



Annual Report

2020-21



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



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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 Application 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 cum Consolidation 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
FOSS	Free and Open Source Software
GePNIC	Government eProcurement System of NIC
GIS	Geographic information System
GrAMs	Gramin Agricultural Markets
GRASS	Geographic Resource 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
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
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 Monitor
NRIDA	National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
NRDA	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 Programme
RD	Rural Development
RH	Rural Housing
RRM	Regional Review Meeting
RRMP	Rural Roads Maintenance Policy
RRNMU	Rural Road Network Management Unit
RRP	Rural Road Project
RRP-II	Rural Road Project-II
SH	State Highway
SQC	State Quality Coordinator
SQM	State Quality Monitor
SRCIP	Second Rural Connectivity Investment Programme
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 State Dollar
VR	Village Road
WMM	Wet Mix Macadam





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. The National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)¹ has expressed its intention to minimize the adverse impact of the rural roads by focusing on infrastructural development.

1.2 The Government of India, as a part of the poverty reduction strategy, launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I) on 25th December, 2000 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the states, through "Rural Roads" is in the State List under the Constitution. The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity, by way of an all-weather road with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year, to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas. Habitations with a population of 500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan states, Desert areas, Tribal (Schedule V) areas and selected tribal and backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission as per Census, 2001 were to be covered under the scheme, so that these habitations can have access to basic health services, education and markets for their produce. In the critical Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population of 100+ (Census 2001). The PMGSY-I had also an element of upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been

¹National 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.



saturated with all weather road connectivity, though this objective was not central to the scheme (PMGSY-I). 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 (PMGSY-I) had 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 was 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) were 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, 1,57,408 habitations (excluding habitations covered under State schemes) were targeted for New Connectivity with an estimated road length of 3.93 lakh km. Also, a length of about 3.73 lakh km of existing roads was included 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 are the objectives of NRIDA for rural roads and rural housing respectively:

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 Imple-



mentation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and such other related Programmes as may be taken up.

3 Organizational Arrangements

3.1 The General Body (GB) of NRIDA comprises a maximum of 21 members. These include representatives of Central Government, State Governments or any other Government agency 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 the Chairperson, Minister of State (Rural Development) is the Co-Chairperson and Secretary, Rural Development is the Vice-Chairperson of GB, NRIDA. The composition of the General Body of the NRIDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2020-21:

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in 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 (upto 26.04.2020)
	Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha	Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice-Chairperson (w.e.f. 27.04.2020)
4.	Shri Prasant Kumar	Special Secretary (A&C/RH), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member (upto 31.08.2020)



5.	Shri Sanjeev Kumar	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member (upto 24.01.2021)
	Ms. Leena Johri	Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member (w.e.f 25.01.2021)
6.	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya	Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director General (upto 06.09.2020)
	Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel	Joint Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Director General (w.e.f. 07.09.2020)
7.	Shri Gaya Prasad	Deputy Director General (RH), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Additional Director General
8.	Shri Devinder Kumar	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 (upto 13.01.2021)
	Shri Lalit Kumar	Deputy Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member (w.e.f 14.01.2021)
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
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3.2 The Executive Committee of the NRIDA comprises Director-General, NRIDA as the ex-officio Chairman and seven Members appointed by the Chairperson 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 2020-21, composition of the Executive Committee of the NRIDA was as under:

Sl. No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA EC
1(a).	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya	Additional Secretary (RD) & DG, NRIDA, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Chairperson (upto 06.09.2020)
1(b).	Dr. Ashish Kumar Goel	Joint Secretary (RC) & DG, NRIDA, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Chairperson (w.e.f. 07.09.2020)
2.	Dr. K. Sudhakar Reddy	Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member
3.	Dr. Ajit Pratap Singh	Professor, 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 Delhi	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 2020 -21:

1. Shri Deepak Ashish Kaul, Director (F&A)
2. Dr. I.K.Pateriya , Director (P-II) & (P-III)
3. Shri Pradeep Agrawal, Director (P-I)
4. Shri P. Mohanasundram, Joint Director (Tech.)
5. Shri Satyendra Prasad, Joint Director(Tech)
6. Shri Sunil Kumar, Joint Director (P III)
7. Shri Rajeev Lochan, Joint Director (P-II)
8. Shri Ashish Kumar Srivastava, Joint Director (P-III)



9. Shri Navneet Kumar, Joint Director (P-I)
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. Dr. Pardeep Kumar, Deputy Director (F&A)
14. Ms. Tanupreet Kaur, Deputy Director (P-I)
15. Shri C.P.S. Yadav, Assistant Director (P-I)
16. Shri Girish Chandra Singh, Assistant Director (F&A)
17. Shri Rajesh Makkar, Assistant Director (F&A)
18. Shri Rajkumar Arora, Assistant Director (F&A)
19. Shri Anand Kapur, Assistant Director (P-III)

Other positions of officers and staff were managed by engaging personnel through manpower service provider agencies and engagement of Young Civil Engineer, Consultant on contract basis and Consultant (post retirement).

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 that 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 PMGSY-I .

Certain State governments had requested to sanction the left-out bridges on the roads sanctioned under PMGSY-I in order to achieve all-weather road connectivity to the target habitations. Ministry had considered such left out bridge proposals to Bihar, Manipur and Sikkim States during 2020-21. The State-wise details of sanctions under PMGSY-I in the FY 2020-21 are at **Annexure-V (i)**.

4.1.4 Revision of DRRP for PMGSY-II .

All the States were required to revise their District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) as per PMGSY-II Guidelines and update the 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 sanctioned) under PMGSY-I. States became eligible under PMGSY-II at different times. Till 2020-21, all the States and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar and Puducherry have revised their DRRP and got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-II. The State-wise details of sanctions under PMGSY-II in the FY 2020-21 are at **Annexure-V (ii)**.

4.1.5 Updation of DRRP - II and generation of Trace Maps for PMGSY - III.

PMGSY-III 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 Gramin Agricultural and Rural Markets, 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 Crore. It was launched in August 2019 and is targeted to complete by March 2025.



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 is to be prepared on the GIS platform. The States/UTs thereafter conduct a facility survey to geo-tag existing rural facilities in each block using the Geo-PMGSY 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, higher secondary schools, administrative, transport and hospitals. The trace map is generated based on a custom network analysis algorithm developed using open source software such as QGIS and GRASS. Each block is to have a separate Trace Map and candidate roads are selected with its help. Thereafter, OMMAS is used for the system-based generation of CUCPL for the 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. Under PMGSY-III, roads of 12,577.96 km length and 63 number of bridges were sanctioned during the financial year 2019-20 and roads of 43,906.07 km length and 471 number of bridges have been sanctioned during financial year 2020-21. By the financial year 2020-21, 16 States have already got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-III. The State-wise details of sanctions in the financial year 2020-21 are at **Annexure-V (iii)**.

4.1.6 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 was 4 years i.e. from 2016-17 to 2019-20. The Government has extended the implementation period of RCPLWEA works till March 2023.

RCPLWEA was launched in the year 2016 with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economy Affairs (CCEA) with the aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst affected LWE districts and some adjoining districts in 9 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE operations by the security forces and also ensuring socio-economic development of the area. 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 up to a span of 100 meters, critical from the security angle are also allowed to be taken up 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 5,412.80 km of roads under RCPLWE with an outlay of Rs. 11,725 Crore against which 5,236.37 km (351 roads and 254 LSBs) have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5,546 Crore (Phase-I) leading to a savings of Rs. 6,179 Crore. On account of these savings, MHA had further recommended 6,043 km in Phase II against which 4,713 km (565 roads and 173 LSBs) have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,953 Crore during 2019-20. Further, 68.85 km (12 roads) have been sanctioned for Rs. 53.12 Crore during 2020-21. In total, 9,393.86 km (906 roads and 423 LSBs) have been sanctioned till March 2021 at an outlay of Rs. 9,113 Crore in two phases leading to an overall savings of Rs. 2,612 Crore under RCPLWE. State-wise details of sanctions during 2020-21 are given at **Annexure-II**.

4.2 Technical Support

4.2.1 Principal Technical Agencies: Seven Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs), which are 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, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mum-



bai was replaced by the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar. During 2020-21, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal was also included as PTA. The list of PTAs during financial year 2020-21 is given 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 on the basis of certain pre-fixed qualification parameters. The State Technical Agencies (STAs) scrutinize 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, the process is administratively convenient for state authorities. List of STAs as on 31.03.2021 is given at **Annexure-IV**.

4.3 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 checks and further scrutiny on a sample basis to ensure that the proposals have been prepared keeping in view the programme guidelines. The DPR-wise observations are communicated to States and after corrections by the States, the proposals are placed before the Pre-Empowered Committee. After compliance of the observations of Pre EC by the State Governments, proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee for consideration. Proposals for a total value of Rs 29,604.41 Crore, covering a length of 44,196.42 km (5,933 number of road works and 819 number of LSBs) were cleared by the Ministry during 2020-21 based on the recommendation of the Empowered Committee under PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II, PMGSY-III and RCPLWEA. The programme wise sanction details during the 2020-21 financial year are given below:

Sl. No.	Programme	Value of proposals cleared (Rs in Crores)	No. of roads	Length in km.	No of LSBs
1.	PMGSY-I	731.35	-	-	249
2.	PMGSY-II	285.64	101	221.5	99
3.	PMGSY-III	28,534.30	5,820	43,906.07	471



4.	RCPLWEA	53.12	12	68.85	
	Total	29,604.41	5,933	44,196.42	819

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

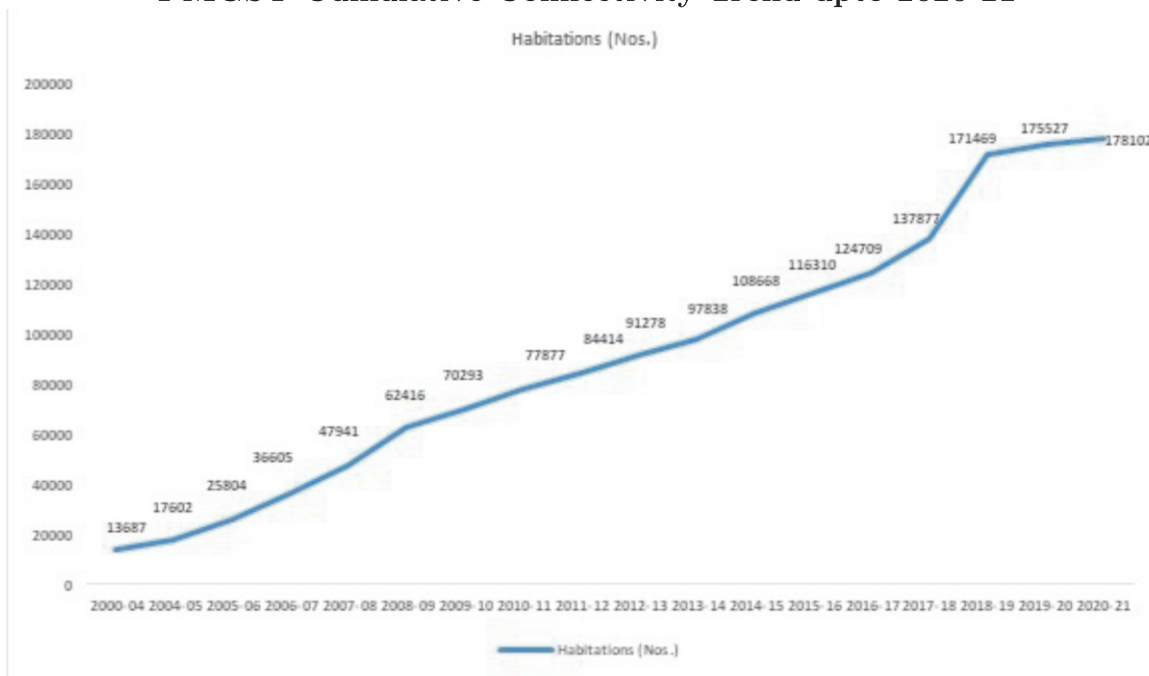
4.4 Physical Achievements .

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of 250+ population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 1,54,987 habitations have already been covered and 16,086 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources. A total of 6,62,680 km road length has been constructed upto 31st March 2021. Under 100-249 population category (LWE areas), 6,286 habitations have been sanctioned for providing all-weather road connectivity, out of which 5,662 habitations have been saturated till 31st March, 2021. The States/UTs-wise details are given at **Annexure VI (i) & Annexure VI (ii)**.

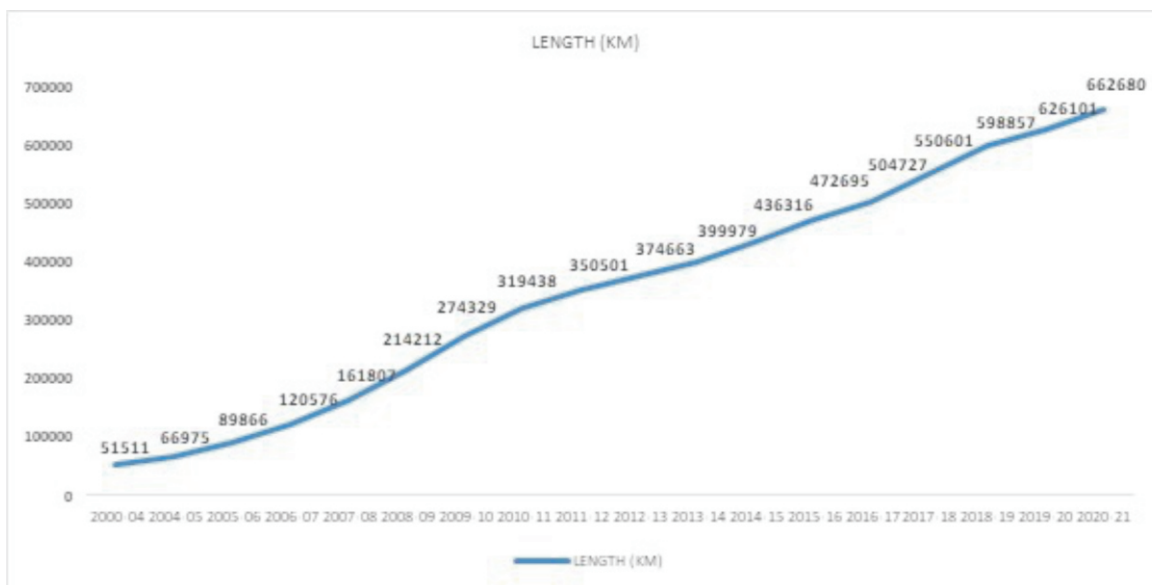
During the year under report 2,588 habitations have been connected by all-weather roads measuring 36,677 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure VII**.



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2020-21



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2020-21



4.5 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 fact 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. A provision has also been incorporated in OMMAS 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). NRIDA in collaboration with ILO has prepared a Policy Framework for the development of rural roads maintenance policy. The Policy Framework along with a guidance note has been shared with the States in order to adopt notify and Rural Roads Maintenance Policy at state level.

The policy and guidance note would be helpful for the rural road agencies of the States to have a clear understanding about rural road maintenance and sustainability of rural roads network. So far, all States except Goa, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy.

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 streamlining the delivery of routine maintenance of PMGSY roads, the Ministry has implemented the Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG) in all the states. eMARG came into operation on 1st April, 2020 as a simple yet an extremely effective solution to problems related to maintenance of rural roads. Conceptualized on Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC), eMARG sets up a blue-print on how maintenance of infrastructure can be solved across government departments with smart IT & Contract Management. PBMC is a type of contract in which payment to the contractor is made based on the minimum desired condition of road, its cross drainage works and traffic assets that have to be maintained by the contractor. Payments are based on how well the contractor manages to comply with the performance standards or service levels defined in the contract, and not on piece work or quantity of work.

eMARG is a GIS-based end to end e-Governance solution which provides restricted role-based access via internet.



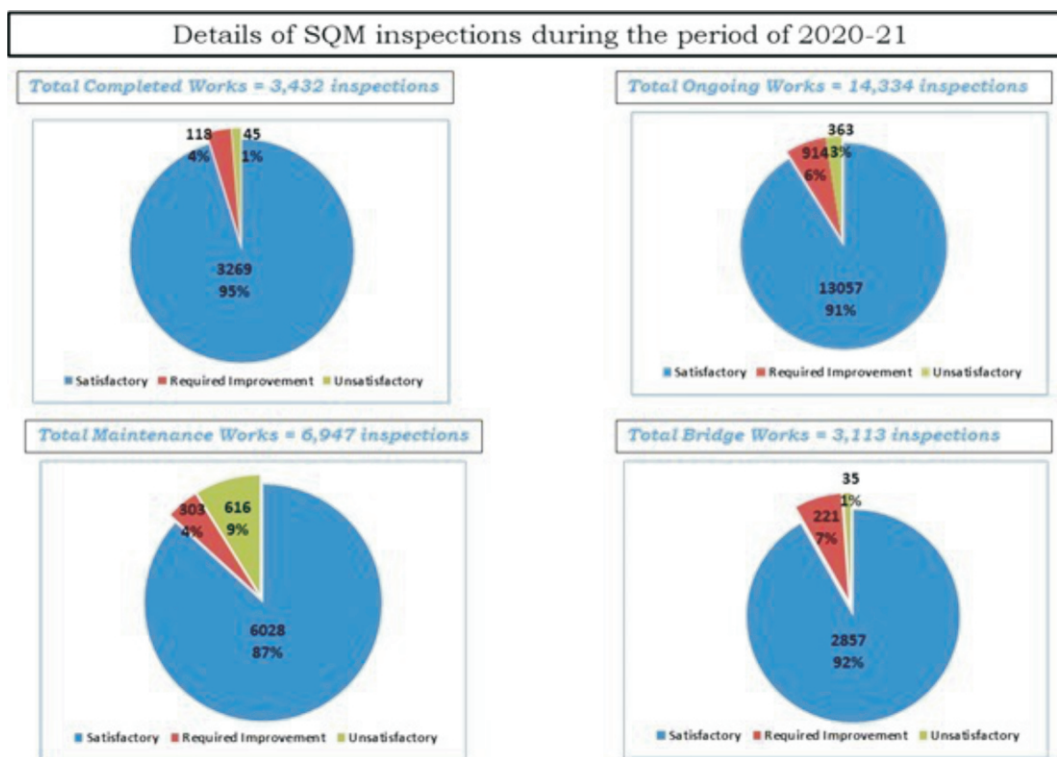
eMARG focuses on upkeep of PMGSY roads in all circumstances, hence entails performance based evaluation of roads for making maintenance related payments of PMGSY roads that are under DLP. So far, all the states are onboard on eMARG. eMARG is currently getting utilized by 1,494 district PIUs and 10,275 contractor's all over India to perform inspections, generate and approve single click bills and make payments, thus majorly easing out the manual and tedious tasks. So far, payment of Rs. 534 crore has been made against 3,05,982 bills through eMARG up to 31st March, 2021.

5 Quality Assurance Mechanism under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

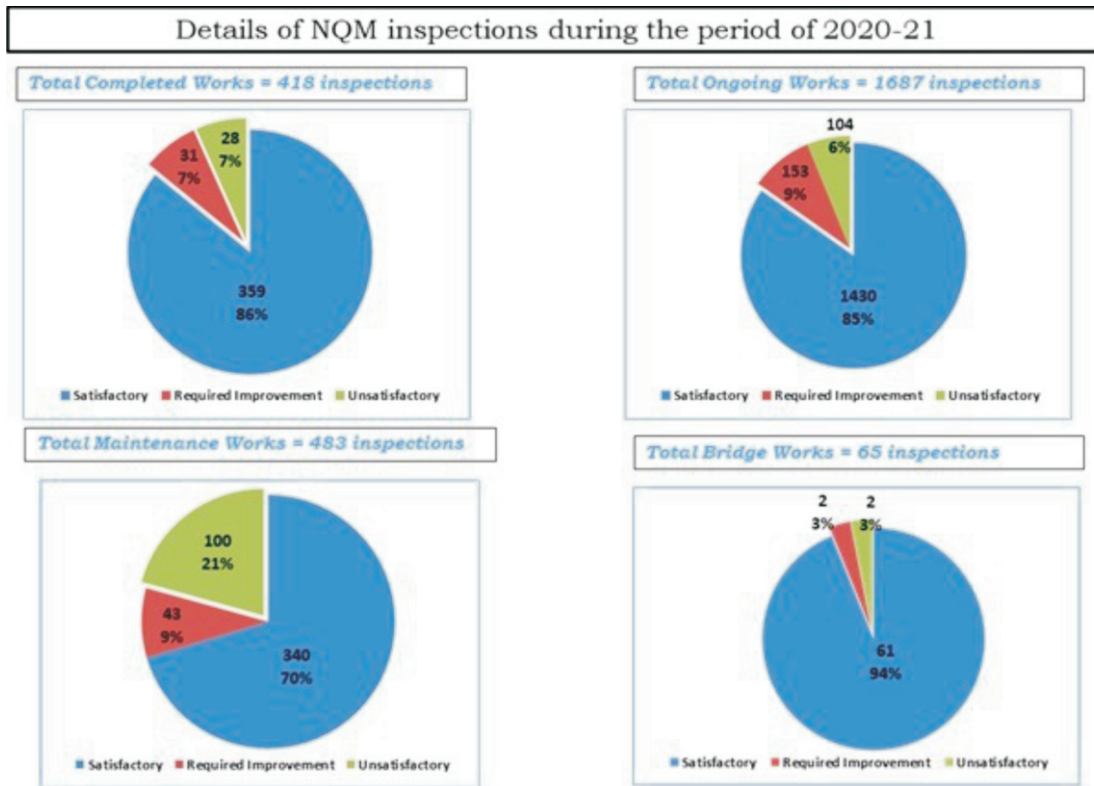
- i. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works constructed under PMGSY. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for conducting inspections of 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 “Quality”.
- ii. As per the 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 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 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, 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 been established.
- 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 the prescribed guidelines and upload the abstract of quality grading along with geo-referenced photographs of works, in OMMAS. SQMs check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, each road work is to be 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 the work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year **2020-21**, a total number of **27,826** inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the target of **24,200** inspections, which is **115%** of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on SQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance categories of road works and 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 also to provide guidance to the State implementation machinery and the field engineers. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are usually 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 2020-21, against the target of 5940, a total of 2,653 inspections were conducted by NQMs. The main reason for less number of inspections by NQMs is COVID-19 related restrictions on travel, especially of senior citizens, which all NQMs are. The quality profile of projects, based on NQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works and 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 2020-21 is given below:-

ATR Pending with States as on 01.04.2020	ATR generated during FY 20-21	Total ATR for submission as on 31.03.21	ATR submitted during FY 20-21	ATR accepted during FY 20-21	ATR pending with States as on 31.03.21
1489	320	1809	774	694	341



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

During 2020-21, 49 new NQMs have been empanelled based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee comprising 8 professional members from reputed Technical Institutes/organizations under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural development.

Empanelment of new NQMs

i. 25th Selection Committee Meeting held on 4th January, 2021

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of candidates, recommended 59 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of those 59 candidates, 49 had undergone mandatory three day orientation programme and have joined as NQM.

Performance Review of the existing NQMs:

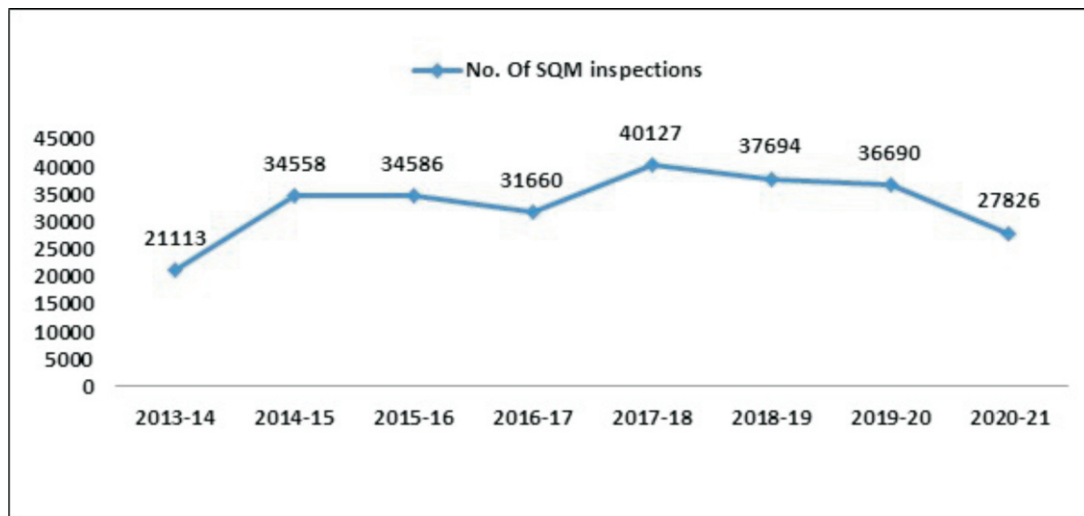
With a view to maintain quality of inspections, the performance of existing NQMs is periodically evaluated by Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC), consisting of senior professors of engineering colleges who are associated with the program as Principal/State Technical Agencies (PTAs/STAs). The PEC evaluates the reports of the NQMs. These observations are placed before the Selection Committee for consideration.

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

In 2020-21, number of empanelled SQMs was 1192. With the augmented strength of SQMs, the number of inspections under the second tier has steadily increased from 21,113 in 2013-14 to 27,826 in 2020-21, as indicated in the graph below (*less number in 2020-21 as compared to 2019-20 is due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions & lockdown*):



Graph depicting periodical increase in SQM inspections



Source: www.omms.nic.in

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, need to be de-empanelled by the respective States.

5(c). Mobile Application “Meri Sadak” for Citizen Feedback on PMGSY Projects

NRIDA 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. www.omms.nic.in. Besides English, this Mobile App is also available in Hindi and Odiya.

On successful submission of feedback / complaint, the citizen receives a unique feedback number on mobile which enables them to monitor the status of their complaints.

The State Quality Coordinators (SQC)s of the respective States have been designated as Nodal Officers for handling feedback / complaints through this application.



Interim response to the citizens is to be 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 11.19 lakh users have downloaded this Mobile App till 31st March, 2021. During 2020-21, 38,264 new users have registered on Meri Sadak.

During the financial year 2020-21, a total of 9,942 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile/Web Application. Out of these, 3,130 suggestion/complaints pertaining to PMGSY were forwarded to the concerned State Governments for further necessary action and the balance 6,812 were returned to the complainants as their suggestions/complaints did not pertain to PMGSY. Out of the total 3,130 accepted suggestions /complaints, final reply for 2,798 complaints and interim reply for the remaining 299 have been provided to the complainants by 31st March, 2021.

6 Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS)

6.1 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 greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation. The system is available at the website URL <http://omms.nic.in>.

OMMAS 2.0 - 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 improved and revised from time to time. OMMAS 2.0 is developed to present the module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format.

Features of OMMAS 2.0

- **Upgradation in Technology** - OMMAS 2.0 is a technology upgradation from ASP.NET framework 4.5 to .NET MVC 4.0 Architecture with Entity Framework, SQL Server Reporting services, Security upgradation etc.



- **Generic Design** - To maintain accounts of funds of different types (Programme Fund, Administrative Expenses Fund, Maintenance Fund). The system can be easily extended to maintain the accounts of similar schemes.
- **Security** - Security being the primary focus nowadays, OMMAS 2.0 is developed with enhanced security as per the industry standards considering encryption, URL tampering and Session hijacking. Passwords are double encrypted using hashing algorithm. Password policy in terms of length and strength is enforced.
- **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 Expenditure.
- **Enhancement in Menu** - The menus are available to the user as per the assigned roles and responsibilities, which are handled by the User Manager module. Considering the users handling multiple roles, OMMAS 2.0 is enabled to provide multiple roles to a single user and the user can switch between roles after login with ease.
- **Generation of EC Brief** - Web based brief for Empowered Committee is generated through OMMAS, which gives the historical data of sanction, physical progress, financial progress, inspections 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 on real time basis.
- **Geo PMGSY Mobile App for geo-tagging Assets/facilities** - Geo PMGSY Mobile app enables the Programme Implementing Units to geo-tag assets and sites under the PMGSY scheme. The app provides features for geo-tagging of road works and 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.
- **Implementation of Digital signature in OMMAS** - In order to streamline sending of payment notification to banks in more reliable and efficient manner and to strengthen the authenticity of data uploaded on OMMAS, Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) is used in E-Payment module which is used by States for making payment.
- **Quality Monitoring Mobile application** is extended for inspection of Long Span Bridges for National Quality Monitors and State Level Quality Monitors.
- **Role based Dashboards** - OMMAS presents module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format for different users based on their 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 user to traverse between modules with ease.

Provision for Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RC-PLWEA) Scheme in OMMAS –

1. OMMAS has been enabled to monitor the works sanctioned under the “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RCPLWEA)” scheme being implemented in 9 states: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.
2. For including RCPLWEA scheme in OMMAS, DRRP, core network, proposals, agreement and receipts and payments modules have been suitably modified.

Integration of OMMAS with other Applications –

- **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.



- **Rural Dashboard:** To provide data of PMGSY works to Department of Rural Development (DoRD) application where a single dashboard for all the schemes of Rural Development is developed.
- **Public Financial Management System (PFMS):** Integration of OMMAS application with PFMS provides the functionality to generate digitally signed payment file. All payments in PMGSY are made through PFMS system. The MIS dashboard gives the abstract of payments made through OMMAS. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) module of PFMS that was being used for making payments has certain limitations as it does not differentiate between expenditure, advance, deductions and transfer but instead treats all transactions as expenditure resulting in unclear reporting. To overcome the issue, NRIDA was advised to migrate from DBT to REAT module of PFMS. Accordingly, a trial of REAT module was started with Chhattisgarh State in May 2020. After successful trial in the State of Chhattisgarh, REAT module has been implemented in all the states in FY 2020-21.
- **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.
- **PARYAS DARPAN:** Integration with DARPAN Portal for District Level KPI monitoring which is maintained by NIC.
- **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.

6.2 Project Management Information System (PMIS)— PMIS is a module which is aimed for bringing in a project management methodology to the construction/upgradation of roads under PMGSY for a disciplined tracking and monitoring. Under this module, PIU staff is able to define project plans (with timelines) for their awarded works. Once the plan is formulated and finalized, the PIU is required to continuously report progress against the planned activities. The tracking will give a sense of the overall progress versus the original plan and any corrective actions can be taken proactively to finish the work without delays. As on 17-01-2021, out of 6,122 ongoing works, plan has been finalized for 5,092 (83%) works.

Features of PMIS

- PIU staff defines project plans (with timelines) for the awarded works
- Once the plan is formulated and finalized, the PIU is required to continuously report progress against the planned activities
- The progress can be tracked through Gantt Chart and reports
- The tracking gives a sense of the overall progress versus the original plan and any corrective actions can be taken proactively to finish the work without delays

6.3 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 GEOP-MGSY 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.
- ▶ Enhancement in existing modules for PMGSY III namely
 - DRRP
 - Candidate Road
 - Proposal
 - Agreement
 - Execution
 - Reception payments
- ▶ Development of new modules PMGSY III
 - Facility mapping
 - Trace Map
 - CUCPL Generation for PMGSY III

6.4 GEOPMGSY Mobile App: Updated the Mobile Application to allow geo-tagged survey of PMGSY-III facilities. 7.7 lakh rural facilities have been surveyed and geo tagged such as:

- ▶ Medical facilities
 - Primary Health Centre
 - Community Health Centre
 - Bedded Hospital
 - Veterinary Hospital
- ▶ Educational facilities
 - High School
 - Higher Secondary School/Girls High School/ITIs
 - Degree College



- Market facilities
 - Mandi/GrAMs/Rurban Growth Cluster
 - Warehouse/Cold Storage/Sugar Mills/Agro-Industry
 - Collection Centre or packhouse
- Transport facilities
 - Bus Stand
- Others facilities
 - Bank
 - Administrative Centre (Block, Panchayat Hqr etc.)

6.5 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.

6.6 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.

6.7 Video Conference Setup - A new Video conferencing system has been setup at NRIDA and also total 28 CiscoWebex license has been procured, out of which 25 license were issued to SRRDA(s) to strengthen their monitoring of PMGSY schemes with their respective PIUs. To monitor the implementation of the projects by the State Governments, review meetings were conducted through Video Conferencing due to Covid-19 pandemic. These review meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRIDA and the States.



6.8 Transparency and Citizen Monitoring:

A. Meri Sadak Mobile Application - It 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. 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)s 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 11.19 lakhs users have downloaded this Mobile App till 31.03.2021. During F.Y. 2020-21, 38,264 new users have registered on Meri Sadak and a total of 9,942 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile/Web Application. Out of these, 3,130 suggestions/complaints pertaining to PMGSY were forwarded to the concerned State Governments for further necessary action and the balance 6,812 were returned to the complainants as their suggestions/complaints did not pertain to PMGSY. Out of the total 3,130 accepted suggestions /complaints, final reply for 2,798 complaints and interim reply for the remaining 299 has been provided to the complainants by 31st March 2021.

B. Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)-

Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <https://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of the Government to strengthen the 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 of in time bound manner without compromising on 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 2020-21, 89 grievances were pending and during 2020-21, 1060 grievances were received through CPGRAMS portal. Out of a total of 1149 grievances, 1087 were disposed of till 31st March, 2021 on the basis of action taken reports (ATRs) received from the States.

6.9 Review Meetings- To monitor the implementation of the projects by the State Governments, review meetings were conducted through Video Conference due to Covid pandemic. These review meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRIDA and the States.

6.10 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.pmgstenders.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 conducts all stages of a procurement process. GePNIC converts tedious procurement process into an economical, transparent and more secure system. 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. The GePNIC has been 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



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesser turnaround time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIS Reports can be retrieved in minimal time
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For Bidders

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information available 24 × 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated system - cuts down on logistical & stationary cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt alerts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidder gets better access to all department tenders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifiable; even after submitting the bid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 pre-bid 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 2020-21, 26 states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been using GePNIC portal for bidding of PMGSY works, whereas only Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Telangana are using their respective state eProcurement portal.

6.11 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 national 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 digitization work by sanctioning Rs.9.68 crores to 25 states.

The Web GIS contains 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. The data updated in OMMAS is reflected on Web GIS dynamically. The GIS of 10 States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand was soft launched in 2017.

As of March 2019, GIS of all states apart from J&K have been hosted in dedicated Web GIS application under PMGSY, www.pmgysy-grris.nic.in and the MoU with C-DAC has been completed and desired milestones achieved. Later, all the States covered under PMGSY I and II are included in Web GIS application (GRRIS).

PMGSY –III envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network launched with the primary objective of consolidation of the existing rural road network by up



gradation of existing through routes and major rural links that connect habitations to rural agricultural markets, higher secondary schools and hospitals.

Further, MoU was signed in August, 2019 with C-DAC for a login –based online geospatial transactional system to maintain, edit and utilize the GIS data for programmatic requirements. In addition to hosting the already collected GIS data, it allows State and District officials to maintain and update the GIS data for correction within the website itself.

The online Geospatial Transaction System for PMGSY National GIS (GeoSadak) is successfully developed and deployed (<https://geosadak-pmgsy.inc.in>). GeoSadak application launched in February 2021 for PMGSY-III enables online collating, managing, uploading, spatial data quality report, downloading, editing and serving geospatial data in real time. System will be utilized by State Government departments and Ministry of Rural Development for new road proposal/ road contract, upgradation, monitoring and management.

As on 31st March 2021, 4346 proposals (road contracts) are created and approved online. GeoSadak is the result of indigenous development using FOSS utilizing fully indigenous GIS data layers including ISRO Bhuvan satellite data service aligned with *Atmanirbhar Bharat*.

6.12 Project on use of Geo Informatics in Rural Roads .

The use of Geo Informatics helps 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 National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) having the technical expertise on the use of space technology, undertook a proof of concept under PMGSY in Mehboobnagar district, Telangana. 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 intended 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. In this regard, The Tripartite Agreement on “Use of Geo Informatics in Rural Road Projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana” was executed on 7th March 2017 among:

1. NRIDA, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
2. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO, Department of Space, Hyderabad, Government of India
3. Center for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD), National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, Hyderabad.

The MoU was amended in September 2020. The main objectives of the project as per amended MoU are to check the progress reported by the States on scheme MIS i.e., OMMAS with respect to reported alignment, i.e., habitations connected, reported physical progress of construction and to verify physical progress of Long Span Bridges (LSBs) constructed on New Connectivity (NC) roads completed till 31st December 2018.

Progress Status of organizations:

NRSC - Against the target of 2,65,000 km, mapping and ground truthing of 2,71,013 Km length in 13 states and 2 UTs allocated has been achieved and length of 2,71,013 km (100%) is uploaded on BHUVAN portal

CGARD - Against the target of 1,70,000 km, mapping and ground truthing of 1,71,243 Km length in 14 states allocated has been achieved and the length of 1,71,243 km (100%) is uploaded on BHUVAN portal.

Development of BHUVAN portal:

- The project is to extract and identify roads connectivity status in terms of length based on inputs provided by NRIDA and it also includes generating a spatial



database on road connectivity with respect to habitations connected under completed roads.

- In this regard, BHUVAN web portal has been developed for exchange of data services connected from field and satellite imagery.
- The road works are mapped in the BHUVAN web portal where the states have to provide comments and upload supporting documents for road works having length and/ or habitation errors.

Cost of project and payment made so far

The total cost of project is Rs.11,67,78,162/- and till date, a payment of Rs.7,80,70,114/- has been made.

7 Research & Development/ New Technology

7.1 New Technology: 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:

- i. Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
- ii. Performance Evaluation of Roads constructed using New Technologies at least for a period of 18 months, through the third party.
- iii. 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).



- iv. Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
- v. Mapping of Locally available materials on the GIS platform.
- vi. Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
- vii. Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
- viii. System of Awards for users of New Technologies.

7.1.1 Initiatives for New Technology: 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 16,856 km among the States during 2020-21. A road length of 11,228.44 km has been constructed using new technologies against the targeted length of 16,856 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 the conventional design.
- 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.



7.1.2 New Technology Projects .

States are being encouraged to propose Technology demonstration Projects using Jute and Coir, Cold Mix Technology using Cold Emulsions, Surface dressing, Fly Ash, Steel and Iron Slag, Lime and Cement as Stabilizers, IRC accredited new materials, Full Depth Reclamation process (FDR), Paneled Cement Concrete, Cell Filled Concrete etc. 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 2020-21, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 19,075.60 km of new technology projects under PMGSY-II, PMGSY-III, and RCPLWE. State-wise details are placed in **Annexure IX**.

7.2 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. CRRI 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.

7.3 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 have been earlier approved by Standing Advisory Committee of NRIDA. The Standing Advisory Committee has also finalized the formats for submission of R & D proposals under PMGSY by STAs/PTAs/any other organization including 6 months Monthly Progress Reports and final project completion report. Project proposals on “Performance Assessment of Rural Roads Constructed with Waste Plastic and Cold Bituminous Mixes” was sanctioned in September, 2019. IIT Chennai is coordinating the projects. Total 10 IITs/NITs and other Govt. Institutes are involved in the project. With the cost of 291.20 lakh, the project has been started on 15th Sep 2019 and duration of project has been extended till 31st December, 2021.



8 External Aided Projects

8.1 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 was based on sector-wise approach. Project Period was from 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 31st 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. 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. Project faced multiple challenges since inception in achieving the desired target and accordingly an extension till December 2021 was requested from DEA, Ministry of Finance. DEA has not agreed for extension, but allowed MoRD to use the US\$ 270 million project funds through front loading till 15th December 2020 out of US\$ 500 million. US\$ 230 million has been surrendered as agreed by DEA, World Bank and MoRD. Project has been successfully closed on 15th December, 2020.

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

Project Component	Original RRP-II Project (P124639)(Closed on 30.6.2018)		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 31.3.2021) is given below:

Component	Sanctions				Awarded			
	No of Works		Length of Works	Total Sanctioned Cost (in CR.)	No of Works		Length of Works	Estimated Cost (in Cr.)
	Rd	Br	Sanctioned (KM)		Rd	Br	Awarded (Km)	
	1	2	3	4	8	9	10	11
Additional Financing (Total)	1714	195	11770.07	6931.47	1705	190	11736.78	6912.67
Additional Financing- Green & Climate Resilient (Total)	755	0	5720.01	3752.2	752	0	5708.03	3744.08
Grand Total	2469	195	17490.084	10683.67	2457	190	17444.81	10656.75

B. Reimbursement Status:

Under Additional Financing, US\$ 151.25 Million have been claimed for reimbursement from World Bank upto 31st March 2021.

C. Engagements under the Project components:

- i. Creation of GIS Cell:** A dedicated GIS Cell has been established in all states. Administrative approval has been given to 29 states for procurement of hardware and appointment of GIS analyst for two years.
- ii. Establishing VC facility at SRRDAs & PIUs:** Administrative approval for procurement of Video Conferencing facility to 25 SRRDAs and 649 PIUs has been given at the cost of Rs.8.02 crore
- iii. Road Safety Action Plans:** Road Safety action plan based on “Safe System Approach” as defined by the World Road Congress has been prepared for 4 States i.e. Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha & Chhattisgarh.
- iv. Staff accredited after training:** 1849 officials working for PMGSY projects have been provided training by different training institutes like; IAHE, CRRI, ESCI, AITD, NICMAR etc. Apart from it, online training has been given to 158 officials, due to COVID pandemic (Total 2007 Staff Trained).
- v. Asset Management Plans:** Bihar & Assam has prepared Asset Management Plan. It was also verified from the record that only Bihar Government has adopted Asset Management Plan for determining, funds allotment and allocation of works for maintenance, re-carpeting, etc.



- vi. **Maintenance Monitoring using “electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads under PMGSY (eMARG)”**: Implementation of Performance Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC) including local Communities/Women-Self Help Group (W-SHG) for road network of PMGSY schemes. eMARG is currently operational in all the states across the country. The system would help ensure a proper record of maintenance and online payment, including geo-tagging and time stamped photos, field based mobile applications and bi-monthly inspections by PIU in-charge.
- vii. **Revision of IRC: SP-20 Rural Road Manual**: NRIDA has signed an MoU with India Road Congress (IRC) to revise the IRC: SP-20 Rural Road Manual. The revision is under progress. Final draft of IRC: SP-20 is under finalization.
- viii. **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 through various NITs/IITs/other institutions and the same is under progress.

8.2 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 connecting 9,600 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 6,382 habitations through the construction of 13,021.16 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\$ 1,225.30 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 1,787 habitations were connected by constructing 3,784.62 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 1,709 habitations were connected by constructing 3,629.58 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. The project has been completed on 29th July, 2020. The total amount of US\$ 230.83 Million has been disbursed under this loan. (US\$ 42.17 Million were surrendered by way of saving). Under this loan 2,886 habitations were connected by constructing 5,888.16 km roads.

RCIP also contained institutional development component, which are elaborated below:



- Five Rural Connectivity Research and Training Centres (RCTRC) were set up in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal 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.
- Five Pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) have also been set up in Tejpur (Assam), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh), Angul (Odisha) and Barasat (West Bengal) 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. Further, 24 RRNMUs have been established in 5 RCIP States under loan No. 3306. The list of RRNMUs is as under.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos.	Districts where RRNMU established
1.	Assam	5	Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Jorhat, Kokrajhar and Silchar
2.	Chhattisgarh	4	Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Durg, and Jagdalpur
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6	Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Rewa, Sagar, and Ujjain
4.	Odisha	5	Balasore, Behrampur, Bolangir, Cuttack, and Sambalpur
5.	West Bengal	4	Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Maidinipur and Malda
	Total	24	

- 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. Tranche 3 was planned for 2,800 km in Assam (800 km), Chhattisgarh (500 km), Odisha (500 km) and West Bengal (1,000 km) states.



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	110	140	500	40.81
Government of India (58.30%)	415.32	193	116.94	725.26	59.19
Total	665.32	303	256.94	1,225.26	100

- i. Loan no. 3611-IND (Tranche I)-** The loan for US\$ 250 was signed on 30th January, 2018 and is effective from 20th March, 2018. This comprises up gradation of rural roads of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Disbursement of US\$ 176.64 Million has been made till 31st March 2021 out of US\$ 219.53 Million (US\$ 30.47 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project is scheduled to be closed financially on 31st October, 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\$ 77.32 Million has been made till 31st March 2021 out of US\$ 94 Million (US\$ 16 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project will close on 30th June, 2023.

Technical Assistance under ADB project:

Asian Development Bank has provided technical assistance of US\$ 0.50 Million on grant basis from ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund. Technical Assistance focused to 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



8.3 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, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI) – Hyderabad, etc. NRIDA also provides fund support to states to conduct programmes on approved topics in state level institutes.

During the financial year 2020-21, a total of 996 officers have been trained under this project.

The details are given below

S. N.	Name of Institute	No of Participants Trained
1.	CRRI, New Delhi	224
2.	IAHE, Noida	115
3.	NIT, Warangal	255
4.	ESCI, Hyderabad	80
5.	VNIT, Nagpur	201
6.	IIT Bhubaneswar	86
7.	IRF, Virginia USA(Online)	35
	Total	996

9 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 programme are conducted for newly empanelled NQMs. During these orientation programme, 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 2020-21, first batch of orientation programme of three days was organized at UPRRDA, Lucknow during **16 – 18th February, 2021** wherein 23 newly empanelled NQMs were imparted orientation training and second batch of orientation programme of three days was organized at IAHE, Noida during **22 – 24th February, 2021** wherein 26 newly empanelled NQMs were imparted orientation training.

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.

10 Implementation of Online Bid Security and Tender Fee in PMGSY Tenders

In furtherance of the Digital India Mission and to promote transparency and ease of doing business, it was decided that online mode of deposit of Bid Security and Tender Fee be implemented in PMGSY tenders through the website pmsgsy tenders.gov.in. An MoU was signed with SBI for online EMD collection on 02.07.2020. As on 31.3.2021, 26 States and 3 UTs have been enabled for online collection of EMD and tender fee in PMGSY tenders.



11 Switching Over to REAT (Receipt, Expenditure, Advance and Transfer) Module of PFMS

Since August 2018 the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is being utilized for making PMGSY Programme fund payments all across the country. Earlier the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) module of PFMS that was being used for making payments did not differentiate between expenditure, advance, deductions and transfer but instead treats all transactions as expenditure resulting in unclear reporting. To overcome the issue, NRIDA was advised to migrate from DBT to REAT module of PFMS. Accordingly, a trial of REAT module was started with Chhattisgarh State in May 2020. After successful trial in the State of Chhattisgarh, REAT module has been implemented in all the states in FY 2020-21.

12 Treasury Single Account (TSA) in RBI for NRIDA

Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Budget Division) has decided to expand the TSA system for release of payments/grants to eighteen (18) Autonomous Bodies (ABs) /implementing agencies including NRIDA. TSA system has been introduced with a view to minimize the cost of Govt. borrowings and to enhance efficiency in funds flow in ABs. This system is digital and fully online on PFMS with no physical flow of assignment to RBI. TSA Assignment Accounts of ABs/Sub-ABs are used only for making payments within the adequate limits assigned to this account through PFMS. In this regard, NRIDA opened TSA Account in RBI and is using it since 01.08.2020.

13 Release of Funds (Loan from NABARD) for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G)

The Union Cabinet on 23rd March, 2016 has approved the implementation of PMAY-G. Around 2.95 crore houses are to be constructed under PMAY-G in a phased manner. In the first phase, one crore houses are to be constructed over a period of 3 years viz. 2016-17 to 2018-19 with a financial requirement towards Central Share amounting to Rs.



81,975 crore. Central share would be 60% of the per unit assistance for all States except for the North Eastern States and three Himalayan States where it would be 90%. Union Cabinet had also approved that out of the total financial requirement of Rs.81,975 crore for construction of one crore houses in a period of 3 years (2016-17 to 2018-19), an amount of Rs.60,000 crore would be met from budgetary sources and the balance financial requirement of Rs.21,975 crore shall be met through borrowing from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Accordingly, MoRD, GOI has decided to borrow Rs. 21,975 crore from NABARD from 2017-18 onwards in a phased manner, for providing central share assistance for construction of one crore houses.

MoRD had designated NRIDA, an entity registered as society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 to act as the Nodal Agency for borrowing funds from NABARD for PMAY-G and also to release funds as Central Assistance to the State Governments /UTs/Implementing agencies.

The Union Cabinet on 19.02.2019 had accorded approval for construction of 1.95 crore houses under PMAY-G Phase-II upto 31st March, 2022. The continuation of Phase-II of the PMAY-G scheme during the Financial Year 2019-20 is to achieve a target of 60 lakh houses with a central funding of Rs. 48,195 crore (Rs. 19,000 crore from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Rs.26,170 crore through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) from NABARD and supplementary demand of Rs. 3025 crore). Out of this Rs. 22,025 crore is to be met from GBS and Rs. 26,170 crore through EBR from NABARD. A supplementary agreement has been signed on 20th January, 2020 amongst Ministry of Rural Development, National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for implementation of PMAY-G Phase-II upto 31st March, 2022.

Based on the provisions contained in the Principal and Supplementary agreements, a loan of Rs.1998.98 crore was taken from NABARD during FY 2020-21. The details of entire loan taken from NABARD are given in Annexure X.

14 Budget/Grant-in-aid of NRIDA

During the year the opening balance of the grant was Rs.14.03 crores, interest and Misc. receipts were Rs.5.03 crores and MoRD released a total grant of Rs.2,440.77 crores &



Loan borrowing from NABARD for an amount of Rs. 19,999.80 crores for PMAY-G. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,455.24 crores. The expenditure was mainly towards Rural Housing Loan under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin, disbursed to States (Rs. 19,999.82 crores), interest payment to NABARD upon Loan for Rural Housing (Rs. 2,407.64 crores), for expenditure of NRIDA (Rs. 32.78 crores), for managing World Bank Project i.e. Technical Assistance under RRP-II (Rs. 12.79 crores) and for ADB Projects (Rs. 2.21 crores). Details of Head wise expenditure for the financial year 2020-21 are given at **Annexure X**.

15 Audited Accounts of NRIDA

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s G.K. Sureka & Co., Chartered Accountant appointed for this purpose. The audited Accounts in the form of Balance Sheet, Receipt and Payment Account, Income and Expenditure Account, for the year 2020-21 along with the Notes to Accounts are enclosed as **Annexure XI-A to XI-F**.

16 Implementation of Official Language Policy NRIDA

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. Quarterly review meetings are being arranged regularly to ensure implementation of official language policy. Hindi Pakhwara was observed during 14th to 28th September 2020 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 8th edition was released by the Director General, NRIDA at the closing ceremony of the Hindi Pakhwara. During the year 2020-21 the following workshops were organized in NRIDA for promoting the use of Rajbhasha:

- a. Hindi Karyashala through video conferencing on 22nd September 2020
- b. Workshop on Training in Hindi translation on 7th January 2021



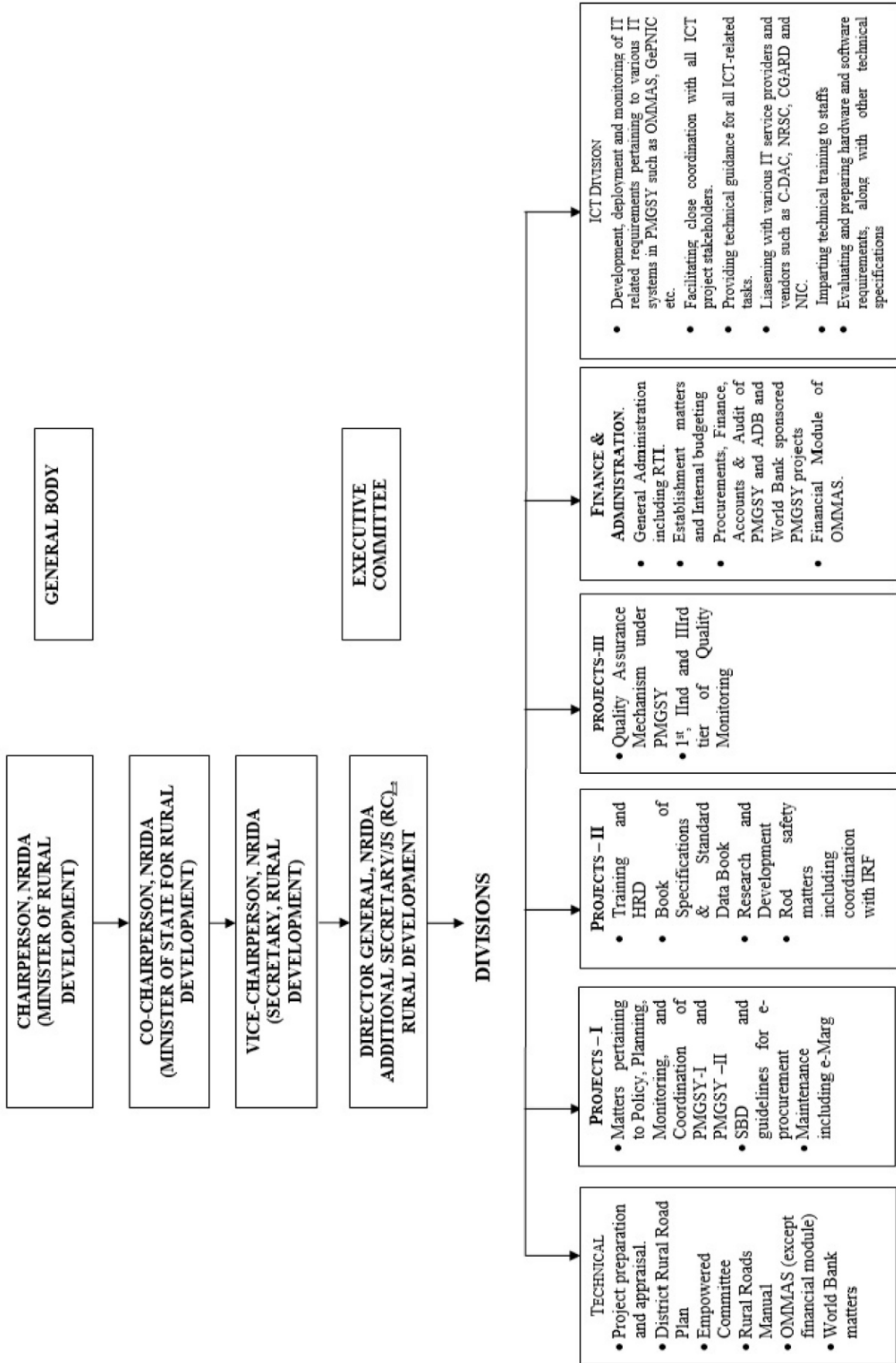
Appendices





Annexure-I

Organizational Chart





Annexure-II

Details of Proposals cleared during 2020-21 under RCPLWE

Sl. No.	State	Value (Rs. in crores)	No. of road works	Length in km	No. of Bridges	Bridge length in meter
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.12	12	68.85	-	-
	Total	53.12	12	68.85	-	-



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), Maharashtra & Gujarat
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, Ladakh and 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
8.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh



Annexure-IV

List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)

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



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	Kurukshetra-136119
		ii. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	Patiala-147004, Punjab
		iii. Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal	Sonipat-131039
10.	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur-177005
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	i. National Institute of Technology	Srinagar-190006, J&K
		ii. Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu	Jammu-181122
12.	Jharkhand	i. Birla Institute of Technology	Mesra-835215 (Ranchi)
		ii. Indian Institute of Technology	Bhubaneswar
13.	Karnataka	i. Bangalore University	Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056
		ii. National Institute of Technology, Surathkal	P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025
		iii. P.D.A. College of Engineering	Gulbarga-585102
		iv. IR Rasta, Road Institute	Bangalore-560058, Karnataka
		v. P.E.S. College of Engineering,	Mandya-571401
		vi. Government SKSJ Technological Institute	K.R. Circle, Bangalore- 560001



14.	Kerala	i. College of Engineering	Trivandrum-695016
		ii. National Institute of Technology	Calicut- 673601
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	Bhubaneswar-751003
		iii. Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology	Burla-768018
		iv. Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang	Sarang-759146
		v. Indian Institute of Technology	Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa) Bhubaneswar
22.	Punjab	i. Punjab Technical University, Giani Zail Singh Campus	Dabwali Road, Bathinda-151001
		ii. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	Patiala-147004
		iii. Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College	Ludhiana-141006
23.	Rajasthan	i. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	Pilani
		ii. Malaviya National Institute of Technology	Jaipur-302017
		iii. University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University	Kota-324010
		iv. MBM Engineering College, Jai Narain Vyas University	Jodhpur-342011
24.	Sikkim	i. Govt. Engineering College	Jalpaiguri-735102
		ii. Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majhitar	Sikkim



25	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirappalli-620015
26	Telangana	i. National Institute of Technology	Warrangal-506004
		ii. JNTUH College of Engineering, Kukatpally	Hyderabad-500072
		iii. University College of Engineering, Osmania University	Hyderabad-500007
27.	Tripura	National Institute of Technology	Agartala-799055
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
		iv. Jadavpur University	Kolkata- 700032
		v. National Institute of Technology	Durgapur 713209
31.	Puducherry	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirappalli-620015
32.	Ladakh	National Institute of Technology	Srinagar - 190006, J&K



Annexure-V (i)

Details of Proposals cleared during 2020-21 under PMGSY I

Sl. No.	State	Value (In crores)	No of Road Works	Length in km	No of Bridges	Bridge Length in meter
1.	Bihar	493.38		-	166	10,035.33
2.	Manipur	183.54		-	66	2,435.13
3.	Sikkim	54.43		-	17	570
	Total	731.35			249	13,040.46



Annexure-V (ii)

Details of Proposals cleared during 2020-21 under PMGSY II

Sl. No.	State	Value (In crores)	No of Road Works	Length in km	No of Bridges	Bridge Length in meter
1.	Andaman and Nicobar UT Administration	54.44	56	115.37	-	-
2.	Puducherry	49.64	45	106.13	-	-
3.	Bihar	178.02	-	-	97	3,257.67
4.	Manipur	3.54	-	-	2	45.73
	Total	285.64	101	221.5	99	3303.4



Annexure-V (iii)

Details of Proposals cleared during 2020-21 under PMGSY III

Sl. No.	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	Length in km	No. of Bridges	Bridge Length in meter
1.	Andhra Pradesh	766.54	170	1378.54	2	162.2
2.	Assam	1955.44	429	2759.72	-	
3.	Bihar	1197.28	169	1390.31	39	998.68
4.	Chattisgarh	1138.16	180	1882.45	18	1511.22
5.	Gujarat	1749.62	304	3015.37	-	
6.	Haryana	933.09	203	1905.89	-	
7.	Karnataka	1471.44	352	2201.74	75	2649.53
8.	Kerala	82.86	20	104.56	-	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3322.92	377	4779.21	167	4759.6
10.	Maharashtra	1919.76	380	2581.72	-	
11.	Odisha	3414.75	832	5446.34	64	3828.12
12.	Punjab	1477.99	204	2055.73	-	
13.	Rajasthan	1982.59	374	3622.98	6	667.6
14.	Tamil Nadu	1265.14	582	2157.17	-	
15.	Telangana	1678.92	346	2336.99	95	6132.3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4177.8	898	6287.37	5	134.4
	Total	28534.3	5820	43906.07	471	20843.65



Annexure-VI (i)

Physical Achievements for habitations under PMGSY since inception (250+)

Sl. 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	6	0	6	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,636	1,215	357	1,572	23	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	642	528	0	528	1	0
4.	Assam	15,321	13,630	1,428	15,058	145	0
5.	Bihar	34,586	29,354	3,112	32,466	1,390	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	10,638	9,511	550	10,061	296	56
7.	Goa	15	1	0	1	15	0
8.	Gujarat	3,387	3,048	319	3,367	11	9
9.	Haryana	1	1	0	1	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,554	2,406	656	3,062	77	257
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	2,420	1,957	185	2,142	86	0
12.	Jharkhand	11,469	9,537	1,539	11,076	376	0
13.	Karnataka	423	296	127	423	0	0
14.	Kerala	434	402	17	419	13	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19,447	17,495	1,601	19,096	258	60
16.	Maharashtra	1,950	1,338	480	1,818	105	18
17.	Manipur	667	596	15	611	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	771	383	125	508	3	41
19.	Mizoram	256	220	12	232	5	7
20.	Nagaland	116	95	7	102	0	0
21.	Odisha	16,488	15,189	1,054	16,243	86	20
22.	Punjab	535	389	146	535	0	0
23.	Rajasthan	16,451	15,981	282	16,263	191	0
24.	Sikkim	359	332	9	341	0	0
25.	Tamilnadu	2,013	1,985	11	1,996	9	8
26.	Tripura	2,071	1,944	31	1,975	30	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14,804	11,748	2,436	14,184	619	0
28.	Uttarakhand	2,658	1,662	778	2,440	0	8
29.	West Bengal	14,221	13,079	631	13,710	434	0
30.	Telangana	767	595	164	759	7	1
31.	Ladakh	78	64	13	77	0	0
Total:		1,78,184	1,54,987	16,086	1,71,073	4,180	509



Physical Achievements for habitations under PMGSY since inception (100-249)

Sl. 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	Andhra Pradesh	417	139	56	195	15	144
2	Bihar	1,480	1,360	6	1,366	45	0
3	Chhattisgarh	1,540	935	147	1,082	50	152
4	Jharkhand	2,246	1,406	733	2,139	86	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	25	3	0	3	6	7
6	Maharashtra	188	65	67	132	16	10
7	Odisha	1,991	1,508	273	1,781	21	1
8	West Bengal	176	139	20	159	6	0
9	Telangana	181	107	65	172	11	0
	Total	8,244	5,662	1,367	7,029	256	314



Annexure-VI (ii)

Physical Achievements for length completed under PMGSY since inception

S.No	State (s)	Length completed (km) upto March'21
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	30.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15,050.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,468.46
4.	Assam	28,349.17
5.	Bihar	54,109.83
6.	Chhattisgarh	38,500.70
7.	Goa	155.33
8.	Gujarat	12,768.60
9.	Haryana	5,805.03
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18,000.30
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	14,052.55
12.	Jharkhand	26,405.52
13.	Karnataka	19,141.22
14.	Kerala	3,712.72
15.	Ladakh	781.2
16.	Madhya Pradesh	80,248.15
17.	Maharashtra	26,621.07
18.	Manipur	8,747.77
19.	Meghalaya	2,909.61
20.	Mizoram	3,716.64
21.	Nagaland	3,921.36
22.	Odisha	62,191.93
23.	Punjab	8,243.23
24.	Rajasthan	69,075.86
25.	Sikkim	4,183.80



26.	Tamil Nadu	19,501.94
27.	Telangana	11,033.52
28.	Tripura	4,533.56
29.	Uttar Pradesh	57,089.75
30.	Uttarakhand	16,525.47
31.	West Bengal	35,804.72
Total:		6,62,680.08
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman & Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Pondicherry	0
Grand Total:		6,62,680.08



Annexure-VII

PMGSY Outcome Achievement during 2020-21

Sl. No.	State (s)	Habitations connected (Nos.) upto March, 21	Length completed (km) upto March, 21
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands (UT)	6	31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43	531
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1796
4.	Assam	837	2682
5.	Bihar	468	2255
6.	Chhattisgarh	205	4686
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1	202
9.	Haryana	0	224
10.	Himachal Pradesh	90	1916
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	119	3167
12.	Jharkhand	46	2008
13.	Karnataka	0	566
14.	Kerala	0	77
15.	Madhya Pradesh	92	2955
16.	Maharashtra	28	181
17.	Manipur	18	893
18.	Meghalaya	7	728
19.	Mizoram	64	246
20.	Nagaland	0	36
21.	Odisha	269	1844
22.	Pondicherry (UT)	0	0
23.	Punjab	0	1
24.	Rajasthan	6	1856
25.	Sikkim	5	157



26.	Tamilnadu	0	871
27.	Tripura	30	109
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2	711
29.	Uttarakhand	144	3365
30.	West Bengal	67	2179
31.	Telangana	27	320
32.	Ladakh (UT)	0	86
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0
35.	Delhi	0	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0
Grand Total:		2,588	36,677



Annexure-VIII

PMGSY - New Technology Targets and Achievements during 2020-21

Sl. No.	State	Total R&D Target Length	Length Completed under R&D PMGSY I	Length Completed under R&D PMGSY II	Length Completed under R&D PMGSY III	Length Completed under R&D RCPLWE	Total Length Completed under R&D
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=D+E+F+G
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	8					0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	421	74.94			5.3	80.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1250	11.78				11.78
4.	Assam	1000	2300.9	53.84			2354.74
5.	Bihar	1000	472.65	440.88			913.53
6.	Chhattisgarh	500	190.63	231.13	874.62	10.67	1307.05
7.	Goa						0
8.	Gujarat	200	6.4				6.4
9.	Haryana	55			88.75		88.75
10.	Himachal Pradesh	721	337.94				337.94
11.	Jammu And Kashmir	657	232.26	2.1			234.36
12.	Jharkhand	864	1196.25	114.36		62.19	1372.8
13.	Karnataka	200			2.96		2.96
14.	Kerala	144	3.29	18.82			22.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	822	315.73	205.84	597.22		1118.79
16.	Maharashtra	25	4				4
17.	Manipur	450	8.86				8.86
18.	Meghalaya	1378	125.18	2.6			127.78
19.	Mizoram	400					0
20.	Nagaland	223	17.6				17.6
21.	Odisha	1865	750.25	368.52			1118.77
22.	Punjab						0
23.	Rajasthan	250	10		33.02		43.02
24.	Sikkim	426	13.39				13.39
25.	Tamilnadu	400	209.55	168.58	34.19		412.32
26.	Tripura	123	27.58				27.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100	124.88	22.2		24.1	171.18
28.	Uttarakhand	1922	618.26	40.38			658.64
29.	West Bengal	1213	337.94	261.43			599.37
30.	Telangana	214	173.46			1	174.46
31.	Ladakh	25					0
	Total	16856	7563.74	1930.68	1630.76	103.26	11228.44



Annexure-IX

State wise details of length sanctioned under New Technology work 2020-21

Sl. No.	State Name	PMGSY-II	PMGSY-III	RCPLWE	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F
1.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	96.07			96.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh		236.99	11.1	248.09
3.	Assam		839.43		839.43
4.	Bihar		655.7		655.7
5.	Chhattisgarh		1558.8		1558.8
6.	Gujarat		982.51		982.51
7.	Haryana		1776.05		1776.05
8.	Karnataka		380.43		380.43
9.	Kerala		54.31		54.31
10.	Madhya Pradesh		2248.09		2248.09
11.	Maharashtra		1297.98		1297.98
12.	Odisha		2658.48		2658.48
13.	Punjab		573.73		573.73
14.	Rajasthan		2645.36		2645.36
15.	Tamilnadu		664.29		664.29
16.	Telangana		847.25		847.25
17.	Uttar Pradesh		1485.53		1485.53
18.	Puducherry	50.15			50.15
	TOTAL	146.22	18904.98	11.1	19062.3



Annexure-X

Details of loan taken from NABARD for PMAY-G

Month	Date of Loan Received	Amount of Loan (In lakhs)
February, 2018	27-2-18	218000
March, 2018	9-3-18	222700
March, 2018	16-3-18	292243
October, 2018	5-10-18	281440
December, 2018	13-12-18	197140.00
December, 2018	26-12-18	237990.00
February, 2019	13-2-19	128310.00
March, 2019	22-3-19	223000
Jan. 2020	31-1-20	510260
Feb. 2020	10-2-20	328340
Mar-20	19-3-20	242500
Nov-20	19.11.2020	334370
Nov-20	25-11-20	277760
Dec-20	30-12-20	201230
Feb-21	22-2-21	52050
Mar-21	17-3-21	343900
Mar-21	23-3-21	790670
Total		4881903



Annexure-XI

Actual Expenditure for the year 2020-21

Object Head & Purpose	BE - 2020-21	Expenditure up to 31st March, 2021
(1.2.1) Establishment		
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	10,83,00,000	7,34,67,720
(i) Deputationists	5,33,00,000	4,27,42,408
(ii) Retired officers	50,00,000	24,18,132
(iii) Support Staff/others	5,00,00,000	2,83,07,180
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	0	0
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	20,00,000	9,82,954
(1.2.1.05) Leave Encashment	10,00,000	4,07,000
Total Establishment	11,13,00,000	7,48,57,674
(1.2.2) Administrative Expenses		
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	48,70,000	48,69,850
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	12,00,000	11,79,925
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	36,00,000	35,48,072
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	2,00,000	1,52,587
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	1,00,000	9,395
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	3,00,000	1,60,480
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	2,20,000	2,19,143
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	2,20,000	2,14,444
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	8,00,000	7,99,193



(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	28,00,000	23,24,030
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	1,80,000	62,534
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	6,00,000	4,88,501
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	0	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	24,00,000	21,58,535
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	2,05,00,000	2,04,40,821
Total Administrative Exp	3,79,90,000	3,66,27,510
(1.2.3) R&D and HRD		
(1.2.3.01) Training	41,00,000	36,95,591
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	41,00,000	40,53,625
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	49,00,000	26,57,411
(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	7,00,000	6,29,760
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	1,54,00,000	1,53,45,261
Total R & D and HRD	2,92,00,000	2,63,81,648

(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.& Publicity		
(1.2.4.01) Publications	2,00,000	0
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	13,00,000	12,00,665
(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	20,000	3,204
Total Publications, Adv. & Publicity	15,20,000	12,03,869



(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs		
(1.2.5.01) Honorarium to NQMs	1,40,00,000	1,35,51,000
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	1,20,00,000	1,14,18,675
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	0	0
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	8,68,90,000	8,33,19,505
Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs	11,28,90,000	10,82,89,180
(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization		
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.ofonline manag.sys.	2,70,00,000	2,63,86,000
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	0	0
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	4,96,00,000	4,94,68,377
Total OMMS and Computerization	7,66,00,000	7,58,54,377
(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB		
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	2,78,00,000	2,21,39,563
(1.2.8.02) Other		
Total Technical Assistance from ADB	2,78,00,000	2,21,39,563
(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)		
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	8,14,38,000	7,33,46,166
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	20,00,000	0
(1.2.10.03) Training	3,85,62,000	3,34,33,987
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	2,40,00,000	1,84,37,199
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	40,00,000	27,05,123
Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)	15,00,00,000	12,79,22,475



(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	3,00,000	0
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	47,00,000	41,67,862
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	9,00,000	3,91,866
Total Capital Expenditure	61,00,000	45,59,728
Total Expenditure	55,34,00,000	47,78,36,024
Rural Housing		
Rural Housing Loan from NABARD	1,99,99,80,00,000	1,99,99,82,20,100
Rural Housing Loan payment of interest to NABARD	24,04,72,36,675	24,07,63,79,629
Total	2,24,59,86,36,675	2,24,55,24,35,753



Annexure-XI A

BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31st ,2021

(Amount Rs.)

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2020-21	2019-20
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	7,95,99,029.31	20,85,82,490.17
Loan From NABARD for Rural Housing	2	4,88,19,03,00,000.00	2,88,19,40,66,500.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions	4	1,08,44,704.00	61,79,972.00
Total		4,88,28,07,43,733.31	2,88,40,88,28,962.17
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3	2,49,77,218.79	2,41,91,597.95
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	5	6,54,66,514.52	19,05,70,864.22
Advance to States for Rural Housing	2	4,88,19,03,00,000.00	2,88,19,40,66,500.00
Total		4,88,28,07,43,733.31	2,88,40,88,28,962.17
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

Partner

(Deepak Ashish Kaul)

Director (F&A)

(Ashish Kumar Goel)

Director General

Place :New Delhi

Dated : 31.12.2021



Annexure-XI B

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31st, 2021

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL/CORPUS FUNDS:

(Amount - Rs.)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
1). Capital Asset Fund		
Balances as at the beginning of the year	4,99,12,106.05	4,93,66,150.05
Add: Contributions towards Capital Fund	43,66,063.00	5,45,956.00
TOTAL	5,42,78,169.05	4,99,12,106.05
2). Grant in Aid		
As per the last Balance Sheet	(37,59,54,832.46)	(22,81,37,087.38)
Add/Less:- Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year	(12,89,83,460.86)	(14,72,71,789.08)
Less: Transferred to Capital Fund to the extent of Asset purchased/Sold	(43,66,063.00)	(5,45,956.00)
TOTAL	(50,93,04,356.32)	(37,59,54,832.46)
3). World Bank Assistance		
As per the last Balance Sheet	53,46,25,216.58	53,46,25,216.58
TOTAL	53,46,25,216.58	53,46,25,216.58
TOTAL (1+2+3)	7,95,99,029.31	20,85,82,490.17

SCHEDULE 2 - NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
1. Loan Taken from NABARD for further disbursement to the different states (Rural Housing)	4,88,19,03,00,000.00	2,88,19,40,66,500.00
TOTAL	4,88,19,03,00,000.00	2,88,19,40,66,500.00

SCHEDULE 4 - CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS :

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
1. Security Deposits	35,321.00	2,92,453.00
2. Expenses Payable	1,07,42,969.00	56,19,319.00
3. Sundry Creditor	66,414.00	2,68,200.00
4. Interest received on S/B A/c earmarked for NABARD Rural Housing Interest Payable	-	-
TOTAL	1,08,44,704.00	61,79,972.00



SCHEDULE 5 - CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS, ADVANCES ETC.

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
A. CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & Bank Balances:		
Cash in Hand (Imprest)	-	-
Bank Balances		
-HDFC A/C NO. 3152 (MoRD)	2,35,551.30	2,20,656.30
-HDFC A/C NO. 7165 (For NABARD)	-	-
-State Bank of India (Current)	-	-
-State Bank of India (Savings)	1,24,71,176.94	2,46,565.00
-State Bank of India (Savings for RH Bhikaji Cama)	1,25,96,220.00	18,90,371.00
-State Bank of India (Savings for RH)	2,07,89,661.00	2,43,33,805.00
Fixed Deposit		
FDR - Other Grant	4,62,941.00	4,32,755.00
FDR-SBBJ A/C	61,00,000.00	11,31,25,345.56
Against Bank Guarantee	96,166.28	82,412.48
Total (A)	5,27,51,716.52	14,03,31,910.34
B. LOAN, ADVANCES AND OTHER ASSETS		
1. Advances and other amounts recoverable	1,24,94,698.00	5,01,89,823.00
2. Income Tax Refundable (A.Y. 2013-14)	-	49,130.88
3. Perior Period Adjustment	2,20,100.00	
Total (B)	1,27,14,798.00	5,02,38,953.88
Total (A+B)	6,54,66,514.52	19,05,70,864.22

SCHEDULE 6- GRANTS IN AID MoRD

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
(Irrevocable Grants Received)		
1)For Meeting Agency Expenses	26,68,00,000.00	10,94,00,000.00
2) For World Bank Projects	7,36,43,305.00	7,22,00,000.00
3) For ADB Assisted Projects	2,00,00,000.00	3,25,00,000.00
4) For Rural Housing (Loan Received from NABARD)		1,08,11,00,00,000.00
5) For Rural Housing (Interest payment to NABARD)	24,04,72,36,675.00	15,65,87,56,392.00
(A)Amount Received During the year	24,40,76,79,980.00	1,23,98,28,56,392.00
Less : Adjusted against Fund Transfer to State for Rural Housing		1,08,10,97,79,900.00
(B)Total	24,40,76,79,980.00	15,87,30,76,492.00
Total	24,40,76,79,980.00	15,87,30,76,492.00



SCHEDULE 7- INTEREST RECEIVED/EARNED

Particulars		2020-21	2019-20
Bank Interest on SBI Account		1,49,995.00	1,07,894.00
Bank Interest on SBI Account (Bhikaji Cama)		66,33,028.00	28,73,560.00
Bank Interest on FDR Account		1,32,00,463.97	1,39,70,394.00
Bank Interest on Bank G HDFC Bank		28,648.80	-
Bank Interest on SBI Account (Krishi Bhawan)		2,98,91,731.00	2,41,13,705.00
Total		4,99,03,866.77	4,10,65,553.00

SCHEDULE 8- MISC. RECEIPT

Particulars		2020-21	2019-20
Other receipts		1,19,416.00	1,57,419.00
Unclaimed Creditors Write off		2,01,786.00	52,70,231.00
Security Forfeited		2,57,132.00	-
TOTAL		5,78,334.00	54,27,650.00

SCHEDULE 9- ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

Particulars		2020-21	2019-20
a) Salaries and Wages		7,38,74,720.00	7,27,62,985.00
b) Medical Reimbursement		9,82,954.00	10,04,544.00
TOTAL		7,48,57,674.00	7,37,67,529.00

SCHEDULE 10- ADMINISTRATIVE & OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars		2020-21	2019-20
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Domestic Travel Expenses		11,88,913.00	81,45,548.00
Electrical Expenses		24,13,791.00	25,95,967.00
Hiring of Conveyance & Vehicle		35,25,756.00	29,56,494.00
Meeting Expenses		9,395.00	1,24,928.00
Office maintenance / Taxes and duty		52,55,309.00	35,28,926.00
Other Office Expenses		22,49,496.88	23,12,185.00
Postage Expenses		62,034.00	1,53,346.00
Printing & Stationery		3,46,252.00	3,55,035.00
Repairs and Maintenance		2,71,559.00	12,22,067.00
Telephone Expenses office		2,14,844.00	2,26,132.00
Telephone Expenses Residentials		2,14,444.00	2,11,488.00
Vehicle Maintenance		8,22,103.00	6,37,479.00
Rent rates & Taxes		2,04,40,821.00	1,71,65,683.00
Statutory Auditor Remuneration		1,60,480.00	80,240.00
		3,71,75,197.88	3,97,15,518.00
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXP.			
Training		21,89,598.00	84,25,231.00
Tech. Development & Research Work		40,53,625.00	89,67,856.00
Workshop & Conference		37,44,811.00	1,04,93,939.82
Contribution to Professional Bodies		6,29,760.00	4,97,500.00
Professional Services		1,53,45,061.00	92,83,144.00
		2,59,62,855.00	3,76,67,670.82



PUBLICATION, ADVERTISEMENT AND PUBLICITY		
Publication		1,55,366.00
Advertisement & Publicity	12,00,665.00	43,22,215.00
Books , Periodicals & Audio Visual Materials	3,204.00	11,374.00
	12,03,869.00	44,88,955.00
STAs,PTAs, AND NQMs		
Honorarium to NQMs	1,35,51,000.00	2,61,73,000.00
Traveling Expenses of NQMs	1,14,18,675.00	2,24,34,594.00
Payment to State Technicals Agencies	8,33,19,505.00	-
Dev & Maintenance of e- procurement	4,94,68,377.00	4,32,439.00
Development and Maintenance of Online Management system	2,63,86,000.00	1,90,80,642.00
	18,41,43,557.00	6,81,20,675.00
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM ADB ASSISTED PROJECT		
Consultancy	2,21,39,563.00	4,06,89,633.00
	2,21,39,563.00	4,06,89,633.00
TOTAL	27,06,25,041.88	19,06,82,451.82
SCHEDULE-11 WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE		
Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
World Bank Expenses:		
Independent Verification of performance and F.A.	-	-
Research & Development Exp.	9,18,36,398.62	8,31,09,152.00
Training	3,42,53,202.00	5,49,52,170.50
Project Management Consultant	1,71,76,055.00	-
Grants Given to States for Purchase of Equipments	1,84,37,195.90	
TOTAL	16,17,02,851.52	13,80,61,322.50
TOTAL	16,17,02,851.52	13,80,61,322.50



LIST-1 EXPENSES PAYABLE

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
Domestic Travel Expenses Payable	50,691.00	41,003.00
Electricity Expenses	1,04,530.00	14,769.00
Hiring of Vehicle Payable	2,44,820.00	2,67,136.00
Audit Fee Payable	80,240.00	80,240.00
Other Office Exp. Payable	68,026.00	25,695.00
Repair & Maintenance Payable	4,952.00	2,21,894.00
Telephone Office Payable	12,796.00	17,095.00
Jammu & Kashmir RRDA	-	10,00,000.00
Andhra	-	6,29,955.00
Office maint, taxes & duties. Payable	5,50,122.00	1,64,663.00
Vehicle Maintenance	81,850.00	58,940.00
TOTAL(A)	11,98,027.00	25,21,390.00
<u>ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
Leave Salary and Pension contribution Payable	26,88,141.00	26,88,141.00
TOTAL(B)	26,88,141.00	26,88,141.00
<u>WORLD BANK EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
World Bank Expenses Payable	-	-
TOTAL(C)	-	-
<u>TDS EXPENSES PAYABLE:-</u>		
T.D.S. (Contractor)	81,045.00	58,655.00
T.D.S. (Professional)	60,46,135.00	3,08,488.00
T.D.S. (Rent)	6,01,307.00	-
T.D.S. (Salary)	83,629.00	-
TOTAL(D)	68,12,116.00	3,67,143.00
<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	50
Remittance of Smt. Vedula	3,720.00	3,720.00
Remittance of Dir (F&A)	432	432



Remittance of Shri Lochan	2,880.00	1,920.00
Remittance of Shri Sunil Kumar	3,120.00	1,680.00
Remittance of Dir (P-III)	432	432
Remittance of Shri P.Rajendran	3,500.00	3,500.00
Remittance of Shri Pradeep Agrawal	-	1,080.00
Remittance of Shri Rakesh Kumar	720	
TOTAL(E)	44,685.00	42,645.00
Total (A+B+C+D+E)	1,07,42,969.00	56,19,319.00

LIST-2 SUNDRY CREDITOR

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Shri Asit Kumar Jain	-	1,47,986.00
Shri Rakesh Kumar	44,262.00	44,262.00
Shri Shailendra Kumar Dubey	-	82,276.00
Shri Chaman Lal Director P-III	-	26,719.00
Shri Kailash Bisht	22,152.00	22,152.00
Shanthi Priya Sarella	-	(55,195.00)
TOTAL	66,414.00	2,68,200.00

LIST-3 SECURITY AMOUNT (EMD)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Automation	-	281
Epsilon	-	144
Labotex	13,184.00	13,184.00
O.A. Compserve	-	945
Carrier Air Conditioning	10,000.00	10,000.00
Velocis System	-	236
Premier Safeguard	-	1,690.00
Progression	-	1,205.00
Provizman	-	3,070.00
R.D. Enterprises	-	1,650.00
Vijay Bros	12,137.00	12,137.00
Jatsam	-	95,764.00
G.A.Digital	-	1,15,786.00
Bhagwati Printers	-	35,608.00
Ascent	-	753
TOTAL	35,321.00	2,92,453.00

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

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
ADVANCE		
Advance For Lab Equipments (World Bank)	4,18,843.00	4,18,843.00
Tech . Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	6,49,359.00	6,49,359.00
Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	11,210.00	10,98,510.00
Research & Development	68,91,463.00	2,53,81,695.00
Advance for Training	15,04,593.00	73,671.00
Advance for Training(W.B.)	28,03,089.00	62,45,917.00
Advance for Professionals	-	-
Advance for Project Mang Consultants	1,26,629.00	1,62,32,316.00
Total	1,24,05,186.00	5,01,00,311.00

LIST-5 AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
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



Annexure-XI C

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency												
SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2021												
SCHEDULE 3 - FIXED ASSETS												
DESCRIPTION	Rate of Depreciation	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK		
		Cost/valuation As at beginning of the year (01.04.2020)	Additions during the year		Adjustment during the year	Cost/valuation at the year end (31.03.2021)	As at the beginning of the year (01.04.20)	Addition for the year	Adjustment for the year	Total up to the Year-end	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2020
			Less than 180 days	More than 180 days								
A. Fixed Assets:												
1. Office Accommodation	10.00	80,924,072.00	-	-	0.00	80,924,072.00	64,620,816.83	1,630,325.52	0.00	66,251,142.35	14,672,929.65	16,303,255.17
2. Furniture, Fixtures	10.00	19,423,401.00	-	-	0.00	19,423,401.00	15,820,305.29	360,309.57	0.00	16,180,614.86	3,242,786.14	3,603,095.71
3. Machinery & Equipment	15.00	5,498,535.00	1,886,346.00	2,281,516.00	0.00	9,666,397.00	3,811,461.45	736,764.38	0.00	4,548,225.83	5,118,171.17	1,687,075.55
4. Vehicles	15.00	2,475,464.00	-	-	0.00	2,475,464.00	1,511,343.04	144,618.14	0.00	1,655,961.18	819,502.82	964,120.96
5. Computer/Peripherals	40.00	18,549,447.00	122,369.00	75,832.00	0.00	18,747,648.00	16,918,520.61	707,177.16	0.00	17,625,697.77	1,121,950.23	1,630,926.39
6. e-Procurement Hardware	40.00	8,725,616.00	-	-	0.00	8,725,616.00	8,722,528.05	1,235.18	0.00	8,723,763.23	1,852.77	3,087.95
7. e-Procurement Software	40.00	107,978.00	-	-	0.00	107,978.00	107,939.79	15.28	0.00	107,955.07	22.93	38.21
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		137,785,519.00	2,008,715.00	2,357,348.00	0.00	142,151,582.00	113,593,921.06	3,580,445.23	0.00	117,174,366.29	24,977,218.79	24,191,597.94
1. The Sale Agreement of Office Accommodation has not been registered but physical possession has been handedover by the NBCC. Therefore, office accommodation has been capitalised on the basis of physical possession.												
For G.K. Sreka & Co.										For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency		
CA Khurram Javed										(Deepak Ashish Kaul)	(Ashish Kumar Goel)	
Partner										Director (F&A)	Director General	
Place : New Delhi												
Dated :												



Annexure-XI D

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SCHEDULE-12

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.



Annexure-XI E

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

For the year ending 31st March, 2021

SCHEDULE – 12 (A)

1. The agency has received loan of Rs. 48,819.03 Crore from NABARD for PMAY-G and Rs. 48,819.21 Crore further disbursement to the States up to this year for which utilization certificate of Rs. 34,529.43 Crore has been collected/furnished from respective States up to 31.03.2021.
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. Interest Certificate of State Bank of India shows a saving bank account in the name of National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency on which saving interest of Rs. 34.84 lakh has been received. As per explanation, the same has been opened for States under PMGSY FUND and accordingly not considered in the Books of Accounts of National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency.
4. As per the term and conditions, prescribed in Letter of Grant by Ministry of Rural Development, Grants to the respective states under scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Gramin (PMAY-G) are of revenue nature, the expenditure of which shall be shared in the ratio of 60:40 by Centre and beneficiary States respectively but we are not able to obtain sufficient information and documents necessary for this purpose whether matching shares by respective states have been contributed or not.
5. Advance payments are outstanding over the years due to non-receipts of Utilization Certificates / Related Bills.



Particulars	2019-20	Addition	Deletion	2020-21
1. Advance For Lab Equipments (World Bank)	4,18,843.00	0	0	4,18,843.00
2. Tech. Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	6,49,359.00	0	0	6,49,359.00
3. Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	10,98,510.00	0	10,87,300.00	11,210.00
4. Research & Development	2,53,81,695.00	2,00,000.00	1,86,90,232.00	68,91,463.00
5. Advance for Training	73,671.00	15,04,593.00	73,671.00	15,04,593.00
6. Advance for Training(W.B.)	62,45,917.00	0	34,42,828.00	28,03,089.00
7. Advance for Project Management Consultants (W.B)	1,62,32,316.00	0	1,61,05,687.00	1,26,629.00
Total	5,01,00,311.00	17,04,593.00	3,93,99,718.00	1,24,05,186.00

6. The Ministry of Rural Development has granted sanction of Rs. 43,54,00,000/- for expenditure during the current Financial Year. The Amount of Rs. 7,49,56,695/- has been lapsed as unspent balance from TSA RBI Bank Account as per TSA Policy on 31.03.2021. Hence, the net amount of Grant Received is Rs. 36,04,43,305/- by Agency in the Financial Year 2020-21

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

CA Khurram Javed
Partner

(Deepak Ashish Kaul)
Director (F&A)

(Ashish Kumar Goel)
Director General

Place : New Delhi



Annexure-XI F

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2021

RECEIPT	2020-21	2019-20	PAYMENT	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Balance			<u>Capital Account</u>		
Cash	-	-	Fixed Assets purchased	43,66,063.00	5,45,956.00
Bank Balance	2,66,91,397.30	1,10,70,292.80		-	-
Fixed Deposit	11,36,40,513.04	24,12,37,856.86		-	-
Grant from MoRD			<u>Other Expenditure</u>		
a) For Expenditure	36,04,43,305.00	21,41,00,000.00	Establishment Expenses	7,48,57,674.00	7,36,32,034.00
	-	-	Administrative Expenses	26,51,36,288.88	19,10,45,174.82
	-	-	World Bank Expenses	16,17,02,851.52	13,81,35,298.50
b) For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	1,99,99,80,00,000.00	1,08,11,00,00,000.00	For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	1,99,99,82,20,100.00	1,08,10,97,79,900.00
c) For RH loan payment of interest to NABARD	24,04,72,36,675.00	15,65,87,56,392.00	For RH loan payment of interest to NABARD	24,07,63,79,629.00	15,67,55,37,112.00
d) For Interest received from NABARD Loan A/c	-	-			
<u>Other Income</u>			TDS of previous year paid	3,67,143.00	46,24,171.00
Interest Income	4,99,03,866.77	4,10,65,553.00		-	
Other Receipts		-	Security Deposit Given	2,57,132.00	-
					-
	-	-	Other Advances	(3,76,95,125.00)	(5,74,81,573.00)
Amount Recovered	-1,50,615.12	(2,37,530.00)	<u>Closing Balance</u>		
			Cash	-	
Misc. Receipts	5,78,334.00	1,57,419.00	Bank Balance	4,60,92,609.24	2,66,91,397.30
			Fixed Deposit	66,59,107.28	11,36,40,513.04
	2,24,59,63,43,472.92	1,24,27,61,49,983.66		2,24,59,63,43,472.92	1,24,27,61,49,983.66

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

CA Khurram Javed
Partner

(Deepak Ashish Kaul)
Director (F&A)

(Ashish Kumar Goel)
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 31.12.2021



Annexure-XI G

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2021

INCOME	Sch	2020-21	2019-20
Grant in Aid	6	24,40,76,79,980.00	15,87,30,76,492.00
Interest Received	7	4,99,03,866.77	4,10,65,553.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	8	5,78,334.00	54,27,650.00
TOTAL (A)		24,45,81,62,180.77	15,91,95,69,695.00
EXPENDITURE			
Interest paid to NABARD RH		24,07,63,79,629.00	15,66,05,98,297.00
Establishment Expenses	9	7,48,57,674.00	7,37,67,529.00
Administrative Expenses	10	27,06,25,041.88	19,06,82,451.82
World Bank Project Assistance	11	16,17,02,851.52	13,80,61,322.50
Depreciation	3	35,80,445.23	40,57,881.77
TOTAL (B)		24,58,71,45,641.63	16,06,71,67,482.09
Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)		-12,89,83,460.86	-14,75,97,787.09
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund		-12,89,83,460.86	-14,75,97,787.09

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

CA Khurram Javed
Partner(Deepak Ashish Kaul)
Director (F & A)(Ashish Kumar Goel)
Director GeneralPlace : New Delhi
Dated :31.12.2021

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

5th Floor, 15 NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066

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