



**Report of the  
Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

**Performance Audit on Functioning of  
Government Secondary and Higher Secondary  
Educational Institutions**



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA

लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा

Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



**Government of Tamil Nadu**

***Report No. 10 of the year 2022***

**Report of the  
Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

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Government Secondary and Higher Secondary  
Educational Institutions**

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# PREFACE

**This Report for the year ended March 2021 has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Tamil Nadu under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, for being laid before the State Legislature.**

**The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India contains significant results of the Performance Audit on Functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions in Tamil Nadu covering the period from 2016-21.**

**The instances mentioned in the Report are those, which came to notice in the course of the performance audit conducted during November 2021 to March 2022. Matters relating to the periods outside the audit period have also been reported in places where they were found necessary.**

**The Audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.**

# HIGHLIGHTS





## Highlights

### Performance Audit on functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary educational Institutions

#### Why CAG did this Audit?

Education contributes to the wellbeing of the individuals as well as the overall development of the society. Secondary and Higher Secondary education lays the foundation for socio-economic development through empowerment of skills and knowledge. Government spends nearly ₹ 17,000 crore per annum on this vital function and plays a major role in ensuring access and quality of education.

Considering the importance of this function and the funds deployed, CAG took up this Performance Audit, covering the period 2016-21, with an objective to assess whether (1) the school age children had sufficient access to Secondary and Higher Secondary education; (2) Government High Schools and Government Higher Secondary Schools were provided with required infrastructure and manpower; and (3) the incentive schemes and schemes for supply of cost-free study and other articles were implemented economically and efficiently.

#### What CAG recommends?

1. Government may ensure that the stipulated norms for upgradation of schools are adhered to, and also ensure that the existing norms are revisited in the case of remote locations in the interest of improved accessibility.
2. Government may ensure that the teacher recruitment process is streamlined by dynamically assessing the requirement of teacher posts and periodical submission of vacancy position to Teachers Recruitment Board.
3. Government may ensure that cost-free laptop scheme and the schemes for supply of footwear and school bags are closely monitored for systematic and timely distribution.
4. Government may ensure the data quality of UDISE and EMIS by conducting a special drive to clean up the data so as to ensure proper monitoring.

#### What CAG found?

Despite the stellar performance of the State at all India level in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio, the enrolments in Government run Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools declined by 14.76 *per cent* and 11.84 *per cent* respectively during 2016-21, even as private schools were attracting increasing number of students.

The State had 2,133 habitations without a High School within five km radius and 1,926 habitations without a Higher Secondary School within eight km radius. 515 out of the 528 schools upgraded during 2016-21 did not meet the norms prescribed for upgradation and these upgraded schools lacked adequate infrastructure and teaching staff.

The National Education Policy envisaged increasing public spending on education to six *per cent* of GDP. But, inadequate budgetary prioritisation by the Government resulted in the State's expenditure on Secondary and Higher Secondary education declining from 0.94 *per cent* of GSDP in 2016-17 to 0.85 *per cent* in 2020-21.

The shortfall in sanctioned posts and vacancies against sanctioned posts due to delays in recruitment resulted in insufficient number of teachers in Government schools.

An estimated shortage of 11,711 classrooms at the State level resulted in classes being conducted in open, under the shade of trees, in laboratory buildings, in dilapidated structures or in makeshift classrooms. At the current pace of construction of new classrooms, the gap will not be bridged even in the next 10 years.

Schools functioning without valid building licences, sanitation certificates and fire safety certificates, continue to pose grave threats to the physical safety of students.

Implementation of various schemes aimed at retaining students, with an annual outlay of about ₹ 2,400 crore, suffered due to inefficient handling at all levels.

The UDISE data, relied upon by the DSE and GoI for monitoring purpose, were found to be lacking in accuracy and incomplete.

## Performance Audit on functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary educational Institutions

### Key Facts - PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES AND ACCESSIBILITY

**Increasing accessibility is crucial to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio. Government envisages provision of a High School within five km of every habitation and a Higher Secondary School within eight km. In scarcely populated areas, the policy is to provide transport and escort arrangement or residential schools at appropriate locations.**

Number of schools under Government's control (Government & Government Aided schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Secondary Schools</b> : 3,685</li> <li>● <b>Higher Secondary Schools</b> : 4,339</li> </ul>
Expenditure on Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (2016-21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>State funds</b> : ₹ 64,140 crore</li> <li>● <b>Samagra Shiksha</b> : ₹ 10,823 crore</li> </ul>
Students enrolled in Government, aided and private schools in the State (2020-21)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Secondary level</b> : 20.31 lakh</li> <li>● <b>Higher Secondary level</b> : 17.21 lakh</li> </ul>
Student retention rate (2019-20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Government schools</b> : 93 per cent</li> <li>● <b>Aided and private schools</b> : 96 per cent</li> </ul>
Habitations lacking accessibility (March 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>A Secondary School within 5 km</b> : 2,133</li> <li>● <b>A Higher Secondary School within 8 km</b> : 1,926</li> </ul>

### Audit Findings – PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES AND ACCESSIBILITY

Subject	Findings
Performance in terms of enrolment <i>(Paragraph 2.1; Page 5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Gross Enrolment Ratio at secondary level and higher secondary level were 94.20 per cent and 78.60 per cent respectively during 2020-21.</b></li> <li>● <b>While the enrolment in private schools kept increasing, it came down by 14.76 per cent and 11.84 per cent in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools respectively between 2016 and 2021.</b></li> </ul>

Subject	Findings
Deficiencies in addressing accessibility (Paragraph 3.1; Page 13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As of 31 March 2021, 2,133 habitations did not have a High School within five km and 1,926 habitations did not have Higher Secondary School within eight km.</li> <li>No survey was conducted in the unserved habitation to identify school age population.</li> <li>Children of only about seven <i>per cent</i> of the unserved habitations got the benefit of transport arrangement.</li> </ul>
Lapses in upgradation of schools (Paragraph 3.2; Page 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>275 out of 281 Middle Schools upgraded as High Schools during 2016-21 did not fulfil the prescribed criteria for upgradation. Similarly, 240 out of 247 High Schools upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools did not meet the criteria.</li> </ul>

#### Key Facts - QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Ensuring quality of education involves provision of adequate infrastructure such as classrooms, laboratories, libraries, etc., and engaging sufficient number of teaching and non-teaching staff.

Teachers employed (March 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sanctioned posts : 1,18,914</li> <li>Actually employed : 1,00,052</li> <li>Vacancies : 18,862</li> </ul>
New schools established during 2016-21 (by upgradation of existing schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondary Schools established : 281</li> <li>Higher Secondary Schools established : 247</li> </ul>
Classroom availability in Government schools and shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pucca classrooms : 66,169</li> <li>Partially pucca/kutcha classrooms : 20,732</li> <li>Shortage (estimated) : 11,711</li> </ul>
Classrooms constructed during 2016-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State fund (NABARD loan) : 5,176</li> <li>Samagra Shiksha funds : 410</li> </ul>
Availability of other basic infrastructure in Government schools (March 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools without boys toilet : 135</li> <li>Schools without girls toilet : 20</li> <li>Schools without toilet for Children with Special Needs : 1,966</li> <li>Schools without playground : 898</li> </ul>

<b>Audit Findings - QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>	
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Findings</b>
Inadequate funding for school education <i>(Paragraph 4.1; Page 19)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The funding for Secondary and Higher Secondary education came down from 0.94 per cent of GSDP in 2016-17 to 0.85 per cent of GSDP in 2020-21.</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate funding resulted in wide gaps in infrastructure requirements.</b></li> </ul>
Shortage of teaching staff in schools <i>(Paragraph 4.2; Page 19)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The person-in-position of teachers in Government schools fell short of the norm-based requirement by 31,490.</b></li> <li>• <b>Against the sanctioned strength of 1,18,914, the actual person-in-position as of March 2022 was only 1,00,052.</b></li> <li>• <b>Recruitments of teachers by Teachers Recruitment Board were delayed, contributing to increasing vacancies.</b></li> </ul>
Shortage of infrastructure in schools <i>(Paragraph 4.3.2; Page 27)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>48 of the 108 sampled schools (44 per cent) had a total shortage of 227 classrooms. Based on the findings in the sampled schools, Audit estimated that the shortage of classrooms at the State level would be approximately 11,711.</b></li> <li>• <b>Additional classrooms and other infrastructure were not sanctioned for 364 out of the 528 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools upgraded during 2016-21.</b></li> </ul>

### Key Facts – INTERVENTION THROUGH WELFARE SCHEMES AND MONITORING

Government implements several incentive schemes and welfare schemes to encourage enrolment and retention of students in Secondary and Higher Secondary schools.

Schemes implemented

- Major schemes implemented include (1) Bread winning scheme, (2) Kamarajar award scheme for student, (3) Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search Exam scheme, (4) Supply of laptops, (5) Supply of school bags and (6) Supply of foot wear.

### Audit Findings - INTERVENTION THROUGH WELFARE SCHEMES AND MONITORING

Subject	Findings
Lapses in implementing welfare schemes and incentive schemes <i>(Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2; Pages 39 and 43)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lapses in implementation of free laptop, foot wear and school bag schemes had resulted in denial of benefits to lakhs of students due to belated distribution of cost-free articles every year, wasteful expenditure and unnecessary blocking of Government funds.</li> <li>• Implementation of incentive schemes like Bread Winning scheme and Kamarajar Award Scheme suffered due to shortage of funds.</li> </ul>
Deficiencies in monitoring <i>(Paragraphs 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 and 6.5; Pages 49, 51, 52 and 53)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deficiencies in monitoring contributed to delayed renewal/non-renewal of recognition of large number of private schools. Schools functioning without valid building licences, sanitation certificates and fire safety certificates continue to pose grave threats to the physical safety of students.</li> <li>• Failure in monitoring procurement and distribution of cost-free articles through EMIS database contributed to delays in transfer of benefits to students. The UDISE data relied upon by the CSE and Government for monitoring purpose had challenges with its accuracy and completeness.</li> </ul>

# **CHAPTER I**

# **INTRODUCTION**





# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Secondary and Higher Secondary education in Tamil Nadu

Secondary<sup>1</sup> and Higher Secondary<sup>2</sup> education builds a firm foundation for both higher education and employment options to the students. The Commissioner of School Education (CSE) is responsible for ensuring quality education in schools by providing adequate infrastructure and human resources for creation of conducive learning environment and providing equal opportunities to all by implementing various welfare schemes.

The main functions of CSE are:

- To ensure quality Secondary/Higher Secondary education to all irrespective of gender and socio-economic barriers,
- To create required infrastructure conducive to joyful and effective learning in all Secondary and Higher Secondary schools,
- To extend free transport and need based residential facilities for improved access and offer special care and assistance to Children with Special Needs,
- To promote inquisitiveness and scientific temper among students by actively engaging them in science projects, eco-clubs and project based learning and
- To hone teaching skills of teachers by regular in-service training.

### 1.2 *Samagra Shiksha*

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*<sup>3</sup> (SSA) and *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan*<sup>4</sup> (RMSA) were the two major flagship school education development programmes in India. While SSA focused on elementary level (Classes 1 to 8) to implement Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, RMSA covered Classes 9 and 10. Government of India merged (March 2018) both schemes along with the scheme on teacher education into one scheme, viz., *Samagra Shiksha*<sup>5</sup> (SS), extending from pre-school to Class 12 from April 2018.

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Abbreviations used in this report are listed in the Glossary at Page 87

<sup>1</sup> Classes 9 and 10.

<sup>2</sup> Classes 11 and 12.

<sup>3</sup> Scheme for ensuring education to all.

<sup>4</sup> Scheme for enhancing secondary education.

<sup>5</sup> Scheme for achieving wholesome education.

The major objectives of the SS Scheme are:

- Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students,
- Bridging social and gender gaps in school education,
- Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education,
- Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions,
- Promoting vocationalisation of education,
- Supporting States in implementation of RTE Act, 2009 and
- Strengthening and up-gradation of State Council for Education Research and Training Tamil Nadu (SCERT-TN) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs).

The Scheme is implemented by State Project Director (SPD), SS. Every year, SPD submits Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) to the Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India (GoI). The Project Approval Board (PAB) of MoE discusses and approves the AWPB. Based on approval, funds are released and both GoI and Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) share the expenditure on SS in the ratio of 60:40.

### 1.3 Funding for Secondary and Higher Secondary education

The GoTN provides funds through the budget for the regular activities and programmes at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels. Funds provided through budget under SS and SCERT-TN, which are shared between GoI and the State at 60:40 ratio, are used for the development of Secondary and Higher Secondary education in the State.

The Budget allocation and expenditure for school education during 2016-2021 is given in the following **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Details of Provision and Expenditure for the years 2016-21**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Provision			Expenditure		
	CSE	SS/ SCERT-TN	Total	CSE	SS/ SCERT-TN	Total
2016-17	10,926.06	2,429.60	13,355.66	10,750.54	1,490.12	12,240.66
2017-18	11,739.20	2,720.30	14,459.50	11,552.88	1,537.48	13,090.35
2018-19	12,375.94	1,940.82	14,316.76	13,299.97	1,916.01	15,215.97
2019-20	14,410.91	3,060.63	17,471.54	14,555.91	3,007.56	17,563.47
2020-21	15,997.12	3,324.52	19,321.64	13,980.66	2,871.68	16,852.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,449.24</b>	<b>13,475.87</b>	<b>78,925.10</b>	<b>64,139.96</b>	<b>10,822.84</b>	<b>74,962.79</b>

(Source: Finance Accounts of GoTN)

The expenditure on school education continuously increased during the last five years except during 2020-21 due to non-functioning of schools on account of Covid-19 pandemic.

#### 1.4 Organisational setup

The Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department is in-charge of the school education in the State. The Principal Secretary exercises control over CSE, SS, SCERT-TN, Directorate of Government Examinations (DGE) and Tamil Nadu Text Book and Educational Services Corporation (TNTBESC).

At Revenue District level, Chief Educational Officers (CEOs) head the administration of schools including Government High Schools, Government Higher Secondary Schools, Government Aided Schools and Private Schools including Self-financed Schools. CEOs are assisted by District Educational Officers (DEOs) and Block Educational Officers (BEOs). The DEOs are in charge of all the schools in the respective Educational District within the Revenue Districts. There are 3,685 Government and Aided High Schools and 4,339 Government and Aided Higher Secondary Schools in the State.

#### 1.5 Audit scope and objectives

The Audit covered the period of five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21, to assess whether:

- Children of the State had sufficient access to Secondary and Higher Secondary education;
- Government High Schools and Government Higher Secondary Schools functioning under the control of CSE were provided with required infrastructure and manpower; and
- The incentive schemes and schemes for supply of cost-free study and other articles were implemented economically and efficiently.

#### 1.6 Audit Criteria

The criteria adopted to arrive at the audit conclusion are:

- Annual Work Plans and Budget (SS),
- Guidelines for implementation of schemes issued by GoTN/GoI,
- Frame work guidelines of SS,
- RTE, 2009 and Tamil Nadu Rules, 2011,
- Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973,
- Tamil Nadu Public Building Licencing Act, 1965 and
- Orders and circulars issued by GoI and GoTN from time to time.

## **1.7 Audit Coverage**

The Performance Audit on “Functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions” for the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21 was undertaken by scrutiny of records at the Secretariat, CSE, SPD, SCERT-TN, DGE, and sampled CEOs, DEOs, Additional CEOs of SS, DIETs, schools and girls’ hostels.

## **1.8 Sampling**

A stratified sampling methodology was adopted for sampling districts for audit. The 37 districts in the State were grouped under three strata based on the number of schools per district and the student strength per district. From each strata, three Revenue Districts were selected. One Educational District was selected from each of the nine Revenue Districts, using simple random sampling method. Eighteen blocks were randomly selected at the rate of two blocks per sampled Educational District. 138 schools<sup>6</sup> (33 *per cent* of Government and Aided High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools available in each of the selected 18 blocks) were sampled randomly. The list of sampled Revenue Districts, Educational Districts, Blocks and Schools is given in **Appendix 1.1**.

## **1.9 Audit Methodology**

An Entry Conference was held with the Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department on 30 November 2021 to discuss the Audit objectives, criteria and Audit coverage. The field work included scrutiny of related files, collection of documentary and photographic evidences, detailed review in the field based on the sample selection, etc. An Exit Conference was held with the Principal Secretary to Government and the Commissioner of School Education on 11 May 2022 to discuss the Audit observations. The response of the Auditee side in the Exit Conference were considered while drafting this Report.

## **1.10 Acknowledgement**

Audit acknowledges the co-operation extended by the Department and the audited entities in conduct of this Performance Audit.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 108 Government Schools and 30 Government Aided Schools.

**CHAPTER II**  
**PERFORMANCE**  
**OUTCOMES**



## CHAPTER II

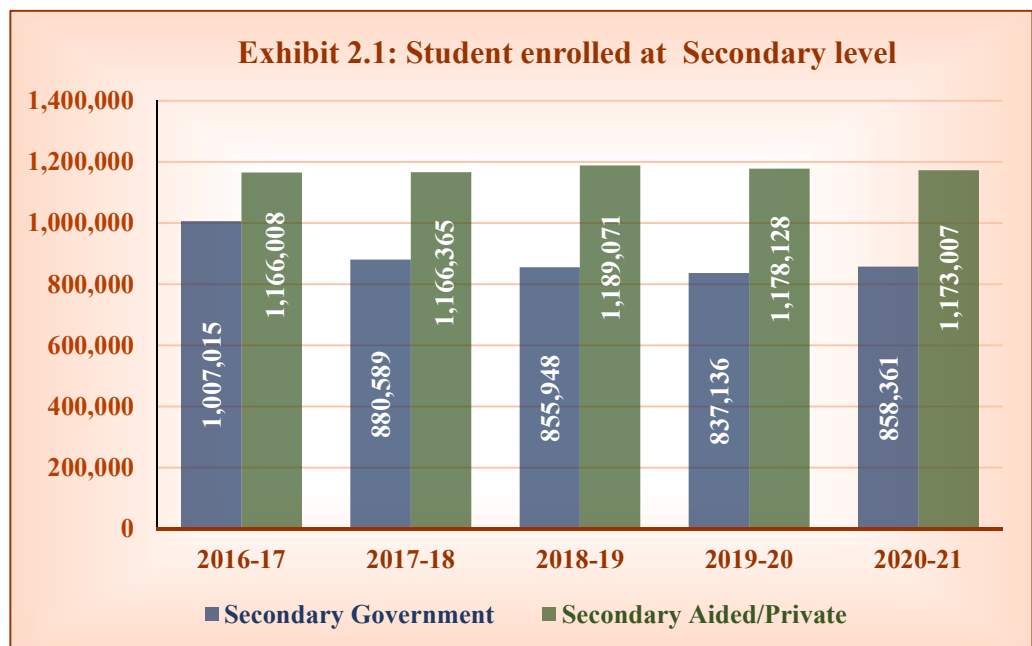
### PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

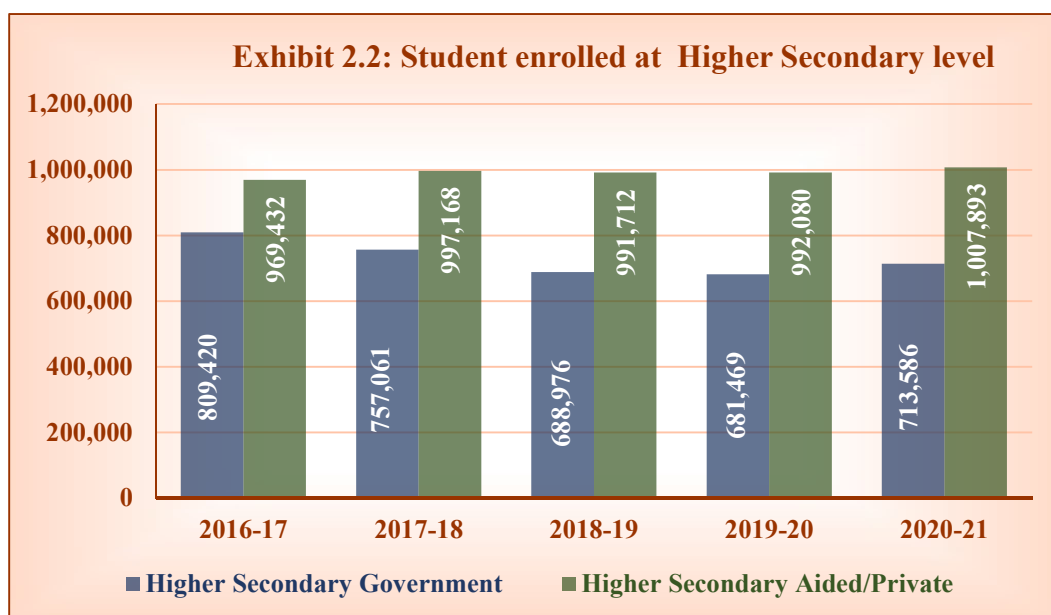
#### Performance parameters

This Chapter seeks to analyse the performance outcomes of Government High Schools (GHSs) and Government Higher Secondary Schools (GHSSs) in terms of enrolment, retention rate, pass percentage, etc.

#### 2.1 Enrolment

Tamil Nadu achieved (2020-21) a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of 94.20 *per cent* and 78.60 *per cent* at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels against the all India rate of 79.89 *per cent* and 53.80 *per cent* respectively. Enrolments in schools run by GoTN, including Local Body schools and aided/unaided schools run by private bodies during 2016-21 are given in Exhibits 2.1 and 2.2.





(Source: Data extracted from Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE))

It was seen that while the Higher Secondary level enrolment in aided and unaided private schools and other schools had increased by 3.97 per cent during 2016-21, it had fallen by 11.84 per cent in Government and Local Body run schools. Similarly, while the Secondary level enrolment in aided and unaided private schools and other schools had increased by a marginal 0.60 per cent during 2016-21, it had fallen by 14.76 per cent in Government and Local Body run schools.

Thus, Audit observed that the higher performance of the State at all India level in terms of GER was fuelled by the performance of private schools rather than Government and Local Body schools. It was further observed that the Government schools losing out on student enrolment could be attributable to issues in ensuring availability of teachers and required infrastructure, as discussed in **Chapter IV**.

Government stated (May 2022) that there was improvement in the enrolment of students during the year 2021-22 and Department endeavours to improve the pass percentage. Audit observed that even after the marginal improvement in enrolment during the 2020-21, the fall in enrolment during 2016-21 was quite steep.

### **2.1.1 Lapses in identification of Out of School Children**

The GoTN and SS recognise the need for special efforts for the retention of children to ensure completion of the schooling cycle. There is a likelihood that the children who are unable to cope up with the learning load may dropout from schools. In an effort to bring them back, GoTN stipulated (January 2017) that if a child was absent from a school for a continuous period of 21 days, the child should be considered as a potential dropout and the Headmaster (HM)



should meet and convince the parents of the child to bring him/her back to the school. Even after this, if the child was absent for 30 consecutive working days, the child's name would be removed from the attendance register. Such children are treated as "Dropout" or "Out of School Children" (OoSC).

In March 2018, SPD directed the Additional CEOs of the districts to identify OoSC in the age group of 15-18 years from the year 2018-19 onwards. As per SPD's instructions, Additional CEO's should arrange to conduct door to door survey to analyse the reasons for out of school status of the children. The survey was to be carried out by block level supervisors. School Management Committee (SMC) and HM of the schools were to be involved in the survey.

Audit found that despite the plan to start the door to door survey from April 2018, the survey of OoSC in the age group of 15-18 years was started only during 2021-22. It was also found that the AWPB's for the years 2018-19 to 2020-21 did not contain any proposal for allocation of funds for survey of OoSC in the age group of 15-18 years. After a delay of three years, budget for the survey was included in AWPB 2021-22 and a budget of ₹ 1.12 crore was approved to bring back the OoSCs.

The survey report submitted in March 2022 revealed the following:

- Out of 5.34 lakh OoSC surveyed, only 1.89 lakh students were admitted back to schools.
- Re-admission in districts ranged from 23 to 62 *per cent* with Dharmapuri having top performance of bringing back the OoSC with 62 *per cent*. The least performing district was Tirunelveli which achieved only 23 *per cent* re-admission of OoSC.
- 3.04 lakh students identified as non-target group, due to their admission to other streams, death, health issues, migration, etc.
- 10,482 students were identified as overaged.

Audit observed that even though the SPD had instructed to conduct the survey of the children in the age group of 15-18 years, no fund was provided for the same during the years 2018-19 to 2020-21. As a result, the objective of bringing back OoSCs was not fully achieved.

Government stated (May 2022) that currently the number of OoSC is very low, and the SPD also assured that efforts were taken to identify students migrating to other districts and States which would further reduce the number of OoSCs.

## 2.2 Retention rate

The policy of GoTN on school education envisages complete retention (100 *per cent*) of all students up to Class 10. The student retention rate at secondary level is calculated as a percentage of enrolment in Class 10 during

the year to the enrolment in Class 9 during the previous year. The State achieved a high retention rate as given in **Table 2.1**.

**Table 2.1: Year-wise retention rate at Secondary level**

(In per cent)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Retention rate in Government schools	94	84	93	93	99
Retention rate in private and other schools	97	90	96	96	99
Overall retention rate	96	87	95	95	99

(Source: Data extracted from UDISE)

It could be seen from **Table 2.1** that the retention rate at Government schools were significantly lower than the retention rate at private and other schools, except during 2020-21, the year in which GoTN allowed all students of Class 9 to pass to Class 10 due to Covid-19 induced lockdowns.

### 2.3 Pass percentage

An analysis of Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) and Higher Secondary Examination (HSE) results from 2017 to 2021 is given in **Table 2.2**.

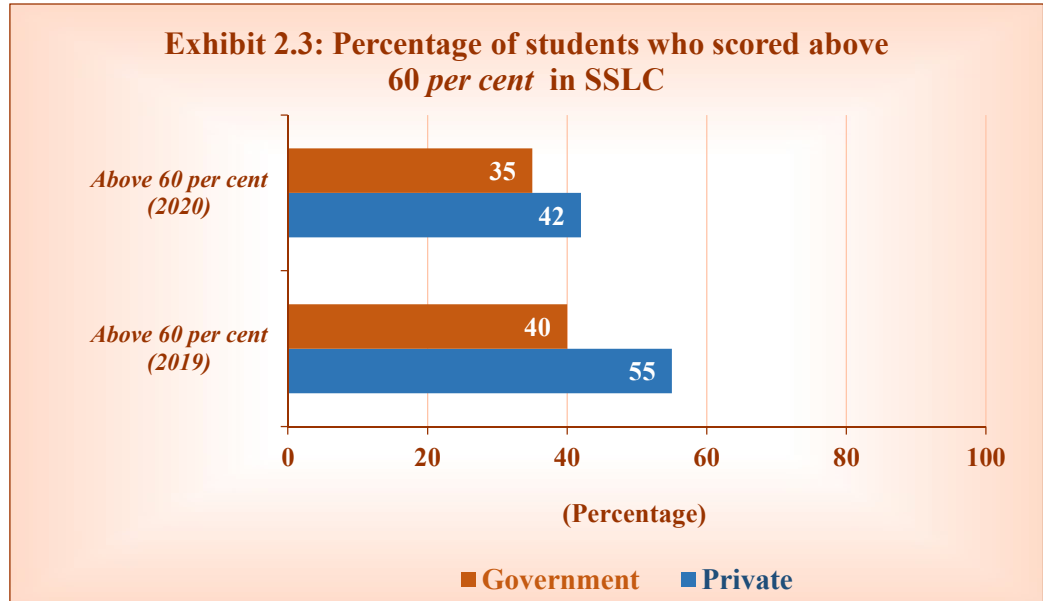
**Table 2.2: Pass percentage in SSLC and HSE examinations**

(In per cent)

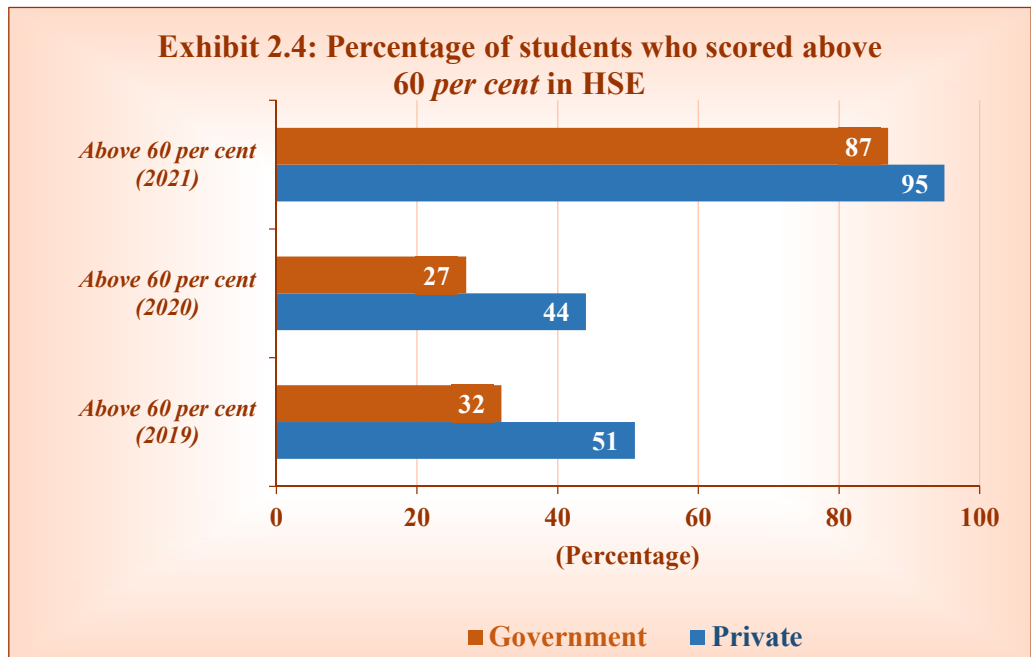
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>SSLC</b>					
Pass percentage in Government schools	92	91	92	100	100
Pass percentage in private and other schools	97	97	97	100	100
Overall pass percentage	95	94	95	100	100
<b>HSE</b>					
Pass percentage in Government schools	87	85	85	86	100
Pass percentage in private and other schools	96	96	96	97	100
Overall pass percentage	92	91	91	92	100

(Source: Data extracted from UDISE)

In addition to significant difference in pass percentage between Government and Private schools (**Table 2.2**), it was noticed that the percentage of students who scored above 60 per cent in SSLC and HSE examinations in the sampled private aided schools were significantly higher than the percentage of students who scored above 60 per cent in Government and Local Body schools as shown in **Exhibits 2.3 and 2.4**.



(Source: Data furnished by DGE and respective schools)



(Source: Data furnished by DGE and respective schools)

Thus, Government run schools performed poorer than Private and other schools in terms of pass percentage as well as in terms of the percentage of marks scored by the students.

### 2.3.1 Ineffective implementation of project to increase pass percentage

In January 2016, with a view to improve the results of underperforming Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in select districts, GoTN launched

Tamil Nadu Excels (TANEX) Project. Under TANEX, 1,409 schools in five districts<sup>1</sup> were selected.

The process of implementation of the Project included identification of eligible students, preparation of quality courseware by subject experts, distribution of course materials to the students free of cost, conducting weekend classes, unit tests and module tests.

Scrutiny of records revealed that for the purpose of implementation of TANEX, ₹ 39.64 lakh had been released to the five identified districts and the same have been spent and utilisation certificates furnished by the respective districts. However the project had failed to improve the pass percentage in two out of five districts as shown in **Table 2.3**.

**Table 2.3: Districts where the targets not achieved under TANEX**

Name of exam	District	Pass percentage			
		2015-16 (Base year)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Higher Secondary Examination	Tiruvannamalai	90.67	91.84	87.97	88.45
	Villupuram	89.47	86.36	83.35	85.85

(Source: Data furnished by DGE)

Audit observed that in spite of additional efforts to improve the performance in these two districts, the pass percentage had actually declined except in Tiruvannamalai District during 2016-17.

Government replied (August 2022) that the pass percentage declined due to excessive number of vacancies of teachers in these districts, and stated that new recruits were being posted in these districts to reduce the vacancies. Audit opined that implementing the TANEX project without addressing the core issue of teacher vacancy had resulted in failure of the project and poor outcome.

## **2.4 Co-scholastic activities in schools**

GoTN's Policy and the New Education Policy (NEP), 2020, reiterate that the curriculum must *inter-alia* include games, sports and fitness. Further, GoTN and NEP aims to discover, nurture and foster the innate talents in every student through co-scholastic activities.

Audit studied the performance of the 138 sampled schools in terms of co-scholastic activities and the findings are given in **Table 2.4**.

<sup>1</sup> Cuddalore (235), Tiruvannamalai (328), Tiruvarur (136), Vellore (348) and Villupuram (362).

Table 2.4: Performance of sampled schools in co-scholastic activities

(In numbers)

	NCC	NSS	JRC	Sports meet	Interschool sports	Interschool science
Government	8	30	105	29	49	69
Aided	7	12	28	10	16	14
<b>Percentage to 138 sampled schools</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>

(Source: Data furnished by sampled schools)

As could be seen from **Table 2.4**, both Government run and Government Aided schools performed poorly in facilitating co-scholastic activities. It was also seen that CEOs and CSE did not have an in-built tool in UDISE or any other monitoring tool to regularly monitor the co-scholastic activities of schools other than constitution of eco and youth club in schools.

Thus, Audit observed that the schools did not provide a conducive environment to bring out the innate talents in the children.

Government accepted that (May 2022) a tool in EMIS would help monitor the co-scholastic activities from the ensuing year.

## 2.5 Conclusion

Despite stellar performance at all India level in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio, the enrolments in Secondary and Higher Secondary levels in Government run schools declined by 14.76 *per cent* and 11.84 *per cent* respectively during 2016-21, even as the enrolments keep increasing in private schools. Government schools compared poorly with private schools in pass percentage also. Government schools did not attach due importance for co-scholastic activities as only 11 *per cent* of the schools had NCC and only about 30 *per cent* of the schools had NSS or organised annual sports meets. Overall, Government schools lagged behind private schools in performance outcomes. The efforts made for bringing in the Out of School Children lacked focus.

## 2.6 Recommendation

- Government may ensure periodical survey of Out of School Children and initiate appropriate corrective measures based on such surveys.

**CHAPTER III**  
**ACCESSIBILITY OF**  
**SECONDARY AND HIGHER**  
**SECONDARY EDUCATION**



## CHAPTER III

### ACCESSIBILITY OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

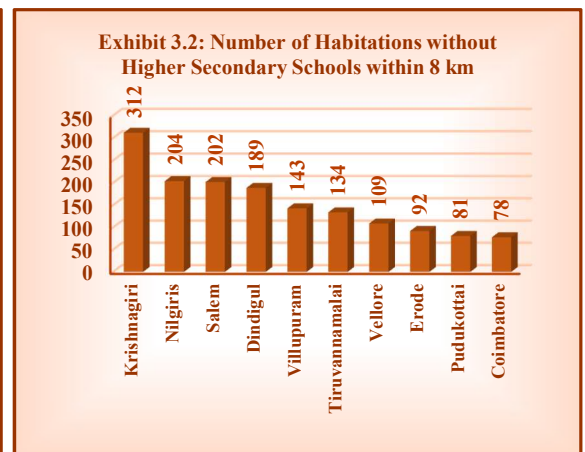
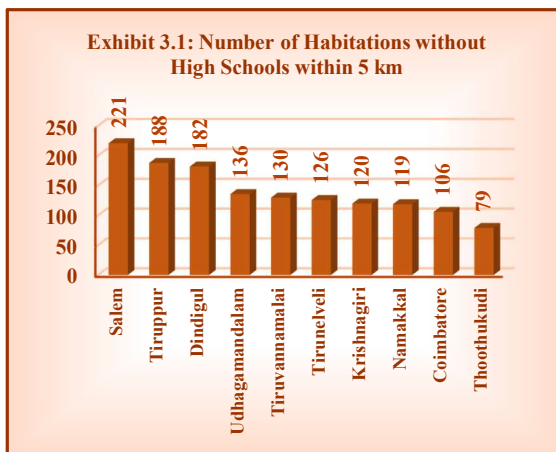
As per the School Education Quality Index (SEQI), 2019, prepared by *Niti Aayog*, the State performed well and stood at second position in terms of overall performance ranking in school education. In terms of accessibility, the State stood first at all India level with a score of 93.10 *per cent*. Despite the excellent relative performance, the State still had few issues to be addressed on priority, as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### 3.1 Deficiencies in addressing accessibility issues

*Samagra Shiksha* Guidelines provide that every hamlet should have a High School within five kilo metre (km) radius and a Higher Secondary School within seven to ten km radius. GoTN's policy also envisages a High School within five km radius and Higher Secondary School within eight km radius. Availability of schools as per these norms would facilitate physical accessibility to Secondary and Higher Secondary education. The establishment of new schools, upgrading existing Middle Schools and High Schools to Secondary Schools and Higher Secondary Schools respectively, construction of hostels and providing transport and escort arrangement to students, are the strategy proposed in SS to increase accessibility.

Audit noticed that:

- As of 31 March 2021, there were 2,133 habitations in the State without a High School within five km radius. Similarly, there were 1,926 habitations without a Higher Secondary School within eight km radius. Neither CSE nor the CEOs compiled data of school age children residing in these habitations. The districts with large number of habitations lacking adequate access are given in **Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2**.



(Source: Data furnished by CSE)



- Analysis of UDISE data revealed that 83 out of the 839 High Schools (10 per cent) (**Appendix 3.1**) in the sampled districts had feeder schools located more than five km away from them. Similarly, 40 out of the 790 Higher Secondary Schools (five per cent) (**Appendix 3.2**) in the sampled districts had feeder schools located more than eight km away from them.

Under *Samagra Shiksha*, children residing in remote villages are provided transport and escort arrangement to nearest schools. In October 2021, CSE sanctioned ₹ 69.09 lakh to meet the cost of transport and escort arrangements of 2,303 children from 153 out of the 2,133 uncovered habitations (7.17 per cent). SPD released assistance to the parents of the children, through the schools, at the rate of ₹ 3,000 per student for five months during 2020-21. Audit analysed the action taken by CSE and the district level officers to address the issues in accessibility and observed the following:

- No survey was conducted in uncovered habitations to identify school age population in the age group of 15-18 years. Thus, GoTN/CSE could not accurately identify the habitations which are eligible/ineligible for opening of new High School/Higher Secondary School or upgradation of existing schools to increase accessibility. GoTN claimed (August 2022) that a GIS database of schools and habitations was being maintained to identify hamlets requiring schools. Audit, however, found that the GIS database was not capturing the number of school age children and data of distance and terrain alone would not be of use in deciding the location of new schools to improve accessibility.
- The percentage of uncovered habitations covered by the transport and escort arrangement was only 7.17. Thus, only a small fraction of the students were benefitted through transport arrangements to increase accessibility. It was held by CSE that other habitations had motorable roads and public transport. Audit, however, found that no record was available to substantiate this claim.
- The mode of selection of habitations for transport arrangement was ad hoc as guidelines were not issued by GoTN or CSE for implementing this scheme. GoTN replied (August 2022) that guidelines were since framed for this scheme for implementation during 2021-22.
- The scheme covered only students studying in High Schools. Students of Higher Secondary Schools were left out.
- The amount of transport assistance was not linked to the distance or the nature of the transport arrangement.
- No effort was made to arrange transport by the schools, at a more economical cost, rather than releasing the money as a monthly dole to the parents.

Audit undertook field inspection of two unserved habitations in Coimbatore District to understand the ground situation. In the Chinnampathy habitation of Madhukarai Block, 80 families were living with 35 school going children. The nearest Government High School was at eight km and the nearest Government Higher Secondary School was at a distance of 13 km. The village had bus connection, twice a day, but the bus timings did not match with the school timings. Therefore, only the families that could afford personal transportation were sending their children using their own transport. In Thondamuthur block, there were six uncovered habitations in Madvarayapuram Village. These habitations were located at a distance of 10 to 15 km from the nearest Government Higher Secondary School. Being a forested area without an all-weather road connection, the children of these villages had to depend on vehicles of the Forest department of GoTN to access the schools. Audit also found that survey of school-age children in these hamlets were not done and no proposal was made to provide a solution to the transport issue of these children.

Thus, Audit observed that physical accessibility to Secondary and Higher Secondary education continue to be a challenge to large number of students, and in the absence of reliable data on the number of school-age children in the uncovered habitations, the intervention under SS for transport and escort arrangements was inadequate and establishment/upgradation of schools was not based on sound logic as discussed in detail in **Paragraph 3.2**.

Government replied (May 2022) that representations have been made to GoI to increase fund provision for access components under SS and further stated that necessary action was being taken to identify the hilly habitations and provide necessary facilities.

### 3.2 Upgradation of schools without adhering to the norms

Based on need, GoTN upgrades Middle Schools to High Schools and High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools under SS as well as using their own funds. In May 1997, GoTN fixed the criteria and norms for upgradation of schools. The norms for upgradation *inter-alia* include student strength and distance to nearby schools (**Table 3.1**).

**Table: 3.1 Norms for upgradation of schools**

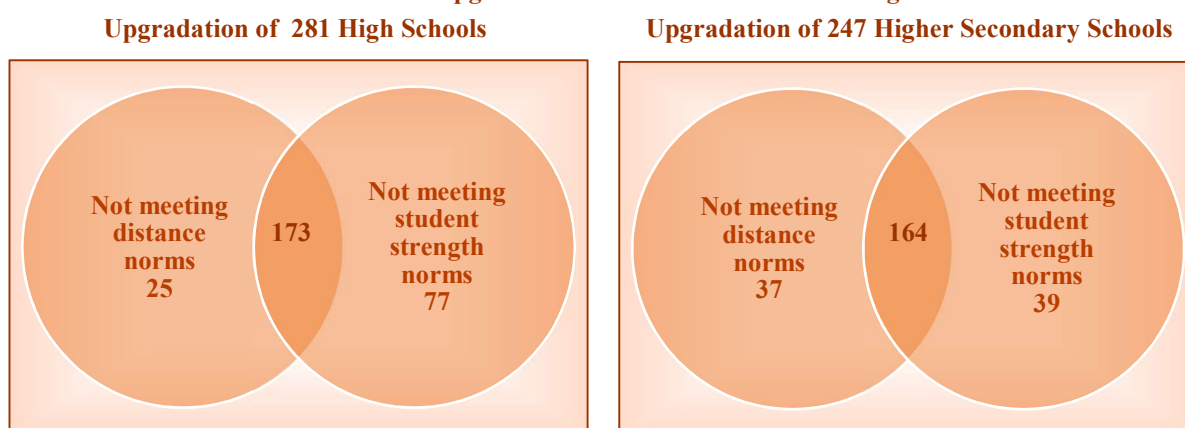
Sl. No.	Criteria	Middle to High School	High School to Higher Secondary School
1	Student strength	Shall not be less than 50 pupil in Class 8 in the proposed school	Shall not be less than 100 pupil in Class 10 in the proposed school
2	Public contribution	₹ 1 lakh	₹ 2 lakh
3	Area of land	Corporation - 6 ground; District Headquarters - 8 ground; Town Panchayat - 10 ground; Municipality - 1 acre; Rural areas - 3 acre	
4	Neighbourhood schools	Minimum distance to the nearby High School/Higher Secondary School - 5 kms	Minimum distance to the nearby Higher Secondary School - 8 kms

(Source: Government order and subsequent amendment)

As the GoI insists on adherence to the above norms for upgradation of schools under SS, GoTN diligently followed the norms in respect of upgradation of 27 schools under SS during 2016-21. In addition, during 2017-21, GoTN upgraded 281 Middle Schools as High Schools and 247 High Schools as Higher Secondary Schools. Scrutiny of the procedure followed for upgradation of these schools disclosed the following:

(i) 173 of the 281 upgraded High Schools (62 per cent) (**Appendix 3.3**) did not meet distance as well as student strength norms for upgradation (**Exhibit 3.3**). Similarly, 164 of the 247 upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (66 per cent) (**Appendix 3.4**) did not meet distance as well as student strength norms. Audit observed that upgradation of these schools was grossly unjustified.

**Exhibit 3.3: Upgradation of schools without adhering to norms**



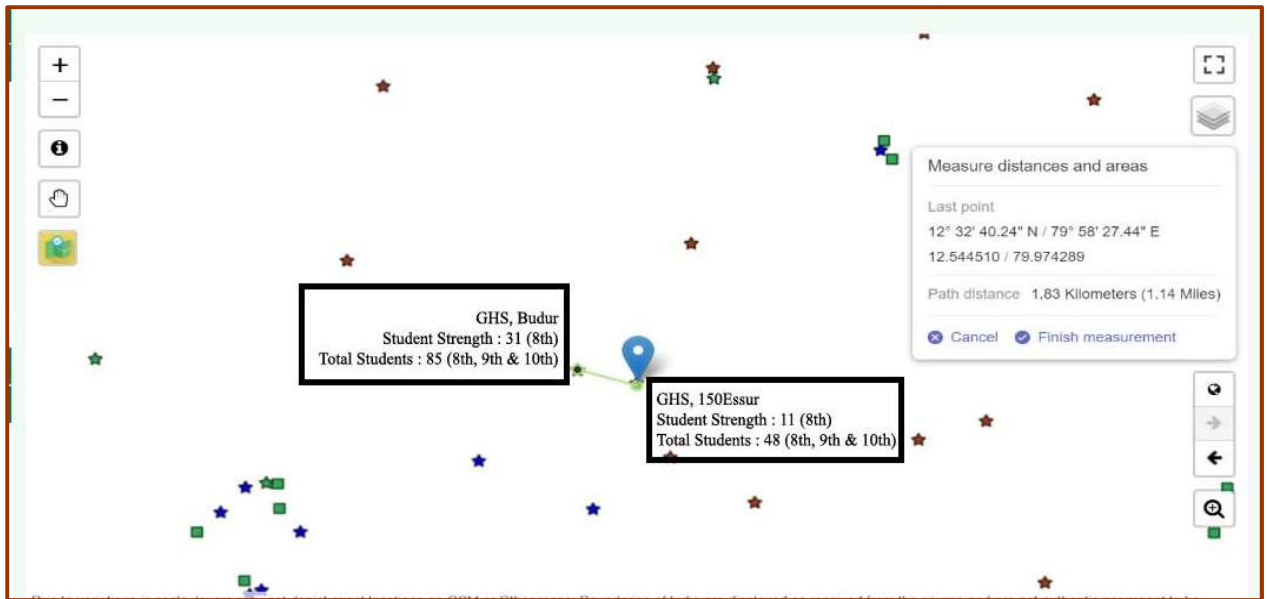
(Source: Data collected from CSE and UDISE)

(ii) 25 of the 281 upgraded High Schools (10 per cent) (**Appendix 3.5**) and 37 of the 247 upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (15 per cent) (**Appendix 3.6**) met the student strength norm for upgradation, but did not meet the distance norm. Further, 72 of these 528 upgraded High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools (14 per cent) were located in urban localities with plenty of schools and public transport with free ride for students. Therefore, Audit observed that upgrading these schools was also unjustified.

(iii) 140 (27 per cent) out of 528 upgraded schools which did not meet the distance norm had an existing school within 3 km and 310 (59 per cent) had an existing school within five km. An illustrative case, analysed using the geopositioning tool of UDISE is given in **Exhibit 3.4**.

(iv) 77 of the 281 upgraded High Schools (27 per cent) (**Appendix 3.7**) and 39 of the 247 upgraded Higher Secondary Schools (16 per cent) (**Appendix 3.8**) met the distance norm for upgradation, but did not meet the student strength norm.

Exhibit 3.4: Illustrative case of an upgraded school (with low enrolment) lying within 1.83 km of an existing school



(Source: UDISE geographical data)

(v) In January 2021, just about a month before the Code of Conduct for the State Assembly Elections, 2021, came into force, GoTN upgraded 36 Middle Schools as High Schools and 45 High Schools as Higher Secondary Schools. Audit found that the list of upgraded schools included 17 Panchayat Union Middle schools which were specifically marked by CSE as ‘NOT RECOMMENDED’ for upgradation in a proposal sent (February 2020) earlier to SPD. Similarly, 20 High Schools upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools were also specifically marked by CSE as ‘NOT RECOMMENDED’ for upgradation in an earlier proposal (February 2020) to SPD. But, GoTN, on its own, without any justification, upgraded these schools. Therefore, Audit observed that these upgradations were based on extraneous reasons, rather than on merit.

(vi) As discussed in **Paragraph 3.1**, as of March 2021, 10 *per cent* of Middle Schools and five *per cent* of High Schools in the sampled districts were located more than five and eight km away from the nearest High School and Higher Secondary Schools respectively. Most of these schools were located in remote areas. It was, however, seen that GoTN upgraded 515 schools without adhering to the stipulated norms even as a large number of similarly placed schools in remote areas were not upgraded.

(vii) It was seen that the schools upgraded without adhering to the norms were not provided with adequate infrastructure as commented in **Chapter IV**. Thus, upgradation did not contribute to improvement in quality of education in the absence of adequate infrastructure.

Therefore, Audit concluded that schools were upgraded on extraneous reasons in gross disregard to the prescribed norms, even as a significant number of uncovered hamlets continued to languish, as discussed in **Paragraph 3.1**.

Government stated (May 2022) that the requests from people's representatives and natural barriers were considered for upgradation of schools. GoTN stated (August 2022) that other than students strength and distance, population of educationally backward, poor and schedule caste people were also considered while upgrading. Audit, however, found that the proposals for upgradation did not contain any analysis of availability of sizable number of vulnerable population in the locality. The reply not only contradicted the established policy, but also established that the selection of schools for upgradation was not done using any fixed norms.

### **3.3 Non-availability of ramps with handrails for barrier-free access**

Physical access to schools is part of the access to education envisaged by the Government. With a view to ensure barrier-free access for the Children with Special Needs (CwSN), the schools need to have ramps with handrails. Out of the sampled 108 Government schools, 11 schools (10 *per cent*) did not have ramps with handrails despite having an enrolment of 107 CwSN.

It is pertinent to mention that during the audit period, GoTN did not provide any funds exclusively for providing ramps, other than an amount of ₹ 7.84 crore provided during 2020-21 under SS which were utilised for providing ramps in 784 schools. Thus, Audit observed that adequate funding would be required to improve barrier-free access to CwSN.

### **3.4 Conclusion**

As per the School Education Quality Index (SEQI), 2019, the State stood first at all India level in providing accessibility for schooling. Notwithstanding the stupendous performance, the State had 2,133 habitations without a High School within five km radius and 1,926 habitations without a Higher Secondary School within eight km radius. Rather than addressing the pressing issue of these uncovered habitations, GoTN sanctioned upgradation of 528 schools as High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools, of which 515 did not meet the norms prescribed for upgradation.

### **3.5 Recommendations**

- Government may ensure enhanced accessibility to education for unserved habitations, by providing transport and escort facilities to cover more students, as well as explore other avenues like residential schools.
- Government may ensure that the stipulated norms for upgradation of schools are adhered to, and also ensure that the existing norms are revisited in the case of remote locations in the interest of improved accessibility.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**QUALITY OF SCHOOL**  
**EDUCATION**



## CHAPTER IV

### QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

#### 4.1 Funding for improvement of quality of school education

The expenditure on Secondary and Higher Secondary education<sup>1</sup> during 2016-2021 is given in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Expenditure on Secondary and Higher Secondary education**

(₹ in crore)

Year	GoTN funds	SS/SCERT-TN (Jointly funded by GoI and GoTN)	Total
2016-17	10,750.54	1,490.12	12,240.66
2017-18	11,552.88	1,537.48	13,090.36
2018-19	13,299.97	1,916.01	15,215.98
2019-20	14,555.91	3,007.56	17,563.47
2020-21	13,980.66	2,871.68	16,852.34

(Source: Finance Accounts of GoTN)

While the expenditure under the SS and SCERT-TN increased by 92 *per cent* during 2016-21, the expenditure fully met out of State funds increased only by 30 *per cent*. The successive National Education Policies envisaged increasing public spending on education to the level of six *per cent* of GDP so as to improve the access and quality of education. In order to achieve this, expenditure on education, including Secondary and Higher Secondary education needs to be increased. It was, however, seen that the expenditure as a percentage of GSDP fell from 0.94 *per cent* in 2016-17 to 0.85 *per cent* in 2020-21.

Thus, Audit observed that GoTN did not accord adequate budgetary priority for the development of Secondary and Higher Secondary education in the State.

#### 4.2 Human Resources

Teachers, non-teaching staff at schools and administrative staff at Block, District and State level offices are essential for providing quality education. The issues relating to deployment of teaching and non-teaching staff are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

##### 4.2.1 Shortage of teaching staff in schools

As of March 2022, the sanctioned post of teachers and person-in-position (PIP) in GHSs and GHSSs were as given in **Table 4.2**.

<sup>1</sup> Also includes expenditure on Primary and Upper Primary sections in High and Higher Secondary schools.



**Table 4.2: Sanctioned post and PIP (2021-22)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Person-in-position	Vacant	Vacant (Percentage)
1	Headmaster (HSS)	2,922	2,509	413	14
2	Headmaster (HS)	3,116	2,668	448	14
3	Post Graduate Assistant	26,717	24,042	275	10
4	Bachelor of Teaching Assistant	56,275	52,127	4,148	7
5	Secondary Grade Assistant	7,137	5,711	1,426	20
6	Physical Education Teacher	4,831	3,409	1,422	29
7	Bachelor of Teaching (BT) Tamil <i>Pandit</i>	10,218	4,499	5,719	56
8	Bachelor of Teaching Other <i>Pandit*</i>	178	99	79	44
9	Computer Instructor	1,967	1,697	270	14
10	Vocational Instructor	2,098	949	1,149	55
11	Special Teachers**	3,455	2,342	1,113	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,18,914</b>	<b>1,00,052</b>	<b>18,862</b>	<b>15.87</b>

\* Kannadam, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Telugu and Urudu

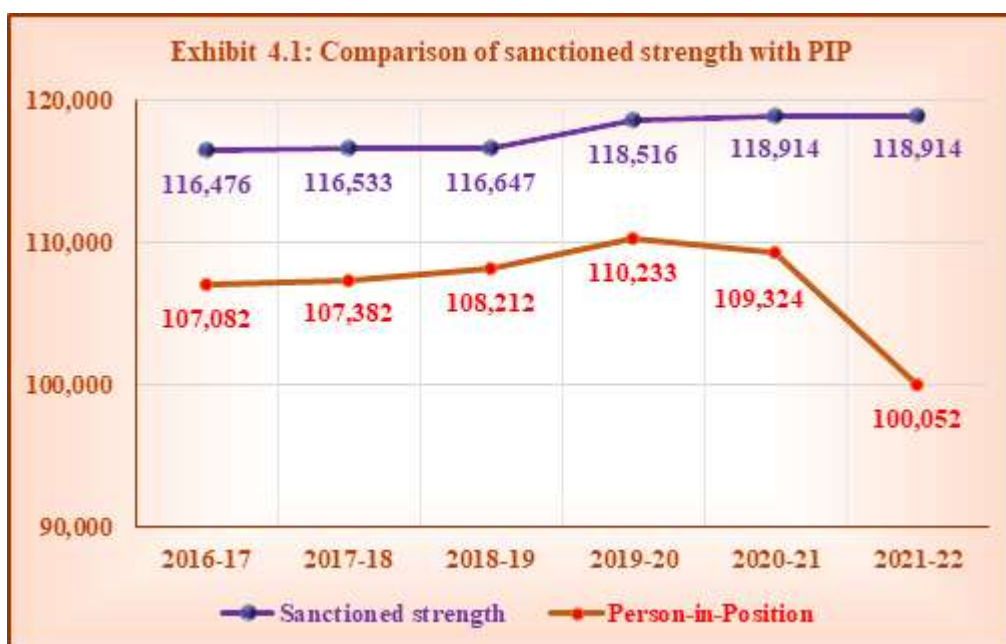
\*\* Drawing, Music and Sewing

(Source: Data furnished by CSE)

Audit analysed the vacancy position and found the following:

- **Shortfall in sanctioned posts:** Through different Government Orders in 1997, 2010 and 2012, GoTN fixed the norms for the post of teachers in High School and Higher Secondary schools. The need-based assessment of requirement of teachers in the nine sampled districts was 19,751 against the actual sanctioned strength of 17,855 teaching posts. Thus, the need-based actual requirement was 10.62 *per cent* higher than the sanctioned posts. Audit estimated that at the State level, the sanctioned post of teachers in GHSs and GHSSs fell short of the need-based requirement by 12,628. Considering the estimated shortfall in sanctioned post with reference to the need (12,628 posts) and the vacancy against the sanctioned posts (18,862), the PIP fell short of the actual need by 31,490. Thus, Audit observed that the schools were grossly understaffed.
- **Extent of vacancies:** While the overall vacancies were at 15.87 *per cent*, the vacancies of BT Tamil teachers and BT other language teachers were 56 and 44 *per cent* respectively. Vacancies of Vocational Instructors were also very high at 55 *per cent*. It was, however, seen that CSE does not have any system for recruiting contract teachers against the post with higher percentage of vacancies, since the recruitment gets delayed.

- **Delays in recruitment:** Teachers Recruitment Board (TRB) recruits teachers for schools based on the requirements sent by CSE. Although, vacancies arising due to retirements are an annual process, the recruitments were not made annually, leading to the large number of vacancies in the schools. Audit found that during 2016-2021, CSE initiated only three recruitment processes for Post Graduate (PG) Teachers, one recruitment process for Graduate Teachers and had not initiated any recruitment process for Physical Education Teachers. In September 2020, GoI took a grim view of the vacancies in schools and suggested to GoTN to institute a technology-based comprehensive teachers recruitment planning and forecasting system to address this issue. CSE, however, did not initiate any action to put in place such a system, leading to lapses in forecasting requirements to TRB. Further, the recruitment processes of TRB were delayed as it could be seen that the recruitment of PG teachers announced in 2018 was incomplete even at the end of March 2022. Recruitment processes were frequently delayed by legal disputes. As a result of delays in recruitment, the gap between sanctioned strength and PIP widened during 2016-21 as shown in **Exhibit 4.1**.



(Source: Data furnished by CSE)

Thus, shortfall in sanctioned posts and delays in recruitment resulted in insufficient number of teachers which ultimately impacted the quality of education in the Government schools.

#### 4.2.2 Vacancy of Vocational Trainers

With a view to enhance the employability of youth, GoTN launched vocationalisation of school education from 2018-19. The vocational subjects are introduced as an additional or compulsory subject at the Secondary and

Higher Secondary level under this programme. Teachers/skill trainers are selected and employed as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) in the schools. The Headmaster (HM) of the concerned school act as the Chief Coordinator of the programme to ensure seamless coordination and effective implementation of vocational courses.

Vocational courses such as agriculture, apparel making, home furnishing, automotive, beauty and wellness, etc., were sanctioned in 184 schools. Totally 368 VTP posts were sanctioned at the rate of two trade per school. However, 315 posts were only filled up. It was seen that the remaining 53 posts were kept vacant in 53 schools as of February 2022 as shown in the following **Table 4.3**.

**Table 4.3: Details of Trade-wise VTP vacancies**

Name of the Trade	Number of VTP vacancies	Number of students
Agriculture	10	880
Apparel, Made-ups and Home Furnishing	5	400
Automotive	6	532
Beauty and Wellness	10	836
Electronics & Hardware	11	1,078
Food Processing	5	400
Multi Skill Foundation Course	6	717
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,843</b>

(Source: Data furnished by SPD)

Audit observed that non-engagement of 53 VTPs ultimately impacted 4,843 vocational students who could not be properly trained.

Government replied (August 2022) that VTPs were not recruited as a decision was awaited on the report of the Committee constituted to review this scheme launched under NEP. The reported review of the need for vocational education, after commencing the vocational education programmes in schools, pointed to policy confusion at Government level, which ultimately impacted 4,843 vocational students.

### **4.2.3 Shortfall in Special Educators**

Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) Scheme aimed at enabling all students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and opportunity to complete four years of Secondary and Higher Secondary schooling (Classes 9 to 12) in an inclusive and enabling environment.

Special Educators (SE) under IEDSS were appointed for the purpose of identification of Children with Special Needs (CwSN) and enrol them in the GHS/GHSS. They were supposed to carry out school visit and also to visit the home of the children, if the CwSN required services of the SE. GoTN created (January 2015) 202 posts of SE to implement IEDSS in schools.

As per the scheme guidelines, any school with more than five CwSNs should appoint one SE. Totally 194 SEs were posted in 33 districts and the ratio of SEs to CwSN in these districts ranged between 1:39 and 1:1425.

Government stated (May 2022) that considering the shortage of SEs, instead of attaching them to schools, they were made in charge of a cluster of schools and train the teachers to handle the CwSNs.

#### 4.2.4 Non-rationalisation of Physical Education Teacher posts

As of March 2021, against 4,831 sanctioned posts of Physical Education Teacher (PET), 3,409 posts were filled up. Out of the 108 sampled GHS/GHSS, only 73 schools had a post sanctioned for PET. Thirty five schools (48 *per cent*) with a total student strength of 10,064 as of March 2021 had no sanctioned post of PETs. Further, even among the 73 schools sanctioned with PET post, the posts were not filled up in 32 schools having 24,404 students.

Further analysis pointed out that, 14 sampled schools had 17 PET posts and 10 PETs were in position in schools without any playground.

As a result of large number of vacancies of PETs and lack of playgrounds, as discussed in **Paragraph 4.3.4**, GHSs and GHSSs performed poorly in sports and games (**Paragraph 2.4**).

Thus, shortage of PETs adversely impacted co-curricular activities in schools and thereby the quality of education imparted in GHSs and GHSSs could not be considered wholesome.

Government stated (May 2022) that engagement of part time PETs had been proposed. Government further stated (August 2022) that the process to recruit 801 PETs commenced in August 2022.

#### 4.2.5 Non-filling up of non-teaching posts

##### (i) Laboratory Assistants

Laboratory Assistants (LAs) are employed to maintain the laboratory equipment (microscopes, specimens, glass apparatus, etc.), stock registers for laboratory consumables and assist teachers during practical classes and examinations. As of March 2021, out of 6,370 LA posts sanctioned, 1,750 posts were kept vacant (27.50 *per cent*).

In the 108 sampled Government schools,

- 93 LA posts were sanctioned to 81 schools,
- 20 out of 93 sanctioned posts were not filled up and
- LA posts were not sanctioned for 27 schools.

Audit observed that vacancies and non-sanctioning of LA posts in schools adversely impacted science education as teachers themselves were to handle the work of LAs.

**(ii) Assistant, Junior Assistant and Record Clerk**

GoTN fixed (March 2020) the norms for the non-teaching posts viz., Assistant/Junior Assistant (JA) and Record Clerk (RC) in Government schools as given in **Table 4.4**.

**Table 4.4: Norms for sanctioning of non-teaching posts in Government schools**

Designation	Student strength		
	Below 500	501-2,000	Above 2,000
Assistant/JA		1	2
Record clerk	Nil		1

(Source: Government Order)

Audit analysed the overall staff position of non-teaching staff in Government schools and found the following (**Table 4.5**):

**Table 4.5: Details of staff position of non-teaching posts in Government schools**

Record Clerk			Assistant and Junior Assistant		
Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant (Percentage)	Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant (Percentage)
1,553	1,025	528 (34)	7,433	5,392	2,041 (27)

(Source: Records of CSE)

In the 108 sampled Government schools, as against the requirement of 152 non-teaching posts, only 106 posts were sanctioned. It was seen that in 40 schools, where the number of students were more than 500, 31 Assistant/JA posts were in excess. At the same time, in 68 schools where the enrolment was less than 500, there was a shortfall of 41 Assistants/JAs. It was also seen that out of 40 RCs required only 4 were filled up and the remaining 36 posts are kept vacant.

According to Rule 27 of RTE Act, 2009, teachers shall not be deployed for any non-educational purposes, other than for decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections. Audit therefore observed that vacancies and non-rational allocation of posts of non-teaching staff has resulted in overburdening teachers who had to manage the clerical works in the absence of non-teaching staff.

**(iii) Shortage of Night Watchman**

Night Watchmen are necessary to maintain the school and its premises securely. But, the Night Watchman posts were not sanctioned for all schools. As of March 2021 only 1,157 posts were filled up (35.43 per cent) against 3,266 sanctioned posts of Night Watchmen.

In November 2016, based on a Public Interest Litigation, Court appointed Advocate Commissioners, after visiting schools in three districts *inter-alia* submitted to the Hon'ble High Court, Madras (Madurai Bench) that in the absence of Night Watchmen, school premises were being used by antisocial

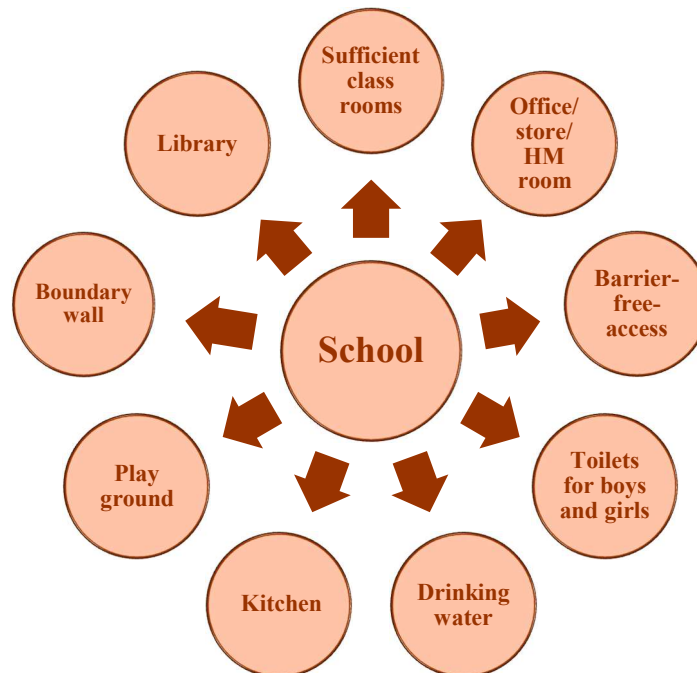
elements for illegal activities in the night time. After considering the grave issues flagged by the Advocate Commissioners, the Hon'ble High Court, Madras (Madurai Bench) directed (November 2016) the Government to ensure that at least one watchman should be provided for each GHS/GHSS. Even though, GoTN made a commitment to provide Night Watchman to all schools, no progress was made in this issue. In April 2019, GoTN decided that all Group D category posts like sanitary worker, watchman and gardener would be gradually outsourced and entrusted on contract basis. Despite that, as of March 2022, 1,997 GHSs (72 per cent) and 508 GHSSs (18 per cent) did not have sanctioned post of Night Watchman.

Among the 108 sampled GHSs/GHSSs, only 65 schools had a sanctioned post of Night Watchman. Out of 71 sanctioned posts in the 65 schools, 42 posts were filled up in 37 schools leaving a balance 29 posts in 28 schools kept vacant.

Government stated (August 2022) that action was being taken to outsource watch and ward services. Audit, however, observed that the decision made in April 2019 for outsourcing had not made any headway even after three years and large number of schools continued to lack a safe environment.

### 4.3 School Infrastructure

Availability of infrastructure plays a crucial part in the quality of education provided. The Schedule to RTE Act lays down the norms and standards for a school to have an all-weather (*Pucca*) building consisting of the following infrastructure.



Audit analysed the availability of infrastructure in Government and Government Aided Schools as detailed below:

### 4.3.1 Funding for creation and maintenance of infrastructure

GoTN provides funds under Capital Heads for the construction of school buildings for upgraded schools as well as the existing schools with loan assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Further, GoTN provides funds under Revenue Heads for the maintenance of school buildings. The details of budget provision and the expenditure under the Capital and Revenue Heads pertaining to CSE are given in **Table 4.6**.

**Table 4.6: CSE Budget and expenditure**

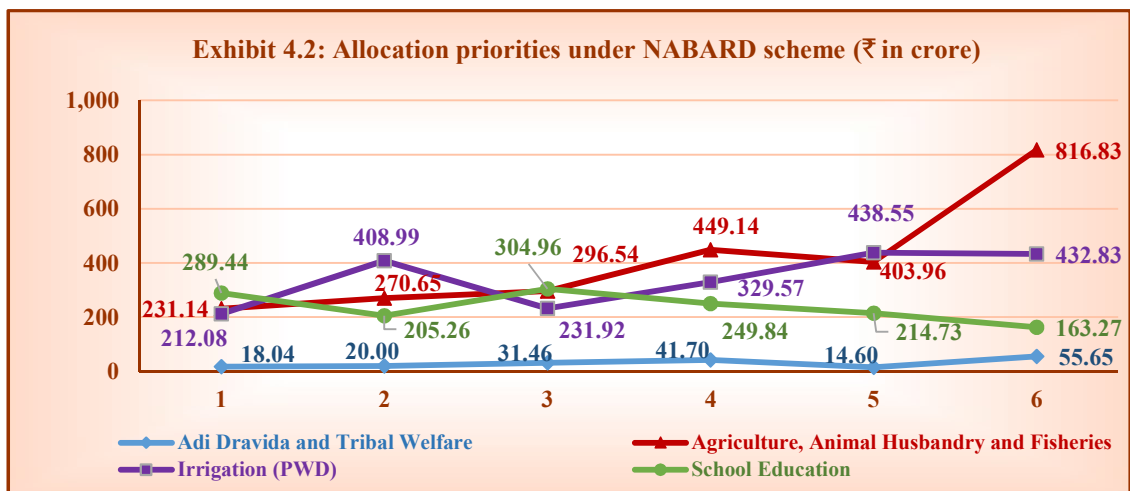
(₹ in crore)

Year	Capital		Maintenance	
	Provision	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure
2016-17	335.24	270.18	37.00	37.06
2017-18	351.68	304.96	37.99	37.99
2018-19	333.36	249.84	38.00	39.23
2019-20	381.31	214.73	37.55	37.59
2020-21	327.23	182.77	98.15	98.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,728.82</b>	<b>1,222.48</b>	<b>248.69</b>	<b>250.13</b>

(Source: Finance Accounts of GoTN)

It was noticed that provision of funds under the Capital Head – ‘Construction of school buildings and other infrastructure with NABARD assistance’, had almost remained static over the last five years and the actual expenditure had indeed fallen by 40 *per cent* from ₹ 304.96 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 182.77 crore in 2020-21. Short-utilisation of allotted funds was due to delays in finalisation of tender and non-availability of site for construction.

Audit found that deployment of NABARD funds for development activities in the State had increased substantially during 2016-21. While sectors like Agriculture, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare and Irrigation had registered significant increases in NABARD funded projects, the NABARD funded projects in School Education had come down (**Exhibit 4.2**) during this period.



(Source: Finance Accounts of GoTN)

Audit observed that the fall in provision of funds for construction of school buildings had resulted in non-provision of adequate buildings for schools, especially the newly upgraded schools (**Paragraph 4.3.2**).

Government replied (May 2022) that the provision of funds for Capital Heads was proposed to be increased for the year 2022-23.

#### 4.3.2 Non-availability of *pucca* building and sufficient classrooms

As of March 2021, the 5,572 GHSs and GHSSs in Tamil Nadu had a total of 66,169 *pucca* classrooms<sup>2</sup> and 20,732 partially *pucca*<sup>3</sup> and *kutch*a classrooms. As per SS norms, one classroom is required for each section of a class with 40 students.

Among the 108 sampled schools, it was seen that 48 schools (44 *per cent*) had a total shortage of 227 classrooms, which ranged from 1 to 30 in these 48 schools (**Appendix 4.1**). Based on the findings in the sampled schools, Audit estimated that the shortage of classrooms at the State level would be approximately 11,711<sup>4</sup>.

The shortage of classrooms had resulted in classes being conducted in open, under the shade of trees, in laboratory buildings, in dilapidated structures or in makeshift classrooms as depicted in **Exhibits 4.3 to 4.6**.

**Exhibit 4.3: Classes held under tree cover at GBHSS, Vettavalam, Tiruvannamalai**



**Exhibit 4.4: Classes held in a laboratory at GHSS, Immidinayakanpalli, Krishnagiri**



**Exhibit 4.5: Classes held dilapidated building at GHSS, Sirugramam, Cuddalore**



**Exhibit 4.6: Classes held in makeshift structure at GHS, Vengalalur, Ramanathapuram.**



(Source: Joint physical verification)

<sup>2</sup> *Pucca* classroom refers to those with proper walls, concrete roof and proper floor.

<sup>3</sup> Partially *pucca* classroom refers to rooms with proper walls and floors, but without concrete roof.

<sup>4</sup>  $227 \div 108 \times 5,572 = 11,711$ .



In the sampled schools it was seen that:

- In Perambalur District, GHS Periyammalpalayam, which was upgraded during 2017-18, did not have a *pucca* building of its own. It was seen that few classrooms of the elementary school and an abandoned *Anganwadi* centre were being used for conducting the High school classes.
- In Ramanathapuram District, GHS, Vengalalurichi was upgraded from middle school to GHS in 2018-19. However, no additional classrooms were constructed. The classes were conducted under trees and under tin roof sheds for want of proper classrooms.
- In Tiruvannamalai District, GHS, Thalayampallam which was upgraded in 2017-18, classes are conducted in elementary school and the buildings of a cooperative milk society.
- Municipal Girls Higher Secondary School, Pavadi, Salem District is functioning in two different campuses at a distance of one kilometer (Classes 6 to 10 in one campus and Classes 11 and 12 in another campus).

Audit analysed the reasons for the shortage of this vital infrastructure and found that:

As discussed in **Paragraph 4.3.1**, the capital outlay for school education was at a static level during 2017-21. The details of new classrooms sanctioned and constructed under NABARD scheme as well as SS during 2016-21 was as given in **Table 4.7**.

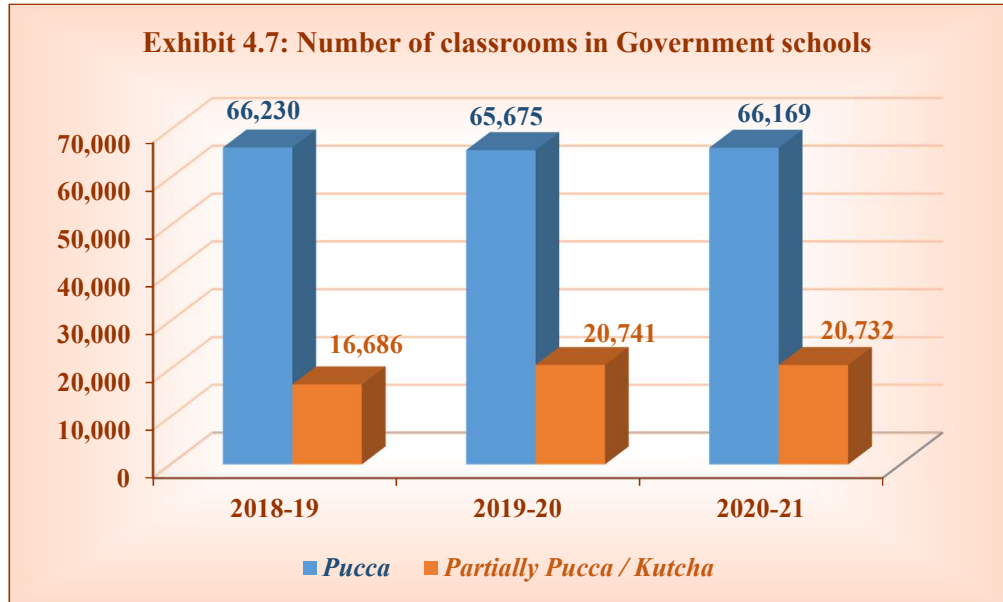
**Table 4.7: Construction of new classrooms during 2016-21**

Year	Sanctioned			Remarks
	NABARD	SS	Total	
2016-17	2,001	96	2,097	All sanctioned works were completed
2017-18	298	137	435	
2018-19	1,024	0	1,024	
2019-20	885	106	991	Works were in progress as of June 2022
2020-21	968	71	1,039	
<b>Total new classrooms sanctioned</b>			<b>5,586</b>	

(Source: Data furnished by CSE and SPD records)

Audit noticed that in addition to the low priority in funding for construction of classrooms during 2016-21 (**Paragraph 4.3.1**), the slow pace of construction activities due to issues in land availability and delays by contractors, etc., hampered addition of adequate number of new classrooms. As could be seen from the above, at the present pace of construction of new classrooms, the present requirement of 11,711 new classrooms would not be met even in the next 10 years.

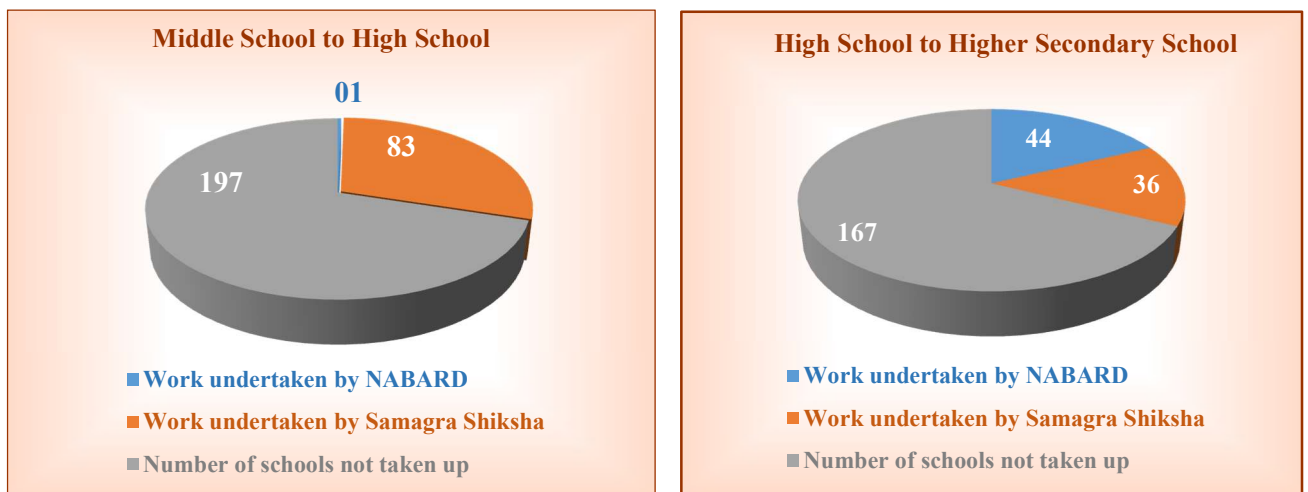
Audit found that the number of classrooms constructed every year did not commensurate with the need. Further, due to more number of classrooms getting decommissioned every year, the total number of *pucca* classrooms came down during 2018-21 as shown in **Exhibit 4.7**.



(Source: UDISE data)

As discussed in **Paragraph 3.2**, GoTN have been upgrading schools without adhering to the norms fixed for such upgradation. It was, however, seen that upgradation was being done without any clear plan for providing the needed additional infrastructure like classrooms, laboratories, etc. Scrutiny of records at CSE and SPD revealed that the status of upgradation of school infrastructure in the newly upgraded schools (281 GHSs and 247 GHSSs) was lagging behind as given in **Exhibit 4.8**.

**Exhibit 4.8: Status of upgradation of school infrastructure**



(Source: Data furnished by CSE and SPD)

Upgradation of infrastructure such as classroom, laboratories, etc., in the 197 GHSs and 167 GHSSs were not taken up due to non-provision of funds. In the nine sample districts, the details of upgraded schools are given in the following **Table 4.8**.

**Table 4.8: Details of civil works approved in upgraded schools in sampled districts during 2017-21**

Mode of upgradation	Total number of Schools	Number of schools in which civil works taken up	Number of schools in which civil works not taken up
Middle School to High School	79	23	56
High School to Higher Secondary School	69	26	43

(Source: Records of respective CEOs and schools)

Audit observed that upgradation of schools without providing funds for upgrading the infrastructure in these schools was a deficiency in planning repeated every year by GoTN. As a result of this, students enrolled in these schools were deprived of good quality school infrastructure.

Government replied (August 2022) that a new scheme with an outlay of ₹ 7,500 crore had been launched (2022) to speed up creation of infrastructure in schools.

#### **4.3.3 Poor quality of construction of new school buildings**

In Ramanathapuram District, civil works at GHS, M.Nedungulam was undertaken under RMSA during 2017-18 and completed (July 2018) at a cost of ₹ 1.60 crore. During Joint Physical Verification, Audit found that the construction was of very poor quality (**Exhibit 4.9**). The HM of the school had reported (November 2021) the present status of the building to the CEO, Ramanathapuram who in turn communicated the matter to the Executive Engineer, Ramanathapuram. No action was taken so far. This has resulted in conduct of classes in unsafe environments.

**Exhibit 4.9: Poor quality of construction - Images of Government High School, M.Nedungulam, Ramanathapuram district**



(Source: Joint physical verification)

Audit observed that at the District level, an Engineering staff is available with the District Project Office of RMSA/SS for supervising the construction work of PWD. It was, however, seen that the HMs of the schools or the DEO/CEO did not raise any issue about the quality of construction during construction stage. Audit observed that flagging the issue after completion of construction and passing the entire blame on PWD did not help to resolve the issues in construction. It was also seen that the CEO did not escalate the issue to higher authorities for a solution.

#### **4.3.4 Availability of playground in schools**

One of the norms fixed for upgradation of schools was that the school should possess the stipulated land for playground. As of March 2022, out of the total 5,572 GHS/GHSS in Tamil Nadu, 898 (16 per cent) schools did not have playground facility and 780 schools do not have any alternate arrangements for children to play outdoor games.

In the sampled 108 GHS/GHSS, 29 schools (27 per cent) did not have playground facility. It was also observed that in eight<sup>5</sup> out of twenty nine schools without playgrounds had a post of PET, despite 79 sampled GHS/GHSS with playgrounds not having PETs.

Non-availability of playgrounds, coupled with irrational distribution of PETs had resulted in inadequate concentration on overall development of children.

<sup>5</sup> (i) GHS, Bharathiyarnagar, (ii) GHSS Boys, Shoolagiri, (iii) GHSS Girls, Hosur, (iv) RVHSS Boys Hosur, (v) GHS, Varakkalpattu, (vi) GHSS Ramapuram West, Karur, (vii) GGHS, Aravakurichi and (viii) MPL Kumaran HS, Karur.

#### **4.4 Other basic amenities**

Audit studied the availability of other basic amenities like drinking water and toilet facilities in the sampled 108 GHSs and GHSSs.

It was seen that all the 108 GHSs/GHSSs have drinking water facilities.

According to clause 16.2 and Table 9 of IS 8827-1978 (reaffirmed in 2006), HS and HSS should have one toilet for every 40 boys/girls and one urinal for every 20 boys/girls. Such facilities are to be separately provided for boys and girls.

The Government had decided (2018-19) to provide all the Government schools with electric incinerators, an environment friendly alternative for used napkin disposal. For the benefit of CwSN, special toilets should be built in all educational institutions.

As per data captured in the UDISE portal for 2020-21:

- 1,966 schools did not have toilets for CwSN.
- 135 out of 5,121 schools either did not have boy's toilet or were dysfunctional.
- 20 out of 5,277 schools, either did not have girl's toilets or were dysfunctional.
- 1,740 schools either had no incinerators or the incinerators were non-functional.

In the 108 sampled schools, audit found that:

- The toilet facilities in 78 schools (72 *per cent*) were insufficient with reference to IS 8827-1978, whereas the UDISE data indicated insufficiency in only 14 out of the above 78 schools.
- In four<sup>6</sup> (5 *per cent*) out of the 84 sampled co-educational schools, toilet facilities for girls alone were available.
- In two of the schools, *viz.*, GGHS, Negamam in Coimbatore District and GHS Kovilur in Karur District, the students were to cross a busy road to access the toilets.
- In 34 schools, incinerators were either not available or not working and in four schools the incinerators were not installed. Action taken to rectify/install the incinerators were not on record. The UDISE data, however indicated that in 17 out of above 34 schools, the incinerators were functional.

<sup>6</sup> (i) GHSS, Naduveerapattu, Cuddalore, (ii) GHS, Kattugudalur, Cuddalore, (iii) GHS, Vengalukurichi, Ramanathapuram and (iv) GHS, Thalayampallam, Tiruvannamalai.

Based on the State level data and the physical verification conducted by Audit, it was observed that the availability of toilet facilities was far from satisfactory due to the funding issues already commented in **Paragraph 4.3.1** and **Paragraph 4.3.2**.

It is pertinent to mention that the responsibility of construction and maintenance of toilets under *Swachh Bharat* Mission in Government schools have been transferred to School Education Department. It was, however, observed that significant number of schools lacked adequate toilet facilities due to lapses in linking funds with requirement.

#### 4.5 Maintenance and upkeep of school toilets

In November 2015, GoTN entrusted the responsibility of upkeep of toilets in all the Government and Local Body schools to their respective local bodies. The funds for the maintenance of toilets are provided under Solid Waste Management funds, the details of which are given in **Table 4.9**.

**Table 4.9: Amount allocated for maintenance of toilets**

Year	Amount allocated by GoTN (₹ in crore)
2015-16	202.88
2016-17	
2017-18	
2018-19	
2019-20	64.26

(Source: Records of CSE)

Audit noticed that GoTN did not release funds for sanitation during 2020-21.

Despite provision of funds during 2015-20 specifically for maintenance of toilets in schools, the sampled schools by and large presented unhygienic/dilapidated condition of the toilets. Condition of toilets in some of the sampled schools are given in **Exhibit 4.10**.

**Exhibit 4.10: Poor quality of toilets**

**RV Boys HSS, Hosur, Krishnagiri**



**RK GHSS, Kadampuliyur, Cuddalore**



(Source: Joint physical verification)

Audit observed that GoTN had not established any formal structure to ensure coordination between the HMs of schools and the sanitary officers/officials of the Local Bodies. It was also observed that the HMs were not proactive in approaching PWD for using these funds provided under SS for maintenance. Further, no action was taken to ensure release of funds to Local Bodies during 2020-21. Thus lack of coordination with Local Bodies and failure of HMs to take proactive actions for maintenance had resulted in unhygienic condition of toilets in Government schools.

Government stated (May 2022) that the sanitary services in schools was being outsourced. Audit observed that concerted efforts are required not only to ensure hygienic conditions in schools, but also to teach the children the importance of sanitation and hygiene to groom them into responsible citizens.

#### **4.6 Boundary walls in schools**

Boundary walls are necessary to ensure protection for the property of the school and the safety of children. Among the 108 sampled GHSs/GHSSs, it was seen that 38 schools either do not have boundary walls or have partial or damaged walls.

Among the sampled schools, the school authorities of GHS, Pachayankuppam and GHS, Kattugudalur in Cuddalore District were not even aware of the extent of land held by the school, as boundary walls were not provided. Absence of earmarked boundary wall had resulted in encroachment of land in the school campus at GHS, Andivadi, Hosur, Krishnagiri District.

Thus, Audit observed that the assets of schools and safety of the children were compromised.

#### **4.7 Laboratory facilities in schools**

Every GHSS offering science group courses should ideally have subject wise laboratories. Where this is felt impossible, it is utmost necessary to have Integrated Science laboratory to cater to the practical learning experience of the students. In the sampled GHSs, 18 schools do not have Integrated Science laboratory.

Out of 68 sampled GHSS, 14 schools (21 *per cent*) did not have Physics laboratory, 15 schools (21 *per cent*) did not have Chemistry laboratory. The students of these had to do their practical in the less equipped Integrated Science laboratory, which are meant for students up to Class 10. Among this, one school *viz.*, GGHSS, Cuddalore did not even have an Integrated Science laboratory.

Thus, Audit observed that over 20 *per cent* of students studying in GHSSs did not have adequate exposure to science subjects through practical classes.

#### 4.8 Computer Room/Hi-tech Laboratory with internet facility

The Information and Communication Technology in schools (ICT in school) program was launched in 2006-07 in GHSs/GHSSs to provide opportunities to students to build their capacity on ICT skills and make them learn through the computer aided learning process. In Tamil Nadu, under ICT scheme, 6,029 Hi-tech laboratories were to be set up in 3,090 GHS with 10 computers each and in 2,939 GHSS with 20 computers each. In addition, the schools would be provided with projector, multifunctional printer, web camera and other related hardware and furniture. Out of 5,572 GHSs/GHSSs under CSE, as of September 2021, 'ICT in school' has been implemented in 2,667 GHS (95 per cent) and 2,748 GHSS (99 per cent).

Audit found that Hi-tech laboratories were functioning satisfactorily in 101 out of the 108 sampled GHS/GHSS (93 per cent). The achievement was good.

#### 4.9 Infrastructural issues in residential schools and hostels

One of the strategies adopted (2004 onwards) by Government to improve access in areas with limited access to schools was to provide Girls Residential Schools named Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), Girls hostels in schools, etc. As of March 2021, 14 KGBVs and 44 Girls Hostels function under the control of CSE. Audit assessed the infrastructural issues in two KGBVs (Chittur, Salem District and Perungulathur, Tiruvannamalai District) and three Girls hostels (Access Residential, Valparai, Coimbatore District, RMSA hostel, Yercaud, Salem District and Girls hostel, Jawadhu Hills, Tiruvannamalai District) in the sampled districts and found the following:

- The total students enrolled in the five hostels were 525 against the intake capacity of 500.
- In two<sup>7</sup> of the five sampled residential schools/hostels, the toilet blocks for the girls were constructed outside the hostel building, which could endanger the security of the girl children if it is to be used at odd hours.
- The vending machines for sanitary napkins and incinerators for disposal were not working in any of the hostels/KGBVs. The solar panels in three<sup>8</sup> of the five hostels were also non-functional.

Thus, Audit observed that the need for residential schools and hostels to improve access to education was unmet and the existing hostels had maintenance issues despite availability of funds.

#### 4.10 Non-procurement of furniture and laboratory equipment

During 2014-16, GoTN sanctioned 4,639 classrooms and 516 science laboratories in GHS and GHSS under NABARD loan assistance scheme. The sanctioned buildings were completed over the years. NABARD assistance

<sup>7</sup> KGBV, Chittur and Perungulathur.

<sup>8</sup> Access residential, Valparai, RMSA hostel, Yercaud and Girls Hostel Perungulathur.



was available for the procurement of furniture for the newly constructed classrooms and equipment for the laboratories, for which separate proposal was to be sent to NABARD after completion of construction of the classrooms and laboratories.

After significant delays, in September 2018, the CSE submitted proposals to GoTN seeking administrative sanction for procurement of furniture for the new classrooms and equipment for newly constructed laboratories. GoTN, did not decide on the request immediately, and in April 2019, directed CSE to obtain approval from NABARD and also to obtain quotation for procurement of furniture and laboratory equipment. CSE resubmitted the proposal in November 2019, with a revised estimate for procurement of furniture at a cost of ₹ 17.84 crore and laboratory equipment at a cost of ₹ 7.78 crore. GoTN did not approve the fresh proposal as well. Audit observed that CSE had not followed the instructions of GoTN to get approval from NABARD for this procurement before submitting fresh proposal in November 2019. In July 2020, Government returned the proposal stating that the financial year of 2019-20 was closed and directed to submit revised proposal accordingly for the year 2020-21.

The proposal submitted by the CSE in October 2020 was again returned in May 2021 citing closure of financial year 2020-21. As a result, these new classrooms and laboratories were functioning with the existing old furniture and equipment. The proposals were revised again, and CSE proposed in July 2021 to procure furniture at a cost of ₹ 18.70 crore and laboratory equipment at a total cost of ₹ 11.26 crore, an overall increase of ₹ 4.34 crore, over the estimated cost in November 2019.

Thus, due to ineffective handling of a routine procurement, classrooms and laboratories constructed three to seven years back were being put to use without adequate furniture and equipment. Further, due to time overrun, GoTN would be incurring an additional cost of ₹ 4.34 crore, over the estimated cost in November 2019, on the procurement of same quantity of furniture and equipment.

Government accepted (May 2022) the Audit findings. Administrative approvals were awaited.

#### **4.11 Disaster preparedness in schools**

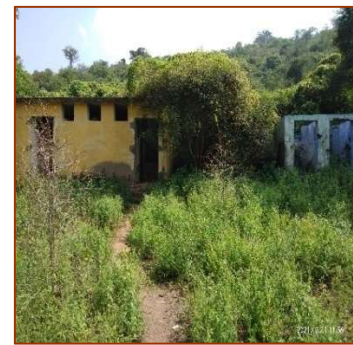
In respect of Private schools, the CSE insists Building Stability Certificate and Fire Safety Certificate at the time of renewal of recognition or for new recognition. There was, however, no such system for Government schools.

In February 2019, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) issued 'School Safety Policy'. According to that policy, all schools should conduct Annual Structural Audit and Non-Structural Audit of their premises.

Analysis of UDISE data of 5,572 GHSs/GHSSs for the year 2020-21 revealed the conduct of Structural Audit in 3,036 schools (54 per cent), Non-structural Audit in 2,055 schools (37 per cent) and installation of fire extinguishers in 4,934 schools (89 per cent). A verification of facts in the 108 sampled schools indicated that the school authorities were not sensitised about the Annual Structural Audit and Non-Structural Audit and no funds were provided for the conduct of these audits.

It was further seen during the Joint Physical Verification of school buildings that, in several schools, there were old and dilapidated buildings. Though such buildings were identified and not in use, the same were not demolished, endangering student safety (**Exhibit 4.11**).

**Exhibit 4.11: Dilapidated buildings were not demolished**



**GHS, Ammapalayam, Perambalur District**



**GHSS, Mathigiri, Krishnagiri District**



**GHS, Salem District**

(Source: Joint Physical Verification)

Thus, Audit observed that the school authorities and CSE had not taken effective preventive measures to reduce disaster risk in schools. Disaster preparedness assumes greater importance in view of the fact that 24 per cent of classrooms were in *kutch* buildings, which aggravates disaster risk.

Government stated (August 2022) that 1,669 buildings were since identified as damaged and ₹ 100 crore was earmarked in the budget (2022-23) for rectifying the defects.

#### **4.12 Conclusion**

The successive National Education Policies envisaged increasing public spending on education to the level of six *per cent* of GDP. But, the State's expenditure on Secondary and Higher Secondary education declined from 0.94 *per cent* of GSDP in 2016-17 to 0.85 *per cent* of GSDP in 2020-21, as GoTN did not accord adequate budgetary priority for development of Secondary and Higher Secondary education in the State. The shortfall in sanctioned teacher posts and vacancies against sanctioned posts due to delays in recruitment resulted in insufficient number of teachers in Government Schools. The total shortfall against the need was estimated to be 31,490, which was 29 *per cent* of the need. The shortfall in non-teaching posts like Laboratory Assistants and Junior Assistants would impact teaching quality as teachers had to pitch in to carry out the tasks which were normally entrusted to non-teaching staff.

Based on the findings in the 108 sampled schools, Audit estimated that the shortage of classrooms at the State level would be approximately 11,711. At the current pace of construction of new classrooms, this shortage would not be met even in the next 10 years. The shortage of classrooms had resulted in classes being conducted in open, under the shade of trees, in laboratory buildings, in dilapidated structures or in makeshift classrooms. Poor quality of buildings, lack of maintenance, inadequate toilet facilities, issues in safety due to non-ensuring of Building Safety and Fire Safety Certificates in non-conduct of Structural and Non-structural Safety Audit in Government schools had resulted in non-addressing safety and hygiene issues.

#### **4.13 Recommendations**

Audit recommends that:

- Government may ensure adequate outlay for School Education and prioritise construction of classrooms and procurement of furniture and equipment to enhance the quality of Secondary and Higher Secondary education.
- Government may ensure that the teacher recruitment process is streamlined by dynamically assessing the requirement of teacher posts and revise the sanctioned strength accordingly. All vacancies may be filled up at the earliest.
- Government may ensure simultaneous provision of infrastructure and manpower in all upgraded schools and also monitor the quality of construction works to prevent substandard constructions.
- Government may ensure availability of adequate toilet facilities in all schools by utilising funds under *Samagra Shiksha* and *Swacch Bharat*.

**CHAPTER V**  
**INTERVENTION**  
**THROUGH WELFARE**  
**SCHEMES**



## CHAPTER V

### INTERVENTION THROUGH WELFARE SCHEMES

#### 5.1 Schemes to ensure retention of children in school

Incentives schemes in the form of Scholarships, Awards, etc., help to increase enrolment and retention of students at the Secondary and Higher Secondary levels. Such schemes also aim to incentivize the parents belonging to the lower strata of the society to allow their children to continue their education. The efficiency and effectiveness of the schemes are discussed in this Chapter.

##### 5.1.1 Bread Winning scheme

GoTN provides financial assistance of ₹ 75,000 by way of Fixed Deposit (FD) in Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation<sup>1</sup>(TNPFC) to students studying in Classes 1 to 12 in Government and Government Aided Schools whose bread winning parent (father or mother) dies or becomes permanently disabled in an accident. As per the Scheme guidelines, the deposit amount is to be placed in a joint account of the student and the surviving parent/guardian and the maturity amount is to be released to the student while they pursue their education at School/College level as given below in **Table 5.1**.

**Table 5.1: Guidelines for release of financial assistance**

Conditions	Number of instalments	Time of release
Student continuing to higher education	3 or 4	At the commencement of each academic year after obtaining bonafide certificate from the institution.
Student discontinues school education	1	On completion of anticipated period in the event of completion of 12 <i>plus</i> 3 years of education.
Student completes school education and discontinues higher studies	1	After three years of completion of school education.

(Source: Government Order)

During 2016-21, GoTN allotted ₹ 2.70 crore every year<sup>2</sup>, which was sufficient to provide assistance to only 360 students. Audit noticed that the fund provided in the budget was insufficient to provide assistance to all applicants and hence, FDs were made in the name of the applicants on first come first served basis. As of October 2021, there were 1,753 sanctioned applications pending for issue of FD due to non-availability of funds as detailed in **Table 5.2**.

<sup>1</sup> A Public Sector Undertaking of GoTN.

<sup>2</sup> Except in 2017-18, wherein ₹ 3.50 crore was allotted.

**Table 5.2: Status of funding for Bread Winning Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of application pending	Amount required
2016-17	548	4.11
2017-18	477	2.39
2018-19	550	3.88
2019-20	1,097	7.28
2020-21	1,753	12.02

(Source: Data furnished by CSE)

Audit observed the following:

- The budget allocation was constant throughout the period without any reference to the number of children requiring assistance. The money earmarked for the scheme was insufficient resulting in the increase of pending applications year on year.
- Among the applications processed during 2020-21, FDs were created for 57 students who had attained the age of 20 as on March 2021. Further, out of the 1,753 pending applications, 269 applications pertained to students who had attained the age of 20 as on March 2021. Providing the assistance beyond the normal age for completion of school education and higher education would amount to denial of scheme benefits to the children.
- Further, the students were given the maturity amount in one lump sum as against the scheme guidelines, defeating the envisaged purpose of providing support to the student for continuing his/her education despite the dire circumstances.

Audit observed that the disbursement of incentive amount to students who had crossed the age of 20 years defeats the objective of the scheme.

Government stated (May 2022) that the budget provision has been increased in the current year and it would help clear the backlog applications.

### **5.1.2 Non-release of funds for ‘Educational Development Day’ awards**

The GoTN celebrates 15<sup>th</sup> July, the birth date of *Perunthalaivar* K. Kamarajar, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, as ‘Educational Development Day’. As part of activities carried out on ‘Educational Development Day’, GoTN awards a cash prize of ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 75,000 to the best GHSS and GHS respectively in each district.

The award money<sup>3</sup> was released by GoTN through budget. During 2016-17 and 2018-19, GoTN had accorded financial sanction for ₹ 28 lakh, being 50 per cent of the award money. The balance 50 per cent was required to be spent from the Parent Teachers Association (PTA) fund which would be reimbursed upon submission of the utilisation certificates. Audit observed that though the districts had utilised PTA funds and requested for reimbursement of the same, the Government had not released the reimbursement for the above years till date (January 2022). The reasons for non-release of the reimbursement were not on records.

Non-reimbursement of the award money spent from PTA funds would result in shortage of resources for the schools in the event of taking up of various developmental activities envisaged to be carried out by the respective PTA of the schools.

Government replied (August 2022) that in most of the years Government reimbursed the amount.

### 5.1.3 ‘Kamarajar Award Scheme’ for students

The GoTN in August 2017 introduced an incentive scheme of giving Kamarajar Award to those students who have completed Classes 10 and 12 through Tamil medium and those who excel in academics and in overall performance in other activities. Under the scheme, academic activities and extracurricular activities were to be given weightage at the ratio of 60:40, so as to encourage the students to develop their overall qualities and to encourage participation in Arts, Literature, Sports, Science exhibitions and Workshops, NCC, NSS, Youth Red Cross (YRC), etc. For this purpose, a District level Committee would be formed with the CEO as the Chairman and DEOs, HMs of GHS/GHSS and educationalists as members.

Scrutiny of records revealed that in five sampled districts<sup>4</sup> in the year 2017-18 and another five districts<sup>5</sup> in 2018-19, the CEOs adopted only the academic score in the Class 10 and Class 12 exams as the basis and did not consider their performance in extracurricular activities. This was done in violation of the scheme guidelines. Further, recommendation of students from Villupuram district for the year 2018-19 was made without mention of any details of academic scores as well as extracurricular activities. The award money released by the GoTN during the above years had been distributed to all districts based on the recommendations received from the districts.

Non-adherence to scheme guidelines and distribution of awards without ensuring the overall performance of students defeats the objective to incentivize the holistic education.

<sup>3</sup> ₹ 1.75 lakh each for 32 districts.

<sup>4</sup> (i) Kanniyakumari, (ii) Thanjavur, (iii) Tiruchirappalli, (iv) Tirunelveli and (v) Udhagamandalam.

<sup>5</sup> (i) Dindigul, (ii) Perambalur, (iii) Ramanathapuram, (iv) Sivagangai and (v) Tirunelveli.



#### **5.1.4 Students left out of ‘National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme’**

‘National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme’ (NMMSS) is a centrally sponsored scheme, providing a scholarship of ₹ 12,000 per annum to meritorious students of economically weaker sections<sup>6</sup> to arrest their drop out at Class 8 and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

The selection of students<sup>7</sup> for the award of the scholarships was made through an examination conducted by the State Government. Scholarships were disbursed directly into the bank accounts of students on quarterly basis. The Ministry of Education, GoI after scrutinising the proposals forwarded by the State Government sanctions funds and releases to the State Bank of India (SBI), the implementing bank for the Scheme, for disbursement to students directly into their bank accounts.

Audit found that an abnormally large number of payments to the students had failed as detailed in **Table 5.2**.

**Table 5.2: Details of payments approved and failed under NMMS**

Academic year	Project year	Total number of students	Payment	
			Approved	Failed (percentage)
2014-15 (Class 12)	Fresh 2012-13	5,614	4,748	866 (18.24)
2015-16 (Class 11)	Fresh 2013-14	5,942	4,848	1,094 (22.57)
2016-17 (Class 10)	Fresh 2014-15	6,477	5,789	688 (11.89)
Total			2,648	

(Source: Data furnished by CSE)

The 2,648 students to whom the payments failed related to the project years 2012-13 to 2014-15 and would have completed Class 12 during the years from 2015-16 to 2018-19. To an Audit query on the action taken in this regard, Government stated (January 2022) that the corrected bank account data in respect of 19 districts were yet to be compiled.

As this scholarship was meant to arrest the drop out of meritorious students of weaker sections, it was utmost important that it reached the students bank account in time. Delays in furnishing the corrected bank details of 2,648 students denied timely benefit to the needy students.

#### **5.1.5 Inadequate provision for ‘Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search Scheme’**

The GoTN provides scholarship to students of Class 8 studying in Government recognised schools located in rural areas on the basis of talent search examination conducted by the Director of Government Examinations

<sup>6</sup> Parental income from all sources not more than ₹ 1.5 lakh per annum.

<sup>7</sup> Minimum of 55 *per cent* marks or equivalent grade in Class 7 for appearing in the selection test and 55 *per cent* marks in Classes 8 and 9 and 60 *per cent* in Class 10 for continuation of scholarship.

under Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search (TRUST) Scheme. Students whose parents' annual income does not exceed ₹ 1,00,000 will be eligible for competing in the talent search examination. The first 50 boys and 50 girls from each district will be selected and a scholarship amount of ₹ 1,000 each year will be paid till he/she completes Class 12.

Audit calculated that GoTN had to provide ₹ 1.24 crore<sup>8</sup> annually to disburse the award to the selected students studying in Classes 9 to 12. GoTN, however, allocated only ₹ 1.13 crore annually during the period 2016-21, the basis for which was not on record. As a result all the eligible students were not benefited due to the short provision of ₹ 0.11 crore every year.

Thus the short provision in budget allocation deprived selected rural students from getting benefited in a time bound manner thereby defeating the scheme objectives.

**The welfare schemes implemented by GoTN to encourage school enrolment and decrease dropout were not implemented with clear focus. Despite implementing these schemes for several years, issues like short provision of funds, non-adherence to scheme guidelines and lapses in implementation adversely impacted the goal attainment.**

## 5.2 Distribution of cost-free articles for the benefit of children

Welfare schemes implemented by GoTN include schemes for supply of cost-free textbooks, notebooks, laptops, bicycles, uniforms, footwear, etc. The procurement agencies engaged for procurement of the mentioned cost-free articles is given in **Table 5.3**.

**Table 5.3: Details of procurement agencies engaged in procurement of cost-free articles**

Sl.No.	Name of cost-free articles	Name of the procurement agency
1	Text books, footwear, school bags and other Educational kits	Tamil Nadu Text Book and Educational Services Corporation (TNTBESC)
2	Bi-cycles	Commissionerate of Backward Classes Welfare (CBCW)
3	Laptop	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. (ELCOT)

(Source: Government Order)

The implementation of the above schemes were to be carried out through Educational Management and Information System (EMIS). The issues in the implementation are discussed below:

<sup>8</sup> ₹ 1,000 x 100 students x 4 classes (9 to 12) x 31 Districts (excluding the urban district of Chennai as of March 2021).

### 5.2.1 Non-supply of laptops to eligible students

From 2011-12, GoTN implements the scheme of free distribution of laptop to students studying in GHSS to facilitate them to develop their computer skills. Till 2017-18, GoTN supplied laptops to students of Class 12 and the scheme was modified to include students of Class 11 from the year 2018-19 onwards.

The number of laptops required to be procured, actually procured and supplied during 2017-21 are given in **Table 5.4**.

**Table 5.4: Requirement, procurement and distribution of laptops**

(Numbers in lakh)

Year	Class of study	Number of eligible students	Laptops procured		Laptop distributed		Balance laptops available
			Month	Number	Month	Number	
2017-18	12	3.79	January 2018	0.60	May 2018 August 2019	1.47	0.55
2018-19	12	5.17	January 2019	14.78	August 2019	4.08	
2019-20	11	4.93			August 2019	4.72	
	12	4.71			October 2019	4.56	
2020-21	11	The scheme is yet to be implemented as of June 2022					
	12						
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.60</b>		<b>15.38</b>		<b>14.83</b>	<b>0.55</b>

(Source: Compiled from data sourced from CSE and ELCOT)

Audit scrutiny of implementation of the scheme disclosed that CSE and GoTN did not follow any calendar for procurement and distribution of laptops. Failure of CSE in timely initiation of proposal had resulted in implementation of the scheme in a haphazard manner and diminished the effectiveness of the scheme as discussed below:

- Although the scheme envisaged supply of laptops to students to develop their computer skills, during 2017-20, only 14.83 lakh of the students (80 per cent) received the laptops while studying at school.
- 2.32 lakh students who cleared Class 12 examination during 2017-18, did not receive the laptops, before completion of their school studies defeating the objective of the scheme to improve the computer skills of school students.
- In June 2019, it was decided to prioritise students currently studying in Classes 11 and 12, thereby the students who had already completed Class 12 would be given the least priority. In November 2019, GoTN ordered to distribute the laptops only to such students of 2017-18 and 2018-19 who were pursuing further studies so that they could use it for higher studies. It was, however, seen that laptops had already been distributed to 1.35 lakh students without ensuring whether they moved on to higher education.

- Citing urgency to supply laptops to Class 12 students of 2017-18, who were taking up competitive examinations, based on Government's order, ELCOT procured 60,000 laptops in January 2018, at the previous year rate of ₹ 12,370 per laptop. It was, however, seen that only 8,079 out of the procured 60,000 laptops were distributed to eligible students taking up competitive examinations and the remaining 51,921 laptops were distributed to other students.
- Even though 55,000 laptops were available in stock, the CSE had not initiated any action for distribution to needy students. The warranty of the battery had already expired in August 2020 and the warranty of the system would expire in August 2022. The money blocked up for more than three years in the form of undistributed laptop was ₹ 68.51 crore.

Thus, the implementation of the scheme was ineffective in achieving the objective of facilitating computer skills to all eligible students of the schools.

Government stated (May 2022) that the available stock of laptops was not sufficient to cover all the eligible students of 2017-18 and hence were held in stock and efforts were being taken to put them to optimum use. Action taken in this regard was awaited (September 2022). As the warranty of these laptops had expired, any service requirement would entail additional and unwarranted costs to the Government.

### 5.2.2 Non-consideration of available stock of cost-free articles

#### (a) *Wasteful expenditure of ₹ 5.47 crore due to accumulated stock of footwear*

The GoTN was providing free footwear to all students from Classes 1 to 10 studying in Government/Government Aided Schools up to the year 2019-20. In November 2019, the scheme was modified to a set of shoes and two set of socks instead of footwear for the students studying in Classes 6 to 10 from the year 2020-21 onwards.

The details of footwear received from TNTBESC, distributed to students and balance in stock for the years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 are shown in the **Table 5.5**.

**Table 5.5: Details of footwear indented, received and distributed during the years 2016-20**

Year	Opening Balance	Number of footwear received	Number of footwear distributed to the students	Date of Distribution	Closing Balance
2016-17	46,599	24,39,255	23,95,283	06/2017	90,571
2017-18	90,571	22,09,879	21,21,557	08/2018	1,78,893
2018-19	1,78,893	22,30,240	22,00,924	07/2019	2,08,209
2019-20	2,08,209	23,97,017	22,58,708	08/2020	3,46,518

(Source: Data compiled from CSE's records)

Audit observed the following:

- Despite Government's directions (July 2018) to take into account the available stock of cost-free articles, CSE continued to place indents with TNTBESC without considering the stock available with the schools. Audit noticed that the details called for from the CEOs/DEOs of the districts did not have provision for mention of opening and closing stock held in each academic year resulting in accumulation of closing stock each year.
- Though the information about students enrolled was readily available in EMIS, the same was not effectively utilised for procurement and distribution resulting in belated distribution of footwear.

As no proper mechanism and supervision was followed by the Department over the years, the closing balances of free footwear at the end of the every year increased from 0.91 lakh in 2016-17 to 3.46 lakh in 2019-20. As a result, when Government modified the scheme from issue of free footwear to shoes from the year 2020-21, the Department was left with 3.46 lakh footwear at the end of 2019-20, without any use which ultimately led to wasteful expenditure of ₹ 5.47 crore<sup>9</sup>.

Government accepted (May 2022) the lapse in the system which led to the wasteful expenditure on footwear.

**(b) Excess purchase of school bags**

GoTN supplies school bags free of cost to all students of Classes 1 to 12, studying in Government and Government Aided Schools. The details of distribution of school bags during the period from 2016-21 are given in the **Table 5.6**.

**Table 5.6: Details of school bags received and distributed during 2016-21**

Year	Opening Balance	Student strength/ Indent	Number of school bags received	Number of school bags distributed	Supply to schools	Closing Balance
2016-17	47,450	44,10,972	35,14,029	33,77,101	01/2017 to 11/2017	1,84,378
2017-18	1,84,378	37,90,252	31,14,352	30,85,054	01/2018 to 08/2018	2,13,676
2018-19	2,13,676	40,01,444	31,93,256	30,65,291	03/2019 to 02/2020	3,41,641
2019-20	3,41,641	42,17,945	33,81,200	31,37,493	06/2020 to 07/2020	5,85,348
2020-21	5,85,348	36,44,808	29,47,187	30,44,047	09/2021	4,88,488

(Source: Data compiled from CSE's records)

The CSE instructed (July 2019) all CEOs to furnish the exact student strength/ requirement of school bags for 2019-20 taking into account the available closing balance of previous year (2018-19). It was, however, seen that such

<sup>9</sup> 3.46 lakh footwear x ₹ 157.97 (minimum cost).

details were not submitted by the CEOs. The increasing number of closing stock indicated that the instruction was not followed.

Despite availability of details in EMIS, the incorrect compiling of requirements had resulted in blocking of Government funds of ₹ 7.28 crore<sup>10</sup> due to excess purchase of 4.88 lakh school bags.

Government stated (August 2022) that the student strength from EMIS is adopted with five *per cent* for additional requirement to ensure that no child is deprived. Audit, however, observed that during 2016-21, the variation between the number of school bags distributed and the indented quantities ranged from 16 to 26 *per cent* resulting in accumulation of closing stock. Further, as the student strength in Government schools were falling down over the years, adding five *per cent* over and above the current student strength to arrive at the requirement for the following year did not follow any sound logic.

### 5.3 Conclusion

The Government has been taking all out efforts to retain students at Secondary and Higher Secondary level by implementing various schemes. The implementation of these schemes, which had a total outlay of ₹ 2,400.63 crore during 2020-21, suffered due to inefficient handling at all levels. Inadequate provision of funds for the Bread Winner Scheme and TRUST scheme and faulty implementation of Kamarajar Award Scheme, made the schemes ineffective. Careless implementation of free laptop, footwear and school bag scheme without relying on the already available data in EMIS had resulted in denial of benefits to lakhs of students due to belated distribution of cost-free articles every year, wasteful expenditure and unnecessary blocking of the Government funds respectively.

### 5.4 Recommendations

- Government may ensure adequate budgetary provision for the Bread Winner Scheme and Kamarajar Award Scheme to avoid delay in extending the scheme benefits to the students.
- Government may ensure that cost-free laptop scheme and the schemes for supply of footwear and school bags are closely monitored for systematic and timely distribution.

<sup>10</sup> 4.88 lakh school bags x ₹ 149.27 (minimum cost).

# CHAPTER VI

# MONITORING





## CHAPTER VI

### MONITORING

In view of the large network of schools in the State, monitoring assumes importance. The CSE has put in place a monitoring mechanism that includes submission of periodical reports by schools and field level offices, inspection of schools by officers of the Department and the web-based UDISE. Deficiencies in monitoring and its impact on the performance of the Department are discussed in this Chapter.

#### 6.1 Deficiencies in monitoring renewal of recognition

As per section 8(6) of Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulations) Act, 1973, the application for renewal of certificate of recognition shall be submitted within a period of three months before the date of expiry of the period of recognition in such form by paying such fees and producing such documents as may be prescribed. Further as per Section 8(7), no child shall be admitted in any of the unrecognised school.

In the sampled districts, Audit noticed that schools continued to admit students for the academic year 2021-22 without renewal of recognition which was in violation of guidelines. The details of schools functioning without renewal of recognition as of March 2022 and the status of pendency are shown in **Table 6.1**.

**Table 6.1: Details of schools functioning without recognition in sampled districts**

District	Recognition Renewal application pending at			Total	
	CEO	DEO	School	Number of pending recognitions	Number pending for more than one year after expiry of recognition (December 2021).
Coimbatore	11	0	0	11	5
Cuddalore	10	0	0	10	0
Karur	4	0	1	5	3
Krishnagiri	0	0	2	2	2
Perambalur	1	1	1	3	1
Ramanathapuram	0	1	18	19	4
Salem	0	2	5	7	0
Thoothukudi	0	10	13	23	23
Tiruvannamalai	21	0	2	23	16
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>54</b>

(Source: Records of respective CEOs and DEOs)

As per the conditions of renewal, application has to be submitted three months prior to expiry of recognition. It was however, noticed that most of the schools applied for renewal after the expiry of their period of recognition and in respect of 19 schools, period of recognition expired prior to 2019. Audit found that the reasons for pendency at the level of schools were due to non-obtaining of mandatory certificates like building licence, sanitation certificate and fire safety certificates by the schools. Thus the safety and security could not be ensured by the CSE.

Audit also observed that the monitoring of schools was ineffective to ensure submission of renewal applications on time. As the responsibility of filing application for renewal was with the respective schools, it was not effectively monitored and also the inspections by the officials of CSE of these schools failed to point out these deficiencies in the annual inspection report (**Paragraph 6.2**).

Even in the cases where renewals were approved, it was seen that, the renewal orders were issued with delay ranging from 1 to 99 months from the due date for renewal (**Table 6.2**). Thus, the renewals were done as a matter of routine without attaching importance to the issues involved.

**Table 6.2: Delayed granting of renewal of recognition**

Name of the district	Total number of Aided schools (Secondary/ Higher Secondary)	Number of schools wherein renewal of recognition granted belatedly	Average delay (In months)
Cuddalore	47	37	20
Coimbatore	63	0	NA
Karur	15	10	8
Krishnagiri	8	5	9
Perambalur	7	3	13
Ramanathapuram	49	3	9
Salem	34	16	5
Thoothukudi	126	111	20
Tiruvannamalai	39	10	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>195</b>	

(Source: Records of CEOs of sampled districts)

Thus, schools functioning without valid building licences, sanitation certificates and fire safety certificates continue to pose grave threats to the physical safety of students.

Government stated (May 2022) that an online application process was being designed for filing application for renewal of recognition for private schools and action would be taken to stop new admissions in schools without renewing the recognition.

## 6.2 Inspection of schools

As per the charter of duties and responsibilities issued by GoTN in May 2018, CEOs were to conduct annual academic inspection of Government/Government Aided/partially aided and self-financing HSS and DEO were to conduct annual academic inspection of Government/Government Aided/partially aided and self-financing HS. The objective of inspection is to visit schools at regular intervals to monitor the teaching-learning process and the learning outcomes of the children.

The percentage of schools inspected by the CEOs and DEOs in the sampled districts during 2016-20 are given in **Table 6.3**.

**Table 6.3: Details of inspection carried out by CEO and DEO in sampled districts**

Name of the district	Percentage of schools inspected by CEOs during 2016-20		Percentage of schools inspected by DEOs during 2016-20	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Coimbatore	36.49	51.18	18.75	37.50
Cuddalore	13.43	32.82	16.28	52.63
Karur	45.00	67.50	13.04	34.78
Krishnagiri	16.36	32.08	6.06	27.27
Perambalur	41.86	62.79	7.89	66.67
Ramanathapuram	20.59	28.85	59.26	75.86
Salem	16.18	21.64	60.71	69.70
Thoothukudi	9.79	19.31	64.71	73.53
Tiruvannamalai	15.83	27.94	51.43	76.47

(Source: Records of respective CEOs and DEOs)

It is seen that there was considerable shortfall in inspections conducted by CEOs/DEOs. Shortfall in inspections had resulted in inadequate monitoring of academic activities in the schools and issues like non-availability of required infrastructure facilities including laboratory, toilet, playground facilities, etc., in school campus were not taken up with higher authorities for initiating action for improvement.

As per the Government order (May 2018), CEOs and DEOs were to inspect the private self-financed schools to verify the availability of required infrastructure, availability of teachers, compliance to RTE Act and fee fixed by the Fee Determination Committee, etc. It was, however, seen that CEOs and DEOs did not maintain any record of inspection of private self-financing schools, nor submitted any periodical return to CSE on this vital role played by them. Thus, Audit observed that there were significant shortfalls in the monitoring of private schools.

Government stated (May 2022) that a web-based app was being developed to enable CEOs and DEOs to record their findings during inspection. Audit recommends that a suitable monitoring mechanism should be designed to record the deficiencies during inspection and to monitor the follow up actions taken by schools to rectify the deficiencies.

### **6.3 Lapses in monitoring release of funds to State Project Directorate**

As per the SS scheme guidelines, the following conditions are to be followed for release of funds to SPD:

- (a) State should release/transfer the Central share to SPD within 15 days of its receipt in the State Treasury.
- (b) The State share should be released to the SPD within one month of the release of the Central share.

On scrutiny of Government orders for the release of funds by GoI and GoTN under SS, Audit found delays in release of funds as given in **Table 6.4**. Details of release are given in **Appendix 6.1**.

**Table 6.4: Delay in release of funds to SPD**

Year	Release of Central share by GoTN			Release of State share by GoTN		
	Number of instalments	Number of instalments released within stipulated time	Number of instalments released with a delay of more than 15 days	Number of instalments	Number of instalments released within stipulated time	Number of instalments released with a delay of more than one month
2016-17	5	1	4	5	2	3
2017-18	9	1	8	9	4	5
2018-19	7	1	6	7	2	5
2019-20	6	Nil	6	6	Nil	6
2020-21	5	Nil	5	5	3	2

(Source: Records of State Project Directorate, *Samagra Shiksha*)

On an analysis of the date of release of funds to State Implementing Society by GoTN, it was noticed that, GoI funds (60 *per cent*) were released with a delay of more than 15 days in 91 *per cent* of occasions by GoTN and State share (40 *per cent*) was also released with a delay of more than one month in 66 *per cent* of occasions.

Audit observed that the delayed release adversely impacts scheme implementation as it would have cascading effect on release of funds to District and Block level offices.

Government stated (April 2022) that there was a delay in release of funds in 2018-19 and 2020-21 due to delay in deciding the Head of Account after integration of SSA, RMSA and Teachers' Education (TE) as SS and due to fiscal situation respectively. The reply established that avoidable administrative delays caused delayed release of funds and consequent adverse impact on scheme implementation.

#### **6.4 Non-utilisation of Educational Management Information System**

With a view to strengthen monitoring, GoTN launched (2015-16) Educational Management Information System (EMIS). EMIS was envisaged as a comprehensive database relating to the schools, teachers and students which were to be updated on real time basis and intended for enabling (i) effective monitoring of the reach of welfare measures to the target group, (ii) interdepartmental and intradepartmental communication and (iii) study of student needs.

Audit observed that despite a lapse of more than five years since the launch of EMIS, the requirements for the cost-free articles continued to be consolidated by CSE on the basis of information called for from CEOs of the districts as the EMIS data had not been updated on real time. CSE failed to utilise the EMIS database to monitor procurement and distribution of cost-free articles defeating the objective of EMIS. It was also seen that EMIS was not used for interdepartmental/intradepartmental communication as envisaged. Thus, EMIS did not serve as an effective monitoring tool.

#### **6.5 Discrepancies in data captured in Unified District Information System for Education**

The CSE and the GoTN relied upon the data available in UDISE for monitoring the schools. Schools capture the data relating to enrolments, staff strength, availability of physical infrastructure, etc., in UDISE.

Audit verified the accuracy of the data captured by the 108 sampled GHSs and GHSSs and found variations between the UDISE data and the actual position in the schools as given in **Table 6.5**.

**Table 6.5: Discrepancy between UDISE data and actual position**

Type of information	As per physical inspection	As per UDISE	Number of schools wherein data		Per cent of mismatch
			Matched with UDISE	Not matched with UDISE	
Enrollment	57,693	58,309	5	103	95.4
Classrooms	1,868	2,284	22	86	79.6
Boys toilet	385	524	43	65	60.2
Girls toilet	736	941	39	69	63.9
CSwN toilet	103	85	67	41	38.0
Ramp	97	108	97	11	10.2
Drinking water available	96	76	70	38	35.2
Drinking water not available	12	32			

(Source: UDISE data and data collected from respective schools)

It was noticed that the data on boys toilet, girls toilet, ramp and drinking water availability as captured in UDISE did not match with the actual position furnished to Audit in 35 to 95 per cent of the sampled GHSs and GHSSs.

It was also seen that while 32 sampled schools claimed in UDISE that they did not receive the Composite School Grants (CSG) under SS, where as the records of SPD indicated that the CSG funds were released to all schools and Audit confirmed the same. This reviewed UDISE data unreliable.

Audit observed that the lack of accuracy in UDISE data would seriously affect the release of funds as GoI relies mainly on the UDISE data for monitoring and release of fund.

Government replied (May 2022) that the State level web-based portal EMIS was being updated in real time basis where as UDISE was being updated once in a year.

## 6.6 Conclusion

Deficiencies in monitoring contributed to delayed renewal/non-renewal of recognition of large number of private schools. Schools functioning without valid building licences, sanitation certificates and fire safety certificates continue to pose grave threats to the physical safety of students. Significant shortfalls were noticed in the academic inspection of schools by the CEOs and DEOs. Failure in monitoring procurement and distribution of cost-free articles through EMIS database contributed to delays in transfer of benefits to students. The UDISE data relied upon by the CSE and GoI for monitoring purpose were found to be lacking in accuracy and incomplete.

## 6.7 Recommendations

- Government may ensure that all private schools function with proper recognition and the processes for getting building licences, sanitation certificates and fire safety certificates are streamlined.
- Government may ensure that the CEOs and DEOs achieve the targeted number of annual academic inspections and put in place an automated system for reporting the same.
- Government may ensure the data quality of UDISE and EMIS by conducting a special drive to clean up the data so as to ensure proper monitoring.



**(R. AMBALAVANAN)**

Principal Accountant General (Audit-I),  
Tamil Nadu

Chennai  
The 30 November 2022

Countersigned



**(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)**  
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

New Delhi  
The 08 December 2022

# APPENDICES





**Appendix 1.1**  
**(Reference: Paragraph 1.8; Page 4)**

**List of selected schools in nine sampled districts**

Name of the Revenue District	Name of the Educational District	Name of the Block	Sl.No.	Name of the school	UDISE No.
Coimbatore	Pollachi	Anaimalai	1	GHSS, Somanthurai Chittur	33120701001
			2	GHS, Aliyar Nagar	33120701219
			3	VRT GGHSS, Anaimalai	33120701308
			4	GHS, Athupollachi	33120701404
			5	Palaniammal HSS, Anaimalai	33120701505
		Pollachi North	6	Central HSS, A Nagore	33121102103
			7	GHSS, Mannur Ramanathapuram	33121102810
			8	GGHS, Negamam	33121103807
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	9	GHS, Azhagianatham	33180100102
			10	GHSS, Naduveerapattu	33180102503
			11	GHS, Pachayankuppam	33180102901
			12	GHSS, Ramapuram West	33180103406
			13	GHS, Varakalpattu	33180104602
			14	GHSS, V.Kattupalayam	33180104704
			15	St Joseph's HSS, Manjakuppam	33180104934
			16	Sri Pataleswarar HSS, Thiruppathiripuliyur	33180104936
			17	GGHSS, Cuddalore Port	33180105014
		Panruti	18	R.K .GHSS, Kadampuliyur	33180300407
			19	GHS, Kattukoodalur	33180300605
			20	GHS, Maligampattu	33180301404
			21	GHSS, Marungur	33180301704
			22	GHSS, Sirugramam	33180302102
			23	GHS, Mettukuppam	33180303105
			24	GHSS, Perperiyankuppam	33180303205
			25	GHS, Semmedu	33180303802
26	MHS, Thiruvathigai	33180304223			
27	Aided Shree.A.Subbaraya Chettiyar GHSS, Panruti	33180304229			
Karur	Karur	Karur	28	P.E.V.R. GHSS, Noyyal	33140100207
			29	GHS, N.Pudur	33140101206
			30	GGHSS, Vangal	33140101406
			31	GHS, Athur	33140101607
			32	MPL BHSS, Karur	33140101731
			33	CSI BHSS, Karur.	33140101732
			34	CSI GHSS, Karur.	33140101733
			35	GHS, Nerur	33140102007
			36	Mpl Kumaran HS, Karur	33140102509

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Name of the Revenue District	Name of the Educational District	Name of the Block	Sl.No.	Name of the school	UDISE No.
Karur	Karur	Aravakurichi	37	GGHSS, Aravakurichi	33140300307
			38	GHS, Kovilur	33140301006
			39	Uswathun Hasana Oriental Arabic, Pallapatti	33140301510
			40	GHSS, Andipattikottai	33140301708
Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	41	JNM GHS, Athimugam	33311401005
			42	GHSS, Enusonai	33311404702
			43	GHSS, Immedinayakanapalli	33311406102
			44	GHSS, Kalingavaram	33311406302
			45	GHS, Kamandoddi	33311406502
			46	GHS, Morasapatti	33311409002
			47	GHS, Muduguriki	33311409102
			48	GHS, Pathakotta	33311410302
			49	GBHSS, Shoolagiri	33311411504
		50	GHSS, Udhanapalli	33311417201	
		Hosur	51	GHS, Andivadi	33311500602
			52	GHS, Bharathiyar Nagar	33311501902
			53	John Bosco GHSS, Hosur	33311504406
			54	RV GBHSS, Hosur	33311504407
			55	GGHSS, Hosur	33311504408
			56	GHSS, Mathigiri	33311506404
			57	GHSS, Zuzuvadi	33311510006
			58	GHS, Nandhimangalam	33311511202
Perambalur	Perambalur		Veppanthattai	59	GHS, Mettu Palayam
		60		GHSS, Nerkunam	33160300603
		61		GHSS, Pasumbalur	33160300703
		62		GHSS, Valikandapuram	33160301204
		63		GHSS, Anukkur	33160302503
		64		GHS, Periyammalpalayam	33160302804
		65		GHS, Gounderpalayam	33160304302
		66		LFHSS, Annamangalam	33160304901
		Perambalur	67	GHSS, Perambalur	33160400105
			68	St.DOM(G), Perambalur	33160400111
			69	GGHSS, Perambalur	33160400145
			70	GHSS, Kavulpalayam	33160400802
			71	GHSS, Ammapalayam	33160403803
			72	GHSS, Elambalur	33160404208
			73	GHS, Sengunam	33160404602

Name of the Revenue District	Name of the Educational District	Name of the Block	Sl.No.	Name of the school	UDISE No.		
Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi	Paramakudi	74	GHS, M.Nedungulam	33270300202		
			75	GHS, Kamudakudi	33270308102		
			76	Alangara Matha HSS, Paramakudi	33270310302		
			77	Ayira Vaisya HSS, Paramakudi	33270310802		
			78	R.S. GBHSS, Paramakudi	33270310901		
			79	GGHSS, Paramakudi	33270310902		
		Mudukulathur	80	GHSS, Alanganoor	33270700402		
			81	GHSS, Mudukulathur	33270705305		
			82	Pallivasal HSS, Mudukulathur	33270705306		
			83	T.E.L.C. HS, Mudukulathur	33270705307		
			84	GHS, Valanadu	33270709902		
			85	GHS, Vengalakurichi	33270710102		
		Salem	Salem Urban	Ayothiyapattinam	86	GHSS, Koottathupatti	33081401002
					87	GHSS, Ayothiyapattanam	33081401504
					88	GBHSS, Valasaiyur	33081403907
89	GGHSS, Valasaiyur				33081403909		
90	GHSS, Sukkampatti				33081404003		
91	GHS, Achankuttapatti				33081404602		
92	GHSS, Udayapatti				33081405106		
Salem-Urban	93			St. Mary's GHSS, Salem	33082101903		
	94			Vasavi HSS, Shevapet	33082102206		
	95			MHS, Shevapet	33082102207		
	96			GGHSS, Salem	33082102305		
	97			CSI HSS, Fort	33082102306		
	98			MBHSS, Fort	33082102308		
	99			MGHSS, Pavadi	33082103203		
	100			MHS, Kitchipalayam	33082103504		
101	MPL GHSS, Gugai	33082103706					
102	Jayarani Aided GHSS, Nethimedu	33082104003					
103	MHS, Kalarampatti	33082104602					
Thoothukkudi	Kovilpatti	Kovilpatti	104	Sengunthar HS, Kadalaiyur	33280800404		
			105	GHSS, Villiseri	33280800903		
			106	KR Saratha GHS, Nalatinputhur	33280801106		
			107	GHSS, Uthupatti	33280803401		
			108	MHS, Gandhi Nagar, Kovilpatti	33280804001		
			109	GGHSS, Kovilpatti	33280805001		
			110	Viswakarma HS, Kovilpatti	33280806903		
			111	M.B.C.M GHSS, Ettayapuram	33280808202		
			112	GHSS, Ilayarasanendal	33280809201		

**Performance Audit on Functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions**

Name of the Revenue District	Name of the Educational District	Name of the Block	Sl.No.	Name of the school	UDISE No.		
Thoothukkudi	Kovilpatti	Vilathikulam	113	GHSS, Kulathur	33281106406		
			114	GHS, Melmanthai	33281107403		
			115	St.Antony's HS, Periyasampuram	33281108504		
			116	GHSS, Vembar	33281108707		
			117	NHS, Karisalkulam	33281111102		
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	Kilpennathur	118	GHS, Avoor	33061300606		
			119	GHS, Karikalambadi	33061302201		
			120	GHS, Kolathur	33061303302		
			121	DMHS, Somasipadi	33061306802		
			122	GHS, SU. Polakunam	33061306902		
			123	GBHSS, Vettavalam	33061307901		
			124	GGHSS, Vettavalam	33061307902		
			125	SA GHSS, Vettavalam	33061307907		
		126	SM BHSS, Vettavalam	33061307909			
		Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	127	GHSS, Andampallam	33061400401
					128	GHS, Thalayampallam	33061401904
					129	GHSS, Kattampoondi	33061403801
					130	Sirumalar HS, Mathurampatu	33061404903
					131	PSA BHSS, Pavithiram	33061407402
					132	GHSS, Thachampatu	33061409801
					133	ALC HSS, Saron	33061411301
					134	TNAP GHSS, Tiruvannamalai	33061411309
					135	MGHS, Tiruvannamalai	33061411331
136	MGHSS, Tiruvannamalai				33061411333		
137	SI GHSS, Tiruvannamalai	33061411337					
138	St Xaviers HS, Kilnathur	33061411342					

- GHS - Government High School.  
 GHSS - Government Higher Secondary School.  
 GGHSS - Government Girls Higher Secondary School.  
 GBHSS - Government Boys Higher Secondary School.  
 MHS - Municipal High School.  
 MHSS - Municipal Higher Secondary School.  
 MGHSS - Municipal Girls Higher Secondary School.  
 MBHSS - Municipal Boys Higher Secondary School

## Appendix 3.1

(Reference: Paragraph 3.1; Page 14)

## 83 High schools located more than five kilometer of feeder school

Sl.No.	UDISE Code	Name of the school	Name of the district	Distance of nearby feeder school (km)
1	33120201512	GHS, Kunitipathi	Coimbatore	6
2	33120701219	GHS, Aliyar Nagar	Coimbatore	6
3	33120701605	GHS, Periyapodhu	Coimbatore	7
4	33120701818	GHS, Sethumadai	Coimbatore	10
5	33120903205	GHS, Senguttaipalayam	Coimbatore	6
6	33121102702	GHS, Puliyampatti	Coimbatore	6
7	33121400187	GHS, Rottikadai	Coimbatore	6
8	33121400192	GHS, Kadamparai	Coimbatore	15
9	33121500809	GHS, Ponnegoundenpudur	Coimbatore	8
10	33121701906	GHS, Parali Power House	Coimbatore	25
11	33122100906	GHS, Pattanam	Coimbatore	8
12	33180301804	GHS, Meliruppu	Cuddalore	6
13	33180606802	GHS, Rajendrapattinam	Cuddalore	6
14	33180801803	GHS, Panaiyanthur	Cuddalore	6
15	33181001103	GHS, Poovalai	Cuddalore	7
16	33181104403	GHS, Pinnalur	Cuddalore	7
17	33181205903	GHS, C.Veerasolagan	Cuddalore	50
18	33181302403	GHS, Neyvasal	Cuddalore	12
19	33181302603	GHS, Kooduvelichavadi	Cuddalore	6
20	33140102303	GHS, Somur	Karur	6
21	33140301006	GHS, Kovilur	Karur	8
22	33140301309	GHS, Kurumbapatti	Karur	6
23	33140400202	GHS, Karvazhi	Karur	6
24	33140402206	GHS, Periyathirumangalam	Karur	6
25	33140501705	GHS, Chinna Senkal	Karur	9
26	33140502608	GHS, K.Ottapatty	Karur	6
27	33310908002	GHS, Punganai	Krishnagiri	6
28	33311205702	GHS, Kalikoil	Krishnagiri	6
29	33311409002	GHS, Morasapatti	Krishnagiri	6
30	33311511202	GHS, Nandhimangalam	Krishnagiri	6
31	33311600702	GHS, Bevanatham	Krishnagiri	7
32	33311605402	GHS, Lingegowndahalli	Krishnagiri	7
33	33311712102	GHS, Pandurangan Doddi	Krishnagiri	10
34	33311807402	GHS, Soolagarai	Krishnagiri	6
35	33311808202	GHS, Velavalli	Krishnagiri	6

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Sl.No.	UDISE Code	Name of the school	Name of the district	Distance of nearby feeder school (km)
36	33160203507	GHS, Pudhuvettakudi	Perambalur	8
37	33160203802	GHS, Karugudi	Perambalur	9
38	33160204302	GHS, Periyamapalayam	Perambalur	7
39	33160301802	GHS, Venpavur	Perambalur	10
40	33160301904	GHS, Neikupai	Perambalur	7
41	33160302804	GHS, Periyammalayam	Perambalur	8.3
42	33160403202	GHS, Ladapuram	Perambalur	6
43	33270300102	GHS, Kalaiyur	Ramanathapuram	8
44	33270502902	GHS, Siruvayal	Ramanathapuram	7
45	33271005402	GHS, Pudukoil	Ramanathapuram	6
46	33271103902	GHS, Kumbaram	Ramanathapuram	10
47	33271106502	GHS, Vaniyankulam	Ramanathapuram	8
48	33080603402	GHS, Kammalappatti	Salem	6
49	33080700309	GHS, Vada Chennimalai	Salem	6
50	33080702605	GHS, Sitheri	Salem	6
51	33080703302	GHS, Vellaiyur	Salem	8
52	33080703703	GHS, Puliyankurichi	Salem	6
53	33080703903	GHS, East Rajapalayam	Salem	7
54	33081100217	GHS, Konur	Salem	6
55	33081100604	GHS, Chinnasoragai	Salem	10
56	33081401402	GHS, Minnampalli	Salem	10
57	33081500708	GHS, Neethipuram	Salem	7
58	33081900506	GHS, Veppilaipatti	Salem	7
59	33081902304	GHS, Athanurpatty	Salem	7
60	33082004402	GHS, Vellakkadai	Salem	9
61	33280200603	GHS, Kasilingapuram	Thoothukkudi	6
62	33280700707	GHS, Pannamparai	Thoothukkudi	7
63	33281000606	GHS, Akkanayakkanpatti	Thoothukkudi	10
64	33281005501	GHS, Vedanatham	Thoothukkudi	6
65	33281006502	GHS, Kollankinaru	Thoothukkudi	8
66	33281103403	GHS, Padarnthupalli	Thoothukkudi	50
67	33281104403	GHS, Ariyanayagipuram	Thoothukkudi	6
68	33281107403	GHS, Melmanthai	Thoothukkudi	7
69	33281201303	P V K S GHS, Sennamareddipatti	Thoothukkudi	10
70	33060101002	GHS, Buderu	Tiruvannamalai	7
71	33060104602	GHS, Namandi	Tiruvannamalai	6
72	33060306501	GHS, Thethurai	Tiruvannamalai	6
73	33060506302	GHS, Salavedu	Tiruvannamalai	5.2
74	33060508201	GHS, Veliyambakkam	Tiruvannamalai	5.5

Sl.No.	UDISE Code	Name of the school	Name of the district	Distance of nearby feeder school (km)
75	33060906002	GHS, Perumalpettai	Tiruvannamalai	5.5
76	33061106801	GHS, Ulagampattu	Tiruvannamalai	6
77	33061300702	GHS, Chellankuppam	Tiruvannamalai	8
78	33061503403	GHS, Muthanur	Tiruvannamalai	6
79	33061505603	GHS, Vasudevanpattu	Tiruvannamalai	6
80	33061607502	GHS, Puliyampatti	Tiruvannamalai	6
81	33061700903	GHS, Beemarapatti	Tiruvannamalai	8.1
82	33061701701	GHS, Edathanur	Tiruvannamalai	5.8
83	33061708202	GHS, Thenkarimbalur	Tiruvannamalai	30



**Appendix 3.2**

**(Reference: Paragraph 3.1; Page 14)**

**40 Higher Secondary schools located more than seven kilometer of feeder school**

Sl.No.	UDISE Code	Name of the school	Name of the district	Distance of nearby feeder school (km)
1	33121200502	GHSS, Gomangalampudur	Coimbatore	10
2	33121400190	GHSS, Sholayar DAM	Coimbatore	26
3	33121501706	GHSS, Kembanaickenpalayam	Coimbatore	10
4	33121700807	GHSS, Pethikuttai	Coimbatore	9.5
5	33180104932	GGHSS, Thirupathiripuliyur	Cuddalore	10
6	33180302102	GHSS, Sirugramam	Cuddalore	10
7	33180802102	GHSS, Mangalore	Cuddalore	10
8	33181003602	GHSS, T.S.Pettai	Cuddalore	10
9	33140200106	GHSS, K.P.Thalaipatty	Karur	10
10	33140202106	GHSS, Manavadi	Karur	10
11	33140302105	GHSS, Esanatham	Karur	12
12	33140401204	GHSS, Paramathi	Karur	9.5
13	33140401505	GHSS, Thenilai	Karur	9.5
14	33140403402	GHSS, Elavanur	Karur	9
15	33311411503	GHSS, (Girls), Shoolagiri	Krishnagiri	8.5
16	33270200404	GGHSS, R.S.Mangalam	Ramanathapuram	9
17	33270206002	GHSS, Anandur	Ramanathapuram	15
18	33270401402	GHSS, Manjur	Ramanathapuram	10
19	33270501002	GHSS, Nainarkoil	Ramanathapuram	9
20	33270504202	GHSS, Karadarthakudi	Ramanathapuram	9.5
21	33270611002	GHSS, Mandalamanickam	Ramanathapuram	9
22	33270700402	GHSS, Alanganoor	Ramanathapuram	10
23	33270807902	GHSS, T.Mariyur	Ramanathapuram	13
24	33270810703	Syed Abubuckari Badhusa Munsif Hussin GHSS, Ervadi	Ramanathapuram	10
25	33271107303	GGHSS, Mandapam	Ramanathapuram	18
26	33080200202	GHSS, Thumbal	Salem	10
27	33080300310	GHSS, K.Morur	Salem	21
28	33080302308	GHSS, Kanjanaickenpatti	Salem	9
29	33081301208	GHSS, Keeripatty	Salem	9
30	33081601409	GHSS, Vellar	Salem	10
31	33280200508	GHSS, Sekkarakkudi	Thoothukkudi	12
32	33280203302	GHSS, Ramanujampudur	Thoothukkudi	10
33	33280306703	GHSS, Mukkani	Thoothukkudi	10
34	33280800903	GHSS, Villiseri	Thoothukkudi	10
35	33281003705	V.O.C. GHSS, Ottapidaram	Thoothukkudi	16

Sl.No.	UDISE Code	Name of the school	Name of the district	Distance of nearby feeder school (km)
36	33281007105	GHSS, Tharuvaikulam	Thoothukkudi	9
37	33281109701	GHSS, Vilathikulam	Thoothukkudi	10
38	33281301207	GHSS, Mudivaithanendal	Thoothukkudi	15
39	33061103201	GHSS, Mandakolathur	Tiruvannamalai	22
40	33061701101	GHSS, C.Reddiyapalayam	Tiruvannamalai	10.2

**Appendix 3.3**

**(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (i); Page 16)**

**173 High schools not meeting distance and student strength norms for upgradation**

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33321004202	Panchayat Union Middle School (PUMS), Ayansuthamalli	Ariyalur	2017-18	15	3
2	33320801102	PUMS, Silambur	Ariyalur	2017-18	27	3
3	33320803806	PUMS, Elaiyur	Ariyalur	2017-18	17	2
4	33320500703	PUMS, Ayanthathanur	Ariyalur	2017-18	17	3
5	33120201208	PUMS, Kandegoundanpalayam	Coimbatore	2017-18	42	3
6	33122100505	PUMS, Kadambadi	Coimbatore	2017-18	20	3
7	33121702033	PUMS, Mettupalayam	Coimbatore	2017-18	23	1
8	33180202205	PUMS, Maligaimedu	Cuddalore	2017-18	25	4
9	33181204003	PUMS, T.Pudaiyur	Cuddalore	2017-18	30	1
10	33180601003	PUMS, K.Pavazhagudi	Cuddalore	2017-18	40	2
11	33181402103	PUMS, Vanamadevi	Cuddalore	2017-18	33	3
12	33050512602	PUMS, Thumbalahalli	Dharmapuri	2017-18	32	3
13	33050611302	PUMS, Veppilaipatti	Dharmapuri	2017-18	12	1
14	33050609302	PUMS, Senkuttai	Dharmapuri	2017-18	25	3
15	33050411602	PUMS, Vazhathottam	Dharmapuri	2017-18	17	3
16	33130400805	PUMS, K.Anaipatti	Dindigul	2017-18	29	4
17	33130600217	PUMS, Chithiraikoundampatti	Dindigul	2017-18	47	4
18	33100201612	PUMS, Chinthagoundampalayam	Erode	2017-18	12	3
19	33101401209	PUMS, Kummakalipalayam	Erode	2017-18	16	3
20	33100801204	PUMS, P.Vellalpalayam	Erode	2017-18	23	3
21	33030605308	PUMS, Manampathi	Kancheepuram	2017-18	34	2
22	33031104102	PUMS, Easoor	Kancheepuram	2017-18	25	2
23	33030404602	PUMS, Katrampakkam	Kancheepuram	2017-18	21	4
24	33140601910	PUMS, Kadavoor	Karur	2017-18	19	1
25	33140800111	PUMS, Bommanaickenpatti	Karur	2017-18	25	4
26	33140502502	PUMS, Desiyamangalam	Karur	2017-18	47	4
27	33140300105	PUMS, K.Seethapatti	Karur	2017-18	28	1
28	33311406902	PUMS, Kattinaickenthotti	Krishnagiri	2017-18	23	3
29	33311503102	PUMS, T.Veerapalli	Krishnagiri	2017-18	17	4
30	33311806802	PUMS, Salur	Krishnagiri	2017-18	30	3
31	33240301002	PUMS, Chinnaulagani	Madurai	2017-18	23	3
32	33240903106	PUMS, Thullukuttinaickanur	Madurai	2017-18	22	2
33	33190600604	PUMS, Athanur	Nagapattinam	2017-18	18	4
34	33190603403	PUMS, Pannal	Nagapattinam	2017-18	18	2

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
35	33190602206	PUMS, Rajankattalai	Nagapattinam	2017-18	25	2
36	33190900202	PUMS, Agara Athanoor	Nagapattinam	2017-18	38	2
37	33190703503	PUMS, Keelathukoodi	Nagapattinam	2017-18	22	3
38	33091100138	PUMS, Chinnappanaickenpalayam	Namakkal	2017-18	48	1
39	33091300206	PUMS, Kumaramangalam	Namakkal	2017-18	38	3
40	33091402215	PUMS, Kuppuchipalayam	Namakkal	2017-18	34	3
41	33090600702	PUMS, Tathathripuram	Namakkal	2017-18	12	2
42	33160302804	PUMS, Periyammalayam	Perambalur	2017-18	18	4
43	33160603202	PUMS, Therani	Perambalur	2017-18	44	4
44	33160203507	PUMS, Pudukkudi	Perambalur	2017-18	34	2
45	33220302807	PUMS, Malampatti	Pudukottai	2017-18	24	4
46	33220200307	PUMS, Irunthirapatti	Pudukottai	2017-18	34	4
47	33220702306	PUMS, Kuzhanthiranpattu	Pudukottai	2017-18	22	4
48	33221204018	PUMS, Pudukudi	Pudukottai	2017-18	41	2
49	33221201114	PUMS, Ponnagaram	Pudukottai	2017-18	32	4
50	33271101303	PUMS, Rameshwaram Road	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	32	4
51	33080600302	PUMS, P. Nattamangalam	Salem	2017-18	45	4
52	33080900902	PUMS, Kaminaickenpatti	Salem	2017-18	25	2
53	33080400826	PUMS, Mattaiyampatti	Salem	2017-18	23	3
54	33082104602	PUMS, Kalarampatti	Salem	2017-18	27	1
55	33081401608	PUMS, Masinaickenpatti	Salem	2017-18	41	3
56	33230802003	PUMS, Saakavayal	Sivagangai	2017-18	30	3
57	33061401904	PUMS, Thalayampallam	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	46	3
58	33060200703	PUMS, Enathavadi	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	31	3
59	33061708302	PUMS, Thenmudiyapur	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	44	4
60	33060103603	PUMS, Kuthanoor	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	24	3
61	33210701604	PUMS, Keezhkorkai	Thanjavur	2017-18	25	1
62	33211502205	PUMS, Kuppathavan	Thanjavur	2017-18	36	3
63	33250601901	PUMS, Ammapuram	Theni	2017-18	28	1
64	33250601411	PUMS, Erumalainayakanpatti	Theni	2017-18	34	2
65	33290402404	PUMS, Naalankattalai	Tirunelveli	2017-18	14	4
66	33331800719	PUMS, Kalinathanpalayam	Tiruppur	2017-18	23	4
67	33330901402	PUMS, Thammareddipalayam	Tiruppur	2017-18	20	4
68	33331903702	PUMS, Karumanjekarai	Tiruppur	2017-18	31	1
69	33331903702	PUMS, Achchiyur	Tiruppur	2017-18	31	1
70	33010602309	PUMS, Manali Pudunagar	Tiruvallur	2017-18	32	1

**Performance Audit on Functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions**

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
71	33010301004	PUMS, Venmanaputhur	Tiruvallur	2017-18	40	3
72	33011104402	PUMS, V.C.R.Kandigai	Tiruvallur	2017-18	28	3
73	33010909903	PUMS, Padikuppam Ward 93	Tiruvallur	2017-18	32	1
74	33010507803	PUMS, Pattabiram, Avadi Railway Siding	Tiruvallur	2017-18	33	1
75	33010908502	PUMS, Kamarajpuram Ward 85	Tiruvallur	2017-18	23	1
76	33200402304	PUMS, Menankudi	Tiruvarur	2017-18	21	3
77	33200604704	PUMS, Velukudi	Tiruvarur	2017-18	29	2
78	33150400115	PUMS, Yagapudaiyanpatti	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	17	4
79	33151303402	PUMS, Venkatathanoor	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	23	1
80	33150601203	PUMS, Paluvanchi	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	14	2
81	33150700804	PUMS, Periyakodunthurai	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	24	2
82	33150700805	PUMS, Chinnakodunthurai	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	19	3
83	33150402408	PUMS, Edamalaipatti Pudur	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	37	1
84	33041901544	PUMS, Gandhinagar Muslim Boys	Vellore	2017-18	43	1
85	33041401606	PUMS, Pallathur	Vellore	2017-18	25	2
86	33042000301	PUMS, Mandalavadi	Vellore	2017-18	37	2
87	33041502904	PUMS, Kaliammanpatti	Vellore	2017-18	21	2
88	33042002611	PUMS, Konapattu	Vellore	2017-18	23	4
89	33040404402	PUMS, Melveeranam	Vellore	2017-18	24	3
90	33040201804	PUMS, Melkalathoor	Vellore	2017-18	27	2
91	33070902902	PUMS, Kundalapuliyur	Villupuram	2017-18	33	4
92	33071901305	PUMS, Panayankal	Villupuram	2017-18	37	3
93	33071701804	PUMS, Thenkeeranoor	Villupuram	2017-18	45	2
94	33260702808	PUMS, Lakshmiyapuram, Pudur	Virudhunagar	2017-18	13	1
95	33260805802	PUMS, Thulakkapatti	Virudhunagar	2017-18	36	2
96	33260600108	PUMS, Sivagamiyapuram	Virudhunagar	2017-18	19	3
97	33260209502	PUMS, Sennelkudi	Virudhunagar	2017-18	43	2
98	33300700711	PUMS, Uthirankodu, Andukodu	Kanniyakumari	2017-18	13	2
99	33321004302	PUMS, Erakudi	Ariyalur	2018-19	11	3
100	33320907303	PUMS, Devamangalam(South)	Ariyalur	2018-19	46	4
101	33160602102	PUMS, Kottarai	Perambalur	2018-19	11	3
102	33122101909	PUMS, Nilambur	Coimbatore	2018-19	26	3
103	33120400447	PUMS, Edayarpalayam	Coimbatore	2018-19	26	3
104	33120200606	PUMS, Othakkalmandapam	Coimbatore	2018-19	33	3
105	33120401206	PUMS, Nallampalayam	Coimbatore	2018-19	14	2
106	33121702034	PUMS, Sankar Nagar	Coimbatore	2018-19	37	1
107	33181401405	PUMS, Nattarmangalam	Cuddalore	2018-19	29	1

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
108	33050403402	PUMS, Eachampallam	Dharmapuri	2018-19	17	3
109	33050404802	PUMS, Jogipatti	Dharmapuri	2018-19	21	4
110	33050808002	PUMS, Poyyapatti	Dharmapuri	2018-19	43	3
111	33130300415	PUMS, Nallampatty	Dindigul	2018-19	26	1
112	33101705306	PUMS, Kunnanpuram	Erode	2018-19	20	2
113	33101402105	PUMS, Sundakkampalayam	Erode	2018-19	11	3
114	33100802712	PUMS, Odakaatur	Erode	2018-19	8	1
115	33101203703	PUMS, Kandikaatuvalasu	Erode	2018-19	18	4
116	33100502302	PUMS, Vaaipadi	Erode	2018-19	8	2
117	33030503002	PUMS, Thundalkazhani	Kancheepuram	2018-19	25	2
118	33140801203	PUMS, Pathiripatti	Karur	2018-19	31	1
119	33310900903	PUMS, Chathirapatti	Krishnagiri	2018-19	11	4
120	33311200504	PUMS, Periyaalelarahalli	Krishnagiri	2018-19	22	3
121	33240903107	PUMS, T.Krishnapuram	Madurai	2018-19	28	3
122	33240103702	PUMS, Ayyur	Madurai	2018-19	28	2
123	33240801402	PUMS, Pulipatti	Madurai	2018-19	29	3
124	33240709303	PUMS, Oormechikulam	Madurai	2018-19	25	2
125	33190603502	PUMS, Pranthiyankarai	Nagapattinam	2018-19	25	4
126	33190401803	PUMS, Periyathumbur	Nagapattinam	2018-19	28	3
127	33190701303	PUMS, Thazhancheri	Nagapattinam	2018-19	20	1
128	33090300603	PUMS, S.Vazhavanthi	Namakkal	2018-19	15	4
129	33091001706	PUMS, Karumagoundampalayam	Namakkal	2018-19	35	1
130	33220302606	PUMS, Paakudi	Pudukottai	2018-19	18	3
131	33220205402	PUMS, Mangudi	Pudukottai	2018-19	29	1
132	33220404105	PUMS, Aththankarai	Pudukottai	2018-19	38	3
133	33220501303	PUMS, Manthangudi	Pudukottai	2018-19	25	3
134	33270710102	PUMS, Vengalakurichi	Ramanathapuram	2018-19	21	2
135	33081200309	PUMS, Kurukkalpatti	Salem	2018-19	28	2
136	33081703311	PUMS, Palakuttapatti	Salem	2018-19	34	2
137	33230400603	PUMS, Kaliyandur	Sivagangai	2018-19	16	4
138	33211204819	PUMS, Karaiyur Street	Thanjavur	2018-19	19	1
139	33250300908	PUMS, Appipatti	Theni	2018-19	18	2
140	33150601106	PUMS, Muthalvarpatti	Tiruchirappallai	2018-19	12	1
141	33291009612	PUMS, Koovachipatti	Tirunelveli	2018-19	14	3
142	33291302508	PUMS, Thazhaisubramaniapuram	Tirunelveli	2018-19	28	4
143	33331801225	PUMS, Annanagar	Tiruppur	2018-19	20	3

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Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
144	33010608603	PUMS, A.Reddipalayam	Tiruvallur	2018-19	24	3
145	33060104404	PUMS, Moranam	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	15	4
146	33061302702	PUMS, Kattumalayanur	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	11	4
147	33200402404	PUMS, Ubayavedanthapuram	Tiruvarur	2018-19	15	3
148	33200702902	PUMS, Karakottai	Tiruvarur	2018-19	20	3
149	33040503102	PUMS, Kudimallur	Vellore	2018-19	11	3
150	33042002716	PUMS, Chinnamookanur	Vellore	2018-19	25	2
151	33041901546	PUMS, Konamedu, Vaniyambadi	Vellore	2018-19	23	1
152	33070805205	PUMS, Adhanur	Villupuram	2018-19	31	3
153	33070700203	PUMS, Peravoor	Villupuram	2018-19	14	2
154	33071200502	PUMS, Murukkampadi	Villupuram	2018-19	18	2
155	33260803605	PUMS, Keezhkottaiyur	Virudhunagar	2018-19	14	4
156	33260409102	PUMS, Chithalagundu	Virudhunagar	2018-19	24	3
157	33261106305	PUMS, Melapudhur	Virudhunagar	2018-19	13	3
158	33031107808	PUMS, Malaipalayam	Chengalpattu	2020-21	31	3
159	33071904001	PUMS, Mudiyanoor	Kallakurichi	2020-21	47	2
160	33140800902	PUMS, Kallai	Karur	2020-21	30	3
161	33240402002	PUMS, Santhaiyur	Madurai	2020-21	34	2
162	33240800501	PUMS, Keezhaiyur	Madurai	2020-21	28	3
163	33190103027	PUMS, Samanthankuppam	Nagapattinam	2020-21	47	3
164	33090100415	PUMS, Chinnamudalaipatti	Namakkal	2020-21	36	4
165	33091000702	PUMS, Nesavalacolony	Namakkal	2020-21	35	1
166	33040500905	PUMS, Urudu, Kalmelkuppam	Ranipet	2020-21	30	2
167	33081500905	PUMS, Sekkanurnavapatti	Salem	2020-21	30	2
168	33291302601	PUMS, Kasinathapuram	Tenkasi	2020-21	41	3
169	33291104303	PUMS, Shenbagaramanallur	Tirunelveli	2020-21	41	3
170	33060706509	PUMS, Ananthapuram(Saidai)	Tiruvannamalai	2020-21	34	1
171	33010605301	PUMS, Jaminabadh(Pazhaverkadu)	Tiruvallur	2020-21	31	2
172	33332201701	PUMS, Mangalam	Tiruppur	2020-21	48	1
173	33280801503	PUMS, Ilambuvanam	Thoothukudi	2020-21	42	1

## Appendix 3.4

(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (i); Page 16)

## 164 Higher Secondary schools not meeting distance and student strength norms for upgradation

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33320500402	GHS, Mullukurichi	Ariyalur	2017-18	55	5
2	33320702505	GHS, Karuppur Poiyur	Ariyalur	2017-18	63	5
3	33320907402	GHS Vanathiraiyanpattianam	Ariyalur	2017-18	67	7
4	33020600205	GMHS, Triplicane	Chennai	2017-18	92	2
5	33120301406	GHS, Sundapalayam	Coimbatore	2017-18	38	5
6	33121500705	T.S.A. GHS, Kattampatti	Coimbatore	2017-18	59	6
7	33180506801	GHS, Indhira Nagar	Cuddalore	2017-18	92	5
8	33180702203	GHS, Pelandurai	Cuddalore	2017-18	42	6
9	33181405612	GHS, Thirumuttam	Cuddalore	2017-18	72	3
10	33050401302	GHS, Belarahalli	Dharmapuri	2017-18	95	4.5
11	33130201304	GHS, Sekkapatti	Dindigul	2017-18	82	3
12	33100700301	GGHS, Chithode	Erode	2017-18	98	1
13	33100704906	GHS, Thindal	Erode	2017-18	71	4
14	33140202609	GHS, Porani	Karur	2017-18	43	5
15	33310905402	GHS, Mittapalli(Uthankarai)	Krishnagiri	2017-18	76	3
16	33311506404	GHS, Mathigiri	Krishnagiri	2017-18	98	6
17	33240501303	GGHS, Kottampatti	Madurai	2017-18	60	1
18	33190200904	GHS, Puragramam	Nagapattinam	2017-18	60	2
19	33190703404	GHS, Ananthathandavapuram	Nagapattinam	2017-18	67	5
20	33191003304	GHS, Konayampattinam	Nagapattinam	2017-18	68	5.5
21	33090402002	GHS, Kavakkaranpatti	Namakkal	2017-18	45	3.4
22	33160301403	GHS, Ranjankudi	Perambalur	2017-18	67	4
23	33220206303	GHS, Mukkanamalaipatti	Pudukottai	2017-18	71	5
24	33220900702	GHS, Nagarappatti	Pudukottai	2017-18	56	6
25	33221200202	GHS, Edaiyathimangalam	Pudukottai	2017-18	53	3
26	33270204102	GHS, Uppoor	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	48	7
27	33271102502	GHS, Irumeni	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	47	3
28	33080700702	GHS, Unathur	Salem	2017-18	61	4.18
29	33081001611	GHS, Thuttampatti	Salem	2017-18	95	2
30	33081300703	GHS, Chokkanathapuram	Salem	2017-18	65	5
31	33081402708	GHS, Veeranam	Salem	2017-18	95	5
32	33230400503	GHS, Allinagaram, Thirupuvanm	Sivagangai	2017-18	86	7



**Performance Audit on Functioning of Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Educational Institutions**

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
33	33231105402	GHS, Karisalpatti	Sivagangai	2017-18	48	4
34	33210503003	GHS, Neivasal	Thanjavur	2017-18	62	3
35	33211502503	GHS, Manakkadu	Thanjavur	2017-18	62	3.6
36	33110400616	GHS, Cherambady	Udhagamandalam	2017-18	67	7
37	33250101303	GHS, S.Kathirnarasingapuram	Theni	2017-18	30	3.6
38	33250601306	GHS, Saruthupatty	Theni	2017-18	64	2.5
39	33250800407	GHS, Melasindalaichery	Theni	2017-18	32	4
40	33151501407	GHS, B.Mettur	Tiruchirappalli	2017-18	54	5
41	33290702608	GHS, Ayankurumbalaperi	Tirunelveli	2017-18	51	2
42	33291103208	GGHS, Naanguneri	Tirunelveli	2017-18	44	1
43	33331701408	GHS, Pollikalipalayam	Tiruppur	2017-18	66	4
44	33331902805	GHS, Morattupalayam	Tiruppur	2017-18	99	7
45	33010502205	GHS, Kutthampakkam	Tiruvallur	2017-18	40	3
46	33010705603	GGHS, Sholavaram	Tiruvallur	2017-18	68	1
47	33010908102	MHS,Chavadi Street, Korattur	Tiruvallur	2017-18	65	6
48	33011200303	GHS, Arungulam	Tiruvallur	2017-18	57	6
49	33011308203	GGHS, Pallipat	Tiruvallur	2017-18	78	5
50	33060109604	GGHS, Vembakkam	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	82	1
51	33060705201	GHS, Sevoor	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	75	3.5
52	33200403604	GHS, Achuthamangalam	Tiruvarur	2017-18	57	3
53	33200502102	GHS, Pudhur	Tiruvarur	2017-18	55	3
54	33200901702	GHS, Vilakkudi	Tiruvarur	2017-18	88	5
55	33040304002	GHS, Sirukarumbur	Vellore	2017-18	72	7
56	33041501304	GHS, Erthangal	Vellore	2017-18	67	3
57	33041504306	GHS, Kallapadi	Vellore	2017-18	83	5
58	33041603407	GHS, Arangaldurugam	Vellore	2017-18	86	5
59	33070500202	GGHS, Avvaiyarkuppam	Villupuram	2017-18	22	3
60	33071402801	GGHS, Sithalingamadam	Villupuram	2017-18	92	2
61	33072204903	GHS, Sengurichi	Villupuram	2017-18	97	2
62	33260802611	GHS, Melagopalapuram	Virudhunagar	2017-18	64	3
63	33260907208	GHS, Meenapatti	Virudhunagar	2017-18	65	5
64	33260908708	GHS, Maraneri	Virudhunagar	2017-18	38	0.8
65	33320103603	GHS, Karaikurichi	Ariyalur	2018-19	91	4.5
66	33320500207	GHS, Dalavoi	Ariyalur	2018-19	48	4.8
67	33120501110	GHS, Vilankurichi	Coimbatore	2018-19	37	4
68	33121501706	GHS, Kembanaickenpalayam	Coimbatore	2018-19	48	6
69	33122100402	GHS, Kangeyampalayam	Coimbatore	2018-19	40	3

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
70	33180204515	GBHS Nellikuppam	Cuddalore	2018-19	62	1
71	33050305502	GHS Kalappambadi	Dharmapuri	2018-19	76	7
72	33050405803	GHS, Kammalapatti	Dharmapuri	2018-19	48	5
73	33050812702	GHS, Sitlingi	Dharmapuri	2018-19	37	4
74	33131401301	GHS, Nagaiyakottai	Dindigul	2018-19	55	6
75	33100703708	GHS, Ramanathapuram Pudhur	Erode	2018-19	83	2
76	33101401104	GHS, Koodakarai	Erode	2018-19	35	6
77	33101800905	GHS, Elur	Erode	2018-19	28	3
78	33030100302	GHS, Musaravakkam	Kancheepuram	2018-19	59	3
79	33300400508	GHS, Anakuzhi	Kaniyakumari	2018-19	34	1
80	33140201808	GHS, Manavadi	Karur	2018-19	26	6
81	33311108602	GHS, Ramapuram	Krishnagiri	2018-19	92	4
82	33311208002	GHS, Mallapadi	Krishnagiri	2018-19	36	2
83	33240102203	GHS, Muduvarpatti	Madurai	2018-19	62	2
84	33240502908	GHS, Kambur	Madurai	2018-19	86	4
85	33241107301	GHS, Avaniapuram	Madurai	2018-19	26	2
86	33190701402	GHS, Korukkai	Nagapattinam	2018-19	48	7
87	33191002202	GGHS, Vaitheeswarankoil	Nagapattinam	2018-19	79	1
88	33091302602	GHS, Bommampatti	Namakkal	2018-19	71	5.9
89	33160400903	GHS, Chathiramanai	Perambalur	2018-19	35	7.5
90	33220201302	GHS, Narthamalai	Pudukottai	2018-19	68	3
91	33220800906	GHS, Lembalakudi	Pudukottai	2018-19	62	7
92	33271107303	GGHS, Mandapam Camp	Ramanathapuram	2018-19	86	2
93	33080100305	GHS, Kondaiyampalli	Salem	2018-19	99	6
94	33080601605	GHS, Nazhikkalpatty	Salem	2018-19	48	3
95	33080902008	GHS, Maniyanoor	Salem	2018-19	38	1
96	33081703210	GHS, Pagalpatti	Salem	2018-19	35	5
97	33081800308	GHS, Ara. Chettipati	Salem	2018-19	67	3
98	33210702604	GHS, Neerathanallur	Thanjavur	2018-19	56	5
99	33210902802	GHS, Poondi	Thanjavur	2018-19	52	4
100	33211203504	GHS, Thuvrankurichi	Thanjavur	2018-19	45	3
101	33211501602	GHS, Karisavayal	Thanjavur	2018-19	50	4
102	33110101420	GHS, Emerald	Udhagamandalam	2018-19	51	7
103	33250401011	MGHSS, M.A.Puram, Cumbum	Theni	2018-19	31	1.1
104	33250500319	GHS, Myladumparai	Theni	2018-19	52	0.9
105	33250601311	GHS, Lakshmipuram	Theni	2018-19	96	2
106	33280510812	Perunthalaivar Kamaraj GHS,	Thoothukudi	2018-19	25	1

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Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
		Therikudiyiruppu				
107	33280900903	GHS, Kalampatti	Thoothukudi	2018-19	35	5
108	33150502109	GHS, Azhagagoundampatty	Tiruchirappalli	2018-19	84	4
109	33150800904	GHS, Kanakiliyanallur	Tiruchirappalli	2018-19	36	4
110	33150901704	Viscountess Goshen Muslim GGHSS, Trichy Keelaransalai	Tiruchirappalli	2018-19	25	1
111	33290702408	GHSS, Vinaitheerthanadarpatti	Tirunelveli	2018-19	58	2
112	33291600709	GHS, Seevanallur	Tirunelveli	2018-19	33	5
113	33291801207	GHS, Thulukkaripatti	Tirunelveli	2018-19	25	5
114	33331903901	GHS, Saravanapuram	Tiruppur	2018-19	63	5
115	33332202504	MHSS, Padmavathipuram	Tiruppur	2018-19	91	1
116	33010200402	GHS, Seethanjeri	Tiruvallur	2018-19	80	5
117	33010509106	GHS, Sundarasozhavaram	Tiruvallur	2018-19	64	5
118	33010606002	GHS, Medur	Tiruvallur	2018-19	79	6
119	33010911508	GHS, Ramapuram	Tiruvallur	2018-19	54	2
120	33060203901	GHS, Palli	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	74	7
121	33060306901	GHS, Ukkal	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	24	5
122	33060501901	GHS, Irumpeedu	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	98	5
123	33061600503	GHS, Andipatti	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	77	5
124	33200100902	GHS, Govindakudi	Tiruvarur	2018-19	30	3
125	33200401502	GHS, Kaduvangudi	Tiruvarur	2018-19	42	3
126	33200404502	GHS, Anaikuppam	Tiruvarur	2018-19	53	5
127	33200802702	GHS, Palayakkottai	Tiruvarur	2018-19	30	3
128	33040300709	GGHS, Narasingapuram(Minnal)	Vellore	2018-19	44	5
129	33041302202	GHS, Karnambut	Vellore	2018-19	64	5
130	33041501103	GHS, Agravaram	Vellore	2018-19	64	4
131	33041900107	GHS, Thumberi	Vellore	2018-19	93	7
132	33041902105	GHS, Jangalapuram	Vellore	2018-19	87	5
133	33070503703	GHS, Perani	Villupuram	2018-19	47	3.5
134	33070703902	GHS, Eraiyur	Villupuram	2018-19	53	5
135	33070800402	GHS, Athiyurthirukkai	Villupuram	2018-19	84	6
136	33070805702	GHS, Konur	Villupuram	2018-19	72	3
137	33071403702	GHS, Arasur	Villupuram	2018-19	50	6
138	33260800610	GGHS, Koomapatti	Virudhunagar	2018-19	53	1
139	33260910580	GHS, Pallapatti	Virudhunagar	2018-19	23	2
140	33261105402	GHS, O.Mettupatti	Virudhunagar	2018-19	45	7
141	33320800602	GHS, Alagapuram	Ariyalur	2020-21	84	5.1
142	33030601709	GHS Kovalam	Chengalpatu	2020-21	46	7

Sl. No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
143	33120301515	GHS Kavundampalayam	Coimbatore	2020-21	90	7
144	33120401603	CORP.HS Maniyakaranpalaiyam	Coimbatore	2020-21	69	2
145	33120601505	GHS Theethipalayam	Coimbatore	2020-21	59	7
146	33122001405	GHS, J.Krishnaapuram	Coimbatore	2020-21	55	6
147	33180204602	GHS, Palur	Cuddalore	2020-21	91	5
148	33130400405	GHS, Servaikaranpatti	Dindigul	2020-21	64	6
149	33100301208	GHS, Odathurai	Erode	2020-21	63	4
150	33101800504	GHS, Kongarpalayam	Erode	2020-21	50	7
151	33071304408	GGHS, G.Ariyur	Kallakurichi	2020-21	94	1
152	33311304402	GHS, Kundarapalli	Krishnagiri	2020-21	85	3
153	33241002303	GHS, Vagaikulam	Madurai	2020-21	28	5
154	33190600704	GHS, Karuppampulam	Nagapattinam	2020-21	77	3
155	33230103808	GHS, Sakkanthi	Sivagangai	2020-21	36	5
156	33331903103	GHS, Sooriyappampalaiyam	Tiruppur	2020-21	31	6
157	33010600505	GHS, Athipattu	Tiruvallur	2020-21	36	6
158	33010911906	GHS, Thirumullaivayal	Tiruvallur	2020-21	81	5
159	33060108901	GHS, Vadamanapakkam	Tiruvannamalai	2020-21	59	5
160	33060605202	GHS, Nadukuppam	Tiruvannamalai	2020-21	32	5
161	33061003103	GHS, Kilpalur	Tiruvannamalai	2020-21	51	3.3
162	33041401603	GHS, Panamadangi	Vellore	2020-21	63	3
163	33070300802	GHS, Keelmaampattu	Villupuram	2020-21	57	5
164	33260510002	GGHS, Panaiyur	Virudhunagar	2020-21	55	5

**Appendix 3.5**

**(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (ii); Page 16)**

**25 High schools met student strength norm but did not meet distance norm for upgradation**

Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33130702015	PUMS, Kozhinjipatti	Dindigul	2017-18	50	3
2	33190903107	PUMS, Therizhandur	Nagapattinam	2017-18	54	1
3	33220304306	PUMS, Aththipallam	Pudukottai	2017-18	50	4
4	33270900405	PUMS, Devipattinam	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	51	1
5	33080902904	PUMS, Seevanaickenpatti	Salem	2017-18	50	1
6	33150204629	PUMS, Lalgudi	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	85	2
7	33332204603	PUMS, KVR Nagar 56 Ward	Tiruppur	2017-18	86	2
8	33010900807	PUMS, Veerapuram Morai	Tiruvallur	2017-18	52	4
9	33011004406	PUMS, Kannappasamynagar	Tiruvallur	2017-18	68	4
10	33011002808	PUMS, Chinnasekkadu	Tiruvallur	2017-18	84	1
11	33041000233	PUMS, RN Palayam	Vellore	2017-18	53	2
12	33042101805	PUMS, Peranampattu	Vellore	2017-18	57	3
13	33071900405	PUMS, Vadathorasalur	Villupuram	2017-18	72	3
14	33260900107	PUMS, Sathyanagar	Virudhunagar	2017-18	58	3
15	33131301704	PUMS, V.Kurunthampatty	Dindigul	2018-19	56	4
16	33091100408	PUMS, Avathipalayam	Namakkal	2018-19	58	3
17	33211400408	PUMS, Idaiyathi Konar Theru	Thanjavur	2018-19	58	4
18	33332204108	PUMS, Moscow Nagar	Tiruppur	2018-19	53	2
19	33010911201	PUMS, Maduravoyal	Tiruvallur	2018-19	58	1
20	33010906410	PUMS, Kallikuppam	Tiruvallur	2018-19	59	3
21	33100707203	PUMS, Periyavalasu	Erode	2020-21	54	1
22	33270309203	PUMS, Emaneswaram	Ramanathapuram	2020-21	69	1
23	33211504901	PUMS, Senthalaivayal	Thanjavur	2020-21	50	1
24	33332206001	PUMS, Perichipalayam	Tiruppur	2020-21	91	2
25	33070800201	PUMS, Kadayam	Villupuram	2020-21	61	2

## Appendix 3.6

(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (ii); Page 16)

## 37 Higher Secondary schools met student strength norm but did not meet distance norm for upgradation

Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33320101305	GHS, Udayanatham	Ariyalur	2017-18	141	7
2	33180605002	GHS, Thoravalur	Cuddalore	2017-18	143	6
3	33050100302	GHS, Adhagapadi	Dharmapuri	2017-18	110	5
4	33050203602	GHS, Errabaiyanahalli	Dharmapuri	2017-18	101	3
5	33100200205	GHS, Athani	Erode	2017-18	125	5
6	33030303902	GHS, Thirupulivanam	Kancheepuram	2017-18	108	5
7	33030501806	GGHS, Kovur	Kancheepuram	2017-18	114	1
8	33030806003	GHS, Vayalur	Kancheepuram	2017-18	103	4
9	33190301101	GHS, Kurukkathi	Nagapattinam	2017-18	121	6
10	33190601203	GHS, Thopputhurai	Nagapattinam	2017-18	254	2
11	33080500309	GHS, V.Mettupalayam	Salem	2017-18	123	3
12	33081001005	GHS, Ramireddipatti	Salem	2017-18	122	5
13	33211204809	GGHS, Adirampattinam	Thanjavur	2017-18	118	1
14	33150604308	GGHS, Thuvankurichy	Tiruchirappalli	2017-18	132	5
15	33332200607	GHS, Kanakkampalayam	Tiruppur	2017-18	148	4
16	33010911102	GHS, Alapakkam	Tiruvallur	2017-18	147	2
17	33060907201	GHS, Renukondapuram	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	113	3
18	33061004401	GHS Melsholankuppam	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	181	7
19	33041901528	GMPL HSS, Gandhi Nagar Vaniyambadi	Vellore	2017-18	126	1
20	33042001003	GHS, Thamalerimuthur	Vellore	2017-18	116	3
21	33072105102	GHS, M.Kunnathur	Villupuram	2017-18	110	3
22	33260910530	MHS, Ammankovilpatti	Virudhunagar	2017-18	123	1
23	33260910579	GHS, Naranapuram	Virudhunagar	2017-18	118	6
24	33180600610	GGHS, Mangalampettai	Cuddalore	2018-19	136	1
25	33050509309	GGHS, Periyampatti	Dharmapuri	2018-19	114	2
26	33311504462	GHS, Mullai Nagar, Hosur	Krishnagiri	2018-19	208	3
27	33190805404	Thiyagi Valliyammai GHS, Thillaiyadi	Nagapattinam	2018-19	100	3
28	33220204909	GGHS, Iluppur	Pudukottai	2018-19	150	1
29	33010910106	GGHS, Mugapair East	Tiruvallur	2018-19	104	2
30	33320501803	GHS, Paranam	Ariyalur	2020-21	125	4
31	33100705705	GHS, Nanjappa Goundan Valasu	Erode	2020-21	110	1

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Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
32	33081001610	GHS, Chinnapillaiyur	Salem	2020-21	100	2
33	33081600202	GHS, M.N.Patti	Salem	2020-21	109	4
34	33332201110	GHS, Perumanallur	Tiruppur	2020-21	120	2
35	33010808801	GGHS, Pathirvedumatharpakkam	Tiruvallur	2020-21	122	1
36	33010900410	GGHS, Ayyapakkam	Tiruvallur	2020-21	132	1
37	33070803704	GGHS, Kedar	Villupuram	2020-21	113	1

## Appendix 3.7

(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (iv); Page 16)

## 77 High schools met distance norm but did not meet student strength norm for upgradation

Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33320901002	PUMS, T. Chozhankurichi	Ariyalur	2017-18	24	5
2	33120701605	PUMS, Periyapodhu	Coimbatore	2017-18	25	5
3	33121400214	PUMS, Waterfalls East	Coimbatore	2017-18	36	8
4	33180100102	PUMS, Azhagiyanatham	Cuddalore	2017-18	19	5
5	33181001103	PUMS, Poovalai	Cuddalore	2017-18	24	10
6	33181200104	PUMS, K.Adoor	Cuddalore	2017-18	44	5
7	33131101002	PUMS, Veerachinnampatti	Dindigul	2017-18	29	5
8	33131301823	PUMS, Thangamapatti	Dindigul	2017-18	39	5
9	33130600218	PUMS, Periyurpatti	Dindigul	2017-18	44	5
10	33101601306	PUMS, Gujjampalayam	Erode	2017-18	18	20
11	33101704002	PUMS, Sujjilkarai	Erode	2017-18	20	5
12	33101401210	PUMS, Pothapalayam	Erode	2017-18	16	6
13	33100802407	PUMS, Maniakaranpudur	Erode	2017-18	17	5
14	33030605802	PUMS, Sirudavoor	Kancheepuram	2017-18	38	5
15	33311404803	PUMS, Errandapalli	Krishnagiri	2017-18	22	6
16	33311712102	PUMS, Panduranganthotti	Krishnagiri	2017-18	49	8
17	33240403004	PUMS, V. Chathirapatti	Madurai	2017-18	18	5
18	33110401314	PUMS, Ponnur	Udhagamandalam	2017-18	20	5
19	33220300908	PUMS, Akkalnaickenpatti	Pudukottai	2017-18	22	7
20	33220401004	PUMS, Punalkulam	Pudukottai	2017-18	16	6
21	33271106502	PUMS, Vaaniyankulam	Ramanathapuram	2017-18	15	5
22	33080200605	PUMS, Vellalapatti	Salem	2017-18	35	5
23	33060704902	PUMS, Sangeethavadi	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	23	5
24	33290804103	PUMS, Perunkottur	Tirunelveli	2017-18	16	5
25	33291800411	PUMS, Rosemiyapuram	Tirunelveli	2017-18	25	5
26	33290903405	PUMS, Raastha	Tirunelveli	2017-18	22	6
27	33291502108	PUMS, Madathupatty	Tirunelveli	2017-18	45	5
28	33291003804	PUMS, Melaneelithanallur	Tirunelveli	2017-18	20	5
29	33330900403	PUMS, Keeranur	Tiruppur	2017-18	19	5
30	33011105402	PUMS, Velancheri	Tiruvallur	2017-18	26	5
31	33200400104	PUMS, Pillur	Tiruvarur	2017-18	21	5
32	33150401006	PUMS, Olaiyur	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	19	6
33	33151402606	PUMS, V.Ganesapuram	Tiruchirappallai	2017-18	24	5



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Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
34	33281205802	PUMS, Karuppur	Thoothukudi	2017-18	13	6
35	33281000606	PUMS, Akkanaickenpatti	Thoothukudi	2017-18	17	15
36	33041802505	PUMS, P.Naickenoor	Vellore	2017-18	35	7
37	33071902602	PUMS, Ninnaiyur	Villupuram	2017-18	47	5
38	33120700802	PUMS, Ramanamudalipudhur	Coimbatore	2018-19	27	5
39	33050503602	PUMS, Gundaganur	Dharmapuri	2018-19	16	7
40	33050305202	PUMS, Jelmarampatti	Dharmapuri	2018-19	18	5
41	33101601104	PUMS, Maakkampalayam	Erode	2018-19	22	15
42	33031103702	PUMS, Thottanaval	Kancheepuram	2018-19	25	5
43	33030803104	PUMS, Vallipuram	Kancheepuram	2018-19	29	6
44	33140600910	PUMS, Somanampatti	Karur	2018-19	21	7
45	33311009303	PUMS, Pethanapalli	Krishnagiri	2018-19	32	5
46	33311511202	PUMS, Nandimangalam	Krishnagiri	2018-19	24	6
47	33241103605	PUMS, Karuvelampatti	Madurai	2018-19	22	5
48	33090201209	PUMS, Seppankulampatti	Namakkal	2018-19	16	10
49	33110300418	PUMS, Sulligudu	Udhagamandalam	2018-19	16	5
50	33110400129	PUMS, Kariasolai	Udhagamandalam	2018-19	17	7
51	33080102410	PUMS, Naduvalur	Salem	2018-19	15	5
52	33080400506	PUMS, Kannantheri	Salem	2018-19	20	5
53	33081301313	PUMS, Thavalapatti	Salem	2018-19	11	15
54	33080603402	PUMS, Kammalampatti	Salem	2018-19	30	6
55	33230100702	PUMS, Iluppakudi	Sivagangai	2018-19	17	5
56	33100200339	PUMS, Thamaraikarai	Erode	2018-19	16	8
57	33280303502	PUMS, Thozhapannai	Thoothukudi	2018-19	12	6
58	33150500311	PUMS, Vadakkuserpatti	Tiruchirappallai	2018-19	16	5
59	33291900804	PUMS, Koodalur	Tirunelveli	2018-19	20	5
60	33290903003	PUMS, Ettankulam	Tirunelveli	2018-19	25	5
61	33330901207	PUMS, Periyaiillyum	Tiruppur	2018-19	20	7
62	33330801902	PUMS, Pukkulam	Tiruppur	2018-19	22	5
63	33011400103	PUMS, Adhivarapuram	Tiruvallur	2018-19	27	6
64	33060702404	PUMS, Mamandoor	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	21	5
65	33061005102	PUMS, Nawab Palayam	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	29	5
66	33200103704	PUMS, Thenkuvalaveli	Tiruvarur	2018-19	16	5
67	33120700104	PUMS, Ankalakurichi	Coimbatore	2020-21	45	5
68	33121102807	PUMS, R.Gopalapuram	Coimbatore	2020-21	27	6
69	33100300202	PUMS, Kuruppanaickenpalayam	Erode	2020-21	42	8
70	33090200701	PUMS, Alandurnadu	Namakkal	2020-21	20	12

Sl.No.	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 8 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
71	33220204802	PUMS, Keelpaluvanchi	Pudukottai	2020-21	31	5
72	33150502102	PUMS, Karuthakodangipatti	Tiruchirappallai	2020-21	38	5
73	33330800602	PUMS, Periyapatti	Tiruppur	2020-21	18	7
74	33330801202	PUMS, A. Ammapatti	Tiruppur	2020-21	20	10
75	33311707001	PUMS, Kodakarai	Krishnagiri	2020-21	19	20
76	33311714001	PUMS, T.Belalam	Krishnagiri	2020-21	15	10
77	33080500502	PUMS, Sanarapatti	Salem	2020-21	30	6

**Appendix 3.8**

**(Reference: Paragraph 3.2 (iv); Page 16)**

**39 Higher Secondary schools met distance norm but did not meet student strength norm for upgradation**

Sl.No	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
1	33181003602	GHS, Thandavarayan Cholanpettai (TS Pettai)	Cuddalore	2017-18	66	16
2	33131400109	GHS, Alagapuri	Dindigul	2017-18	63	10
3	33101400904	GHS, Kadathur	Erode	2017-18	91	8
4	33031104303	GHS, Veeranakunnam	Kancheepuram	2017-18	36	10
5	33311611911	GHS, Unichetty	Krishnagiri	2017-18	25	15
6	33311711003	GHS, Natrampalayam,	Krishnagiri	2017-18	28	20
7	33220301704	GHS, Mangudi	Pudukottai	2017-18	67	10
8	33080400208	GHS, Vaikuntam	Salem	2017-18	69	8
9	33281207002	GHS, Vembur	Thoothukudi	2017-18	54	10
10	33010800503	GHS, Arambakkam	Tiruvallur	2017-18	86	15
11	33060203501	GHS, Nedumbirai	Tiruvannamalai	2017-18	42	8
12	33120600602	GHS, Narasipuram	Coimbatore	2018-19	51	9
13	33121201703	GHS, Singanallur	Coimbatore	2018-19	94	14
14	33131203706	GHS, Kokkarakal Valasu	Dindigul	2018-19	30	10
15	33050109702	GHS, Vathalmalai Periyur	Dharmapuri	2018-19	45	20
16	33100200332	GHS, Devarmalai	Erode	2018-19	78	12
17	33240400401	GHS, T. Kunnathur	Madurai	2018-19	42	8
18	33240606102	GHS, Kalimangalam	Madurai	2018-19	29	10
19	33190600502	GHS, Kadinalvayal	Nagapattinam	2018-19	38	10
20	33080301207	GHS, Gundukal	Salem	2018-19	53	10
21	33231204004	GHS, Visalayan Kottai	Sivagangai	2018-19	27	8
22	33331600604	GHS, Kanur Pudur	Tiruppur	2018-19	42	9
23	33331800715	GHS, Arulpuram	Tiruppur	2018-19	68	10
24	33011205603	GHS, Poonimangadu	Tiruvallur	2018-19	38	15
25	33061502701	GHS, Mashar	Tiruvannamalai	2018-19	50	8
26	33041500406	GHS, Kottamittah	Vellore	2018-19	93	11
27	33050317002	GHS, Ootamalai	Dharmapuri	2020-21	61	20
28	33050401402	GHS, Belluhalli	Dharmapuri	2020-21	55	8
29	33130602206	GHS, Vathipatti	Dindigul	2020-21	90	9
30	33100200331	GHS, Oosur	Erode	2020-21	61	30
31	33101703902	GHS, Kottamalam	Erode	2020-21	20	25
32	33072106301	GHS, Pali	Kallakurichi	2020-21	76	8

Sl.No	UDISE No.	Name of the school	Name of the district	Year of upgradation	Student strength in Class 10 at the time of upgradation	Distance of nearest school (km)
33	33140501705	GHS, Chinnasengal	Karur	2020-21	52	9
34	33220905902	GHS, Nallur	Pudukottai	2020-21	47	9
35	33040302703	GHS, Pudhupattu	Ranipettai	2020-21	59	13
36	33110400710	MHS, Masiniakudi	Udhagamandalam	2020-21	40	22
37	33150701103	GHS, North Sithampur	Tiruchirappalli	2020-21	93	10
38	33041802603	GHS, Malaireddiyur	Tirupathur	2020-21	52	12
39	33011404102	GHS, Sengatanur	Tiruvallur	2020-21	49	8

**Appendix 4.1**

**(Reference: Paragraph 4.3.2; Page 27)**

**48 Sampled schools having a shortage of 227 classrooms**

Sl. No.	Name of the school	District	HS/ HSS	Total number of sections	Total number of classrooms required	Number of classrooms available	Difference
1	VRT GGHSS, Anaimalai	Coimbatore	HSS	34	34	29	5
2	GHS, Azhagianatham	Cuddalore	HS	5	5	3	2
3	GHSS, Naduveerapattu	Cuddalore	HSS	28	28	25	3
4	GHS, Varakalpattu	Cuddalore	HS	11	11	7	4
5	GHS, Mettukuppam	Cuddalore	HS	6	6	2	4
6	GHSS, Sirugramam	Cuddalore	HSS	22	22	17	5
7	GHS, Kattukoodalur	Cuddalore	HS	10	10	9	1
8	GBHSS, Perperiyankuppam	Cuddalore	HSS	22	22	19	3
9	P.E.V.R. GHSS, Noyyal	Karur	HSS	18	18	11	7
10	MPL (B) HSS, Karur	Karur	HSS	26	26	24	2
11	GHSS, Nerur	Karur	HSS	12	12	11	1
12	GGHSS, Aravakurichi	Karur	HS	10	10	8	2
13	GHSS, Andipattikottai	Karur	HSS	9	9	7	2
14	GHSS, Enusonai	Krishnagiri	HSS	22	22	12	10
15	GHSS, Immedinayakanapalli	Krishnagiri	HSS	20	20	14	6
16	GHS, Muduguriki	Krishnagiri	HS	8	8	6	2
17	GHS, Pathakotta	Krishnagiri	HS	11	11	5	6
18	GHSS, Boys Shoolagiri	Krishnagiri	HSS	35	35	28	7
19	GHSS, Udhanapalli	Krishnagiri	HSS	23	23	20	3
20	GHS, Andivadi	Krishnagiri	HS	10	10	5	5
21	GHS, Bharathiyar Nagar	Krishnagiri	HS	10	10	5	5
22	GHSS, Mathigiri	Krishnagiri	HSS	32	32	20	12
23	GHSS, Zuzuvadi	Krishnagiri	HSS	33	33	32	1
24	GHSS, Nerkunam	Perambalur	HSS	11	11	8	3
25	GHSS, Pasumbalur	Perambalur	HSS	11	11	9	2
26	GHS, Periyammaalayam	Perambalur	HS	5	5	2	3
27	GHSS, Perambalur	Perambalur	HSS	32	32	31	1
28	GGHSS, Perambalur	Perambalur	HS	5	5	4	1
29	GHSS, Kavulpalayam	Perambalur	HSS	13	13	12	1
30	GHSS, Elambalur	Perambalur	HSS	16	16	9	7
31	GHS, Kamudakudi	Ramanathapuram	HS	5	5	4	1
32	R.S. GBHSS, Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	HSS	21	21	17	4
33	GHS, Vengalalurichi	Ramanathapuram	HS	5	5	0	5
34	GHSS, Ayothiyapattanam	Salem	HSS	42	42	41	1

Sl. No.	Name of the school	District	HS/ HSS	Total number of sections	Total number of classrooms required	Number of classrooms available	Difference
35	GBHSS, Valasaiyur	Salem	HSS	32	32	26	6
36	GGHSS, Valasaiyur	Salem	HSS	26	26	22	4
37	GHSS, Sukkampatti	Salem	HSS	24	24	23	1
38	MPL GHSS, Gugai	Salem	HSS	83	83	53	30
39	MHS., Kalarampatti	Salem	HS	9	9	4	5
40	G(G)HSS, Kovilpatti	Thoothukkudi	HSS	53	53	45	8
41	GHSS, Ilayarasanendal	Thoothukkudi	HSS	19	19	15	4
42	GHSS, Kulathur	Thoothukkudi	HSS	19	19	17	2
43	GHS, Avoor	Tiruvannamalai	HS	10	10	5	5
44	GHSS, Kattampoondi	Tiruvannamalai	HSS	22	22	16	6
45	GHSS, Thachampatu	Tiruvannamalai	HSS	21	21	18	3
46	MHS (Girls), Tiruvannamalai Amaravathi	Tiruvannamalai	HS	8	8	5	3
47	GHSS, Andampallam	Tiruvannamalai	HSS	22	22	18	4
48	MHSS, Girls Tiruvannamalai Model	Tiruvannamalai	HSS	68	68	49	19
<b>Total</b>							<b>227</b>

**Appendix 6.1**

**(Reference: Paragraph 6.3; Page 52)**

**Delay in release of fund by GoTN to State Implementing Society**

Year	GoI order dated	GoI's share (₹ in lakh)	GoTN order dated	GoTN share (₹ in lakh)	Delay in release of GoI funds (days)	Delay in release of GoTN funds (days)
2016-17	11-05-2016	9,404.82	16-06-2016	6,269.88	21	6
	18-07-2016	5,053.28	08-09-2016	3,368.85	37	22
	29-12-2016	8,091.02	01-02-2017	5,394.01	19	4
	23-03-2017	5,030.38	30-03-2017	3,353.58	Nil	Nil
	30-03-2017	1,745.08	24-04-2017	1,163.39	10	Nil
2017-18	26-04-2017	8,383.54	06-06-2017	5,589.03	26	11
	26-07-2017	5,559.86	16-08-2017	3,706.57	6	Nil
	31-08-2017	10,255.90	12-10-2017	6,837.24	27	12
	27-12-2017	8,843.40	12-02-2018	5,895.60	32	17
	21-02-2018	1,600.00	14-03-2018	1,066.67	6	Nil
	30-01-2018	277.89	19-03-2018	185.26	33	18
	30-01-2018	44.40	19-03-2018	29.60	33	18
	01-03-2018	159.74	19-03-2018	106.49	3	Nil
2018-19	21-03-2018	1,031.51	27-03-2018	687.67	Nil	Nil
	28-03-2018	199.58	10-05-2018	133.05	28	13
	28-06-2018	10,497.00	04-10-2018	6,998.00	83	68
	12-11-2018	7,650.70	26-12-2018	5,100.47	29	14
	12-11-2018	6,171.11	09-01-2019	4,114.07	43	28
	20-02-2019	5,556.04	08-03-2019	3,704.03	1	Nil
	20-02-2019	7,497.02	25-03-2019	4,998.01	18	3
2019-20	25-03-2019	182.62	29-03-2019	121.75	Nil	Nil
	30-04-2019	9,388.76	11-06-2019	6,259.17	27	12
	27-09-2019	21,449.59	08-11-2019	11,685.34	27	12
	30-12-2019	8,970.56	03-02-2020	5,980.37	20	5
2020-21	30-12-2019	4,416.11	06-02-2020	2,944.07	23	8
	01-05-2020	13,814.00	19-09-2020	9,209.33	5	111
	02-11-2020	5,864.93	27-11-2020	3,909.95	10	Nil
	01-12-2020	6,651.78	04-01-2021	4,478.65	19	4
	24-02-2021	6,094.53	12-03-2021	4,063.02	1	Nil
	26-02-2021	5,864.92	16-03-2021	3,909.94	3	Nil

## Glossary of abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Form
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BEOs	Block Educational Officers
BITEs	Block Institutions of Teacher Education
BT Assistant	Bachelor of Teaching Assistant
CBCW	Commissionerate of Backward Classes Welfare
CEOs	Chief Educational Officers
CSE	Commissioner of School Education
CSG	Composite School Grants
CwSN	Children with Special Needs
DEOs	District Educational Officers
DGE	Directorate of Government Examinations
DIETs	District Institutes of Education and Training
DSE	Directorate of School Education
ELCOT	Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd.
EMIS	Educational Management and Information System
FD	Fixed Deposit
GBHSS	Government Boys Higher Secondary School
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GGHSS	Government Girls Higher Secondary School
GHS	Government High Schools
GHSS	Government Higher Secondary schools
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
HM	Headmaster
HSE	Higher Secondary Examination
ICT in School	Information and Communication Technology in Schools
IEDSS	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage
IRAT	Image Recognition Application Technology
JA	Junior Assistant
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LAs	Lab Assistants



<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
MBHSS	Municipal Boys Higher Secondary School
MGHSS	Municipal Girls Higher Secondary School
MHS	Municipal High School
MHSS	Municipal Higher Secondary School
MoE	Ministry of Education
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	New Education Policy
NMMSS	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme
OoSC	Out of School Children
PAB	Project Approval Board
PET	Physical Education Teacher
PIP	Person-in-Position
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PUMS	Panchayat Union Middle School
RC	Record Clerk
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
SBI	State Bank of India
SCERT-TN	State Council for Education Research and Training Tamil Nadu
SE	Special Educators
SEQI	School Education Quality Index
SG Assistant	Secondary Grade Assistant
SMC	School Management Committee
SPD	State Project Director
SS	Samagra Shiksha
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
TANEX	Tamil Nadu Excels
TANII	Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiatives
TE	Teachers' Education

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
TNPFC	Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation
TNTBESC	Tamil Nadu Text Book and Educational Services Corporation
TRB	Teachers Recruitment Board
TRUST	Tamil Nadu Rural Students Talent Search
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
VTPs	Vocational Training Providers
YRC	Youth Red Cross

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