



Annual Report 2019-20



**National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India**



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CONTENTS

SI No	Contents	Page No.
1.	Introduction	1 – 2
2.	Objectives of NRIDA	3 – 5
3.	Organisational Arrangements	6 – 9
4.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	9 – 14
5.	Quality Assurance Mechanism under PMGSY	14 – 17
6.	Strengthening of 3 rd tier of Quality Assurance Mechanism	18 – 19
7.	Monitoring	19 – 25
8.	Research & Development/ New Technology	26 – 29
9.	Externally Aided Projects	29 – 40
10.	Orientation-Cum-Training Programme for Newly Empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs)	40
11.	ICT PMU	41
12.	Budget	41
13.	Accounts & Audit	41
14.	Implementation of PFMS for payments on OMMAS R&P module for PMGSY Works	41 – 42
15.	Implementation of Official Language Policy	42
16.	Annexure – I : Organizational Chart	43
17.	Annexure – II : Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-20 under RCPLWE	44
18.	Annexure – III : List of Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs) & States allotted to them	45
19.	Annexure – IV : List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)	46-50
20.	Annexure – V (i) : Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-2020 under PMGSY II	51



SI No	Contents	Page No.
21.	Annexure – V (ii) : Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-2020 under PMGSY III	52
22.	Annexure – VI (i) : Physical Achievements for Habitations under PMGSY	53
23.	Annexure – VI (ii) : Physical Achievements for length completed under PMGSY	54-55
24.	Annexure – VII : PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2019-20	56-57
25.	Annexure – VIII : PMGSY - R &D Targets and Achievements 2019-20	58
26.	Annexure – IX : State wise details of length sanctioned under R&D work 2019-20	59
27.	Annexure – X : Actual Expenditure for the year 2019-20	60-61
28.	Annexure – XIA : Balance Sheet as on March 31 st , 2020	62
29.	Annexure – XIB : Schedule forming part of the Balance Sheet	63-72
30.	Annexure – XIC : Significant Accounting Policies	73
31.	Annexure – XID : Notes to Accounts	74-75
32.	Annexure – XIE : Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended 31 st March 2020	76-77
33.	Annexure – XIF : Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 st March 2020	78



Glossary of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AITD	Asian Institute of Transport Development
AOC	Award of Contract
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ATR	Action Taken Report
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
CBR	California Bearing Ratio
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advance Computing
CGARD	Centre for Geo-Informatic Applications in Rural Development
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System
CPP	Central Public Procurement
CRRI	Central Road Research Institute
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
C&AG	Comptroller & Auditor General of India
CUCPL	Comprehensive Upgradation Connectivity Priority List
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DG	Director General
DPIU	District Project Implementation Unit
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRRP	District Rural Roads Plan
DSC	Digital Signature Certificate
eMARG	electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads
ESCI	Engineering Staff College of India
F&A	Finance and Administration
FINNOC	Finnish Overseas Consultant Limited
GePNIC	Government eProcurement System of NIC
GIS	Geographic Information System
GrAMs	Gramin Agricultural Markets
GRASS	Geographic Resources Analysis Support System
HQ	Headquarters
IAHE	Institute of Highway Engineers
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
ICT PMU	Information Communication Technology Project Management Unit
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IRC	Indian Roads Congress
JS	Joint Secretary
LSBs	Long Span Bridges
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
MDR	Major District Road
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MIS	Management Information System
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding



NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NH	National Highway
NICMAR	National Institute of Construction Management and Research
NIRD&PR	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
NIT	National Institute of Technology
NQM	National Quality Monitors
NRIDA	National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
NRRDA	National Rural Roads Development Agency
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
ODR	Other District Road
OGPC	Open Graded Premix Carpet
OMMAS	On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System
P-I	Project – I
P-II	Project – II
P-III	Project – III
PCI	Pavement Condition Index
PEC	Performance Evaluation Committee
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PTAs	Principal Technical Agencies
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
R&D	Research & Development
RC	Rural Connectivity
RCIP	Rural Connectivity Investment Program
RCPLWEA	Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas
RCTRC	Rural Connectivity Research and Training Centre
RD	Rural Development
RH	Rural Housing
RRM	Regional Review Meeting
RRMP	Rural Roads Maintenance Policy
RRNMU	Rural Road Network Management Unit
RRP	Rural Roads Project
RRP-II	Rural Roads Project – II
SH	State Highway
SQC	State Quality Coordinator
SQM	State Quality Monitor
SRCIP	Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program
SRI	Satisfactory Requiring Improvement
SRRDA	State Rural Road Development Agency
STAs	State Technical Agencies
TIA	Tender Inviting Authorities
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UTs	Union Territories
US\$	United States Dollar
VR	Village Road
WMM	Wet Mix Macadam



Annual Report- 2019-20

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Roads are arteries of the nation and provide the much needed infrastructural push for social and economic growth. The absence of all-weather road connectivity is a serious problem in India, particularly in rural areas. Poor road infrastructure affects economic growth, agricultural productivity and employment in rural areas, and has a strong link to poverty. The Government of India is addressing this problem through implementation of a nationwide rural road investment program- the Prime Minister's Rural Roads Program PMGSY – aimed at providing all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations in India's rural areas. With the extensive focus on infrastructural development, the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)¹ has expressed its intention to minimize the adverse impact of the rural roads.

1.2 Accordingly, rural road connectivity is a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. The Central and State Governments have initiated various programmes to provide sustainable connectivity to the rural habitations in the country.

Though rural roads is a State subject, Government of India, recognizing importance of rural road connectivity, launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as a fully funded centrally sponsored programme on 25th December, 2000. However, the funding pattern has been revised w.e.f 01.04.2015 and now it is on sharing basis between Govt. of India and concerned State in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10, in case of Special Category States. The programme has the primary objective of providing single All Weather Road Connectivity to habitations with a population of 500 and above (as per 2001 census) in plain areas.

In respect of Special Category States/ UTs (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and erstwhile Planning Commission) the objective

¹ National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017 due to inclusion of the housing component in the activities of the Agency.



is to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

1.3 In the year 2000 nearly 40% of habitations were not connected by All Weather Roads. Subsequent to launching of PMGSY, systematic preparation of District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and identification of the Core Network was carried out. The Core Network ensures single All Weather Connectivity to all the eligible habitations. As a result of this planning exercise, 1.59 lakh habitations (excluding habitations covered under State schemes) were targeted for New Connectivity with an estimated road length of 3.93 lakh km and a length of about 3.73 lakh km of existing roads for up gradation. Further, after approval by the cabinet (February 2013) for inclusion of Left out habitations of 500 and above population in general plain areas and of 250 and above in Schedule-V (other than 82 IAP) and BADP, Hill states, Dessert Areas, and additional unconnected habitations of 250+ in Arunachal Pradesh in respect of the International Border districts, in original Core Network, the number of total eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY as per 2001 census becomes 1,78,184. In addition, after the Cabinet approval in December 2016, a Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RCPLWEA) as a separate vertical under PMGSY has also been undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development. Under this project, unconnected habitations with a population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) in most intensive 267 blocks identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs are eligible to be connected under PMGSY.

1.4 The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) was registered as a society on 14th January, 2002 under the Societies Registration Act – XXI of 1860. The basic objective of NRRDA is to extend support to the programme implementation through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, quality monitoring and management of monitoring systems. With a view to support the Ministry, the Agency is a compact, professional and multi-disciplinary body for providing technical and management support for effective implementation of the programme. Consequent to inclusion of the housing component in the activities of NRRDA, it has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017.



2. OBJECTIVES OF NRIDA

The following objectives shall be for:

I. Rural Roads:

- a. To discuss with different Technical Agencies and arrive at appropriate Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads and, thereafter, to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in prescribing the Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.
- b. To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- c. To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.
- d. To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.
- e. To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- f. To oversee and inspect or arrange to inspect through Independent Monitors, the execution of the road works cleared by the Ministry and being implemented by States or Union Territories through their Executing Agencies.
- g. To appoint serving or retired Engineers, Academicians, Administrators and other Agencies, with experience in Rural Roads, as Independent Monitors to ensure proper execution of road works by the State Agencies.
- h. To monitor the progress of the road works with particular reference to time frame for completion, Technical Specifications, Project Appraisal and Quality Control methods.
- i. To set up an “On-line Management Monitoring and Accounting System”, incorporating both intranet and internet-based system, for obtaining updated information to facilitate a ready viewing and screening of data.
- j. To send periodic reports to the Ministry of Rural Development on the progress of implementation of road works by the States or Union Territories.
- k. To Monitor the planning for and plantation of fruit bearing and other suitable trees on both sides of the rural roads undertaken by the States or Union Territories, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.



- l. To Monitor the expenditure incurred by the States or Union Territories in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, with reference to the funds released by Ministry of Rural Development through expenditure reports obtained from the States or Union Territories and through On-line Management Monitoring and Accounting System.
- m. To take up research activities relating to Rural Roads, including execution of Pilot Projects.
- n. To study and evaluate different Technologies in respect of Rural Roads and to take up pilot projects involving different technologies.
- o. To enter into collaboration with Institutions, Agencies or Bodies of repute, both national and international, in respect of Rural Roads.
- p. To arrange suitable Training Programmes for officers of the Ministry as well as the State Governments or Union Territories concerned with the implementation of the Rural Roads Programme in reputed institutions.
- q. To advise on measures to improve the Quality and Cost norms of the Rural Roads.
- r. To publish books, literature, take up or arrange for production of publicity material, print, audio or audio-visual in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- s. To organize and sponsor workshops and seminars in respect of Rural Roads.
- t. To purchase, lease and hire equipment or machinery required in the construction of Rural Roads.
- u. To take up such activities as necessary to further the objective of the Programme and assist the Ministry of Rural Development in Planning and Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and such other related Programmes as may be taken up.

(II) Rural Housing:

- a. To act as Special purpose Vehicle for receiving financial assistance from NABARD and distributing it to the states based on the fund gap vis-à-vis the target communicated by the Ministry.
- b. Assist States in development of Annual Action Plan and follow-up on the decisions taken during the meeting of Empowered Committee to finalize the Annual Action Plan.



- c. Working with agencies such as UNDP, IIT, etc. and also assist States for the development of state-wise housing design typologies including Plan, Elevation, and Estimates appropriate to different regions.
- d. Assist the Centre and States in implementing masons' training programme.
- e. Support the States in identifying State Technical Support Agencies and conduct orientation and refresher training for state Technical Support Agencies and other state level technical personnel.
- f. Coordinate production and supply of quality building materials. Negotiate with industry associations to facilitate access to construction materials at lower cost than available in the market and facilitate setting up of district materials banks.
- g. To assist and advise the States in setting up project management units at State, District and Block level.
- h. To contribute to the design and development of IT management systems to improve performance and transparency and reduce leakages. Identify appropriate monitoring indicators to be incorporated into MIS and support the Ministry of Rural Development in analyzing the MIS data.
- i. To manage the content of Rural Housing Knowledge Network (RHKN) portal through involvement of stakeholders.
- j. To conduct training programs for the officers of the Ministry as well as State Governments and Union Territories concerned with implementation of the housing scheme.
- k. To publish books and literature and arrange for production of publicity material.
- l. Organize national and regional workshops as per requirement of Ministry of Rural Development.
- m. Hiring of professionals to undertake various activities essential to the execution, monitoring and improvement of Rural Housing programs.
- n. Facilitate national media coverage on initiatives carried out in Rural Housing.
- o. Undertake research, pilot studies, monitoring and evaluation studies on Government's rural housing programme and to ascertain the status of rural housing in the country.
- p. Develop proposals for R&D in rural housing in partnership with research institutes.
- q. To take up such activities as necessary to further the objective of the Programme and assist the Ministry of Rural Development in Planning and Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana and such other related Programmes as may be taken up.



3. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 The General Body of NRIDA comprises a maximum of 21 members. These include representatives of Central Government, State Governments or any other Government authority as Members, registered bodies, institutions engaged in any activity connected with rural roads or any of the objectives of the National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency and persons possessing special expertise, ability or experience relevant to the furtherance to the objectives of the Agency.

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development is Chairperson, Minister of State (Rural Development) is Co-Chairperson and Secretary, Rural Development is Vice-Chairperson of NRIDA. The composition of the General Body of the NRIDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2019-20:

Sl.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in the NRIDA
1.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Minister of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Chairperson
2.	Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti	Minister of State (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Co-Chairperson
3.	Shri Rajesh Bhushan	Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice-Chairperson
4.	Shri Prasant Kumar	Special Secretary (A&C/RH), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member
5.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member
6.	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya	Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director-General
7.	Shri Gaya Prasad	Deputy Director General	Additional



		(RH/Admn.), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director General
8.	Dr. Surabhi Rai	Director (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member
9.	Ms. Mamta	Joint Director (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member
10.	Shri K.M.Singh	Deputy Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member
11.	Shri Shailesh Kumar	Deputy Secretary (RH), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member

3.2 The Executive Committee of the NRIDA comprises Director-General, NRIDA as the ex-officio Chairman and upto seven Members appointed by the President of NRIDA. The Committee is vested with all executive and financial powers of the Agency subject to such directions as may be issued by the Government of India and General Body from time to time. During 2019-20, composition of the Executive Committee of the NRIDA was as under:

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA
1.	Ms. Alka Upadhyaya	Additional Secretary (RC), & DG NRIDA , Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Director- General (ex-officio)
2.	Dr. K. Sudhakar Reddy	Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member
3.	Dr. Ashoke Kumar Sarkar	Dean Faculty, Div-I, Department of Civil Engineering Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan	Member



4.	Shri Binod Kumar	Senior Principal Scientist, Rigid Pavement Division, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Sukhdev Vihar, Jasola, New Dekhi	Member
5.	Dr. U. C. Sahoo	Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Khorda (Odisha)	Member
6.	Shri Chander Shekhar	Director (Finance), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member
7.	Shri B.C. Pradhan	Consultant - Director (Technical), NRIDA, New Delhi	Member
8.	Shri Deepak Ashish Kaul	Director (F&A), NRIDA, New Delhi	Member

3.3 The organisational structure of NRIDA, as approved by the General Body consists of 5 Divisions. NRIDA's organogram, showing division-wise distribution of work is given at **Annexure I**. Additional Secretary/ JS (RC), Ministry of Rural Development is the ex-officio Director General of NRIDA. Following officers were functioning in NRIDA on deputation basis for all or part of the year 2019 -20:

1. Shri Deepak Ashish Kaul , Director (F&A)
2. Dr. I.K.Pateriya , Director (P-II) & (P-III)
3. Shri Uttam Kumar , Director (P III)
4. Shri Pradeep Agarwal ,Director (P-I)
5. Shri P. Mohanasundram, Joint Director (Tech.)
6. Smt. Shalini Das, Joint Director (P-III)
7. Shri Satyendra Prasad, Joint Director(Tech))
8. Shri Sunil Kumar, Joint Director (P III)
9. Sh. Rajeev Lochan, Joint Director (P-II)
10. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Deputy Director (P-III)
11. Shri Kailash Kumar Bisht, Deputy Director (F&A)
12. Shri Bhupender Singh Bisht, Deputy Director (F&A)
13. Ms. Tanupreet Kaur, Deputy Director (P-I)
14. Shri C.P.S. Yadav, Assistant Director (P-I)



15. Shri Girish Chandra Singh, Assistant Director (F&A)

16. Shri Rajesh Makkar, Assistant Director (F&A)

17. Shri Rajkumar Arora, Assistant Director (F&A)

18. Shri Hari Shankar Sharma, Assistant Director (P-II)

Other positions of officers and staff were managed by engaging personnel through manpower service provider agencies and engagement of Young Civil Engineer.

4. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

4.1 Planning

4.1.1 District Rural Roads Plans and Core Network: - The District Rural Roads Plan consists of the entire existing road network system in the District and also clearly identifies the proposed roads for providing connectivity to unconnected habitations economically and efficiently in terms of cost and utility. The Core Network is that network of rural roads which is essential to provide basic single all-weather access to all habitations. Basic access is defined as the single all-weather road connectivity to a habitation. The Core Network consists of existing roads as well as roads to be constructed to eligible unconnected habitations.

4.1.2 All the State Governments have to prepare District Rural Road Plans and identify the Core Network for planning under the PMGSY. The final Core Network data has been received from all the States. However, some States have expressed the need to review the Core Network for modification in the structure or changing the connectivity status of habitations after preparation of a thorough inventory and ground-truthing. Some States have taken clearance for ground-truthing and accordingly made requisite changes in the Core network. Some States have revised the Core Network taking habitation as a unit of connectivity instead of the village (which was the case earlier for such States).

4.1.3 Revision of DRRP for PMGSY-II

All the States are required to revise their **District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP)** as per PMGSY-II Guidelines and update population of habitations as per Census Data 2011. All States and Union Territories are eligible for seeking sanctions under PMGSY-II after awarding 100% of New Connectivity and 75 % of all the eligible up-gradation projects (and 90 % length cleared) under PMGSY-I. States became eligible under PMGSY-II at different times. Till 2019-20, all the States have revised their DRRP and got the proposals sanctioned under



PMGSY-II. The State-wise details of sanctions under PMGSY-II in the FY 2019-20 are at **Annexure-V (i)**

4.1.4 Updation of DRRP-II, and generation of Trace Maps for PMGSY-III

PMGSY III mainly focuses on up-gradation of the existing Through routes and Major Rural Links based on priority giving importance to connect habitation to critical facilities like the Agricultural and rural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals. A target length of 1.25 Lakh km of Through route/Major Rural Links are to be upgraded under PMGSY-III with an expenditure of about Rs. 80,250 crores. This is a five years programme from 2019.

The States/UTs need to update their District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP-II) as per PMGSY-III Guidelines and update the population of habitations as per Census Data 2011. DRRP is the complete list of all the existing roads (NH, SH, MDR, ODR, VR, etc) in a District and the DRRP shall be prepared on GIS platform. The States/UTs thereafter conducted facility survey to geo-tag existing Rural Facilities in each Block using the GeoPMGSY application. On preparation of DRRP and completion of facility survey, a “Trace Map” is generated based on a tool created by NRIDA. A Trace Map is a map showing all the DRRP roads in block ranked and colour coded based on the population depending on the road to reach its nearest agricultural and rural markets (GrAMs), higher secondary schools, administrative, transport, and hospitals facilities. The Trace Map is generated based on a custom network analysis algorithm developed using Open Source Softwares such as QGIS and GRASS. Each Block to have a separate Trace Map and candidate roads are selected with the help of it. Thereafter, OMMAS is used for system-based generation of CUCPL for selection of Proposals. All States and Union Territories are eligible for seeking sanctions under PMGSY-III after awarding 90% of the sanctioned length under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II. In the financial year 2019-20, 6 (six) States have already got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-III. These 6 States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. The State-wise details of sanctions in the FY 2019-20 are at **Annexure-V (ii)**

4.1.5 Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA)

To improve the Rural road connectivity in the worst Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts from the security angle, “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWEA)”, is being implemented as a separate vertical under



PMGSY to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road, with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which are operable throughout the year, in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts, critical from security and communication point of view. Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as sponsoring Ministry as well as the implementing Ministry of the “Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas” which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The proposed duration of implementation of the RCPLWEA is 4 years i.e. from 2016-2017 to 2019-20.

The RCPLWEA is envisaged in the LWE States including the 35 worst affected LWE districts which account for 90% of total LWE violence in the country and 9 adjoining districts critical from security angle as per the inputs and lists of roads/districts provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The roads being taken up under RCPLWEA include Village Roads (VRs), Other District Roads (ODRs), and up-gradation of the existing Major District Roads (MDRs) that are critical from the security point of view. Bridges upto a span of 100 meters, critical from security angle are also allowed on these roads. The roads to be constructed under RCPLWEA have been identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs in close consultation with the State Governments and the security agencies.

In December, 2016 Cabinet had approved 5,412 km of roads under RCPLWE with an outlay of Rs 11,725 crores against which 5,236 km (351 roads and 254 LSBs) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5,546 crores leading to a savings of Rs. 6,179 crores. On account of this savings, MHA had further recommended 6,043 km in Phase II against which 4,713 kms (565 roads and 173 LSBs) has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,953 crores. In total, 9,325 km (894 roads and 423 LSBs) has been sanctioned till March, 2020 at an outlay of Rs 9,060 crores in two phases leading to an overall savings of Rs. 2,665 crores under RCPLWE. State-wise details of sanctions during 2019-20 are at **Annexure-II**.

4.2 Technical Support

4.2.1 Principal Technical Agencies:- Seven Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs), including Indian Institutes of Technology and other premier technical institutions were appointed during 2002-03 to provide technical support and take up research projects, study, and evaluate different technologies and advise on measures to improve the quality and cost norms of Rural Roads. During 2013-14, Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai was replaced by Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar. The list of PTAs is at **Annexure-III**.



4.2.2 State Technical Agencies: - Engineering Institutions of repute have been appointed from time to time as State Technical Agencies (STAs) upon the recommendation of the State Governments and certain pre-fixed qualification parameters. The State Technical Agencies (STAs) scrutinize the project proposals prepared by the State Governments and provide technical support to them. The scrutiny by the STAs expedites the process of project clearance, establishes a certain degree of technical discipline and rigor in the implementation of PMGSY at the same time, it is administratively convenient for State authorities. List of STAs as on 31.03.2020 is at **Annexure-IV**.

4.3.1 Project Scrutiny and Clearance

The detailed project proposals are prepared by the States and after approval by the State Technical Agencies are forwarded to NRIDA. NRIDA carries out test check and further scrutiny on sample basis to ensure that the proposals have been prepared keeping in view the Programme Guidelines. The DPR wise observations are communicated to the States and after making corrections in the DPRs by the States, the proposals are placed before the Pre Empowered committee. After submission of substantial compliance to the observations of Pre EC by the state governments, these scrutinized proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee for consideration. Proposals for a total value of Rs 15,816.44 crores, covering a length of 23,072.88 km (2,920 number of road works and 190 number of bridges) were cleared by the Empowered Committee during 2019-20 under PMGSY-II and PMGSY-III. The programme wise sanction details are noted below.

Sl No	Programme	Value of proposals cleared (Rs in crores)	No of roads	Length in km	No of LSBs
1	PMGSY-II	7,963.99	1,347	10,494.91	127
2	PMGSY-III	7,852.45	1,573	12,577.97	63
	Total	15,816.44	2,920	23,072.88	190

The State-wise sanction details are at **Annexure V (i) & Annexure V (ii)**.

4.3.2 Physical Achievements

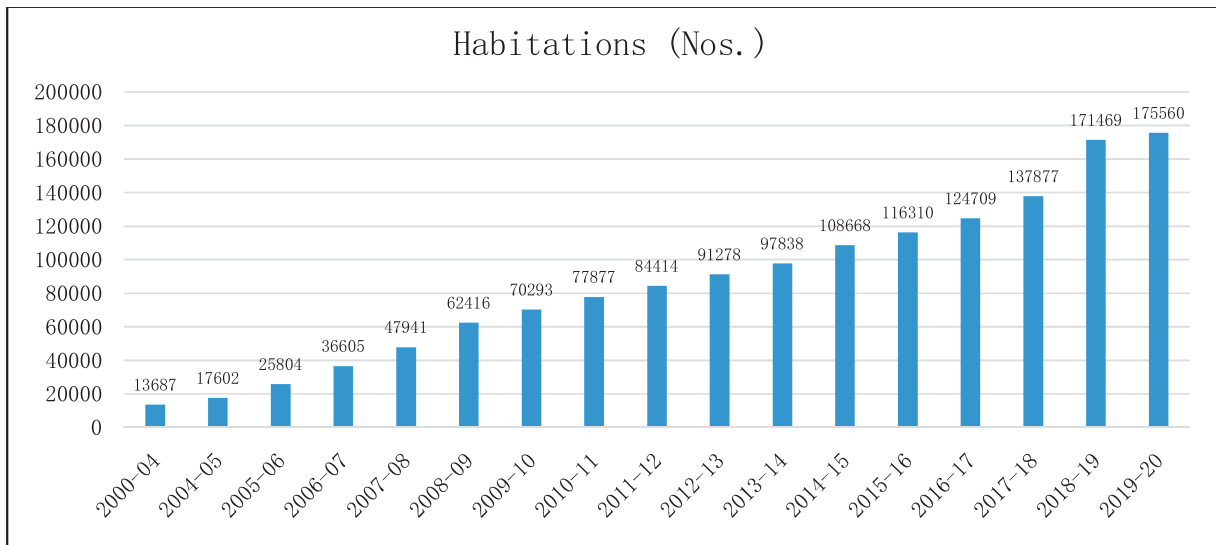
Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of total 1,86,427 eligible unconnected habitations (under category 250+ and 100-249), 1,75,560 habitations have been connected (including habitations connected through other State schemes) by all-weather roads



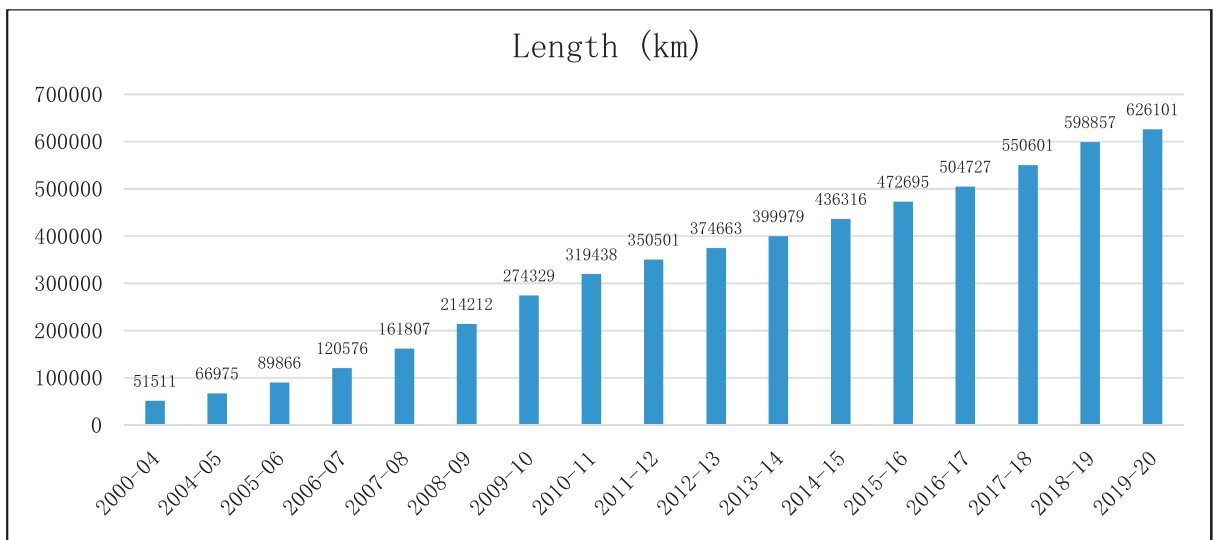
measuring 6,26,013km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation upto 31st March 2020. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure VI (i) & Annexure VI (ii)**.

During the year under report 4,156 habitations have been connected by all-weather roads measuring 27,303 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure VII**.

PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto2019-20



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto2019-20





4.4 Maintenance of Roads Constructed under PMGSY

A mandatory provision for five years post construction maintenance contract along with the construction contract had been introduced from the year 2003 to ensure sustainability of the road assets created under the Programme. Considering the facts that the maintenance activities have not received due attention in States, a mechanism has been evolved wherein the release of programme funds to the States has been made contingent upon release of maintenance funds by the respective State Governments to the SRRDAs bank accounts. The Ministry is also monitoring the availability of maintenance funds and the expenditure by the States. Provision in OMMAS is also incorporated to monitor the requirement of maintenance fund as per commitment of the State and expenditure on each road. States are also being encouraged to put in place a State specific Rural Roads Maintenance Policy (RRMP). So far, 27 States have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy.

4.5 Roads are being constructed, maintained & repaired as per the specification laid down in MoRD Specifications for Roads & Bridges published by IRC 2014. As a measure of further enhancing the focus on maintenance of roads during the defect liability period and also streamline the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has decided to implement the Electronic Maintenance of PMGSY roads (eMARG) in all the states. For this purpose, the Ministry would customise and improve the e-Marg application developed by NIC, MP. In order to use the expertise and experience in the development and implementation of eMARG, the Ministry has engaged the services of NIC, MP for the pan India implementation.

The Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG) is a GIS-based Enterprise e-Governance solution to aid and assist the officials, Contractors, Banks and general public. It is an end-to-end solution, which provides restricted role-based access via internet.

eMARG focuses on upkeep of PMGSY roads in all circumstances, hence entails performance based evaluation of roads for making maintenance related payments of these roads. W.e.f 1st April, 2020, it is compulsory for all the States to use eMARG portal for making maintenance related payments

5. Quality Assurance Mechanism under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works constructed under PMGSY. The first two tiers of



the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for conducting inspection of PMGSY projects, selected at random. The objective of the PMGSY is to provide “Good All Weather Roads” and therefore the implementation strategy of the programme is Centered on the word “Quality”.

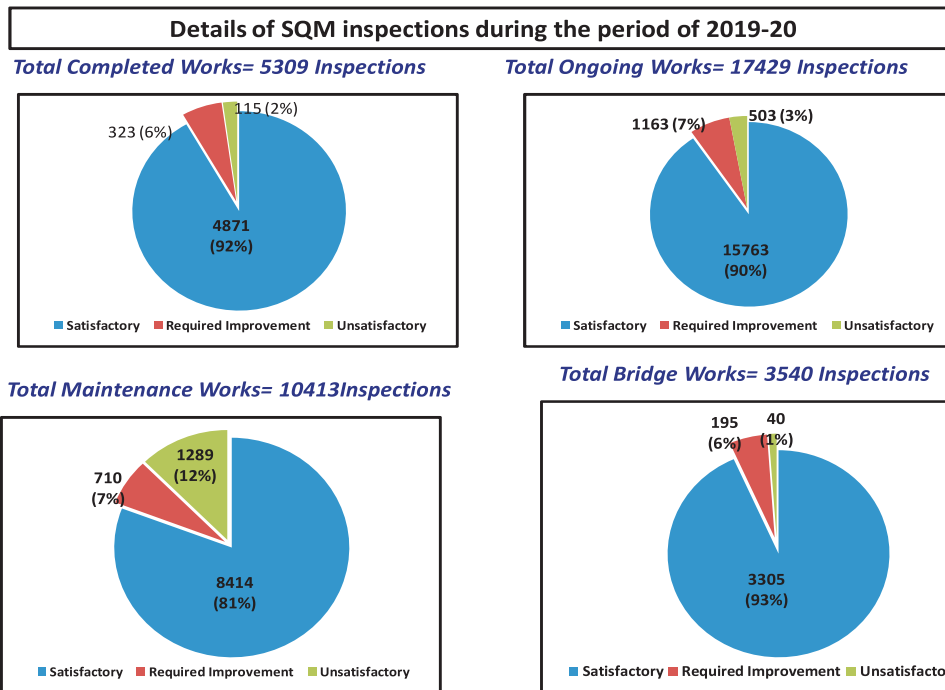
ii) As per programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed Quality Assurance Handbooks to fulfil the Quality Assurance requirements in respect of material used and workmanship to be achieved during execution. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 geo-stamped digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines are reviewed and are being revised from time to time.

iii) The PIU is envisaged as a first tier of quality management with the primary and basic function of construction, supervision and quality control. Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by supervising the site quality control laboratory set up by the contractor for each package and ensuring that mandatory tests are carried out at specified time and place by the specified person/ authority. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have also been established in the districts of the States.

iv) Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The State Quality Coordinator (SQC) at SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State quality monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units. These SQMs carry out the inspections as per their prescribed guidelines and upload the abstract of quality grading along with geo-referenced photographs of works, in OMMAS. These State quality monitors check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every



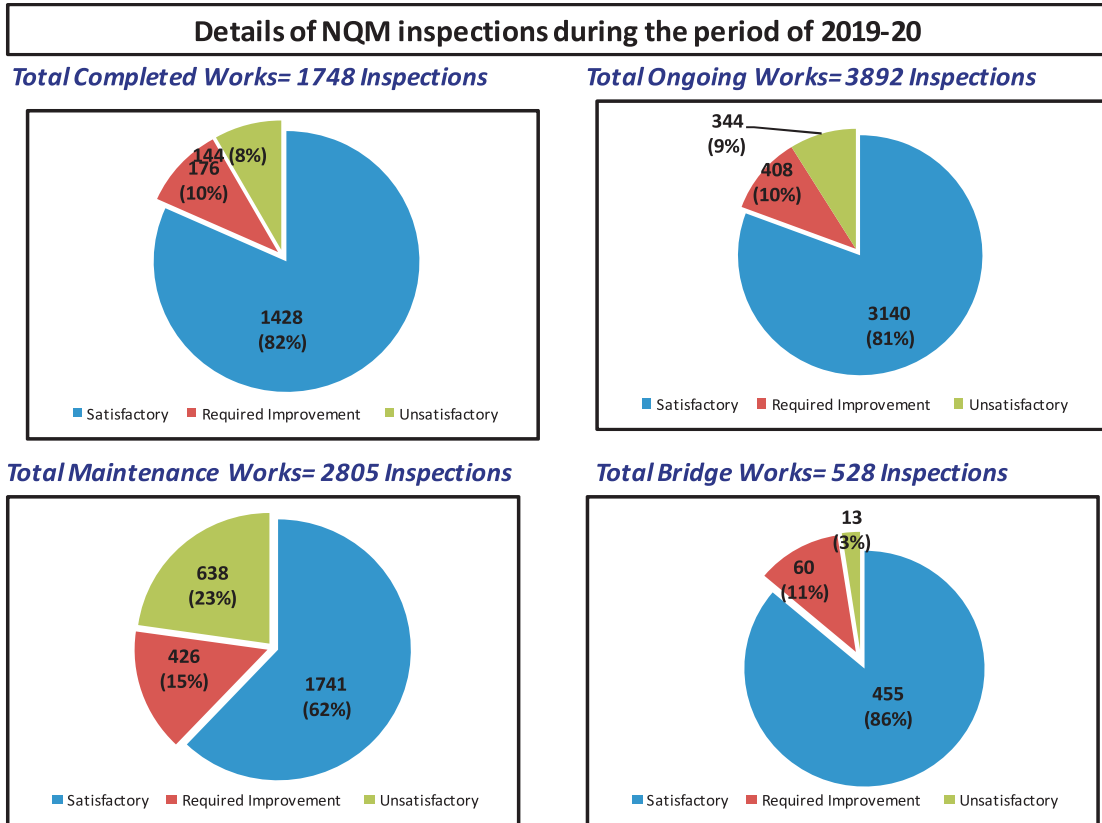
work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year **2019-20**, a total number of **36,690** inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the target of **32400** nos. of inspection, which is **113.24%** of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on SQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge* projects are given below:



v) The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level by NRIDA. The objective of third tier quality mechanism is to monitor the quality of road works executed by the States with a view to ensuring that the road works under the programme conform to standards and to see whether the quality management mechanism in the State is effective. The role of this tier is to provide guidance to State implementation machinery and the field engineers rather than “fault finding”. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State and provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year **2019-20**, a total number of **8973** inspections were conducted by NQMs against the target of **8750** nos. which is **102.54%** of the target. The quality profile of



projects, based on NQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge* projects are given below:



vi) The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as ‘Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)’ and ‘Unsatisfactory (U)’ by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA based on ground verification by SQM.

vii) The status of ATRs during the period 2019-20 is given below:-

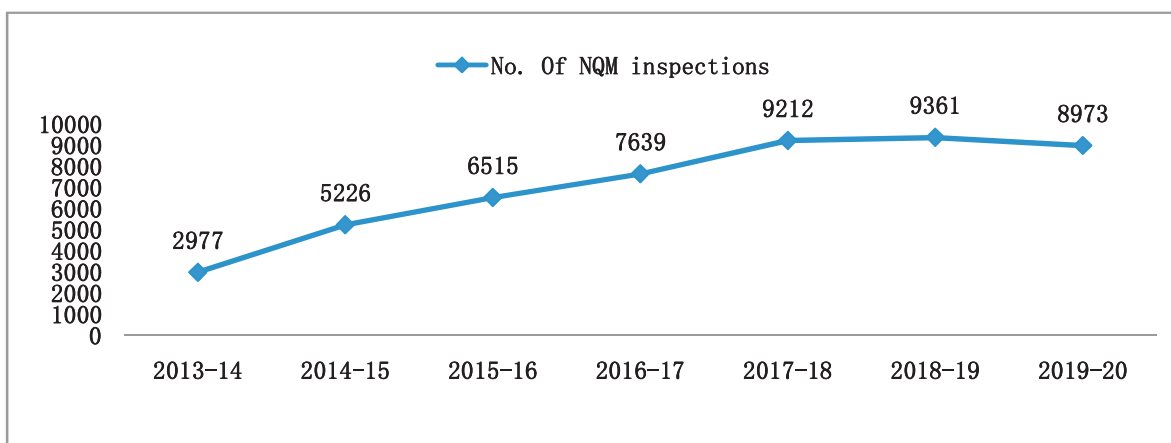
Year	ATRs (furnished by the State)	Accepted	Required clarification/verification/Technical Committee
2019-20	187	166	21



6. (a) Strengthening of 3rd Tier of quality Assurance Mechanism

During 2019-20, 20 new NQMs have been empanelled based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee comprising 8 professional members from reputed Technical Institute/organization under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural development.

With the augmented strength of NQMs, the no. of inspections under the third tier has steadily increased from 2,977 NQM inspections in year 2013-14 to **8973** (Inspections in the month of March 2020 were limited due to COVID 19) NQM inspections in year 2019-20, as indicated in the graph below:



Source: www.omms.nic.in

Graph depicting periodical increase in NQM inspections

Empanelment of new NQMs

(i) 24th Selection Committee Meeting held on 4th September, 2019

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of candidates, recommended 20 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of those 20 candidates, 17 had undergone mandatory three day Orientation programme and have joined as NQM.

Performance Review of the existing NQMs:

With a view to maintain quality of inspections, the performance of existing NQMs is periodically evaluated by Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) consisting of senior professors of Engineering colleges who are associated with the program as Principal/State Technical Agencies (PTAs/STAs). The PEC evaluates the report of the NQMs based on the

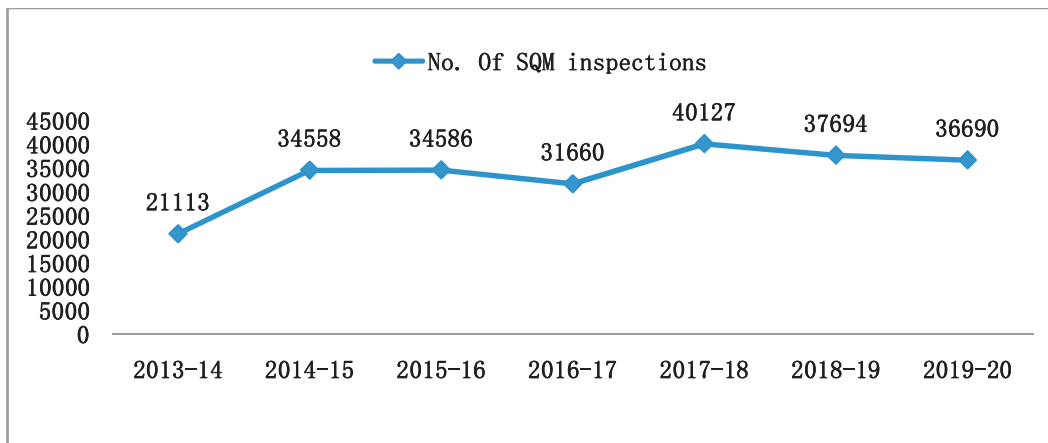


laid down criteria and makes observations and grade the reporting of NQM. These observations are placed before the Selection Committee for consideration.

In the 15th PEC meeting held during 12th-14th June, 2019, the performance of 47 NQMs was evaluated. Performance of 01 NQM was rated as Outstanding and retained, 31 NQMs rated as Satisfactory are also retained, 05 NQMs rated as Marginal are retained subject to evaluation of their performance in the next PEC meeting and 10 NQMs rated as Unsatisfactory (including 01 NQM rated as Marginal for the second time) were de-empanelled.

6. (b) Strengthening of 2nd Tier of quality Assurance Mechanism

In 2019-20, no. of empanelled SQMs is **1152**. With the augmented strength of SQMs, the no. of inspections under the second tier has steadily increased from 21,113 in 2013-14 to 36,690 in 2019-20, as indicated in the graph below:



Source: www.omms.nic.in

Graph depicting periodical increase in SQM inspections

Performance review of the existing SQMs:

All the States have been advised to start periodic performance evaluation of SQMs by a Performance evaluation Committee. Accordingly, those SQMs, whose performance is reported as unsatisfactory, are to be de-empanelled by the respective States.

7. MONITORING

7.1 On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)

An On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) for the PMGSY is in place to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation. The system is available at the



website URL <http://omms.nic.in>. The OMMAS facilitates the operational requirements of planning, scheduling, monitoring, tracking, execution and accounting in implementing the PMGSY scheme. OMMAS is intended to serve the requirement of decision-making authorities at various levels, quality monitors, DPIU's, NRIDA and MoRD.

Considering the period as well as usage of the OMMAS application and based on the user inputs including the changes in the level of operations and in view of the latest developments in terms of technology, OMMAS is re-designed and re-developed from time to time.

Features of OMMAS 2.0

- **Generic Design** - To maintain accounts of funds of different types (Programme Fund, Administrative Expenses Fund, Maintenance). Cash Book can be maintained Agency Wise and Stream Wise. The system can be easily extended to maintain the accounts of similar schemes.
- **Enhancement in Home Page** - A bird's eye view of PMGSY Scheme is reflected on OMMAS home page, which gives details of the Sanction, Physical Progress and Financial Expenditure.
- **Generation of EC Brief** - To make a path ahead for Digital India, web based brief for Empowered Committee is generated through OMMAS, which gives the historical data of sanction, physical progress, financial progress, quality inspection as well as road wise details of current proposal.
- **Implementation of e-Payment system in OMMAS** - The e-Payment module of OMMAS enables DPIU to make payment to contractor electronically in a transparent, hassle-free and secure way. In this system, once payment details are entered and finalized, an e-payment instruction goes directly to accredited bank in secure format through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and bank can transfer the payable amount to contractor's account based on that instruction in real time basis.
- **Geo PMGSY Mobile App for geo-tagging assets/facilities** - Geo PMGSY Mobile app enables the Programme Implementing Units to geo-tag the PMGSY assets and sites under the PMGSY scheme. The app provides features for geo-tagging of road works and the cross drainage works along with lab photographs and facility survey.



- **Monitoring of PMGSY Scheme for aspirational districts** – Physical progress in terms of length completed and habitations connected are monitored separately through MIS system.
- **Implementation of Digital signature in OMMAS** - In order to streamline the sending of payment notification to banks in more reliable and efficient manner and to strengthen the authenticity of data uploaded on OMMAS, it has been decided that the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) to be used in E-Payment module and should be used by the States for making the payment through E Payment module of OMMAS.
- **Quality Monitoring Mobile application** is extended for Inspection of Long Span Bridges for National level Quality Monitors as well as State level Quality Monitors of all the states.
- **Role based Dashboards** - OMMAS presents the module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format for the user based on his role.
- **In-Page functionality with easy navigation** - All modules are designed for operational ease by providing all the required details within the page; there is no need to move out of a page to view details of other records. The menus are available to the user as per the assigned roles and responsibilities enabling the user to traverse between modules with ease.
- **Provision of Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE) Scheme in OMMAS –**
 1. OMMAS has been enabled to monitor the works sanctioned under the “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE)” scheme for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Utter Pradesh.
 2. This includes Rural Roads (RR), Village Roads (VR), Other District Roads (ODR) and Major District Roads (MDR) for these States
 3. As part of including RCPLWE scheme in OMMAS, DRRP, Core Network, Proposals, Agreement and Receipts and payments modules have been enhanced,
- **Integration of OMMAS with other Applications –**
 1. **Disha (District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees):** To provide data like Project statistics, NSP Phase profile data, Pending Sanctioned



Works, State wise abstract grading sanctioned Habitation, targeted habitations and achieved habitations to the Disha application.

2. **Rural Dashboard:** To provide data of PMGSY works to the Department of Rural Development (DoRD) application where a single Dashboard for all the schemes of Rural Development is developed.
 3. **Public Financial management System (PFMS):** Integration of OMMAS application with PFMS provides the functionality to generate sample digitally signed payment file. All payments in PMGSY are made through PFMS system. The MIS Dashboard gives the abstract of payments made through OMMAS.
 4. **EMARG:** Integration of OMMAS with EMARG has been achieved in which works which are completed construction are pushed to EMARG for processing of DLP maintenance payments and expenditure is pulled back from EMARG to OMMAS for maintenance of accounts and balance sheets.
 5. **DARPAN:** Integration with DARPAN Portal for District Level KPI monitoring which is maintained by NIC.
 6. **GEPNIC:** Integration with GEPNIC Portal of NIC for centralized tendering. Sanctioned packages are pushed to GEPNIC from OMMAS and pulled back on completion of tendering activities. This allows for real time view of the stages under-which works are tendered.
- **Priority Matrix for PMGSY-II** - Facility to create Growth Score matrix is provided under the SRRDA login which can be assigned to the districts to which it is applicable. Growth Score is used to assign the priority to habitations under PMGSY-II. The matrix is based on the predefined parameters.
 - **Accounting Action Taken Report (ATR) module** – Facility of online submission of remarks/feedbacks by the NRIDA officials against SRRDA balance sheet through the Accounting ATR module is provided. NRIDA uploads supporting documents while submitting feedback on the SRRDA balance sheet. SRRDA can take corrective action against the submitted feedback by NRIDA and submit the response online through the module to NRIDA
 - **PMGSY-III:** Implemented an end to end system from inventory, planning to sanctioning of PMGSY-III works including:
 - Facility module :Viewing and finalization of all facilities surveyed through GEOPMGSY application



- Candidate Road Entry: Systemic entry of TR/MRLs considered for PMGSY-III
 - Geo-tagged PCI Entry: Uploading of geo-tagged pictures chainage wise for PCI
 - System Generation of CUCPL: Auto-generation of Utility Values and Priority List
 - Proposal Entry and Analysis Module.: Proposal Module Linked with CUCPL for ensuring priorities are maintained.
- **GEOPMGSY Mobile App:** Updated the Mobile Application to allow geo-tagged survey of PMGSY-III facilities. Till date more than 6,00,000 geo-tagged rural facilities have been surveyed.
- **Ticketing module** - Ticketing module is developed for online submission of technical issues and tracking of raised issues related to OMMAS by users. Through this module issues are forwarded to appropriate authority for its compliance. A comprehensive MIS is developed for NRIDA to monitor the status of issues.
- **Auto closing of accounts** - To streamline the updation of accounts in OMMAS and for timely submission of accounts, auto closure of accounts is implemented. On 5th of every month, accounts of the Programme Implementing Units (PIU) for the previous month are closed automatically and, the list of PIU's, if any, whose accounts are not closed due to unfinalized vouchers be mailed to the concerned State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) with a copy to NRIDA. Similarly, the accounts of SRRDA are closed automatically on 10th of every month and information about the pending ones, if any, is mailed to concerned SRRDA with a copy to NRIDA.
- **Fund Status Monitoring Reports** - To get the status of funds released by MoRD to States, developed fund position monitoring report. This report contains the detailed information of fund received, expenditure, deposits, etc. of all states for a financial year. A Central Website has also been developed by NRIDA, which provides details of PMGSY scheme, guidelines, agencies involved, role and responsibilities, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgysy.nic.in.

7.2 Review Meetings

To monitor the implementation of the projects by the State Governments, nine Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) were held at Regional levels covering all the States. These review meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRIDA and the States. Details of RRM held during 2019-20 are as under:-



Date	Venue	State(s) covered
10 th June, 2019	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	HP, JK and Uttarakhand
3 rd July, 2019	New Delhi	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
5 th July, 2019	New Delhi	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
9 th August, 2019	Pune, Maharashtra	Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
8 th November, 2019	Hyderabad, Telangana	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana
15 th November, 2019	Guwahati, Assam	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura
7 th January, 2020	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
16 th January, 2020	New Delhi	HP, JK, Ladakh and Uttarakhand
31 st January, 2020	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh

7.3 Transparency and Citizen Monitoring

A. Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)

Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <http://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of the Government to strengthen two-way communication with citizens for effective and time-bound monitoring and implementation of programme & schemes at the ground level.

The status of Grievances received on CPGRAMS Portal from Ministry of Rural Development is regularly reviewed at NRIDA and forwarded to concerned SRRDA for necessary action at their end. It is also ensured that the grievances are disposed in time bound manner without compromising quality aspects. Citizens are welcome to use this portal to express their concerns related to programme / schemes and administrative activities.



At the start of the financial year 2019-20, 103 grievances were pending on CPGRAM. During 2019-20, 806 grievances were received. Out of a total of 909 grievances, 823 were disposed off till 31st March, 2020, on the basis of action taken reports (ATRs) received from the States.

B. Mobile Application “Meri Sadak” for citizen feedback on PMGSY projects

Hon’ble Minister for Rural Development launched a Mobile Application named “**Meri Sadak**” on 20th July, 2015 to meet the objectives of E-governance and Digital India. The Mobile Application enables the citizens to register their feedback / complaints about PMGSY projects along with geo-referenced photographs in OMMAS.

The Mobile Application “**Meri Sadak**” can be downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store and also from the programme website of PMGSY i.e. omms.nic.in. Besides English, this Mobile App is also available in Hindi and 10 other scheduled languages viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odiya, Punjabi, Tamil and Telugu.

On successful submission of feedback / complaint, the citizens receive a unique feedback number on their mobile which enables them to monitor the status of redressal of their complaint.

The State Quality Coordinators (SQC) of the respective States have been designated as Nodal Officers for handling feedback / complaints through this application. Interim response to the citizens is given within 7 days from the receipt of the complaint / feedback and final action is taken within a period of 60 days.

The Mobile App has gained popularity amongst the masses and 10.17 lakh persons had downloaded this Mobile App till March 2019. Since March 2019 to April 2020, 43,770 new users have registered on Meri Sadak.

During the financial year 2019-20, a total of 19,681 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile/Web Application. Out of these, 6,543 suggestions/complaints pertaining to PMGSY were forwarded to the concerned State Governments for further necessary action and the balance 13,138 were returned to the complainants as their suggestions/complaints did not pertain to PMGSY. Out of the total 6,543 accepted suggestions /complaints, final reply for 6,449 complaints and interim reply for the remaining 67 has been provided to the complainants by 31st March, 2020.



8. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT/ NEW TECHNOLOGY

8.1 In order to promote cost-effective, locally relevant, 'Green' and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials / waste materials / locally available materials, NRIDA had issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are already available and an additional length of 5% of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, including materials accredited by IRC. Other important features of these guidelines are as under:

1. Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
2. Performance Evaluation of Roads constructed using New Technologies at least for a period of 18 months, through third party.
3. Training of officers of States and also of State Technical Agencies for use of various new technologies, through Central Roads Research Institute Delhi and other Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs).
4. Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
5. Mapping of Locally available materials on the GIS platform.
6. Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
7. Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
8. System of Awards for users of New Technologies

8.1.1 Following initiatives have also been taken up earlier by NRIDA to promote the use of new technologies:

- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and sanctions are issued for their implementation.
- (ii) After reviewing the progress of implementation of New Technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of PMGSY roads, Ministry has set the annual targets of 23,145 km among the States. During 2019-20. Road length of 8,044 km has been constructed using new technologies against the targetted length of 23,145 km (**Annexure-VIII**). These Technologies are environment friendly and either they do



not need additional costs or require very little additional cost over and above sanctioned cost.

- (iii) States may send proposals for switching over from conventional methods to waste plastic /cold mix technology or any other new technologies for the already sanctioned proposals.
- (iv) States are requested to adopt soil stabilization techniques where CBR is below 3 and STAs ensure that appropriate soil stabilization techniques have been proposed.
- (v) The States have been advised to take up pilot projects using any of the materials/ technologies accredited by IRC, in their annual proposals.
- (vi) Some of the STAs have been requested to conduct life cycle Performance assessment of roads constructed using Waste Plastic /Cold Mix technology. IIT, Chennai has been identified as a Principal Agency to oversee the study with partner organizations.

8.1.2 New Technology Projects

States are being encouraged to propose Technology demonstration Projects using Jute and Coir, Cold Mix Technology using Cold Emulsions, Fly Ash, Steel, and Iron Slag, Lime and Cement as Stabilizers, IRC accredited new materials. After the guidelines on new technology initiatives were issued by the Ministry, project proposals have been received from various States using different new technologies. During 2019-20, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 12,308.48 km of new technology projects under PMGSY-I, II, III and RCPLWE. State-wise detail are placed at **Annexure IX**.

8.2 Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform

A project for mapping of locally available construction materials including waste materials, on GIS platform was entrusted to Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi. The project was fully funded by NRIDA, and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh, with the organizational support of concerned State Governments. CRRRI had submitted their final report. Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were requested to share the final report to the PIUs to start making use of it in Rural Roads Construction.



8.3 Guidelines for Research & Development Initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):- The guidelines for submission of the R & D project proposals and evaluation of the same at NRIDA for funding under PMGSY were finalised by Standing Advisory Committee of NRIDA. The Standing Advisory Committee has also finalised the formats for submission of R & D proposals under PMGSY by STAs/PTAs/any other organisation including 6 months Monthly Progress Reports and final project completion report. Accordingly R & D Projects have been received from different Institutes and after scrutiny of the same by the committee formulated for this purpose, following R & D Projects were approved :-

- (i) **IIT, Bhubaneswar** - Performance Evaluation of Pavements with Stabilized Bases/ Sub bases for Rural Roads – Project Cost: Rs. 33.60 lakhs. Duration of the project is 2 years. Cycles of evaluation have been completed. Performance of some of the pavements constructed with Cement Stabilized Base and Sub base layers, and surface dressing as thin surfacing has been evaluated under this project. Technical observations of NRIDA, on the interim report submitted by IIT Bhubaneswar have been sent for necessary action to IIT. The final report including response on observations of NRIDA, is yet to be received from IIT Bhubaneswar.
- (ii) **NIT, Silchar**- Feasibility studies on use of non standard local materials in rural roads of Manipur Project Cost: Rs. 9.125 Lakhs. Duration of the project was 1 year. After receipt of interim report, it was decided to close the project due to demise of the Principal Investigator. The Interim report has been accepted by NRIDA.
- (iii) **NIT, Raipur**- Performance Evaluation of some selected PMGSY road sections in the State of Chhattisgarh. Project Cost Rs. 41.9 lakhs. The main objective of the project was to evaluate the performance of roads constructed using Wet Mix Macadam (WMM) as Base Course layers, in place of Water Bound Macadam layers and providing thin Bituminous surfacing Open Graded Premix Carpet (OGPC). It has been brought out that the performance of roads constructed with Wet Mix Bituminous Macadam base layers, and using Open Graded Premix Carpet (OGPC) thin bituminous surfacing performs equally. Duration of the project was 6 months. Final report has been received from NIT Raipur and has been accepted by NRIDA. Based on the outcome of the project, necessary advisory has also been issued to all the States.



8.4 Steps to facilitate the Use of Fly Ash in PMGSY Projects

As per Gazette Notification, dated 27th Jan 2016 of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), the coal and lignite based thermal power plants within a radius of 300 km would bear the entire cost of transportation of fly ash to the site of road construction projects under PMGSY and asset creation programmes of Govt. involving construction of buildings, roads, dams and embankments. Notification of MoEF on use of fly ash in construction of roads will be very useful in resolving the problem of disposal of fly ash.

8.5 R&D project on Development of Technology for use of Fly ash as an alternate material in pavement construction through accelerated pavement testing

The total cost of the project is Rs. 424.05 Lakhs. Contribution of Department of Science and Technology is Rs. 354.05 Lakhs and Contribution of MoRD is Rs. 70 Lakhs. Duration of the project is 36 months. CRRI has submitted a draft final report which has been accepted by NRIDA.

9. EXTERNAL AIDED PROJECTS

9.1 World Bank Assisted Projects

(a) **Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II)** - PMGSY Rural Roads Project II was implemented through the WB funding from 2011. The project was implemented in 8 states (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) and the overall outlay was 1400 Million USD. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period was from 30 March 2011 to June 2017. The Project has two components:-

(i) Programme Financing-US\$ 1,375 Million.

(ii) Institutional Strengthening – US\$ 25 Million.

(b) The loan of US\$ 1.4 billion from World Bank was signed on 14th January, 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below:



Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US\$ Million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st March, 2016	
			Habitations	Length in Km.	Value (Rs. in crores)	Length (in Km.)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	819	2,724	762	2,238
2.	Jharkhand	223	2,209	4,133	1,910	4,338
3.	Meghalaya	100	515	1,625	810	1,113
4.	Punjab	136	-	1,062	1,147	2,295
5.	Rajasthan	358	2,734	8,651	3,227	11,499
6.	Uttar Pradesh	247	1,590	2,401	1,919	4,709
7.	Uttarakhand	167	0,456	3,578	1,001	2,166
8.	Bihar	244	-	-	1,655	2,292
Total:		1,587	8,323	24,174	12,431	30,650

(c) **World Bank RRP-II Additional Financing:**

Additional Financing for PMGSY Roads Project under Credit No. IBRD 88640-IN has been sanctioned with the project value of US\$ 1000 Million (World Bank Share US\$ 500 Million and Government of India Share US\$ 500 Million) which was approved on 25th May, 2018 and has become effective from 18th June 2018. Project period is 32 months and it is proposed to be closed by December, 2020. While structuring the project it was envisaged to finance US\$ 300 Million (US\$ 150 Million disbursement component) towards completion of carried over works sanctioned under PMGSY Rural Road Project RRP-II (P124639), whose loan period has been closed on 30th June, 2018.

Summary of Project Cost and Financing (In Million US\$)

Project Component	Original RRP-II Project (P124639) (Closed on 30.6.2018)		Proposed RRP-II Additional Financing (IBRD 88640-IN)	
	Bank	GOI	Bank	GOI
PMGSY Program Financing	1,375	-	485	485
Technical Assistance Component (open to all the states)	25	-	15	15
Total	1,400	-	500	500



There are nine participating states i.e. Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Tripura. The key areas of Technical Assistance Component are asset management, green and climate-resilient rural roads strategy, skills development and gender-targeted opportunities, road safety management, program management strengthening, research and development, outcome monitoring, rural transport services and agriculture supply chain, engineering design, project management and implementation etc.

(A) The status of Additional Financing (as on 31.3.2020) is given below:

Component	Sanctions				Awarded				In Tendering Process			
	No of Works		Length of Works Sanctioned (KM)	Total Sanctioned Cost (in CR.)	No of Works		Length of Works Awarded (Km)	Estimated Cost (in CR.)	No of Works		Length of Works (Km)	Estimated Cost (in CR.)
	Rd	Br			Rd	Br			Rd	Br		
	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Additional Financing (Total)	1727	195	11817.39	6953.73	1041	99	6385.55	3913.07	449	96	3233.46	1901.60
Additional Financing- Green & Climate Resilient (Total)	761	0	5783.75	3788.34	404	0	2254.37	1369.22	357	0	3529.38	2422.27
Grand Total	2488	195	17601.14	10742.07	1445	99	8639.92	5282.3	806	96	6762.84	4323.86

(B) Reimbursement Status:

Under Additional Financing, US\$ 114.76 Million have been claimed for reimbursement from World Bank upto 31st March 2020.

(C) Engagements under the Project components :

(i) **Engagement of Individual Consultant at NRIDA-** Advertisement for engaging eight (8) “Individual Consultants” at NRIDA under World Bank Project RRP-II Additional financing has been published on CPP portal and leading newspapers of the country. These consultants will look after the matters related to World Bank Projects and would be interacting state officials in order to expedite the Project Management & Institutional Strengthening domain of the PMGSY works.

(ii) **Engagement of Consultant for job potential, skill gaps,** and improving female participation analysis in rural road construction under the World Bank funded Additional



Financing projects for PMGSY Rural Roads-Three (3) Consultancy firms have been shortlisted for further issue of RFP .

(D) Activities to be taken up under the Project:

Performance study of Waste plastic and Cold Mix.- To support active participation of PMGSY's technical agencies in further research on new and cost-effective designs using local materials and new technologies through an accelerated testing facility and other modern equipment, performance study of waste plastic and cold mix has been undertaken and an advance of Rs 1.16 crores has been paid to various NITs/IITs/other institutions.

9.2 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing assistance to PMGSY program in the 5 States (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal) for Rural Roads Sector-I Projects, Rural Roads Sector-II Projects and Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (RCIP) through loans of US\$ 400 Million, US\$ 750 Million and US\$ 800 Million respectively. The ADB assistance under ongoing Second Rural Connectivity Investment Programme (SRCIP) is US\$ 500 Million.

Rural Roads Sector I Investment Program (RRSIP) and Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (RRSIP- II) have been completed in June 2009 and June 2014 respectively by connecting 9600 habitations through 22,555.70 Km road length in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

a) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) for US\$ 800 Million was signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the RCIP was extended through MFF. RCIP was completed on 31st Dec 2019 connecting 6382 habitations through the construction of 13021.156 km roads in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Financing Plan of the Investment Program is given below: -

Sl. No	Source	Amount
1	Asian Development Bank	US\$ 800 Million
2	Government of India and State Governments	US\$ 425.30 Million
	Total	US\$ 1225.30 Million

The details of different tranches of the loan are as under:



i. Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1) - Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Program for US\$ 252 Million has been signed on 2nd April, 2013 and was effective from 5th June, 2013. The project has been completed on 30th June, 2018. Under this loan 1787 habitations were connected by constructing 3784.62 km roads.

ii. Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2) - The Loan for US\$ 275 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 8th November, 2013 and became effective from 31st March, 2014. After partial cancellation of US\$25 Million, the total allocation got reduced to US\$ 250 Million. The project has been completed on 30th September 2018. Under this loan 1709 habitations were connected by constructing 3629.576 km roads.

iii. Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3) - The Loan for US\$ 273 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 6th November, 2015 and became effective from 29th December, 2015. This comprised construction of about 6127.66 km rural roads in total. Extension was granted for one and half years and loan closed on 31st December, 2019. The financial closure is on 30th June, 2020. Under this loan 2886 habitations were connected by constructing 5606.96 km roads. Disbursements of US\$ 223 Million have been made up to 31st March 2020 out of US\$ 230.830 Million. (US\$ 42.17 Million has been surrendered by way of savings).

RCIP also contains institutional development component:-

- A Rural Connectivity Research and Training Centre (RCTRC) was set up in each of the five RCIP states to aid in capacity building and to promote research and development in the rural roads sector under Loan No. 2881-IND. Training and targeted rural roads research programmes are being undertaken by the established RCTRCs with assistance of related consultancy services.
- Pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) have also been set up in the five RCIP states to start a network based maintenance and budgeting system for rural roads under Loan No. 2881-IND. These RRNMUs have been provided necessary equipment, system and tools for the rural road network management under Loan No. 3065-IND. 24 more RRNMUs have being constructed in the five RCIP states under Loan No. 3306-IND.

b) Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program (SRCIP) - Government of India has obtained additional financing of US\$ 500 Million through MFF from Asian Development



Bank under the SRCIP to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Financing	Tranche 1 (in US\$ Million)	Tranche 2 (in US\$ Million)	Tranche 3 (under planning) (in US\$ Million)	Total (US\$ Million)	Share (%)
ADB (Ordinary capital resources) (41.70%)	250.00	110.00	140.00	500.00	40.81
Government of India (58.30%)	415.32	193.00	116.94	725.26	59.19
Total	665.32	303.00	256.94	1225.26	100

i. Loan no. 3611-IND (Tranche 1) - The loan for US\$ 250 was signed on 30th January, 2018 and is effective from 20th March, 2018. This comprises upgradation of 6253 Km road length in state of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Disbursement of US\$ 125.65 Million has been made till 31st March 2019 out of US\$ 236 Million (US\$ 14 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project will close on 30th June 2021.

ii. Loan No. 3703-IND (Tranche 2) - The loan for US\$ 110 Million was signed on 5th October, 2018 and is under execution. This will comprise up gradation of 2859 km road length in state of Madhya Pradesh. The loan became effective on 2nd April, 2019. Disbursement of US\$ 55.43 Million has been made till 31st March 2019 out of US\$ 97 Million (US\$ 13 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project will close on 30th June, 2023.

Technical Assistance:

Asian Development Bank has provided technical assistance of US\$ 0.50 Million on grant basis from ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund. Technical Assistance will assist RRNMU and RCTRC to contribute in the delivery of intended output of the investment program, viz.

- a) Enhancing Sustainability
- b) Enhancing re-silience
- c) Promoting innovation



ADB has engaged Finnish Overseas Consultant Ltd. (FINNOC) for enhancing sustainability and innovation in Rural Road Development. The consultant has submitted its report.

ADB has also hired Mr. Subhash C. Nigam as Rural Road maintenance specialist. He is training the Rural Road Network Management Unit (RRNMU) staff in maintenance budgeting based on road condition data.

9.3 Training and Human Resource Development (HRD)

The training of state officials involved in the implementation of PMGSY programme is a priority area for the NRIDA. The training support to the states covers various areas of programme implementation including guidelines, planning, procurement, design and construction of pavements & bridges, new technologies and road safety. These programmes are conducted through National and Regional level institutes such as Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) - Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) - New Delhi, Asian Institute of Transport Development (AITD) - New Delhi, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI) – Hyderabad and National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR) - Pune etc. NRIDA has also entered into a tripartite MoU with IAHE, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) for this purpose. NRIDA also provides fund support to states to conduct programmes on approved topics in state level institutes.

A Training Calendar was prepared for the year 2019-20 and during this period 1690 officers have been provided training.

Training programmes conducted and PMGSY officers trained during FY 2019-20

Institute	No. of Topics	No. of Batches		Officials Trained	
		Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved
IAHE, Noida	10	33	24	1320	655
ESCI, Hyderabad	02	7	06	280	262
CRRI, New Delhi	06	17	16	680	569
AITD, New Delhi	02	06	05	240	174
NICMAR, Pune	01	01	01	40	30
Total	21	64	52	2560	1690



A two days national workshop on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was held on 17th and 18th December 2019, at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra Delhi, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. The workshop was attended by representatives of various States/UTs, members of Standing Advisory Committee of NRIDA, selected PTAs/STAs, selected NQMs, representatives of World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Intensive discussions and presentations were made during the workshop.

9.4 Creation of Web based GIS under PMGSY

The Ministry of Rural Development entered into an MoU, through NRIDA, with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 for the implementation of web based GIS on PMGSY at a total cost of Rs.2.95 crores. The Ministry of Rural Development has also provided guidance and financial support to the states for the digitisation work by sanctioning Rs.9.68 crores to 25 states.

CDAC, Pune was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing guidelines, quality checking, creating requisite software and putting in place Hardware for running the project in a designated website to be created by CDAC for this purpose. The states were requested to engage consultant for the project, carry out the digitisation of all the layers, and submit to CDAC for quality checking and hosting.

The Web GIS contain about 21 layers including the details of the Rural roads, core network roads, Habitations, Market centres, Administrative HQs, District/Block boundaries etc.

The PMGSY National GIS has put efforts on GIS data preparation with emphasis on improvement of positional accuracy of features on the map and utilizing national level rural road infrastructure information captured in OMMAS (www.omms.nic.in). The data updated in OMMAS will be reflected on Web GIS dynamically.

The GIS of the 10 states of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand was soft launched on 15.12.2017 by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar.

As of March, 2019 GIS of all states apart from J&K has been hosted in dedicated Web GIS page under PMSGY, www.pmsgy-gris.nic.in and the MoU with C-DAC has been completed and desired milestones achieved.

Further, MoU was signed in August, 2019 with C-DAC for GeoSadak website which is a login-based transactional system to maintain, edit and utilize the GIS data for programmatic



requirements. In addition to hosting the already collected GIS data, it will allow state and district officials to maintain and update the GIS data for corrections within the website itself.

9.5 Project on use of geo informatics in Rural Roads

The use of Geo Informatics is helping in effective planning, decision making and monitoring of PMGSY scheme. Geo-Informatics covers Geographic Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing, Global Positioning System Communication, Programming, Statistics, Geo processing, image processing, digital photogrammetry etc. GIS is a key component of geo-informatics and computer assisted system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying, data which are spatially referenced to the earth for solving complex planning, decision making and management problems.

In this regard, the NRSC having the technical expertise on the use of space technology, undertook a proof of concept under PMGSY in Mehboobnagar district, Telangana. State. Satellite imageries spread over different time series were effectively used to capture progress of works temporally. The progress reported by the State Govt. on the Online Management Monitoring & Account System (OMMAS), the MIS of PMGSY, in respect of these roads, was thus cross verified with the help of satellite imageries. Based on this proof of concept exercise, the Ministry took up a pilot project in association with CGARD, NIRD & PR in selected 10 districts of five States, from December 2015 to November 2016, the work of which was also completed with very good insights. It also enabled transparency and accountability which in turn greatly helped the States in optimizing the alignment, close monitoring and achieving overall efficiency, of implementation of PMGSY.

The NRIDA, Ministry of Rural Development intends to upscale the use of Geo Informatics in all the districts of the country, by engaging the services of NRSC and NIRD & PR through a Tripartite Agreement.

The main objectives are:

- I. Check the progress reported by the States on scheme MIS ie OMMAS with respect to; (a) Reported alignment, i.e. Habitations connected, (b) Reported physical progress of construction.
- II. To facilitate monitoring of PMGSY Roads using satellite data [on Bhuvan web service] and bring a comparative statement showing deviations, if any.
- III. To assess the Physical Progress of the Roads using the Satellite imageries and Field Verification (Ground Truthing).



- IV. [To verify the progress of linear plantations done by the States on the flanks of PMGSY roads by using satellite imagery]
- V. [To verify whether the road is being laid as per approved DPR.]
- VI. To verify whether the road actually connects the targeted habitation/ habitations.
- VII. To verify the number and physical progress of [Culverts, Causeways and] Long Span Bridges (LSBs).
- VIII. To enable Geo Portal for PMGSY Roads, for generating demands, suggestions, data by citizens and Agencies involved. [to enhance Social Audit pertaining to work, quality and validation]

The Ministry of Rural Development has signed a Tripartite MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD, NIRD&PR) during March 2017 for the use of Geo Informatics in Rural Roads project under PMGSY. The total cost of the project is Rs.11.67 crores with duration of 2 years. The objective of the project is to verify completed works under PMGSY through satellite imageries and ground truthing exercise. CGARD, NIRD&PR has been assigned a target of 1.70 lakhs km across 15 states. Similarly, NRSC has been assigned a target of 2.65 lakhs km across 13 states and 2 Union Territories. Till 31st March 2020, CGARD, NIRD&PR has completed mapping for the length of 1,27,882 kms and NRSC has completed mapping for the length of 80,223 kms. Also CGARD, NIRD & PR has completed ground truthing of 99,123.60 km.

9.6 GePNIC, Government eProcurement system of NIC

The PMGSY guidelines mandate the states to invite e-bids under PMGSY. For this purpose, the states are advised to use www.pmgsytenders.gov.in (GePNIC website) to streamline and create a single database for tendering of all PMGSY works. Government eProcurement System (GePNIC) is an eProcurement System of PMGSY eTendering that enables the Tenderers to download the Tender Schedule free of cost and then submit the bids online through this portal. It conduct all stages of a procurement process. GePNIC converts tedious procurement process into an economical, transparent and more secure system. The Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) is an integral part of an eProcurement process. Using DSC, buyers and bidders can be assured of origin/source, security of the transactions, and authentication of the users. DSC's are the legal requirements under the Indian IT Act. The GePNIC has been in built with comprehensive audit log facility for detailed auditing of all



transactions. The audit logs are secured and tamper proof with provision to know the details whenever required.

Benefits of GePNIC

For Tender Inviting Authorities (TIA)

- Approvals updated at each stage
- Highly secured
- Fast & efficient process, reduces the procurement cycle time
- Hassle free workflow
- Lesser turnaround time
- MIS Reports can be retrieved in minimal time

For Bidders

- Information available on 24x7
- Automated system - cuts down on logistical & stationary cost
- Prompt alerts
- Bidder gets better access to all department tenders
- Modifiable; even after submitting the bid
- GePNIC has brought in confidence among the bidders as being fair & transparent

Salient Features -

- Enrollment of Government officials & bidders
- Tender creation & publishing
- Publishing of corrigendum
- Publishing of prebid meeting documents
- Clarification on the tenders published
- Online bid submission/re submission as many times as required
- Facility for Online payment collection through bank payment gateway
- Encryption of bids submitted by the bidder
- Facility for single/multiple cover bid system
- Withdrawal of bids
- Tender opening online
- Live bid opening view for the bidders
- Automatic evaluation of the financial bid
- Committee recommendations updated at each stage of the tender process



- Award of the Contract (AOC)
- Mail/SMS alerts at different stages
- Built on open source based technologies

During 2019-20, 21 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been using GePNIC portal for bidding of PMGSY works whereas only Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Nagaland are using their respective state eProcurement portal. It is planned that these 8 states will also migrate to the GePNIC portal in near future.

10. Orientation-cum-training Programme for newly empanelled National Quality Monitors (NQMs):

National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deployed under the 3rd tier of Quality Monitoring are required to identify systemic issues in the Quality Management System of States and give feedback on shortcomings to effect improvements in the system. These NQMs are required to give their structured feedback in the prescribed formats, supported by quality control test results and photographs. The NQMs are also required to upload the quality grading abstracts and geo-referenced photographs in the program MIS- OMMAS for each project inspected. The quality grading abstract and corresponding photographs of the inspected projects, uploaded in OMMAS is available in public domain.

With a view to provide the initial guidance on the systems and related procedures, under PMGSY, orientation programmes are conducted for newly empanelled NQMs. During these orientation programmes, NQMs are briefed about the programme guidelines and the guidelines for “Mobile Based Application Software for Uploading Abstract of Inspection and Photograph by Independent Monitors”. In 2019-20, an orientation programme was organized at IAHE, Noida during 02nd -04th December, 2019 for the newly-empanelled NQMs.

The training programme covered the following topics:

1. Programme Guidelines & Briefing on specifications for Rural Roads under PMGSY.
2. Specifications for Rural Roads under PMGSY & Quality Control Field Tests.
3. Systems and procedure prescribed under 3rd tier of quality monitoring & power-point presentation on deficiencies in reporting by NQMs.
4. Use of mobile application for uploading inspection abstracts and photographs in OMMAS.
5. Issues in bridge inspections.



11. ICT PMU

An ICT PMU has been setup within NRIDA given the increasing volume of ICT related work being undertaken and for playing a liaison role between divisions and ICT vendors contracted by NRIDA. Positions for two Product Managers and one IT Project Director have been filled on contract basis. Role of the ICT PMU is to collect, monitor and ensure development and deployment of IT related requirements gathered from NRIDA divisions pertaining to various IT systems in PMGSY such as OMMAS.

12. Budget

During the year the opening balance of the grant was Rs. 25.23 crores, interest and Misc. Receipts were Rs. 4.09 crores and MoRD released a total grant of Rs. 12398.29 crores. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 12413.37 crores. The expenditure was mainly towards Rural Housing Loan under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, disbursed to States (Rs. 10810.98 crores), interest payment to NABARD upon Loan for Rural Housing (Rs. 1567.55 crores), for expenditure of NRIDA (Rs. 21.46 crores), for managing World Bank Project i.e. Technical Assistance under RRP II (Rs. 9.31 crores) and for ADB Projects (Rs. 4.07 crores). Details of Head wise expenditure for the financial year 2019-20 are given at **Annexure X**.

13. Accounts & Audit

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s G.K. Sureka & Co., Chartered Accountants appointed for this purpose. The audited Accounts in the form of Balance Sheet, Receipt and Payment Account, Income and Expenditure Account, for the year 2019-20 along with the Notes to Accounts are enclosed as Annexure **XI- A** to **XI-E**. Audit of NRIDA by team from C&AG auditors was also carried out for the year 2016-18 during the period October 2019 to December 2019.

14. Implementation of PFMS for payments on OMMAS R&P module for PMGSY works

With a view to ensuring effectiveness and economy in public financial management through transparency in public expenditure and real time information on resource availability and utilisation, the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) of Ministry of Finance, Government of India has been implemented w.e.f. 01.08.2018 for making payments for PMGSY works. Presently all payments from the PMGSY Programme fund are being routed



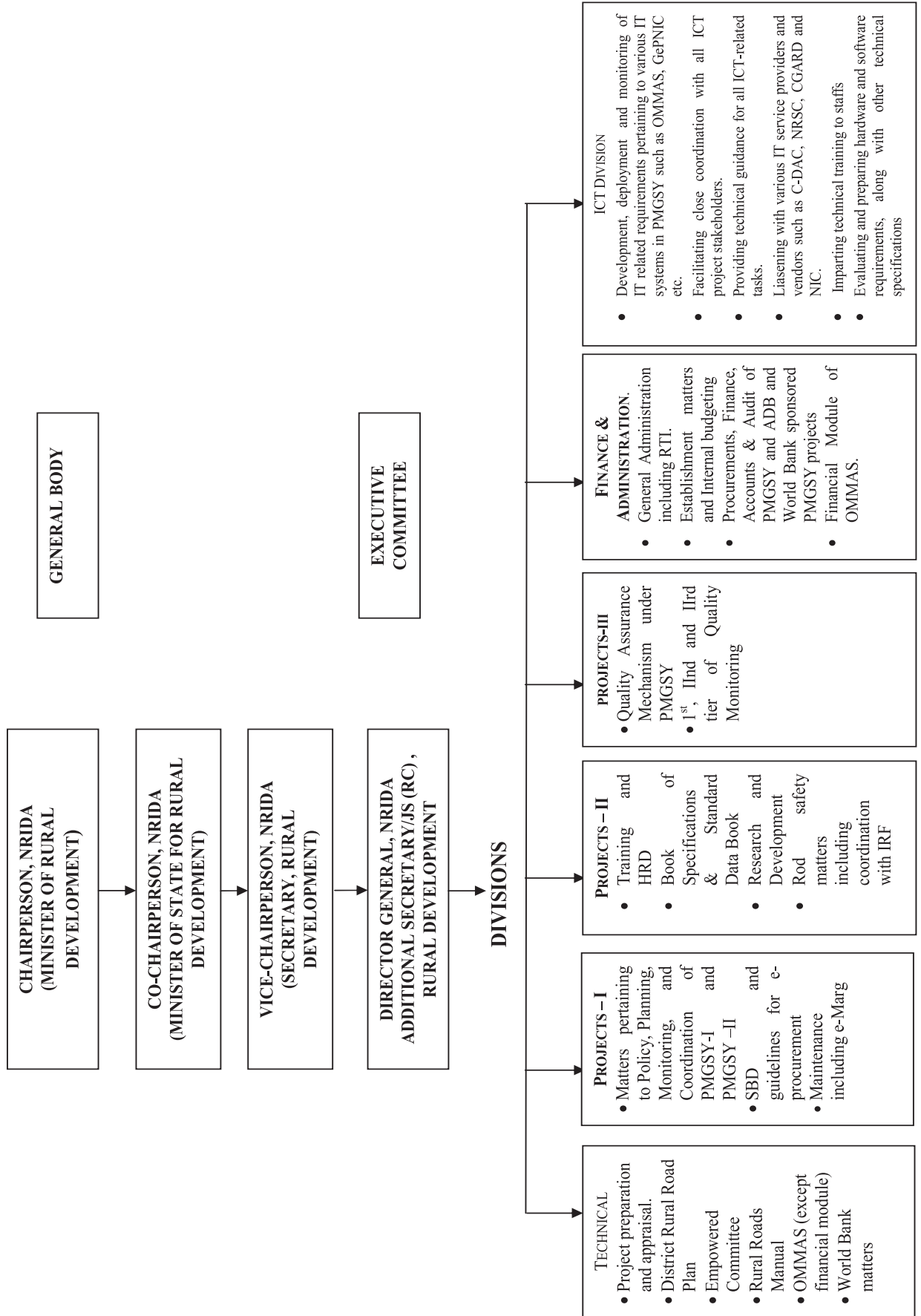
through PFMS in all the states. Accordingly, all the state /district level PMGSY agencies have been registered and mapped on PFMS for processing PMGSY payments. PFMS was also implemented in NRIDA with effect from 01.08.2019 and all payments are being made through it now.

15. Implementation of Official Language Policy

NRIDA has implemented Official Language policy of the Government of India, as contained in Section -3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976 in its day to day official work. All officers of the level of Assistant Director and above in this office have been included in the Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in this office chaired by Director (F&A). Periodical review meetings are being arranged regularly to ensure implementation of official language policy. Hindi Pakhwara was observed during 16th to 30th September 2019 in which various competitive programs relating to progressive use of Hindi were also organized and cash prizes given to winners. NRIDA also brings out an annual in house Hindi Magazine called "Rajbhasha Smarika" and its 7th edition was released by the Director General, NRIDA at the closing ceremony of the Hindi Pakhwara.



Organizational Chart





Annexure-II

Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-20 under RCPLWE

SI No	State	Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	419.97	69	3	648.40	219.09
2	Bihar	790.26	51	34	600.85	2,257.74
3	Chhattisgarh	979.07	250	3	1,743.65	247.00
4	Jharkhand	494.01	84	25	598.55	1,490.53
5	Madhya Pradesh	33.77	4	4	29.05	286.00
6	Maharashtra	560.01	36	75	453.87	2,891.00
7	Odisha	92.92	19	2	97.07	195.20
8	Telangana	319.69	40	16	253.84	915.76
9	Uttar Pradesh	263.72	12	11	287.23	372.55
	Total	3,953.42	565	173	4,712.51	8,874.87



Annexure-III

List of Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs) & States allotted to them

Sl.No	Name of the PTA	States Covered
1.	Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi	All States and UTs (Over and above all PTAs)
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
3.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
4.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh
5.	College of Engineering, Bangalore University, Bangalore	Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Goa
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar	Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha



Annexure IV

List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)

S.No	State/UT	STAs	
1	Andaman & Nicobar	JNTUH College of Engineering, Kukatpally	Hyderabad- 500085 (Telangana)
2	Andhra Pradesh	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Andhra University college of Engineering (iii) University College of Engineering, JNTU (iv) JNTUH College of Engineering, Kukatpally	Warangal-506004 Visakhapatnam-530003 Kakinada- 533003 Hyderabad-590085
3	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
4	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari (iii) Jorhat Engineering College (iv) National Institute of Technology	Guwahati- 781039 Guwahati-781013 Jorhat-785007 Silchar-788010
5	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering (iv) Indian Institute of Technology	Patna -800005 Muzaffarpur-842003 Bhagalpur-813210 Patna
6	Chattisgarh	(i) National Institute of Technology, GE Road (ii) Bhilai Institute of Technology (iii) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology	Raipur-492010 Durg Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha



S.No	State/UT	STAs	
7	Goa	Goa College of Engineering	Farmagudi, Ponda-403401
8	Gujarat	S.V. National Institute of Technology	Ichchhanath, Surat-395007
9	Haryana	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Punjab Engineering College, (iii) Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal	Kurukshehra-136119 Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012 Sonipat-131039
10	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur-177005
11	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) NIT Srinagar-190006 (ii) Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu	Srinagar, J&K Jammu-181122
12	Jharkhand	(i) Birla Institute of Technology (ii) Indian Institute of Technology	Mesra-835215 (Ranchi) Bhubaneswar
13	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute (v) P.E.S. College of Engineering, (vi) Government SKSJ Technological Institute	Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Gulbarga-585102 Bangalore-560058, Karnataka Mandya-571401 K.R. Circle, Bangalore-560001
14	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering (ii) National Institute of Technology,	Trivandrum-695016 Calicut- 673601



S.No	State/UT	STAs	
15	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology	Bhopal-462051
		(ii) Jabalpur Engineering College	Jabalpur-482011
		(iii) Shri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science	Indore- 452003
		(iv) Madhav Institute of Technology & Science	Gwalior- 474005
		(v) Samrat Ashok Technological Institute	Vidisha-464001
		(vi) Ujjain Engineering College	Ujjain
16	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology.	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011
		(ii) Govt College of Engineering, Aurangabad	Aurangabad-431005
		(iii) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar.	Pune-05
		(iv) Government College of Engineering	Amravati-444604
		(v) Sardar Patel College of Engineering	Mumbai-400058
17	Manipur	(i) National Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010
		(ii) Manipur Institute of Technology	Takyelpat, Imphal
18	Meghalaya	(i) Indian Institute of Technology	Guwahati
		(ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat- 785007
19	Mizoram	(i) Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
		(ii) National Institute of Technology, Silchar (For Bridges)	Silchar-788010
20	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
21	Odisha	(i) National Institute of Technology	Rourkela-769008
		(ii) College of Engg. & Technology	



S.No	State/UT	STAs
		<p>(iii) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology</p> <p>(iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang</p> <p>(v) Indian Institute of Technology</p> <p>Bhubaneswar- 751003</p> <p>Burla-768018</p> <p>Sarang-759146</p> <p>Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa)</p> <p>Bhubaneswar</p>
22	Punjab	<p>(i) PEC University of Technology</p> <p>(ii) Punjab Technical University, Giani Zail Singh Campus</p> <p>(iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.</p> <p>(iv) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College</p> <p>Chandigarh-160012</p> <p>Dabwali Road, Bathinda-151001</p> <p>Patiala-147004</p> <p>Ludhiana-141006</p>
23	Rajasthan	<p>(i) Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani</p> <p>(ii) Malaviya National Institute of Technology</p> <p>(iii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University</p> <p>(iv) MBM Engineering College, Jai Narain Vyas University</p> <p>Pilani</p> <p>Jaipur-302017</p> <p>Kota-324010</p> <p>Jodhpur-342011</p>
24	Sikkim	<p>(i) Govt. Engineering College</p> <p>(ii) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majhitar</p> <p>Jalpaiguri-735102</p> <p>Sikkim</p>
25	Tamil Nadu	<p>National Institute of Technology</p> <p>Tiruchirappalli-620015</p>
26	Telangana	<p>(i) National Institute of Technology</p> <p>(ii) JNTUH College of Engineering, Kukatpally</p> <p>(iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University</p> <p>Warrangal-506004</p> <p>Hyderabad-500072</p> <p>Hyderabad-500007</p>
27	Tripura	<p>National Institute of Technology</p> <p>Agartala-799055</p>



S.No	State/UT	STAs	
28	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology	Allahabad-211004
		(ii) Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
		(iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology	Sultanpur-228118
		(iv) Harcourt Butler Technical University	Kanpur-208002
		(v) Institute of Engineering & Technology	Sitapur Road, Luknow-226021
		(vi) Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi-221005
		(vii) M.M.M. University of Technology	Gorakhpur-273010
29	Uttarakhand	(i) Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
		(ii) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,	Pantnagar-263145
30	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721302
		(ii) Govt. Engineering College	Jalpaiguri-735102
		(iii) Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur	Howrah-711103
		(v) Jadavpur University	Kolkata- 700032
		(vi) National Institute of Technology	Durgapur 713209



Annexure V (i)

Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-2020 under PMGSY II

SI No	State	Value (In crores)	No of Road Works	No of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Arunachal Pradesh	491.93	80	7	550.91	394.00
2	Assam	1334.16	253	67	1729.61	3183.80
3	Bihar	1395.83	347	6	2465.38	266.54
4	Himachal Pradesh	964.25	112	1	1251.16	25.00
5	Jammu And Kashmir	790.49	126	7	704.55	445.00
6	Jharkhand	1037.04	166	6	1652.86	493.20
7	Ladakh	88.04	13	1	79.33	35.00
8	Manipur	271.67	55	1	325.00	33.54
9	Meghalaya	89.81	22	2	101.20	112.22
10	Mizoram	262.23	6	0	194.25	0.00
11	Nagaland	228.42	13	5	227.60	116.00
12	Tripura	333.29	42	1	307.23	53.77
13	Uttarakhand	566.45	112	0	905.83	0.00
14	West Bengal	110.38		23		1269.26
	Total	7963.99	1347	127	10494.91	6427.33



Annexure V (ii)

Details of Proposals cleared during 2019-2020 under PMGSY III

Sl No	State	Value (In crores)	No of Road Works	No of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	524.36	129	0	935.84	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	2290.13	355	10	3729.17	580.58
3	Karnataka	2169.72	445	26	3226.21	1023.67
4	Madhya Pradesh	1176.12	108	27	1444.32	1005.99
5	Rajasthan	1139.06	237	0	2198.39	0.00
6	Tamilnadu	553.07	299	0	1044.04	0.00
	Total	7852.45	1573	63	12577.97	2610.24



Annexure VI (i)

Physical Achievements for habitations under PMGSY

S. No.	State/UTs	Total Eligible Unconnected Habitations (Nos.)	Connected Habitations under PMGSY (Nos.)	State Connected Habitations (Nos.)	Total Connected Habitations (Nos.)	Dropped Habitations (Nos.)	Not Feasible Habitations (Nos.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,053	1,311	413	1,724	38	166
3	Arunachal Pradesh	642	514	0	514	1	0
4	Assam	15,321	12,793	1,428	14,221	48	0
5	Bihar	36,066	30,246	3,118	33,364	1,289	0
6	Chhattisgarh	12,178	10,241	697	10,938	335	208
7	Goa	15	1	0	1	0	0
8	Gujarat	3,387	3,047	319	3,366	7	9
9	Haryana	1	1	0	1	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	3,554	2,316	656	2,972	68	257
11	Jammu And Kashmir	2,419	1,838	185	2,023	85	0
12	Jharkhand	13,714	10,939	2,271	13,210	425	0
13	Karnataka	423	296	127	423	0	0
14	Kerala	434	402	17	419	13	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	19,473	17,406	1,601	19,007	259	67
16	Maharashtra	2,138	1,375	547	1,922	105	28
17	Manipur	667	578	15	593	0	0
18	Meghalaya	771	376	125	501	2	41
19	Mizoram	256	156	12	168	5	7
20	Nagaland	116	95	7	102	0	0
21	Odisha	18,479	16,428	1,327	17,755	50	21
22	Punjab	535	389	146	535	0	0
23	Rajasthan	16,450	15,979	282	16,261	182	0
24	Sikkim	359	327	9	336	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	2,013	1,985	11	1,996	9	8
26	Tripura	2,071	1,914	31	1,945	24	2
27	Uttar Pradesh	14,804	11,746	2,436	14,182	619	0
28	Uttarakhand	2,658	1,518	778	2,296	0	8
29	West Bengal	14,397	13,151	651	13,802	409	0
30	Telangana	948	675	229	904	18	1
31	Ladakh	78	64	13	77	0	0
Total:		1,86,427	1,58,109	17,451	1,75,560	3,991	823



Annexure – VI (ii)

Physical Achievements for length completed under PMGSY

S.No	State (s)	Length completed (km) upto March'20
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.000
2	Andhra Pradesh	14,519.717
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9,672.960
4	Assam	25,666.997
5	Bihar	51,850.774
6	Chhattisgarh	33,815.185
7	Goa	155.330
8	Gujarat	12,567.833
9	Haryana	5,580.962
10	Himachal Pradesh	16,084.728
11	Jammu And Kashmir	10,885.784
12	Jharkhand	24,398.381
13	Karnataka	18,575.318
14	Kerala	3,635.939
15	Ladakh	694.973
16	Madhya Pradesh	77,292.668
17	Maharashtra	26,440.566
18	Manipur	7,855.154
19	Meghalaya	2,180.361
20	Mizoram	3,470.345
21	Nagaland	3,885.560
22	Odisha	60,366.191
23	Punjab	8,242.140
24	Rajasthan	67,234.186
25	Sikkim	4,026.847
26	Tamil Nadu	18,630.666
27	Telangana	10,713.124
28	Tripura	4,424.760



29	Uttar Pradesh	56,379.023
30	Uttarakhand	13,160.784
31	West Bengal	33,625.763
Total:		6,26,033.01
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Pondicherry	68.53
Grand Total:		6,26,101.53



Annexure – VII

PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2019-20

S.No	State (s)	Habitations connected (Nos.) upto March,20	Length completed (km) upto March,20
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	301
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21	1731
3	Assam	1,681	3647
4	Bihar	511	715
5	Chhattisgarh	518	1952
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0
8	Haryana	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	94	1087
10	Jammu And Kashmir	146	1175
11	Jharkhand	285	1409
12	Karnataka	2	6
13	Kerala	0	126
14	Madhya Pradesh	194	1872
15	Maharashtra	29	120
16	Manipur	23	754
17	Meghalaya	29	274
18	Mizoram	2	345
19	Nagaland	0	189
20	Odisha	256	5299
21	Punjab	0	29
22	Rajasthan	19	104
23	Sikkim	4	68
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1066



25	Tripura	12	85
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	376
27	Uttarakhand	154	2036
28	West Bengal	81	2180
29	Telangana	28	205
30	Ladakh (UT)	2	151
31.	A & N Islands	0	0
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Pondicherry	0	0
Grand Total:		4,156	27,303



Annexure-VIII

PMGSY - R & D Targets and Achievements 2019-20

Sl. No	State	Total R&D Target Length	Length Completed under R&D PMGSY1	Length Completed under R&D PMGSY2	Total Length Completed under R&D
A	B	C	D	E	F=D+E
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	108.41	0.00	108.41
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1200.00	25.62	0.00	25.62
4	Assam	1700.00	929.84	0.00	929.84
5	Bihar	1800.00	868.24	0.00	868.24
6	Chhattisgarh	1500.00	527.48	881.10	1408.57
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	278.98	0.00	278.98
11	Jammu And Kashmir	750.00	53.83	0.00	53.83
12	Jharkhand	1200.00	455.20	0.00	455.20
13	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00
14	Kerala	198.00	5.27	48.31	53.58
15	Madhya Pradesh	1400.00	267.38	406.24	673.62
16	Maharashtra	135.00	16.90	0.00	16.90
17	Manipur	550.00	99.91	0.00	99.91
18	Meghalaya	1500.00	138.35	0.00	138.35
19	Mizoram	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	400.00	177.00	0.00	177.00
21	Odisha	3000.00	887.97	211.61	1099.58
22	Punjab	38.00	0.00	15.54	15.54
23	Rajasthan	127.00	26.85	14.58	41.43
24	Sikkim	500.00	73.90	0.00	73.90
25	Tamilnadu	600.00	127.77	181.65	309.42
26	Tripura	150.00	27.93	0.00	27.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	390.00	0.00	134.75	134.75
28	Uttarakhand	2000.00	276.76	0.00	276.76
29	West Bengal	1600.00	402.66	6.28	408.94
30	Telangana	500.00	316.12	0.00	316.12
31	Ladakh	0.00	39.14	0.00	39.14
	Total	23145.14	6131.48	1912.05	8043.54

**Annexure-IX****State wise details of length sanctioned under R&D work 2019-20**

Sl. No.	State Name	PMGSY-II	PMGSY-III	RCPLWE	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Andhra Pradesh		194.12	105.31	299.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	171.09			171.09
3	Assam	373.79			373.79
4	Bihar	2397.04		110.04	2507.08
5	Chhattisgarh		3316.29	182.85	3499.14
6	Himachal Pradesh	189.54			189.54
7	Jammu And Kashmir	163.25			163.25
8	Jharkhand	376.78		133.35	510.13
9	Karnataka		508.08		508.08
10	Ladakh	25.16			25.16
11	Madhya Pradesh		552.98	9.57	562.55
12	Maharashtra			151.40	151.40
13	Manipur	59.32			59.32
14	Meghalaya	18.21			18.21
15	Mizoram	41.75			41.75
16	Nagaland	39.00			39.00
17	Odisha			25.48	25.48
18	Rajasthan		1683.03		1683.03
19	Tamilnadu		289.89		289.89
20	Telangana			40.25	40.25
21	Tripura	162.23			162.23
22	Uttar Pradesh			177.59	177.59
23	Uttarakhand	811.09			811.09
	Total	4828.25	6544.39	935.84	12308.48



Annexure-X

Actual Expenditure for the year 2019-20

Object Head & Purpose	BE - 2019-20	Expenditure up to 31st March, 2020
(1.2.1) Establishment		
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	8,20,23,000	7,30,86,387
(i) Deputationists	3,95,00,000	3,84,94,638
(ii) Retired officers	31,73,000	31,73,000
(iii) Support Staff/others	3,93,50,000	3,14,18,749
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	0	0
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	18,00,000	10,04,544
(1.2.1.05) Leave Encashment	9,77,000	0
Total Establishment	8,48,00,000	7,40,90,931
(1.2.2) Administravtive Expenses		
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	40,00,000	37,67,304
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	82,50,000	82,11,252
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	32,00,000	31,28,501
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	6,50,000	3,55,035
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	5,00,000	1,23,928
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	1,00,000	80,240
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	5,00,000	2,30,000
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	3,00,000	2,77,000
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	8,00,000	6,36,042
(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	33,00,000	27,21,775
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	3,00,000	1,53,346
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	16,50,000	12,53,440
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	0	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	27,00,000	24,42,000
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	1,72,00,000	1,71,65,683
Total Administrative Exp	4,34,50,000	4,05,45,546
(1.2.3) R&D and HRD		
(1.2.3.01) Training	37,10,000	30,21,702
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	75,00,000	71,15,716
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	89,00,000	71,30,000
(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	6,00,000	4,97,500
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	95,00,000	90,27,144
Total R & D and HRD	3,02,10,000	2,67,92,062
(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.& Publicity		
(1.2.4.01) Publications	4,00,000	1,55,566
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	43,50,000	43,23,215



(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	50,000	11,374
Total Publications, Adv. & Publicity	48,00,000	44,90,155
(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs		
(1.2.5.01) Honararium to NQMs	2,68,00,000	2,61,75,000
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	2,31,00,000	2,24,33,495
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	0	
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	0	
Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs	4,99,00,000	4,86,08,495
(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization		
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.of online manag.sys.	2,32,00,000	1,90,79,642
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	0	0
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	5,00,000	4,32,439
Total OMMS and Computerization	2,37,00,000	1,95,12,081
(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB		
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	4,85,00,000	4,06,90,633
(1.2.8.02) Other		0
Total Technical Assistance from ADB	4,85,00,000	4,06,90,633
(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)		
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	4,32,00,000	4,31,36,491
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	0	0
(1.2.10.03) Training	3,50,00,000	3,37,31,609
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	0	
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	1,63,00,000	1,62,32,316
Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)	9,45,00,000	9,31,00,416
(2.2) Capital Expenditure		
(2.2.01) Purchase/Renovation of Office Area	2,00,000	0
(2.2.02) Furniture and Furnishing of the office	1,90,000	65,942
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	13,50,000	52,743
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	10,00,000	4,27,971
Total Capital Expenditure	27,40,000	5,46,656
Total Expenditure	38,26,00,000	34,83,76,975
Rural Housing		
Rural Housing Loan from NABARD	10811,00,00,000	10810,97,79,900
Rural Housing Loan payment of interest to NABARD	2500,00,00,000	1567,55,37,112
Total	13349,26,00,000	12413,36,93,987



Annexure XI – A

Balance Sheet as on March 31st, 2020

(Amount - Rs.)

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2019-20	2018-19
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	208,582,490.17	355,854,279.25
Loan From NABARD for Rural Housing	2	288,194,066,500.00	180,084,066,500.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions	4	6,179,972.00	31,551,923.00
Total		288,408,828,962.17	180,471,472,702.25
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3	24,191,597.95	27,377,525.89
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	5	190,570,864.22	360,028,676.36
Advance to States for Rural Housing	2	288,194,066,500.00	180,084,066,500.00
Total		288,408,828,962.17	180,471,472,702.25
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account	12		
Annexure to our report of even date For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants			
For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency			
CA Khurram Javed		(Deepak Ashish Kaul)	(Alka Upadhyaya)
Partner		Director (F&A)	Director General
Place :New Delhi Dated : 26.08.2020			



Annexure XI – B

Schedules forming part of the Balance Sheet

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL/CORPUS FUNDS:

(Amount - Rs.)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
1). Capital Asset Fund		
Balances as at the beginning of the year	49,366,150.05	43,151,830.05
Add: Contributions towards Capital Fund	545,956.00	6,214,320.00
TOTAL	49,912,106.05	49,366,150.05
2). Grant in Aid		
As per the last Balance Sheet	(228,137,087.38)	(45,161,918.69)
Add/Less:- Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year	(147,271,789.08)	(176,760,848.69)
Less: Transferred to Capital Fund to the extent of Asset purchased/Sold	(545,956.00)	(6,214,320.00)
TOTAL	(375,954,832.46)	(228,137,087.38)
3). World Bank Assistance		
As per the last Balance Sheet	534,625,216.58	534,625,216.58
TOTAL	534,625,216.58	534,625,216.58
TOTAL (1+2+3)	208,582,490.17	355,854,279.25

SCHEDULE 2 - NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
1. Loan Taken from NABARD for further disbursement to the different states (Rural Housing)	288,194,066,500.00	180,084,066,500.00
TOTAL	288,194,066,500.00	180,084,066,500.00

**SCHEDULE 4 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS :**

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
1. Security Deposits	292,453.00	292,453.00
2. Expenses Payable	5,619,319.00	10,702,560.00
3. Sundry Creditor	268,200.00	347,864.00
4. Interest received on S/B A/c earmarked for NABARD Rural Housing Interest Payable	-	14,938,815.00
5. Provision for Known Liabilities	-	5,270,231.00
TOTAL	6,179,972.00	31,551,923.00

SCHEDULE 5 - CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
A. CURRENT ASSETS		
<u>Cash & Bank Balances:</u>		
Cash in Hand (Imprest)	-	-
Bank Balances		
-HDFC A/C NO. 3152 (MoRD)	220,656.30	220,656.30
-HDFC A/C NO. 7165 (For NABARD)		-
-State Bank of India (Current)	-	2,453.50
-State Bank of India (Savings)	246,565.00	(4,950,348.00)
-State Bank of India (Savings for RH Bhikaji Cama)	1,890,371.00	858,716.00
-State Bank of India (Savings for RH)	24,333,805.00	14,938,815.00
Fixed Deposit		
FDR - Other Grant	432,755.00	432,755.00
FDR-SBBJ A/C	113,125,345.56	240,722,689.38
Against Bank Guarantee	82,412.48	82,412.48
Total (A)	140,331,910.34	252,308,149.66
<u>B. LOAN, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS</u>		
1. Advances and other amounts recoverable	50,189,823.00	107,671,396.00



2. Income Tax Refundable (A.Y. 2013-14)	49,130.88	49,130.88
Total (B)	50,238,953.88	107,720,526.88
Total (A+B)	190,570,864.22	360,028,676.54

SCHEDULE 6- GRANTS IN AID MoRD

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
(Irrevocable Grants Received)		
1)For Meeting Agency Expenses	109,400,000.00	185,000,000.00
2) For World Bank Projects	72,200,000.00	5,000,000.00
3) For ADB Assisted Projects	32,500,000.00	22,500,000.00
4) For Rural Housing (Loan Received from NABARD)	108,110,000,000.00	106,789,766,500.00
5) For Rural Housing (Interest payment to NABARD)	15,658,756,392.00	6,311,379,566.00
6) Interest received from Savings pertain to previous year (RH)		24,676,362.00
(A)Amount Received During the year	123,982,856,392.00	113,338,322,428.00
Less : Adjusted against Fund Transfer to State for Rural Housing	108,109,779,900.00	106,789,766,500.00
(B)Total	15,873,076,492.00	6,548,555,928.00
Total	15,873,076,492.00	6,548,555,928.00

SCHEDULE 7- INTEREST RECEIVED/EARNED

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Bank Interest on SBI Account	107,894.00	127,267.00
Bank Interest on SBI Account (Bhikaji Cama)	2,873,560.00	859,011.00
Bank Interest on FDR Account	13,970,394.00	13,620,022.00
Bank Interest on FDR Others	-	80,295.00
Bank Interest on Bank G HDFC Bank	-	12,969.00
Bank Interest on SBI Account (Krishi Bhawan)	24,113,705.00	-
Total	41,065,553.00	14,699,564.00



SCHEDULE 8- MISC. RECEIPT		
Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Other receipts	157,419.00	155,313.00
Licence Fee	-	22,860.00
Unclaimed Creditors Write off	5,270,231.00	
TOTAL	5,427,650.00	178,173.00

SCHEDULE 9- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES		
Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
a) Salaries and Wages	72,762,985.00	61,585,908.00
b) Medical Reimbursement	1,004,544.00	643,489.00
TOTAL	73,767,529.00	62,229,397.00

SCHEDULE 10- ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Domestic Travel Expenses	8,145,548.00	5,829,619.00
Electrical Expenses	2,595,967.00	2,643,703.00
Hiring of Conveyance & Vehicle	2,956,494.00	2,702,951.00
Meeting Expenses	124,928.00	433,806.00
Office maintenance / Taxes and duty	3,528,926.00	3,707,429.00
Other Office Expenses	2,312,185.00	2,470,778.50
Postage Expenses	153,346.00	215,469.00
Printing & Stationery	355,035.00	851,693.00
Repairs and Maintenance	1,222,067.00	1,784,914.00
Telephone Expenses office	226,132.00	288,199.00
Telephone Expenses Residentials	211,488.00	164,873.00
Vehicle Maintenance	637,479.00	770,008.00
Rent rates & Taxes		



	17,165,683.00	15,997,292.00
Statutory Auditor Remuneration	80,240.00	80,240.00
	39,715,518.00	37,940,974.50
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXP.		
Training	8,425,231.00	29,817,978.00
Tech. Development & Research Work	8,967,856.00	1,026,541.00
Workshop & Conference	10,493,939.82	6,043,220.00
Contribution to Professional Bodies	497,500.00	479,800.00
Professional Services	9,283,144.00	5,946,746.00
	37,667,670.82	43,314,285.00
PUBLICATION, ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY		
Publication	155,366.00	1,204,099.00
Advertisement & Publicity	4,322,215.00	311,553.00
Books , Periodicals & Audio Visual Materials	11,374.00	10,917.00
	4,488,955.00	1,526,569.00
STAs,PTAs, AND NQMs		
Honorarium to NQMs	26,173,000.00	36,029,166.00
Travelling Expenses of NQMs	22,434,594.00	33,664,418.00
Payment to State Technicals Agencies	-	94,835,979.00
Dev & Maintenance of e- procurment Development and Maintainence of Online Management system	432,439.00 19,080,642.00	29,765,817.00
	68,120,675.00	194,295,380.00
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM ADB ASSISTED PROJECT		
Consultancy	40,689,633.00	6,486,400.00
	40,689,633.00	6,486,400.00
TOTAL	190,682,451.82	283,563,608.50

**SCHEDULE-11 WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE**

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
World Bank Expenses:		
Independent Verification of performance and F.A.	-	-
Research & Development Exp.	83,109,152.00	27,743,100.00
Training	54,952,170.50	26,544,540.12
Project Management Consultant	-	-
TOTAL	138,061,322.50	54,287,640.12
TOTAL	138,061,322.50	54,287,640.12

LIST-1 EXPENSES PAYABLE

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
Domestic Travel Expenses Payable	41,003.00	106,707.00
Electricity Expenses	14,769.00	140,577.00
Hiring of Vehicle Payable	267,136.00	438,356.00
Audit Fee Payable	80,240.00	80,240.00
Other Office Exp. Payable	25,695.00	121,479.00
Repair & Maintenance Payable	221,894.00	251,467.00
Telephone Office Payable	17,095.00	20,931.00
Jammu & Kashmir RRDA	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Andhra	629,955.00	629,955.00
Office maint, taxes & duties. Payable	164,663.00	403,041.00
Vehicle Maintenance	58,940.00	58,503.00
TOTAL(A)	2,521,390.00	3,251,256.00



<u>ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
Leave Salary and Pension contribution Payable	2,688,141.00	2,552,646.00
TOTAL(B)	2,688,141.00	2,552,646.00
<u>WORLD BANK EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
World Bank Expenses Payable	-	73,976.00
TOTAL(C)	-	73,976.00
<u>TDS EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
T.D.S. (Contractor)	58,655.00	135,813.00
T.D.S. (Professional)	308,488.00	4,464,771.00
T.D.S. (Rent)	-	-
T.D.S. (Salary)	-	23,587.00
TOTAL(D)	367,143.00	4,624,171.00
<u>Other EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
Remittance of Shri Kukreja	21,226.00	21,226.00
Remittance of Toofeeq Ahmad	8,605.00	8,605.00
Remittance of Shri Praveen Kumar	50.00	50.00
Remittance of Smt. Vedula	3,720.00	3,720.00
Remittance of Dir (F&A)	432.00	432.00
Remittance of Shri Lochan	1,920.00	101,480.00
Remittance of Shri Sunil Kumar	1,680.00	61,066.00
Remittance of Dir (P-III)	432.00	432.00
Remittance of Shri P.Rajendran	3,500.00	3,500.00
Remittance of Shri Pradeep Agrawal	1,080.00	-
TOTAL(E)	42,645.00	200,511.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	5,619,319.00	10,702,560.00

**LIST-2 SUNDRY CREDITOR**

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Shri Asit Kumar Jain	147,986.00	147,986.00
Shri Rakesh Kumar	44,262.00	44,262.00
Shri Shailendra Kumar Dubey	82,276.00	82,276.00
Shri Chaman Lal Director P-III	26,719.00	26,719.00
Shri Kailash Bisht	22,152.00	22,152.00
Shanthy Priya Sarella	(55,195.00)	(55,195.00)
National Quality Monitor	-	79,664.00
TOTAL	2,68,200.00	3,47,864.00

LIST-3 SECURITY AMOUNT (EMD)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Automation	281.00	281.00
Epsilon	144.00	144.00
Labotex	13,184.00	13,184.00
O.A. Compserve	945.00	945.00
Carrier Air Conditioning	10,000.00	10,000.00
Velocis System	236.00	236.00
Premier Safeguard	1,690.00	1,690.00
Progression	1,205.00	1,205.00
Provizman	3,070.00	3,070.00
R.D. Enterprises	1,650.00	1,650.00
Vijay Bros	12,137.00	12,137.00
Jatsam	95,764.00	95,764.00
G.A.Digital	115,786.00	115,786.00
Bhagwati Printers	35 608 00	35 608 00
Ascent	753.00	753.00
TOTAL	292,453.00	292,453.00

**LIST-4 ADVANCE AND OTHER AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE**

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
ADVANCE		
Advance For Lab Equipments (World Bank)	418,843.00	418,843.00
Tech . Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	649,359.00	2,538,750.00
Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	1,098,510.00	5,185,810.00
Research & Development	25,381,695.00	65,355,056.00
Advance for Training	73,671.00	6,312,216.00
Advance for Training(W.B.)	6,245,917.00	27,515,209.00
Advance for Professionals	-	256,000.00
Advance for Project Mang Consultants	16,232,316.00	
Total	50,100,311.00	107,581,884.00

LIST-5 AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
OTHER AMOUNTS		
Ashok Tourist Service Station	14,270.00	14,270.00
M.T.N.L	75,242.00	75,242.00
Total	89,512.00	89,512.00



SCHEDULE 3 - FIXED ASSETS

DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK			
		Cost/valuation As at beginning of the year (01.04.2019)	Additions during the year		Adjustment during the year	Cost/valuation at the year end (31.03.2020)	As at the beginning of the year (01.04.19)	Addition for the year	Adjustment for the year	Total to the Year-end	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
A. Fixed Assets:			Less than 180 days	More than 180 days								
1. Office Accommodation	10.00	80,924,072.00			0.00	80,924,072.00	62,809,344.03	1,811,472.80	0.00	64,620,816.83	16,303,255.17	18,114,727.97
2. Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	10.00	19,357,859.00	28,750.00	36,792.00	0.00	19,423,401.00	15,421,558.54	398,746.75	0.00	15,820,305.29	3,603,095.71	3,936,300.46
3. Machinery & Equipment	15.00	5,445,792.00		52,743.00	0.00	5,498,535.00	3,513,742.59	297,718.86	0.00	3,811,461.45	1,687,073.55	1,932,049.41
4. Vehicles	15.00	2,475,464.00		-	0.00	2,475,464.00	1,341,204.05	170,138.99	0.00	1,511,343.04	964,120.96	1,134,259.95
5. Computer/Peripherals	40.00	18,121,776.00	106,686.00	320,985.00	0.00	18,549,447.00	15,866,798.35	1,051,722.26	0.00	16,918,520.61	1,630,926.39	2,254,977.65
6. e-Procurement Hardware	40.00	8,725,616.00	-	-	0.00	8,725,616.00	8,720,469.42	2,058.63	0.00	8,722,528.05	3,087.95	5,146.58
7. e-Procurement Software	40.00	107,978.00	-	-	0.00	107,978.00	107,914.31	25.48	0.00	107,939.79	38.21	63.69
8. Mobile	100.00	2,081,006.00	-	-	0.00	2,081,006.00	2,081,006.00	-	0.00	2,081,006.00	-	-
TOTAL		137,239,563.00	135,436.00	410,520.00	0.00	137,785,519.00	109,862,037.29	3,731,883.77	0.00	113,593,921.06	24,191,597.95	27,377,525.71



Significant Accounting Policies

SCHEDULE -11

(A) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Significant Accounting Policies adopted in the presentation of the accounts are as under:-

a. Accounting Policies (AS-1)

During the year, the agency has followed accrual accounting with applicable accounting principles in India, the accounting standards issued by the ICAI and relevant provisions.

b. Fixed Assets(AS-10)

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost comprises cost of acquisition, cost of improvement and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to condition of its intended use.

c. Depreciation (AS-6)

Depreciation has been provided on written down value method at the rate as prescribed in Income Tax Act,1961

d. Grant (AS-12)

Society recognize the Specific Grant-in-Aid in the year of Expenses. Grant-in-Aid are received for the specific purposes i.e. Revenue and purchase of Fixed Assets. The accounting treatment of Revenue is recognized on a systemic basis in the Income and Expenditure Account over the period necessary to match with the related costs which are intended to be, such grant is shown separately as Grant-in-Aid under Income Head.

The accounting treatment of grant for the purchase of depreciable Fixed Assets is shown under capital fund. Such grant is allocated to income over the period and in the proportion in which depreciation to these assets is charged.



Notes to Accounts

1. The agency has received loan of Rs. 28819.38 Crore from NABARD for Rural Housing for further disbursement to the States up to this year for which utilization certificate of Rs. 16578.87 Crore has been collected/furnished from respective States up to 31.03.2020.
2. The office Accommodation for which a sum of Rs. 7,88,30,479.00 was expensed in earlier years is pending for registration before the Authority. This Sub Lease Deed is pending with Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi for which Request letter has been sent to NBCC by the society.
3. Advance payments are outstanding over the years due to non-receipts of Utilization Certificates / Related Bills.

Particulars	2018-19	Addition	Deletion	2019-20
1. Advance For Lab Equipments (World Bank)	418,843.00	0.00	0.00	418,843.00
2. Tech. Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	2,538,750.00	0.00	18,89,391.00	6,49,359.00
3. Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	51,85,810.00	10,87,300.00	51,74,600.00	10,98,510.00
4. Research & Development	6,53,55,056.00	1,16,48,000.00	5,16,21,361.00	2,53,81,695.00
5. Advance for Training	63,12,216.00	0.00	62,38,545.00	73,671.00
6. Advance for Training(W.B.)	2,75,15,209.00	55,000.00	2,13,24,292.00	62,45,917.00
7. Advance for Professionals	256,000.00	0.00	2,56,000.00	0.00
8. Advance for Project Management Consultants (W.B)	0.00	1,62,32,316.00	0.00	1,62,32,316.00
Total	10,75,81,884.00	2,90,22,616.00	8,65,04,189.00	5,01,00,311.00

4. There is a deficit of Rs. 14.72 Crore in the Income and expenditure accounts during 2019-20 as compared to Deficit of Rs. 17.67 Crore during the previous year i.e. 2018-19. This can be mainly attributable to following factors:



Decrease in expenditure under some heads viz. Payment to STA by Rs. 12.62 Cr. and Increase in Establishment expenses by Rs. 1.15 Cr. & World Bank Expenses by 8.38 Cr. Further Deficit of the year has been met by utilizing opening balances & forwarding closing balances as appearing in the Receipt & payment Account and Balance Sheet.

For G.K. Sureka&Co.
CharteredAccountants

For National Rural Infrastructure
Development Agency

CA Khurram Javed
(Partner)

(Deepak Ashish Kaul)
Director (F&A)

(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 26.08.2020



Annexure - XIE

Receipt and Payment Account for the year ended March 31st, 2020

RECEIPT	2019-20	2018-19	PAYMENT	2019-20	2018-19
Opening Balance			Capital Account		
Cash	-	-	Fixed Assets purchased	545,956.00	6,214,320.00
Bank Balance	11,070,292.80	24,892,576.80		-	-
Fixed Deposit	241,237,856.86	387,416,241.48	Other Expenditure		
Grant from MoRD			Establishment Expenses	73,632,034.00	59,762,430.00
a) For Expenditure	214,100,000.00	212,500,000.00	Administrative Expenses	191,045,174.82	278,099,284.50
			World Bank Expenses	138,135,298.50	63,750,312.12
b) For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	108,110,000,000.00	106,789,766,500.00	For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	108,109,779,900.00	106,789,766,500.00
c) For R H loan payment of interest to NABARD	15,658,756,392.00	6,311,379,566.00	For R H loan payment of interest to NABARD	15,675,537,112.00	6,336,055,987.00
d) For Interest received from NABARD Loan A/c	-	14,938,815.00	TDS of previous year paid	4,624,171.00	526,631.00
Other Income			Security Deposit Given	-	600,000.00
Interest Income	41,065,553.00	16,811,062.00	Other Advances	(57,481,573.00)	(29,048,341.00)
Other Receipts	-	-			



Amount Recovered	(237,530.00)	152,339.00	Closing Balance		
Misc. Receipts	157,419.00	178,173.00	Cash	-	11,070,292.80
			Bank Balance	26,691,397.30	241,237,856.86
			Fixed Deposit	113,640,513.04	
	124,276,149,983.66	113,758,035,273.28		124,276,149,983.66	113,758,035,273.28
<p>For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency</p>					
For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants					
CA Khurram Javed Partner			(Deepak Ashish Kaul) Director (F&A)	(Alka Upadhyaya) Director General	
Place : New Delhi Dated : 26.08.2020					



Annexure XI – F

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended March 31st, 2020

Amount in Rs.

INCOME	Sch	2019-20	2018-19
Grant in Aid	-	-	-
Interest Received	6	15,873,076,492.00	6,548,555,928.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	7	41,065,553.00	14,699,564.00
	8	5,427,650.00	178,173.00
TOTAL (A)		15,919,569,695.00	6,563,433,665.00
EXPENDITURE			
Interest paid to NABARD RH		15,660,598,297.00	6,336,055,987.00
Establishment Expenses	9	73,767,529.00	62,229,397.00
Administrative Expenses	10	190,682,451.82	283,563,608.50
World Bank Project Assistance	11	138,061,322.50	54,287,640.12
Depreciation	3	3,731,883.77	4,057,881.07
TOTAL (B)		16,066,841,484.09	6,740,194,513.69
Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)		(147,271,789.08)	(176,760,848.69)
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund		(147,271,789.08)	(176,760,848.69)
AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE			
For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants		For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency	
CA Khurram Javed		(Deepak Ashish Kaul)	(Alka Upadhyaya)
Partner		Director (F&A)	Director General
Place : New Delhi			
Dated : 26.08.2020			



Meri Sadak
Citizen Feedback System

मेरी सड़क
नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली

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प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

eMARG 2014
electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY
Life Line to Rural Development

Contractors

Banks

Citizens

PMGSY (Road Domain) MC (ICT Domain)

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India