address** Smt. P. Priytarshny, Director, Department of Science, Technology and Environment
9:45 am – 09:55 am	**Thematic Address** Dr Prodipto Ghosh [I.A.S. Retd.], Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment
9:55 am – 10:05 am	**Keynote Address** Dr A. Muthamma, I.A.S., Secretary, Department of Science, Technology and Environment.
10:05 am – 11:00 am	**Presentation on Green Budgeting** Chair: Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Distinguished Fellow, TERI & Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment (5 minutes) Presentation on Green Budgeting by TERI and ADRI (25 minutes) • Dr Shailly Kedia, Senior Fellow and Associate Director, TERI • Mr Vivek Tejaswi, Deputy Director, ADRI Question and Answer (25 minutes)
11:00 am – 11:15 am	**Tea and Coffee Break**
11:15 am –12:45 pm	**Group Discussions and Brainstorming** • Instructions and forming of groups (10 minutes) • Group exercise (40 minutes) • Presentation by each group (40 minutes)
12:45 pm –1:00 pm	**Conclusion and Next Steps** Shri K Kalamegam, Environmental Engineer, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Puducherry
1:00 pm –2:00 pm	Lunch

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Annexure 2: Exercise Sheet for Group Discussions

Task: Identify one scheme for green budgeting from your department

[1] Name of contact person

[2] Designation

[3] Name of department

[4] Program/ Scheme name

[5] Head of Account details *(give illustration – not real budget)*

[6] Budget Details (INR lakhs) *(give illustration – not real budget)*

[7] Key objectives of Programme/ Scheme

[8] Green/ Environmental significance of programme/ scheme

[9] Environment Sustainability Theme *(tick as applicable; you can select multiple themes)*

- ☐ Renewable Energy
- ☐ Energy efficiency/ conservation
- ☐ Green buildings/ infrastructure
- ☐ Water recycling
- ☐ Sewage treatment plants
- ☐ Disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Forestry and green cover
- ☐ Eco-tourism / Sustainable tourism
- ☐ Sustainable agriculture
- ☐ Water harvesting/ recharge
- ☐ Waste management
- ☐ Research and studies on environment
- ☐ Clean technology development
- ☐ Environmental education and awareness
- ☐ Energy audits
- ☐ Water audits
- ☐ Biodiversity, wildlife, and ecology (land)
- ☐ Biodiversity, wildlife, and ecology (coasts)
- ☐ Sustainable fisheries/ aquaculture
- ☐ Pollution Abatement
- ☐ Climate change adaptation
- ☐ Sustainable consumption and production
- ☐ Sustainable land use and watershed management
- ☐ Water management
- ☐ Mangrove protection
- ☐ Agroforestry
- ☐ Drip irrigation/ water conservation in agriculture
- ☐ Water quality
- ☐ Any other:

[10] Activity Category *(tick as applicable; you can select multiple themes)*

☐ Programme/ scheme implementation
☐ Regular operation and maintenance
☐ Capacity building of institutions and departments
☐ Skilling (of specific beneficiaries such as farmers and youth)
☐ Research study
☐ Policy action / regulation/ benchmarking/ visioning/ target setting
☐ Pre-investment study
☐ Demonstration project
☐ Investment project
☐ Education and curriculum development
☐ Information, education and communications/ awareness
☐ Risk management (including crop insurance)
☐ Technology and infrastructure
☐ Subsidies for green activities
☐ Information instruments (eco-label)
☐ Clean technology research
☐ Sustainable public procurement
☐ Any other:

[11] Proposed proforma (feedback, if any)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="11">Ministry/ Department name: __________
Financial Year: ____________</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sr. #</td><td rowspan="2">Budget Code</td><td rowspan="2">Programme/ Scheme</td><td colspan="2">Scheme Budget (INR Lakhs)</td><td colspan="2">Green Budget Component (INR Lakhs)</td><td rowspan="2">Scheme Description and objectives</td><td rowspan="2">Theme</td><td rowspan="2">Activity</td><td rowspan="2">SDG</td></tr>
<tr><td>FY1</td><td>FY2</td><td>FY1</td><td>FY2</td></tr>
</table>

Description (clearly justifying in what ways does the budgeted component contribute to environmental objectives): ____________________________

[12] Any other comments:

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Annexure 3: List of Participants

#	Name & Designation	Department
1.	A. Maria Jacintha, Senior Accounts Officer	Co Operative Department
2.	R. Prakashbabu, Superintendent (Accounts)	Co Operative Department
3.	S. Somou, Store Superintendent	Health and Family Welfare Services
4.	V. Gurunathan, Superintendent	Health and Family Welfare Services
5.	M. Boopathy, Superintendent	Department of Revenue and Disaster Management (Excise)
6.	P. Sekar, Superintendent	Commercial Taxes Department
7.	P. Shakilalebas, Junior accounts officer	Department of Tourism
8.	Chiladevy, Senior Accounts Officer	Directorate of Stationery and Printing
9.	M. Vijayakumar, Assistant Director	Directorate of Stationery and Printing
10.	Vasanthi,B.R, UDC	Department of science technology and Environment
11.	I. Nandhiny, UDC	Department of Tourism
12.	H. Jakir Hussain, Joint Director	Department of Agriculture and farmers Welfare
13.	V.S.Santhi, Junior Accounts Officer	Directorate of Higher and Technical Education
14.	P. Kanagaraj, Deputy Director	Directorate of Social Welfare
15.	D. Prabakaran, Assistant	Law department
16.	Earounagarane. L Junior Accounts Officer	Port Department
17.	S. Sridarane, Senior Town planner	Town and Country Planning Department
18.	M. Karuthiruman, Superintendent	Labour Department
19.	G. Vijayan, UDC	Department of Women and Child Development
20.	M. Nagamuthu, UDC	Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare
21.	AL. Aravintan, AMRUT & SBM SMMU	Local Administration Department
22.	T. Aruna, Team Leader & Urban management Expert (AMRUT & SBM)	Local Administration Department

#	Name & Designation	Department
23.	K. Selvi	Department of Rural Development District Rural Development
24.	V. Danabal, GS Group II	Department of Rural Development District Rural Development
25.	S. Venkatesan, Statistical Officer	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
26.	V. Senthilkumar, Superintendent	Directorate for the Welfare of Backward classes and Minorities
27.	G. Karthigesan, Deputy Director, (Municipal Administration)	Local Administration Department
28.	U. Ilango, Budget Officer	Finance Department
29.	P. Aranganadin, District Functional Manager	District Industries Centre
30.	P. Ragini	District Industries Centre
31.	S. Ravichandran, Senior Accounts officer	-
32.	K. Ramamurthy, Superintendent	Department of Revenue and Disaster Management
33.	R. Sundaramoorthy, Executive Engineer	Public Works Department
34.	L. Anbajagane, Senior Accounts Officer	Transport Department
35.	V.Vencatasrinvassachandran Deputy Registrator	Co- Operative Department
36.	B. Govindan, Junior Engineer	Port Department
37.	P. Dhandapani, Cashier	Town and Country Planning Department
38.	P.S.Selvam, Superintendent	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
39.	G. Denese kamalraj, UDC	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
40.	Solomon Savariraj, Welfare Officer	Department of Women and Child Development
41.	T. Ramkumar, UDC	Police
42.	G. Sendil Coumar, Superintendent	Directorate of Accounts Treasuries
43.	N. Muragavel, Under Secretary	Law department
44.	S. Prabavady,	Directorate of Accounts Treasuries
45.	S. Yesvanthiyah, RCS	Co-Operative Department
46.	V. Govindarajan, Assistant	Directorate of Accounts Treasuries

#	Name & Designation	Department
47.	J. Devidasan, Deputy Director	Planning and Research Department
48.	V. Aroulmojy, Joint Director	Planning and Research Department
49.	V. Djeanaguiraman Superintendent (Budget)	Finance Department
50.	M. Selvam, UDC	Finance Department
51.	M. Basked, UDC	Commercial Taxes Department
52.	R. Manickavasagam, Executive Engineer (Planning)	Public Works Department
53.	S. Kubera Sivakumaran, Officer on Special Duty	Police
54.	A.Elamurugan, UDC	Department of Information and Publicity
55.	Gulze Maria, Junior Accounts officer	Department of Art and Culture
56.	Senthikumar, UDC	Department of Art and Culture
57.	Rudra Goud, Director	Directorate of School Education
58.	Dr. R. Ragir, Joint Director	Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare
59.	K. Deivasigamani, Joint Director	Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare
60.	D. Raju, Junior Accounts Officer	Department of Revenue and Disaster Management
61.	R. Coumarane, Special Officer	Department of Revenue and Disaster Management
62.	Palak Khanna, Communications Executive	The Energy and Resources Institute
63.	Ravi Nair, Executive Director	The Energy and Resources Institute
64.	A. Rajendren	Department of Science, Technology and Environment
65.	Balaji T	Puducherry Climate Change Cell, Department of Science, Technology and Environment
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68.	R. Thenmozhi	Puducherry Climate Change Cell, Department of Science, Technology and Environment
69.	K. Kalmegam, Environmental Engineer	Department Science Technology and Environment
70.	Er. Srinivasa Rao N Scientific Officer	Department Science Technology and Environment

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71.	Dr. N. Ramesh Senior Environmental Engineer	Department Science Technology and Environment
72.	P. Vipin Babu, Scientist	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
73.	Dr. R.Sagaya Alfred, Senior Scientific Officer	Department Science Technology and Environment
74.	S. Jagankumar, Information officer	Puducherry ENVIS HUB
75.	N. Sridhar, Data Entry Operator	Puducherry ENVIS HUB
76.	U. Manjula, Data Entry Operator	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
77.	Amrutha PS, Intern	Puducherry ENVIS HUB
78.	Reeba Baby, Intern	Puducherry ENVIS HUB
79.	Dheeba, Project Assistant	Puducherry Climate Change Cell, Department of Science, Technology and Environment
80.	J. Selvanayaki, Junior Scientific Assistant	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
81.	S. Devaanandan, Assistant Environmental Engineer	Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
82.	N. Prabhu, Junior Engineer	Department Science Technology and Environment
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