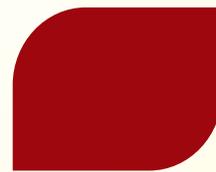
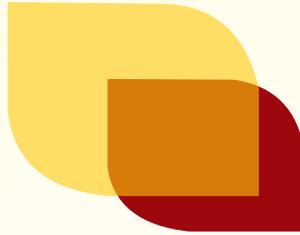




Annual Report

2018-19



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

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19



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

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir 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 is to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, the unconnected habitations with population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

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.

- 1.3 In the year 2000 nearly 40% of habitations were not connected by All Weather Roads. Subsequent to launching of PMGSY, systematic preparation of District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and identification of the Core Network was carried out. The Core Network ensures single All Weather Connectivity to all the eligible habitations. As a result of this planning exercise, 1.59 lakh habitations (excluding habitations covered under State schemes) were targeted for New Connectivity with an estimated road length of 3.93 lakh km and a length of about 3.73 lakh km of existing roads for up gradation. Further, after approval by the cabinet (February 2013) for inclusion of Left out habitations of 500 and above population in general plain areas and of 250 and above in Schedule-V (other than 82 IAP) and BADP, Hill states, Dessert Areas, and additional unconnected habitations of 250+ in Arunachal Pradesh in respect of the International Border districts, in original Core Network, the number of total eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY as per 2001 census becomes 1,78,184. In addition, after the Cabinet approval in December 2016, a Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RCPLWEA) as a separate vertical under PMGSY has also been undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development. Under this project, unconnected habitations with a population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) in most intensive 267 blocks identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs are eligible to be connected under PMGSY.
- 1.4 The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) was registered as a society on 14th January, 2002 under the Societies Registration Act – XXI of 1860. The basic objective of NRRDA is to extend support to the programme implementation through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, quality monitoring and management of monitoring systems. With a view to support the Ministry, the Agency is a compact, professional and multi-disciplinary body for providing technical and management support for effective implementation of the programme. Consequent to inclusion of the housing component in the activities of NRRDA, it has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017.

2. OBJECTIVES OF NRIDA

NRRDA (now NRIDA) was set up primarily with the following objectives:

- (i) 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.

- (ii) To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- (iii) To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.
- (iv) To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.
- (v) To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) To monitor the progress of the road-works with particular reference to time frame for completion, Technical Specifications, Project Appraisal and Quality Control methods.
- (ix) To set up an “On-line Management and Monitoring System”, incorporating both intranet and internet-based system, for obtaining updated information to facilitate a ready viewing and screening of data.
- (x) To send periodic reports to the Ministry of Rural Development on the progress of implementation of road works by the States or Union Territories.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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 and Monitoring System'.
- (xiii) To take up research activities relating to Rural Roads, including execution of Pilot Projects.
- (xiv) To study and evaluate different Technologies in respect of Rural Roads and to take up pilot projects involving different technologies.

- (xv) To enter into collaboration with Institutions, Agencies or Bodies of repute, both national and international, in respect of Rural Roads.
- (xvi) 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.
- (xvii) To advise on measures to improve the Quality and Cost-norms of the Rural Roads.
- (xviii) 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.
- (xix) To organise and sponsor Workshops and Seminars in respect of Rural Roads.
- (xx) To purchase, lease and hire equipment or machinery required in the construction of rural roads.
- (xxi) 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.

3. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 The General Body of NRIDA comprises a maximum of 21 members. These include representatives of Central Government, State Governments or any other Government authority as Ex-officio 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 ex-officio President and Secretary, Rural Development is ex-officio Vice- President of NRIDA. The composition of the General Body of the NRIDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2018-19:

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA
1.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Minister of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,	President (ex-officio)

2.	Shri Amarjeet Sinha	Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice-President (ex-officio)
3.	Shri B. Pradhan	Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
4.	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya	Joint Secretary (RC) & DG, NRIDA, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
5.	Dr. Surabhi Rai	Dy. Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
6.	Shri Anil Srivastava	Adviser (Transport), Room No. 264, Yojana Bhavan, Niti Aayog, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
7.	Shri B.N. Singh	Director General (RD) & Special Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
8.	Shri Debasis Pal	Director, BRGF, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
9.	Shri Siddhanta Das	Director General, Forest & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
10.	Shri Rajesh Kemprai	Commissioner cum Spl. Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Assam, P.O Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam	Member
11	Dr. N. Nagambika Devi	Princial Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No.311, 3rd Floor Multi Storied Building, Ambedkar Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	Member

12.	Shri Hasan Lal	Principal Secretary, SRRDA, Room No. 603, 6th floor, Department of PWD (Roads & Bridges), Government of Punjab, Mini Secretariat- 2, Chandigarh, Punjab	Member
13.	Shri Anurag Srivastava	Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Room No. 67, Sachiv Bhawan, Civil Secretariat, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Member
14.	Smt. Manisha Panwar	Pr. Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, 4B, Subhash Road, Dehradun. Uttarakhand	Member
15.	Shri Saurabh Kumar Das	Addl. Chief Secretary and CEO, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal, Jt. Administrative Building, Block HC 7,6 floor, Sector 111, Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal	Member
16.	Shri Satish Chandra	Director, Central Road Research Institute, CRRI, Delhi-Mathura Road, New Delhi.	Member
17.	Dr. Anoop Kumar Mittal	Chairman & Managing Director, National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, NBCC Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Member
18.	Lt. Gen. Harpal Singh	Director General, Border Roads Organisation, 274-Seema Sadak Bhawan, Ring Road, Naraina, Delhi Cantt, New Delhi	Member
19.	Prof. G.J. Joshi	Dean (Academic), Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat, Gujarat	Member
20.	Dr. Mahesh Kumar	Engineer Member, DDA, B-Block, Ist Floor, Vikas Sadan, Near INA Market, New Delhi.	Member

During the year under report, the 24th meeting of the General Body was held on 18th January 2019 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister (RD) & President of NRIDA.

- 3.2** The Executive Committee of the NRIDA comprises Director-General, NRIDA as the ex-officio Chairman and upto seven Members appointed by the President of NRIDA. The Committee is vested with all executive and financial powers of the Agency subject to such directions as may be issued by the Government of India and General Body from time to time. During 2018-19, composition of the Executive Committee of the NRIDA was as under:

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA
1.	Ms. Alka Upadhyaya	Joint Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Director- General (ex-officio)
2.	Dr. Praveen Kumar	Professor, Transportation, Engineering Section, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Roorkee	Member
3.	Dr. M.S. Amarnath	Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Jnanabharathi campus, Bangalore University, Bangalore- 560056 (Karnataka)	Member
4.	Dr. Ashoke Kumar Sarkar	Dean Faculty, Div-I, Department of Civil Engineering Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan	Member
5.	Prof. K. Sudhakar Reddy	Professor, Department of Civil Engineering Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member
6.	Shri Chander Shekhar	Director (Finance), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member
7.	Dr. I.K. Pateriya	Director (Technical), NRIDA, New Delhi	Member
8.	Ms. Shanthi Priya Sarella	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 orgnogram, showing division-wise distribution of work is given at **Annexure I**. Joint Secretary (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 2018-19:

1. Smt Shanthi Priya Sarella, Director (F&A)
2. Dr. I.K. Pateriya, Director (Tech)
3. Shri Uttam Kumar, Director (P-III)
4. Shri B.C. Pradhan, Consultant Director (Tech)
5. Shri P. Mohanasundram, Joint Director (Tech.)
6. Smt. Shalini Das, Joint Director (Tech)
7. Shri Satyendra Prasad, Joint Director (P-II)
8. Shri Sunil Kumar, Joint Director (P-III)
9. Sh. Rajeev Lochan, Joint Director (P-I)
10. Shri A. V. Rajesh, Joint Director (P-II)
11. Shri Praveen Kumar Bhalla, Deputy Director (F&A)
12. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Deputy Director (P-III)
13. Shri Kailash Kumar Bisht, Deputy Director (F&A)
14. Shri Bhupender Singh Bisht, Deputy Director (F&A)
15. Smt. T. Sujatha, Assistant Director (Tech.)
16. Shri C.P.S. Yadav, Assistant Director (P-I)
17. Shri P. Rajendran, Assistant Director (P-III)
18. Shri Girish Chandra Singh, Assistant Director (F&A)
19. Shri Hari Shankar Sharma, Assistant Director (P-II)

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

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 in an economic and efficient manner in terms of cost and utility. The Core Network is that network of rural roads which is essential to provide basic single all weather access to all habitations. Basic access is defined as the single all weather road connectivity to a habitation. The Core Network consists of existing roads as well as roads to be constructed to eligible un-connected habitations.

4.1.2 All 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 modifications 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 Core network. Some States have revised the Core Network taking habitation as unit of connectivity instead of village (which was the case earlier for such States).

4.1.3 Revision of DRRP for PMGSY-II

All the States are required to revise their District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) as per PMGSY-II Guidelines using Census Data 2011. All States and Union Territories are eligible for seeking sanctions under PMGSY-II after awarding 100% of New Connectivity and 75 % of all the eligible up-gradation projects (and 90 % length cleared) under PMGSY-I. Different States will become eligible under PMGSY-II at different times. Till 2018-19, 17 (seventeen) states have already revised their DRRP and got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-II. These 17 States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

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

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

The MHA has approved 340 roads of 5,411.80 Km and 126 LSBs for Rs. 11,725 Crores under Phase I. Ministry had accorded sanction of 329 roads of 4,612.54 Kms and 250 LSBs for a total cost of Rs. 5,106.42 crores upto 2018-19 and remaining projects are reported as not feasible by the States. During, 2018-19, 61 numbers of roads, covering a length of 477.85 Kms and 69 bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 639.55 crore have been sanctioned. The State wise details of sanctions are at **Annexure-II**.

From the savings, MHA has approved additional proposal of 781 works of 6,043.86 Km for Rs. 6,849.44 crores under RCPLWEA on 21st December 2018 for 44 worst affected LWE districts.

4.2 Technical Support

4.2.1 Principal Technical Agencies:- Seven Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs), including Indian Institutes of Technology and other premier technical institutions were appointed 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. List of PTAs is at **Annexure III**.

4.2.2 State Technical Agencies: - Engineering Institutions of repute have been appointed as State Technical Agencies (STAs) upon the recommendation of the State Governments and certain pre-fixed qualification parameters. The State Technical Agencies (STAs) scrutinise the project proposals prepared by the State Governments and provide technical support to them. The scrutiny by the STAs expedites the process of project clearance, establishes a certain degree of technical discipline and rigour in the implementation of PMGSY at the same time, it is administratively convenient for State authorities. List of STAs as on 31.3.2019 is at **Annexure-IV**.

4.3.1 Project Scrutiny and Clearance

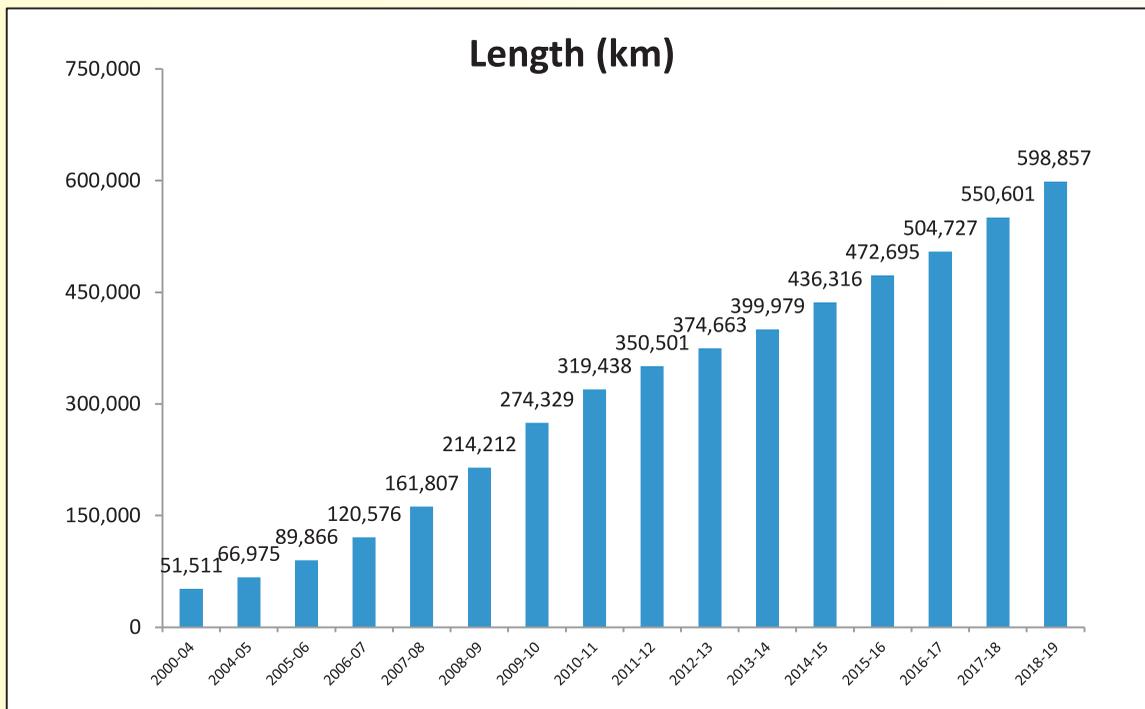
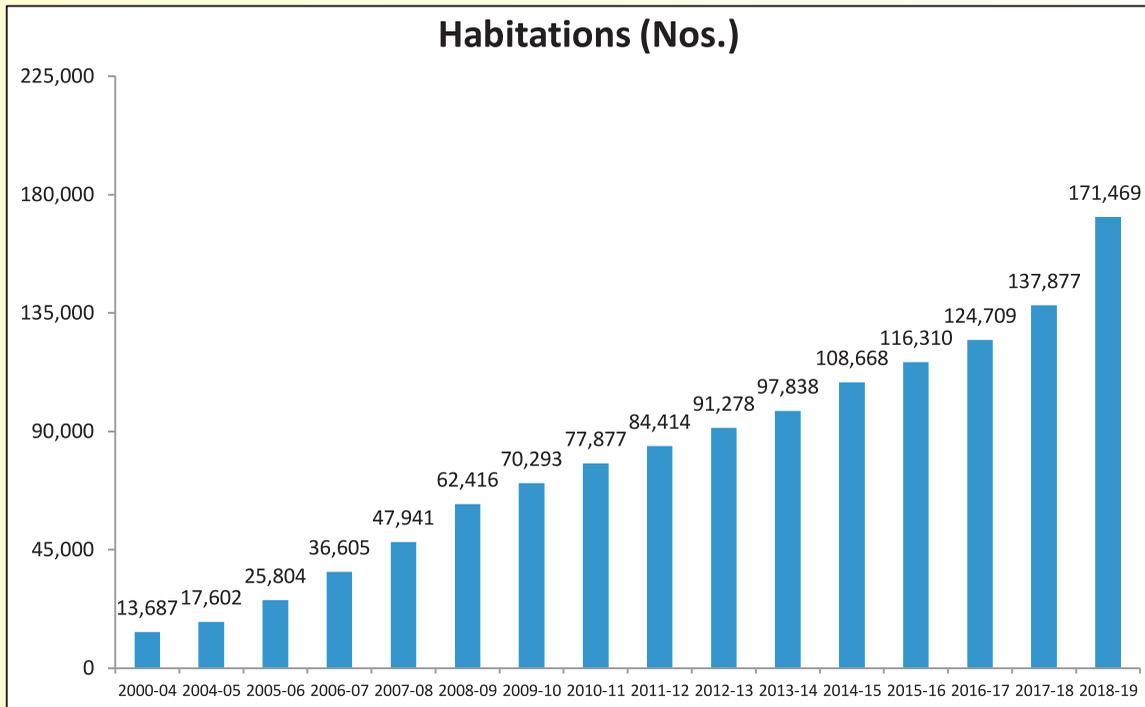
The detailed project proposals are prepared by the States and after approval by the State Technical Agencies are forwarded to NRIDA. NRIDA carries out test check and further scrutiny to ensure that the proposals have been prepared keeping in view the Programme Guidelines. These scrutinised proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee for consideration. Proposals for a total value of Rs 28,562.29 crores, covering a length of 39,194.60 km (6621 number of road works and 1587 number of bridges) were cleared by the Empowered Committee during 2018-19. The State wise details are at **Annexure V**.

4.3.2 Physical Achievements

Since the inception of the Programme, 1,71,469 habitations have been connected (including connected through State schemes) by all weather roads measuring 5,98,857 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation upto 31st March 2019.

During the year under report 10,502 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 49,037 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure-VI & VII**.

PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2018-19



4.4 Maintenance of Roads Constructed Under PMGSY

A mandatory provision for five years post construction maintenance contract along with the construction contract had been introduced from the year 2003 to ensure sustainability of the road assets created under the Programme. Considering the facts that the maintenance activities have not received due attention in States, a mechanism has been evolved wherein the release of programme funds to the States has been made contingent upon release of maintenance funds by the respective State Governments to the SRRDAs bank accounts. The Ministry is also monitoring the availability of maintenance funds and the expenditure by the States. Provision in OMMAS is also incorporated to monitor the requirement of maintenance fund as per commitment of the State and expenditure on each road. States are also being encouraged to put in place a State specific Rural Roads Maintenance Policy (RRMP). So far, 26 States have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy. Gujarat and Tripura prepared their Maintenance Policy during 2018-19.

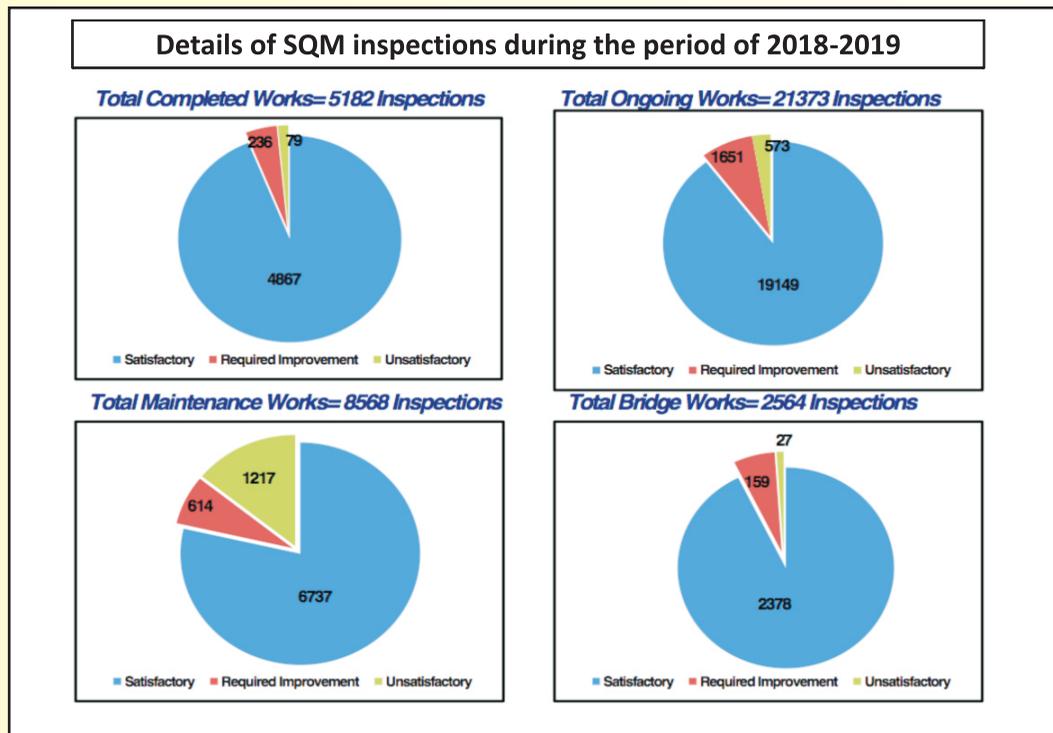
5 QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works constructed under PMGSY. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for conducting inspection of PMGSY projects, selected at random. The objective of the PMGSY is to provide “Good All Weather Roads” and therefore the implementation strategy of the programme is centered on the word “Quality”.

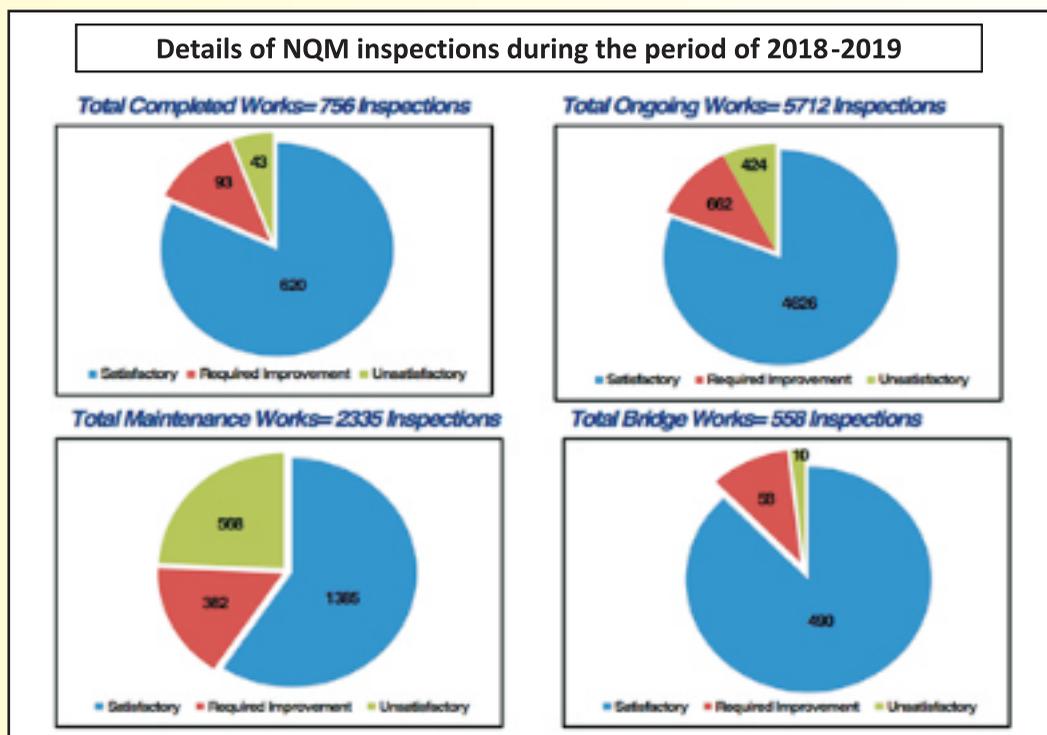
- ii) As per programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed Quality Assurance Hand Books to fulfil the Quality Assurance requirements in respect of material used and workmanship to be achieved during execution. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 geo-stamped digital photographs including one of the field

laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines are reviewed and revised from time to time.

- iii) The PIU is envisaged as a first tier of quality management with the primary and basic function of construction, supervision and quality control. Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by supervising the site quality control laboratory set up by the contractor for each package and ensuring that mandatory tests are carried out at specified time and place by the specified person/ authority. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have also been established in the districts of the States.
- iv) Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The State Quality Coordinator (SQC) at SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State quality monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units. These SQMs carry out the inspections as per their prescribed guidelines and upload the abstract of quality grading along with geo-referenced photographs of works, in OMMAS. These State quality monitors would check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year 2018-19, a total number of 37687 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the target of 35630 nos. of inspection, which is 105.77% of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on SQM inspections for ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge projects are given below:



- v) The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level by NRIDA. The objective of third tier quality mechanism is to monitor the quality of road works executed by the States with a view to ensuring that the road works under the programme conform to standards and to see whether the quality management mechanism in the State is effective. The role of this tier is to provide guidance to State implementation machinery and the field engineers. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State and provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year 2018-19, a total number of 9361 inspections were conducted by NQMs against the target of 8670 nos. which is 107.97% of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on NQM inspections for ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge projects are given below:



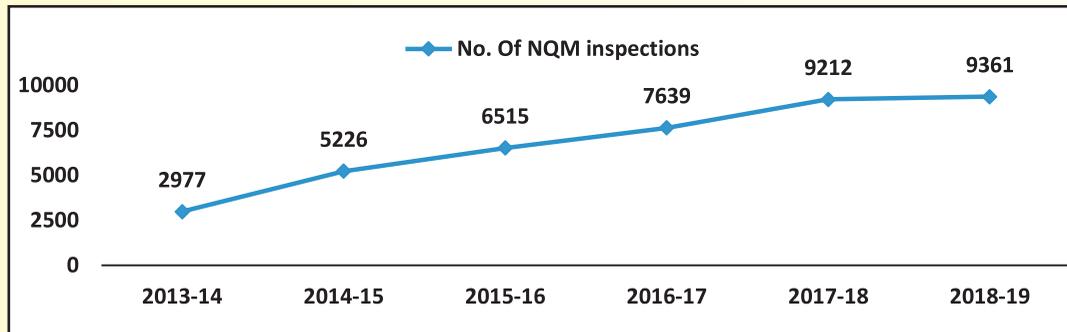
- vi) The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)' and 'Unsatisfactory (U)' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA based on ground verification by SQM.
- vii) The status of ATRs during the period 2018-19 is given below:-

Year	ATRs (Furnished by the State)	Accepted	Required clarification/verification/ Technical Committee
2018-19	777	746	31

6.(A) STRENGTHENING OF 3rd TIER OF QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM

During 2018-19 21 new NQMs have been empanelled based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee comprising 8 professional members from reputed Technical Institutes / organisations under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural development.

With the augmented strength of NQMs, the no. of inspections under the third tier has steadily increased from 2,977 NQM inspections in year 2013-14 to 9,361 NQM inspections in year 2018-19, as indicated in the graph below:



Empanelment of new NQMs

(i) 23rd Selection Committee Meeting held on 21st August, 2018

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of candidates, recommended 67 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of those 52 candidates, 21 had undergone mandatory three day Orientation programme and have joined as NQM

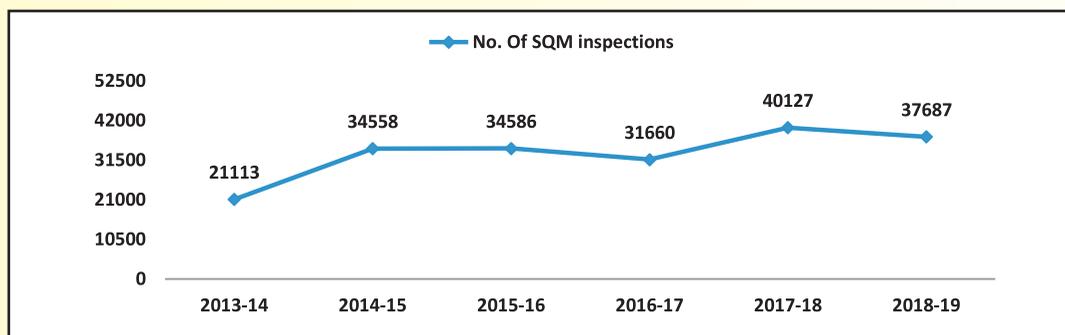
Performance Review of the existing NQMs:

With a view to eliminating the deadwood, the performance of existing NQMs is periodically evaluated through a Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) consisting of senior professors of Engineering colleges that are associated with the program as Principal/State Technical Agencies (PTAs/STAs). The PEC evaluates the report of the NQMs based on the laid down criteria and makes observations and grade the reporting of NQM. These observations are placed before the Selection Committee for its recommendation.

In the 15th PEC meeting held during 11-13th July, 2018, the performance of 53 NQMs was evaluated. Among them, 1 NQM was rated as Outstanding, 29 NQMs rated as Satisfactory, 14 NQMs rated as Marginal and 9 NQMS rated as Unsatisfactory. These 09 NQMs rated as Unsatisfactory (including 01 NQM rated as Marginal consecutively for the Second time) are proposed for de-empanelment.

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

In 2018-19, the number of empanelled SQMs is 801. With the augmented strength of SQMs, the number of inspections under the second tier has steadily increased from 21,113 SQM inspections in year 2013-14 to 37687 SQM inspections in year 2018-19, as indicated in the graph below:



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, unsatisfactory SQMs are de-empanelled by the respective States.

7. MONITORING

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

An On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) for the PMGSY is in place to effectively monitor the entire Programme and bring about greater efficiency, accountability and transparency in implementation. The system is available at the website URL : omms.nic.in. The OMMAS facilitates the operational requirements of planning, scheduling, monitoring, tracking, execution and accounting in implementing the PMGSY scheme. OMMAS is intended to serve the requirement of decision-making authorities at various levels, quality monitors, DPIU's, NRIDA and MoRD.

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

Features of OMMAS 2.0

- **Generic Design** To maintain accounts of funds of different types (Programme Fund, Administrative Expenses Fund, Maintenance). Cash Book can be maintained Agency Wise and Stream Wise. The system can be easily extended to maintain the accounts of similar schemes.
- **Enhancement in Home Page** - A bird's eye view of PMGSY Scheme is reflected on OMMAS home page, which gives details of the Sanction, Physical Progress and Financial Expenditure.
- **Generation of EC Brief** - To make a path ahead for Digital India, web based brief for Empowered Committee is generated through OMMAS, which gives the Historical data of Sanction, Physical Progress, Financial Progress, Quality Inspection as well as Road Wise Details of Current Proposal.
- **Implementation of e-Payment system in OMMAS** - The e-Payment module of OMMAS enables DPIU to make Payment to contractor electronically in a transparent, hassle-free and secure way. In this system, once payment details are entered and finalized, an e-payment Instruction goes directly to accredited bank in secure format through the Public Financial management System (PFMS) and bank can transfer the payable amount to contractor's account based on that instruction in real time basis.
- **Geo PMGSY Mobile App for facility** -Geo PMGSY Mobile app enables the Programme Implementing Units to geo-tag the PMGSY assets. Physical progress, lab photographs and facility survey are the important features.
- **Monitoring of PMGSY Scheme for Aspirational districts** - Physical progress in terms of length completed and habitations connected are monitored separately through MIS system.
- **Implementation of Digital signature in OMMAS** - In order to streamline the sending of payment notification to the bank in more reliable and efficient manner and to strengthen the authenticity of data uploaded on OMMAS, it has been decided that the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) to be used in E-Payment module and should be used by the States for making the payment through E Payment module of OMMAS.
- **Quality Monitoring Mobile application** is extended for Inspection of Long Span Bridges for National level Quality Monitors as well as State level Quality Monitors of all the states.

- **Role based Dashboards** OMMAS presents the module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format for the user based on his role.
- **In-Page Functionality with easy Navigation** All modules are designed for operational ease by providing all the required details within the page; no need to move out of the page to view details of other records. The menus are available to the user as per the assigned roles and responsibilities enabling the user to traverse between modules with ease.
- **Provision of Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE) Scheme in OMMAS -**
 1. OMMAS has been enabled to monitor the works sanctioned under the "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE)" scheme for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Utter Pradesh.
 2. Included Rural Roads (RR), Village Roads (VR), Other District Roads (ODR) and Major District Roads (MDR).
 3. Included RCPLWE scheme in OMMAS. Enhanced DRRP, Core Network, Proposals, Agreement and Receipts and payments modules for the RCPLWE scheme.
- **Integration of OMMAS with other Applications -**
 1. **Disha (District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees):** To provide data like Project statistics, NSP Phase profile data, Pending Sanctioned Works, State wise abstract grading sanctioned Habitation, targeted habitations and achieved habitations to the Disha application.
 2. **DORD (District Rural Development agency):** To provide data of PMGSY works to the application DORD where a single Dashboard for all the schemes of Rural Development is developed.
 3. **Public Financial management System (PFMS):** Integration of OMMAS application with PFMS which provides functionality to generate sample digitally signed payment file. All payment in PMGSY is made through PFMS system. Dashboard gives the abstract of payment made through OMMAS.

- **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 the 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.
- **Ticketing module** - Ticketing module is developed for online submission of technical issues and tracking of raised issues related to OMMAS by users. Through this module issues are forwarded to appropriate authority for its compliance. A comprehensive MIS is developed for NRIDA to monitor the status of issues.
- **Auto closing of Accounts** - To streamline the updation of accounts in OMMAS and for timely submission of accounts auto closure of accounts is implemented. On 5th of every month, accounts of the Programme Implementing Units (PIU) for the previous month are closed automatically and, the list of PIU's, if any, whose accounts are not closed due to unfinalized vouchers will 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 pending ones, if any, will be mailed to concerned SRRDA with a copy to NRIDA.
- **Fund Status Monitoring Reports** - To get the status of funds released by NRIDA to States, developed Fund position monitoring report. This report contains the detailed information of Fund received, expenditure, deposits, etc. of all states for a financial year

A Central Website has also been developed by NRIDA, which provides details of PMGSY Scheme, Guidelines, agencies involved, role and responsibilities, etc. and can be accessed at www.pmgysy.nic.in.

7.2 Review Meetings

To monitor the implementation of the projects by State Governments, seven Regional review meetings (RRM) were held at Regional levels covering all States. These Review Meetings were attended by officials of



Regional Review Meeting held at Kochi (Kerala) on 5th February 2019 for A.P., Telangana, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

MoRD, NRIDA and States / SRRDAs officials etc. On second day of meeting, some selected National Quality Monitors, State Quality Monitors, Principle Technical Agencies with State Technical Agencies were also invited for States specific technical discussions. Details of RRM held during 2018-19 were as under:-

Date	Venue	State(s) covered
30.05.2018	New Delhi	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura
17-18 August, 2018	Patna, Bihar	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
27-28 September, 2018	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh
5.10.2018	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka and Punjab
30.11.2018	New Delhi	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura
30.01.2019	Bhubneswar, Odisha	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal
05.02.2019	Kochi, Kerala	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana



Regional review Meeting featuring North-Eastern States held on 30th May 2018 at New Delhi

7.3 Transparency and Citizen Monitoring

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

Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is accessible through <http://pgportal.gov.in> is an important tool of 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 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 2018-19, 174 grievances were pending and during 2018-19, 996 grievances were received through CPGRAMS portal. Out of a total of 1170 grievances, 1078 were disposed of till the close of the year on the basis of action taken reports (ATRs) received from the respective states.

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

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development launched a Mobile Application named “Meri Sadak” on 20th July, 2015 to meet the objectives of E-governance and Digital India. The Mobile Application enables the citizens to register their feedback / complaints about PMGSY projects along with geo-referenced photographs in Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) which is the Principal Monitoring instrument of the programme.

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

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

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

The mobile App has gained popularity amongst the masses and 10,17,147 persons had downloaded this Mobile App till March 2019.

During the financial year 2018-19, 16,788 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile Application. Out of these, 5,076 suggestions/complaints pertaining to PMGSY, were forwarded to concerned State Governments for further necessary action and the balance 11,712 were provided returned to the complainants as their suggestions/complaints, did not pertain to PMGSY roads. Out of the total 5,076 accepted suggestions/complaints, final reply for 5,066 complaints and interim reply has for the remaining 10 has been provided to the complainants.

8. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

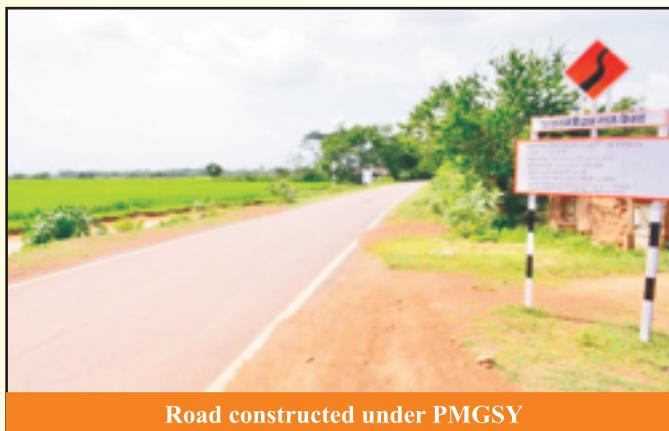
8.1 In order to promote cost-effective, locally relevant, 'Green' and fast construction technologies in the construction of rural roads, using New materials / Waste materials / Locally available materials, NRIDA has issued 'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked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

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

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

- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinised and submitted to Empowered Committee for Technical demonstration.

- (ii) After reviewing the progress of implementation of New Technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of PMGSY roads, in order to accelerate the implementation of new technologies such as Waste Plastic, Cold Mix Technology etc, Ministry has set the annual targets of 12,000 Kms among the States. During 2018-09, 14,664.61 Kms have been constructed using new technologies against the target length of 12,000 Km (Annexure-VIII). These Technologies are environment friendly and either do not need additional costs or require very little additional cost over and above sanctioned cost.



Road constructed under PMGSY

- (iii) States may send proposals for switching over from conventional method to waste plastic /cold mix technology or any other new technologies for the already sanctioned proposals with prior approval of NRIDA/ Ministry.
- (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.

8.1.2 New Technology Projects

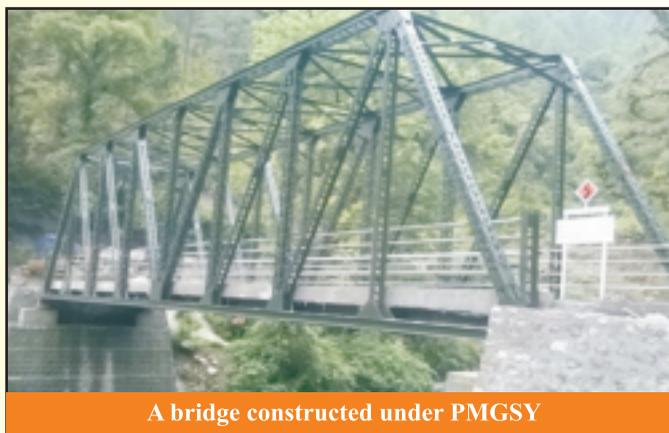
States are being encouraged to propose Technology demonstration Projects using Jute and Coir, Cold Mix Technology using Cold Emulsions, Fly Ash, Steel and Iron Slag, Lime and Cement as Stabilizers, IRC accredited new materials. After the guidelines on new technology initiatives were issued by the Ministry, project proposals have been received from various States using different new technologies. During 2018-19, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 13,173.74 km of new technology projects under PMGSY-I, II and RCPLWE. State wise detail is placed at **Annexure-IX**.

8.2 Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform

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

8.3 Guidelines for Research & Development Initiatives under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):-

The guidelines for submission of the R & D projects proposals and evaluation of the same at NRIDA for funding under PMGSY have been finalised by Standing Advisory Committee of NRIDA. The Standing Advisory Committee has also finalised the formats for submission of R & D proposals under PMGSY by STAs/PTAs/any other organisation including 6 months Monthly Progress Reports and final project completion report. Accordingly R & D Projects have been received from different Institutes and after scrutiny of the same by the committee formulated for this purpose, three R & D Projects have been approved. The details of the approved projects are given below:-



- (i) **IIT, Bhubaneswar** - Performance Evaluation of Pavements with Stabilized Bases/ Sub bases for Rural Roads – Project Cost: Rs. 33.60 lakhs. Duration of the project is 2 years. One cycle evaluation completed. The project is likely to be completed by 31st March 2020. Technical observation on the report submitted by IIT Bhubaneswar has been sent for necessary action.
- (ii) **NIT, Silchar**- Feasibility studies on use of non standard local materials in rural roads of Manipur Project Cost: Rs. 9.125 Lakhs. Duration of the

project was 1 year. After receipt of interim report, it is proposed to close the project due to demise of the principle investigator.

- (iii) **NIT, Raipur-** Performance Evaluation of some selected PMGSY road sections in the State of Chhattisgarh. Project Cost Rs. 41.9 lakhs. Duration of the project was 6 months. Final report has been submitted.

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

As per Gazetted Notification, dated 27th Jan 2016 of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), the coal and lignite based thermal power plants within a radius of 300 Km would bear the entire cost of transportation of ash to the site of road construction projects under PMGSY and asset creation programme of Govt. involving construction of building, roads, dams and embankments.

Notification of MoEF on use of fly ash in construction of roads will be very useful in partly resolving the problem of disposal of fly ash.

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

The total cost of the project is Rs. 424.05 Lakhs. Contribution of Department and Science and Technology is Rs. 354.05 Lakhs and Contribution of MoRD is Rs. 70 Lakhs. Duration of the project is 36 months. CRRRI has submitted a draft report which is under review. The final project report is likely to be received by 30th November 2019.

9. EXTERNALAIDED PROJECTS

9.1 World Bank Assisted Projects:-

- (a) **Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II)** - PMGSY Rural Roads Project II was implemented through the WB funding from 2011. The project was implemented in 8 states (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) and the overall outlay was 1400 Million USD. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 5 years from 2011 upto June 2017. The Project has two components:-

- (i) Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million
- (ii) Institutional Strengthening – US \$ 25 million.

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

Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st March, 2016	
			Habitations	Length in Km.	Value (Rs. in crore)	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) **Additional Financing (Rural Roads Project-II)** - In order to continue the technical support and continue various initiatives under the programme, an **Additional Financing (AF)** of 500 Million USD has been approved under the WB funding. The project has become effective from 18th June 2018. Also under Additional Financing, the state of Tripura is added to previously fund 8 states under RRP-II.

The Additional Financing will emphasize on introducing green and climate resilient construction and scaling-up the institutional development agenda under PMGSY. The details of Additional Financing are given below:

Component A - Civil Works 970 Million USD (GoI 485 MUSD & WB 485 MUSD)			
Component A1	Construction and/or rehabilitation/improvement of about 5,500 km rural road. (Includes 2,000 Km road adopting green and climate resilient designs)	In 9 WB State	670 Million USD
Component A2	Pilot Projects to demonstrate use of green and climate resilient designs in about 1,500 Km rural roads.	In Non-WB State	
Component A3	Retro Financing 4,000 Km rural roads of original RRP- II project	In 8 WB states	300 Million USD
Component B1-B9	Institutional Strengthening	All states	30 Million USD

Under Component A1 of Additional Financing (Rural Roads Project-II) 1367 No. of works (Including Bridge Works) having a length of 7700 Km with a cost of 4839 Crore have been sanctioned so far. Also 506 No. of road works having a length of 3102 Km with a cost of 1855 Crore have been sanctioned as Green and Climate Resilient Roads and under component A2 of Additional Financing.

9.2 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing assistance to PMGSY program in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal for Rural Roads Sector-I, Rural Roads Sector-II Projects and Rural Connectivity Investment Programme through loan of 400 MUSD for Rural Roads Sector I, 750 MUSD for Rural Road Sector II, 800 MUSD for Rural Connectivity Investment Program and 500 MUSD for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

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

a) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million has been signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program shall be extended through Multitranchise Financing Facility. Program will construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting 4,200 habitations in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Program will also focus on improvement of the institutional arrangements, business processes and associated capacity building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial management, road safety and assets management matter.

Financing Plan of the Investment Program is given below:-

Sl.no	Source	Amount
1	Asian Development Bank	USD 800 M
2	India and States	USD 425.30 M
	Total	USD 1225.30 M

- i. **Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)** - Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Program for 252.00 Million US\$ has been signed on 2nd April 2013 and was effective from 5th June 2013. The project has been completed on 30th June 2018. Under this loan 1787 habitations were connected by constructing 3784.62 km roads.
- ii. **Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)** - The Loan for USD 275.00 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 USD 25 Million, the total allocation reduced to USD 250 Million. The project has been completed on 30th September 2018. Under this loan 597 habitations were connected by constructing 3629.576 km roads.
- iii. **Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3)** - The Loan for USD 273.00 Million having the components of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 6th November 2015 and became effective from 29th December 2015. This comprises construction of rural roads about 6127.66 km in total. Extension has been granted for one and half year and

loan will close on 31.12.2019. Disbursements have been made for USD 205.180 Million till 31st March 2019 out of USD 245.930 Million (USD 27.07 Million has been surrendered by way of savings) i.e. 84.34% of the loan amount.

Rural Connectivity Investment Programme also contains institutional development component:-

- Under Loan No. 2881-IND Pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) have been set up in the five RCIP states. These RRNMUs have been provided necessary equipment, system and tools for the rural road network management under Loan No. 3065-IND. 24 more RRNMUs are being constructed in the five RCIP states under Loan No. 3306-IND.
- Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and research Centres (RCTRCs) in each RCIP State has been completed 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.

b) Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program (SRCIP) - Government of India has obtained additional financing of 500M USD through Multi-tranche Financing Facility from Asian Development Bank under the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Tranche 3 (Under planning) (in USD M)	Total	Share
ADB (Ordinary capital resources) (41.70%)	250.00	110.00	140.00	500.00	40.81
Government of India (58.30%)	415.32	193.00	116.94	725.26	59.19
Total	665.32	303.00	256.94	225.26	100

i. Loan no. 3611-IND (Tranche I) - The loan for USD 250.00 Million has been signed on 30th January 2018 and is effective from 20th March 2018. This comprises upgradation of 6253 Km road length in state of Assam,

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Disbursement of USD 67.333 Million has been made till 31st March 2019 out of USD 239.020 Million (USD 10.98 Million has been surrendered by way of savings). The project will close on 30th June 2021.

- ii. **Loan No. 3703-IND (Tranche 2)** - The loan for USD 110.00 Million has been signed on 05th 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 02nd April 2019.

Technical Assistance:

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

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

ADB has engaged Finnish Overseas Consultant Ltd. (FINNOC) for enhancing sustainability and innovation in Rural Road Development. The services of consultant has commenced from 6th December 2018. ADB has also hired Mr. Subhash C. Nigam as Rural Road maintenance specialist and his services have commenced from 10th December 2018.

9.3 Training and Human Resource Development (HRD)

The training of state officials involved in the implementation of PMGSY programme is a priority area for the NRIDA. The training support to the states covers various areas of programme implementation including guidelines,



Training Programme on “Design of Flexible and Rigid Pavements” Sponsored by NRIDA, from 29th to 31st January, 2019 at Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), NOIDA (UP)

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 IAHE- Noida, Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) - New Delhi, AITD - New Delhi, Engineering Staff College of India (ESCI) – Hyderabad and National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR) - Pune etc. NRIDA has also entered into a tripartite MoU with IAHE, National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) for this purpose. NRIDA also provides fund support to states to conduct programmes on approved topics in state level institutes.

A Training Calendar was prepared for the year 2018-19 and during this period 831 officers have been provided training.

Training programmes conducted and PMGSY officers trained during 2018-19

No.	Programme	No. of Officers Trained
i.	IAHE- Noida	171
ii.	ESCI- Hyderabad	205
iii.	Training by State Technical Agencies under the TA component of World Bank RRP II project.	136
iv.	NICMAR- Pune	149
v.	AITD- New Delhi	91
vi.	CRRI- New Delhi	19
vii.	IIT, Bhubaneswar	60
Total		831



Programme on “Design of Flexible and Rigid Pavements” Sponsored by NRIDA, from 07th to 9th February, 2019 at Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), NOIDA (UP)

9.4 Creation of Web based GIS under PMGSY

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

CDAC, Pune was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing guidelines, Quality checking, creating requisite software and putting in place Hardware for running the project in a designated website to be



Another PMGSY construction

created by CDAC for this purpose. The states were requested to engage consultant for the project, carry out the digitisation of all the layers, and submit to CDAC for quality checking and hosting.

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

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

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

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

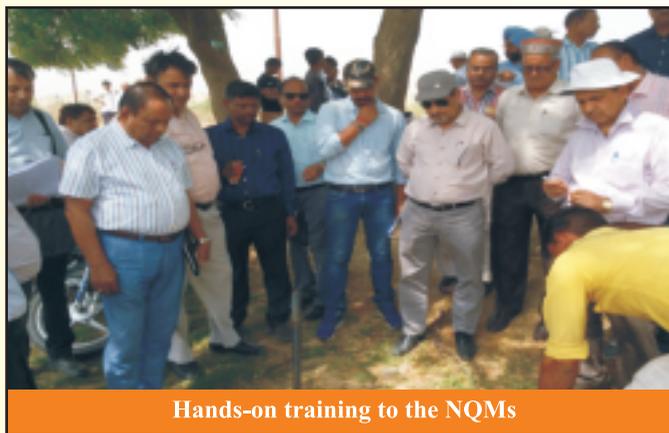
Further, use of GIS for planning and selection of roads in PMGSY-III is being ideated and new MoU for GRRIS+ is being designed along with C-DAC.

Project on use of geo informatics in Rural Roads

The Ministry of Rural Development has signed a Tripartite MoU with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Centre for Geo-Informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD, NIRD&PR) during March 2017 for the use of Geo Informatics in Rural Roads project under PMGSY. The total cost of the project is Rs.22.09 crore with duration of 2 years. The project has been initiated based on the proof of concept exercise carried out by NRSC and CGARD. The objective of the project is to verify completed works under PMGSY through satellite imageries and ground truthing exercise.

10. ORIENTATION-CUM-TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR NEWLY EMPANELLED NATIONAL QUALITY MONITORS (NQMS):

National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deployed under the 3rd tier of Quality Monitoring are required to identify systemic issues in the Quality Management System of States and give feedback on shortcomings to affect the 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



Hands-on training to the NQMs

for each project inspected. The quality grading abstract and corresponding photographs of the inspected projects, uploaded in OMMAS is available in public domain.

With a view to provide the initial guidance on the systems and related procedures, under PMGSY, orientation programmes are conducted for newly empanelled NQMs. During these orientation programmes, NQMs are briefed about the programme guidelines and the guidelines for “Mobile Based Application Software for Uploading Abstract of Inspection and Photograph by Independent Monitors. During the period 2018-19, two orientation programmes was organized. First Orientation program was organized at IAHE, Noida during 18-20 April, 2018 and another training program was organized during 15-17 November, 2018 at NRIDA for the newly-empanelled NQMs.

The training programme covered the following topics:

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

11. BUDGET

During the year the opening balance of the grant was Rs. 41.23 crore, interest and Misc. Receipts were Rs. 3.38 crore and MoRD released a total grant of Rs. 11331.19 crore. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 11353.82 crore. The expenditure was mainly towards Rural Housing Loan under Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojana - Gramin, disbursed to States (Rs. 10678.98 crore), Interest payment to NABARD Loan for Rural Housing (Rs. 633.61 crore), for expenditure of NRIDA (Rs. 33.42 crore), for managing World Bank Project i.e. Technical Assistance under RRP II (Rs. 7.16 crore) and for ADB Projects (Rs. 0.65 crore). Details of Head wise expenditure for the financial year 2018-19 are given at **Annexure-X**.

12. ACCOUNTS & AUDIT

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s G.K. Sureka & Co., Chartered Accountants appointed for this purpose. The audited Accounts in the form of Balance Sheet, Receipt and Payment Account, Income and Expenditure Account, for the year 2018-19 along with the Notes to Accounts are enclosed as **Annexure-XI-A to XI-E**.

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF PFMS FOR PAYMENTS ON OMMAS R&P MODULE FOR PMGSY WORKS

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

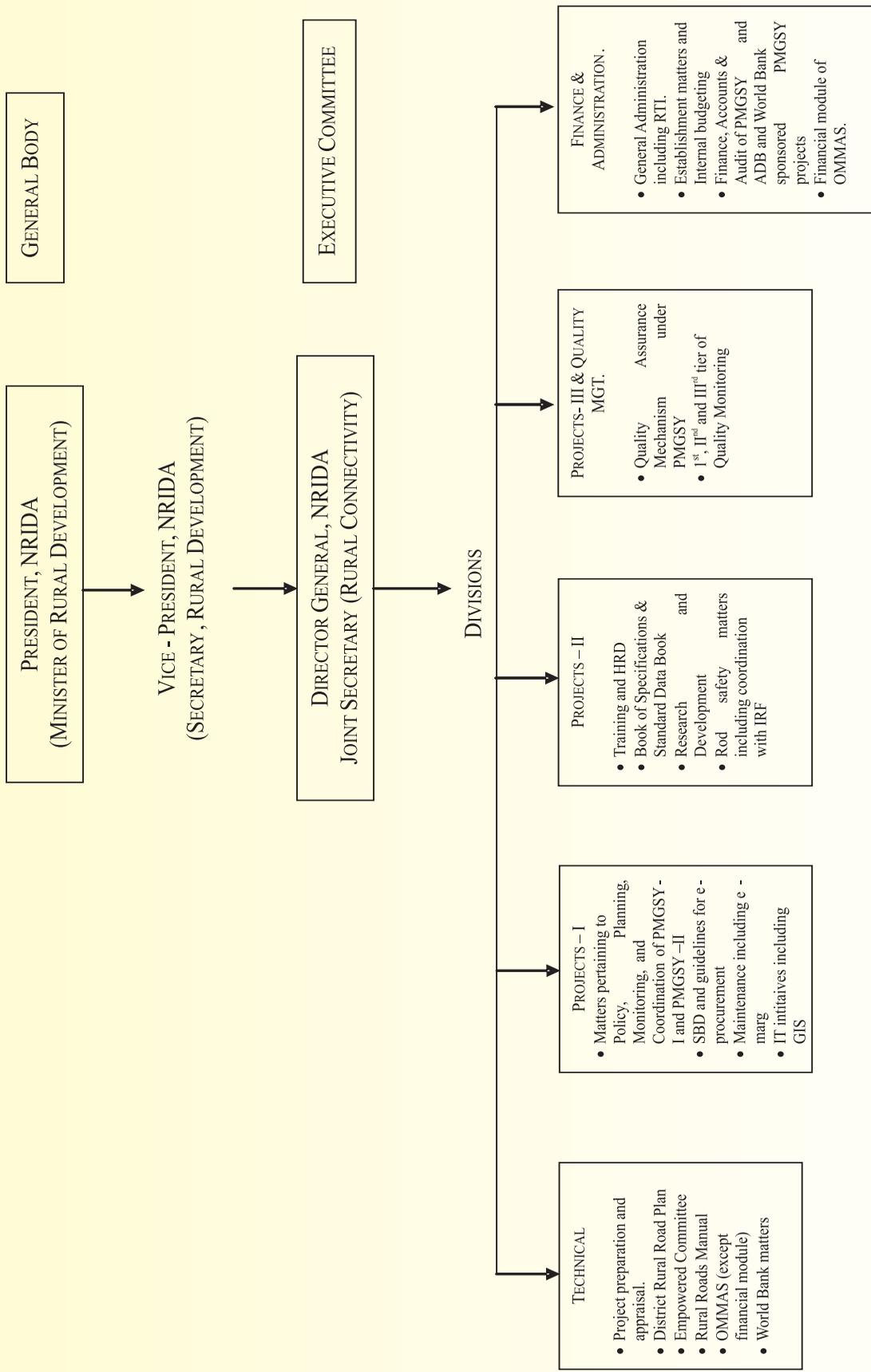
14. IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE POLICY

NRIDA has implemented Official Language policy of the Government of India, as contained in Section -3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules 1976 in its day to day official work. All officers of the level of Assistant Director and above in this office have been included in the Official Language Implementation Committee constituted in this office chaired by Director (F&A). Periodical review meetings are being arranged regularly to ensure implementation of official language policy. Hindi Pakhwara was observed during 14th to 28th September 2018 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 6th edition was released by the Director General, NRIDA at the closing ceremony of the Hindi Pakhwara.

ANNEXURES

Organisational Chart

ANNEXURE-I



ANNEXURE-II

Details of Proposals Cleared during 2018-19 under RCPLWE

Sl No	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	274.03	47	27	277.37	1257.29
2	Bihar	345.31	13	40	184.93	2727.31
3	Jharkhand	20.21	1	2	15.55	30.00
	TOTAL	639.55	61	69	477.85	4014.60

ANNEXURE-III

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

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

ANNEXURE-IV

List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)

S. No	State	STAs	
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Andhra University college of Engineering (ii) University College of Engineering, JNTU	Visakhapatnam-530003 Kakinada- 533003
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(iii) Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
3	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari (iii) Jorhat Engineering College (iv) National Institute of Technology	Guwahati- 781039 Guwahati-781013 Jorhat-785007 Silchar-788010
4	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering	Patna -800005 Muzaffarpur-842003 Bhagalpur-813210
5	Chattisgarh	(i) National Institute of Technology, GE Road (ii) Bhilai Institute of Technology	Raipur-492010 Durg
6	Goa	Goa College of Engineering	Farmagudi, Ponda-403401

7	Gujarat	S.V. National Institute of Technology	Ichchhanath, Surat-395007
8	Haryana	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Punjab Engineering College, (iii) Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal	Kurukshetra-136119 Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012 Sonipat-131039
9	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology	Hamirpur-177005
10	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) NIT Srinagar-190006 (ii) Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu	Srinagar, J&K Jammu-181122
11	Jharkhand	(i) Birla Institute of Technology (ii) Indian Institute of Technology	Mesra-835215 (Ranchi) Bhubaneswar
12	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute (v) P.E.S. College of Engineering, (vi) Government SKSJ Technological Institute	Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Gulbarga-585102 Bangalore-560058, Karnataka Mandya-571401 K.R. Circle, Bangalore-560001
13	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering (ii) National Institute of Technology,	Trivandrum 695016 Calicut- 673601

14	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (ii) Jabalpur Engineering College (iii) Shri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science (iv) Madhav Institute of Technology & Science (v) Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (vi) Ujjain Engineering College	Bhopal-462051 Jabalpur-482011 Indore- 452003 Gwalior- 474005 Vidisha-464001 Ujjain
15	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology. (ii) Govt College of Engineering, Aurangabad (iii) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar. (iv) Government College of Engineering (v) Sardar Patel College of Engineering	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011 Aurangabad-431005 Pune-05 Amravati-444604 Mumbai-400058
16	Manipur	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Manipur Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010 Takyelpat, Imphal
17	Meghalaya	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Guwahati Jorhat- 785007
18	Mizoram	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
19	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007

20	Odisha	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) College of Engg. & Technology (iii) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang (v) Indian Institute of Technology	Rourkela-769008 Bhubaneswar- 751003 Burla-768018 Sarang-759146 Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa) Bhubaneswar
21	Punjab	(i) PEC University of Technology (ii) Punjab Technical University, Giani Zail Singh Campus (iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech. (iv) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College	Chandigarh-160012 Dabwali Road, Bathinda-151001 Patiala-147004 Ludhiana-141006
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology (ii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University (iii) MBM Engineering College, Jai Narain Vyas University	Jaipur-302017 Kota-324010 Jodhpur-342011
23	Sikkim	(i) Govt. Engineering College (ii) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majhitar	Jalpaiguri-735102 Sikkim
24	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirappalli-620015

25	Telangana	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) J.N.T. University, Kukatpalli (iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University	Warrangal-506004 Hyderabad-500072 Hyderabad-500007
26	Tripura	National Institute of Technology	Agartala-799055
27	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (ii) Indian Institute of Technology (iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology (iv) Harcourt Butler Technical University (v) Institute of Engineering & Technology (vi) Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University (vii) M.M.M University of Technology	Allahabad-211004 Roorkee-247667 Sultanpur-228118 Kanpur-208002 Sitapur Road, Luknow-226021 Varanasi-221005 Gorakhpur-273010
28	Uttaranchal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,	Roorkee-247667 Pantnagar-263145
29	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Govt. Engineering College (iii) Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur (iv) Jadavpur University (v) National Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721302 Jalpaiguri-735102 Howrah-711103 Kolkata- 700032 Durgapur 713209

ANNEXURE-V

Details of Proposals cleared during 2018-19 under PMGSY

Sl No	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	195.80	86	12	290.38	1085.08
2	Andaman	14.78	32		39.11	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3882.43	268	90	5025.60	4799.07
4	Assam	2284.30	492	324	1929.88	14768.91
5	Bihar	851.26	302	238	521.86	10966.06
6	Chattisgarh	1381.16	714	80	2695.05	6058.30
7	Goa					
8	Gujarat	92.60		44		2617.59
9	Haryana					
10	Himachal Pradesh	1451.62	366	21	2313.45	945.92
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3693.50	703	73	4821.31	3084.00
12	Jharkhand	394.91	291	40	737.41	2692.22
13	Karnataka					
14	Kerala	97.61	35	2	124.04	50.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	640.15	1	239	13.10	20038.17
16	Maharashtra					
17	Manipur	971.52	109	27	1720.67	1137.16
18	Meghalaya	1639.56	410	69	2192.40	2266.37
19	Mizoram	723.30	48		503.70	
20	Nagaland	302.16	19	48	261.08	1253.09
21	Odisha	2435.53	981	86	4910.11	4524.64
22	Punjab					
23	Rajasthan					
24	Sikkim	104.68	34		120.99	
25	Tamil Nadu	821.64	571	36	1288.41	1495.30
26	Telangana					
27	Tripura	9.06	4	1	10.70	45.73
28	Uttar Pradesh	676.35	124		939.29	
29	Uttarakhand	3665.71	737	120	6209.05	3721.00
30	West Bengal	2232.66	294	37	2527.01	1672.25
	TOTAL	28562.29	6621	1587	39194.60	83220.86

ANNEXURE-VI

Habitations Connected & Length Completed under PMGSY

S.No	State (s)	Length completed (km) upto March'19	Habitations connected (Nos.) upto March,19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,219.19	1,659
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,941.62	494
3.	Assam	22,025.35	12,540
4.	Bihar	51,148.00	32,871
5.	Chhattisgarh	31,862.80	10,423
6.	Goa	155.33	1
7.	Gujarat	12,567.83	3,367
8.	Haryana	5,580.96	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,997.92	2,877
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	10,255.11	1,952
11.	Jharkhand	22,991.16	12,933
12.	Karnataka	18,569.59	423
13.	Kerala	3,488.15	403
14.	Madhya Pradesh	75,421.87	18,832
15.	Maharashtra	26,320.08	1,893
16.	Manipur	7,100.82	570
17.	Meghalaya	1,906.41	471
18.	Mizoram	3,125.80	166
19.	Nagaland	3,696.86	102
20.	Odisha	55,123.96	17,506
21.	Punjab	8,213.16	535
22.	Rajasthan	67,132.79	16,247
23.	Sikkim	3,958.63	333
24.	Tamil Nadu	17,564.75	1,996
25.	Tripura	4,339.56	1,933
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56,002.94	14,183
27.	Uttarakhand	11,124.29	2,142
28.	West Bengal	31,446.32	13,740
29.	Telangana	10,507.28	876
Total:		5,98,788.53	1,71,469
30.	A & N Islands	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	68.53	0
Grand Total:		5,98,857.06	1,71,469

ANNEXURE-VII

PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2018-19

S.No	State (s)	Habitations connected (Nos.) upto March,19	Length completed (km) upto March,19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	336.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	1317.64
3.	Assam	1638	4300.53
4.	Bihar	2757	4227.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	481	3112.36
6.	Goa	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	10	14.39
8.	Haryana	0	4.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83	1334.35
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	221	1622.20
11.	Jharkhand	1725	3573.47
12.	Karnataka	0	6.63
13.	Kerala	12	309.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	672	4520.84
15.	Maharashtra	49	266.83
16.	Manipur	63	852.24
17.	Meghalaya	42	211.42
18.	Mizoram	0	266.59
19.	Nagaland	2	208.99
20.	Odisha	1675	8151.30
21.	Punjab	0	246.78
22.	Rajasthan	11	2527.29
23.	Sikkim	52	351.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2166.86
25.	Tripura	31	169.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1688.27
27.	Uttarakhand	202	1756.27
28.	West Bengal	564	5111.82
29.	Telangana	63	381.20
Total:		10,502	49037.55
30.	A & N Islands	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0

ANNEXURE-VIII

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana R & D Targets and Achievements 2018-19

Sl. No	State	Total R&D Target Length	Total Length Completed under R&D
A	B	C	D
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.000	34.937
2	Arunachal Pradesh	400.000	454.189
3	Assam	1,000.000	1,490.055
4	Bihar	1,200.000	1,597.258
5	Chhattisgarh	800.000	498.099
6	Goa	0.000	0.000
7	Gujarat	10.000	18.480
8	Haryana	10.000	12.400
9	Himachal Pradesh	400.000	145.032
10	Jammu And Kashmir	400.000	98.284
11	Jharkhand	1,200.000	1,202.874
12	Karnataka	10.000	7.910
13	Kerala	50.000	192.904
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,000.000	2,077.066
15	Maharashtra	50.000	40.153
16	Manipur	200.000	201.190
17	Meghalaya	50.000	110.623
18	Mizoram	50.000	70.639
19	Nagaland	20.000	70.400
20	Odisha	1,700.000	2,785.115
21	Punjab	10.000	38.910
22	Rajasthan	600.000	787.485
23	Sikkim	215.000	218.290
24	Tamilnadu	500.000	247.235
25	Tripura	50.000	50.120
26	Uttar Pradesh	400.000	755.048
27	Uttarakhand	600.000	195.093
28	West Bengal	1,000.000	1,203.866
29	Telangana	50.000	60.952
	Total	12,000.000	14,664.607

ANNEXURE-IX

State wise details of length sanctioned under R&D work 2018-19

Sr. No.	State Name	PMGSY-I	PMGSY-II	RCPLWE	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Andhra Pradesh	346.42	27.10	23.28	396.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,513.61			1,513.61
3	Assam	708.79			708.79
4	Bihar	359.61		11.71	371.32
5	Chhattisgarh	986.30			986.30
6	Himachal Pradesh	670.63			670.63
7	Jammu And Kashmir	755.33			755.33
8	Jharkhand	517.46		62.19	579.65
9	Kerala	53.84	2.00		55.84
10	Manipur	294.33			294.33
11	Meghalaya	795.08	159.90		954.98
12	Mizoram	199.09			199.09
13	Nagaland	261.08			261.08
14	Odisha	616.23	821.51		1,437.74
15	Sikkim		12.56		12.56
16	Tamilnadu	379.53	124.65		504.18
17	Tripura	6.19			6.19
18	Uttar Pradesh	132.88	51.62		184.50
19	Uttarakhand	2,760.91			2,760.91
20	West Bengal		515.72		515.72
21	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	4.19			4.19
	Total	11,361.50	1,715.06	97.18	13,173.74

ANNEXURE-X

Position of expenditure during 2018-19

Object Head & Purpose	Up to 31st March, 2019
(1.2.1) Establishment	
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	59142528
(i) Deputationists	27812836
(ii) Retired officers	3129170
(iii) Support Staff/others	28200522
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	643489
Total Establishment	59786017
(1.2.2) Administravtive Expenses	
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	3483808
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	6217114
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	2500439
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	870823
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	433806
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	80240
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	300046
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	164873
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	756174
(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	2587916
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	215469
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	1707290
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	2391899
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	15997292

Total Administrative Exp	37707189
(1.2.3) R&D and HRD	
(1.2.3.01) Training	16653994
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	1026541
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	6937802
(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	479800
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	5946746
Total R & D and HRD	31044883
(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.& Publicity	
(1.2.4.01) Publications	1204099
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	311553
(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	10917
Total Publications, Adv. & Publicity	1526569
(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs	
(1.2.5.01) Honararium to NQMs	37845220
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	35481973
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	0
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	94835979
Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs	168163172
(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization	
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.of online manag.sys.	29765817
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	0
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	0
Total OMMS and Computerization	29765817
(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB	
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	6486400
(1.2.8.02) Other	0
Total Technical Assistance from ADB	6486400
(1.2.9) W.B. Loan (RRP I)	0
Capcity Building	0

Total World Bank Loan	
(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)	
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	41565648
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	0
(1.2.10.03) Training	30087995
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	0
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	0
Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)	71653643
(2.2) Capital Expenditure	
(2.2.01) Purchase/Renovation of Office Area	2093593
(2.2.02) Furniture and Furnishing of the office	46210
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	1158501
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	2916016
Total Capital Expenditure	6214320
Total	412348010
Rural Housing	
(i) Loan Disbursed to States	106789766500
(ii) Payment of Interest to NABARD	6336055987
Total	113125822487
Total Expenditure	113538170497

ANNEXURE-XI A

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY			
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31st ,2019			
(Amount - Rs.)			
CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2018-19	2017-18
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	355,854,279.25	532,615,127.94
Loan From NABARD for Rural Housing	2	180,084,066,500.00	73,294,300,000.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions	4	31,551,923.00	43,795,143.00
Total		180,471,472,702.25	73,870,710,270.94
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3	27,377,525.71	25,221,086.96
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	5	360,028,676.54	551,189,183.98
Advance to States for Rural Housing	2	180,084,066,500.00	73,294,300,000.00
Total		180,471,472,702.25	73,870,710,270.94
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account	12		
<p>Annexure to our report of even date For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants</p> <p align="center">Sd/-</p> <p>CA Khurram Javed Partner</p> <p>Place :New Delhi Dated : 14.10.2019</p> <p align="center">Sd/-</p> <p align="center">(Deepak Ashish Kual) Director (F&A)</p> <p align="center">Sd/-</p> <p align="center">(Alka Upadhyaya) Director General</p>			

ANNEXURE-XI B

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY, NEW DELHI

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Accounting Policies (AS-1)

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

b. Fixed Assets(AS-10)

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

c. Depreciation (AS-6)

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

d. Grant (AS-12)

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

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

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act (known as National Rural Roads Development Agency “NRRDA” till 04/05/2017). The Agency received Grant in Aid and assistance from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
2. The agency received loan of Rs. 1,80,08,40,66,500.00 from NABARD for Rural Housing for further disbursement to the States up to this the year for which utilization certificate has to be collected/ furnished from respective States.
3. 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.
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	2017-18	Addition	Deletion	2018-19
1. Advance For Lab Equipments, (World Bank)	418,843.00	0.00	0.00	418,843.00
2. Tech. Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	2,538,750.00	0.00	0.00	2,538,750.00
3. Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	4,173,936.00	29,29,000.00	19,17,126.00	51,85,810.00
4. Research & Development	80,014,109.00	81,94,150.00	2,28,53,203.00	6,53,55,056.00
5. Advance for Training	19,476,200.00	14,00,216.00	1,45,64,200.00	63,12,216.00
6. Advance for Training(W.B.)	29,752,387.00	33,41,290.00	55,78,468.00	2,75,15,209.00
7. Advance for Professionals	256,000.00	0.00	0.00	256,000.00
	136,630,225.00	158,64,656.00	449,12,997.00	10,75,81,884.00

6. There is a deficit of Rs. 17.68 Crore in the Income and expenditure accounts during 2018-19 as compared to surplus of Rs. 6.34 Crore during the previous year i.e. 2017-18. This can be mainly attributable to following factors:

- a) Reduction in grant by the Ministry by Rs. 16.24 Cr.
- b) Increase in expenditure under some heads viz. Payment to STA- Rs. 4.86 Cr, Development of OMMAS- Rs. 2.06 Cr. and Establishment expenses- Rs. 1.16 Cr., Further Deficit of the year has been met by utilizing opening balances & forwarding closing balances as appearing in the Receipt & payment Account and Balance Sheet.

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

Sd/-
CA KhurramJaved
(Partner)

Sd/-
(Deepak Ashish Kaul)
Director (F&A)

Sd/-
(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

ANNEXURE-XI D

**NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2019**

RECEIPT	2018-19	2017-18	PAYMENT	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance			Capital Account		
Cash	-	-	Fixed Assets purchased	6,214,320.00	397,985.00
Bank Balance	24,892,576.80	215,033,925.80	Repayment of Loan to NABARD	-	-
Fixed Deposit	387,416,241.48	106,313,813.98	Interest paid to NABARD	-	-
Grant from MoRD			Other Expenditure		
a) For Expenditure	212,500,000.00	375,000,000.00	Establishment Expenses	59,762,430.00	50,649,582.00
b) For repayment of loan to NABARD	-	-	Administrative Expenses	278,099,284.50	138,397,515.50
c) For Payment of Interest to NABARD	-	-	World Bank Expenses	63,750,312.12	116,746,378.00
d) For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	106,789,766,500.00	73,294,300,000.00	For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	106,789,766,500.00	73,294,300,000.00
e) For R H loan payment of interest to NABARD	6,311,379,566.00	-	For R H loan payment of interest to NABARD	6,336,055,987.00	-
f) For Interest received from NABARD Loan A/c	14,938,815.00	24,676,362.00			

Other Income									
Interest Income	16,811,062.00	6,562,536.00						526,631.00	1,480,562.00
Other Receipts		5,270,231.00						600,000.00	-
Refund - From States		-						(29,048,341.00)	13,606,536.00
Amount Recovered	152,339.00	188,172.00						Closing Balance	
								Cash	
Misc. Receipts	178,173.00	542,336.00						Bank Balance	24,892,576.80
								Fixed Deposit	387,416,241.48
	113,758,035,273.28	74,027,887,376.78						113,758,035,273.28	74,027,887,376.78
<p>For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants</p> <p>Sd/- CA Khurram Javed Partner</p> <p>Place : New Delhi Dated 14.10.2019</p>									
<p>For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency</p> <p>Sd/- (Deepak Ashish Kaul) Director (F&A)</p> <p>Sd/- (Alka Upadhyaya) Director General</p>									

ANNEXURE-XI E**NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY****INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED****MARCH 31st, 2019**

Amount in Rs.

INCOME	Sch	2018-19	2017-18
-	-		
Grant in Aid	6	6,548,555,928.00	375,000,000.00
Interest Received	7	14,699,564.00	5,517,653.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	8	178,173.00	542,336.00
TOTAL (A)		6,563,433,665.00	381,059,989.00
EXPENDITURE			
Interest paid to NABARD RH		6,336,055,987.00	-
Establishment Expenses	9	62,229,397.00	50,652,222.00
Administrative Expenses	10	283,563,608.50	137,187,116.50
World Bank Project Assistance	11	54,287,640.12	126,283,026.00
Depreciation	3	4,057,881.07	3,547,787.09
TOTAL (B)		6,740,194,513.69	317,670,151.59

Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)	(176,760,848.69)	63,389,837.41
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund	(176,760,848.69)	63,389,837.41
AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE		
For G.K. Sureka & Co. Chartered Accountants CA Khurram Javed Partner Place : New Delhi Dated : 14.10.2019	For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (Deepak Ashish Kaul) Director (F&A)	(Alka Upadhyaya) Director General



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