



AUDIT REPORT
ON
THE ACCOUNTS OF
17 DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES
OF PUNJAB (SOUTH)

AUDIT YEAR 2024-25

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

**SERVING THE NATION BY PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND
GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

FOR THE CITIZENS OF PAKISTAN

PREFACE

Articles 169 and 170 of Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 read with Sections 8 and 12 of Auditor-General's (Functions, Powers and Terms and Conditions of Service) Ordinance, 2001 and Section 108 of the Punjab Local Government Act, 2013 require the Auditor-General of Pakistan to conduct audit of the accounts of the Federation or a Province or a Local Government and the accounts of any authority or body established by or under the control of the Federation or a Province.

The report is based on audit of the accounts of seventeen (17) District Education Authorities of the Punjab (South) for the Financial Year 2023-24. However, in some cases, audit for previous financial years was also conducted. The Directorate-General of Audit, Local Governments, the Punjab (South), Multan, conducted audit during Audit Year 2024-25 on test check basis with a view to reporting significant findings to the relevant stakeholders. The main body of the Audit Report includes only the systemic issues and audit findings. Relatively less significant issues are listed in Annexure-A of the Audit Report. The audit observations listed in the Annexure-A, shall be pursued with the Principal Accounting Officers (PAOs) at the DAC level and in all cases where the PAOs do not initiate appropriate actions, the audit observations will be brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee through the next year's audit report. Moreover, a Thematic Audit on Taleem Sab Kay Liay Project in districts of Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur is also included in this report as Chapter-4.

The audit findings indicate the need for adherence to the regularity framework besides instituting and strengthening internal controls to avoid recurrence of similar violations and irregularities. The audit observations included in this report have been finalized in the light of written replies and decisions taken in SDAC meetings.

There are certain audit paras which were also reported in last years' Audit Reports for the financial years 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19. Recurrence of such irregularities is matter of concern and needs to be addressed.

The Audit Report is submitted to Governor of the Punjab in pursuance of Article 171 of Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 read with Section 108 of Punjab Local Government Act, 2013 for causing it to be laid before the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.

Islamabad
Dated:

(Muhammad Ajmal Gondal)
Auditor-General of Pakistan

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Programme
AEO	Assistant Education Officer
AG	Accountant-General
ALC	Adult Literacy Center
ASP	Afternoon Schools Programme
BECS	Basic Education Community Schools
BF	Benevolent Fund
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
BWP	Bahawalpur
CA	Conveyance Allowance
CAATs	Computer Assisted Audit Techniques
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card
DAC	Departmental Accounts Committee
DAO	District Accounts Office (er)
DD (B&A)	Deputy Director (Budget & Accounts)
DDO	Drawing and Disbursing Officer
DEA	District Education Authority
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DGA	Directorate-General of Audit
DG Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan
DHA	District Health Authority
DPI	Director Public Instructions
Dy. DEO	Deputy District Education Officer
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EE-M	Elementary Education-Male
EE-W	Elementary Education-Women
EOL	Extraordinary Leave
EST	Elementary School Teacher
FAP	Foreign Aided Project
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FIR	First Information Report
FTF	Farogh-e-Taleem Fund
FY	Financial Year
GCMHSS	Government Comprehensive Model Higher Secondary School

GES	Government Elementary School
GGHS	Government Girls High School
GGHSS	Government Girls Higher Secondary School
GGPS	Government Girls Primary School
GHS	Government High School
GI	Group Insurance
GL	General Ledger
GMC GHSS	Government Municipal Corporation Girls Higher Secondary School
GMPS	Government Model Primary School
GST	General Sales Tax
HRA	House Rent Allowance
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LD	Liquidated Damages
L&NFBE	Literacy & Non-Formal Basic Education
MC	Municipal Corporation / Municipal Committee
MFDAC	Memorandum for Departmental Accounts Committee
NAM	New Accounting Model
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development
NFBE	Non-Formal Basic Education
NSB	Non-Salary Budget
OSD	Officer on Special Duty
OTRS	Online Teacher Recruitment System
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAO	Principal Accounting Officer
PC-I	Planning Commission Proforma-I
PEEDA	Punjab Employees Efficiency, Discipline and Accountability
PEF	Punjab Education Foundation
PEPRIS	Private Education Provider Registration & Information System
PESRP	Punjab Education Sector Reform Program
PFC	Punjab Finance Commission
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFR	Punjab Financial Rules
PHCIP	Punjab Human Capital Investment Project
PLGA	Punjab Local Government Act
PMIU	Programme Monitoring & Implementation Unit
PNFEP	Punjab Non-formal Education Project
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants

PPRA	Punjab Procurement Regulatory Authority
PST	Punjab Sales Tax
PTC	Primary Teaching Certificate
S&GAD	Services & General Administration Department
QAED	Quaid-e-Azam Academy for Educational Development
SAP/R-3	Systems, Applications, and Products in Data Processing Release 3
SE	Secondary Education
SED	School Education Department
SIS	School Information System
SMC	School Management Committee
SNE	Schedule of New Expenditure
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SSB	Social Security Benefit
STIs	School Teacher Interns
TA/DA	Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance
TSKL	Taleem Sab Kay Liay
XEN	Executive Engineer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Directorate-General Audit (DGA) Local Governments, the Punjab (South), Multan is responsible for carrying out the audit of District Health and Education Authorities of seventeen (17) districts of Punjab (South) in line with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). These districts are Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Chiniot, Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Jhang, Khanewal, Layyah, Lodhran, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Pakpattan, Rahim Yar Khan, Rajanpur, Sahiwal, Toba Tek Singh and Vehari. The audit of Municipal Corporations, District Councils, Municipal Committees, Union Councils, Daanish Schools & Centers of Excellence and Waste Management Companies also comes under the mandate of this office.

The DGA, Local Governments, the Punjab (South), Multan has a human resource of 83 officers and staff constituting 20,750 person-days and annual budget of Rs 248.397 million during Audit Year 2024-25. This office carried out audit of the accounts of seventeen (17) District Education Authorities and utilized 2,650 person-days for the purpose.

The report comprises four (04) Chapters presenting the outcomes of compliance with authority and financial attest audit conducted during the Audit Year 2024-25 along with a number of paras relating to the previous financial years. It further includes the findings and analysis of Thematic Audit on “Taleem Sab Kay Liay Project in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur” in Chapter 4.

Audit of District Education Authorities was carried out in order to ascertain that the receipts collected and expenditures incurred were in consonance with legitimate authorization and conform to laws, rules and regulations.

Audit findings presented in the report underscore several critical issues warranting immediate attention and actions. These include persistent violation of applicable regulatory framework, improper utilization of funds, deficient record management practices, lack of transparency in procurement processes, and mismanagement of receipts.

The report strongly emphasizes the imperative for reinforcing internal controls within audited entities. It stresses the urgency of implementing measures to ensure effective accountability and maintain organizational integrity.

Addressing these audit concerns is vital for promoting good governance, financial prudence, and transparent operational practices within audited organizations.

To optimize the utilization of limited audit resources, a desk audit exercise was conducted leveraging Computer Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATs) to identify high-value transactions of high-risk entities. Subsequently, fieldwork was undertaken concentrating on the prioritized auditable issues identified during the desk audit phase besides reliance on the professional judgment of auditors.

a) Scope of Audit

This office is mandated to conduct audit of 4,011 formations working under 17 PAOs of DEAs. Total expenditures and receipts of these formations were Rs 207,125.813 million and Rs 1,556.800 million, respectively, for Financial Year 2023-24.

Audit coverage relating to expenditures for the current audit year comprises 106 formations of 17 DEAs having total expenditures of Rs 85,431.594 million for Financial Year 2023-24. In terms of percentage (%), the audit coverage for expenditures is 41%.

This Audit Report also includes audit observations emanating from audit of:

- i. expenditures of Rs 41,939.279 million for Financial Year 2022-23 pertaining to 74 formations of 17 DEAs, and
- ii. expenditures of Rs 39,329.559 million pertaining to previous Financial Years.

Audit coverage relating to receipts for the current audit year comprises 106 formations of 17 DEAs having total receipts of Rs 694.250 million for Financial Year 2023-24. In terms of percentage, the audit coverage for receipts is 45% of auditable receipts.

In addition to this compliance with authority audit report, the DGA also conducted 34 financial attest audits and 01 compliance with authority audit. Reports of these audits are being published separately.

b) Recoveries at the Instance of Audit

As a result of audit, a recovery amounting to Rs 604.267 million was pointed out. Recovery effected from January, 2024 to December, 2024 was Rs 217.168 million verified by Audit.

c) Audit Methodology

Desk Audit techniques mentioned in Financial Audit Manual (FAM) were applied during the Audit Year 2024-25. CAATs were used for analysis of HR and FI data obtained from System Application Product (SAP/R3). This was facilitated by access to data and up-dation of permanent files. Desk audit review helped auditors understanding the systems, procedures and environment of the entities prior to the start of field audit activity besides identification of high-risk areas such as payment of inadmissible allowances, release of salaries after retirement and high-value vouchers for detailed scrutiny.

The selection of the audit formations was made keeping in view their significance and risk assessment. Samples were selected after prioritizing risk areas by determining significance and risk associated with identified key controls.

d) Audit Impact

Audit activity has proven to be effective in creating awareness amongst the audited entities and relevant fora regarding compliance with the rules and procedures in the public interest. Since the establishment of DEAs in 2017, a number of measures with regards to validity and reliability of SAP/R3 database, as recommended by the Audit, have been initiated by the executive, Accountant General Punjab and District Accounts Offices (DAOs). As a result of audit, the Accountant General Punjab has taken up a number of issues with Finance Department for streamlining financial management practices of DEAs besides issuing various instructions to DAOs for improving budgetary controls.

e) Comments on Internal Controls

The current audit report brings to light a series of discrepancies consistently observed by Audit over time. These recurring issues indicate potential structural problems, possibly stemming from an inadequate supervisory framework and flawed internal controls system.

Many instances of serious non-compliance of rules and regulations were noticed and reported in this Audit Report. These instances, inter alia, include misappropriation of public funds, irregularities pertaining to procurements, payment of inadmissible pay & allowances, cash payments through Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) and poor maintenance of record etc. Lack of trained staff and accountability mechanism in DEAs are major reasons for weak internal controls.

This Audit Report includes a dedicated note at the end of each audit para intended to assist the department in recognizing and addressing recurring observations.

f) Key Audit Findings of the Report

- i. Fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation of Rs 12.453 million was reported in two (02) cases¹.
- ii. HR / Employees related irregularities amounting to Rs 842.214 million were noted in thirty-eight (38) cases².
- iii. Procurement related irregularities amounting to Rs 98.893 million were pointed out in eleven (11) cases³.
- iv. Contract management issues amounting to Rs 1.203 million was noticed in one (01) case⁴.
- v. Value for money and service delivery issues involving Rs 131.502 million were observed in five (05) cases⁵.
- vi. Other issues involving an amount of Rs 4,810.073 million were highlighted in forty-two (42) cases⁶.

¹Para 3.5.1, 3.16.1

²Para 3.1.1 to 3.1.3, 3.2.1 to 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.4.1, 3.5.2 to 3.5.3, 3.6.1, 3.7.1 to 3.7.3, 3.8.1 to 3.8.2, 3.9.1 to 3.9.3, 3.10.1 to 3.10.3, 3.11.1 to 3.11.3, 3.12.1 to 3.12.3, 3.13.1 to 3.13.4, 3.14.1, 3.15.1, 3.16.2 to 3.16.3 & 3.17.1 to 3.17.3

³Para 3.1.4, 3.2.3, 3.6.2, 3.7.4 to 3.7.5, 3.9.4, 3.10.4, 3.13.5 to 3.13.6, 3.17.4 & 3.17.5

⁴Para 3.5.4

⁵Para 3.2.4, 3.3.2, 3.8.3, 3.13.7 & 3.16.4

⁶Para 3.1.5 to 3.1.12, 3.2.5 to 3.2.6, 3.3.3 to 3.3.4, 3.4.2 to 3.4.4, 3.5.5 to 3.5.7, 3.6.3, 3.7.6 to 3.7.7, 3.8.4, 3.9.5 to 3.9.6, 3.10.5 to 3.10.9, 3.11.4, 3.12.4 to 3.12.6, 3.13.8 to 3.13.10, 3.14.2, 3.15.2, 3.16.5 & 3.17.6 to 3.17.8

g) Recommendations

- i. Hold inquiries and fix responsibility for fraud, misappropriation, losses and wasteful expenditure.
- ii. Financial controls need to be strengthened to stop payment of inadmissible pay and allowances. Moreover, sanctioned strength needs to be updated in SAP/HR system.
- iii. CEOs need to improve the monitoring mechanisms in order to avoid mis-procurements and financial irregularities.
- iv. Service delivery be improved to provide maximum benefits to the local population.
- v. Internal audit cells be established to avoid recurrence of similar irregularities besides expediting the realization of various government receipts.

CHAPTER 1

DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

1.1 Introduction

a) District Education Authorities (DEAs) were established on 01.01.2017. Each DEA is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire / hold property and enter into any contract and may sue and be sued in its name.

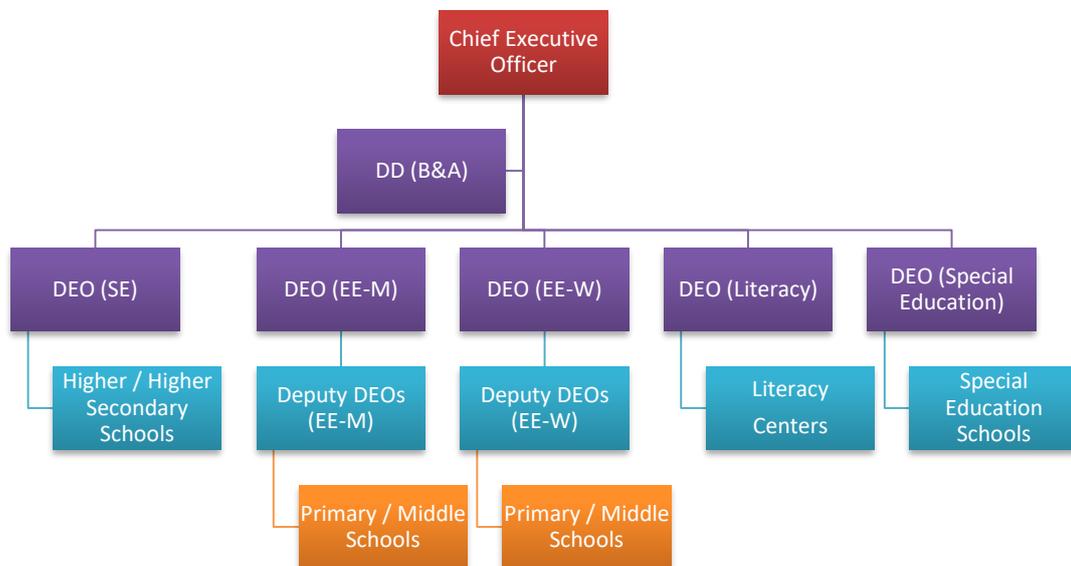
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is the Principal Accounting Officer of the DEA and is under the administrative control of School Education Department (SED), Government of the Punjab in terms of Rule 2(1)(a) of Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules 2017. The CEO is responsible to ensure that the business of the DEA is carried out in accordance with the laws and coordinate the activities of the groups of offices for coherent, effective and efficient functioning of DEAs. The functions of DEAs are to:

- establish, manage and supervise the primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary schools as well as adult literacy & non-formal basic education / special education institutions of the government in the district,
- implement government policies and directions including achievement of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) set by the government for education,
- ensure free and compulsory education for children of age five to sixteen years as required under Article 25-A of the Constitution,
- ensure teaching, infrastructure, student safety, hygiene and minimum education standards for quality education,
- undertake student assessment and examinations, ranking of schools, promotion of co-curricular activities, award of scholarships and conduct of science fairs in government and private schools,
- approve the budget of the Authority and allocate funds to educational institutions,

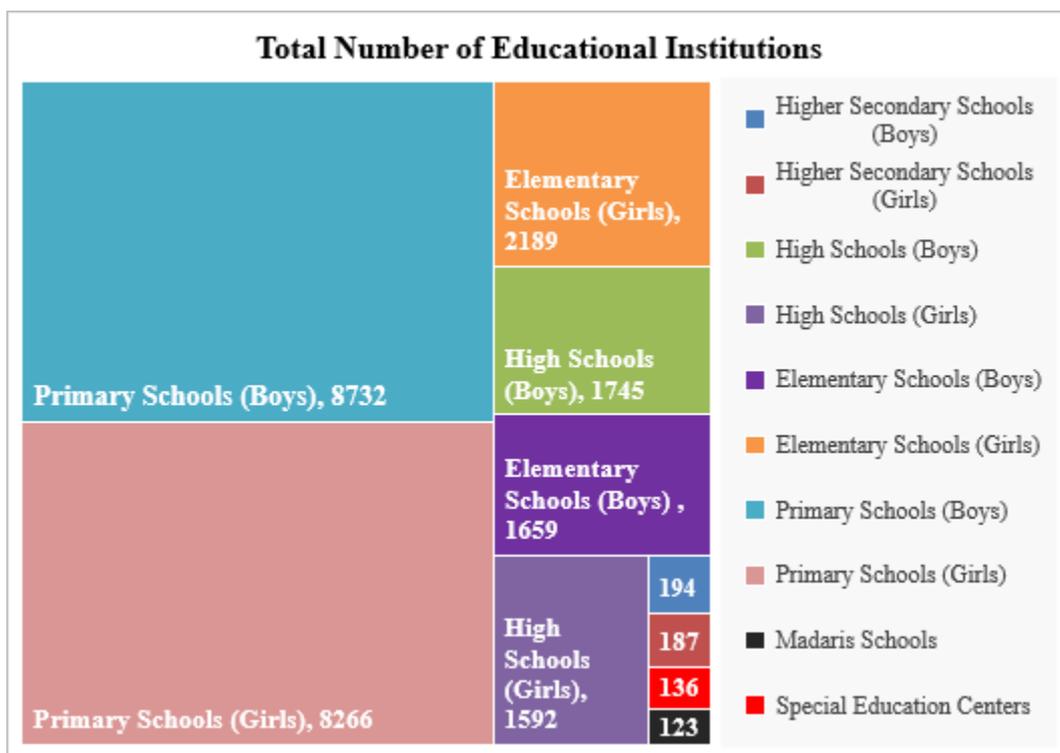
- plan, execute and monitor all development schemes of educational institutions working under the Authority, provided that the Authority may outsource its development works to other agencies or school councils,
- constitute school management councils which may monitor academic activities, and
- plan and finance maintenance of school, support enrollment and retention, arrange donation and finances, plan development and perform any other function assigned by the government, a commission or a body established by law in the prescribed manner.

Administrative structure of DEAs and total number of educational institutions in seventeen (17) DEAs under jurisdiction of DGA, Local Governments, Punjab (South), Multan are given below, whereas, DEA wise detail of educational institutions is attached as **Annexure-B**.

Administrative Structure of DEA



Source: Data received from CEOs District Education Authorities



Audit Profile of DEAs of the Punjab (South)

The following table shows detail of total and audited formations of seventeen (17) DEAs, whereas, DEA wise detail of total and audited formations is attached as **Annexure-C**.

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Description	Nos.	Audited during FY 2023-24		
			Nos.	Expenditure	Receipts
1	Formations	4,011	106	77,103.675	33.436
2	Assignment Accounts (excluding FAP)	-	-	-	-
3	Autonomous Bodies etc. under the PAOs	-	-	-	-
4	Foreign Aided Projects (FAP)	-	-	-	-

b) Comments on Budget and Accounts (Variance Analysis)

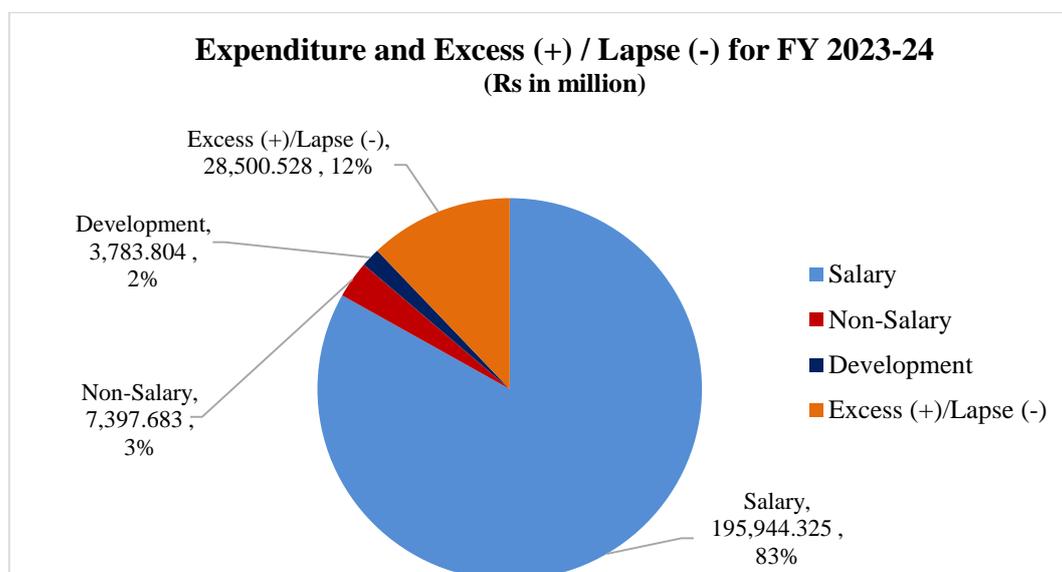
Consolidated statement of budget, expenditure and receipts of seventeen (17) DEAs for FY 2023-24 is given below, whereas, DEA wise detail of budget, expenditure and receipts is attached as **Annexure-D**.

Budget and Expenditure				Rs in million
Description	Budget	Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Salary	215,467.617	195,944.325	-19,523.292	9.06%
Non-Salary	13,422.101	7,397.683	-6,024.418	44.88%
Development	6,736.622	3,783.804	-2,952.818	43.83%
Total	235,626.340	207,125.812	-28,500.528	12.10%

Source: Appropriation Accounts for the FY 2023-24

Receipts				Rs in million
Description	Target	Actual	Surplus (+) / Shortfall (-)	Variance
Receipts	141.749	1,556.800	1,415.051	-

Source: Budget books of DEAs and Financial Statements for the FY 2023-24

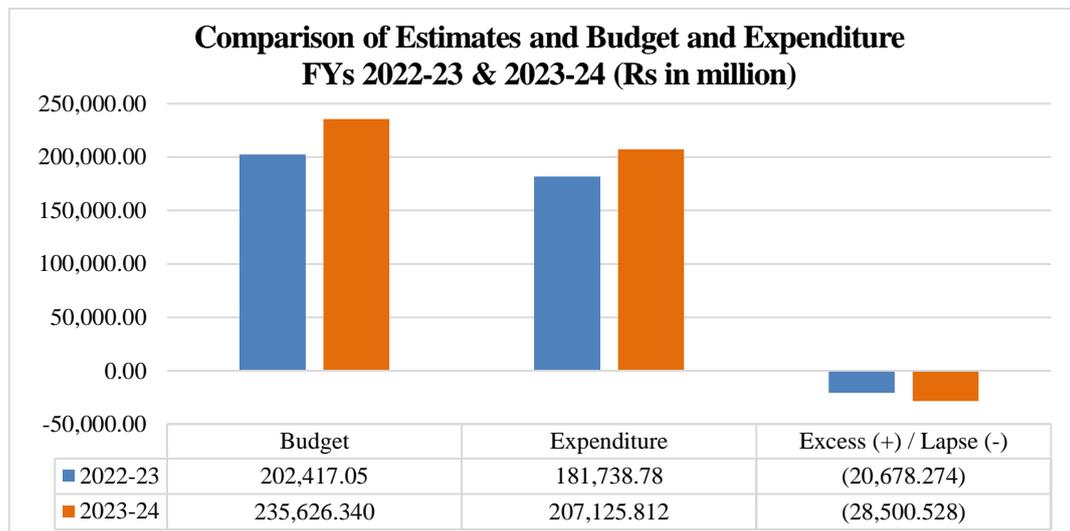


Against budget of Rs 235,626.340 million for FY 2023-24, DEAs could only utilize Rs 207,125.812 million, whereas 9% of salary component, 45% of non-salary component and 44% of development funds remained unspent, reflecting improper financial management. The management exaggerated the allocation under

different components of budget to make the whole exercise unrealistic and prone to overspending. The unspent percentage of allocation clearly shows lack of planning and proper budgeting. An overall lapse of Rs 28,500.528 million was more than 12% of total budget allocation.

Improper financial management resulted in depriving the local population of the benefits likely to have accrued to them because of development planned but not properly undertaken by the management.

The comparative analysis of the budget and expenditure of current and previous financial years is depicted as under:



The comparative analysis of the budget and expenditure for the FYs 2022-23 and 2023-24 depicts improper planning and budgeting. During the FY 2023-24 the budget allocation increased by 16% vis-à-vis FY 2022-23, whereas, the expenditure increased by 13% despite significant saving ranging from 9% to 45% in all three components of budget with overall saving of more than 12%. Comparatively, during the FY 2022-23 there was huge saving ranging from 8% to 40% in all three components of budget culminating at 10% of overall budget during the concerned year.

c) Sectoral Analysis

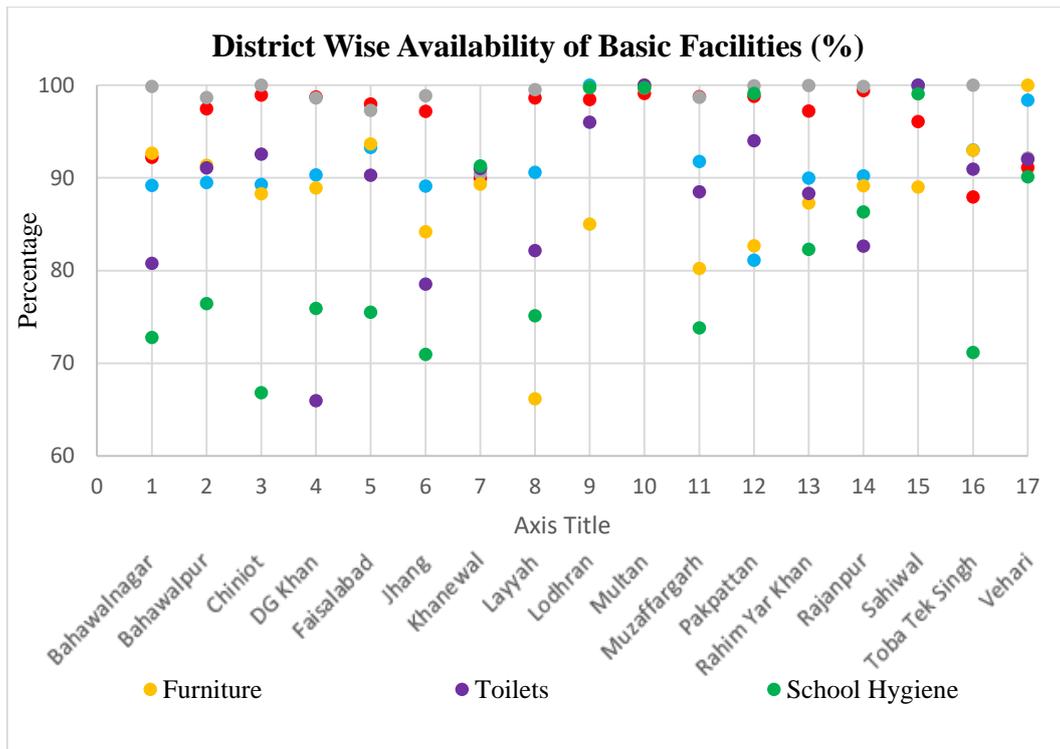
i. Analysis of Financial Resources

DEAs got the budgets approved from the Administrators concerned with unrealistic allocations under all three components of budget namely salary, non-salary and development. Lapse of funds amounting to Rs 28,500.528 million (salary 9%, non-salary 45% and development 43%) reflects issues of financial management, resulting in compromised service delivery and under-achievement of intended targets.

Audit of selected Deputy District Education Officers (Dy. DEOs) having jurisdiction over 4,401 middle and primary schools revealed that solar panels alongwith accessories were stolen in 1,111 schools.. Loss of government assets in more than 25% of schools is an element of serious concern and needs to be looked into. Further, 2,332 cases of leave encashment amounting to Rs 1,511.753 million and 408 cases of financial assistance amounting to Rs 1,221.980 million were thrown forward for payment in next year which also depicts resource constraints and improper financial management causing hardships to the deceased families and retired employees.

ii. Service Delivery Issues

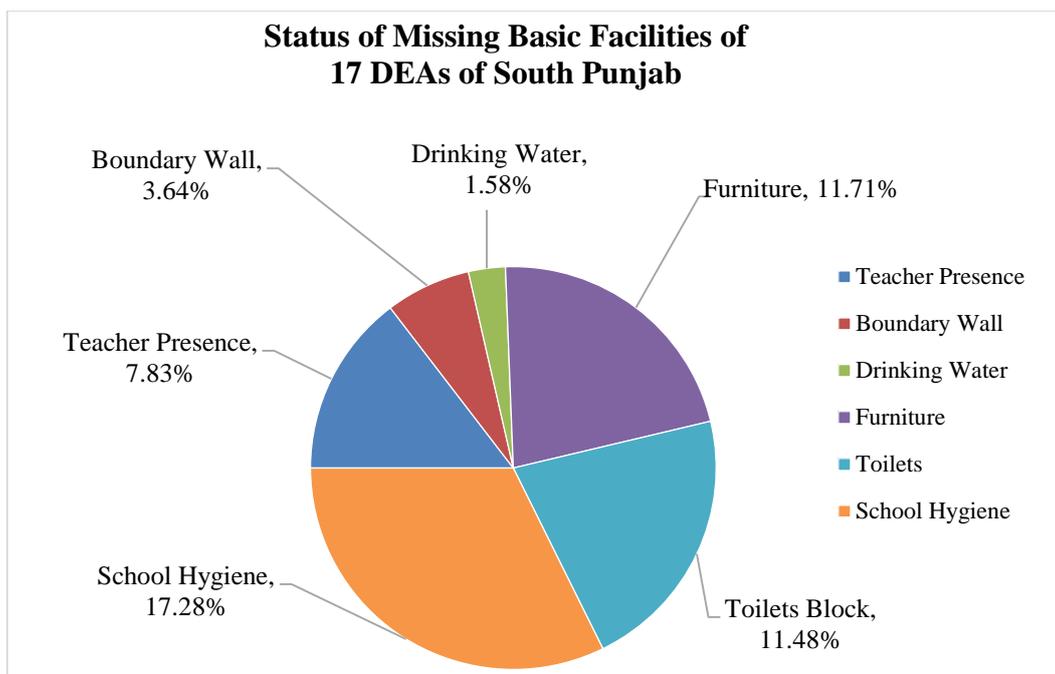
DEAs have huge human resource consuming 95% of the budget. A meager portion of budget is left for the rehabilitation of available and introduction of new facilities. Resultantly, the management could not ensure 100% availability of basic facilities / infrastructure in schools. Despite this, DEAs have made significant progress towards provision of basic facilities in schools in percentage terms, however, efforts need to be enhanced towards provision of toilets and furniture, especially in districts DG Khan and Layyah, respectively. The indicator of school hygiene faired lowest as compared to all other indicators as it is below 80% in nine (09) districts with district Chiniot as lowest with only 67% in its schools. The following graph shows percentage of availability of basic facilities in schools of DEAs of 17 districts, whereas, detail is given at **Annexure-E**:



Source: https://open.punjab.gov.pk/schools/home/districts_performance

It is also pertinent to mention here that data of district Bahawalnagar shows more than 90% availability of furniture and boundary walls, and more than 80% availability of toilets, however, Audit noticed various instances of misappropriation and discrepancies in the release and utilization of funds of schools. An inquiry committee has also been constituted by Government of the Punjab in this regard.

The status of missing facilities calculated on the basis of overall average of 17 DEAs of South Punjab is depicted as under:



If the status of missing facilities is analyzed with the perspective of actual numbers, it appears that significant efforts are still required especially in the area of reconstruction of dangerous buildings which could pose serious threat to the life of students and teachers. Following is the detail of missing facilities in number of schools of DEAs in seventeen (17) districts:

DEA / PDP No.	Boundary Wall	Dangerous Buildings	Additional Classrooms	Toilet Blocks	Furniture
Bahawalpur	3	-	-	-	-
Chiniot (10)	29	42	162	23	51
DG Khan	17	18	20	475	155
Faisalabad (11,7,6,12)	89	87	127	172	117
Jhang (6,5,11,5)	98	45	192	231	396
Khanewal	80	151	273	57	273
Layyah	23	40	24	35	120
Lodhran	95	100	202	41	193
Multan	209	146	346	289	530
Muzaffargarh (19)	71	69	23	11	438
Pakpattan	30	16	111	21	111
RY Khan	7	0	74	95	0

DEA / PDP No.	Boundary Wall	Dangerous Buildings	Additional Classrooms	Toilet Blocks	Furniture
Rajanpur	158	142	267	132	178
Sahiwal	240	47	149	142	425
Toba Tek Singh	116	136	441	80	222
Vehari (10)	102	78	86	65	11
Total	1,367	1,117	2,497	1,869	3,220

Other service delivery issues such as non-completion of development schemes and non-establishment of IT labs despite availability of funds were also observed. Further, various development schemes for construction / reconstruction of school buildings, provision of missing facilities etc. were also not completed. In addition, non-rationalization of staff in schools resulted in inadequate availability of teachers in some schools as compared to prescribed student-teacher ratio.

1.2 Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Audit observations amounting to Rs 5,896.338 million were raised as a result of this audit. This amount also includes recoverable of Rs 604.267 million as pointed out by Audit. Consolidated summary of audit observations on the accounts of seventeen (17) DEAs classified by nature is given in the following table, whereas, DEA wise summary of audit observations classified by nature is attached as **Annexure-F**.

Overview of Audit Observations		Rs in million
Sr. No.	Description	Amount
1	Non-production of record	-
2	Fraud, Embezzlement and Misappropriation	12.453
3	Irregularities	-
A	HR / Employees related irregularities	842.214
B	Procurement related irregularities	98.893
C	Management of accounts with commercial banks	-
D	Contract management	1.203
4	Value for money and service delivery issues	131.502
5	Others	4,810.073
Total		5,896.338

1.3 Comments on the Status of Compliance with PAC Directives

Audit Reports pertaining to following years have been submitted to Governor of the Punjab. These reports were not taken up by the previous PACs,

however, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab has now notified PAC-III through 45th amendment in Rule 176 of the Committees Rules of Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. PAC-III has started to hold regular PAC meetings which would significantly improve the accountability process.

Sr. No.	Audit Year	No. of Paras	Status of PAC Meetings
1	2017-18	188	PAC meeting was not convened
2	2018-19	409	PAC meeting was not convened
3	2019-20	384	PAC meeting was not convened
4	2020-21	202	PAC meeting was not convened
5	2021-22	199	PAC meeting was not convened
6	2022-23	219	PAC meeting was not convened
7	2023-24	119	PAC meeting was not convened

DEA wise status of number of audit paras in previous Audit Reports is attached as **Annexure-G**.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Public Financial Management (PFM) is a central element of a functioning administration. PFM is framed around achieving an overall discipline which specifically includes resource allocation, operational efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure.

Punjab Public Financial Management Act, 2022 provides a broad framework for regulating the public sector financial management from budget making, revenue generation, cash management, expenditure, accounting to scrutiny through public audit.

As per Section 17(6) of Punjab Local Government Act (PLGA) 2013, the Chairman and the CEO shall be personally responsible to ensure that business of the Authority is conducted proficiently, in accordance with law and to promote the objectives of the Authority. As per Section 92(3) of PLGA 2013, the CEO shall be the PAO and shall perform such functions as are mentioned in this Act.

Resource Mobilization

DEAs of South Punjab, like previous year, relied on the share / grants received through Provincial Finance Commission (PFC) during the FY 2023-24 to meet their administrative and operating expenses. Out of total receipts of DEAs, PFC share consisted of 98.83% in FY 2023-24 as compared to 99.31% in FY 2022-23.

Description	Rs in million			
	2023-24		2022-23	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Tax Revenue	11.596	0.01	10.049	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
• Share of PFC / Grants	205,384.189	98.83	180,072.440	99.31
• Other receipts	2,413.416	1.16	1,236.337	0.68
Total	207,809.201	-	181,318.826	-

Source: Financial statements for the FY 2023-24

DEA wise detail of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue of seventeen (17) DEAs for FYs 2023-24 and 2022-23 is attached as **Annexure-H**.

An overall view of budget, expenditure and receipts of seventeen (17) DEAs for the FY 2023-24 is given in the tables below:

Budget and Expenditure

Rs in million

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Salary	215,467.617	195,944.325	-19,523.292	9.06%
Non-Salary	13,422.101	7,397.683	-6,024.418	44.88%
Development	6,736.622	3,783.804	-2,952.818	43.83%
Total	235,626.340	207,125.812	-28,500.528	12.10%

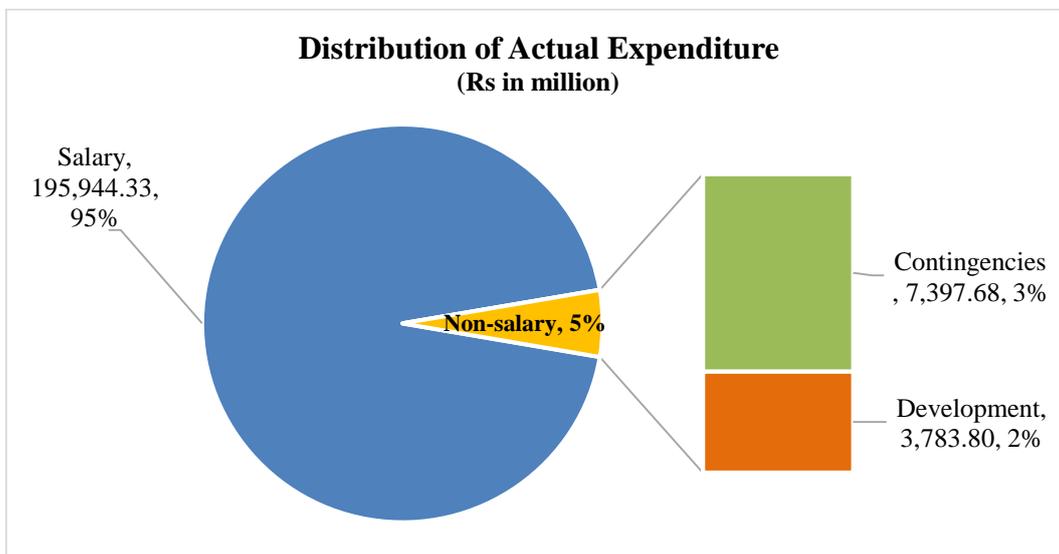
Receipts

Rs in million

Description	Target	Actual	Surplus (+) / Shortfall (-)	Variance
Receipts	141.749	1,556.800	1,415.051	-

Revenue Receipts of DEAs were significantly more than budgeted targets. Unpredictability of their shares from PFC and other grants in aid / tied grants coupled with capacity issues of budget and finance wings forced DEAs to miscalculate their estimates of receipts.

Revenue expenditure constituted 98% of the total expenditure incurred by the Authorities during the FY 2023-24. Salary expenditure, comprising pay & allowances, pension contribution, financial assistance and leave encashment, was almost 96% of total revenue expenditure, whereas, non-salary expenditure was 4% during FY 2023-24.



Appropriation Accounts**Rs in million**

Description	Original Budget	Supplementary Grant	Surrender	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess (+)/ Lapse (-)
Salary	237,187.581	9,818.337	-22,872.426	215,467.545	195,944.325	-19,750.724
Non-Salary						
Contingencies	13,805.059	1,103.080	56.247	13,422.101	7,397.685	-6,061.816
Development	4,963.311	2,546.045	-615.048	6,736.622	3,783.804	-2,952.819
Total	255,955.950	13,372.119	-25,550.722	235,626.338	207,125.814	-28,500.431

Source: Appropriation Accounts for the FY 2023-24

Audit of appropriation accounts seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure incurred under the grant/head of account is in conformity with the laws, relevant rules and regulations. During financial attest audit of appropriation accounts and financial statements of DEAs for the FY 2023-24, audit emphasized on the following matters:

- i. According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government. It was observed in three (03) DEAs for the FY 2023-24, that transferable funds of public account were utilized for other purposes amounting to Rs 3,206.679 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Name of DEA	Closing cash balance	Less Public Account Liability	Unauthorized Utilization
1	Faisalabad	36.948	2,298.179	- 2,261.231
2	Khanewal	233.228	574.065	- 340.837
3	Rahim Yar Khan	71.317	675.928	- 604.611
Total		341.493	3,548.172	- 3,206.679

- ii. According to direction 3.3.7.8 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, spending entities must ensure that there is no overlap of budgets between individual development projects or between development and non-development expenditures. It was observed in nine (09) DEAs for the FY 2023-24 that closing cash balance was less than unspent balance of

development and tied grants. As such, development and tied grants were utilized for purposes other than specified amounting to Rs 1,687.741 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	Name of DEA	Closing Cash Balance	Unspent Balance of Tied Grants	Unauthorized Utilization
1	DG Khan	651.897	857.049	- 205.152
2	Faisalabad	36.948	241.788	- 204.840
3	Khanewal	233.228	509.879	- 276.651
4	Multan	307.283	372.181	- 64.898
5	Pakpattan	355.193	360.186	- 4.993
6	Rahim Yar Khan	71.317	351.217	- 279.900
7	Sahiwal	86.915	310.210	- 223.295
8	Toba Tek Singh	91.152	329.407	- 238.255
9	Vehari	358.503	548.260	- 189.757
Total		2,192.436	3,880.177	-1,687.741

- iii. According to Government of the Punjab, Finance Department letter No. BI-3(120) (AGP) 2017-18 dated 16.08.2019, "All the DEAs and DHAs in Punjab are directed regarding A/C-V & VI that all public accounts receipts as well as consolidated funds receipts are transferred to the provincial consolidated funds or provincial public account funds as the case may be except the heads of accounts i.e. C02856, C02866, C02814, C03616 related to A/C-V & VI of the DEAs and DHAs". Six (06) DAOs did not transfer provincial receipts amounting to Rs 487.787 million which resulted in overstatement of closing cash balance. The detail is as under:

Rs in million		
Sr. No.	Name of Authority	Amount
1	DEA Bahawalnagar	23.415
2	DEA Bahawalpur	28.292
3	DEA DG Khan	316.859
4	DEA Layyah	3.778
5	DEA Rajanpur	111.444
6	DEA Vehari	3.999
Total		487.787

- iv. DEAs made payments from A/c-V without valid authorization of budget by a duly authorized Administrator during FY 2023-24. Administrators were appointed vide notification No. SOR(LG)38-5/2014 dated 01.01.2017 under Section 30(3) of the PLGA 2013. However, the period of appointment under above notification lapsed on 31.12.2018. Moreover, there is no provision for extension and continuity of the Administrators in PLGA 2022 after the expiry of notified period.

Medium Term Development Framework

Development and non-development expenditure incurred by Government of the Punjab for the FY 2023-24 is illustrated in the following table:

Rs in million				
Description	Original Budget	Appropriation	Expenditure	Percentage (%) of Total Expenditure
Development	654,550	641,527	569,356	16
Non-development	3,701,056	3,007,355	2,950,976	84
Total	4,355,606	3,648,882	3,520,332	100

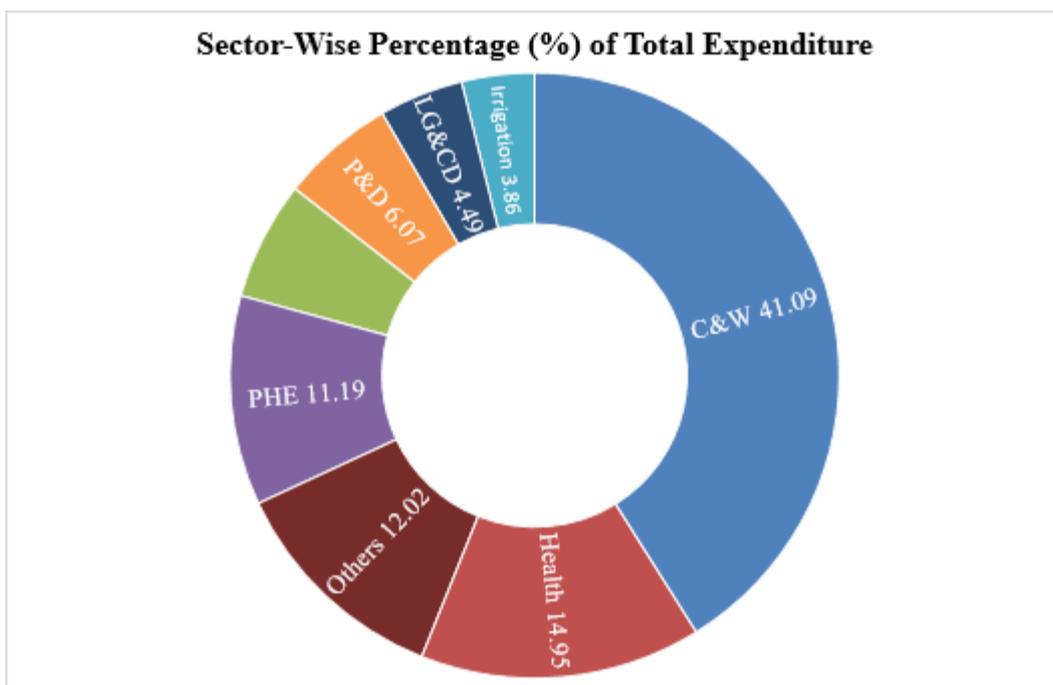
Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of the Punjab for the FY 2023-24

The sector wise appropriation and development expenditure is given in the opposite table and sector wise percentage of total expenditure is given in the graph below.

The table shows that four sectors covered 73.56% of the development spending which were; Communication & Works 41.09%, Health 14.95%, Education 6.33% and Public Health Engineering 11.19%.

Rs in million		
Department	Appropriation	Expenditure
C&W	247,104	233,934
Health	91,354	85,110
Education	36,611	36,038
PHE	65,380	63,695
Irrigation	26,035	21,979
P&D	44,808	34,573
LG&CD	47,483	25,575
Others	82,752	68,452
Total	641,527	569,356

Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of the Punjab for the FY 2023-24



The education sector's development spending is further categorized into School Education, Higher Education, Special Education and Literacy & Non-Formal Basic Education. Out of these four sub-categories, maximum development expenditure was incurred by SED which is 86.92% of total development expenditure of education sector of Government of the Punjab. The detail is as under:

Rs in million		
Department	Development Expenditure	Percentage (%) of Total Expenditure
School Education	31,325.910	86.924
Higher Education	2,025.413	5.620
Special Education	0.690	0.002
Literacy & NFBE	2,686.209	7.454
Total	36,038.222	100.000

Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of the Punjab for the FY 2023-24

SED is the administrative department of DEAs in terms of Rule 2(1)(a) of Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules 2017. Out of total expenditure of seventeen (17) DEAs, 1.83% was incurred on development activities as given below:

Rs in million

Description	Amount	% age
Non-development expenditure	203,342.008	98.17
Development expenditure	3,783.804	1.83
Total	207,125.812	100

Source: Appropriation Accounts of DEAs for the FY 2023-24

The table below shows original and final development grants allocated to seventeen (17) DEAs during the FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. The final development grant decreased by almost 17.49% from Rs 8,164.914 million in FY 2022-23 to Rs 6,736.622 million in FY 2023-24.

Rs in million

Sr.	District	FY 2022-23				FY 2023-24			
		Development Grant		No. of Schemes	Expenditure	Development Grant		No. of Schemes	Expenditure
		Original	Final			Original	Final		
1	Bahawalnagar	422.534	898.064	11	357.802	529.269	879.436	9	272.703
2	Bahawalpur	608.803	292.619	45	292.619	466.295	314.611	13	305.081
3	Chiniot	166.171	276.848	15	132.358	194.58	186.234	15	105.926
4	DG Khan	999.684	999.684	146	443.836	752.468	847.333	146	301.501
5	Faisalabad	612.944	434.642	25	208.99	665.997	489.398	25	321.702
6	Jhang	322.683	379.367	23	276.751	144.385	521.386	20	261.483
7	Khanewal	223.01	223.01	7	212.246	128.292	128.292	2	121.214
8	Layyah	237.645	320.471	42	272.832	163.46	335.46	1	185.183
9	Lodhran	21.779	202.501	11	157.33	-	156.71	11	155.686
10	Multan	460.815	698.197	35	554.21	221.327	224.064	1	210.425
11	Muzaffargarh	301.782	301.782	34	301.781	221.152	221.152	2	221.098
12	Pakpattan	238.899	350.792	3	179.07	175.305	588.305	3	228.119
13	RY Khan	132.988	689.987	22	638.69	50.893	596.85	5	389.069
14	Rajanpur	354.232	245.689	41	136.811	264.934	264.93	1	258.11
15	Sahiwal	390.092	502.539	92	263.113	234.403	136.017	111	136.017
16	TT Singh	845.315	822.735	25	166.807	563.056	658.949	6	125.117
17	Vehari	525.987	525.987	81	332.201	187.495	187.495	7	185.37
	Total	6,865.363	8,164.914	658	4,927.447	4,963.311	6,736.622	378	3,783.804

Source: SAP data for FY 2022-23 and appropriation accounts for FY 2023-24

The above table also shows development expenditure and number of development schemes executed during FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. The total development expenditure decreased by 23.21% i.e. from Rs 4,927.447 million to Rs 3,783.804 million in FY 2023-24. The major decrease was seen in DEAs Multan, Sahiwal, Vehari, Khanewal, Rahim Yar Khan and DG Khan. However, in DEAs Faisalabad, Rajanpur, Pakpattan and Bahawalpur development expenditure increased from Rs 817.490 million to Rs 1,113.012 million.

The data presented in the above tables indicates inadequacies in the initial planning and resource allocation. The discrepancies underscore the necessity for an in-depth analysis of the planning process within DEAs. Identifying and understanding inconsistencies in the planning phase is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of future development initiatives.

The existing situation warrants a thorough analysis that delves into the intricacies of the planning process. This examination is vital for understanding the factors that contribute to deviations in budgetary allocations and their corresponding utilization. Identifying the root causes of these discrepancies is essential for refining the planning framework and ensuring a more accurate alignment between set targets and actual outcomes.

Recurring Issues

Fiscal governance is closely linked to an effective PFM system, which focuses on the principles of fiscal discipline, legitimacy, transparency and accountability of public finances. An effective internal audit system and a functional accountability regime are prerequisites for establishing a sound PFM framework. It is observed that DEAs are lacking on both these aspects as narrated below:

a) Non-functional Internal Audit system: Rule 49 of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 provides that the PAO shall be responsible for internal controls and Internal Audit of a District Authority.

It was observed that an expenditure of Rs 156,382.137 million was incurred and receipts of Rs 19,729.465 million were realized during FY 2023-24 without carrying out Internal Audit which resulted in poor risk management and inefficient control procedures. The detail is as under:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	PDP No.	DEAs	Expenditure	Receipts
1	328	Bahawalnagar	15,598.408	132.002
2	416	Bahawalpur	13,852.013	-
3	6	Chiniot	5,034.482	5,181.610
4	15	DG Khan	10,539.742	-
5	5	Faisalabad	27,089.333	26.720
6	2	Khanewal	17.952	-
7	17	Layyah	10,139.212	-
8	4	Lodhran	50.158	-
9	4	Multan	14,169.567	14,262.241
10	8	Muzaffargarh	12,413.392	22.417
11	16	Pakpattan	6,799.120	15.995
12	529	Rahim Yar Khan	18,362.474	-
13	15	Rajanpur	6,312.000	-
14	3	Sahiwal	142.182	-
15	12	Toba Tek Singh	11,644.757	85.980
16	12	Vehari	4,217.345	2.500
Total			156,382.137	19,729.465

This issue was discussed in SDAC meetings held in November, 2024, wherein, it was directed to the CEOs to notify an Internal Audit department for future compliance.

b) Non-compliance of MFDAC Paras: Rules 11(1) (g)(h) & (2)(f) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 provides that the CEO shall be responsible for proper maintenance of departmental accounts and financial discipline of a District Authority, subordinate offices and institutions and shall be responsible to arrange regular meetings of the head of offices, collecting officers and DDOs to watch progress of compliance and disposal of audit objections and responsible for arranging adequate meetings of DACs/SDACs for the purpose.

It was observed that DEAs of the Punjab (South) did not ensure compliance of MFDAC Paras amounting to Rs 114,871.855 million issued for the FY 2022-23. This resulted in non-realization of recoveries, non-finalization of inquiries and non-compliance of other DAC's directives. The detail is as under:

Rs in million			
Sr. No.	PDP No.	DEAs	Receipts
1	327	Bahawalnagar	15,953.295
2	417	Bahawalpur	440.080
3	6	Chiniot	5,064.790
4	10	DG Khan	10,919.980
5	2	Faisalabad	25,018.620
6	3	Jhang	50.120
7	1 & 9	Khanewal	12,042.416
8	6	Layyah	10,779.452
9	3 & 11	Lodhran	113.312
10	3, 6, 5, 9, 1 & 1	Multan	33.438
11	7	Muzaffargarh	12,036.352
12	14	Pakpattan	1,004.780
13	528	Rahim Yar Khan	23.414
14	12	Rajanpur	6,732.845
15	2, 6 & 13	Sahiwal	2,968.581
16	4	Toba Tek Singh	11,421.801
17	11 & 1	Vehari	268.579
Total			114,871.855

This issue was also reported in previous years audit reports and also discussed in SDAC meetings held in November, 2024, wherein, it was directed to prepare working papers of all pending MFDAC paras and issue record verification schedule within one month.

CHAPTER 3

AUDIT PARAS

3.1 District Education Authority, Bahawalnagar

There are 269 formations in DEA Bahawalnagar out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.1.1 Inadmissible payment of allowances – Rs 46.821 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and four (04) other DDOs made payment of various allowances of Rs 46.821 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of allowances of Rs 46.821 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-1**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that efforts were being made to effect recovery. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of reply was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to effect recovery within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide paras numbers 2.2.8, 2.2.10, 1.2.4.5, 1.5.2, 1.2.5.4.7, 1.2.4.2 and 1.2.2.1, respectively,

having financial impact of Rs 319.234 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.1.2 Overpayment of salary to the teachers of afternoon schools – Rs 10.561 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO submitted claim voucher of Rs 85.229 million for payment of salary to various teachers of Afternoon Schools Programme (ASP). Calculation sheet indicated that in most of the cases, salary for the period of 11.01.2022 to 31.03.2022 was paid for 05 to 06 months instead of the period of 02 months and 20 days (80 days). Situation indicated that salary of Rs 10.561 million was paid to 306 employees in excess of amounts admissible to them. This resulted in overpayment of Rs 10.561 million.

Audit held that salary was overpaid to 306 employees of ASP due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that no overpayment was made to the teachers of ASP. The date may be read as 1st November instead of 11th January. The reply was not tenable as using different date formats at different places in a calculation sheet had no justification. Further, if it was 1st November, the period should have been 31st March 2023 and not 31st March 2022.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to produce record in support of reply for verification. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of overpaid amounts besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report for the Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 2.2.5 having financial impact of Rs 26.842 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 354]

3.1.3 Unauthorized recruitments and bogus invalidation certificates under Rule 17-A – Rs 1.230 million

According to Rule 17-A of the Punjab Civil Servants (Appointment & Conditions of Service) Rules 1974, a civil servant who dies while in service or is declared invalidated/incapacitated for further service, one of his unemployed children or his widow/wife may be employed by the Appointing Authority against a post to be filled under rules 16 and 17 for which he/she possesses the prescribed qualification and experience.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that three employees got retirement on medical grounds or died during service. Six children of those employees got appointments by availing the benefit of Rule 17-A of the Punjab Civil Service (Appointment & Conditions of Service) Rules, 1974. Recruitment of four children of those employees were illegal as retirement orders of one employee was cancelled / withdrawn due to his bogus invalidation certificate. Moreover, five children of remaining two retired / deceased employees were appointed despite the fact that only child of each of those employees was entitled for benefit of Rule 17-A. Furthermore, pension benefits of Rs 1.230 million were also not recovered. Furthermore, service books and pay slips of unauthorized appointees were not provided to work out actual expenditure on salary of those appointees. The detail is given at **Annexure-2**.

Audit held that unauthorized appointments under Rule 17-A were made due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that Mr. Sadiq drew his pension benefits through orders of the High Court and appointment of 2nd child of Mr. Muhammad Ali (OT) i.e. Abuzar Ali was made erroneously and his appointment orders were cancelled, however, the case was sub-judice. In case of Mr. Hafeez-Ullah, it was stated that appointment of Mohsin Hafeez was sub-judice, whereas, appointments of Hassan Hafeez (Dy. Accountant)

and Mst. Gulshan Hafeez (LA) was on merit and against 20% quota of in-service employees, respectively. Replies were not tenable as appointment orders issued by DEA clearly mentioned that the appointments were made under Rule 17-A. Further, copies of writ petitions, departmental replies and orders of honorable Court were not shown to ensure that the DEA accurately briefed honorable Court.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the management to probe the matter along with representative of Deputy Commissioner within a month besides getting the record verified from Audit. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early finalization of inquiry proceedings and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 330,331,332 & 356]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.1.4 Mis-procurement of different items – Rs 1.190 million

According to Rule 9 of the Punjab Procurement Rules, 2014, procuring agency shall announce proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned and annual requirements thus determined would be advertised in advance on the PPRA's website.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that an expenditure of Rs 1.190 million was incurred for repeated purchase of laptops, batteries, office furniture and printing items without calling quotations or adopting tendering process. Annual requirement of procurement opportunities was neither determined nor planned procurements were advertised on PPRA's website. The procurements were made through splitting. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 1.190 million through mis-procurement. The detail is given at **Annexure-3**.

Audit held that purchases were made in violation of PPRA rules due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that all items were purchased through quotations / petty purchases after observing the procurement rules. Further, budget was received from the Finance Department on quarterly basis due to which it was not possible to call tenders. The reply was not tenable as procurement planning was not carried out and purchases were made in violation of procurement rules.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24, 2022-23, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide para numbers

2.2.4, 1.4.4, 1.2.5.2.4, 1.2.3.4 and 1.2.1.1, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 160.499 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 339]

C. Others

3.1.5 Expenditure in excess of schedule of authorized expenditure – Rs 328.271 million

According to Rule 55(C)(II) of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, heads of offices or institutions and DDOs shall be responsible to expend allocations in conformity with the schedule of authorized expenditure.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that non-salary expenditure of Rs 328.271 million was incurred in excess of original schedule approved by the Administrator. Further, revised schedule of authorized expenditure was not got approved till 30th June, 2024 and excess expenditure was incurred without prior approval of the Administrator/competent authority. Moreover, while preparing budget for the next FY 2024-25, figures of revised budget for FY 2023-24 were also included in the budget book and got signed/approved from the Administrator without disclosing the facts and reasons for not getting the revised budget approved from the competent authority before 30th June, 2024. This resulted in unauthorized expenditure of Rs 328.271 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million				
FY 2023-24		Salary	Non-salary	Total
A	Original Budget	19,181.582	395.491	19,577.072
B	Actual Expenditure	14,601.943	723.762	15,325.705
	Difference (A-B)	4,579.639	(328.271)	4,251.367

Audit held that payments were made in excess of schedule of authorized expenditure due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the total expenditure was less than original schedule of authorized expenditure which was got revised well before 30th June, 2024. The reply was not tenable as no documentary evidence was produced to ensure that the schedule of authorized expenditure was got revised before 30th June, 2024. Further, the budget of FY 2024-25 showed revised budget of FY 2023-24 irregularly as it was not got revised before showing it in budget of FY 2024-25. Moreover, note sheets of budget for FY 2024-25 did not show that the Deputy Commissioner was duly

informed that approval of revised budget of previous FY 2023-24 was also being sought.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the relevant record verified from Audit within a week as DD (B&A) contested that relevant record / noting sheets were available. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 346(3&4)]

3.1.6 Unauthorized and doubtful release of funds – Rs 293.246 million

According to Rule 67 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, after approval of supplementary grant by the District Authority, the CEO shall distribute the supplementary grant amongst the heads of offices or institutions and communicate the break-up of the grant to the DDO, the Accountant General Punjab, and the DAO concerned. Further, according to Rule 8(b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the DDO shall be responsible for incurrence of expenditure strictly against the allocation under the relevant object code and in accordance with the rule.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that funds of Rs 293.246 million were released without lawful authority as detailed below:

1. Supplementary grants of Rs 293.246 million were released to 148 high / higher secondary schools without getting approval of the Administrator of DEA / Deputy Commissioner in violation of Rule 67 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules, 2017.
2. DEA approved budget of Rs 500.00 million for unforeseen/emergent expenditure but funds of Rs 528.281 million were released to relevant DDOs. Funds of Rs 28.281 million were released in excess of the approved budget.
3. DD (B&A) released funds of Rs 44.335 million through photocopies of 28 release orders which seemed to be fake as release orders having

original signatures (signatures with ink) of CEO and DD(B&A) were neither provided nor available in the office of CEO Bahawalnagar. Further, signatures of CEO and DD (B&A) on those release orders were pasted exactly on the same place and not a minor difference of placement of signatures was observed on each release order which indicated that signatures were fabricated.

4. DD (B&A) released funds of Rs 11.990 million in SAP R/3 without issuance of any release order duly sanctioned/approved by the CEO (DEA), Bahawalnagar.

Audit held that supplementary grants were released and utilized without revision of budget and prior approval of the competent authority due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that approval of Administrator was duly obtained and no funds were released against fake/doubtful release orders. The reply was not tenable as no documentary evidence was shown to confirm that approval of Administrator was obtained before release and utilization of supplementary grants. Further, funds in SAP R/3 were released on the basis of photocopies of release orders where placement of signatures of CEO and DD (B&A) was the same in all releases and release orders of 11.990 million were not shown to Audit.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the relevant record verified from audit within a week as DD (B&A) contested that relevant record / noting sheets were available. CEO was also directed to probe the matter of fake/doubtful releases along with representative of Deputy Commissioner within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 343,346(1), 347 & 348]

3.1.7 Unauthorized utilization of tied grants – Rs 271.776 million

According to Rule 24 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, all conditional grants shall be budgeted and utilized as per the conditions of the grant.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that tied grants of Rs 271.776 million were utilized for the purposes other than the specified purposes. The unspent balance of tied grants was required to be Rs 744.024 million, whereas, available closing cash balance of Authority was Rs 472.248 million (Closing cash balance of Rs 478.211 million less transferable public account receipts of Rs 5.963 million) which was less than required unspent balance of tied grants. This resulted in unauthorized utilization of tied grants of Rs 271.776 million. The detail is as under:

		Rs in million
A	Opening balance (Tied Grants)	554.726
B	Released by Finance Department	462.000
C	Total funds of Tied grants (A+B)	1,016.726
D	Relevant Expenditure	272.702
E	Un-spent Balance (C-D)	744.024
F	Cash Balance as on 30 th June	478.211
G	Less Public Account Liability	5.963
H	Remaining Cash Balance (F-G)	472.248
Irregular Utilization of Tied Grants (E-H)		271.776

Audit held that tied grants were utilized for the purposes other than specified without prior approval of the Finance Department due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that amount was utilized for payment of salary as DEA received less funds for salary expenditure. The reply was not tenable as tied grants were used without prior approval of the Finance Department.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized from the Finance Department within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 355]

3.1.8 Unauthorized collection of cheques from DAO – Rs 176.882 million

According to Rule 34(a) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017, the accounts officer shall prepare the cheque, get it signed by the signatories, enter it in cheque register and hand it over to the DDO for its entry in the cash book and its delivery to the payee or directly at the payee's bank account, as the case may be.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that claim vouchers of various DDOs were submitted, got processed and cheques amounting to Rs 176.882 million were collected from DAO, Bahawalnagar by the persons who were neither employees of those schools nor the DDOs authorized them to do so. In most of the cases, suppliers, private persons or staff of CEO office collected the cheques without being authorized by relevant DDOs. In some cases, suppliers got the cheques cleared from banks without knowledge of DDOs. As a result, the DDOs neither ensure supplies from the vendors nor updated their cash books and allied record. Situation clearly indicated that the staff of CEO and DAO was extending undue favour to the vendors involved which resulted in collection of cheques of Rs 176.882 million by unauthorized persons.

Audit held that the bills were submitted and cheques collected through unauthorized persons due to weak managerial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that concerned DDOs submitted their bills/claims to DAO, Bahawalnagar and cheques were issued by DAO. As such, CEO had no role in issuing the cheques. The reply of the department was not tenable as most of the cheques collected by the staff of CEO office and private persons without being authorized by relevant DDOs.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 decided to keep the para pending till finalization of departmental inquiry. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early finalization of the inquiry and fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 350]

3.1.9 Misclassification of expenditure – Rs 24.175 million

According to Rule 7 of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017, accounts shall be maintained in such form and in accordance with such principles and methods as given in New Accounting Model (NAM) duly prescribed by Auditor-General of Pakistan.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that eighteen (18) high/higher secondary schools incurred expenditure of Rs 24.175 million on purchase of furniture, machinery, repair of building etc. through irrelevant heads of accounts. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 24.175 million.

Audit held that expenditure was incurred from irrelevant heads of accounts due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that funds were granted as per demands of DDOs. It was responsibility of DDOs and DAO to follow the Chart of Accounts to avoid misclassification. The reply was not tenable as expenditure was incurred from irrelevant heads of accounts.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 353]

3.1.10 Loss of public money through doubtful invoicing – Rs 23.957 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance,

contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO distributed supplementary grants of Rs 293.246 million to 148 high / higher secondary schools. Instead of making procurements through fair and transparent process, the DDOs drew public money without ensuring procurements. Physical verification and review of record of sixty (60) schools having supplementary grant of Rs 202.455 million revealed that funds of Rs 17.374 million pertaining to nine (09) schools were drawn through fake invoices out of which Rs 1.804 million was returned/deposited into treasury by a supplier. Further, heads of 26 schools made payments of Rs 8.387 million in excess of the stock received / work done. This resulted in loss of Rs 23.957 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-4**.

Audit held that public money was withdrawn due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that Principal Government Higher Secondary School, Dunga Bunga reported bogus drawl of Rs 1.804 million from DAO and the same was deposited into government treasury on 22.07.2024. Further, DEO, Secondary Education (SE) was directed to enquire the matter. The reply was not tenable as public money was drawn without ensuring procurement and no action was taken despite lapse of considerable period of time.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 decided to keep the para pending till finalization of departmental inquiry. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early finalization of inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides making good the loss of public exchequer.

[PDP No. 329, 349 & 351]

3.1.11 Unauthentic expenditure through back-dated bills / demands – Rs 19.473 million

According to Rule 8 (a) (b) of Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the DDO shall be responsible for preparation of estimates of expenditure and their timely submission to the CEO. He will also ensure that incurrence of

expenditure strictly against the allocation under the relevant object code and in accordance with the rules.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that heads of six (06) schools working under the administrative control of CEO incurred expenditure of Rs 19.473 million which seemed unjustified as the demands of funds were made during February and March 2024, whereas, bills indicated that expenditure with almost same amounts was incurred in back-dates i.e. prior to demand and receipt of funds as the invoices were dated before receipt of funds. This resulted in unauthentic expenditure of Rs 19.473 million.

Audit held that bills were shown drawn in back-dates to justify the demand and utilization of funds due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that funds were allocated as per demand of DDOs. The reply was not tenable as expenditure was shown incurred prior to release of funds leading to the doubts of misappropriation.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to probe the matter along with representative of Deputy Commissioner within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early finalization of inquiry and fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 352]

3.1.12 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 8.910 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Bahawalnagar for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 119 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panels and their allied accessories costing Rs 8.910 million as summarized below:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Period of Audit	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Bahawalnagar	371	2021-24	63	-
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Chishtian	385	2021-24	19	6.447
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Minchinabad	404	2022-24	19	1.671
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Fortabbas	360	2022-24	18	0.792
Total				119	8.910

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The replies were not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the CEO to actively pursue the FIRs. It was also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report for the Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 2.2.9 having financial impact of Rs 12.319 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.2 District Education Authority, Bahawalpur

There are 254 formations in DEA Bahawalpur out of which ten (10) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.2.1 Irregular payment of pay & allowances due to shifting of headquarter – Rs 22.527 million

According to Government of the Punjab, Finance Department Notification No. FD/SRIV-8-1/76(PROV) dated 16/03/1988, shifting of headquarter of a civil servant can only be allowed for a period not exceeding three months with the prior approval of Finance Department as all posts are created by the Finance Department after full justification given by the departments. If the incumbent of the post is working other than his place of posting it means that there is no need of such post. The proper way is that the Finance Department may be approached for creation of post at required station by abolishing the corresponding post.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that three (03) Education Officers (BS-17) / Ex-Teacher Educator drew pay and allowances amounting to Rs 22.527 million from different cost centers of DEA while performing services at Quaid-e-Azam Academy for Educational Development (QAED) Bahawalpur (a provincial institute) since their appointments. The management neither stopped pay and allowances nor took up the matter with competent authority to rectify their posting orders. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 22.527 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
Sr. No	Name of Education Officer	Place of Posting	Service Performed at	Period	Amount
1	Arslan Manzoor	DEA Bahawalpur	QAED Bahawalpur	01.10.2018 to 30.06.2024	7.661
2	Tahira Khalid			01.10.2018 to 30.06.2024	7.305
3	Muhammad Safdar			01.10.2018 to 30.06.2024	7.561
Total					22.527

Audit held that payment of pay and allowances was authorized to the employees of DEA without provision of services in their relevant offices due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that para may be shifted to concerned DDO. The reply was not tenable as payment of pay and allowances was authorized without performing duties in relevant office.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed for shifting the posts of Education Officers to QAED or get back the services of officers on the disposal of DEA. It was further directed to get the expenditure regularized from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to get the expenditure regularized besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 414]

3.2.2 Inadmissible payment of allowances – Rs 19.364 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that four (04) DDOs made payment of various allowances of Rs 19.364 million to 1,381 employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2017-18 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of allowances of Rs 19.364 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-5**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that paras may be shifted to concerned DDOs. All other DDOs replied that

recovery was in progress. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to expedite recovery within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery from the concerned besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para numbers 2.3.6, 2.3.10, 2.2.4.5, 2.4.2, 2.2.5.3.3 and 2.2.4.1, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 68.876 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.2.3 Irregular purchase of furniture – Rs 4.732 million

According to Government of the Punjab, SED, Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit (PMIU), Punjab Education Sector Reform Programme (PESRP) letter No. 7-6/HCI/PMIU/SED/CSES/2020-27968 dated 05.12.2023, SOPs/ Guidelines for procurement of age-appropriate furniture were issued. Further, CEO (DEA), Bahawalpur vide letter No.7402/P&D/DEA/BWP dated 13.12.2023 identified seven potential suppliers for procurement of furniture for Early Childhood Education (ECE) classrooms and directed the DEOs, Dy. DEOs, Assistant Education Officers (AEOs) and heads of Punjab Human Capital Investment Project (PHCIP) Schools to issue purchase order within given timelines by observing all legal / procedural / codal formalities under the rules / guidelines / SOPs.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of 32 primary & elementary schools working under the administrative control of Dy. DEO (EE-W) Bahawalpur (Saddar) incurred expenditure of Rs 4.732 million on purchase of furniture for ECE classrooms without approval of respective school councils and through managed procurement process. CEO selected seven (07) suppliers through competitive process with the direction to obtain bids from selected suppliers and purchase of furniture from the one who offered lowest price. But quotations were obtained from three (03) suppliers which included only one shortlisted supplier identified and communicated by the CEO i.e. M/s Quality Traders. Other two quotations were received from suppliers other than shortlisted suppliers. Moreover, quotations of vendors, comparative statements and invoices were also dateless. This showed that whole procurement process was managed to give undue favor to the pre-determined supplier as all work was awarded to M/s Quality Traders. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 4.732 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-6**.

Audit held that furniture was purchased without observing prescribed guidelines due to weak internal and managerial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that furniture was purchased by the schools through school councils after

observing all codal formalities and guidelines issued by government. The reply was not tenable because fair purchase process was not adopted as quotations were received from other than shortlisted suppliers identified by the CEO.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to take up the matter with PMIU to seek clarification regarding audit of foreign aided project and directed the DDO to provide agreement with the donor. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 455]

C. Value for money and service delivery issues

3.2.4 Undue retention of funds of schools shifted to PEF – Rs 1.510 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-1, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that forty-two (42) primary schools working under the administrative controls of different DDOs were handed-over to private persons through Punjab Education Foundation (PEF). An amount of Rs 1.510 million was available in the bank accounts of those schools but not deposited back into government treasury. This resulted in undue retention of funds amounting to Rs 1.510 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	Period of Audit	PDP No.	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Ahmadpur East	2021-24	458	32	1.222
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Bahawalpur City	2022-24	441	10	0.288
Total				42	1.510

Audit held that cash balances of schools were not transferred to government treasury due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. Both the DDOs admitted this irregularity but did not take steps regarding transfer of these funds to government treasury.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to close concerned bank accounts and get the balances transferred into government treasury within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

D. Others

3.2.5 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP – Rs 17.283 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not recover an amount of Rs 17.283 million from 129 in-service employees of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouses from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against the relevant employees. This resulted in unauthorized receipt of stipend amounting to Rs 17.283 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management requested to shift the para to the concerned DDOs. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action had been taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to effect recovery of due amount from the concerned within a month. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 412]

3.2.6 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 11.204 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Bahawalpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and six (06) other Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 253 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panels and their allied accessories costing Rs 11.204 million as summarized below:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDO	PDP No.	Period of Audit	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Ahmadpur East	456	2021-24	37	6.140
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Yazman	503	2022-24	13	2.050
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Hasilpur	481	2021-24	08	0.978
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bahawalpur City	471	2022-24	05	0.505
5	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Bahawalpur City	442	2022-24	06	0.496
6	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Khairpur Tamewali	489	2017-24	14	1.035
7	CEO (DEA), Bahawalpur	427	2023-24	170	-
Total				253	11.204

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the CEO to actively pursue the FIRs. It was also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24, 2022-23 and 2021-22 vide paras numbers 2.3.8 and 2.2.4.8, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 31.480 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.3 District Education Authority, Chiniot

There are 100 formations in DEA Chiniot out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.3.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 5.576 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Chiniot for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that four (04) Dy. DEOs made payment of pay and allowances amounting to Rs 5.576 million to 48 employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement during the FYs 2016-17 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of Rs 5.576 million to employees. The detail is given at **Annexure-7**.

Audit held that inadmissible pay and allowances were paid to employees due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in September, 2024. The management replied that recovery would be made from the employees concerned. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024 directed to recover the amount of inadmissible allowances from the concerned. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of overpayment from the employees concerned besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide paras numbers 2.4.5, 2.4.10, 1.2.4.1, 8.3.1 & 8.3.13, 8.2.5.1.2 & 8.2.5.1.6, 8.2.2.7 &

8.2.2.12 and 3.2.1.5 & 3.2.1.8, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 127.889 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Value for money and service delivery issues

3.3.2 Non-realization of profit on TDRs of proportionate share of pension – Rs 1.237 million

According to Rule 6 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the Budget and Accounts Officer shall be responsible to maintain Pension Fund for the government employees of Education or Health sectors adjusted in the District Authority. Furthermore, according to Para 4(c) of Government of the Punjab, Finance Department letter No. FD (DG) 1-Instructions-Act-13/2016 dated 25.05.2017, the Pension Fund maintained by the erstwhile District Government shall be apportioned proportionately amongst the DEA, DHA and respective District Council.

During audit of DEA Chiniot for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not recover profit at 9% per annum, amounting to 1.237 million, from the Term Deposit Receipt (TDR) as the proportionate share of the pension on account of the Pension Fund invested by the erstwhile District Government. It resulted in loss to the DEA. The detail is as under:

Rs in million

TDR No. Deposited in BoP	Date of Deposit of TDR	Amount Deposited	No. of Years	Interest Amount (@ 9% per annum)
003612	25.05.2015	6.900	01	1.237

*Compound interest calculated by applying rate at which funds were initially invested. However, this amount may be much more in the wake of increased interest rates.

Audit held that proportionate share of pension was not recovered from the quarters concerned due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in September, 2024. The management replied that matter had been taken up with the Deputy Commissioner/ Administrator, DEA Chiniot and urged to constitute a committee to delineate the process of transfer of the subject amount to the successor Authority. Audit stressed to pursue the matter vigorously for recovery of profit on TDRs to DEA Account-V.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO and DD (B&A) to pursue the matter vigorously. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides recovery of requisite pension share.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.4.7, 1.2.4.5, 8.3.4, 8.2.5.2.2 and 8.2.2.9, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 53.495 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 7]

C. Others

3.3.3 Non-recovery of registration / renewal fee from private schools – Rs 5.502 million

According to Para No. 07 of Government of the Punjab, SED Letter No. SO(A-1)3-4/2020 dated 18.01.2021, school incharge shall apply for renewal of registration, until 31st December each year and in case of failure, school will have to pay double renewal fee after 31st December to get E-License in accordance with law in vogue. Further, according to Government of the Punjab SED, Director Public Instruction (DPI) (SE) letter No-S. O (A. I) 7-21/01 dated 24-08-1998 and letter No-S.O (A.I) 7-21/01 dated 24-08-1998, rates of registration fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be @ Rs 7,000 and elementary school / primary school will be @ Rs 5,000 and rates of annual inspection fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be Rs 1,000 per annum and for Elementary / Primary schools will be Rs 500 per annum.

During audit of DEA Chiniot for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not impose penalty amounting to Rs 5.400 million against the owners of eighteen (18) private schools functioning without registration. Moreover, due to no punitive action against the unregistered schools, income amounting to Rs 0.102 million on account of registration and annual inspection fee was also not realized. Non-registration / renewal of schools resulted in loss to government amounting to Rs 5.502 million.

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	Category of Schools	No. of School	Penalty	Registration Fee	Amount
1	Primary	4	1.200	0.022	1.222
2	Elementary	13	3.900	0.072	3.972
3	High/Higher Secondary	1	0.300	0.008	0.308
Total		18	5.400	0.102	5.502

Audit held that no action was taken as per law against unregistered schools due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in September, 2024. The management replied that DEO (EE-M) Chiniot had been directed to take punitive action against

unregistered schools. Audit stressed to expedite the matter and impose penalty on unregistered private schools.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO to bifurcate operational and non-operational status of unregistered schools before applying for registration and get the record verified from Audit besides imposing and recovering fine from the schools operating before registration. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends action against illegal schools and recovery of government fee besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Reports for the Audit Years 2023-24 and 2022-23 vide para numbers 2.4.6 and 2.4.12 having financial impact of Rs 3.055 million and Rs 16.207 million, respectively. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 3]

3.3.4 Non-deduction of taxes from claims of vendors – Rs 1.759 million

According to Sections 3, 13 and 23 of Sales Tax Act, 1990 read with Section 21 of the Act, a registered person making a taxable supply shall issue a serially numbered tax invoice containing full particulars of supplier and recipient, date of issue of invoice, value of supply and amount of GST. Moreover, GST on supply of the goods specified in the Ninth Schedule of the Act shall be charged at the rates specified therein and supply of goods specified in the Sixth Schedule of the Act shall be exempt from GST. Furthermore, according to Section 153(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, every prescribed person while making a payment shall deduct tax from the gross amount payable at the rate specified in Division III of Part III of the First Schedule of the Act. Further, according to Serial No. 11 of the Second Schedule to the Punjab Sales Tax (PST) on Services Act 2012, PST on Services @ 16% shall be applicable on services provided.

During audit of DEA Chiniot for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of school councils of 27 elementary / primary schools working under the administrative control of Dy. DEOs (EE-M) Lalian and Bhowana made procurement of Rs 9.261 million and paid GST amounting to Rs 0.944 million to general order suppliers who were declared blacklisted or their status remained non-

active due to non-filing of GST returns as well as suspicious invoices were issued in violation of Section 21 of Sales Tax Act, 1990. Moreover, income tax amounting to Rs 0.731 million and PST amounting to Rs 0.056 million were not deducted from claims of the vendors and GST amounting to Rs 0.028 million paid against exempted supplies. It resulted in loss to public exchequer. The detail is as under:

Rs in million

Name of DDOs	Period	Amount	GST of inactive firms	Non-deduction		GST Exempt	Total
				Income Tax	PST		
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Lalian	2019-24	5.823	0.506	0.687	0	0.014	1.207
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bhowana	2020-24	3.438	0.438	0.044	0.056	0.014	0.552
Total		9.261	0.944	0.731	0.056	0.028	1.759

Audit held that GST was paid without ensuring registration status resulting in loss to public exchequer due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in September, 2024. The management replied that committee had been constituted to probe the matter for payment of undue GST against flying invoices besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault and head teachers of schools had also been directed to deposit the requisite taxes. Audit stressed to produce the findings of committee for issuance of flying invoices, depositing the taxes besides taken up the matter for blacklisting of suppliers for issuance of flying invoices.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed to recover and deposit the taxes in relevant heads of account. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to probe the matter for recovery of taxes besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault under the law for issuance of flying invoices.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide para(s) number 2.4.8, 1.2.4.3, 8.3.12, 8.2.5.1.8 & 8.2.5.3.10, 8.2.2.14 and 3.2.1.7, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 12.824 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 10, 11, 7, 6]

3.4 District Education Authority, Dera Ghazi Khan

There are 164 formations in DEA DG Khan out of which nine (09) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.4.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 40.968 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA DG Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and eight (08) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 40.968 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2022-23 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 40.968 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-8**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in in October 2024. The management replied that recovery was in progress and in some cases the pay & allowances were admissible to the concerned employees. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of reply was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to expedite the recovery. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery besides re-fixation of pay and discontinuation of inadmissible allowances.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.5.5, 1.2.4.6, 4.4.2, 4.2.5.2.8 and 4.2.2.7, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 137.096 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Others

3.4.2 Unauthorized utilization of public account funds and development grants – Rs 339.650 million

According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government. Further, according to direction 3.3.7.8 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, spending entities must ensure that there is no overlap of budgets between individual development projects or between development and non-development expenditures.

During audit of DEA DG Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management utilized public account funds and development funds without authority for payment of current expenditure (salary and non-salary). The closing cash balance of Authority amounting to Rs 651.897 million was insufficient to transfer / payment of public account liability amounting to Rs 134.498 million and to discharge obligation of tied grants for development funds amounting to Rs 857.049 million. This resulted in unauthorized utilization of public account funds and development grants amounting to Rs 339.650 million.

Audit held that unauthorized utilization of development grants and public account funds was carried out for current expenditure due to financial mismanagement.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that the Finance Department released PFC shares on monthly basis and also provided funds for development projects. The amounts of the PFC shares released were not equal in month-to-month basis. No excess cash / beyond the balance of AC-V had been transferred by the NBP. The reply was not acceptable since the amount of public account funds and development grants utilized for current expenditure was not justified with supporting evidence.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO to probe the matter and submit report to the audit within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends that expenditure be regularized besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 14]

3.4.3 Non-recovery of government receipts – Rs 3.585 million

According to Rule 14 (d) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017, the collecting officers shall be responsible to collect receipts in the transparent manner and guard against misappropriation, fraud, embezzlement or compromise.

During audit of DEA DG Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management failed to recover registration and renewal fee from private schools. Moreover, embezzled amount by the head teacher of a school council was also not recovered. This resulted in loss to government of Rs 3.585 million.

				Rs in million
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Number of School	Amount
1	CEO(DEA) DG Khan	19	Registration Fee of 477 private schools	2.601
			Renewal Fee 191 private schools	0.114
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), DG Khan	14	Misappropriation by 01 school council	0.870
Total				3.585

Audit held that the government dues were not recovered from the concerned due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that the registration / renewal fee of the schools had been recovered. The Dy. DEO (EE-M), DG Khan replied that inquiry committee had been constituted against the accused person and some amount had been deposited in Non-Salary Budget (NSB) account of the school. The reply was not acceptable since no proof of recovery was provided.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DDOs for early recovery of government dues. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides recovery of government dues.

3.4.4 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 1.754 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA DG Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 24 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 1.754 million and caused loss to the public exchequer as summarized below:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Stolen items	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W), DG Khan	14	Various items of solar system	1.184
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Kot Chutta	11		0.570
Total				1.754

Audit held that solar panels and their allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.5 District Education Authority, Faisalabad

There are 635 formations in DEA Faisalabad out of which ten (10) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation

3.5.1 Non-recovery of embezzled amount – Rs 9.675 million

According to Rule 2.31(a) of the Punjab Financial Rules, Vol-I, a drawer of bill for pay, allowances, contingent and other expenses will be held responsible for any overcharges, fraud and misappropriation.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and Inquiry Officers imposed major penalties against employees i.e. forfeiture of past service and recovery of embezzled amount of Rs 4.273 million from Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jaranwala and two head teachers of schools. Moreover, appointment of three Educators was declared bogus and DEO (EE-W), Faisalabad directed in February, 2015 to abstain from payment of salary to bogus employees but Dy. DEO (EE-W), Tandlianwala paid salary amounting to Rs 5.402 million to the said Educators for the period from July, 2015 to September, 2019. However, no action was taken by the CEO and DDOs for recovery of embezzled amount. It resulted in loss to the public exchequer. The detail is given at **Annexure-9**.

Audit held that embezzled amount was not recovered from the defaulters due to weak administrative and internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recovery had been started in one case and in other two cases decision of the competent authority awaited and action would be taken accordingly. Moreover, due to death of one teacher recovery of embezzled amount would be made after start of salary upon creation of OSD post. The reply was not tenable as the competent authority had to decide the case within 60 days which had already lapsed. Audit stressed to expedite recovery from the defaulters.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO for inquiry, fixing responsibility and recovery from the concerned. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early finalization of inquiries for fixing responsibility against the defaulters besides recovery of embezzled amount from the concerned.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2018-19 vide para number 9.2.1.4 having financial impact of Rs 0.866 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 3, 8, 6, 9]

B. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.5.2 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 90.457 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and ten (10) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances amounting to Rs 90.457 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement during the FYs 2014-15 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of Rs 90.457 million to employees. The detail is given at **Annexure-10**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recovery would be made where it was admissible. However, in some cases the allowances had been paid to employees at frozen rates as these were not required to be refixed at initial of their relevant pay scales upon regularization of their services as clarified by Government of the Punjab, Finance Department vide letter No. FD-SR.11/9-10/2018 dated 17.03.2016. The reply was not tenable as the Punjab Regularization of Service Act, 2018 promulgated all the previous instructions, therefore, Audit stressed to expedite the recovery in all cases besides refixation of pay and allowances of employees at initial of their relevant pay scales upon regularization of services.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed to ensure recovery from the concerned. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of overpaid amount from employees concerned besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021.22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-8 vide

para(s) number 2.6.10, 2.6.14, 2.2.4.4, 9.3.5 & 9.3.9, 9.2.5.2.2 & 9.2.5.2.11, 9.2.2.10 & 9.2.2.15 and 5.2.2.6 to 5.2.2.8, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 113.950 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.5.3 Unauthorized payment of cash award – Rs 2.019 million

According to Sr. 11 of Second Schedule of Rule 3 of the Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules 2017, the Authorities shall exercise powers to sanction cash reward, as per approved yardstick and where grant of reward is permissible under the rules.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs (EE-M), Samundri and (EE-W), Tandlianwala incurred expenditure amounting to Rs 2.019 million for payment of cash award to different employees without framing rules for grant of cash award and approval of yardstick for the same. It resulted in unauthorized payment to employees as given below:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	FY(s)	Observation	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Samundri	6	2018-24	Irregular expenditure on cash award without framing rules / approval of yardstick	1.200
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Tandlianwala	14	2018-24	Irregular expenditure on cash award without framing rules / approval of yardstick and payment beyond sanctioning limit	0.819
Total					2.019

Audit held that irregular payment of cash award was made without framing rules and approval of yardstick due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that cash award was paid as per existing policy as fresh yardstick was not available in any office. Inquiry is being initiated for fixing responsibility on person(s) at fault. Audit did not agree as cash award was paid without approval of yardstick.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed to ensure recovery from the concerned. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides recovery from the concerned.

C. Contract Management

3.5.4 Non-recovery of liquidated damages for late supply – Rs 1.203 million

According to Clause 14 of the Standard Bidding Documents for procurement of goods, applicable rate of Liquidated Damages (LD) shall not exceed one-half (0.5) percent per week, and the maximum shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the Contract Price after that Procuring Agency may proceed for the termination of contract along with other remedies available under Punjab Procurement Rules, 2014.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that DEO (SE) issued supply orders for procurement of buses and furniture items for Special Education Centers of Faisalabad with the condition to supply the items within 60 and 30 days, respectively. However, the suppliers could not supply the items within stipulated period and the DEO did not impose / recover the LD amounting to Rs 1.203 million from the suppliers.

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Description of Item	Supply Order No./ Date	Period	Delivery Period	Delay period in Days	Amount of Bill	Amount of LD
1	Mini Buses	3893/ 28.05.2020	2020-21	60 days	85	18.900	1.141
2	Furniture items	11002 /04.12.2023	2023-24	30 days	139	0.631	0.062
Total						19.531	1.203

Audit held that amount of LD was not recovered from the suppliers due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the delay in supply was due to COVID-19 lockdown. However, the matter was under discussion with the suppliers and performance guarantee was available. The progress would be intimated to Audit. The reply was not tenable because no documentary evidence was provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO to recover LD from the suppliers. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of LD from the concerned at the earliest under intimation to Audit.

[PDP No. 1]

D. Others

3.5.5 Unauthorized utilization of tied grants – Rs 204.840 million

According to Rule 24 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, all conditional grants shall be budgeted and utilized as per the conditions of the grant.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that DEA received funds amounting to Rs 563.490 on account of tied / purpose specific grants out of which Rs 321.702 million were utilized by CEO without authority for specified purposes upto June, 2024. However, closing balance of unspent funds was Rs 241.788 million which was required to be made available in the DEA Account-V as on 30.06.2024 whereas, bank statement and balance sheet of the DEA Account-V depicted closing cash balance of Rs 36.948 million only. It resulted in utilization of tied / purpose specific grants amounting to Rs 204.840 million by the DEA to meet its day-to-day expenditure and the DEA was not in position to finance the activities for which the funds were received.

Audit held that funds pertaining to tied grants were utilized by DEA for other than specified purposes due to financial mismanagement and weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that in pursuance of Rules 4(e) and 4(g) of Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, CEO being PAO was authorized to transfer the traditional budgets into performance-based budget as per requirement of the local formations. Accordingly, budget allocations conveyed by the Finance Department through PFC award were pooled in Account-V of the DEA and then reallocated on the basis of necessity as well as performance-based requirements. The reply was not tenable as PFC award was bifurcated under different components i.e. Salary, Non-salary, Financial Assistance / Leave Encashment etc. As for as tied grants were concerned, these were provided separately with the instructions that same were to be utilized for specified purposes and debited to the relevant GL account heads. Hence, utilization of purpose specific grants for other purposes held unauthorized.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO to fix responsibility and regularize the expenditure from Finance Department. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends investigation and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides regularization of matter from the competent authority.

[PDP No. 18]

3.5.6 Non-deduction and undue payment of taxes – Rs 10.918 million

According to Section 153(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, every prescribed person while making a payment in full or part shall deduct tax from the gross amount payable at the rate specified. Further, according to Rules 2 & 3 of the Sales Tax Special Procedure (Withholding) Rules 2007, withholding agents falling under category “A” are required to deduct an amount equal to 1/5th (20%) of the total Sales Tax shown in Sales Tax invoice issued by registered persons. Furthermore, according to Rule 5 read with Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 1 of the PST on Services (Withholding) Rules, 2012, a withholding agent shall, on receipt of taxable services from an unregistered service provider, deduct Sales Tax @ 16% of the value of taxable services provided to him. Moreover, according to FBR letter No.C.No.9(11)ST-LPE/Misc/ 2017/44 768-R dated 18.02.2021, GST was not admissible on sand, soil, crush, pan flexes, banners, medicine, photocopies, caregiver salary, teacher salary and utility bills.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chak Jhumra and eight (08) other DDOs purchased cement, sand, paint, bricks etc. for the FYs 2017-18 to 2023-24. However, payments were made to the suppliers without deduction of Income Tax, 1/5th of GST and PST on Services amounting to Rs 9.859 million. Further, GST amounting to Rs 0.379 million was paid to suppliers against exempted supplies instead of deducting the same from claims of the supplier amounting to Rs 0.680 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million

Sr. No.	DDOs / PDP No. / FY	Income Tax	GST	PST	GST on Exempted Items	Taxes paid instead of recovery	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chak Jhumra [PDP No.8, FY 2017-24]	0.056	0.085	0.015	-	-	0.156
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), City Faisalabad [PDP No.9,10 & 12, FY 2018-24]	-	0.739	-	0.175	0.229	1.143
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Jaranwala [PDP No.9 & 11, FY 2020-24]	-	-	-	0.026	0.133	0.159
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Samundri [PDP No.8 & 11, FY 2018-24]	0.971	0.780	1.256	0.100	-	3.107
5	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Tandlianwala [PDP No.8, FY 2023-24]	0.678	-	0.474	-	0.227	1.379
6	Dy. DEO (EE-W), City Faisalabad [PDP No.5, FY 2019-24]	-	0.457	-	-	-	0.457
7	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jaranwala [PDP No.7, FY 2020-24]	-	0.780	-	0.017	-	0.797
8	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Sadar Faisalabad [PDP No.8 & 9, FY 2020-24]	-	0.365	-	-	0.091	0.456
9	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Tandlianwala [PDP No.9 & 11, FY 2018-24]	1.724	0.688	0.791	0.061	-	3.264
Total		3.429	3.894	2.536	0.379	0.680	10.918

Audit held that excess payment was made to suppliers on account of non-deduction of taxes or payment of undue taxes due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that head teachers of schools concerned had been directed to recover the amount from the vendors and deposit the same into government treasury. Audit stressed for recovery of overpaid amount from the concerned at the earliest.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed recovery of taxes. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance of SDAC's decision at the earliest.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report for the Audit Year 2023-24 vide para number 2.6.11 having financial impact of Rs 4.431 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.5.7 Non-vacation of encroached school land– Rs 8.806 million

According to Rule 4 of the Punjab Local Government (Property) Rules, 2018, the manager shall take such care of the property of the government as a man of ordinary prudence would take care of his own property of like nature and under similar circumstances. The manager shall also be vigilant about encroachments on, or wrongful occupation of, the property and in case of encroachment or wrongful occupation, take necessary steps for the removal thereof.

During audit of DEA Faisalabad for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that land of 59 schools of DEA Faisalabad measuring 291 Kanals and 1.15 Marlas was encroached by different illegal occupants. The CEO did not make strenuous efforts for vacation of encroached land. Non-vacation of encroached land having value of Rs 8.806 million (approximately) resulted in loss to government.

Audit held that action was not taken against illegal occupants for vacation of schools' land due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that matter had been taken up with district administration for vacation of encroached land. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of reply was provided for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 2nd December 2024, directed CEO to get the land vacated and submit compliance report to SED as well as to Audit. No further progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends vacation of encroached land besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24 vide para number 2.6.9 having financial impact of Rs 70.200 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 14]

GES 78/GB (W)



GHS 150/RB



3.6 District Education Authority, Jhang

There are 241 formations in DEA Jhang out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.6.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 10.706 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Jhang for the FY 2023-24, audit observed that CEO and three (03) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 10.706 million either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2016-17 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 10.706 million as mentioned below:

Rs in million						
Sr. No.	DDOs	Period	PDP No.	Description	No. of Employees	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Jhang	2016-24	5	Unauthorized withdrawal of pay & allowances due to wrong fixation	11	5.045
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Shorkot	2016-24	12	-do-	1	0.395
		2018-24	1,5,10,11	SSB after regularization of services and salary during absent period, after death	103	1.952
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Shorkot	2020-24	1,3,6,7,12	Conveyance Allowance during vacations, after regularization	319	2.018
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W), AP Sial	2020-24	1,4	Charge Allowance, Personal Allowance, Qualification Allowance & Special Allowance on OSD post,	134	1.296
Total					568	10.706

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in August, 2024. The management replied that employees concerned had been directed to deposit the overdrawn

amount in government treasury. Furthermore, cases for regularization of teachers had been submitted to the competent authority, however, during period of their contract appointment they were entitled to draw SSB. Audit stressed to expedite recovery and produce documentary evidence in support of reply for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed CEO and other DDOs concerned to effect recovery from the employees concerned. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020.21, 2019-20, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide para(s) number 2.7.12, 3.2.4.3 & 3.2.4.5, 10.4.4 & 10.4.7 to 10.4.8, 10.2.5.2.5 & 10.2.5.2.10 to 10.2.5.2.11 & 10.2.5.2.14 to 10.2.5.2.15, 10.2.2.3 & 10.2.2.9 & 10.2.2.14 to 10.2.2.15 and 6.2.2.3 to 6.2.2.4 & 6.2.4.6 to 6.2.4.7, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 92.744 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.6.2 Unauthentic expenditure out of NSB – Rs 4.400 million

According to Rules 2.32 and 15.4 of the PFR Vol-I, a government servants accounts should be correct to his own satisfaction. He has to satisfy not only himself but also to the Accountant General that the claim which has been accepted is valid. All materials received should be examined, counted, measured and weighed and be kept in-charge of a responsible government servant.

During audit of DEA Jhang for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of nineteen (19) schools working under the administrative control of three Dy. DEOs incurred expenditure of Rs 4.400 million on procurement of furniture/ fixture, whitewash and construction material and hiring of services etc. during the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-2024. Contrary to the provisions of above rules, procurements were made without maintaining supporting record i.e. invoices / bills of suppliers, minutes of school council meetings regarding approval of action plans, cash book(s), entries on stock register(s), record regarding approval of payments etc. It resulted in unauthentic expenditure out of NSB. The detail is as under:

Rs in million						
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Description	No. of Schools	Period	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Shorkot	9	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	4	2020-24	2.710
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), AP Sial	8	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	4	2020-24	0.908
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), AP Sial	4	Procurements / payments without stock entries	11	2019-24	0.782
Total				19		4.400

Audit held that expenditure was incurred without maintaining supporting record and stock entries due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in August, 2024. The management replied that concerned teachers have been directed to produce the relevant record to audit for verification. Audit stressed to probe the matter regarding non-maintenance of record.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed CEO to probe the matter and report progress to Audit. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2021-22, 2020-21 vide para number(s) 3.2.4.1, 3.2.4.4 & 10.6.2 having financial impact of Rs 14.767 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

C. Others

3.6.3 Excess payment due to non-deduction of taxes – Rs 2.911 million

According to Section 153(1) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, every prescribed person while making a payment shall deduct tax from the gross amount payable at the rate specified in Division III of Part III of the First Schedule of the Act. Further, according to Rules 2 & 3 of the Sales Tax Special Procedure (Withholding) Rules, 2007, withholding agents falling under category “A” are required to deduct an amount equal to 1/5th of the total Sales Tax shown in the invoice of registered persons. Furthermore, according to Rule 5 read with Rule 1 of the PST on Services (Withholding) Rules 2012, a withholding agent shall, on receipt of taxable services from an unregistered service provider, deduct Sales Tax @ 16% of the value of taxable services. Moreover, according to FBR letter No.C.No.9(11)ST-LPE/Misc/2017/44 768-R dated 18.02.2021 read with SRO No.896 (I)/2013 dated 04.10.2013, GST was not admissible on sand, soil, crush, pan flexes, banners, medicine, photocopies, caregiver salary, teacher salary, utility bills, bricks and paints.

During audit of DEA Jhang for the FY 2023-24, audit observed that various elementary / primary schools working under the administrative control of three (03) Dy. DEOs made procurements of consumable items, white wash material, bricks and obtaining of services etc., and made payments to suppliers / service providers without deduction of taxes amounting to Rs 2.911 million for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. It resulted in excess payment to suppliers. The detail is as under:

Sr. No	DDOs	PDP No.	Period	Non-deduction		Payment of GST on exempt items	Amount
				GST	Income Tax		
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Shorkot	9	2018-24	0.685	-	-	0.685
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Shorkot	8	2020-24	0.739	-	-	0.739
		10	2020-24	-	0.264	-	0.264
		11	2020-24	-	-	0.130	0.130
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W), AP Sial	7	2020-24	0.342	-	-	0.342
		9	2020-24	-	0.625	-	0.625
		12	2020-24	-	-	0.126	0.126
Total				1.766	0.889	0.256	2.911

Audit held that excess payment was made to suppliers / service providers without deduction of taxes due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in August, 2024. The Management replied that head teachers of schools concerned had been directed to provide the proof of deposit of taxes. Audit stressed to submit proof of deposit of taxes for verification at the earliest otherwise effect recovery of taxes.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to effect recovery and get record verified from Audit. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2020-21 vide para number (s) 2.7.5 & 10.6.3 having financial impact of Rs 3.585 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.7 District Education Authority, Khanewal

There are 246 formations in DEA Khanewal out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.7.1 Unauthorized payment of financial assistance and leave encashment without budget – Rs 11.654 million

According to Rule 56 (6), 6(e) and 52 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the DDO shall not authorize any payment in excess of the funds placed at his disposal. The Budget and Accounts Officer shall be responsible to communicate grants through SAP-R/3 to the DDOs and institutions of the District Authority. The CEO shall, as per schedule of authorized expenditure, communicate and disburse the grants to the head of office or institutions within first two week of July.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that ten (10) DDOs under the administrative control of CEO made payment of Rs 11.654 million on account of eleven (11) cases of financial assistance and leave encashment without budget allocation / release of funds. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 11.654 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-11**.

Audit held that unauthorized payments were made without availability of funds due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that DEA issued merit list for payment to legal heirs of deceased families / retired employees with TORs and instructions to DDOs/DAO. The DAO, Khanewal made payment without observing the allocation of budget and made payment of financial assistance and leave encashment. It was further replied that it would be regularized from the budget approving authority of DEA Khanewal. The reply was not tenable as DDOs neither took up the matter with AG Punjab or Finance Department regarding payment of financial assistance and leave encashment without budget releases.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed through Administrative Department within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 5]

3.7.2 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP – Rs 7.724 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, DPI (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not recover Rs 7.724 million from 55 in-service employees and 10 pensioners of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouse(s) from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against those employees. This resulted in loss to government amounting to Rs 7.724 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that in compliance of said directions, the DEA Khanewal issued a letter to the concerned DEOs for recovery from the concerned employees. It was further replied that compliance would be submitted within seven days after receiving the challan of the recovery from the concerned DDOs. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action was taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 3]

3.7.3 Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 4.136 million

According to Para 2(iv) & (v) of Annexure-1 of letter No. DDP/PMIU/2019-17599 dated 29.03.2019, minimum enrolment for elementary schools was 100 students. If the total enrolment in all classes of an afternoon school remains less than the minimum enrolment mentioned above, the honorarium will be paid on proportionate basis i.e. it should be proportionate to the actual enrolment viz-a-viz the required minimum enrolment.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FYs 2021-24, it was observed that Dy. DEO (EE-M) Kabirwala did not monitor the expenditure incurred on honorarium paid to the teachers and staff working in ASP under administrative control of the DDO. Scrutiny of documents revealed that honorarium was paid to the staff at full rate instead of proportionate basis without ensuring the condition of minimum enrollment of hundred students. This resulted in overpayment of Rs 4.136 million.

Audit held that overpayment was made without observing policy guidelines due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that committee had been constituted for probing the matter. The reply was not tenable as excess payment was made beyond permissible limits.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to obtain clarification from the Administrative Department. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 2]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.7.4 Irregular procurements from sales tax inactive firm – Rs 6.813 million

According to Section 26 (1) of the Sales Tax Act 1990, every registered person shall furnish not later than the due date a true and correct return in the prescribed form to a designated bank specified by the Board, indicating the purchases and the supplies made during a tax period, the tax due and paid and such other information, as may be prescribed. Further, according to Rule 12 (a) (i) (E) of the Sales Tax Rules 2006, where a Commissioner, having jurisdiction, is satisfied that a registered person has issued fake invoices, evaded tax or committed tax fraud, registration of such person may be suspended by the Commissioner through the system, without prior notice, pending further inquiry. The basis for such satisfaction may inter alia include the non-filing of sales tax returns.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2021-24, it was observed that head teachers of primary schools under administrative control of Dy. DEO (EE-M) Kabirwala made procurements using NSB funds of Rs 6.813 million from a sales tax inactive firm. The firm was non-active in Sales Tax and was suspended and blacklisted since 02.11.2017 (from the date of registration) as verified from online system of FBR. The payments also included GST of Rs 0.688 million for which there was no evidence of deposit into the government treasury. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 6.813 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
FY	Markaz	Schools	Vendor	Total amount	GST paid
2021-22	9	23	Zahid Traders	1.898	0.178
2022-23	10	26		1.578	0.141
2023-24	10	26		3.337	0.369
Total				6.813	0.688

Audit held that procurements were made from a sales tax inactive firm due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that a letter was issued to supplier to clear the position. The reply was not tenable as purchases were made from sales tax inactive firm and evidence of deposit of GST was not produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to verify the blacklisting from FBR and in case of confirmation intimate the same to all schools and also initiate the case for blacklisting from PPRA. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 6]

3.7.5 Uneconomical expenditure due to managed quotation process – Rs 2.195 million

According to Rule 36A of the Punjab Procurement Rules 2014, in any procurement, one person may submit one bid and if one person submits more than one bid, the procuring agency shall reject all such bids. Furthermore, according to Rule 4 of the Punjab Procurement Rules 2014, a procuring agency, while making any procurement, shall ensure that the procurement is made in a fair and transparent manner, the object of procurement brings value for money to the procuring agency and the procurement process is efficient and economical.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers under administrative control of Dy. DEO (EE-M) Kabirwala incurred expenditure of Rs 2.195 million on procurements through quotation process during the FYs 2021-22 to 2023-24. It was noticed that quotations were managed by a single individual and were received from only one source, as all quotations from different firms had the same contact number listed. Additionally, procurements were made at inflated rates without conducting market rate assessment by the procurement committees. This resulted in uneconomical expenditure amounting to Rs 2.195 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-12**.

Audit held that uneconomical expenditure was incurred on managed quotation process due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that committee had been constituted to probe the matter vide letter No.1365 dated 30.10.2024.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to conduct an inquiry for fixing responsibility and submit its findings within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 7]

C. Others

3.7.6 Unauthorized utilization of public account receipts and development grants – Rs 844.047 million

According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government. Further, according to direction 3.3.7.8 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, spending entities must ensure that there is no overlap of budgets between individual development projects or between development and non-development expenditures.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that public account receipts and funds available under various development grants amounting to Rs 844.047 million were unauthorizedly utilized for payment of non-development expenditure. Closing cash balance of Authority i.e. Rs 233.228 million was insufficient to transfer public account liability of Rs 567.396 million. Furthermore, unspent balance of development funds amounting to Rs 509.879 million was also utilized despite the fact that funds were provided by the Finance Department for specified development schemes. Therefore, the closing cash balance of authority was less than unspent balance of development funds and payable public account liability. This resulted in irregular utilization of funds amounting to Rs 844.047 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-13**.

Audit held that public accounts receipts and development funds were utilized for non-development expenditure due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that during the FY 2023-24, Finance Department released less PFC share for salaries than the actual expenditures. Now, the Finance Department has released a PFC share that exceeds the expenditures to address previously incurred excess expenditure. The reply was not tenable as public account receipts and development funds were utilized without legal authority.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by

Deputy Commissioner, Khanewal with direction to submit report within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 13]

3.7.7 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 17.952 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Khanewal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 65 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 17.952 million as summarized below:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Khanewal	2	20	5.650
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Khanewal	3	11	4.108
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Kabirwala	1	27	5.674
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Mian Channu	1	07	2.520
Total			65	17.952

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why

security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.8 District Education Authority, Layyah

There are 212 formations in DEA Layyah out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.8.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 27.525 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Layyah for the FYs 2021-24, it was observed that four (04) Dy. DEOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 27.525 million to 5,325 employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 27.525 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-14**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that recovery was in progress and in some cases the pay & allowances were admissible to the concerned employees. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to expedite the recovery. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to expedite the recovery of overpayment besides fixing responsibility against the person(s)

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2024-25, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.9.5, 2.9.15, 2.2.4.2, 5.4.7, 5.2.5.2.13 and 5.2.2.11, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 206.607 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.8.2 Unauthorized payment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 1.922 million

According to Government of Punjab, SED letter No. SO(SNE) Up gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12.11.2021, Funds Distribution Mechanism for Up gradation of School, funds for ASP will be released to Account-V of DEA for onward transmission the bank accounts of school councils/NSB account of the selected schools to use these funds under the policy. CEO will not transfer funds to those schools having less than 10 enrolments. Moreover, 100% payment will be made to only those staff on the basis of attendance of more than 15 days and for the less than 15 days, 50% honorarium will be paid to the concerned staff. Minimum 10 children in class 6th and overall 20 children from class 6th to 8th must be enrolled for hiring of one head teacher and one teacher for ASP, in case of students more than 20, 2nd teacher may be hired, in case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6 and total up to 60 students 3rd teacher be hired and in case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6 and total above to 60 students 4th teacher be hired.

During audit of DEA Layyah for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management released funds for payment against ten (10) closed schools without ensuring the condition of minimum enrollment. Further, proof of enrolment of students in ASP schools like; NADRA Form-B, registration of student on SIS, name, parentage of students, online attendance were not produced to justify the functioning of schools. This resulted in unauthorized payment of Rs 1.922 million.

Audit held that funds were transferred to closed schools and without proof of actual working due to weak managerial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that the payment of honorarium to the teachers of ASP schools was made on the basis of field reports duly initiated by field staff i.e. AEO, Dy. DEOs, DEOs concerned and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SED vide No. SO (SNE) Up-Gradation/2021 dated 12.11.2021. The reply was not acceptable since no proof of enrolment of students in ASP schools was produced to justify the functioning of schools.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO to produce the relevant record for verification within a week.

Audit recommends inquiry at appropriate level besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 3]

B. Value for money and service delivery issues

3.8.3 Blockage of funds due to non-purchase of school buses – Rs 29.000 million

According to Rule 8(b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the DDO shall be responsible for incurrence of expenditure strictly against the allocation under the relevant object code and in accordance with the rule. Further, according to Rule 36(1) *ibid*, as far as possible, development project shall be completed within the financial year.

During audit of DEA Layyah for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management failed to procure the school buses for provision of pick and drop facility to special children, despite release of funds from Government of the Punjab. This resulted in denying the special children for transportation facility and blocking of funds for Rs 29.000 million.

Rs in million		
Name of Center	Release order No.	Amount
Govt. Special Education Center, Choubara	No. FD(W&M)21-1/2019-20/DEA /1018 dated 30.10.2019	6.500
Govt. institute for Slow Learners, Layyah		6.500
Govt. Special Education Center, Chowk Azam	No. FD(W&M)21-1/2019-20/DEA /1023 dated 05.12.2019	8.000
Govt. Special Education Center, Fateh Pur		8.000
Total		29.000

Audit held that school buses were not procured despite availability of funds due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that after due process of purchase, cheques were issued to supplier but not cleared, and cancelled as the validity period of prices was lapsed and the cost of buses was enhanced. The reply was not acceptable since the buses were not procured.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to probe the matter and submit report within one month. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry at appropriate level besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 11]

C. Others

3.8.4 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 8.953 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Layyah for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that three (03) Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 39 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 8.953 million as summarized below:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Period	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Layyah	1	2022-24	25	6.213
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Karor	8		7	1.060
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Karor	4		7	1.680
Total				39	8.953

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.9 District Education Authority, Lodhran

There are 125 formations in DEA Lodhran out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.9.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 7.429 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and four (04) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 7.429 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2021-22 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 7.429 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-15**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the conveyance allowance paid to the staff during vacation had been deducted from the pay for the month of September, 2024 by the DAO, Lodhran. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery and get the record verified from Audit. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.10.7, 2.10.6, 2.2.4.5, 13.4.8, 13.2.5.2.9 and 12.2.4.1 respectively having

financial impact of Rs 128.196 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.9.2 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP - Rs 5.300 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and Dy. DEO (EE-M) Lodhran did not recover Rs 5.300 million from 42 in-service employees of DEA who received unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouse from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against the relevant employees. This resulted in unauthorized receipt of stipend amounting to Rs 5.300 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that all the DDOs of district Lodhran had already been directed to recover the amount from the concerned. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action was taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 17 & 6]

3.9.3 Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 1.004 million

According to the Government of the Punjab, SED letter No. SO (SNE) Up-gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12.11.2021, minimum 10 children in class 6th and overall 20 children from class 6th to 8th must be enrolled for starting a new Afternoon School and for hiring of one head teacher and one teacher for ASP. In case of students more than 20, 2nd teacher may be hired. In case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total up to 60 students 3rd teacher be hired. In case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total above 60 students 4th teachers be hired. Further, according to letter ibid, if enrollment is less than 10, then no honorarium will be paid.

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that excess funds of Rs 1.004 million were issued as honorarium to teachers due to non-compliance of the enrolment criteria under the ASP. Scrutiny of relevant records revealed that funds for ASP were transferred from the CEO office to schools without adhering to the criteria of minimum of 20 children in Class 6th and the hiring of a 3rd teacher for up to 60 students. Audit observed that additional 3rd teachers were hired even when the enrolment in Class 6th was below the minimum requirement. Consequently, excess funds were transferred by the CEO office in violation of policy guidelines during all quarters of FY 2023-24. This resulted in excess payment and loss to the government amounting to Rs 1.004 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-16**.

Audit held that honorarium was paid by hiring excess teachers without observing enrollment criteria due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the DEOs (EE-M&F) Lodhran had been directed to look into the matter of excess payment and make recovery from the concerned. The reply was not tenable as payment in excess of admissible limit was transferred to schools and the same was not recovered.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the record verified regarding payments. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 16]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.9.4 Irregular procurement from Sales Tax inactive firm – Rs 4.386 million

According to Rule 12 (a) (i) (E) of the Sales Tax Rules 2006, where a Commissioner, having jurisdiction, is satisfied that a registered person has issued fake invoices, evaded tax or committed tax fraud, registration of such person may be suspended by the Commissioner through the system, without prior notice, pending further inquiry. The basis for such satisfaction may include the non-filing of sales tax returns.

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that the CEO and three (03) other madaris made procurements of Rs 4.386 million from a firm which was declared inactive / suspended regarding sales tax by FBR as verified from online system of FBR. The payments also included GST of Rs 613,304 with no evidence of the GST being deposited. This resulted in irregular procurement amounting to Rs 4.386 million.

Audit held that procurements were made from a sales tax inactive / suspended firm due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the concerned firm had been directed to justify its position and provide GST return. The reply was not tenable as the record was not produced by DDOs.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to provide complete record for verification within one week. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry at appropriate level for fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault besides recovery and deposit of GST.

[PDP No. 6]

C. Others

3.9.5 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 15.900 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.”

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of seventy (70) schools working under administrative control of CEO and four (04) other Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in various elementary and primary schools. Resultantly, solar panels and allied accessories of Rs 15.900 million were stolen. This resulted in loss of public funds amounting to Rs 15.900 million.

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	FY(s)	Amount
1	CEO, DEA Lodhran	9	2023-24	15.900
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Lodhran	8	2021-24	
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Dunyapur	3	2021-24	
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Kehror Pacca	9	2021-24	
5	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Kehror Pacca	4	2022-24	

Audit held that neither stolen items were recovered nor any action was taken against the concerned due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that DEO (EE-M) Lodhran had been directed to inquire the matter vide letter No.3618 dated 31.10.2024. The reply was not tenable as no record was shown to Audit in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed that outcome of inquiry would also be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED South Punjab. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends proper action be taken for prompt recovery of stolen items besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.9.6 Loss due to non-recovery of registration / renewal fee from private schools – Rs 1.142 million

According to Para No. 07 of Government of the Punjab, SED Letter No. SO(A-1)3-4/2020 dated 18.01.2021, school in charge shall apply for renewal of registration, until 31st December each year and in case of failure, school will have to pay double renewal fee after 31st December to get E-License in accordance with law in vogue. Further, according to Government of the Punjab SED, DPI (SE) letter No-S.O(A. I)7-21/01 dated 24.08.1998 and letter No-S.O(A.I)7-21/01 dated 24.08.1998, rates of registration fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be Rs 7,000 and elementary school / primary school will be Rs 5,000 and rates of annual inspection fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be Rs 1,000 per annum and for Elementary / Primary schools will be Rs 500 per annum.

During audit of DEA Lodhran for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not collect annual inspection fee of Rs 0.053 million, registration fee of Rs 0.101 million and also not imposed penalty of Rs 0.988 million to 86 private schools operating either without registration or renewal of registration. Non-registration / renewal of schools resulted in loss to government amounting to Rs 1.142 million.

Rs in million						
Description	Level of School	No. of Schools	Rates (Rs)			Amount Recoverable
			Registration Fee	Inspection Fee	Fine	
Non-renewal of school	Higher/High	12	-	1,000	2,000	0.036
	Middle/Primary	57	-	500	2,000	0.143
Un-registered school	Higher/High	8	7,000	1,000	0.050	0.464
	Middle/Primary	9	5,000	500	0.050	0.500
Total						1.142

Audit held that non-recovery of registration / renewal fee from private schools and no action against unregistered schools was due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that all the Dy. DEOs (EE-M) in district Lodhran had been directed to take necessary action against the un-registered private schools and submit the files to

office of the CEO for registration. The reply was not tenable as no progress was intimated afterwards.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed the CEO to issue show cause notices to AEOs concerned regarding non-intimating about illegal schools to higher authorities besides taking legal action against illegal schools. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends action against illegal schools and recovery of government fee besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 7]

3.10 District Education Authority, Multan

There are 239 formations in DEA Multan out of which ten (10) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.10.1 Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 33.653 million

According to the Government of the Punjab, SED letter No. SO (SNE) Up-gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12.11.2021, minimum 10 children in class 6th and overall 20 children from class 6th to 8th must be enrolled for starting a new Afternoon School and for hiring of one head teacher and one teacher for ASP. In case of students more than 20, 2nd teacher may be hired. In case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total up to 60 students 3rd teacher be hired. In case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total above 60 students 4th teacher be hired. Further, according to letter ibid, if enrollment is less than 10, then no honorarium will be paid. Further, the criteria for establishment and payment of dues under Taleem Programme of Afternoon Schools was also same as of ASP.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and two other DDOs transferred / paid excess amount of Rs 5.723 million during FY 2023-24 on account of honorarium to those schools where total enrollment was less than twenty (20) students under ASP. Further, an amount of Rs 22.228 million was paid in excess under ASP to teachers of those schools where enrollment was less than 10 students in 6th class under ASP. Similarly, an amount of Rs 5.702 million was excess paid under Taleem Programme to those afternoon schools where enrollment was less than 10 students in 6th class. This resulted in excess payment and loss of Rs 33.653 million as mentioned below:

				Rs in million
DDOs/Office	FYs	PDP No.	Parameters of excess payment	Excess Amount
CEO DEA, Multan	2023-24	1	Enrollment < 10 in 6 th class in Taleem Program	5.702
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Saddar Multan	2022-24	3	Total enrollment < 20 in ASP / < 10 in 6 th class in ASP	27.951
Dy. DEO (EE-M) City Multan	2020-24	8		
Dy. DEO (EE-W) City Multan	2023-24	4		
Total overpayment				33.653

Audit held that excess honorarium was paid due to weak administrative and financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that as per criteria mentioned in guideline to run new ASP, minimum 10 children must be enrolled in class 6th initially. However, overall students must be 20 for one teacher, more than 20 for 2nd teacher, upto 60 students for 3rd teacher and more than 60 students for 4th class. It was further replied that guidance on the matter had been sought from the SED and from PMIU-PESRP. The reply was not tenable as excess payment was made beyond permissible limit and recovery had not been effected from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 expressed its concern on excess payment of honorarium to afternoon schools having less enrollment of students in sheer violation of policy guidelines. Committee directed CEO to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Multan and to submit report within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

3.10.2 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 31.591 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and eight (08) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 31.591 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances Rs 31.591 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-17**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recoveries were in process and progress will be shown to Audit. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed for complete recovery and get the record verified from Audit within two weeks. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.11.8 2.11.9, 3.2.4.7, 14.6.1, 14.2.5.3.5, 14.2.5.3.6, 14.2.5.3.7, and 14.2.4.2, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 304.137 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.10.3 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP – Rs 23.933 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Emp/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that the management did not recover Rs 23.933 million from 155 in-service employees and 33 pensioners of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouse from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against the relevant employees. This resulted in loss of Rs 23.933 million.

		Rs in million
No. of Beneficiary	Description of beneficiary	Amount
155	In Service Employees	19.667
33	Retired Employees	4.266
Total		23.933

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that instructions along with list of employees of SED, Multan had been issued to the concerned DDO to effect recovery and compliance would be intimated to the Audit. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action had been taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed for complete recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 17]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.10.4 Irregular / unauthentic expenditure by splitting – Rs 4.101 million

According to Rules 4, 9, 10 and 12 of the Punjab Procurement Rules 2014, a procuring agency shall ensure that the procurement is made in a fair and transparent manner. A procuring agency shall announce in an appropriate manner all proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO incurred expenditure of Rs 4.101 million on procurement of stationery, printing, equipment and store items. The expenditure was incurred by splitting to avoid the quotation / tendering process. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 4.101 million.

Audit held that expenditure was incurred in violation of procurement rules due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the expenditure was incurred on need basis and in each quarter according to the availability of the budget. The reply was not tenable as the expenditure was incurred in violation of procurement rules and no record was provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Multan and regularize the matter. Probe Committee will submit report within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

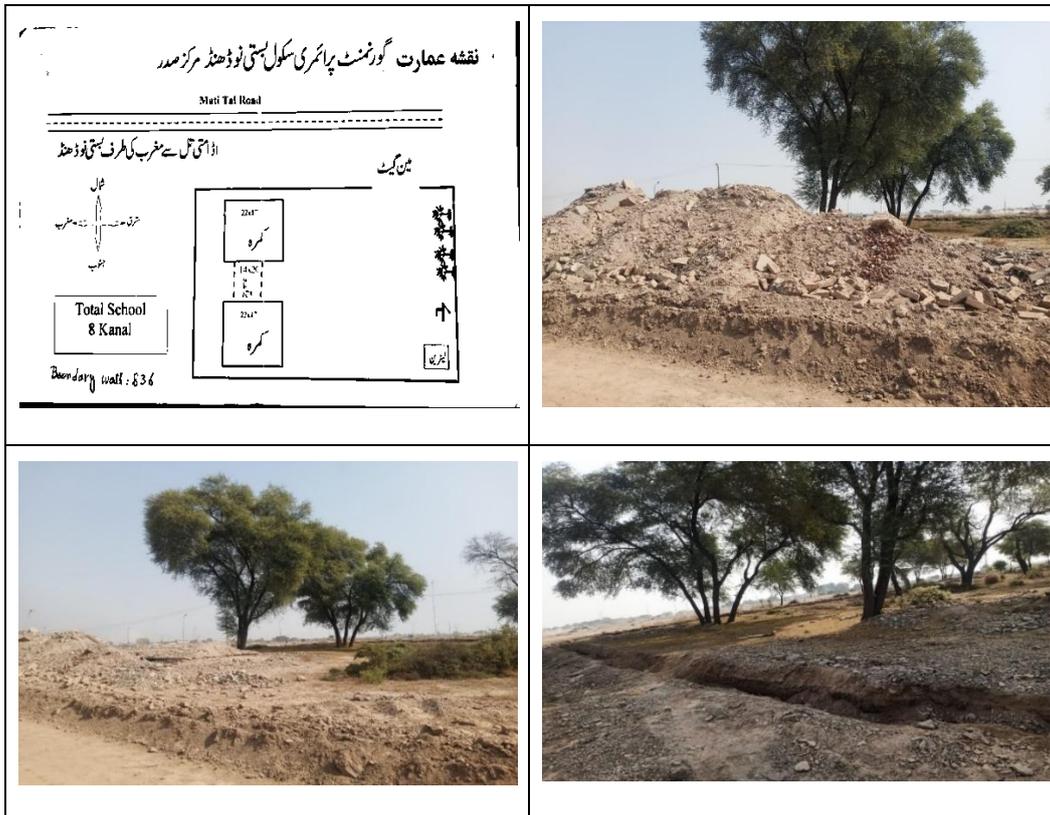
[PDP No. 6]

C. Others

3.10.5 Non-vacation of encroached school land – Rs 86.445 million

According to Rule 4 of the Punjab Local Government (Property) Rules, 2018, the manager shall take as much care of the property entrusted to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own property of like nature. The manager shall be vigilant about and to check encroachments or wrongful occupations on property and in case there is any encroachment or wrongful occupation take necessary steps for the removal thereof.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that land of GGPS Nau Dhand measuring 08 Kanals was encroached by Defense Housing Authority, Multan. The CEO and Dy. DEO (EE-M) Saddar Multan did not make strenuous efforts for vacation of encroached land. Non-vacation of encroached land having value of Rs 86.445 million (approximately) resulted in loss to government.



Audit held that action was not taken against illegal occupants for vacation of school's land due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that Defence Housing Authority, Multan demolished GGPS Nau Dhand which was out sourced to Punjab Education Initiative Management Authority in 2016. There is a series of correspondence between this office and high-ups as well as Project Director, Defence Housing Authority, Multan. The reply was not tenable as neither amount was recovered from Defence Housing Authority, Multan nor the encroached state land got vacated.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 decided to keep the para pending till policy decision of government. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of cost of land and demolished infrastructure besides legal action against the encroacher of state land.

[PDP No. 6]

3.10.6 Non-transfer of public account receipts – Rs 76.157 million

According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that DD (B&A) of DEA, Multan did not ensure transfer of public account receipts to quarter concerned despite availability of closing cash balance amounting to Rs 307.283 million. This resulted in non-transfer of public account receipts amounting to Rs 76.157 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
GL A/C	Description of Public Account Receipt	Opening Balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing Balance
G06103	General provident fund (civil)	6.932	679.636	629.832	56.736
G06215	District Government Employees Benevolent Fund	0.953	198.898	183.268	16.582
G06411	District Government Employees Insurance Fund	0.164	22.377	20.579	1.963
G11278	Contribution to GSHF from its member	-	13.461	12.431	1.031

GL A/C	Description of Public Account Receipt	Opening Balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing Balance
G12713	Income tax deduction from salaries	2.350	233.544	235.942	(0.049)
G12714	Income Tax Deduction from Contractors / Suppliers	0.472	7.107	7.647	(0.068)
G12777	Sales Tax Deductions at Source under Sales Tax	0.316	2.760	3.113	(0.038)
Total		11.187	1,157.782	1,092.812	76.157

Audit held that public account receipts were not transferred to the concerned governments / departments due to poor financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that it is the function of DAO concerned to transfer the monthly liabilities of public account, however, in future matter will be watched carefully. The reply was not tenable as the core function of DD (B&A) is to ensure proper utilization of public account funds.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Multan. Probe Committee will submit report regarding utilization of tied grants and public account funds in non-salary expenditure within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 15]

3.10.7 Poor performance due to non-utilization of development funds – Rs 62.791 million

According to Rule 55 (a)(b) & (c) of Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, the head of offices or institutions and DDOs shall be responsible for incurring expenditure against the funds allotted, ensuring incurrence of expenditure charged against the appropriation under relevant object and in most transparent manner. Heads of offices shall be responsible to effectively utilize the budget appropriations.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that District Officer (Special Education) Multan did not complete following development schemes

of FY 2016-17 even after lapse of seven (07) years. This resulted in non-utilization of funds in time of Rs 62.791 million and cost escalation.

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	Name of Annual Development Programme (ADP) Scheme	Funds Released by FD	Expenditure	Balance Funds not Utilized
1	Strengthening of Government Shadab Institute of Special Education Multan	70.894	22.173	48.721
2	Establishment of Government Degree college of Special Education, Multan	20.500	6.430	14.070
Total		91.394	28.603	62.791

Audit held that development funds were not timely utilized due to financial mismanagement.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that three times tenders were published for procurement of machinery, furniture and IT equipment but cancelled due to unavoidable reasons. The schemes would be completed as soon as possible. The reply was not tenable as neither funds were timely utilized nor documentary evidence / reasons for cancellation of tenders provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Multan. Probe Committee will submit report within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends implementation of SDAC's decision besides fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for delaying the execution of schemes.

[PDP No. 1]

3.10.8 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 11.775 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in seventy (70) schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 11.775 million as summarized below:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDO	FYs	PDP No.	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Saddar Multan	2021-24	1	5.820
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) City Multan	2023-24	3	0.140
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Saddar Multan	2022-24	4	4.064
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jalalpur Pirwala	2022-24	4	1.751
Total				11.775

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24 vide para(s) number 2.11.5 having financial impact of Rs 6.343 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.10.9 Irregular payments to payees in cash – Rs 5.732 million

According to Rule 4 (1) (a) & (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017, the mode of making payment from local fund of a District Authority shall be that the payment up to rupees one thousand may be made in cash and payment exceeding one thousand shall be made through crossed non-negotiable cheque.

During audit of DEA Multan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO made payments of Rs 5.732 million to vendors / suppliers and to employees for examination duty in cash instead of non-negotiable cross cheques in violation of the rule. Scrutiny of the bank statement revealed that most of the times payments were withdrawn from DDO's bank account in advance and placed in another bank account of an official. Those amounts were then disbursed in cash to the vendor's / actual payees without maintenance of acquaintance roll. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 5.732 million.

Audit held that claims were paid to vendors and employees in cash instead of cross cheques due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that those were due payments of different vendors including PTCL, Petrol Pumps and payments to individuals. It was further replied that the practice would not be repeated in future. The reply was not tenable because payments were made in cash instead of non-negotiable cross cheques.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the record verified from Audit within two weeks. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.11.4, 2.11.11, 14.2.5.3.13, and 14.2.2.11, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 21.037 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 8]

3.11 District Education Authority, Muzaffargarh

There are 216 formations in DEA Muzaffargarh out of which six (06) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.11.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 37.946 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Muzaffargarh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and five (05) DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 37.946 million to 3,643 employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2017-18 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances Rs 37.946 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-18**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in in October 2024. The management replied that recovery was in progress and in some cases the pay & allowances were admissible to the concerned employees. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed for recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of overpayment besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) against the person at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.12.11, 2.12.15, 3.2.4.1, 6.3.2, 6.2.5.3.12 and 6.2.2.5, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 278.626 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.11.2 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP – Rs 20.560 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet’s decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Muzaffargarh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management did not recover Rs 20.560 million from 257 in-service employees of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouse from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against the concerned employees. This resulted in loss amounting to Rs 20.560 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that strict directions had been issued to the concerned DDOs for compliance in true letter and spirit and the compliance would be reported at the earliest. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action was taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to expedite the recovery. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC’s directives.

[PDP No. 18]

3.11.3 Unauthorized payment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 2.845 million

According to Government of Punjab, SED letter No. SO(SNE) Up gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12.11.2021, Funds Distribution Mechanism for Up

gradation of School, funds for ASP will be released to Account-V of DEA for onward transmission the bank accounts of school councils/NSB account of the selected schools to use these funds under the policy. CEO will not transfer funds to those schools having less than 10 enrolments. Moreover, 100% payment will be made to only those staff on the basis of attendance of more than 15 days and for the less than 15 days, 50% honorarium will be paid to the concerned staff. Minimum 10 children in class 6th and overall 20 children from class 6th to 8th must be enrolled for hiring of one head teacher and one teacher for ASP, in case of students more than 20, 2nd teacher may be hired, in case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total up to 60 students 3rd teacher be hired and in case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total above to 60 students 4th teacher be hired.

During audit of DEA Muzaffargarh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not monitor the expenditure incurred on account of honorarium to the teachers of ASP. Scrutiny of claims revealed that payment was made against four (04) closed schools and five (05) schools without ensuring the condition of minimum enrollment. Further proof of enrolment of students in ASP schools like; NADRA Form-B, registration of student on SIS, name, parentage of students, online attendance was not on record to justify the functioning of schools. Minimum enrolment required for holding afternoon classes and assessment of staff requirement was not on record. This resulted in unauthorized payment of Rs 2.845 million.

Audit held that funds were transferred to closed schools and without proof of actual working due to weak managerial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that the concerned AEOs, Dy. DEOs & DEOs recommended in the public interest. Moreover, schools were not closed on dashboard by the SED/PMIU and pending liabilities were also paid for some schools. The reply was not acceptable since the proof of working of schools, enrolment, students' names, B-Form number, minimum enrolment required for holding of afternoon classes and assessment of staff requirement were not provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to probe the matter and submit report to Audit within one month. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of overpaid amount besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 20]

B. Others

3.11.4 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 14.264 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Muzaffargarh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 112 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 14.264 million as summarized below:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Period	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Kot Addu	14	2023-24	26	3.400
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Jatoi	10	2021-24	22	2.970
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jatoi	8		31	3.944
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Alipur	11	2019-24	18	2.150
5	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Alipur	6		15	1.800
Total				112	14.264

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.12 District Education Authority, Pakpattan

There are 114 formations in DEA Pakpattan out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.12.1 Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 17.599 million

According to Para 2(iv) & (v) of Annexure-1 of letter No. DDP/PMIU/2019-17599 dated 29.03.2019, minimum enrolment for elementary schools was 100 students. If the total enrolment in all classes of an afternoon school remains less than the minimum enrolment mentioned above, the honorarium will be paid on proportionate basis i.e. it should be proportionate to the actual enrolment viz-a-viz the required minimum enrolment.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not monitor the expenditure incurred on honorarium paid to the teachers and staff working in ASP under four (04) DDOs working under the jurisdiction of CEO office. Scrutiny of record revealed that honorarium was paid to the staff at full rate instead of proportionate basis without observing the condition of minimum enrollment of hundred students. It resulted in overpayment of Rs 17.599 million.

Rs in million			
Sr. No.	Name of DDO	No. of Schools	Overpayment
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Pakpattan	74	6.180
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Pakpattan	50	3.134
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Arifwala	55	2.980
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Arifwala	40	5.305
Total			17.599

Audit held that payment was made without observing policy guidelines due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that the ASP was introduced in 2021 vide Government of the Punjab Notification No.SO(SNE)Up-gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12-11-2021. The disbursement of honorarium is made as per criteria / guidelines provided in the said notification. The reply was not tenable as policy was initially started in selected

cities and, policy was issued by PMIU vide letter No. DDP/ PMIU/2019-17599 dated 29.03.2019 regarding proportionate payment in respect of actual students.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 decided that matter be referred for clarification to SED. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 13]

3.12.2 Inadmissible payment of allowances – Rs 15.257 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and three (03) other DDOs made payment of various allowances of Rs 15.257 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2022-23 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of allowances of Rs 15.257 million.

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	Description	FY(s)	PDP No.	Amount
1	CEO, DEA Pakpattan	Payment of SSB despite regularization	2023-24	10	2.700
		Payment of inadmissible integrated allowance, conveyance allowance during leaves, Payment of special allowances of 2021 and 2022 @ 25% and 15%		12	0.599
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Arifwala	Payment of inadmissible pay & allowances during leaves, payment of special allowances of 2021 and 2022 @ 25% and 15%		5	0.889
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Pakpattan	Payment conveyance allowance during vacations	2022-24	01	5.121
		Payment of SSB despite regularization		02	2.660
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Pakpattan	Payment conveyance allowance during vacations		03	3.288
Total					15.257

Audit held that payment of inadmissible allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recoveries were in process and progress will be shown to Audit. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery and get the record verified. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 3.12.5, 3.12.10, 4.2.4.3, 15.6.1, 15.2.5.2.9, 15.2.5.2.11, 15.2.5.2.16 and 15.2.3.4, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 94.832 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.12.3 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP – Rs 4.769 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No. 923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that management did not recover Rs 4.769 million from 36 in-service employees and 3 pensioners of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouses from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against

the relevant employees. This resulted in unauthorized receipt of stipend from BISP amounting to Rs 4.769 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that letter had been issued to the DAO, Pakpattan for recovery from the employees and compliance would be reported in the next month. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action was taken against the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to probe the matter and submit findings within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 17]

B. Others

3.12.4 Unauthorized utilization of tied grants – Rs 92.155 million

According to Rule 24 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, all conditional grants shall be budgeted and utilized as per the conditions of the grant.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and DD (B&A) allowed irregular payment of Rs 92.155 million on operational expenditure from the balances of tied grants. Cash balance of salary and non-salary budget of Rs 6,236.258 million was available during FY 2023-24 but expenditure of salary and non-salary was incurred of Rs 6,328.427 million. Resultantly, excess expenditure of Rs 92.155 million was made from the tied grants which resulted in irregular expenditure. The detail is given at **Annexure-19**.

Audit held that excess payments were authorized than available cash balance due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that due to less release of funds by the Finance Department during whole FY 2023-24, the cash balance had been utilized in salaries. The case for release of additional budget was submitted to the Secretary SED for onward submission to the Finance Department for release of additional funds vide letter No.1535/(B&A) dated 09.05.2024. The reply was not tenable because tied grants were also utilized in non-salary heads instead of specific purposes.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Pakpattan. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 2]

3.12.5 Unauthorized utilization of public account receipts – Rs 39.537 million

According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government

has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that DD (B&A) did not monitor cash balance of authority and public account receipts were utilized without authority. DD (B&A) did not ensure timely transfer of public account and other government receipts amounting to Rs 39.537 million to concerned governments / department in relevant FY 2023-24. This resulted in unauthorized utilization of public account receipts of Rs 39.537 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million						
Sr. No.	Description of Public Account Head	Opening Balance as on 01.07.23	Amount Received during the year	Total Public Receipts	Amount transferred during the year	Amount not transferred as on 30.06.24
1	G06103-General Provident Fund (Civil)	0.118	345.323	345.441	315.662	29.778
2	G06215-District Government Employees Benevolent Fund	0.027	93.758	93.785	85.904	7.881
3	G06411-District Government Employees Insurance Fund	0.001	10.835	10.836	9.885	0.951
4	G11278-Contribution to GHSF from its member	-	2.571	2.571	2.381	0.190
5	G12714-Income Tax deduction from Contractor / Suppliers	-	2.964	2.964	2.227	0.737
Total						39.537

Audit held that public account receipts were unauthorizedly utilized due to poor financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that a sum of Rs 40.048 million of public account receipts i.e. GPF, BF, GI, FGSHF, Sales Tax and C02701 deduction of June 2024 had been transferred to AC/I vide DAO letter No. 1877 dated 31-07-2024. The reply was not tenable because the public account receipts were to be transferred up to 30th June, 2024.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Pakpattan. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 7]

3.12.6 Loss due to non-recovery of registration / renewal fee from private schools – Rs 3.693 million

According to Para No. 07 of Government of the Punjab, SED Letter No. SO(A-1)3-4/2020 dated 18.01.2021, school incharge shall apply for renewal of registration, until 31st December each year and in case of failure, school will have to pay double renewal fee after 31st December to get E-License in accordance with law in vogue. Further, according to Government of the Punjab SED, DPI (SE) letter No-S.O(A.I)7-21/01 dated 24.08.1998 and letter No-S.O(A.I)7-21/01 dated 24.08.1998, rates of registration fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be Rs 7,000 and elementary school / primary school will be Rs 5,000 and rates of annual inspection fee for privately managed institutions for High School / Higher Secondary schools will be Rs 1,000 per annum and for Elementary / Primary schools will be Rs 500 per annum.

During audit of DEA Pakpattan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO did not collect annual inspection fee of Rs 0.019 million, registration fee of Rs 0.074 million and also not imposed penalty of Rs 3.600 million to twelve (12) private schools operating either without registration or renewal of registration. Non-registration / renewal of schools resulted in loss to government amounting to Rs 3.693 million.

Rs in million					
Level of School	No. of Un-registered Schools	Registration Fee	Inspection Fee	Fine	Amount
Higher / High	7	0.007	0.002	0.300	2.163
Middle / Primary	5	0.005	0.001	0.300	1.530
Total					3.693

Audit held that non-recovery of registration / renewal fee from private schools and no action against unregistered schools was due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that previous data cannot be seen on PEPRIS and updated list of 2024 of latest paid renewal registration / E-License fees was available for verification. The reply was not tenable as documentary evidence was provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery and registration of schools in the light of directions of SED. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends action against unregistered schools and recovery of government fee besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 2]

3.13 District Education Authority, Rahim Yar Khan

There are 350 formations in DEA Rahim Yar Khan out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.13.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 62.716 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and eight (08) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 62.716 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 62.716 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-20**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. CEO and other DDOs replied that concerned employees were directed to deposit the amount. The reply was not tenable as no documentary proof of amount recovered was shown to audit.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to expedite the process of recovery from the concerned and recover the amount within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends recovery of due amount from the concerned besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.14.4, 2.14.11, 3.2.4.5, 3.5.2, 3.2.5.2.7 and 3.2.4.1, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 533.597 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.13.2 Irregular recruitment of school teacher interns – Rs 54.645 million

According to the procedure described by SED for recruitment of School Teacher Interns (STIs), candidates interested for the position of STIs were required to apply through Online Teacher Recruitment System (OTRS). Moreover, pre-interview merit list and final interview merit lists were to be uploaded on OTRS.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that 4 DDOs of DEA recruited 400 STIs without observing prescribed guidelines of recruitment under OTRS. As per advertisement published by the Secretary SED, the process was to apply online through OTRS, selection through School Council Recruitment Committee and documents verification. Further, final merit lists of STIs were to be uploaded on the website of OTRS. But neither applications were received online through OTRS nor schools wise final merit lists were uploaded on the website of OTRS in violation of prescribed guidelines for recruitment. Further, record regarding total number of applications received, rejected, interview call letters, minutes of School Council Recruitment Committee meetings, merit lists and evidences regarding verification of degrees / certificates from relevant quarters were not on record which made whole process of recruitment of STIs doubtful. This resulted in irregular recruitment / expenditure of Rs 54.645 million during FYs 2020-24. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	Period of Audit	PDP No.	No. of STIs	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaquatpur	2022-24	566	186	26.336
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rahim Yar Khan	2022-24	542	81	10.680
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Rahim Yar Khan	2020-24	587	71	9.590
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Khanpur	2021-24	560	62	8.039
Total				400	54.645

Audit held that STIs were recruited without observing policy guidelines and without adopting OTRS due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that head teacher of each school was fully authorized for the appointment of STIs with the approval of school council and recruitment was made after

observing all codal formalities. The replies were not tenable as recruitment process was not carried out through OTRS and record was produced in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the relevant record verified from audit within a week. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure from the competent authority besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.13.3 Irregular payment of salaries to teachers without extension of contracts – Rs 38.059 million

According to Para 7 (C) read with Note of Recruitment Policy 2011 circulated by Punjab SED vide No.SO(SE-IV)2-43/2011 dated 25.10.2011, academic and professional qualifications for the posts were described. The candidates having prescribed academic qualification were to be considered. However, such candidates without prescribed professional qualification appearing in the merit list may be considered as per ranking criteria. Such selected candidates were required to acquire the prescribed professional qualification within three years otherwise, their contract was not to be extended. Further, according to Para 19 of said policy, CEOs/appointing authorities were required to implement the policy in letter and spirit. In case any direction contrary to the policy is passed by the Complaints Redressal Cell (CRC) or any legal forum, review petition shall be filed within stipulated period.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that ten (10) educators recruited from 2011 to 2014 were terminated by the DEO (EE-M) Rahim Yar Khan due to non-acquiring prescribed professional qualification. These educators filed writ petitions in the Court against their termination. As a result, the Court suspended termination orders on 30.11.2018 & 26.07.2019, respectively, with the directions to submit para wise comments within 15 days. Departmental authorities did not pursue the cases actively. Resultantly, the matter could not be decided despite lapse of more than 5 years. Moreover, salaries were paid throughout the period without extension of contract of said employees. This resulted in irregular payment of salaries amounting to Rs 38.059 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-21**.

Audit held that salaries were paid to the educators without extension of contracts due to weak administrative and financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that DEO (EE-M), Rahim Yar Khan allowed payment of salaries to teachers being their competent authority. The reply was not tenable as payment of salaries was allowed without extension of contracts.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to seek advice from Law Department. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 522]

3.13.4 Irregular payment of salaries for performing services in provincial government – Rs 20.621 million

According to Government of the Punjab, Finance Department Notification No.FD/SRIV-8-1/76(PROV) dated 16/03/1988, shifting of headquarter of a civil servant can only be allowed for a period not exceeding three months with the prior approval of Finance Department as all posts are created by the Finance Department after full justification given by the departments. If the incumbent of the post is working other than his place of posting it means that there is no need of such post. The proper way is that the Finance department may be approached for creation of post at required station by abolishing the corresponding post.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that three (03) Education Officers (BS-17) / Ex-Teacher Educators drew pay and allowances amounting to Rs 20.623 million from different cost centers of DEA Rahim Yar Khan while performing services at QAED Rahim Yar Khan (a provincial institute) since their appointments. The management neither stopped pay and allowances nor took up the matter with competent authority for rectification of posting orders. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 20.621 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Name of Education Officer	Place of Posting	Service Performed at	Period	Amount
1	Ali Abbas Sajid	DEA	QAED	10.01.2018 to 30.06.2024	7.414
2	Shahid Majeed	Rahim	Rahim Yar	10.01.2018 to 30.06.2024	6.200
3	Ayesha Safdar	Yar Khan	Khan	10.01.2018 to 30.06.2024	7.007
Total					20.621

Audit held that payment of pay and allowances was authorized to the employees of DEA without provision of services in their relevant offices due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that these officers were performing duties in accordance with job description and as per requirement of Authority. The reply was not tenable as payment of pay and allowances was authorized without performing duties in relevant office / authority.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to shift the posts or to get the expenditure regularized from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to get the expenditure regularized besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 510]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.13.5 Irregular expenditure on rehabilitation of school buildings and purchase of RO plants – Rs 14.800 million

According to Para No. 3 of Government of the Punjab, PMIU-PESRP letter No. I&C TELEEM/PESRP/2023/27740 dated 27th October 2023, upon completion of the construction / installation activity in school, head teacher will submit a school work completion certificate to the office of CEO (DEA) and also keep a copy of the said certificate in school record as well. Further according to SOPs for rehabilitation of toilets and provision of clean drinking water, WC seats and wash basins were required to be installed, and washroom walls were to be painted. Moreover, RO plants of 5 stages were required to be purchased having minimum 50-gallon capacity with one-year filter replacement warranty.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that 39 schools working under administrative controls of Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur and Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rahim Yar Khan incurred expenditure of Rs 14.800 million on rehabilitation of flood effected schools, toilet blocks and purchase of RO plants during FYs 2022-24. Funds were utilized by the schools without maintaining mandatory record such as; MOU, contract agreement, quotations / tender requirement, specification as well as monitoring proformas, pictorial evidences before and after pictures and work completion certificates. RO plants were purchased without observing specification and change of filter warranty. Moreover, head teachers of four (04) schools made payment without ensuring deduction / payment of Income Tax, GST and PST. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 14.800 million.

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	FY	Description	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur	572	2022-24	Rehabilitation of toilet block and RO plants	6.763
		573		Rehabilitation of flood effected schools	3.237
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rahim Yar Khan	553	2022-24	Construction of toilet blocks	4.800
Total					14.800

Audit held that expenditure was incurred without observing guidelines issued by PMIU-PESRP due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that RO plants were purchased with the approval of school council by adopting quotation process. Expenditure on toilets and flood effected schools was also incurred as per guidelines. The reply of the department was not tenable as purchase was made without observing guidelines and procurement rules as well as without maintaining mandatory record.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the relevant record verified from audit within a week besides regularization of expenditure from the competent authority. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

3.13.6 Irregular expenditure on purchases by splitting the indents – Rs 4.881 million

According to Rules 9 and 12(1) of the Punjab Procurement Rules 2014 (amended 17.08.2020), procuring agency shall announce proposed procurements for each financial year and shall proceed accordingly without any splitting or regrouping of the procurements so planned and annual requirements thus determined would be advertised in advance on the PPRA's website. Further, according to Sr. 5 of Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules 2017, power of Administrative Approval for maintenance and repair works of residential and non-residential buildings chargeable to current budget of office concerned, officer in category-I can accord Administrative Approval up to Rs 0.300 million.

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur, incurred expenditure of Rs 4.106 million and Rs 0.775 million, respectively, on purchase of stationary, repair of vehicle and repair of building by splitting to avoid quotation / tendering process. Further, expenditure on repair of buildings was incurred in piece meals instead through building department without preparation of detailed design and specifications to

avoid Administrative Approval and Technical Sanction from the relevant competent authorities. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 4.881 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-22**.

Audit held that expenditure was incurred through splitting in violation of PPRA Rules due to financial indiscipline.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that budget was released on quarterly basis due to which PPRA rules were not applicable. Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur replied that services were obtained from registered supplier. The replies were not tenable as purchases were made through splitting in short intervals. Further, expenditure incurred during a quarter also exceeds quotation / tender limit.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2022-23, 2021-22, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 3.2.4.3, 3.2.5.2.5, 3.2.5.2.10 and 3.2.3.4, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 56.739 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 518, 535 & 576]

C. Value for money and service delivery issues

3.13.7 Loss due to non-transfer of funds of schools shifted to PEF – Rs 97.370 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.”

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that 556 primary schools working under the administrative controls of different DDOs were handed-over to private persons through PEF. Bank accounts of those schools were closed but cash balance of Rs 97.370 million was not transferred into government treasury. This resulted in undue retention of funds amounting to Rs 97.370 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	Period of Audit	PDP No.	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Rahim Yar Khan	2020-24	526	50	5.066
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Rahim Yar Khan	2022-24	544	48	2.424
3	CEO (DEA), Rahim Yar Khan	2023-24	582	458	89.880
Total				556	97.370

Audit held that cash balances of schools were not transferred into government treasury due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that NSB bank accounts were not operational as these schools were privatized and handed-over to PEF. The reply was not tenable as funds were not transfer into government treasury.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to close the bank accounts and get the balances transferred to government treasury within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends transfer of cash balances into government treasury immediately besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 3.2.5.28 and 3.2.4.3,

respectively, having financial impact of Rs 17.912 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

D. Others

3.13.8 Unauthorized utilization of public account and development grants – Rs 941.406 million

According to direction 2.1.5.7 of Manual of Accounting Principles, the public account consists of those specific purpose moneys for which the government has a statutory or other obligation to account for, but which are not available for appropriation against the general operations of government. Further, according to direction 3.3.7.8 of Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, spending entities must ensure that there is no overlap of budgets between individual development projects or between development and non-development expenditures.

During Audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that public account receipts and development funds amounting to Rs 941.406 million were unauthorizedly utilized for payment of current expenditure. Unspent balance of development funds amounting to Rs 351.217 million was utilized by the Authority unauthorizedly despite the fact that funds were provided by the Finance Department for specified development purposes. Moreover, public account receipts amounting to Rs 590.189 million were also utilized by the authority as cash closing balance of authority amounting to Rs 71.317 million was insufficient to transfer public account liability amounting to Rs 661.506 million. This resulted in unauthorized utilization of development grant and public account receipts amounting to Rs 941.406 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million		
Sr. No.	Description	Amount
A	Opening balance (Development)	50.893
B	Released by Finance Department	689.393
C	Development Expenditure FY 2023-24	389.069
D	Remaining Balance (A+B-C)	351.217
E	Transferable Deductions / Public Account	661.506
F	Cash Balance as on 30 th June, 2024	71.317
G	Remaining Cash Balance (E-F)	590.189
H	Unauthorized utilization of Tied Grants and Public Account (D+G)	941.406

Audit held that development grants and public account receipts were utilized for other than specified purposes due to weak administrative and financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that utilization of public account receipts and development grants were in accordance with applicable rules. The reply was not tenable as development grant and public account receipts were utilized for other than specific purposes without approval of the Finance Department.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized from the Finance Department. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 541]

3.13.9 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 87.436 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.”

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of 466 schools working under administrative control of CEO and four (04) other DDOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in various elementary and primary schools. Resultantly, solar panels and its allied accessories costing Rs 87.436 million were stolen. This resulted in loss of Rs 87.436 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million					
Sr. No.	DDOs	Period of Audit	PDP No.	No. of Schools	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Khanpur	2021-24	559	66	33.683
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Rahim Yar Khan	2020-24	585	71	30.253
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur	2022-24	567	52	12.725
4	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rahim Yar Khan	2022-24	545	79	10.775
5	CEO (DEA), Rahim Yar Khan	2023-24	534	198	-
Total				466	87.436

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak managerial controls and non-deployment of security guards.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. CEO and all other DDOs replied that FIRs were registered for theft cases. The reply was not tenable as neither responsibility was fixed nor loss recovered from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to actively pursue the FIRs besides investigating the matter as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24 and 2022-23 vide para(s) number 2.14.3 and 2.14.8, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 32.881 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.13.10 Unauthorized re-appropriation of funds - Rs 69 million

According to Sr. No. 10 (IV) of Punjab Delegation of Financial Powers Rules 2016, no re-appropriation will be made to or from "basic pay of officers" and "basic pay of staff" and regular allowances".

During audit of DEA Rahim Yar Khan for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that funds of Rs 69 million were re-appropriated by the CEO with the approval of Deputy commissioner from account head A01170 (Other pay) to account head A13301 (Repair of Building) in cost centers of twenty-three (23) schools without any lawful authority. Budget was provided by the Finance Department through PFC grant bifurcating salary, non-salary and development expenditure. Whereas, funds were re-appropriated by the CEO without any directions from Government of the Punjab. This resulted in unauthorized re-appropriations amounting to Rs 69 million and expenditure thereof. The detail is given at **Annexure-23**.

Audit held that re-appropriation was made without observing delegation of financial powers due to weak financial discipline.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that budget was re-appropriated according to Sr. No. 2 of Second Schedule of the Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules, 2017. The reply was not tenable as rule referred by the management relates to sanction of expenditure instead of powers of re-appropriation.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed to get the irregularity condoned from the competent authority within a month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to get the irregularity condoned besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 514]

3.14 District Education Authority, Rajanpur

There are 100 formations in DEA Rajanpur out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.14.1 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 25.713 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Rajanpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that four (04) Dy. DEOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 25.713 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2022-23 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 25.713 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-24**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October 2024. The management replied that recovery was in progress and in some cases the pay and allowances were admissible to the concerned employees. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to expedite the recovery. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to expedite recovery of overpayment besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.15.7, 2.15.11, 4.2.4.2, 7.4.2, 7.2.5.3.6 and 7.2.2.4, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 146.369 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Others

3.14.2 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 9.498 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Rajanpur for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 49 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 9.498 million as summarized below:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Period	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jampur	3	2022-24	6.400
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rajanpur	12		1.448
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Rojhan	4		1.650
Total				9.498

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24 vide para(s) number 2.15.5 having financial impact of Rs 6.509 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.15 District Education Authority, Sahiwal

There are 247 formations in DEA Sahiwal out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.15.1 Inadmissible payment of pay & allowances – Rs 7.709 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Sahiwal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Dy. DEO (EE-W), Chichawatni made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 7.709 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2022-23 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 7.709 million.

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	Description	FY(s)	PDP No.	Amount
1	Irregular payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	2022-24	1	1.947
2	Non-recovery of pay & allowances after removal from service and of absent period		3	2.289
3	Overpayment of inadmissible allowance during leave period		4	2.458
4	Loss to government due to excess payment of charge allowance		6	1.015
Total				7.709

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that in most of the cases amount had been recovered and efforts were also made to expedite the remaining recovery. The reply was not tenable as complete recovery was not made.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 decided to reduce the para to the extent of amount recovered and directed to ensure the complete recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.16.4, 2.13.6, 5.2.4.6, 16.4.2, 16.2.5.2.8, 16.2.5.2.10, 16.2.5.3.2 and 16.2.3.5, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 254.117 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

B. Others

3.15.2 Unauthorized utilization of tied grant – Rs 267.848 million

According to Rule 24 of the Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, all conditional grants shall be budgeted and utilized as per the conditions of the grant.

During audit of DEA Sahiwal for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO allowed to make payment of salaries and non-salary expenditure from the balances of tied grants. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 267.848 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million			
Descriptions	Opening Balance / Funds Received	Expenditure	Unspent Balance / Excess
Tied Grants	490.781	136.017	354.764
Salary & Non-salary	11,453.416	11,721.264	(267.848)
Difference of Unspent Balance of Tied Grants and Excess Expenditure			86.916
Closing Balance as per State Bank Deposit AC-V			86.916

Audit held that excess payments were authorized than available cash balance due to weak financial controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that Finance Department had imposed general cuts in the monthly PFC share of District Authorities all over the Punjab during the interim tenure. The reply was not tenable as no record was provided at the time of verification in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 28th November, 2024 directed to constitute a committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Sahiwal to probe the matter and submit the report within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends regularization of expenditure besides fixing of responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 5]

3.16 District Education Authority, Toba Tek Singh

There are 291 formations in DEA Toba Tek Singh out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Fraud, embezzlement and misappropriation

3.16.1 Misappropriation of funds and store items – Rs 2.778 million

According to Rule 2.33 of the PFR, Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part. Further, according to Rule 14 (d) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017, the primary obligation of the collecting officers shall be to collect receipts in the transparent manner and guard against misappropriation, fraud, embezzlement or compromise.

During audit of DEA Toba Tek Singh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that Ex-Junior Clerk of CEO office and headmaster of school working under the administrative control of Dy. DEO (EE-M), Toba Tek Singh misappropriated assets and funds amounting to Rs 2.778 million. The misappropriation was made either through fictitious procurement and transfer of funds into personal bank account or assets were theft from office. It resulted in loss to public exchequer. Detail is as under:

Rs in million				
Sr. No	DDOs	PDP No.	Description	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Toba Tek Singh	6	Assets were misappropriated by ex-junior clerk but recovery was not made	1.500
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Toba Tek Singh	2	Head teacher withdrew funds from NSB/ FTF and deposited it into his personal bank account. The fictitious procurement was made and stock of furniture understated. Head teacher found guilty of misappropriated amount by apex office.	1.278
Total				2.778

Audit held that NSB funds and store items were misappropriated due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that cases were under trail and action would be taken against the defaulters.

Audit stressed to expedite the process of disciplinary proceedings against the employees and effect recovery from the defaulters.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the DDOs to recover complete amount from defaulters. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

B. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.16.2 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 11.722 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Toba Tek Singh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and four (04) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 11.722 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2020-21 to 2023-24. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 11.722 million.

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Description of Receipts	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Toba Tek Singh	5	Inadmissible personal allowance and charge allowance	0.300
		7	Payment of pay and allowances after relieving from duty	0.193
		10	Recovery of pay due to recruitment on bogus educational certificate	0.390
		14	Non-fixation of pay at initial stage on new recruitment	3.089
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Toba Tek Singh	1	Recovery of pay due to recruitment on bogus educational certificate	6.659
		3	Inadmissible personal allowance and charge allowance	0.090
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Gojra	9	Suspicious payment of salaries to temporary staff through contractor bills	0.167
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Gojra	2	Un-justified payment of salary during EOL	0.036
		6	Inadmissible personal allowance and charge allowance	0.086
5	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Pirmahal	1	Inadmissible personal allowance and charge allowance	0.386
		8	Award of inadmissible increments in basic pay	0.326
Total				11.722

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recovery had been started from the employees concerned and progress would be shown to Audit. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the DDOs to expedite the recovery and sought clarification from the Punjab Finance Department regarding admissibility of allowances. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021.22, 2020-21, 2019-20 and 2018-19 vide para(s) number 2.17.5, 2.17.16, 4.2.4.3, 11.3.1 & 11.3.6 to 11.3.7, 11.2.5.2.5 and 11.2.2.8, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 121.321 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.16.3 Irregular expenditure on account of cash award – Rs 9.951 million

According to Sr. 11 of Second Schedule of Rule 3 of the Punjab District Authorities (Delegation of Financial Powers) Rules 2017, the authorities shall exercise powers to sanction cash reward, as per approved yardstick and where grant of reward is permissible under the rules. Further, according to Para-1(a)&(b) of Government of the Punjab, Finance Department letter No. FD.SR.I/9-7/2023 dated 27.10.2005, head of Administrative Department may sanction an honorarium upto one month's basic pay and Head of Attached Department upto half month's basic pay to a civil servant for work performed by him which is occasional in character and either laborious or of such special merit as to justify a special reward when the services rendered by him fall within the course of his ordinary duty like good performance, achievements of targets or any special assignment related to the post.

During audit of DEA Toba Tek Singh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and Dy. DEO (EE-M), Pirmahal incurred expenditure amounting to Rs 9.951 million on cash award. Contrary to the provision of above rules, payment was made without approved yardsticks, rules, criteria and excess than half month's basic pay without approval of competent authority. It resulted in irregular payment of cash award to employees.

			Rs in million
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Toba Tek Singh	2	8.528
2	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Pirmahal	3	1.423
Total			9.951

Audit held that irregular payment of cash award was made without approved yardsticks, rules, criteria due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that letter had been written to SED, Lahore to get clarification regarding rules allowing cash award to employees and approve yardstick. The reply was not tenable as cash awards were paid in violation of rules.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the DDOs to effect recovery and report progress to Audit. No progress was intimated till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

C. Value for money and service delivery issues

3.16.4 Non-recovery of un-spent development funds - Rs 2.385 million

According to Government of the Punjab, Finance Department Notification No.SO(H-1)I-41/2017(P&SHCD)(AD)(Prov) dated 04.04.2019, the authority shall make the payment of approved cost of the scheme to the concerned XEN. The XEN shall execute the schemes and report progress to the authority. Further, it is clarified that the closing balance of the deposit work is lapsable (as per Rule 7.84(b) of the Departmental Financial Rules) which may be reverted back to Account-V at close of the financial year.

During audit of DEA Toba Tek Singh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO transferred development funds amounting to Rs 39.233 million to Executive Engineer, Buildings Division Toba Tek Singh pertaining to execution of 14 development schemes during the financial year. The executing agency could utilized funds amounting to Rs 36.848 million upto June, 2024 leaving an unspent balance of Rs 2.385 million. However, the CEO could not recover un-spent balance of development schemes from the executing agency. It resulted in lapse of funds amounting to Rs 2.385 million.

Audit held that un-spent development funds were not recovered from the executing agency due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that unspent amount would be recovered. The reply was not tenable as no documentary evidence in this regard was shown to audit.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the CEO to take up the matter with Finance Department, through SED for refund of un-spent balance of development schemes.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 1]

D. Others

3.16.5 Non-vacation of encroached school land

According to Rule 4 of the Punjab Local Government (Property) Rules, 2018, the manager shall take such care of the property of the government as a man of ordinary prudence would take care of his own property of like nature and under similar circumstances. The manager shall also be vigilant about encroachments on, or wrongful occupation of, the property and in case of encroachment or wrongful occupation, take necessary steps for the removal thereof.

During audit of DEA Toba Tek Singh for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that land of nine (09) schools of DEA Toba Tek Singh measuring 62 Kanals and 07 Marlas was encroached by different illegal occupants. The CEO did not make strenuous efforts for vacation of encroached land. Non-vacation of encroached land resulted in loss to government.

Audit held that action was not taken against illegal occupants for vacation of schools' land due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that schools' land would be vacated. The reply was not tenable as no strenuous efforts for vacation of land was shown to audit.

SDAC in its meeting held on 21st November, 2024 directed the CEO to take up the matter with Deputy Commissioner for getting the encroached land vacated from illegal occupants.

Audit recommends vacation of encroached land besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2021-22, 2018-19 and 2017-18 vide para(s) number 2.17.4, 4.2.4.10, 11.2.3.4 and 16.2.4.3, respectively, having financial impact of Rs 72.393 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

[PDP No. 11]

GHS 337 JB Tehsil Gojra



GHS 313 GB Tehsil Pirmahal



GPS Mouza Dhulary



3.17 District Education Authority, Vehari

There are 208 formations in DEA Vehari out of which five (05) formations were audited during Audit Year 2024-25.

A. Human Resource / Employees related irregularities

3.17.1 Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 57.160 million

According to Para 2(iv)&(v) of Annexure-1 of letter No. DDP/PMIU/2019-17599 dated 29.03.2019, minimum enrolment for elementary schools was 100 students. If the total enrolment in all classes of an afternoon school remains less than the minimum enrolment mentioned above, the honorarium will be paid on proportionate basis i.e. it should be proportionate to the actual enrolment vis-à-vis the required minimum enrolment. Further, according to the Government of the Punjab, SED letter No.SO(SNE)Up-gradation/2021(IASP) dated 12.11.2021, minimum 10 children in class 6th and overall 20 children from class 6th to 8th must be enrolled for starting a new Afternoon School and for hiring of one head teacher and one teacher for ASP. In case of students more than 20, 2nd teacher may be hired, in case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total up to 60 students 3rd teacher be hired. In case of 20 students or more than 20 students in class 6th and total above 60 students 4th teacher be hired. Further, according to letter *ibid*, if enrollment is less than 10, then no honorarium will be paid. Further, the criteria for establishment and payment of dues under Taleem Programme of Afternoon Schools was also same as of ASP.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that school councils of various primary schools working under administrative control of three Dy. DEOs did not monitor the expenditure incurred on honorarium paid to the teachers and staff working in ASP under their administrative control and paid honorarium in excess of admissible limit. Honorarium was paid to the staff at full rate instead of proportionate payment on the basis of actual enrolment without ensuring the condition of minimum enrollment of hundred students. This resulted in loss to government of Rs 57.160 million. It was further observed that school councils of various primary schools working under Dy. DEO (EE-M) Burewala paid honorarium to teachers and supporting staff of ASP schools having enrolment less than 10 students in class 6th to run new ASP schools. Similarly, 3rd teacher was

hired, whereas, number of students was less than 20 in class 6th. This resulted in irregular payment of Rs 2.470 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	FY(s)	PDP No.	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Burewala	2021-24	3	21.585
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Vehari	2021-24	6	12.434
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Burewala	2022-24	1	23.141
Total				57.160

Audit held that honorarium was paid in full amount instead of making payment on proportionate basis and by hiring excess teachers without observing enrollment criteria which resulted in excess payment and loss to the government due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. DDOs replied that payment was made as per rate approved in policy and there is no proportionate ratio of honorarium payment to ASP staff. However, one DDO accepted the recovery. The replies were not acceptable for being irrelevant and payments were made without observing policy guidelines.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter clarified from SED within one month regarding the matter of making full payments instead of payments proportionate to actual enrolment and directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner, Vehari within one month regarding making payments to schools having enrolment of less than 10 students and hiring third teacher while having enrolment less than 20 students. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

3.17.2 Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 44.548 million

According to Rule 9 (b) of the Punjab District Authorities (Accounts) Rules 2017 read with Rule 2.31(a) of PFR Vol-I, the DDO and payee of the pay, allowance, contingent expenditure or any other expense shall be personally responsible for any overcharge, fraud or misappropriation and shall be liable to make good that loss.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and four (04) other DDOs made payment of pay and allowances of Rs 44.548 million to employees either without admissibility or beyond entitlement for the FYs 2021-22 to 2023-24 on account of various pay & allowances. This resulted in inadmissible payment of pay and allowances of Rs 44.548 million. The detail is given at **Annexure-25**.

Audit held that payment of inadmissible pay and allowances was made due to weak financial management.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that recoveries were in process and progress would be shown to Audit. The reply was not tenable as no record in support of recovery effected was produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed for complete recovery and get the record verified from Audit within two weeks. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

Note: The issue was also reported earlier in the Audit Report(s) for the Audit Year(s) 2023-24, 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21 and 2019-20 vide para(s) number 2.18.4, 2.18.12, 6.2.4.6, 17.5.2, 17.6.1 and 17.2.5.2.6, 17.2.5.2.9 and 17.2.5.2.10 respectively having financial impact of Rs 333.802 million. Recurrence of same irregularity is a matter of serious concern.

3.17.3 Non-recovery of unauthorized stipend received from BISP - Rs 4.294 million

According to the Government of Pakistan, BISP HQ, Islamabad letter No. 1(16)/GR/BISP/Govt-Empl/2020 dated 05.03.2024, BISP HQs shared a list of government employees / pensioners in Punjab province who themselves or their spouses were receiving stipend from BISP for taking disciplinary action in accordance with the respective E&D / relevant rules and make recovery effective thereof in accordance with the Federal Cabinet's decision / directives in 2019. Further, according to Government of the Punjab, SED, Directorate of Public Instructions (SE) South Punjab Multan letter No.

923/GB dated 11.07.2024, amount was required to be recovered from each identified illegal beneficiary of BISP.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO, Dy. DEO (EE-W) Burewala and Dy. DEO (EE-W) Mailsi did not make recovery from 39 in-service employees of DEA who were receiving unauthorized stipend directly or indirectly through spouses from BISP. Furthermore, no disciplinary action was taken against the relevant employees. This resulted in unauthorized receipt of stipend amounting to Rs 4.294 million.

Audit held that employees received unauthorized stipend from BISP and its non-recovery thereof by the management was due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. DDOs replied that recovery was under process. The reply was not tenable as recovery was not ensured and no action had been taken against concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to ensure complete recovery. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 1, 10 & 8]

B. Procurement related irregularities

3.17.4 Irregular rehabilitation of toilets and purchase of RO plants – Rs 47.958 million

According to Para No. 3 of Government of the Punjab, PMIU-PESRP letter No. I&C TELEEM/PESRP/2023/27740 dated 27th October 2023, upon completion of the construction / installation activity in school, head teacher will submit a school work completion certificate to the office of CEO (DEA) and also keep a copy of the said certificate in school record as well. Further according to SOPs for rehabilitation of toilets and provision of clean drinking water, WC seats and wash basins were required to be installed, and washroom walls were to be painted. Moreover, RO plants of 5 stages were required to be purchased having minimum 50-gallons capacity with one-year filter replacement warranty.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO, disbursed funds to 187 schools for rehabilitation of toilets and provision of clean drinking water facility in selected flood / rain affected schools. The expenditure was split up to avoid the tenders by school councils. Head teachers did not retain work completion certificates for the rehabilitation projects. There were no inspection reports from the focal person and no before-and-after pictures were available on record. Payments for labor involved in repair work were not made through muster rolls which was the standard procedure. The rehabilitation of toilets did not adhere to the prescribed guidelines. Moreover, the payment to firms was made without deducting of GST Rs 2.219 million, PST of Rs 0.069 million and income tax of Rs 0.459 million. This resulted in irregular expenditure of Rs 47.958 million.

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	PDP No.	FYs	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Vehari	17	2023-24	47.958
2	DY. DEO (EE-W) Burewala	5	2021-24	
3	DY. DEO (EE-M) Burewala	3, 8	2022-24	
4	DY. DEO (EE-W) Mailsi	5	2022-24	

Audit held that expenditure on rehabilitation was incurred without observing codal formalities due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that complete record was available and produced during record verification. The reply was not acceptable as complete record as per SOPs / guidelines issued by SED/PMIU was not produced for verification.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to produce complete record as per SOPs / guidelines issued by SED/ PMIU within two weeks. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

3.17.5 Mis-procurement of water coolers – Rs 3.437 million

According to Government of the Punjab, SED letter No.SO (ADP-III) 9-3/2017 dated 18.10.2017, DEAs were required to make procurements through District Procurement Committees. Further, according to Government of the Punjab PMIU-PESRP letter No.PD/DFID/PROC/2020/23831 dated 05.11.2021, procurement committee for fair and transparent purchase and installation of water cooler along with water filter was constituted consisting of DEO (EE-M), Assistant Director (Dev/B&P) and any technical member. Furthermore, according to minutes of meeting of Focal Person Water Cooler Project with DD (Finance), PMIU-PESRP dated 12.11.2021, no retailer / dealer should be involved and purchase should directly be made from manufacturer/ factory.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that head teachers of various primary and elementary schools working under the administrative control of following Dy. DEOs purchased the electric water cooler from the general order supplier instead of manufacturer. District purchase committee was not involved to make the transparent purchase in violation of government direction. It was also observed from the record that water coolers, supplied were not as per approved specifications. As per invoice of bills, there was no details of manufacturer, model, registration number etc. Pre-managed same supplier was selected for placing supply orders by all the schools of the whole tehsil. Payment was made without inspection of Provincial Technical Committee. This resulted in irregular and non-transparent procurement of Rs 3.437 million. The detail is as under.

				Rs in million
Sr. No.	DDOs	FY(s)	PDP No.	Amount
1	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Burewala	2021-24	4	2.265
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Vehari	2021-24	7	1.172
Total				3.437

Audit held that procurement was made without inviting open tenders through District Procurement Committee due to weak internal controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that expenditure was incurred by school councils and after verification of school council committees. The replies were not acceptable as no record was provided in support of reply.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the expenditure regularized within two weeks. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

C. Others

3.17.6 Unauthorized utilization of tied grants – Rs 230.102 million

According to Rule 24 of Punjab District Authorities (Budget) Rules 2017, all conditional grants shall be budgeted and utilized in accordance with the conditions of the grant.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and DD (B&A) utilized development grants on the purposes other than specified. The conditional grants were utilized for payment of salary and contingent expenditure. Further, no register / ledger of tied grants was maintained by DD (B&A). This resulted in unauthorized utilization of tied grants of Rs 230.102 million. The detail is as under:

Rs in million	
Description	Amount
Opening balance of tied grants	380.610
Funds received during the year	207.994
Total tied grants	588.604
Closing balance of tied grants	358.502
Utilization of tied grants	230.102

Audit held that tied grants were utilized on purposes other than the specified due to weak financial control.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that tied grants were utilized for salary purposes due to receipts of less budget. The reply was not acceptable as DDO utilized the grants other than salary purposes.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to get the matter probed from the committee consisting of CEO and a member nominated by Deputy Commissioner Vehari. Probe Committee will submit report regarding utilization of tied grants and public account funds in non-salary expenditure within one month. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives.

[PDP No. 18]

3.17.7 Non-vacation of encroached school land – Rs 151.760 million

According to Rule 4 of the Punjab Local Government (Property) Rules, 2018, the manager shall take as much care of the property entrusted to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own property of like nature. The manager shall be vigilant about and to check encroachments or wrongful occupations on property and in case there is any encroachment or wrongful occupation take necessary steps for the removal thereof.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that land of sixteen (16) schools of DEA Vehari measuring 72 Kanals and 19 Marlas was encroached by different illegal occupants. The CEO did not make strenuous efforts for vacation of encroached land. Non-vacation of encroached land having value of Rs 151.760 million (approximately) resulted in loss to government. The detail is given at **Annexure-26**.

Audit held that action was not taken against illegal occupants for vacation of schools' land due to weak administrative controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that matter had been taken up with district administration along with Secretary SED (South) Multan. The reply was not acceptable as land was not vacated.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed to take up matter with Deputy Commissioner and District Police Officer, Vehari. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends vacation of encroached land besides fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

[PDP No. 22]

Non-vacation of encroached school land

GGPS 549 EB



GGPS 110 EB



GGPS (EE-W) Bohar Mailsi



3.17.8 Loss due to theft of solar panels and allied accessories – Rs 17.578 million

According to Rule 2.33 of PFR Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During audit of DEA Vehari for the FY 2023-24, it was observed that CEO and Dy. DEOs failed to ensure safe custody of solar panels and allied accessories installed in 172 schools under their administrative control. This resulted in theft of solar panel materials costing Rs 17.578 million as summarized below:

Rs in million				
Sr. No.	DDOs	FY(s)	PDP No.	Amount
1	CEO, DEA Vehari	2023-24	8	17.578
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Burewala	2021-24	6	
3	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Vehari	2021-24	8	
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M), Burewala	2022-24	5	
5	Dy. DEO (EE-W), Mailsi	2022-24	1	
Total				17.578

Audit held that solar panels and its allied accessories were stolen due to weak supervisory controls.

The matter was reported to PAO in October, 2024. The management replied that incidents of theft of solar panels in different schools occurred due to non-availability of school guards. However, FIRs had been lodged with the Police Department. The reply was not tenable as neither safeguarding arrangements of government assets were made nor proper follow-up carried out for recovery of loss from the concerned.

SDAC in its meeting held on 25th November, 2024 directed the CEO concerned to actively pursue the FIRs. The Chair also directed that outcome of inquiry would be shared with Audit which had been initiated by SED as to why security arrangements were not made to safeguard public property. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends early compliance of SDAC's directives besides recovery of loss and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

CHAPTER 4

THEMATIC AUDIT

4. Taleem Sab Kay Liay Project in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur

District Bahawalnagar



District Rajanpur



4.1.1 Introduction

Sustainable Development Goal-4 enshrines inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. Pakistan is amongst the lowest literate nation of the world. The literacy rate of Pakistan improved by 1.8% from 58.9% in 2017 to 60.7% in 2023. This means that an estimated population of 60 million is illiterate in the country. Punjab has literacy rate of 66.25%, whereas, district Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur have literacy rates of 57.01% and 36.09%, respectively.⁷

One of the primary objectives of government policy has been to improve the level and quality of education across the province, especially, in

⁷ Table-12, Literacy rate and out of school population age (5-16), census 2023 by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.

remote areas. At present, two projects titled “Taleem Sab Kay Liay (TSKL)” and “Punjab Non-Formal Education Project (PNFEP)” have been initiated for adult literacy and non-formal basic education. TSKL is a project carved out of the pressing need to address the educational disparities in various regions particularly in marginalized communities.

4.1.2 Background

Literacy & Non-formal Basic Education (L&NFBE) Department, Government of the Punjab established Phase-I of TSKL project in October 2015 for provision of education in remote area communities of 36 districts in Punjab where basic education facilities were not available. Phase-II of the project was launched in 2020. The project is functioning under DEO (Literacy) at district level and provides free of cost books, charts and stationery etc. to the students. Due to non-availability of qualified teachers in remote areas, the department recruited teachers amongst the community with minimum qualification of matric.

The objectives of the project include enhancing primary level enrollment / retention of more than 7.5 million out-of-school children (OSC) and coping with the challenge of more than 30 million illiterates in Punjab. These objectives are to be met in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur through:

- Establishment of 70 Non-Formal Education Feeder Schools (NFEFSs) to enroll 9,450 OSC for age group of 04-16 years,
- Establishment of 61 Adult Literacy Centers (ALCs) to enroll 5,490 adult illiterates for age group of 17 years and above, and
- Establishing Accelerated Learning Programme for provision of primary education in madaris and basic education with skills in jails.

4.1.3 Establishing the Audit Theme

The audit theme was selected on the basis of its importance for achieving SDGs. The primary objectives of TSKL Project i.e. enhancing primary level enrolment / retention and improving literacy emanate from the following targets of SDG-4:

Target No. 4.2- Equal access to quality pre-primary education. (Access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education).

Target No. 4.6- Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.1.3.1 Reasons of Selection

Districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur have the literacy rate of 57.01% and 36.09%, respectively⁸. The literacy rates of these districts substantially lagged behind the overall literacy rate of Punjab. Moreover, the population in remote areas of the districts has negligible access to formal education institutions. As such, the implementation of TSKL Project in these districts holds immense importance in improving literacy rate and bringing back OSC. Therefore, thematic audit of TSKL Project in these districts was selected to gauge the performance of the project towards achieving its intended targets.

4.1.3.2 Purpose / Objectives

The major objectives of the Thematic Audit are:

- a. To examine the role of literacy department and teaching staff in implementation of project;
- b. To analyze the achievements of targets and reasons for non-achievements (if any), and
- c. To assess the authenticity and transparency of the expenditure incurred.
- d. To conduct gender disaggregated analysis to ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

4.1.3.3 Scope

Scope of the thematic audit was confined to Districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur where TSKL project phase-II was implemented under the supervision of SED, Government of the Punjab. The working of the project was evaluated by analyzing data of three years i.e. from 2021-22 to 2023-24. The thematic audit covered planning, financing and execution aspects of the project.

4.2 Legal framework

Article 25 A read with Article 37 B of the Constitution of Pakistan mandates free and compulsory education for children aged five (05) to sixteen (16)

⁸ Literacy rate and out of school population age (5-16), census 2023 by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

years to address issue of illiteracy. In order to discharge its responsibility, Government of the Punjab approved Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019 to achieve its objectives through L&NFBE Department.

4.3 Stakeholders, governmental organizations identified as directly/ indirectly involved

Planning & Development (P&D) Department, Government of the Punjab, Directorate General of L&NFBE (Operations Wing) as well as Literacy Department at district level are the key stakeholders involved in execution and operation / maintenance of the said public service delivery.

4.4 Role of important organizations

P&D Department, Government of the Punjab is the highest level of monitoring and implementation of the Punjab Literacy & Non- formal Education Policy 2019. The Provincial Coordination Forum, headed by the Chairperson (P&D) and having representation from each department not less than the rank of Secretary, is the highest body to oversee and guide L&NFBE development in Punjab.

L&NFBE department is the central custodian of all these efforts. L&NFBE department is working at provincial level and is responsible to develop plans for achieving assigned targets and prepare estimates of the required financial, technical, human and organizational resources.

At functional level, L&NFBE department has its representation in the form of DEO Literacy at district level, who are working under the DEAs that have been established under PLGA, 2013, and currently managed by SED, Government of the Punjab. The DEO is answerable to both the departments i.e. SED through its CEO (DEA) and L&NFBE department.

4.5 Organization's Financials

The detail of budget and expenditure for FYs 2021-24 is given below:

Table-1 Summary of budget and expenditure of TSKL project

Rs in million			
Financial Year	Number of students enrolled	Total Allocation	Actual Expenditure
Bahawalnagar			
2021-22	1,020	6.324	5.737
2022-23	1,077	2.983	2.850
2023-24	1,047	1.303	1.301
Total	3,144	10.610	9.888
Rajanpur			
2021-22	810	6.633	5.963
2022-23	1015	2.981	2.980
2023-24	805	1.205	1.204
Total	2,630	10.819	10.147
Grand Total	6,296	21.429	20.035

4.6 Field Audit Activity

4.6.1 Methodology

Following methodologies were adopted:

- a. Review of PC-1, policies, guidelines and directives issued by Government of the Punjab;
- b. Analysis of data pertaining to number of literacy centers, students enrolled, students who completed the courses and passing ratio.
- c. Physical verifications / site inspections;
- d. Interviews of dealing staff, teachers and parents etc.
- e. Interviews with existing students and those who cleared the education at literacy centers to identify the issues.
- f. Review of vouchers / data / record pertaining to allocation and utilization of funds.
- g. Review and analysis of record / data received from external sources i.e. government websites, press clippings etc.
- h. To analyze KPIs like establishment of NFEFS & ALCs, enrolments, dropout ratio, mainstreaming and provision of Centre kits and student kits etc.

4.6.2 Audit Analysis

4.6.2.1 Review of Internal Controls

Effectiveness of internal controls was assessed on test check basis and a sample was selected for the purpose. Following issues of potential significance were observed regarding weaknesses of internal controls:

- i. Students were promoted to next classes without sitting in any examination or assessment session.
- ii. Only 13 Literacy Mobilizers were posted to monitor the activities of four on-going projects having 658 centers in Bahawalnagar and 12 Literacy Mobilizers were posted to monitor the activities of four on-going projects having 946 centers in Rajanpur.
- iii. Learner's data was not properly maintained in the database of L&NFBE department i.e. student's unique ID/registration number, father's CNIC number, mother's name & CNIC number, B-Form numbers, guardian's occupation and his income were not recorded.
- iv. Database was not linked with the Student Information System (SIS) of SED.
- v. Total 323 and 99 learners left the NFEFS during 2021-24 out of which 147 and 33 learners pertained to Class-Nursery in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur, respectively. Main reason for increased drop-out ratio was non-provision of learner kits as explored from responses received from students, teachers and parents.

4.6.2.2 Critical Review

Serious efforts were not made by L&NFBE department to achieve desired objectives regarding literacy rate. Only 2.33% of OSC and 0.31% of adult/adolescent illiterates were targeted instead of planning to enroll substantial number of illiterates. Further, parallel projects having almost similar objectives were being executed which signifies fragmented focus. Moreover, adequate resources were not provided at operational level. Even, learning materials were not provided in most of the sessions. Further, feeder teachers were kept demotivated

by abnormally delaying payment of honorarium/utility charges, not linking the honorarium with number of enrollments and payment of nominal amount of honorarium/utility charges.

4.6.2.3 Significant Audit Observations

4.6.2.3.1 Downward revision and non-achievement of targets

(a) Out-of-School Children

According to Clauses 25-A and 37-B of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as determined by law and the state shall remove illiteracy and shall provide free and compulsory secondary education within the minimum possible period.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that 125 NFEFS were initially planned to be established to enroll maximum number of 16,875 (4.16%) of total 405,907 OSC in three years. Later on, L&NFBE department curtailed the targets to 70 NFEFS to enroll only 9,450 (2.33%) OSC in two districts. Due to poor performance, only 4,040 (1.0 %) OSC were enrolled during 2021-24 and 99% of OSC were deprived of the government’s initiatives and remained illiterate. The detail is as under:

District	Total population	Original Target [#]			Revised Target ^{\$}			Target Achieved [~]		
		No. of Centers	No. of learners	%age of total population	No. of Centers	No. of learners	%age of total population	No. of Centers	No. of learners	%age of total population
Bahawalnagar	179,418	60	8,100	4.51%	35	4,725	2.63%	35	3,144	1.75%
Rajanpur	226,489	65	8,775	3.87%	35	4,725	2.09%	35	896	0.40%
Total	405,907	125	16,875	4.16%	70	9,450	2.33%	70	4,040	1.00%

Sources:* Annexures 10 & 11 of original PC- of TSKL Phase-II.

Target as per Annex-5 of original PC-1 x maximum learners of each NFEFS & ALC.

\$ Target as per Annex-6 of revised PC-1 x maximum learners of each NFEFS & ALC.

~ Database/ Dashboard of L&NFBE department

(b) Adult / Adolescent illiterates

As per original PC-1 of the TSKL Phase-II, target for establishing ALCs was fixed as 118 & 130 for Districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur, respectively. Whereas, in the revised PC-1 the targets were curtailed to 29 & 32 for relevant districts.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that establishment of 248 ALCs was initially planned which was later on reduced to 61 ALCs to provide basic reading, writing and life skills to 5,490 (0.31%) adult/adolescent illiterates out of 1,784,474 persons in Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur. Due to poor performance, only 1,204 (0.07%) adult/adolescent illiterates were enrolled during 2021-24 and 99.93% remained deprived of the government’s initiatives. The detail is as under:

District	Total population	Original Target [#]			Revised Target ^{\$}			Target Achieved [~]		
		No. of Centers	No. of learners	% age of total population	No. of Centers	No. of learners	%age of total population	No. of Centers	No. of learners	% age of total population
Bahawalnagar	952,881	118	10,620	1.11%	29	2,610	0.27%	29	474	0.05%
Rajanpur	831,593	130	11,700	1.41%	32	2,880	0.35%	32	730	0.09%
Total	1,784,474	248	22,320	1.25%	61	5,490	0.31%	61	1,204	0.07%

Sources:* Annexures 10 & 11 of original PC- of TSKL Phase-II.

Target as per Annex-5 of original PC-1 x maximum learners of each NFEFS & ALC.

\$ Target as per Annex-6 of revised PC-1 x maximum learners of each NFEFS & ALC.

~ Database/ Dashboard of L&NFBE department

Due to inefficient planning, targets of educating OSC, and adults/adolescents were less fixed due to which literacy rate was not increased.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that TSKL project was smaller project in Non-Formal Education System which helped in mainstreaming OSC despite limited resources. The reply was not tenable as no data regarding targets was shown. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to provide the documentary proof of targets. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to ascertain reasons for non-achievement of targets and fix responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

4.6.2.3.2 Overlapping of parallel projects / activities

According to Para 3.1 of the Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019, the L&NFBE department was required to develop a policy to overcome fragmented governance and structural divides to maximize the gains from input made by the departments.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that various projects were being executed for education of children and increasing literacy of adult/adolescent at provincial level. Instead of overcoming structural divides, L&NFBE department fragmented its own efforts and two other projects having almost same objectives were being executed in the Punjab in parallel to TSKL project. An expenditure of Rs 283.839 million had been incurred on these two projects in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur in addition to TSKL. The detail is given at **Annexure-27**.

Due to inefficiency at planning phases, overlapping was not avoided which resulted into wastage of resources.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that there were limitations of distance from formal educational institutions besides age group of the learners was also different in other parallel projects. The reply was not tenable as no data regarding main focus beneficiaries was shown. Also, training schedule/data was not provided as per audit requirement. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to provide relevant record. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends synchronization of efforts to achieve maximum gains.

4.6.2.3.3 Inadequate Literacy Mobilizers for supervision and monitoring

According to Para 3.5 of the Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019, a holistic monitoring system, compulsorily based on continual surprise/uninformed inspections, is essential.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that Literacy Mobilizers were not appointed separately for TSKL and other projects. Further, adequate number of Literacy Mobilizers were not posted to monitor the activities and mobilize the community. Only thirteen (13) Literacy Mobilizers were posted in Bahawalnagar to monitor the activities of four on-going projects having 658 centers. Similarly, twelve (12) Literacy Mobilizers were posted in Rajanpur to monitor the activities of four on-going projects having 946 centers. As a result, Literacy Mobilizers neither conducted awareness sessions nor held enrollment campaigns. Mobility allowance was also not being paid to Literacy Mobilizers since 2020 which hindered surprise inspections.

District	Number of Centers				No. of Literacy Mobilizers	No. of Centers for each Literacy Mobilizer
	TSKL for OSC	TSKL for ALCs	Other Projects	Total		
Bahawalnagar	35	29	594	658	13	51
Rajanpur	35	32	879	946	12	79
Total	70	61	1,473	1,604	25	64

Due to weak internal controls, project activities were not properly monitored which resulted in non-achievement of targets.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that mobility allowance was stopped, however, conveyance allowance was being provided. Also, some centers remained unvisited which is generated by Head office. The reply was not tenable as audit concern was admitted. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to provide the record of visited and non-visited centers by Literacy Mobilizers. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to carry out performance appraisal of the Literacy Mobilizers vis-à-vis target achievement of the project.

4.6.2.3.4 Non-provision of learning materials and center kits

According to page No.49 of revised PC-1, learner kits comprising text books, note books, drawing books, dotted copies and colour pencils were to be provided to each learner.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that execution of the project was started w.e.f. July 2020 but procurement of NFEF center kits, NFE learner’s kits & ALC kits was abnormally delayed. Text books for each session were provided by the Government of the Punjab and remaining NFE learner’s material comprising note books, drawing books, dotted copies and colour pencils were purchased by the DEO (Literacy) for one session only in 2021-22. Thereafter, L&NFBE department did not provide funds for procurement of learner kits. Hence, learner’s kits were not procured and provided in other sessions during 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Due to weak managerial controls, learner kits were not provided to the students which resulted in non-achievement of the objectives of TSKL project.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that many Non-Formal Centers were running with the help of local community. The reply was not tenable as no documentary evidence was provided in support of reply. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to ensure timely provision of learners’ kits. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to justify efficacy of the project in the absence of learners’ kits.

4.6.2.3.5 Non-development of assessment material to assess the progress of learners

According to Paras 5.5, 5.1.1(1.1), 5.4.1.6 of the Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019, L&NFBE department was required to develop and implement assessment material to identify shortcomings (gaps & weaknesses) to help for plan better for the future.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that L&NFBE department did not develop and implement assessment material to assess the progress of children. After end of each session, the children were promoted to next classes without sitting in any examination or assessment session. When discussed, the management stated that assessments of children were conducted by the NFEFS teachers themselves. Invigilators from the L&NFBE department were not deputed to watch/supervise assessments. Furthermore, detail of assessments i.e. assessment schedule, names of examiners, class wise list of learners, examination material/question papers, results etc. were not shown to Audit to ascertain genuineness of assessments (if any).

Due to weak managerial controls, neither assessment material was developed nor performance of the students assessed.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that some class and center wise record of assessment of each student was available on the system which could be verified. The reply was not tenable as no documentary proof of assessment materials development and its implementation was provided. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to provide relevant record. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to justify non-development of assessment material and non-assessment of learners thereof.

4.6.2.3.6 Improper maintenance of record in database

According to Para 3.5.1.1 of the Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019, detailed web-based database for managing Non-Formal Education Institution, Teachers, Learners and other initiatives shall be developed, maintained and actively utilized to assess efficacy of service delivery. The database shall have provision of tagging of children/learners in NFE system and will have synchronization with SED database to avoid any overlapping. Further, a separate and a new database for non-formal education programs for example numbers of NFBE centers, lists with their addresses, enrollments teachers names, and pass outs, shall also be established and updated regularly.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that learner’s data was not properly maintained in the database of L&NFBE department i.e. student’s unique ID/registration number, parent’s CNIC numbers, B-Form numbers, guardian’s occupation and income etc. Neither the database was linked with the SIS of SED nor the record of previously enrolled learners maintained. As a result, duplicity in enrollments and other essential information could not be extracted from the database. Audit held that project’s achievements could not be assessed due to non-availability of essential record in the database.

Due to weak managerial controls, data was not properly maintained in the database of L&NFBE department.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that L&NFBE department was trying its best to mobilize community to complete record of learners and database was updated regularly. The reply was not tenable as essential record was not maintained in the database. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to provide relevant record. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends to properly maintain the database.

4.6.2.3.7 Non-execution of Accelerated Literacy Program

According to pages No. 23 & 27 of PC-I (Original), accelerated learning opportunities for the children of madaris in Punjab and provision of literacy, basic education and life skills to the prisoners in jails were planned.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar for the period 2021-24, it was observed that Accelerated Literacy Programme (ALP) was not executed in district Bahawalnagar and no NFE center was established to provide accelerated learning to the children of madaris or prisoners.

Due to weak managerial controls, ALP was not executed in district Bahawalnagar which deprived the prisoners and children of madaris from envisaged benefits.

The matter was reported to the DEO (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

Audit recommends to justify non-execution of ALP.

4.6.2.3.8 Non-development of KPIs of TSKL

As per Para No.6.1.3 of PC-I (operational methods) of TSKLP-II, performance indicators shall be formulated by Directorate General of L&NFBE department and subsequently implemented.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that the management did not make efforts to develop KPIs as mentioned in PC-I. Consequently, monitoring and evaluation of performance could not be carried out as no KPIs were set to achieve objectives.

Due to negligence of top management, KPIs were not developed to assess performance of the project.

The matter was reported to the DEO (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that although the said KPIs were not kept in record but

key indicators and performance of TSKL project centers were regularly observed. The reply was not tenable as KPIs were not developed and implemented.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to ensure compliance of the matter. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault.

4.6.2.3.9 Non-achievement of target for mainstreaming of learners of NFEFS

According to Page No.18 of PC-1 of Taleem Sab Kay Liay (TSKL), the project duration was up to 36 months or till provision of formal education facility in the area and 100% mainstreaming of learners therein or as per policy notified by L&NFBE department.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that only 557 learners were enrolled in class 3 out of which 268 learners were sent to mainstream schools. This showed that only 48% of target was achieved instead of 100% as required in PC-1. The detail is as under:

District	Year	No. of Learners in Class-3	No. of learner's mainstreamed in C-4	Percentage of learners sent to mainstream schools
Bahawalnagar	2021-22	138	87	63.0%
	2022-23	122	89	73.0%
	2023-24	148	76	51.4%
Rajanpur	2021-22	49	2	4.1%
	2022-23	69	2	2.9%
	2023-24	31	12	38.7%
Total	2021-22	187	89	47.6%
	2022-23	191	91	47.6%
	2023-24	179	88	49.2%
	2021-24	557	268	48.1%

(Source: MIS LNFBE Lahore)

Due to weak managerial controls, targets of mainstreaming learners of NFEFS were not achieved which resulted in violation of instructions of the authority.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that most of the learners got schooling after passing

class 3 from non-formal system but it was difficult to keep track of each student after the session. Having no record did not mean that those learners were not admitted in any other school and were dropped from study. The reply was not tenable as targets were not achieved regarding mainstreaming of learners of NFEFS. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to ensure compliance of the matter. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

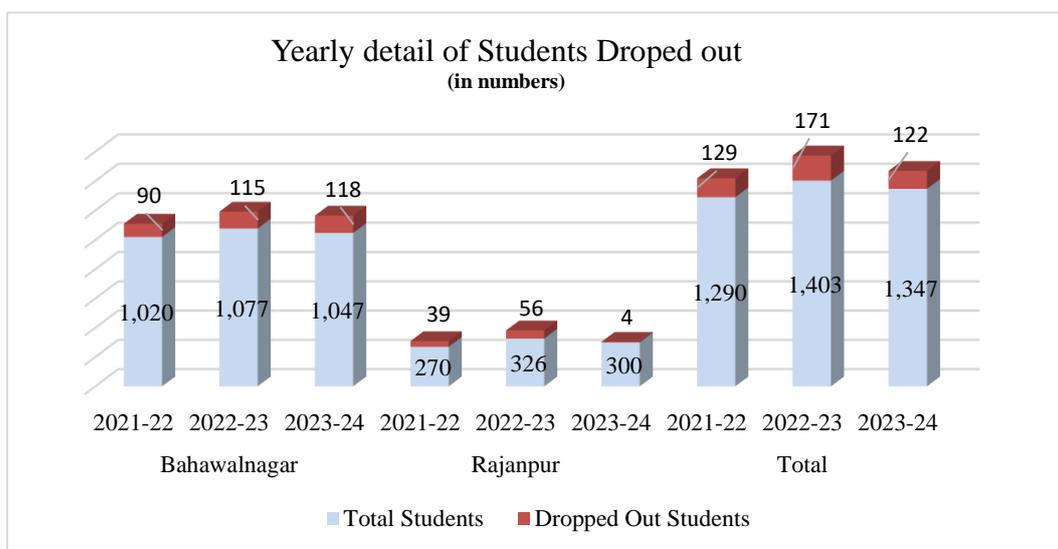
Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility on the person(s) at fault for non-achievement of targets.

4.6.2.3.10 Increase in drop-out ratio of learners

According to Page No.18 of PC-1 of Taleem Sab Kay Liay (TSKL), the project duration was up to of 36 months or till provision of formal education facility in the area & 100% mainstreaming of learners therein. Further, according to Para 2.3.1.1(a, b) of the Punjab Literacy & Non-Formal Education Policy 2019, Government of the Punjab and L&NFBE department shall devise policies/measures to ensure zero drop-out till the completion of grade-5.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that 422 learners left the NFEFS during 2021-23 out of which 180 learners pertained to Nursery class. Main reason for increased drop-out ratio was non-provision of learner kits during 2022-23 & 2023-24. Learner kits were purchased in December 2021 and distributed to available schools. Even, four schools of District Bahawalnagar were opened after December 2021 and their students were not provided learner kits till the date of audit. In past, learner’s kits were purchased during 2015 for one session only. Thereafter, no kits were provided to any school till December 2021. Detail is given below:

District	Year	Class-Nursery		Class-1		Class-2		Class-3		Total of all Classes	
		Total Students	No. of Students Dropped Out	Total Students	No. of Students Dropped Out	Total Students	No. of Students Dropped Out	Total Students	No. of Students Dropped Out	Total Students	No. of Students Dropped Out
Bahawalnagar	2021-22	401	49	285	13	196	12	138	16	1,020	90
	2022-23	445	55	298	29	212	20	122	11	1,077	115
	2023-24	409	43	282	27	208	23	148	25	1,047	118
	Total	1,255	147	865	69	616	55	408	52	3,144	323
Rajanpur	2021-22	80	12	60	14	81	5	49	8	270	39
	2022-23	74	18	85	19	98	8	69	11	326	56
	2023-24	155	3	82	-	32	-	31	1	300	4
	Total	309	33	227	33	211	13	149	20	896	99
Total	2021-22	481	61	345	27	277	17	187	24	1,290	129
	2022-23	519	73	383	48	310	28	191	22	1,403	171
	2023-24	564	46	364	27	240	23	179	26	1,347	122
	Total	1,564	180	1,092	102	827	68	557	72	4,040	422



Due to disparity in policies and non-provision of learner kits, drop-out ratio increased which resulted in poor performance of the L&NFBE department.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that drop-out students mentioned in the report was due to the reason that parents did not update NFEFS teachers that where their kids got admission in next class. The reply was not tenable as it indicated that incorrect

record was maintained in database. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed to provide relevant record. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

4.6.2.3.11 Doubtful distribution of learner’s kits

According to Rule 2.33 of the PFR, Vol-I, every government servant should realize fully and clearly that he will be held personally responsible for any loss sustained by government through fraud or negligence on his part.

During thematic audit of the project “Taleem Sab Kay Liay – Phase II” in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that learner’s kits worth Rs 3.350 million were purchased for 70 NFEFS and 61 ALCs during 2021-22. Stock registers showed that the kits were handed-over to relevant Literacy Mobilizers but its distribution lists and acknowledgements by end users / teachers were not on record to ensure legitimacy of procurements and distribution of kits. The detail is as under:

Rs in million		
District	Month of purchase	Amount
Bahawalnagar	December, 2021	1.671
Rajanpur	August, 2021	1.679
Total		3.350

Due to weak managerial controls, learner/center kits were less provided and acknowledgements of end users were not on record which created doubts on distribution of kits.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that most of the centers were established in far flung areas. It was difficult for literacy teachers to reach District Office for collection of learner/center kits. The material was supplied to their centers through literacy mobilizers. All relevant record was available. The reply was not tenable as relevant record was not provided. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply

nor got record verified before DAC meeting. Hence, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

DAC in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2024 directed the DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur to provide relevant record. No further progress was reported till finalization of this report.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault.

4.6.2.3.12 Abnormal delay in payment of honorarium and utility charges

According to Page No.04 of PC-I, monthly honorarium @ Rs 6,000 and utility charges @ Rs 1,000 were to be paid to NFEF Teachers. However, the amount of honorarium was revised to Rs 10,000 and utility charges to Rs 2,500 per month w.e.f. December 2023.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that honorarium & electricity charges to the teachers of NFEFS were not paid on monthly basis. In most of the cases, the payments were abnormally delayed and were paid after six (06) months of becoming due. Honorarium for the period of January 2024 to July 2024 was not paid till the date of audit i.e. 03.08.2024.

Due to weak managerial controls, honorarium and utility charges were not timely paid to the teachers which put the teachers in financial crises and demotivated them as well.

The matter was reported to the DEOs (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur replied that the delay occurred due to legal procedures of the projects. Further, funds were mostly given on quarterly basis. The reply was not tenable as abnormal delay in payment of honorarium and utility charges was noticed. DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

Audit recommends inquiry and fixing responsibility against the person(s) at fault besides ensuring timely payment of honorarium and utility charges in future.

4.6.2.3.13 Gender disaggregated analysis

According to page No.1 of revised PC-1, NFEFSs shall be established to provide basis education to OSC and Adult Literacy Centre shall be established and operated to impart basic literacy skills (reading, writing & basic arithmetic) and need based life skills to adult illiterates as per revised syllabus.

During thematic audit of TSKL project–Phase II in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur for the period 2021-24, it was observed that separate target for literacy/enrollment of males and females was not fixed in the PC-I. Review of the record revealed that 25.57% (405,907) of total population of children having age of 5-16 years (1,587,688) were deprived of the schooling. Out of which, 47.29% of OSC were girls. It was observed that 4,770 OSC were enrolled during 2021-24 in both districts which included 2,425 (50.8%) girls and 2,345 (49.2%). It is pertinent to mention that 84.3% of the NFEF schools were established by female teachers. Similarly, record of ALCs in Bahawalnagar indicated that 111 (23.42 %) male and 363 (76.58 %) female learners were enrolled/provided basic reading, writing and life skills, whereas, in Rajanpur percentage of male learners was 12.6% which indicated that education of females was getting priority in underserved and remote areas like Rajanpur. The detail is given at **Annexure-28**.

Due to inefficient planning, education of adults/adolescents especially males was not adequately planned which resulted in nominal increase in literacy rate.

The matter was reported to the DEO (Literacy) in August 2024. DEO neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting. Hence, para was not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024.

Audit recommends reassessment of targets of the project vis-à-vis gender-based requirements.

4.7 Departmental Responses

DEO (Literacy) Bahawalnagar neither submitted reply nor got record verified before DAC meeting, therefore, paras were not discussed in DAC meeting held on 21st November, 2024. Whereas, DEO (Literacy) Rajanpur contested the observations which were discussed in detail in DAC meeting held on 22nd November, 2024. Departmental responses of District Rajanpur, remarks of Audit and decision of DAC meeting have been incorporated in relevant audit observations mentioned in preceding paragraphs.

4.8 Conclusion

The TSKL project is a promising initiative aimed at addressing the significant educational disparities in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur. However, its success hinges on overcoming various challenges related to implementation, quality of education, resource allocation and sustainability. So far the project has not fared well vis-à-vis achievement of targets. There have been instances of inadequate funding, mismanagement, and delays in provision of learners' kits, which have hindered the timely delivery of educational resources to the intended beneficiaries. Moreover, the project also lacked proper supervision and monitoring regime besides discrepancies in maintenance of record and database. Although the project has made strides in increasing enrollment rates, the dropout rate still remains high. With targeted reforms, increased funding, and a more inclusive approach to addressing the socio-cultural barriers, the project has the potential to bring about lasting change in the educational landscape of the region. By focusing not just on access to education, but also on improving the quality of education and supporting the local communities, these districts could see a significant transformation in their educational outcomes.

4.9 Recommendations

To maximize the effectiveness of the "Taleem Sub Kay Liay" project, several steps can be taken:

- i. **Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation:** Continuous monitoring and evaluation systems should be implemented to track progress, identify bottlenecks, and assess the quality of education in real-time;
- ii. **Mapping and Aligning Parallel Projects:** Conduct a comprehensive mapping of all ongoing educational projects in these districts. This will help identify overlapping goals and areas for collaboration, ensuring that resources and efforts are not duplicated.
- iii. **Establish KPIs:** establishment of clear and measurable KPIs is essential to keep track of target achievements. KPIs should focus on both **output** (activities) and **outcome** (impact) indicators, ensuring that progress is tracked at different levels and stages of the project.
- iv. **Focus Mainstreaming and Community Engagement:** The mainstreaming of learners into regular educational systems should be focused through active involvement of local communities and parents. Community participation can help in understanding local needs and

addressing other socio-economic barriers to education, such as child labor, early marriage, and family obligations that prevent children, particularly girls, from attending school.

- v. Timely Provision of Resources and Funding: Allocate timely and adequate funding for the procurement of necessary resources such as learning kits and assessment materials.

4.10 References

- i. Original and Revised PC-1 of Project Taleem Sab Kay Liay Phase-II.
- ii. Punjab Literacy and Non-Formal Education Policy, 2019.
- iii. Summary for National Economic Council on SDGs National framework, March 2018.

**Memorandum for Departmental Accounts Committee Paras Pertaining to
the Audit Year 2024-25**

				Rs in million
DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
DEA, Bahawalnagar				
CEO (DEA), Bahawalnagar	1	333	Abnormal delay in payment of financial assistance and leave encashment	60.947
	2	334	Non-recovery of registration fee and renewal fee from private schools	0.275
	3	340	Unauthorized sanction of cash reward beyond delegation of financial power	0.200
	4	341	Doubtful expenditure on repair of vehicle	0.425
	5	342	Unjustified release of funds to non-designated cost center	2.169
	6	344	Double payments of financial assistance & leave encashment	5.467
	7	345	Loss due to non-registration of illegal private schools	0.183
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bahawalnagar	8	367	Unauthorized payment of pay & allowances without sanctioned post in budget book	26.325
	9	368	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	44.416
	10	369	Non-rationalization of staff as per student teacher ratio	-
	11	370	Unauthorized retention of public money into account of DDO	1.522
	12	372	Poor performance due to non-cancellation of erratic posting	-
	13	373	Loss due to unjustified expenditure on repair	0.859
	14	374	Loss due to misappropriation of funds through fictitious / doubtful billing	2.460
	15	375	Poor performance due to non-placement of teacher in school	-
	16	376	Payment of SSB after regularization	5.258
	17	377	Non-finalization of inquiry against embezzlement	0.102
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Fortabbas	18	380	Loss due to unjustified payment of TA/DA	1.092
	19	358	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	16.072

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	20	359	Unjustified cash payment instead of crossed cheques	0.580
	21	362	Fraudulent drawl of funds without sanctioned heads in cost center	1.900
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Chishtian	22	381	Payment of SSB after regularization	3.674
	23	382	Abnormal delay in payment of financial assistance and leave encashment	2.658
	24	384	Irregular payment of salary due to general / temporary duty	-
	25	387	Non-rationalization of staff as per student teacher ratio	-
	26	391	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	83.250
	27	392	Irregular incurrence of development expenditure without detailed design and specifications	11.392
	28	393	Unjustified payment of pay & allowances due to non-performing their duty of post	1.944
	29	394	Irregular expenditure without quotation / tendering	1.125
	30	395	Loss due to non-deposit of GST/PST and Income Tax	0.294
	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Minchinabad	31	400	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council
32		401	Poor performance due to non-cancellation of erratic posting	-
33		402	Non-rationalization of Staff as per student teacher ratio	-
34		403	Irregular development expenditure without detailed design and specifications	51.763
35		407	Payment of SSB after regularization	0.620
36		409	No action taken against embezzlement as per initial inquiry report	0.139
37		411	Loss due to non-deduction of income tax from rent of office building	0.104
DEA, Bahawalpur				
CEO (DEA), Bahawalpur	38	418	Unjustified retention of public money	0.880
	39	419	Loss due to non-realization of renewal fee from private schools	0.131
	40	423	Unauthentic expenditure on development works	21.471
	41	424	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure thereof	-

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	42	425	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	-
	43	426	Loss due to doubtful / fictitious billing	1.750
	44	430	Loss due to unjustified / baseless budgeting and subsequent expenditure	69.751
	45	431	Unauthorized payment of arrears without sanctions	3.228
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Ahmadpur East	46	457	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	12.163
	47	460	Non-deduction of Conveyance Allowance during leave	0.153
	48	462	Non-rationalization of staff in accordance with Student Teacher Ratio	-
	49	463	Irregular expenditure on construction works	21.738
	50	464	Irregularities in recruitment of Class-IV and expenditure thereof	2.453
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Bahawalpur City	51	468	Non-clearance cases of employees expired during service	2.444
	52	469	Non-rationalization of Staff in accordance with Student Teacher Ratio	-
	53	472	Unjustified payment of arrears	5.403
	54	473	Procurement of furniture without observing guidelines	3.396
	55	476	Irregular cash payments	20.645
	56	477	Irregular payment of Pay & Allowances to the employee working on general duty	0.610
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Hasilpur	57	483	Doubtful expenditure on POL without maintenance of logbook	1.207
	58	486	Excess payment of sales tax	0.417
	59	487	Unauthorized cash payments instead of crossed cheques	7.677
	60	488	Unjustified expenditure on construction / repair of school buildings from NSB fund	10.725
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Khairpur Tamewali	61	490	Unjustified cash payment instead of crossed cheques	3.327
	62	491	Non-rationalization of staff in accordance with student teacher ratio	-
	63	492	Unauthorized payment of arrears of pay and allowances	1.597
	64	495	Irregular purchase of furniture	4.881
	65	496	Irregular expenditure on POL	1.229

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	66	497	Loss due to unauthorized drawl of annual increment	0.202
	67	499	Overpayment of sales tax on exempted items	2.019
	68	500	Unjustified cash payment by school councils' instead of crossed cheques	81.252
	69	501	Irregular expenditure by splitting the indents	2.328
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Yazman	70	502	Irregular expenditure on pay and allowances due to erratic posting	-
	71	504	Loss due to payment of inadmissible allowances	0.195
	72	506	Unauthorized cash payments instead of crossed cheques	33.958
	73	507	Unjustified purchase of furniture without advertisement	8.581
	74	508	Excess payment of sales tax	0.633
	75	509	Irregular expenditure by splitting to avoid tendering process/detailed design	2.329
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Ahmadpur East	76	433	Loss due to payment of pay and allowances without performing duties	1.120
	77	438	Non-rationalization of staff in accordance with student teacher ratio	-
	78	439	Irregular cash payments	0.995
	79	440	Unauthorized payment of arrears	5.173
	80	444	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	3.025
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Bahawalpur Saddar	81	446	Irregular erratic posting of teacher	-
	82	449	Loss due non-deposit of income tax	0.087
	83	450	Unauthorized payment of arrears of pay and allowances	5.821
	84	451	Loss due to non-deduction of conveyance allowances	0.246
	85	452	Irregular expenditure without tender / quotations	1.431
	86	453	Doubtful purchase of ECE books	1.590
	87	454	Irregular cash payments	10.879
DEA, Chiniot				
CEO, DEA, Chiniot	88	1	Irregular execution of scheme for provision of student furniture	1.375
	89	2	Irregular expenditure on pension payments to pensioners	33.137

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	90	4	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	91	9	Irregular cash withdrawals instead of crossed cheque	1.021
	92	12	Irregular expenditure on repair of vehicles	0.404
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chiniot	93	5	Accrual of liabilities on account of leave encashment and financial assistance	4.466
	94	7	Overpayment of Inspection allowance without achievement of KPIs	1.080
	95	9	Irregular purchase of furniture without specifications	1.018
	96	10	Irregular expenditure on salaries of ASP teachers	0.735
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Chiniot	97	7	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance without achievement of KPIs	1.620
	98	9	Irregular expenditure on salaries of ASP teachers	1.905
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bhowana	99	7	Overpayment of inspection allowance without achievement of KPIs	0.720
	100	9	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	3.079
DEA, DG Khan				
CEO (DEA), DG Khan	101	7	Unjustified expenditure against early child education and ASP	1.900
	102	9	Irregular transfer of pension contribution of MC cadre employees	33.388
	103	12	Un-authorized approval of budget and expenditure thereof	-
	104	13	Unauthorized supplementary grants and expenditure thereof	94.865
Dy. DEO (EE-M) DG Khan	105	10	Unauthorized sanction of arrears for pay and allowances	3.344
	106	12	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	14.643
	107	13	Non-clearance of financial assistance cases	2.200
	108	15	Un-authorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.450
Dy. DEO (EE-W) DG Khan	109	3	Un-authorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.270
	110	13	Irregular deployments on temporary duties	-
	111	15	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	3.121

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Koh-e-Sulman	112	11	Un-authorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.300
	113	12	Unauthorized sanction of arrears for pay and allowances	22.086
	114	13	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	13.857
	115	15	Irregular deployments on temporary duties	-
	116	18	Non-deployment of teachers according to student teacher ratio	-
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Koh-e-Sulman	117	10	Unauthorized sanction of arrears for pay and allowances	9.095
	118	11	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	7.555
	119	14	Non-deployment of teachers according to student teacher ratio	-
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Kot Chutta	120	9	Non-clearance of financial assistance cases	2.200
	121	13	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	3.113
	122	14	Unjustified expenditure against early child education and ASP	0.642
	123	16	Un-authorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.360
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Taunsa	124	3	Un-authorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.510
	125	7	Non-clearance of financial assistance cases	9.400
	126	15	Non-deployment of teachers according to student teacher ratio	-
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Taunsa	127	13	Non-deduction of Inspection Allowance of AEOs during summer vacations	0.510
	128	14	Unauthorized grant of sanction for pay and allowances	28.339
	129	16	Unauthorized expenditure beyond competency	18.219
DEA, Faisalabad				
CEO (DEA), Faisalabad	130	1	Un-authorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	131	4	Non-deposit of auction money into government treasury	2.800
	132	6	Irregular throw forward of current years' liabilities	-
	133	7	Undue retention of government funds	23.271
	134	9	Irregular expenditure on pension payments to pensioners	209.661

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	135	10	Non-imposition of fine on unregistered schools	35.253
	136	15	Non-deposit of funds in DEA account	26.246
	137	16	Un-justified expenditure on Travelling Allowance	2.458
	138	17	Irregular expenditure on pay and allowances due to shifting of Headquarter	1.755
	139	20	Inordinate delay in utilization of revenue component	92.697
	140	21	Non-placement of subject specialists in higher secondary schools affecting service delivery	-
DEO (SE), Faisalabad	141	2	Irregular withdrawal of TA/DA without counter signature of Controlling Officer	0.234
	142	4	Irregular expenditure on the repair of vehicles	0.871
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Chak Jhumra	143	2	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	1.715
	144	7	Irregular expenditure on civil works without approval of design and specifications	3.839
	145	9	Irregular expenditure beyond the competence of school councils	9.901
	146	11	Purchase and distribution of uniforms for students without maintenance of proper record	0.276
Dy. DEO (EE-M) City Faisalabad	147	7	Irregular expenditure without open competition	9.039
	148	8	Irregular expenditure on civil works without approval of design and specifications	1.385
	149	11	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	1.305
	150	13	Non-recovery of pay and allowance from employee appointed on bogus testimonials	0.865
	151	14	Unjustified payment after termination of contract	2.488
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Jaranwala	152	8	Irregular expenditure on civil works without approval of design and specifications	3.981
	153	10	Irregular expenditure without open competition	7.870
	154	12	Expenditure out of NSB funds without maintenance of record	0.505

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	155	13	Irregular expenditure due to non-transparent hiring of ASP teachers	-
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Samundri	156	1	Misutilization of Non-Salary Budget	0.101
	157	4	Appointment of ESE on the basis of forged educational certificates	1.946
	158	7	Irregular expenditure on repair of vehicle	0.809
	159	9	Irregular expenditure on salaries of Afternoon School Programme teachers	1.432
	160	10	Non-deduction of Income Tax from remuneration of teachers of ASP	0.472
	161	12	Unjustified payment of pay & allowances through adjustments in payroll	7.913
	162	13	Suspected evasion of GST by the vendors due to non-withholding of GST	3.122
	163	14	Irregular and non-transparent utilization of NSB	11.615
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Tandlianwala	164	15	Execution of civil works without observing design and specifications	3.935
	165	5	Creation of liabilities due to non-payment of pending claims	9.486
	166	7	Loss due to procurement on higher rates and excess payments	0.132
	167	9	Unauthentic expenditure by using suspicious invoices and quotations	6.467
	168	10	Withdrawal of funds against dubious procurements	1.797
Dy. DEO (EE-W) City Faisalabad	169	11	Irregular expenditure on hiring of part time coaches	1.207
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Sadar Faisalabad	170	4	Irregular expenditure beyond the competence of school councils	0.138
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Sadar Faisalabad	171	7	Creation of liabilities due to non-payment of pending claims	23.556
	172	10	Irregular expenditure out of NSB funds	1.446
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Tandlianwala	173	5	Loss due to misutilization of school funds	0.837
	174	6	Irregular expenditure without observing procurement rules	0.997
	175	7	Withdrawal of funds against dubious expenditure	0.221
	176	8	Loss due to procurement on higher rates	0.156
	177	10	Unauthentic and non-transparent utilization of NSB	8.047

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	178	13	Non-deduction of Income Tax from remuneration of teachers of ASP	0.092
DEA, Jhang				
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Shorkot	179	3	Unauthorized cash withdrawals from DDO Bank Account	2.355
	180	7	Irregular expenditure on civil works without approval of design and specifications	9.683
	181	8	Irregular expenditure without open competition	2.931
Dy. DEO (EE-W), AP Sial	182	13	Irregular advance withdrawal of funds and payments in cash	32.226
Dy. DEO (EE-M), AP Sial	183	9	Irregular advance withdrawal of funds and payments in cash	28.707
DEA, Khanewal				
CEO (DEA), Khanewal	184	4	Payment of science teaching allowance without admissibility	0.470
	185	6	Less release of funds than approval and incurrence of excess expenditure	47.907
	186	7	Payment of integrated allowance without admissibility	0.016
	187	9	Irregular payment without Administrative Approval and defective tendering process	19.537
	188	10	Unauthorized payment of conveyance allowance during leaves	0.208
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Khanewal	189	1	Excess withdrawn of pension contribution without creation of pension fund	4.266
	190	3	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teachers	14.130
	191	4	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	0.054
	192	5	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	25.263
	193	6	Poor performance of schools resulting in blockage of funds	5.377
	194	7	Recovery of government taxes due to procurements from blacklisted firm	0.060
	195	8	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance	0.501
	196	9	Non-deduction of income tax from the salaries	3.964
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Khanewal	197	1	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	30.901

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	198	2	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	20.258
	199	4	Excess withdrawn of pension contribution without creation of Pension Fund	21.116
	200	6	Overpayment of conveyance allowance during vacation	0.128
	201	7	Non-transparent / irregular hiring of ASP teachers	6.369
	202	8	Unjustified payment of inspection allowance	1.980
	203	9	Irregular / unauthentic expenditure on operational activities	1.321
	204	10	Recovery of government taxes due to procurements from blacklisted firm	0.315
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Kabirwala	205	4	Doubtful payment of electricity bills out of farogh e taleem funds	2.276
	206	5	Poor performance of schools resulted in non-utilization of funds	2.961
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Mian Channu	207	2	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	0.353
	208	3	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance	0.524
	209	4	Non-deduction of income tax from the salaries	0.608
	210	5	Overpayment of SSB after regularization	1.162
	211	6	Irregular approval of expenditure beyond competency by school council	22.846
	212	7	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.193
	213	8	Irregular / unauthentic expenditure on operational activities	1.575
	214	9	Purchase of physical assets without stock entries	2.831
DEA, Layyah				
CEO (DEA), Layyah	215	2	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure thereof	-
	216	4	Non-clearance of leave encashment and financial assistance cases	189.204
	217	5	Non-recovery of registration/ inspection fee	0.283
	218	15	Deprivation of community due to non-deployment of teacher in schools students enrolled	-

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	219	16	Non-deployment of teachers according to rationalized STR	-
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Karor	220	12	Loss to government due to non-deposit of taxes	1.854
	221	13	Irregular expenditure out of NSB Fund	27.305
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Karor	222	15	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund without specification on construction works, furniture and salaries to feeder teachers	17.852
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Layyah	223	14	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund without specification on construction works, furniture.	146.655
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Choubara	224	4	Non-clearance of leave encashment and financial assistance cases	3.800
	225	8	Irregular sanction of arrears for pay and allowances	5.496
	226	9	Unauthentic expenditure on POL	2.310
	227	10	Non-clearance of leave encashment and financial assistance cases	1.860
	228	13	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	10.399
DEA, Lodhran				
CEO (DEA), Lodhran	229	2	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	230	5	Unjustified payment to the vendor despite no supplies	0.192
	231	10	Loss to DEA due to non-depositing of recoveries in Account-V	14.343
	232	11	Payment of honorarium without deduction of income tax	9.571
	233	13	Irregular expenditure by splitting	0.495
	234	18	Irregular transfer of funds and understated books of accounts of DEA	176.669
	235	19	Irregular expenditure due to non-removal of Erratic postings	-
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Dunyapur	236	10	Irregular expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	28.328
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Lodhran	237	10	Unjustified payment of rent of school building	1.881
	238	11	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	12.672
	239	13	Irregular expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	9.615

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Kahrro Pacca	240	7	Irregular cash payment in violation of the NSB guidelines	0.698
	241	8	Loss due to non-recovery of farogh-e-taleem fund	5.706
	242	14	Excess payment of pension contribution	0.267
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Kahrro Pacca	243	3	Irregular cash payment in violation of the NSB guidelines	1.099
	244	5	Non-deposit of Pension Contribution of MC Cadre Employees into Pension Fund	0.534
	245	7	Irregular expenditure by irrelevant school council	0.495
DEA, Multan				
CEO (DEA), Multan	246	2	Non-regularization of services and payment of SSB	31.365
	247	5	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	538.787
	248	11	Defective budgeting and unjustified excess budget allocation beyond demand	127.309
	249	12	Unjustified excess release of budget than cash balance	984.797
	250	13	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure without valid authorization	-
	251	14	Whereabouts of funds received not known and doubtful disbursement in cash	8.595
	252	16	Non-renewal and registration of Schools on PEPRIS	0.624
	253	18	Payment of honorarium to teachers without deduction of income tax	4.131
DO (Special Education) Multan	254	2	Withdrawal of pay without sanctioned posts from irrelevant cost center	2.579
	255	3	Doubtful consumption of POL	0.289
Dy. DEO (EE-M) City Multan	256	2	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	4.646
	257	7	Irregular hiring of teachers for ASP	0.730
Dy. DEO (EE-W) City Multan	258	7	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	5.049
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Shujabad	259	2	Non-utilization of NSB funds	13.609
	260	11	Irregular hiring of teachers for ASP	0.627
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Shujabad	261	5	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	7.895

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	262	12	Irregular payment of arrears of pay and allowances	6.271
	263	10	Irregular performance of duties due to general duty orders	-
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Saddar Multan	264	1	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance	0.104
	265	2	Payment of conveyance allowance during Leave period	2.307
	266	7	Mis-procurement of items by splitting	1.699
	267	8	Non-utilization of NSB funds	5.095
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Saddar Multan	268	4	Irregular appointment of teachers and payment of salaries	2.586
	269	7	Irregular purchase due to non-availability of CPRs of GST, PST and Income Tax	2.309
	270	8	Incurring of NSB funds by splitting	38.972
	271	10	Excess payment due to non-deduction / recovery of taxes	0.846
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Jalalpur Pirwala	272	2	Non-utilization of NSB funds	89.958
	273	5	Irregular procurement from blacklisted firm	0.124
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jalalpur Pirwala	274	2	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	1.124
	275	5	Expenditure incurred on Misc. items by schools without consumption record	0.910
	276	6	Non-utilization of NSB funds	10.503
DEA, Muzaffargarh				
CEO (DEA), Muzaffargarh	277	1	Mis-procurement due to defective tendering process	10.760
	278	2	Recovery of Unauthorized and Unjustified drawl of TA/DA	0.693
	279	3	Unjustified consumption of stores and stationery items	2.902
	280	4	Unjustified consumption of POL	0.966
	281	5	Irregular expenditure on printing and publications	1.123
	282	9	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank accounts	86.396
	283	10	Non-monitoring of Private schools & non-recovery of registration/ inspection fee	0.578
	284	13	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure of DEA	-

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	285	14	Irregular expenditure due to non-removal of Erratic postings	-
	286	15	Non-clearance of leave encashment, financial assistance to deceased employees	8.959
	287	19	Poor service delivery/ poor performance of DEA due to missing basic facilities in schools	-
	288	22	Unauthentic release and approval of original budget	-
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Alipur	289	5	Non-clearance of financial assistance cases of employee expired during service	3.500
	290	10	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance	0.415
	291	12	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank accounts	4.402
	292	13	Expenditure by SC beyond permissible limit	19.176
	293	14	Irregular execution of civil works/construction of rooms	20.452
	294	15	Irregular expenditure on ECE Project	5.828
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Alipur	295	17	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	1.637
	296	9	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank accounts	3.537
	297	11	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance	0.225
	298	12	Unauthorized expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	2.071
	299	14	Non-deployment of teachers according to rationalized student teacher ratio	-
	300	16	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	9.160
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Jatoi	301	17	Loss to government due to non-deposit / deduction of GST, I. Tax and PST on services	0.216
	302	8	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance	0.200
	303	12	Unauthorized expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	28.600
	304	13	Irregular execution of civil works/construction of rooms	9.020
	305	14	Irregular expenditure under PHCIP	6.879
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jatoi	306	16	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	1.278
	307	9	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance	0.565

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	308	12	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank accounts	12.974
	309	15	Irregular expenditure due to non-removal of erratic postings	-
	310	18	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	13.923
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Kot Addu	311	5	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	1.270
	312	7	Unauthorized expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	6.243
	313	11	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	4.871
	314	12	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank accounts	17.403
	315	15	Unauthorized payment of inspection allowance	0.464
DEA, Pakpattan				
CEO (DEA), Pakpattan	316	3	Excess release of funds than approved budget	16.566
	317	4	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	318	6	Excess withdrawal of POL without mileage coverage of Vehicle	0.360
	319	8	Irregular expenditure on procurement of machinery	1.492
	320	9	Excess expenditure of paper rims and printing of file covers due to higher rates	0.528
	321	13	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	164.124
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Pakpattan	322	3	Irregular Expenditure out of NSB fund	6.471
	323	4	Theft of water pump and other assets	0.209
	324	5	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	4.543
	325	6	Irregular payment of arrears of pay and allowances	17.723
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Pakpattan	326	1	Theft of water pump and other assets	0.299
	327	2	Irregular Expenditure out of NSB fund	3.119
	328	4	Unauthorized expenditure on leave encashment	2.886
	329	5	Irregular payment of arrears of pay and allowances	35.923
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Arifwala	330	1	Irregular hiring of teachers for ASP	9.819
	331	2	Overpayment of inspection allowance	1.980

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	332	4	Irregular sanction of expenditure beyond competency of school council	20.555
	333	5	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	3.512
	334	6	Irregular payment of arrears of pay and allowances	6.586
	335	7	Unjustified expenditure of TA/DA	0.980
	336	8	Non-deduction of GST, Income Tax and PST	0.672
	337	9	Payments in cash instead of crossed cheques out of NSB account	1.691
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Arifwala	338	1	Overpayment of inspection allowance	2.145
	339	2	Irregular sanction of expenditure beyond competency of school council	7.096
	340	3	Poor performance of schools resulting in blockage of funds	17.912
	341	6	Non-deduction / deposit of GST & Income Tax	0.595
	342	7	Irregular expenditure of TA/DA	0.723
	343	8	Payments in cash instead of crossed cheques out of NSB account	1.425
DEA, Rahim Yar Khan				
CEO (DEA), Rahim Yar Khan	344	511	Illegal payment of salaries due to non-compliance of CRC decision on appointments	0.886
	345	515	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	-
	346	516	Unjustified expenditure on the repair of vehicle	0.819
	347	519	Irregular expenditure on salaries due to promotions of C-IV without observing prescribed policy	12.283
	348	520	Non-surrender of savings by XEN Buildings	9.971
	349	521	Unauthorized payment of arrear without sanctions	94.806
	350	523	Price escalation due to non-utilization of funds	37.384
	351	525	Expenditure on construction of irrelevant schools not mentioned in emergency list of Election Commission Punjab due to poling	34.064
	352	527	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure thereof	-

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	353	531	Overstated expenditure due to purchase material on excess than market rates	0.607
	354	532	Non-achievement of targets of Education Authority	-
	355	533	Non-rationalization of Staff in accordance with Student Teacher Ratio	-
	356	540	Unauthorized payments without budget appropriations	23.287
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rahim Yar Khan	357	543	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	-
	358	546	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO bank account	0.999
	359	547	Irregular payment of pay and allowances due to doubtful appointment orders	0.386
	360	548	Doubtful expenditure on repair and maintenance	1.024
	361	549	Non-rationalization of staff in accordance with Student Teacher Ratio	-
	362	550	Irregular posting / transfer without observing transfer policy	1.131
	363	551	Unauthorized payment of TA/DA	0.041
	364	552	Non-deposit of sale proceeds of old material / trees in government treasury	0.171
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Khanpur	365	564	Unauthorized payment of arrear of pay and allowances	21.206
	366	565	Unauthorized cash payments instead of crossed cheques	11.009
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaqatpur	367	568	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance	0.008
	368	569	Inadmissible payment of integrated allowance	0.036
	369	571	Non-deposit of sale proceeds of trees in government treasury	0.579
	370	574	Non-rationalization of staff and Deprivation of community due to non-deployment of teacher	-
	371	577	Doubtful expenditure on repair and maintenance of vehicle and machinery	0.901
	372	578	Loss due to non-deduction of Income tax	5.536
	373	579	Unauthorized retention of public money in DDO's bank account	1.352
	374	580	Non-maintenance of record	85.116
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Rahim Yar Khan	375	583	Un-authorized retention of Public Money into Bank Account of DDO	1.476

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	376	586	Irregular payment of salaries against erratic posting of teacher	26.997
	377	590	Unauthorized cash payments instead of crossed cheques	16.154
DEA, Rajanpur				
CEO (DEA), Rajanpur	378	4	Unjustified Consumption of stores and stationery items	1.177
	379	5	Unjustified consumption of POL	2.742
	380	14	Non-recovery of registration/ inspection fee	0.386
	381	16	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure of DEA Rajanpur	-
	382	19	Unauthorized appropriation and non-clearance of leave encashment and financial assistance cases	100.000
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jampur	383	8	Unjustified consumption of POL	0.243
	384	11	Irregular expenditure by school councils	10.185
	385	12	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	15.515
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rajanpur	386	11	Non-clearance of financial assistance cases of employees expired during service	4.400
	387	13	Irregular expenditure by school councils	9.360
	388	15	Irregular execution of civil works	4.657
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Rojhan	389	7	Irregular expenditure by school councils	8.706
	390	8	Irregular expenditure out of NSB fund	18.382
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Rojhan	391	7	Non-clearance of financial assistance case of employee expired during service	7.500
	392	8	Irregular expenditure by school councils	3.346
	393	11	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	1.326
	394	13	Unjustified Drawl of TA/DA	0.085
DEA, Sahiwal				
CEO (DEA), Sahiwal	395	1	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	290.312
	396	4	Un-authorized functioning of Private schools without renewal of e-license	0.455
	397	7	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	398	8	Non-credit of DEA receipts in Account-V / SBD due to poor reconciliation	0.674
	399	4	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	6.515

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Chichawatni	400	5	Mis-procurement on account of purchases & repairs	3.640
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Chichawatni	401	7	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	26.618
	402	8	Blockage of NSB funds due to non-utilization	13.363
	403	9	Unauthorized payment of GST on exempted items	0.053
	404	10	Non-deduction of government taxes and fake CPRs	0.294
	405	12	Unjustified expenditure on construction/repair of school buildings from NSB	1.632
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Sahiwal	406	2	Non-utilization of NSB funds	8.964
	407	4	Irregular payment in cash instead of cheque	15.802
	408	5	Irregular payments against arrears of pay & allowances	12.437
	409	6	Unjustified payment of Inspection allowance to AEOs during leave	1.000
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Sahiwal	410	1	Non-compliance of the government instructions and withdrawal of SSB	3.536
	411	2	Non-utilization of NSB funds	18.930
	412	5	Irregular payment in cash instead of cheque	9.568
	413	6	Unjustified payment of Inspection allowance to AEOs during leave	0.816
DEA, Toba Tek Singh				
CEO (DEA), Toba Tek Singh	414	8	Irregular expenditure without quotations/tenders	2.259
	415	9	Doubtful Payment of Financial Assistance	2.200
	416	13	Inordinate delay in upgradation of Schools	-
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Pirmahal	417	2	Unauthorized expenditure beyond permissible limit	26.638
	418	4	Doubtful expenditure under head of POL	0.404
	419	5	Procurement in violation of procurement rules	1.777
	420	6	Irregular expenditure on development / civil works	3.753
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Toba Tek Singh	421	5	Mis-procurement of tablet without specification and on higher rates	0.372
	422	6	Unjustified cash payment instead of crossed cheques	8.055
	423	7	Irregular expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	1.843

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
	424	10	Irregular payment of salaries to ASP teachers	5.130
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Gojra	425	1	Loss due to non-stoppage of absentee employees	0.069
	426	4	Irregular hiring of ASP teachers	17.955
	427	6	Mis-procurement of tablet without specification and on higher rates	0.522
	428	7	Unauthorized expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	14.685
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Gojra	429	1	Loss due to non-stoppage of absentee employees	0.124
	430	5	Fraudulent / Misappropriation in NSB fund	2.169
	431	7	Mis-procurement of tablet without specification and on higher rates	0.430
DEA, Vehari				
CEO (DEA), Vehari	432	2	Non-renewal and registration of Schools on PEPRIS	0.566
	433	6	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	141.795
	434	14	Unauthorized approval of budget and expenditure	-
	435	15	Unauthentic expenditure on madaris	5.046
	436	20	Payment of honorarium without deduction of income tax	12.207
	437	21	Irregular transfer of funds and understated books of accounts of DEA	515.074
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Burewala	438	2	Payment of honorarium to IASP staff without observing policy guidelines	2.470
	439	4	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	9.408
	440	6	Non-deposit of recoveries in Account-V	0.209
	441	7	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	58.138
	442	10	Mis-procurement of solar plates	0.324
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Burewala	443	1	Irregular transfer of ASP funds into FTF bank accounts	41.963
	444	2	Irregular payments to vendors in cash	5.928
	445	8	Non-payment of leave encashment & financial assistance and creation of liabilities	27.969

DDOs	Sr. No.	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Mailsi	446	3	Non-deduction of government taxes and fake CPRs	0.226
	447	6	Discrepancy between the vouched accounts and the actual expenditures	5.225
	448	7	Irregular procurements from sales tax non-active or suspended firms	3.083
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Vehari	449	4	Irregular clearance of pending liability	0.422
	450	9	Irregular expenditure by school councils beyond permissible limit	41.176
	451	10	Non-utilization of NSB funds	41.256
	452	11	Irregular expenditures from NSB funds	117.390

ANNEXURES

Annexure-B

DEA wise detail of Educational Institutions

DEAs	Higher Secondary Schools (Boys)	Higher Secondary Schools (Girls)	High Schools (Boys)	High Schools (Girls)	Elementary Schools (Boys)	Elementary Schools (Girls)	Primary Schools (Boys)	Primary Schools (Girls)	Mosque / Madaris Schools	Special Education Centers
Bahawalnagar	8	10	124	111	132	195	777	775	0	6
Bahawalpur	13	15	107	91	102	150	635	550	0	12
Chiniot	3	4	47	31	40	63	204	305	3	4
DG Khan	10	7	90	55	96	73	755	535	0	8
Faisalabad	28	37	232	301	152	279	670	509	8	19
Jhang	10	9	114	86	78	76	378	741	4	9
Khanewal	18	13	130	103	179	155	358	243	45	8
Layyah	6	4	90	92	95	135	622	469	1	7
Lodhran	5	3	59	43	65	72	260	198	41	4
Multan	20	12	135	78	76	110	343	544	3	14
Muzaffargarh	14	6	112	69	111	99	678	668	0	8
Pakpattan	5	5	57	37	72	99	322	261	0	4
Rahim Yar Khan	12	12	183	119	143	168	1019	1069	0	7
Rajanpur	8	5	54	28	43	32	446	338	0	5
Sahiwal	14	20	104	93	104	170	352	300	2	8
Toba Tek Singh	5	13	107	147	82	154	413	325	0	7
Vehari	15	12	104	108	89	159	500	436	16	6
Total	194	187	1745	1592	1659	2189	8732	8266	123	136

Annexure-C

Audit Profile of the DEAs for the FY 2023-24

Rs in million

Sr. No.	DEA	Total No. of formations	No. of formations Audited	Expenditure Audited	Revenue / Receipts Audited
1	Bahawalnagar	269	5	8,102.105	-
2	Bahawalpur	254	10	11,535.525	-
3	Chiniot	100	5	1,896.526	-
4	DG Khan	164	9	2,654.982	0.100
5	Faisalabad	635	11	8,035.619	-
6	Jhang	241	5	2,169.837	24.997
7	Khanewal	246	5	2,617.872	-
8	Layyah	212	5	3,608.727	-
9	Lodhran	125	5	2,026.404	-
10	Multan	239	10	10,183.127	-
11	Muzaffargarh	216	6	3,337.150	-
12	Pakpattan	114	5	1,245.103	-
13	Rahim Yar Khan	350	5	12,377.596	-
14	Rajanpur	100	5	1,122.595	-
15	Sahiwal	247	5	2,340.787	8.339
16	Toba Tek Singh	291	5	2,489.540	-
17	Vehari	208	5	1,360.180	-
Total of 17 DEAs		4,011	106	77,103.675	33.436

Annexure-D

Budget, Expenditure and Receipts of 17 DEAs for the FY 2023-24

Rs in million

FY 2023-24	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Bahawalnagar				
Salary	17,492.998	14,329.761	-3,163.237	18.08%
Non-Salary	2,613.896	995.944	-1,617.952	61.90%
Development	879.436	272.703	-606.733	68.99%
Total	20,986.330	15,598.408	-5,387.922	25.67%
Receipts	-	132.002	132.002	-
Bahawalpur				
Salary	13,272.832	13,272.422	-0.410	0.00%
Non-Salary	580.492	579.591	-0.901	0.16%
Development	314.611	305.081	-9.530	3.03%
Total	14,167.935	14,157.094	-10.841	0.08%
Receipts	-	47.295	47.295	-
Chiniot				
Salary	5,460.404	4,781.689	-678.715	12.43%
Non-Salary	230.396	146.867	-83.529	36.25%
Development	186.234	105.926	-80.308	43.12%
Total	5,877.034	5,034.482	-842.552	14.34%
Receipts	-	21.293	21.293	-
DG Khan				
Salary	9,939.706	9,939.707	0.001	0.00%
Non-Salary	326.417	298.534	-27.883	8.54%
Development	847.333	301.501	-545.832	64.42%
Total	11,113.456	10,539.742	-573.714	5.16%
Receipts	-	343.314	343.314	-
Faisalabad				
Salary	27,324.871	25,491.631	-1,833.240	6.71%
Non-Salary	2,764.207	1,276.000	-1,488.207	53.84%
Development	489.399	321.702	-167.697	34.27%
Total	30,578.477	27,089.333	-3,489.144	11.41%

FY 2023-24	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Receipts	-	235.337	235.337	-
Jhang				
Salary	16,014.752	11,480.616	-4,534.136	28.31%
Non-Salary	664.707	229.886	-434.821	65.42%
Development	521.385	261.483	-259.902	49.85%
Total	17,200.844	11,971.985	-5,228.859	30.40%
Receipts	-	55.548	55.548	-
Khanewal				
Salary	12,180.962	12,074.393	-106.569	0.87%
Non-Salary	777.508	716.544	-60.964	7.84%
Development	128.292	121.214	-7.078	5.52%
Total	13,086.762	12,912.151	-174.611	1.33%
Receipts	-	14.725	14.725	-
Layyah				
Salary	10,154.170	9,846.538	-307.632	3.03%
Non-Salary	207.228	107.491	-99.737	48.13%
Development	335.460	185.183	-150.277	44.80%
Total	10,696.858	10,139.212	-557.646	5.21%
Receipts	-	33.471	33.471	-
Lodhran				
Salary	6,110.905	6,110.905	-	0.00%
Non-Salary	106.222	106.222	-	
Development	156.710	155.686	-1.024	0.65%
Total	6,373.837	6,372.813	-1.024	0.02%
Receipts	-	50.158	50.158	-
Multan				
Salary	14,409.259	13,723.060	-686.199	4.76%
Non-Salary	1,203.398	236.081	-967.317	80.38%
Development	224.064	210.425	-13.639	6.09%
Total	15,836.721	14,169.567	-1,667.154	10.53%
Receipts	-	121.479	121.479	-
Muzaffargarh				
Salary	11,998.245	11,981.460	-16.785	0.14%
Non-Salary	211.385	210.834	-0.551	0.26%

FY 2023-24	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Development	221.152	221.098	-0.054	0.02%
Total	12,430.782	12,413.392	-17.390	0.14%
Receipts	-	139.338	139.338	-
Pakpattan				
Salary	6,024.620	6,238.098	213.478	-3.54%
Non-Salary	672.977	333.283	-339.694	50.48%
Development	588.305	228.119	-360.186	61.22%
Total	7,285.902	6,799.500	-486.402	6.68%
Receipts	15.995	39.948	39.948	-
Rahim Yar Khan				
Salary	21,351.374	17,551.909	-3,799.465	17.79%
Non-Salary	726.645	421.497	-305.148	41.99%
Development	596.850	389.069	-207.781	34.81%
Total	22,674.869	18,362.475	-4,312.394	19.02%
Receipts	5.000	67.536	67.536	-
Rajanpur				
Salary	5,423.734	5,297.198	-126.536	7.22%
Non-Salary	812.666	756.743	-55.923	6.88%
Development	264.930	258.110	-6.820	2.57%
Total	6,501.330	6,312.050	-189.280	2.91%
Receipts	-	131.747	131.747	-
Sahiwal				
Salary	11,277.435	11,277.435	-	-
Non-Salary	443.829	443.829	-	-
Development	136.017	136.017	-	-
Total	11,857.281	11,857.281	-	-
Receipts	106.585	24.328	24.328	-
Toba Tek Singh				
Salary	12,618.570	11,269.908	-1,348.662	10.69%
Non-Salary	547.013	249.732	-297.281	54.35%
Development	658.949	125.117	-533.832	81.01%
Total	13,824.532	11,644.757	-2,179.775	15.77%
Receipts	-	41.610	41.610	-
Vehari				

FY 2023-24	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Salary	14,412.780	11,277.595	-3,135.185	21.75%
Non-Salary	533.115	288.605	-244.510	45.86%
Development	187.495	185.370	-2.125	1.13%
Total	15,133.390	11,751.570	-3,381.820	22.35%
Receipts	14.169	57.670	57.670	-
Total of 17 DEAs				
Salary	215,467.617	195,944.325	-19,523.292	9.06%
Non-Salary	13,422.101	7,397.683	-6,024.418	44.88%
Development	6,736.622	3,783.804	-2,952.818	43.83%
Total	235,626.340	207,125.812	-28,500.528	12.10%
Receipts	141.749	1,556.800	1,415.051	-

Budget, Expenditure and Receipts of 17 DEAs for the FY 2022-23

Rs in million

FY 2022-23	Budget	Expenditure	Excess (+) / Lapse (-)	Variance
Salary	185,986.344	171,081.877	-14,904.467	8.01%
Non-Salary	8,265.794	5,729.454	-2,536.340	30.68%
Development	8,164.914	4,927.447	-3,237.467	39.65%
Total	202,417.052	181,738.778	-20,678.274	10.22%
Description	Target	Actual	Surplus (+)/Shortfall (-)	Variance
Receipts	455.426	869.448	414.022	90.91%

Annexure-E

Percentage (%) of Availability of Basic Facilities as on June, 2024

District	Teacher Presence	Boundary Wall	Drinking Water	Furniture	Toilets	School Hygiene
Bahawalnagar	89.20	92.22	99.87	92.67	80.77	72.77
Bahawalpur	89.50	97.47	98.67	91.36	91.09	76.44
Chiniot	89.30	98.94	100.00	88.30	92.55	66.81
DG Khan	90.31	98.72	98.62	88.90	65.97	75.92
Faisalabad	93.30	97.97	97.29	93.68	90.29	75.49
Jhang	89.10	97.18	98.87	84.18	78.53	70.96
Khanewal	91.06	89.98	90.47	89.33	91.00	91.30
Layyah	90.61	98.64	99.52	66.15	82.16	75.14
Lodhran	100.00	98.47	99.77	85.00	96.00	99.78
Multan	100.00	99.12	99.69	100.00	100.00	99.72
Muzaffargarh	91.78	98.78	98.68	80.22	88.48	73.80
Pakpattan	81.11	98.80	99.92	82.66	94.00	99.10
Rahim Yar Khan	89.98	97.20	99.98	87.29	88.33	82.31
Rajanpur	90.22	99.43	99.88	89.16	82.64	86.34
Sahiwal	100.00	96.07	99.84	89.00	100.00	99.07
Toba Tek Singh	93.00	87.94	100.00	92.96	90.95	71.16
Vehari	98.38	91.12	92.14	100.00	92.00	90.12
Overall Average of Available Facilities	92.17	96.36	98.42	88.29	88.52	82.72
Overall Average of Missing Facilities	7.83	3.64	1.58	11.71	11.48	17.28

Source: https://open.punjab.gov.pk/schools/home/districts_performance

Annexure-F

Classified Summary of Audit Observations

Rs in million

Sr. No.	DEA	Fraud	Irregularities			Value for money	Others
			HR	Procurement	Contract Management		
1	Bahawalnagar	-	58.612	1.190	-	-	1,146.690
2	Bahawalpur	-	41.891	4.732	-	1.510	28.487
3	Chiniot	-	5.576	-	-	1.237	7.261
4	DG Khan	-	40.968	-	-	-	344.989
5	Faisalabad	9.675	92.476	-	1.203	-	224.564
6	Jhang	-	10.706	4.400	-	-	2.911
7	Khanewal	-	23.514	9.008	-	-	861.999
8	Layyah	-	29.447	4.386	-	29.000	8.953
9	Lodhran	-	13.733	4.101	-	-	17.042
10	Multan	-	89.177	-	-	-	242.900
11	Muzaffargarh	-	61.351	-	-	-	14.264
12	Pakpattan	-	37.625	-	-	-	135.385
13	RY Khan	-	176.041	19.681	-	97.370	1,097.842
14	Rajanpur	-	25.713	-	-	-	9.498
15	Sahiwal	-	7.709	-	-	-	267.848
16	TT Singh	2.778	21.673	-	-	2.385	-
17	Vehari	-	106.002	51.395	-	-	399.440
Total		12.453	842.214	98.893	1.203	131.502	4,810.073

Annexure-G**Status of number of Audit Paras in Previous Audit Reports**

Sr. No.	DEA	Number of Audit Paras						
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Bahawalnagar	5	18	34	10	7	13	9
2	Bahawalpur	3	11	15	13	8	10	7
3	Chiniot	11	22	26	20	7	12	8
4	DG Khan	7	25	30	25	10	16	5
5	Faisalabad	15	31	36	18	13	15	11
6	Jhang	17	39	28	13	11	12	5
7	Khanewal	18	34	22	5	14	8	4
8	Layyah	12	23	28	13	6	16	5
9	Lodhran	15	31	24	13	18	6	7
10	Multan	15	24	9	10	14	18	15
11	Muzaffargarh	11	27	27	9	8	16	11
12	Pakpattan	17	30	25	10	14	11	5
13	RY Khan	5	27	17	12	8	11	4
14	Rajanpur	12	12	22	13	12	12	8
15	Sahiwal	17	34	19	8	16	13	4
16	TT Singh	13	28	25	11	15	17	6
17	Vehari	12	23	22	9	18	13	5
Total		188	409	384	202	199	219	119

Annexure-H

Resource Mobilization (Public Financial Management)

Rs in million

Description	FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Bahawalnagar				
Tax Revenue	0.325	0.00	0.171	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	15,376.251	99.15	13,742.731	99.14
Other Receipts	132.002	0.85	118.805	0.86
Total	15,507.928		13,861.707	
Bahawalpur				
Tax Revenue	3.003	0.02	1.511	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	13,970.492	99.64	12,121.727	99.11
Other Receipts	47.295	0.34	106.801	0.87
Total	14,020.790		12,230.039	
Chiniot				
Tax Revenue	0.328	0.01	1.644	0.04
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	5,159.989	99.58	4,305.521	99.36
Other Receipts	21.293	0.41	29.344	0.68
Total	5,181.610		4,333.221	
DG Khan				
Tax Revenue			0.543	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	10,325.630	96.78	9,393.822	99.71
Other Receipts	343.314	3.22	27.059	0.29
Total	10,668.950		9,421.424	
Faisalabad				
Tax Revenue	1.615	0.01	4.215	0.02
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	26,482.899	99.11	23,315.893	99.53

Description	FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Other Receipts	235.337	0.88	105.578	0.45
Total	26,719.851		23,425.686	
Jhang				
Tax Revenue	5.336	0.04	0.832	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	11,941.028	99.31	10,428.729	98.84
Other Receipts	77.484	0.64	123.113	1.17
Total	12,023.848		10,551.010	
Khanewal				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	1.251	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	12,545.292	100.00	11,072.360	99.33
Other Receipts	-	0.00	73.966	0.66
Total	12,545.292		11,147.577	
Layyah				
Tax Revenue	-		0.469	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	10,511.471	99.69	8,866.224	98.97
Other Receipts	33.071	0.31	91.514	1.02
Total	10,544.542		8,958.207	
Lodhran				
Tax Revenue		0.00	1.798	0.03
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	6,430.405	97.42	5,508.773	99.36
Other Receipts	170.379	2.58	33.908	0.61
Total	6,600.784		5,544.479	
Multan				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	0.217	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	14,143.701	97.93	12,505.925	99.00
Other Receipts	298.328	2.07	125.803	1.00
Total	14,442.029		12,631.945	
Muzaffargarh				
Tax Revenue	0.012	0.00	-	0.00

Description	FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	12,431.950	98.89	10,911.464	99.46
Other Receipts	139.338	1.11	59.544	0.54
Total	12,571.298		10,971.008	
Pakpattan				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	0.080	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	6,833.271	93.83	5,692.353	99.14
Other Receipts	449.188	6.17	49.051	0.85
Total	7,282.459		5,741.484	
Rahim Yar Khan				
Tax Revenue	0.271	0.00	0.913	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	18,128.705	99.63	15,855.456	99.52
Other Receipts	67.536	0.37	75.629	0.47
Total	18,196.512		15,931.998	
Rajanpur				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	0.186	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	6,008.692	97.86	5,678.628	99.68
Other Receipts	131.147	2.14	17.927	0.31
Total	6,139.839		5,696.741	
Sahiwal				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	0.463	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	11,428.760	98.18	10,358.397	99.57
Other Receipts	211.870	1.82	44.137	0.42
Total	11,640.630		10,402.997	
Toba Tek Singh				
Tax Revenue	0.706	0.01	0.708	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue				
Share of PFC	11,669.816	99.65	9,992.214	99.07
Other Receipts	41.666	0.36	92.620	0.92

Description	FY 2023-24		FY 2022-23	
	Amount	Percentage (%)	Amount	Percentage (%)
Total	11,710.776		10,085.542	
Vehari				
Tax Revenue	-	0.00	-	0.00
Non-Tax Revenue			-	
Share of PFC	11,995.837	99.88	10,322.223	99.41
Other Receipts	14.168	0.12	61.538	0.59
Total	12,010.005		10,383.761	
Total of 17 DEAs				
Tax Revenue	11.596	0.00	10.049	0.01
Non-Tax Revenue	-		-	
Share of PFC	205,384.189	98.83	180,072.440	99.31
Other Receipts	2,413.416	1.16	1,236.337	0.68
Grand Total	207,809.201	-	181,318.826	-

Annexure-1

[Para: 3.1.1]

Inadmissible payment of allowances – Rs 46.821 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	PDP No.	FYs	Detail of Inadmissible Payments	No. of Employees	Amount
CEO, DEA, Bahawalnagar					
1	335	2023-24	Payment of Special Allowance to OSD (deceased)	48	2.755
	336		Payment of inadmissible allowances	42	0.517
	337		Payment of Personal Allowance after promoting into next scale	310	13.276
	338		Payment of Conveyance Allowance during winter & summer vacation	448	1.874
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Fort Abbas					
2	361	2022-24	Unauthorized payment of TA/DA	7	0.245
	363		Payment of inadmissible allowances	24	2.008
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bahawalnagar					
3	365	2021-24	Payment of Special Allowance to OSD (deceased)	11	0.403
	366		Payment of Conveyance Allowance during summer vacation	990	3.447
	378		Payment of Personal Allowance after promoting into next scale	352	11.097
	379		Payment of inadmissible allowance	26	0.304
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chishtian					
4	383	2021-24	Payment of Personal Allowance after promoting into next scale	14	0.757
	389		Payment of Conveyance Allowance during summer vacation	2,841	1.926
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Minchin Abad					
5	397	2020-24	Payment of Conveyance Allowance during lock down and vacation	766	7.179
	410		Payment of Special Allowance to OSD (deceased)	46	1.033
Total				5,925	46.821

Annexure-2

[Para: 3.1.3]

**Unauthorized recruitments and bogus invalidation certificates under Rule 17-A –
Rs 1.230 million**

Sr. No.	PDP No.	Name of employee	Reasons of unauthorized appointments
CEO (DEA), Bahawalnagar (FY 2023-24)			
1	330 & 331	Muhammad Sadiq S/O Abdul Aziz (Chowkidar) got retirement on medical on 17.10.2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retirement on bogus medical invalidation certificate just to take undue benefit of Rule 17-A. 2. The Principal GHS Gulab Ali cancelled/withdrew retirement order vide letter No.140 dated 10.01.2023. 3. His son Mr. Waqas Sadiq was appointed under Rule 17-A vide appointment order No.71-76 dated 04.11.2022 well before getting the medical invalidation certificate. 4. Upon request of Principal, DAO issued letter No.1597 dated 16.01.2023 to the Manager NBP to stop the payment of Rs 1.230 million having account No. 7211-5. 5. The management did not ensure recoupment of the amount
2	332	Muhammad Ali (OT) retired on medical grounds on 13.03.1996	<p>Two children of Mr. Muhammad Ali were appointed as C-IV under Rule 17-A as detailed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shafiq Ahmed vide order No.7104-08 dated 11.09.2001. 2. Abuzar Ali vide order No. 86 dated 29.10.2019
3	356	Mr. Hafeez-Ullah (J/C) Died during service on 27.11.2010	<p>Three children of Mr. Hafeez-Ullah were appointed under Rule 17-A as detailed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Hassan Hafeez as Deputy Accountant in Finance Department through PPSC during 2013. He took benefit of 10 additional marks admissible under Rule 17-A PCS (A&CS) Rules, 1974 2. Mst. Gulshan Hafeez as Lab Attendant in GGHS Chak No. 199/7R vide order No.658-61 dated 25.07.2014. She also took benefit of Rule 17-A of PCS (A&CS) Rules, 1974. 3. Mohsin Hafeez as Junior Clerk in DEA vide order No.5971 dated 07.11.2020. His appointment order also indicated that got benefit of Rule 17-A of PCS (A&CS) Rules, 1974.

Annexure-3

[Para: 3.1.4]

Mis-procurement of different items – Rs 1.190 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Bill No.	Date	Supplier Name	Detail of Items	Amount
Purchase of Equipment					
1	2870	09.09.23	Ali Rizwan Traders	Laptop	0.075
2	1406	09.09.23		Laptop	0.075
3	2851	22.01.24		Laptop	0.074
4	4416	05.06.24		Laptop	0.075
5	4418	05.06.24		Laptop	0.075
6	4417	05.06.24		Laptop	0.075
7	4420	05.06.24		Printer	0.075
8	378	09.09.23		Battery for UPS	0.075
9	78	09.09.23		Battery for UPS	0.075
10	201	09.09.23		Battery for UPS	0.075
11	636	09.09.23		Battery for UPS	0.075
12	1016	22.01.24		Printer	0.075
13	1301	22.01.24	Nobal Traders	Printer	0.073
Total Equipment					0.972
Purchase of Furniture					
14	1308	22.01.24	Nobal Traders	Office Table	0.065
15	1307	22.01.24		Office Table	0.075
16	1303	22.01.24		Office Chair	0.075
17	1310	22.01.24		Office Chair	0.075
18	1305	22.01.24		Office Chair	0.075
19	30	30.01.24	Nasir Furniture's	Office Table	0.075
20	29	30.01.24		Office Table	0.075
Total Furniture					0.514
Printing					
21	1405	09.09.23	Ali Hassan Traders	File covers	0.075
22	1138	09.09.23		Budget Book	0.200
23	4409	05.06.24		File covers	0.075
24	4412	05.06.24		Card printing	0.074
Total Printing					0.424
Grand Total					1.910

Annexure-4

[Para: 3.1.10]

Loss of public money through doubtful invoicing – Rs 23.957 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	DDOs	Description	Amount
1	Principal Government Higher Secondary School Dunga Bunga (BY6220)	Record and written statement of the Principal GHSS Dunga Bunga (BY6220) revealed that the staff of DEA, with the connivance of DAO Bahawalnagar and M/S Noman Traders arranged fake invoices and got the bills of Rs 2.446 million passed from DAO and received net amount of Rs 2.227 million through 03 cheques without signatures, consent and knowledge of the DDO. On becoming aware of the fact, the DDO reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner who constituted an enquiry committee where his complaint was found true. As a result, the supplier “M/S Noman Traders” returned/deposited the amount of Rs 1,804,033 in treasury vide challan No.220 dated 22.07.2024. However, no action was initiated to recover balance amount of Rs 219,226 from M/S Ehsan Enterprises & General order supplier	2.227
2	Head Master of Government High School Ram Pura, Tehsil Bahawalnagar (BY6244)	DDO/Head Master of GHS Ram Pura (BY6244) gave written statement that his predecessor (who was under suspension on the charges of corruption) arranged fake bills of Rs 5,480,518 from M/S Ayan Traders for purchase of stationery, furniture, machinery and repair of building. The cheques of Rs 4,934,902 were encashed by the supplier but neither supplies were received nor works carried out till the date of audit (14.09.2024). Anti-corruption establishment Punjab, was conducting an enquiry against Ex-DDO (Mr. Umair Ahmed) and a FIR dated 06.08.2024 was also lodged against him as he snatched official record from the present DDO.	4.935
3	Head Mistress Government Girls High School Chak No.196/HB, Tehsil Fortabbas (BY6466)	DDO/Head Mistress GGHS Chak No.196/HB Fortabbas gave written statement that cheque No.0406509 dated 14.05.2024 of Rs 2,600,000 was fraudulently drawn by the supplier “Ali Hassaan Traders” directly from District Accounts Office Bahawalnagar. The supplier was pre-selected from higher office and himself prepared requisitions, bills, stock register, sanction orders, delivery challan, approval of purchase committee, etc. The signatures of the DDO on the sanction orders were obtained without her free consent. Moreover, the supplier had not made supplies till the date of physical verification i.e. 13.09.2024.	2.600

Sr. No.	DDOs	Description	Amount
4	Principal Government Model High School Fortabbas (BY6304)	DDO/Principal Government Model High School Fortabbas gave written statement that he neither appointed daily wage staff nor demanded budget or incurred said expenditure of Rs 662,241 on account of A03919 (Payments to Others for Services Rendered) from cost center BY6304 during FY 2023-24. The cheque No. 409916 dated 05.04.2024 was drawn through his fake signatures on the bills, invoices, sanctions, etc. from DAO Bahawalnagar. However, from the record of DAO Bahawalnagar, it was observed that the said amount cheque was actually drawn in the name of the DDO. Further, the expenditure did not appear in the reconciled expenditure statements duly verified by the DAO Bahawalnagar for the months of April, May and June 2024.	0.662
5	Head Master Government High School Chak No. 199/8-R, Tehsil Fortabbas (BY6309)	DDO/Head Master GHS Chak No. 199/8-R arranged fake bills from "M/S Ali Rizwan Traders" and drew cheque No 428355 dated 22.03.2024 of Rs 1,265,637 to incur expenditure on purchase of six computers, repair of furniture, coloring of school building, repair of boundary wall of school but neither purchases were made nor works performed till the date of physical verification i.e. 13.09.2024. However, as per statement of DDO, Rs 60,000 was spent on purchase of 04 computers. It was observed that these old computers were placed in the lab to cover the fake expenditure. DDO further alleged that the supplier was an influential person and all schools of the vicinity were bound to incur expenditure through that supplier and Mr. Saleem, Lab Attendant was working as his middle man and taking commission of 10-20% from total value of purchases.	1.266
6	Headmaster Government High School Jodheka, Tehsil Bahawalnagar (BY6046)	DDO/Headmaster of GHS Jodheka (BY6046) gave written statement that the vendor prepared bills and got his signatures to draw funds for repair of building, furniture and procurement of store items. The vendor "Expert Traders" received cheques No. 394294 of Rs 1,047,441 and No. 418921 of Rs 1,493,913 (Total amount Rs 2,541,354) but neither carried out repair works nor supplied the items till the date of physical verification i.e. 14.09.2024.	2.541
7	Principal Government Comprehensive School, Tehsil Bahawalnagar (BY6224)	DDO of school gave statements that payments were already drawn by the supplier "M/S Khursheed Traders" but supplies were not made by him till the date of physical verification.	1.269
8	Headmistress Government	DDO of school gave statements that payments were already drawn by the supplier "M/S Khursheed Traders"	1.675

Sr. No.	DDOs	Description	Amount
	Girls High School Model, Tehsil Bahawalnagar (BY6327)	but supplies were not made by him till the date of physical verification.	
9	Headmaster Government High School Bair Wala, Tehsil Bahawalnagar (BY6485)	DDO of school gave statements that payments were already drawn by the supplier "M/S Khurshed Traders" but supplies were not made by him till the date of physical verification.	0.199
Total			17.374
Less: Amount recovered / deposited into treasury			(1.804)
Recoverable Balance			15.570
Payment in excess of stock received / work done by heads of six schools			8.387
Grand Total of Recoverable Amount			23.957

Annexure-5**[Para: 3.2.2]****Inadmissible payment of allowances - Rs 19.364 million****Rs in million**

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of employees	Amount
CEO (DEA), Bahawalpur					
1	2023-24	420	Conveyance allowance during leave	582	5.55
2		421	Personal allowance to contract employees	225	6.981
3		422	SSB after regularization of services	16	1.106
4		428	Integrated allowance, science teaching allowance, adhoc relief allowance 2023 and adhoc relief allowance 2021 etc.	74	0.575
5		429	Qualification allowance and special allowances to OSD posts	74	2.846
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bahawalpur City					
5	2022-24	466	Conveyance allowance during vacation	20	0.103
6		467	Special conveyance allowance during vacation	8	0.119
7		470	Special allowance 2021 to OSD posts	8	0.387
8		475	Wrong pay fixation	1	0.208
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Bahawalpur Saddar					
9	2022-24	445	Special allowance 2021 to OSD posts	4	0.57
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Khairpur Tamewali					
10	2017-24	493	Special allowance 2021 (@ 25%) and 2022 (@ 15%) to OSD posts	1	0.174
11		498	Conveyance allowance during vacation	368	0.746
Total				1,381	19.365

Annexure-6

[Para: 3.2.3]

Irregular purchase of furniture Rs 4.732 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Name of School	Name of Supplier	Purchase Order Date	Bill No.	Date	Amount
1	GGPS Tibba Sahoo	Quality Traders	14.12.2023	26	Nil	0.148
2	GGPS 5 BC Kacholian		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
3	GGES 2Bc E		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
4	GGES 35/BC SOUTH		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
5	GGPS 24/BC EAST COLONY		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
6	GGES 31 BC BWP		14.12.2023	29	Nil	0.148
7	GMPS 34BC		14.12.2023	18	Nil	0.148
8	GGPS 36BC East		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
9	GMPS SANJAR (Mian Basti)		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
10	GGES 29 BC		14.12.2023	156	Nil	0.148
11	GGPS 33/BC WEST		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.147
12	GMPS LALA DERA		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
13	GGPS 32/BC WEST		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
14	GGES Sadar Din shah		14.12.2023	44	Nil	0.148
15	GMPS Begha mal		14.12.2023	43	Nil	0.148
16	GMPS Tibbi Data khan		14.12.2023	45	Nil	0.147
17	GMPS BASTI GULANI		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
18	GGES Basti Khawajgan		14.12.2023	51	Nil	0.148
19	GMPS KOT DADU GHALLU		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
20	GGES KALANCH WALA		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
21	GMPS CHATTA MALHA		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
22	GGES MALIK KHALID		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
23	GMPS BASTI BAGHBAN		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.147
24	GGES Chachran		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
25	GGPS Jalal Abad		14.12.2023	24	Nil	0.148
26	GMPS Peer Allah Ditta Shah		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
27	GGES BAHAR BORANA		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
28	GMPS Noor Muhammad Channar		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
29	GMPS MANDHAL		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
30	GGES BASTI LUQMAN		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
31	GGES BASTI BALOCHAN		14.12.2023	13	Nil	0.147
32	GGES MEHRAN SYEDAN		14.12.2023	Nil	Nil	0.148
Total						4.732

Annexure-7**[Para: 3.3.1]****Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 5.576 million****Rs in million**

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of employees	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chiniot					
1	2021-24	1	Inadmissible special allowance 2021-2022	9	1.735
2	2019-24	2	SSB & other allowances at excessive rates after regularization of service and inadmissible annual increment	3	0.511
3	2023-24	3	Payment of salaries after transfer	1	0.085
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Lalian					
4	2020-24	5	Inadmissible special allowance 2021-2022	5	0.975
5	2019-23	6	Payment of SSB to regular employees	5	0.172
6	2020-22	1	Pay & allowances at excessive rates after regularization of services	2	0.039
7	2022-23	2	Payment of salaries after death	1	0.333
8	2019-24	4	Payment of salaries after retirement	8	0.47
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Chiniot					
9	2020-24	1	Inadmissible integrated allowance and science teaching allowance	3	0.068
10	2022-24	2	Withdrawal of conveyance allowance during LPR	2	0.03
11	2021-22	3	Pay & allowances at excessive rates after regularization of services	1	0.177
12	2017-24	4	Grant of annual increment without qualifying service period	2	0.271
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Bhowana					
13	2023-24	5	Withdrawal of conveyance allowance despite allotment of official vehicle	1	0.013
14	2016-22	1	Inadmissible charge allowance	1	0.067
15	2020-24	3	Inadmissible integrated allowance	1	0.039
16	2021-24	4	Inadmissible special allowance 2021-2022	2	0.478
17	2021-22	6	Payment of salaries after transfer	1	0.113
Total				48	5.576

Annexure-8

[Para: 3.4.1]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 40.968 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Description	Amount
CEO (DEA), DG Khan				
1	2023-24	8	Inadmissible hill and science teaching allowance	0.015
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Taunsa				
2	2022-24	1	Unauthorized pay and allowances during EOL	0.118
3		2	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	5.53
4		3	Un-authorized drawl of charge allowance	0.049
5		4	Overpayment of pay and allowances	0.634
6		5	Unauthorized pay and allowances After transfer	0.289
7		6	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.179
8		7	Payment of SSB after regularization	0.298
9		8	Payment of personal allowance to contractual staff	0.152
10		10	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.724
11		11	Non-recovery of fine imposed on willful absence	0.192
12		12	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances	0.072
13		15	Inadmissible payment of hill allowance	0.118
Dy. DEO (EE-W) DG Khan				
14	2023-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	2.877
15		2	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.291
16		5	Inadmissible grant of special allowances	0.402
17		8	Payment of personal allowance to contractual staff	0.062
18		9	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.196
Dy. DEO (EE-M), DG Khan				
19	2023-24	1	Payment of pay and allowances during EOL	0.302
20		2	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	2.899
21		4	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.111
22		5	Recovery of overpayment of pay and allowances	0.409
23		7	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.480
24		8	Excess Payment of salaries	0.072
25		9	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.310

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Description	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Kot Chutta				
26	2022-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	2.387
27		2	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.117
28		3	Unauthorized pay and allowances during EOL	0.025
29		4	Inadmissible grant of special allowances	0.071
30		5	Inadmissible payment of hill allowance	0.010
31		6	Unauthorized personal allowance after promotion	0.128
32		7	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.186
33		8	Non-recovery of fine imposed on willful absence	0.279
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Taunsa				
34	2023-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	2.825
35		2	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.707
36		4	Inadmissible payment of hill allowance	0.107
37		5	Unauthorized personal allowance after promotion	0.276
38		6	Overpayment of special allowances	0.342
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Koh-e-Sulman				
39	2022-24	1	Un-authorized payment of salaries after termination	2.552
40		2	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	1.175
41		3	Overpayment of pay and allowances	0.137
42		4	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.148
43		5	Recovery of overpayment of SSB after Regularization	0.387
44		7	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.296
45		8	Non-recovery of fine imposed on willful absence	0.221
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Koh-e-Sulman				
46	2022-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	2.483
47		2	Un-authorized drawl of charge allowance	0.201
48		3	Overpayment of pay and allowances	0.199
49		4	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.042
50		5	Recovery of overpayment of SSB after Regularization	0.474
51		6	Payment of personal allowance to contractual staff	0.170
52		7	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.212
53		8	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.226
54		9	Non-recovery of fine imposed on willful absence	0.406
55		10	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances	0.041

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Description	Amount	
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Kot Chutta					
56	2022-24	1	Unauthorized pay and allowances during EOL	0.078	
57		2	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	3.562	
58		4	Overpayment of pay and allowances	0.380	
59		5	Unauthorized pay and allowances after transfer	1.621	
60		6	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance	0.241	
61		7	Payment of SSB after Regularization	0.389	
62		9	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.797	
63		10	Inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	0.261	
64		11	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances	0.028	
Total				40.968	

Annexure-9**[Para: 3.5.1]****Non-recovery of embezzled amount – Rs 9.675 million**

				Rs in million
Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Observation	Amount
CEO (DEA), Faisalabad				
1	2023-24	3	CEO (DEA), Faisalabad imposed penalty for recovery of embezzled amount from Headmaster, GHS 433 GB	1.292
2		8	Bogus appointment of 03 educators in the year 2014 and payment of salaries during July, 2015 to September, 2019 despite directions of the DEO (EE-W), Faisalabad in February 2015 to abstain from payment of salaries.	5.402
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Jaranwala				
3	2020-24	6	CEO (DEA), Faisalabad imposed penalty for recovery of embezzled amount from head teacher concerned	0.414
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jaranwala				
4	2020-24	9	Director of Public Instruction-Elementary Education (DPI-EE), Punjab pointed out recovery / embezzlement against Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jaranwala and recommended regular inquiry under PEEDA Act, 2006.	2.567
Total				9.675

Annexure-10**[Para: 3.5.2]****Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 90.457 million****Rs in million**

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Description	Amount
CEO (DEA), Faisalabad				
1	2023-24	12	Excess drawl of pay & allowances during on LHP	0.248
2		13	Unauthorized drawl of conveyance allowance	0.052
3		19	Unauthorized payment of conveyance allowance	46.432
DEO (SE), Faisalabad				
4	2014-24	3	Non- deduction of 5% house rent charges from employees allotted government residences	0.103
5		5	Unauthorized payment of allowances during leave	0.097
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Chak Jhumra				
6	2017-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during vacation	0.008
7		3	Withdrawal of pay and allowances after retirement	0.025
8		4	Withdrawal of pay and allowances during absent period	0.116
9		5	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	1.22
Dy. DEO (EE-M), City Faisalabad				
10	2018-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during vacation	0.268
11		2	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance	0.157
12		3	Payment of inadmissible special allowance	0.682
13		4	Payment of conveyance allowance while residing in work premises	0.077
14		5	Withdrawal of pay and allowances during absent period	1.108
15		6	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	3.051
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Jaranwala				
16	2020-24	1	Payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	2.357
17		3	Payment of house rent allowance at excessive rate	0.04
18		4	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	4.491
19		5	Withdrawal of pay and allowances during absent period	1.864
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Samundri				
20	2018-24	2	Conveyance allowance during vacations	0.022
21		3	Payment of salaries during absent period and EOL	0.163
22		5	Overpayment of due to wrong fixation of pay	2.533

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Description	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Tandlianwala				
23	2023-24	1	Overpayment due to wrong pay fixation	1.869
24		2	Unauthorized conveyance allowance during vacations	1.796
25		3	Overpayment of salaries during absence from duty	0.063
26		4	Overpayment due to non-fixation of pay after regularization of contract services	0.052
Dy. DEO (EE-W), City Faisalabad				
27	2019-24	1	Unauthorized conveyance allowance during vacation	0.067
28		3	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	0.388
29		6	Payment of inadmissible special allowance	0.164
30		8	Unauthorized pay and allowances due to wrong fixation	0.167
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jaranwala				
31	2020-24	1	Unauthorized conveyance allowance during vacations	3.396
32		2	Excess pay & allowances after regularization	0.826
33		3	Excess payment due to unauthorized grant of LFP	0.257
34		4	Withdrawal of pay and allowances after retirement	0.568
35		5	Withdrawal of pay and allowances during EOL period	0.836
36		6	Payment of House Rent Allowance at excessive rate	0.037
37		8	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	3.527
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Sadar Faisalabad				
38	2020-24	1	Unauthorized conveyance allowance during vacation	0.03
39		2	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance	0.138
40		3	Payment of inadmissible special allowance	1.015
41		4	Payment of house rent allowance at excessive rate	1.601
42		5	Withdrawal of pay & allowances during EOL & after retirement	0.71
43		6	Inadmissible pay & allowances after regularization	4.501
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Tandlianwala				
44	2018-24	1	Overpayment of salaries during absence and after removal from service	0.884
45		2	Overpayment due to wrong pay fixation	0.927
46		3	Inadmissible conveyance allowance during vacations	0.796
47		4	Overpayment due to non-fixation of pay after regularization of contract services	0.728
Total				90.457

Annexure-11

[Para: 3.7.1]

Unauthorized payment of financial assistance and leave encashment without budget – Rs 11.654 million

Rs in million				
Fund Center	Detail Object Description	Final Grant	Actual Expenditure	Excess expenditure than final grant
KC6138 - HM GG HIGH SCHOOL 67/15-L	A05216-FIN. Assis. To the families of g. SERV	-	2,500,000	2.500
KC6141 - HM GG HIGH SCHOOL 128/15-L	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	631,639	0.632
KC6255 - H M GHS (BOYS) 140 10-R	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	573,555	0.574
KC6266 - H M GHS (BOYS) 9 V	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	273,120	0.273
KC6269 - H M GHS (BOYS) 30 10-R	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	416,760	0.417
KC6308 - PRN GGHSS 136 10-R	A05216-FIN. ASSIS. TO THE FAMILIES OF G. SERV	-	1,600,000	1.600
KC6342 - H MS GOVT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL 135 16-L M	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	389,760	0.390
KC6420 - DY DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER (E M) KW	A05216-fin. Assis. To the families OF G. SERV	-	2,500,000	2.500
KC6424 - DEPUTY DISTT OFFICER EDUCATION (OFF W)	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	331,888	0.332
KC6435 - H M GHS (BOYS) 88/10-R	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	1,217,880	1.218
KC6435 - H M GHS (BOYS) 88/10-R	A04114-Superannuation Encashment Of L.P.R	-	1,217,880	1.218
Total			11,652,482	11.654

Annexure-12

[Para: 3.7.5]

Uneconomical expenditure due to managed quotations – Rs 2.195 million

Rs in million

Bill No.	Date of bill	Vendor	Detail of expenditure	Total expenditure	Remarks
GPS Channan Wala					
3256	27.09.22	Shan Traders	Repair of building	0.124	The quotations were received from one person namely "Malik Irfan Ahmed" and same Cell No.0300-8101730 was written on the bill of successful bidder "Shan Traders" and on the provided quotation of competitor "Irfan Traders". Further the rates were high as the rate of 1 st class brick was Rs 10 in the district Khanewal as per MRS of Finance Department for the period but charged as Rs 12.
GES 12 Meel					
3811	10.07.23	Shan Traders	Paints of building	0.123	-do-
4208	14.11.23			0.084	-do-
GES Qitta Budhu Ana					
4089	03.10.23	Shan Traders	Paints of building	0.081	-do-
4090	05.10.23			0.033	-do-
0	0	Irfan Traders		0.028	-do-
GES Bahawal Pur					
1584	13.06.22	Zahid Traders	Desk benches	0.098	Zahid Trader was blacklisted, suspended since 2017.
GPS Khoo Rustam Wala					
4381	22.06.24	Shan Traders	Table / chair	0.093	Managed quotations.
GMS Syed Aziz Shaheed					
400	26.06.24	Hafeez Traders	Iron Pipe & Chain	0.081	The rates were not verified.
2484	24.06.24	Zahid Traders	Paints of building	0.144	Zahid Trader was blacklisted, suspended

Bill No.	Date of bill	Vendor	Detail of expenditure	Total expenditure	Remarks
4161	26.10.23	Shan Traders	Tuff tile	0.118	since 2017. Managed quotations.
4160	26.10.23	Shan Traders	HP Desktop Dell LCD	0.199	Managed quotations.
GES 26 Ghagh					
910	23.11.21	Makhdoom Enterprises	Constructio n material	0.077	GST was added extra.
GPS Sidhu Pura					
828	22.06.23	Friends	Tuff tile	0.094	GST was added extra.
829	17.04.23	Traders		0.063	
123	20.05.22	Asad Traders	Paint items	0.054	
GES Eid Gah No.2 Abdul Hakim					
8	16.08.23	Al-Arab Enterprises	Paint items	0.135	Managed quotations.
GES Janah Colony Abdul Hakim					
260	24.06.24	Al-Hadyat Traders	Paint items	0.075	Without quotations
265	26.06.24		Water dispenser	0.057	Rate of Takbeer Traders Rs 48,500 inclusive of taxes was rejected.
GES Gobind Garh					
2209	18.11.23	Zahid Traders	RO Plant & accessories	0.100	Managed quotations.
GES Boota Sing Wala					
4138	21.10.23	Shan Traders	Solar Plate	0.103	Managed quotations.
2999	15.07.22		Flooring material	0.142	Managed quotations.
GES Miralian Wala					
2471	27.06.24	Zahid Traders	Paint items	0.089	Managed quotations.
Total				2.195	

Annexure-13**[Para: 3.7.6]****Unauthorized utilization of public account receipts and development grants
– Rs 844.047 million**

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Detail of development expenditure	Amount
1	Purchase of furniture	19.537
2	Afternoon School Program	90.217
3	Literacy projects stipend to teachers (From opening balance)	1.376
4	Deposit work (From opening balance)	10.084
A	Total Development expenditure	121.214

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Public Account and development balance	Amount
B	Transferable Deductions / Public Account	567.396
C	Cash Balance as on 30 th June	233.228
D	Unauthorized Utilization of Public A/C (B-C)	334.168
E	Opening balance (Development)	373.393
F	Released by Finance Department	257.700
G	Total development funds (E+F)	631.093
H	Relevant Expenditure (A)	121.214
I	Unauthorized utilization of development funds (G-H)	509.879
J	Total unauthorized utilization of funds (C+H)	844.047

Annexure-14

[Para: 3.8.1]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 27.525 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of Employees	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Layyah					
1	2022-24	2	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during vacations	77	0.360
2	2022-24	3	Recovery due to unjustified payment of annual increment	11	0.691
3	2022-24	4	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance to contractual employees	23	0.726
4	2021-24	5	Overpayment due to inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	9	0.404
5	2022-24	7	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances during EOL	5	0.060
6	2022-24	8	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave	1,669	5.774
7	2021-24	10	Non-deduction of inspection allowance of AEOs during vacations	24	1.380
8	2022-24	12	Recovery due to non-fixation of pay on regularization of service	2	0.360
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Karor					
9	2022-24	1	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during vacations	83	0.405
10	2022-24	2	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave	1,199	2.780
11	2023-24	6	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave	91	0.315
12	2022-23	7	Unjustified payment of SSB to employees after regularization of services	10	0.453
13	2023-24	14	Irregular payment of inspection allowance to AEOs during school vacations	19	2.295
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Karor					
14	2022-24	1	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances during EOL	2	0.696
15	2022-24	7	Non-deduction of conveyance allowance during vacations	913	3.206
16	2022-24	8	Unauthorized payment of integrated allowance to employees	6	0.130
17	2022-24	9	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during vacations	18	0.074

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of Employees	Amount
18	2022-24	10	Non-deduction of inspection allowance of AEOs during summer vacations	13	0.585
19	2022-24	11	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance to contractual employees	12	0.726
20	2022-24	12	Overpayment due to inadmissible grant of qualification allowance	9	0.178
21	2020-24	13	Recovery due to unjustified payment of SSB to employees	26	2.332
22	2020-24	14	Unauthorized Payment of conveyance allowance during leave on full pay	190	0.994
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Choubara					
23	2020-24	2	Irregular payment of special conveyance allowance to disable employees during vacations	20	0.200
24	2022-24	3	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during winter vacations	372	0.769
25	2022-24	5	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave	98	0.480
26	2021-24	6	Irregular payment of inspection allowance to AEOs during vacations	5	0.737
27	2021-24	11	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during summer vacations	419	0.415
Total				5,325	27.525

Annexure-15**[Para: 3.9.1]****Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 7.429 million****Rs in million**

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	Amount
CEO, DEA Lodhran				
1	2023-24	15	Unauthorized payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	5.057
DY. DEO (EE-M) Lodhran				
2	2021-24	3	Unauthorized payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	0.178
3		7	Excess payment of pay and allowances	0.336
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Kahror Pacca				
4	2021-24	1	Withdrawal of SSB after regularization	0.152
5		2	Unauthorized payment of SSB despite regularization	0.818
6		3	Payment of conveyance allowance against OSD Deceased post without admissibility	0.281
7		5	Payment of charge allowance without admissibility	0.106
Dy. DEO (EE-M) Dunyapur				
8	2021-24	2	Un-authorized payment of pay & allowances	0.345
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Kahror Pacca				
9	2022-24	6	Payment of allowances without admissibility	0.156
Total				7.429

Annexure-16

[Para: 3.9.3]

Overpayment of honorarium to staff of afternoon schools – Rs 1.004 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Name of schools	EMIS code	Honorary for the period	Enrollment of student for the month			Total enrollment	Total teachers (including head teachers)	Max. teachers had to be hired	Excess Teacher	Honorary rate	Excess amount
				6 th	7 th	8 th						
1	GMPS SANWRI	36620107	Jan 24 to Mar 24	19	19	14	52	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
2	GGPS 50 M No 1	36610194	Jan 24 to Mar 24	16	10	15	41	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
3	GMPS MIAN PUR MAHTAM	36610212	Jan 24 to Mar 24	14	16	7	37	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
4	GGPS 97M	36610220	Jan 24 to Mar 24	17	22	19	58	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
5	GGPS CHAK GUJJAR	36610252	Jan 24 to Mar 24	15	15	13	43	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
6	GGPS Rao Colony	36610201	Jan 24 to Mar 24	13	13	16	42	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
7	GMPS SANWRI	36620123	April to May 24	19	19	14	52	4	3	1	0.015	0.026
8	GGPS 50 M No 1	36610194	April to May 24	16	10	15	41	4	3	1	0.015	0.026
9	GMPS MIAN PUR MAHTAM	36610212	April to May 24	14	16	7	37	4	3	1	0.015	0.026
10	GGPS 97M	36610220	April to May 24	17	22	19	58	4	3	1	0.015	0.026
11	GGPS CHAK GUJJAR	36610252	April to May 24	15	15	13	43	4	3	1	0.015	0.027
12	GGPS Rao Colony	36610201	April to May 24	13	13	16	42	4	3	1	0.015	0.027
13	GGPS 38/M	36630314	Oct. to Dec.23	18	27	12	57	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
14	GGPS 338/WB	36630220	Oct. to Dec.23	15	12	9	36	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
15	GMPS 341/WB	36630216	Oct. to Dec.23	16	13	11	40	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
16	GMPS SANWRI	36620123	Oct. to Dec.23	19	19	9	47	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
17	GGPS CHAK GUJJAR	36610252	Oct. to Dec.23	15	15	15	45	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
18	GGPS 97M	36610220	Oct. to Dec.23	17	22	19	58	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
19	GMPS MIAN PUR MAHTAM	36610212	Oct. to Dec.23	14	16	7	37	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
20	GGPS 50 M	36610194	Oct. to Dec.23	16	10	15	41	4	3	1	0.015	0.045

Sr. No.	Name of schools	EMIS code	Honorarium for the period	Enrollment of student for the month			Total enrollment	Total teachers (including head teachers)	Max. teachers had to be hired	Excess Teacher	Honorarium rate	Excess amount
				6 th	7 th	8 th						
21	GPS, 269/WB	36630092	Jan 24 to Mar 24	19	23	20	62	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
22	GES 38M	36630078	Jan 24 to Mar 24	12	5	5	22	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
23	GPS, 269/WB	36630092	Oct. to Dec.23	19	21	22	62	4	3	1	0.015	0.045
24	GPS Muhammad Wala	36620093	April to May 24	16	10	12	38	4	3	1	0.015	0.027
25	GPS, 269/WB	36630092	April to May 24	19	19	24	62	4	3	1	0.015	0.027
26	GES 38M	36630078	April to May 24	12	5	5	22	4	3	1	0.015	0.027
Total												1.004

Annexure-17

[Para No. 3.10.2]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 31.591 million

					Rs in million
Sr. No.	DDOs	FYs	PDP No.	Particulars	Amount
1	CEO (DEA), Multan	2023-24	10	Conveyance allowance paid during vacations	23.121
	Dy. DEO (EE-M) City	2020-24	5		
	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Shujabad	2022-24	3		
	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Shujabad	2022-24	2		
	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Saddar	2021-24	2		
	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jalalpur Pirwala	2022-24	3		
2	Dy. DEO (EE-W) City Multan	2022-24	1	SSB paid despite regularization	0.348
			5	Unauthorized payment of charge allowances	0.096
3	Dy. DEO (EE-M) City Multan	2020-24	1	Withdrawal of pay for absent period	1.102
			3	Inadmissible allowance during leave	1.492
			4	Payment of inadmissible special allowance and Hill allowance	0.271
			10	Excess payment of annual increments	0.762
4	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Saddar Multan	2021-24	3	SSB paid despite regularization	1.160
			11	Inadmissible pay and allowances due to wrong fixation	0.665
5	Dy. DEO (EE-W) Shujabad	2022-24	1	Irregular payment of special allowances to OSD posts	0.490
			4	Inadmissible pay & allowances	0.861
6	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Shujabad	2022-24	4	Inadmissible pay and allowances	0.126
7	Dy. DEO (EE-M) Jalalpur Pirwala	2022-24	3	Inadmissible payment of special allowances against OSD posts	1.097
Total					31.591

Annexure-18

[Para: 3.11.1]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 37.946 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of employees	Amount
CEO (DEA), Muzaffargarh					
1	2023-24	24	Unauthorized allocation of budget and payment of inadmissible allowances	10	0.787
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Kot Addu					
2	2023-24	1	Overpayment due to inadmissible grant of special allowances	3	0.120
3	2023-24	2	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance during leave	1181	3.422
4	2023-24	3	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during leave	17	0.236
5	2023-24	4	Overpayment due to non-fixation of basic pay and adhoc allowances	5	0.204
6	2023-24	6	Unauthorized payment of pay and allowances recovery during EOL	2	0.090
7	2023-24	8	Unauthorized withdrawal of pay and allowances without posting	1	0.338
8	2023-24	9	Unjustified payment of SSB to employees	3	0.079
Dy. DEO (Male-Elementary Education) Jatoi					
9	2021-23	1	Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances	1	0.030
10	2022-23	2	Unauthorized payment of salaries during leave without pay / EOL	1	0.675
11	2023-24	3	Unauthorized payment of SSB after regularization of services	90	5.278
12	2017-24	5	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during vacation	19	1.163
13	2022-24	6	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave / vacations	559	2.942
14	2012-24	7	Unauthorized payment of personal pay	1	0.170
15	2023-24	9	Inadmissible drawl of charge allowance	21	0.106
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Jatoi					
16	2022-24	1	Unauthorized payment of adhoc allowances after discontinued	1	0.164

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of employees	Amount
17	2021-23	2	Unauthorized payment of salaries during leave without pay / EOL	14	0.448
18	2017-24	3	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance to disables during vacation	9	0.706
19	2014-21	4	Overpayment of SSB to the employees regularized /appointed under Rule 17-A	5	0.518
20	2022-24	5	Recovery of inadmissible charge allowance	15	0.245
21	2022-24	6	Non-deposit of fine imposed by the authority due to willful absent from duty	28	0.379
22	2022-24	10	Unauthorized payment of personal allowance after promotion	3	0.076
23	2021-24	11	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance having government vehicle and during leave / vacations	478	3.587
24	2021-22	13	Unauthorized payment of salaries after termination quitting job / absent period	1	0.102
25	2021-24	20	Overpayment of pay and allowances after regularization	13	2.449
Dy. DEO (Male-Elementary Education) Alipur					
26	2014-21	3	Overpayment of SSB to the employees regularized /appointed under Rule 17-A	5	0.614
27	2017-24	8	Loss due to payment of conveyance allowance during leave / vacations	447	4.335
Dy. DEO (EE-W) Alipur					
28	2019-24	1	Unauthorized payment of salaries during leave without pay / EOL	44	1.111
29	2014-19	2	Overpayment of SSB to employees appointed under Rule 17-A	9	1.163
30	2020-24	3	Inadmissible drawl of charge allowance	23	0.202
31	2019-24	4	Non-deposit of fine imposed by the authority due to willful absent from duty	93	0.624
32	2017-24	5	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance during vacations	4	0.256
33	2018-23	7	Unauthorized payment of Personal Allowance after promotion	8	0.277
34	2019-24	8	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance during leave / vacations	522	4.534
35	2019-22	10	Unauthorized payment of salaries after quitting job / absent period	2	0.177
36	2021-24	15	Overpayment of SSB and adhoc allowances after regularization	5	0.339
Total				3,643	37.946

Annexure-19

[Para: 3.12.4]

Unauthorized utilization of tied grants FY 2023-24 – Rs 92.155 million

Table 1

Rs in million			
Descriptions	Opening Balance / Funds Received	Expenditure	Unspent Balance / Excess
Tied Grants-Development & Non-Development (Grant 31 & 36)	838.833	391.485	447.348
Salary & Non-salary	6,236.258	6,328.413	(92.155)
Difference of Unspent Balance of Tied Grants and Excess Expenditure			355.193
Closing Balance as per State Bank Deposit AC-V			355.193

Table 2

Rs in million					
Name of Grant	Opening Balance on 30.06.2023	Funds Received	Total Available Cash Balance	Expenditure During	Closing Balance
Leave Encashment & Financial Assistance	32.648	177.525	210.173	146.949	63.224
Celebration of Shan-e-Rasool	0.148	0.000	0.148	0.000	0.148
Brick Klin	2.819	0.000	2.819	0.000	2.819
Special Education Continency	0.000	36.188	36.188	15.217	20.971
Special Education	1.200	0.000	1.200	1.200	0.000
Afternoon School	11.204	413.000	424.204	202.592	221.612
PNFEP (Literacy Department)	1.048	0.000	1.048	0.912	0.136
NFE (M&EU) (Literacy Department)	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001
HRD (Literacy Department)	0.626	0.000	0.626	0.000	0.626
TSKL (Literacy Department)	1.189	0.000	1.189	1.189	0.000
BECS & NCHD	0.330	0.000	0.330	0.325	0.005
Special Education-Dev	0.500	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.500
ADP	160.407	0.000	160.407	23.101	137.306
Total	212.120	626.713	838.833	391.485	447.348

Annexure-20

[Para: 3.13.1]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances - Rs 62.716 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Nature of Allowances	No. of employees	Amount
CEO (DEA), Rahim Yar Khan					
1	2023-24	513	Overdrawn BISP funds	223	29.827
2		517	Conveyance allowance during leave	56	0.834
3		530	Inadmissible Pay & allowances	16	0.346
4		536	Conveyance allowance during vacations	2,282	8.274
5		537	Inadmissible Pay & allowances to OSD	37	4.266
6		538	SSB after regularization	227	4.473
7		539	Personal Allowance	50	2.006
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Rahim Yar Khan					
8	2022-24	555	Inadmissible Pay & allowances	86	1.520
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Khanpur					
9	2021-24	556	Conveyance allowance	249	0.817
10		557	SSB Allowance	22	0.734
11		561	Conveyance allowance	17	1.909
12		562	Inadmissible pay & allowance to absentees	56	1.360
13		563	Adhoc Allowance	14	0.773
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Liaquatpur					
14	2022-24	570	Special Allowance	14	0.654
Dy. DEO, (EE-M), Rahim Yar Khan					
15	2020-24	581	Conveyance allowance	2	0.270
16		588	Conveyance allowances	1,498	2.298
17		589	Special allowance and adhoc allowance	36	1.664
18		591	Inadmissible Pay & allowances	103	0.691
Total				4,988	62.716

Annexure-21**[Para: 3.13.3]****Irregular payment of salaries to teachers without extension of contracts –
Rs 38.059 million**

					Rs in million
Sr. No.	Personnel No	Employee Name	Cost Center	Period	Amount
1	31566194	Syed Rehman Sarfraz	RK6013	July, 2019 to June, 2024	3.233
2	31574198	Muhammad Adeel Asif	RK6163		4.278
3	31576775	Miraj Mahmood	RK6010		4.306
4	31582188	Muhammad Imran	RK6424		3.347
5	31588580	Memona Faryal	RK6010		4.896
6	31591470	Muhammad Ali	RK6010		3.408
7	31606709	Inam ul Rahim	RK6013		4.068
8	31607757	Sajid Ali	RK6013		3.364
9	31628861	Imtiaz Hussain	RK6437		3.944
10	31646688	Muhammad Faisal Khalid	RK6165		3.216
Total					38.059

Irregular expenditure on purchases by splitting the indents – Rs 4.881 million

Table-1 CEO (DEA), Rahim Yar Khan

Rs in million

Sr. No	Description	Bill No.	Date	Vendor	Amount	Head Total
1	Repair of Vehicle	1203	25.10.2023	Umer Traders	0.199	0.818
2		41216	26.10.2023	Union Traders	0.100	
3		1214	26.10.2023	Umer Traders	0.103	
4		1210	26.10.2023	Umer Traders	0.053	
5		1205	26.10.2023	Umer Traders	0.087	
6		41213	26.10.2023	Union Traders	0.192	
7		41215	26.10.2023	Union Traders	0.084	
8	Repair of Building	35970	10-Jul-23	Union Traders	0.029	2.502
9		10405	14-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.177	
10		10412	16-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.192	
11		10411	16-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.032	
12		10418	18-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.029	
13		10419	18-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.099	
14		10423	19-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.191	
15		10428	20-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.172	
16		10431	21-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.126	
17		2108	24-Oct-23	Umer Traders	0.193	
18		10439	24-Oct-23	AK Associates	0.032	
19		2114	25-Oct-23	Umer Traders	0.026	
20		41180	25-Oct-23	Union Traders	0.112	
21		2115	25-Oct-23	Umer Traders	0.025	
22		10570	11-Nov-23	AK Associates	0.162	
23		2167	26-Nov-23	Umer Traders	0.047	
24		2169	28-Nov-23	Umer Traders	0.026	
25		12351	30-Dec-23	AK Associates	0.013	
26		12352	30-Dec-23	AK Associates	0.005	
27		12480	05-Jan-24	AK Associates	0.075	

Sr. No	Description	Bill No.	Date	Vendor	Amount	Head Total
28		12479	05-Jan-24	AK Associates	0.023	
29		12746	11-Jan-24	AK Associates	0.004	
30		12745	11-Jan-24	AK Associates	0.006	
31		44047	25-Jan-24	Union Traders	0.003	
32		43782	03-Feb-24	Union Traders	0.196	
33		13382	03-Feb-24	AK Associates	0.174	
34		43791	06-Feb-24	Union Traders	0.065	
35		13559	12-Feb-24	AK Associates	0.139	
36		13596	14-Feb-24	AK Associates	0.030	
37		15014	02-May-24	AK Associates	0.009	
38		15015	02-May-24	AK Associates	0.013	
39		45403	20-May-24	Union Traders	0.005	
40		46003	15-Jun-24	Union Traders	0.011	
41		46006	15-Jun-24	Union Traders	0.006	
42		35,969		Union Traders	0.055	
43		35963	10.07.2023	Union Traders	0.029	
44		36167	20.07.2023	Union Traders	0.029	
45		747	03.08.2023	Umer Traders	0.098	
46		8042	21.08.2023	AK Associates	0.028	
47		37199	22.08.2023	Union Traders	0.040	
48		8114	29.08.2023	AK Associates	0.016	
49		40403	30.09.2023	Union Traders	0.023	
50		9142	09.10.2023	AK Associates	0.042	
51		10401	14.10.2023	AK Associates	0.053	
52	Stationary	12432	04.01.2024	AK Associates	0.015	0.786
53		12741	11.01.2024	AK Associates	0.006	
54		12779	12.01.2024	AK Associates	0.015	
55		13263	20.01.2024	AK Associates	0.004	
56		44046	25.01.2024	Union Traders	0.032	
57		13383	03.02.2024	AK Associates	0.013	
58		2220	14.02.2024	Umer Traders	0.011	
59		14386	01.04.2024	AK Associates	0.011	
60		14389	01.04.2024	AK Associates	0.022	
61		14705	22.04.2024	AK Associates	0.017	
62		14704	22.04.2024	AK Associates	0.015	

Sr. No	Description	Bill No.	Date	Vendor	Amount	Head Total
63		15002	29.04.2024	AK Associates	0.093	
64		45994	14.06.2024	Union Traders	0.087	
65		46002	15.06.2024	Union Traders	0.087	
Total					4.106	4.106

Table-2 Dy. DEO (EE-M) Liaquatpur

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Description	Name of Supplier	Bill No.	Date	Amount
1	Repair of office Building	Ak Associates	3501	25.12.22	0.074
2		Ak Associates	3367	25.12.22	0.074
3		Ak Associates	-	25.12.22	0.052
4		Union Traders	35490	04.05.23	0.070
5		Union Traders	35491	04.05.23	0.030
6		Ak Associates	12854	22.01.24	0.059
7		Union Traders	43883	22.01.24	0.015
8		Union Traders	45789	13.05.24	0.037
9		Umar Traders	2760	23.05.24	0.193
10		Umar Traders	2761	24.05.24	0.082
11		Umar Traders	2762	24.05.24	0.075
12		Union Traders	45690	03.06.24	0.013
Total					0.775

Annexure-23

[Para: 3.13.10]

Unauthorized re-appropriation of funds – Rs 69 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	From		To		Name of School	Amount
	DDO CODE	Object Code	DDO CODE	Object Code		
1	RK6008	A01170	RK6025	A13301	GBHS Tranda Saway RY Khan	3.000
2			RK6276		GGHS Tranda Saway RY Khan	3.000
3			RK6180		GGHS Model RY Khan	3.000
4			RK6181		GGHS Canal Colony RY Khan	3.000
5			RK6183		GGHS Low Income RY Khan	3.000
6			RK6337		GBHS Gulshan Usman	3.000
7			RK6162		GBHS Kot Samaba RY Khan	3.000
8			RK6177		GGHSS Kot Samaba RY Khan	3.000
9			RK6163		GBHS Comprehensive RY Khan	3.000
10			RK6164		GBHS Colony RY Khan	3.000
11			RK6152		GGHS Low Income Khanpur	3.000
12			RK6158		GBHS Model Khanpur	3.000
13			RK6188		GGHS Model Khanpur	3.000
14			RK6151		GBHS Colony Khanpur	3.000
15			RK6176		GGHS Old SDK	3.000
16			RK6269		GGHS Jamal Din Wali Sadiqabad	3.000
17			RK6270		GGHS Ahmadpur Lma Sadiqabad	3.000
18			RK6161		GBHS Ajmal Bagh	3.000
19			RK6170		GBHSS Khan Bella	3.000
20			RK6291		GGHSS Khan Bella	3.000
21			RK6173		GBHS Feroza Liaqatpur	3.000
22			RK6159		GBHS Model Liaqatpur	3.000
23			RK6190		GGHS Model Liaqatpur	3.000
Total						69.000

Annexure-24

[Para: 3.14.1]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 25.713 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	PDP No.	FYs	Description	Amount
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Jampur				
1	10	2022-24	Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	9.352
2	4		Non-deduction of inspection allowance of AEOs	0.32
3	9		Overpayment of SSB after regularization	1.550
4	1		Inadmissible grant of special allowances	0.104
5	2		Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.064
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Rajanpur				
6	2	2022-24	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.274
7	8		Payment of personal allowance to contractual employees	0.183
8	9		Non-recovery of fine imposed on willful absence	0.065
9	5		Inadmissible grant of special allowances	0.162
10	10		Recovery of excess withdrawal of Pay & allowances	0.465
11	1		Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	3.789
12	4		Payment of pay and allowances during EOL	0.333
13	6		Recovery due to grant of unauthorized increment	0.365
14	3		Non-deduction of inspection allowance of AEOs	0.120
15	7		Payment of personal allowance and pay after transfer	0.032
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Rojhan				
16	6	2022-24	Recovery of excess withdrawal of pay & allowances	0.236
17	4		Payment of personal allowance to contractual employees	0.317
18	1		Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	0.324
19	9		Recovery of unauthorized payment of SSB	0.216
20	3		Unauthorized withdrawal of inspection allowance	0.175
21	2		Payment of pay and allowances during EOL	0.080
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Rojhan				
22	2	2022-24	Non-deduction of special conveyance allowance	0.194
23	6		Payment of conveyance allowance during leave	6.012
24	1		Recovery of overpayment of SSB after regularization	0.761
25	5		Non-deduction of inspection allowance of AEOs	0.220
Total				25.713

Annexure-25

[Para: 3.17.2]

Inadmissible payment of pay and allowances – Rs 44.548 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	FYs	PDP No.	Subject	Amount
CEO (DEA), Vehari				
1	2023-24	3	Payment of inadmissible allowances	0.152
2		4	Excess payment of adhoc Relief Allowance-23	0.365
3		5	Payment conveyance allowance without admissibility	24.174
4		7	Non-recovery of conveyance allowance	0.733
5		10	Non-recovery of pay and allowances from absconder	0.401
6		22	Recovery due to appointment of on fake degrees	2.528
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Burewala				
7	2021-24	8	Payment conveyance allowance without admissibility	2.916
8		12	Inadmissible payment of SSB	2.740
9		15	Recovery of pay & allowances from absent staff	0.216
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Vehari				
10	2021-24	2	Inadmissible payment of conveyance allowance	5.019
11		3	Excess Payment of adhoc Relief Allowance-23	0.082
12		4	Payment of inadmissible pay and allowances	0.351
13		6	Non-deduction of conveyance allowance in leave	0.518
Dy. DEO (EE-M), Burewala				
14	2022-24	13	Payment of conveyance allowance during vacations	1.866
Dy. DEO (EE-W), Mailsi				
15	2022-24	6	Excess payment of charge allowance	0.259
16		15	Payment conveyance allowance during vacations	1.879
17		17	Non-recovery of conveyance allowance	0.349
Total				44.548

Annexure-26

[Para: 3.17.7]

Non-vacation of encroached school land – Rs 151.760 million

Rs in million

Sr. No.	Area of State Land				Valuation of Land Retrieved	Remarks	Valuation of Illegally Occupied Land
	Total	Under Litigation	Illegally Occupied	Retrieved			
1	33 kanal 16 Marla GHS Islamia Vehari	Nil	15 Marla	Nil	Nil	ADC Vehari issued direction to AC Vehari in a meeting held on 28-12-16 for proper demarcation of area of school and actual area under illegal occupation. The same is still awaited.	30.000
2	12-kanal GHS Molvi Wah Vehari	Nil	2 kanal	Nil	Nil	Public occupied i.e. Badar Farid Qureshi Ex-UC Nazim	4.800
3	28 kanal 16 Marla GGHS 163/WB Vehari	Nil	4 kanal	Nil	Nil	4 kanal is covered by sewerage water pool	20.000
4	33 kanal 16 Marla GGHS 15/WB Vehari	Nil	8 kanal 6 Marla	Nil	Nil	Public occupied	16.600
5	52 kanal 7 Marla GGHS 102/EB Burewala	Nil	8 kanal 9 Marla	Nil	Nil	Public occupied	16.900
6	34 kanal 18 Marla GGHSS Gaggoo	Nil	2 kanal 18 Marla	Nil	Nil	Occupied by District Council Vehari	5.800
7	7 kanal 16 Marla GGHS 315/EB Burewala	Nil	14 Marla	Nil	Nil	Ghulam Rasool Malah occupied	1.400

Sr. No.	Area of State Land				Valuation of Land Retrieved	Remarks	Valuation of Illegally Occupied Land
	Total	Under Litigation	Illegally Occupied	Retrieved			
8	67 kanal 9 Marla GHS 495/EB Burewala	Nil	4 Kanal	Nil	Nil	TMA water disposal installed	3.000
9	2 kanal GPS Noor Shah.	Nil	2 kanal	Nil	Nil	Occupied by Syed Khalid Shah Bukhari	4.000
10	33 kanal GES 116/WB	Nil	7 kanal 10 Marla	Nil	Nil	Occupied by local community	15.000
16	1 kanal 10 Marla GGPS 110/EB Burewala	Nil	10 Marla	Nil	Nil	Occupied by Arif Ali	0.600
Total	348 kanal 14 Marla	Nil	72 kanal 19 Marla	Nil	Nil	3 court cases	151.760

Overlapping of Parallel Projects

Following are the details of two parallel projects running in districts Bahawalnagar and Rajanpur:

- a) Punjab Non-Formal Education Project (Phase-II) aimed at establishment of 396 NFBES having targeted beneficiary group of around 17,820 (396*45) OSC within the age of 4 – 16 years. The main focus of the project was female, poorest of the poor children living in far-flung, difficult to access areas, children living in slums, and children of the disempowered neglected segments of society. The Project was started in July 2021 having completion period of 40 months up to October, 2024.
- b) Government of the Punjab adopted 4,595 Basic Education Community Schools (BECS) and 1,581 schools of National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) in compliance of the decision made in 42nd meeting of the Council of Common Interests held on 06.08.2020. The Project titled “Scheme of BECS & NCHD” was approved in September 2022 by Government of the Punjab with gestation period of 24 months upto 31.10.2024. L&NFBE department adopted the schools with targeted beneficiary group of OSC children within the age bracket of 5 – 16 years throughout Punjab.

Financial information of parallel projects

Rs in million

Project	Bahawalnagar		Rajanpur		Grand Total	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
Punjab Non-Formal Education Project - Phase 2	132.925	102.857	100.191	97.735	233.117	200.591
Scheme for BECS & NCHD	43.092	39.654	44.224	43.594	87.316	83.248
Total	176.017	142.511	144.415	141.329	320.433	283.839

Annexure-28

[Para: 4.6.2.3.13]

Gender disaggregated analysis

a) Out of School Children

Description	Bahawalnagar			Rajanpur			Grand Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population Age 5-16 years	462,554	423,076	885,630	375,225	326,833	702,058	837,779	749,909	1,587,688
Percentage (%)	52.23	47.77	-	53.45	46.55	-	52.77	47.23	-

Total OSC Age 5-16 years	93,710	85,708	179,418	120,235	106,253	226,489	213,945	191,961	405,907
Percentage (%)	52.23	47.77	-	53.09	46.91	-	52.71	47.29	-

No. of NFEFS	7	28	35	4	31	35	11	59	70
No. of NFEFS Teachers	7	28	35	4	31	35	11	59	70
Percentage (%)	20.00	80.00	-	11.40	88.60	-	15.70	84.30	-

No. of OSC enrolled during FY 2021-22	520	500	1,020	454	546	1,000	974	1,046	2,020
No. of OSC enrolled during FY 2022-23	549	528	1,077	150	176	326	699	704	1,403
No. of OSC enrolled during FY 2023-24	534	513	1,047	138	162	300	672	675	1,347
Total Enrollment of OSC FY 2021-24	1,603	1,541	3,144	742	884	1,626	2,345	2,425	4,770
Percentage (%)	50.99	49.01	-	45.60	54.40	-	49.20	50.80	-

b) Adult / Adolescents

Population Age 17 years & above	1,207,462	888,827	2,096,289	652,939	641,042	1,293,981	1,860,401	1,529,869	3,390,270
Percentage (%)	57.60	42.40		50.46	49.54		54.87	45.13	

Adult / Adolescent Illiterates Age 17 years and above	483,682	469,199	952,881	470,432	361,161	831,593	954,114	830,360	1,784,474
Percentage (%)	50.76	49.24	-	56.57	43.43	-	53.47	46.53	-

No. of ALCs	6	23	29	4	28	32	10	51	61
No. of ALC Teachers	6	23	29	4	28	32	10	51	61
Percentage (%)	20.70	79.30	-	12.50	87.50	-	16.40	83.60	-

No. of Adult/Adolescents enrolled during FY 2021-22	111	363	474	92	638	730	203	1,001	1,204
No. of Adult/Adolescents enrolled during FY 2022-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Adult/Adolescents enrolled during FY 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Enrollment of Adult learners	111	363	474	92	638	730	203	1,001	1,204
Percentage (%)	23.40	76.60	-	12.60	87.40	-	16.90	83.10	-