



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report 2016-17



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





ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



NRRDA

**National Rural Roads Development Agency
Ministry of Rural Development
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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 Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) 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 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under PMGSY.



- 1.3 In the year 2000 nearly 40% of habitations were not connected by All Weather Roads. Subsequent to launching of PMGSY, systematic preparation of District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and identification of the Core Network was carried out. The Core Network ensures single All Weather Connectivity to all the eligible habitations. As a result of this planning exercise 1.59 lakh habitations (excluding habitations covered under State schemes) were targeted for New Connectivity with an estimated road length of 3.93 lakh km and a length of about 3.73 lakh km of existing roads for up gradation. Further, after recent approval by the cabinet 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.
- 1.4 The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) was established 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.

2. Objectives of NRRDA

The National Rural Roads Development Agency 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 Accounting 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 Accounting 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 NRRDA 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 Roads 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 NRRDA. The General Body of the NRRDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2016-17:-

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
1.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar ¹	Minister of Rural Development Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,	President (ex-officio)
2.	Shri Amarjeet Sinha	Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice-President (ex-officio)
3.	Shri Anshu Prakash ²	Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member ex-officio

¹Chaudhary Birender Singh, Minister of Rural Development (Till 4.7.2016)

²Smt. Seema Bahuguna, SS&FA, MoRD, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi (Till Nov. 2016)



4.	Shri Rajesh Bhushan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director- General
5.	Shri Priya Ranjan	Director (RC) Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
6.	Dr. S.S. Ganpati	Adviser (Transport), Room No. 264, Yojana Bhavan, Niti Aayog, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
7.	Shri Manoj Kumar	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, Min.of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
9.	Shri S.S. Negi	Director General, Forest & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	Member
10.	Shri Rajesh Kemprai ³	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 Jaspal Singh	Principal Secretary, SRRDA, Room No. 603, 6th floor, Department of PWD (Roads & Bridges), Government of Punjab,Mini Secretariate- 2, Chandigrah, Punjab	Member

³Shri M.C. Boro , Commissioner-cum-Spl. Secretary, Public Works Deptt., Assam (Till 31.5.2016)



13.	Shri Deepak Trivedi	Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. . Room No. 67, Sachiv Bhawan, Civil Secretariat, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Member
14.	Smt. Manisha Panwar	Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, 4B, Subash Road, Dehradun. Uttarakhand	Member
15.	Shri Saurabh Kumar Das	Principal Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal, Jt. Administrative Building, Block HC 7,6 floor, Sector 111, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700 106, 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. Suresh Sharma, AVSM	Director General, Border Roads Organisation, 274-Seema Sadak Bhawan, Ring Road , Naraina, Delhi Cantt , New Delhi 110010	Member
19.	Prof. G.J. Joshi	Dean(Academic), Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat, Gujarat	
20.	Dr. Mahesh Kumar	Engineer Member, DDA, B-Block, Ist Floor, Vikas Sadan, Near INA Market, New Delhi.	



During the year 23rd meeting of General Body was held on 3rd February, 2017. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister (RD) & President of NRRDA. In the meeting, besides review of the activities of NRRDA, the Annual Report of NRRDA for the year 2015-16 was approved, the audited Accounts of NRRDA for the year 2015-16 were adopted and the budget of NRRDA - Revised Estimates for 2016-17 and Budget Estimates for 2017-18 of NRRDA were intimated.

- 3.2** The Rules and Regulations of the NRRDA further stated that there shall be an Executive Committee of the Agency. The Executive Committee of the NRRDA comprises Director-General, NRRDA as the ex-officio Chairman and upto seven Members appointed by the President of NRRDA. 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. The Executive Committee of the NRRDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2016-17:

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
1.	Shri Rajesh Bhushan	Joint Secretary (RC) & Director General (NRRDA), 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	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, Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member
6.	Shri Sidhil Sasi	Director(Finance) Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member
7.	Dr. I.K. Pateriya	Director (Technical), NRRDA, New Delhi	Member
8.	Shri Uttam Kumar ⁴	Director (F&A), NRRDA, New Delhi	Member

3.3 The Organisational Structure as approved by the General Body consists of 5 Divisions. The present deployment is given at Annexure I. Joint Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development is the ex-officio Director General of NRRDA. The following officers and staff were in position on deputation basis during 2016-17:

1. Dr. I.K. Pateriya, Director (Tech)
2. Shri Uttam Kumar, Director (P-III)
3. Shri R. Basavaraja, Director (P-II)
4. Shri P. Mohanasundram, Joint Director (Tech.)
5. Shri Praveen Kumar Bhalla, Dy. Director (F&A)
6. Smt. Shalini Das, Asstt. Director (Tech)
7. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Asstt. Director (P-III)
8. Smt. T. Sujatha, Asstt. Director (Tech.)
9. Shri Kailash Kumar Bisht, Asstt. Director (F&A)
10. Shri Kulwant Singh, Driver

Other positions of officers and staff were managed by engaging personnel through manpower service provider agencies. Routine functions are outsourced to 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 2016-17, Twelve (12) states have already revised their DRRP and 9 States got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-II. These 9 States are Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala.



4.1.4 Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (RCPLWE)

To improve the Rural road connectivity in the worst LWE affected districts from security angle, “Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Areas (RCPLWE)”, 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 RCPLWE is 4 years i.e. from 2016-2017 to 2019-20.

The “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 “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 “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.

Under this project, construction/up-gradation of 5,411.81 Kms of road and 126 bridges/CD works at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,725 crore in the identified 44 districts is targeted.

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 II**.

4.2.2 State Technical Agencies: - Engineering Institutions of repute have been appointed as State Technical Agencies 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 State Technical Agencies (STAs) as on 31.3.2017 is at **Annexure-III**.

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 NRRDA. NRRDA 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 of Rs 30,532.94 crores were examined and cleared by the Empowered Committee during 2016-17. The State wise details are in **Annexure IV and Annexure IV (A)**.

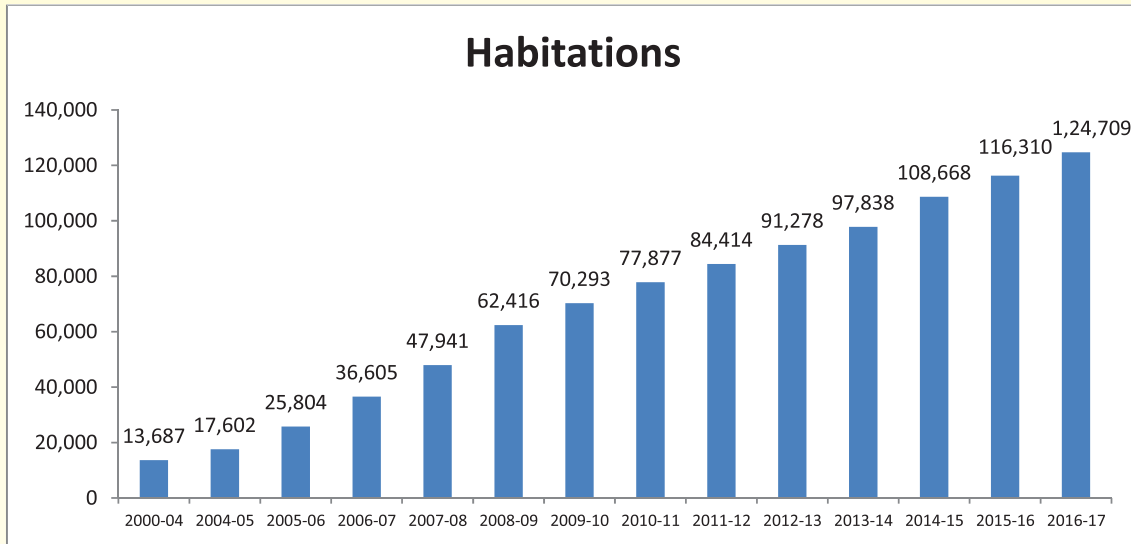
4.3.2 Physical Achievements

Since the inception of the Programme, 1,24,709 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 5,04,727 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation upto **31st March 2017**.

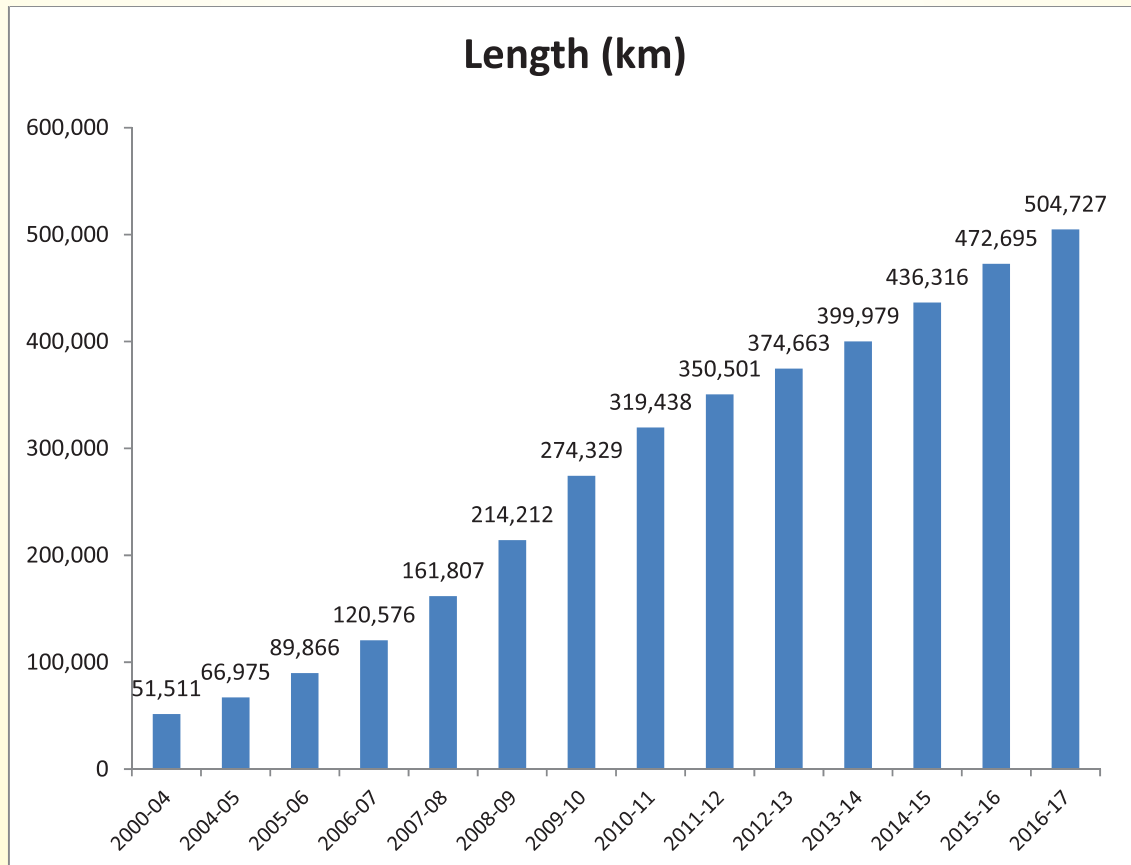
During the year under report 11,641 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 47,447 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure V & VI**.



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2016-17



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2016-17





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. So far, 20 States have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim and West Bengal prepared their Maintenance Policy during 2016-17.



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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 that the 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, NRRDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections at





random, of the road works under the programme. The objective of PMGSY is to provide “Good All Weather Roads” and the implementation strategies of the programme are therefore, centered on the word “Quality”.

- ii) Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRRDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed Quality Assurance Hand Books (QAHB-December 2016) to Quality Assurance requirements in respect of materials and workmanship to be achieved during execution are described against each item of road and bridge work in relevant sections. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by

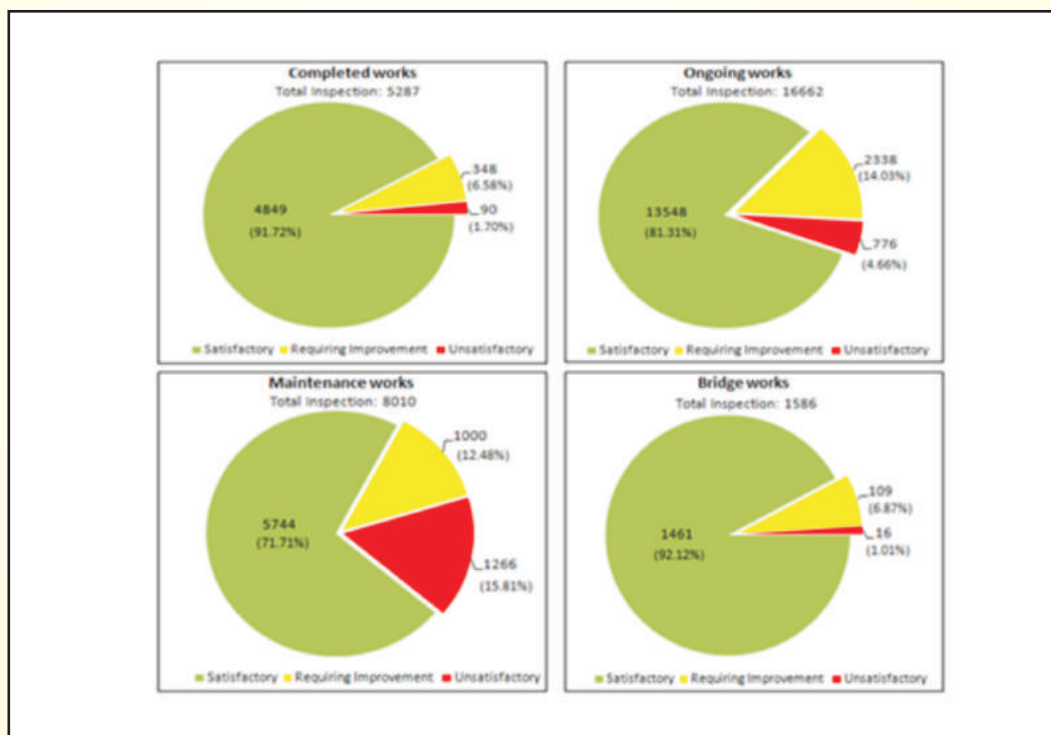


independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and 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 have been 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 establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have been endeavoured to be established in all States. As per the programme Guidelines, a site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package prior to start the work.
- iv). Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying



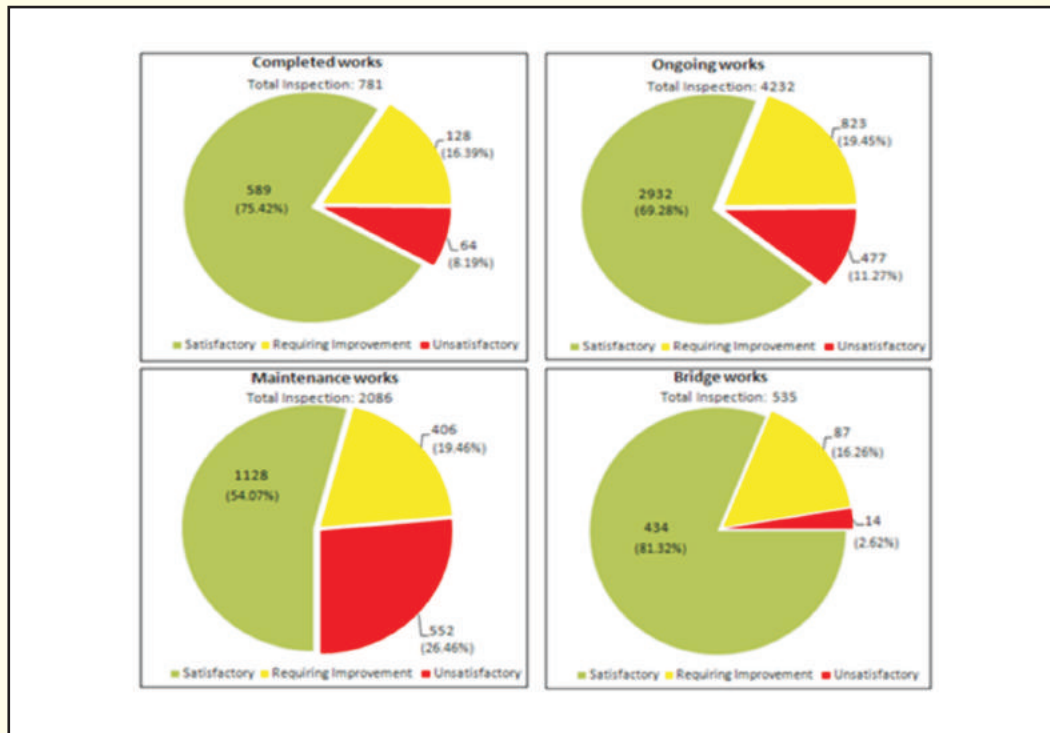
quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These quality monitors would check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors atleast 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 2016-17 (upto March, 2017), a total number of 31,545 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the target of 34,759 no of inspections, which is 90.75% of target. The profiles of inspection of ongoing, completed, maintenance & Bridge works conducted by SQMs, are given below:



- v). The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level by NRRDA. The objective of third tier quality mechanism is to monitor the quality of road works executed by the States with a view to ensuring that the road works under the programme conform to standards and to see whether the quality management mechanism in the State is effective. The role of this tier is to provide guidance to State implementation machinery and the field engineers rather than “fault finding”. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as



National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State and provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year 2016-2017(Upto March 2017), a total number of 7634 inspections were conducted by NQMs. The profiles of inspection of ongoing, complete, maintenance & Bridge works, conducted by NQMs, 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 NRRDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA with due verification of SQM.
- vii) The status of ATRs during the period 2016-17 (upto March, 2017) is given below:-

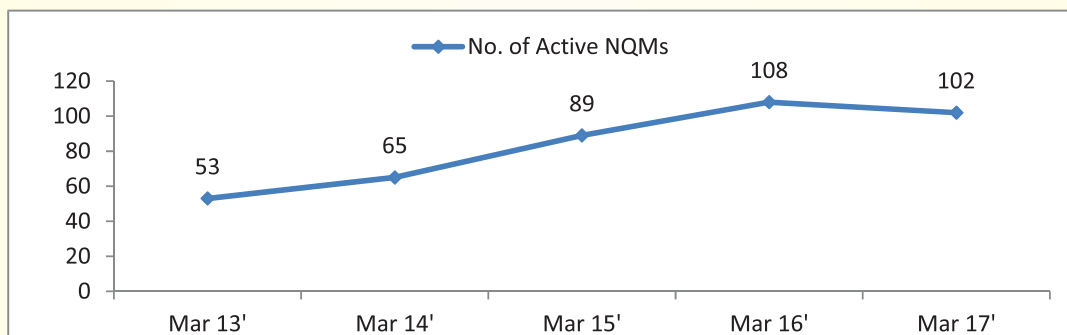
Year	ATRs (handled at NRRDA)	Accepted	Required clarification/verification
2016-17	1949	1775	174



6. Strengthening of 3rd Tier of the Quality Assurance Mechanism:

During the year 2016-17 (from April, 2016 to March, 2017) 37 new NQMs have been empanelled based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee, in Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (RD) and 8 Professional Member of reputed Institute, organizations constituted for the purpose.

Augmenting capacity under 3rd tier of QM



Source: www.omms.nic.in

Graph depicting periodical increase in the strength of NQMs

Note: As on 18th March, 2016, total active NQMs were 108. In financial year 2016-17, 43 (29+14) NQMs were de-empanelled including that of poor performance & violation of code of conduct While 37 (16+21) new NQMs were empanelled. (As per SCM dated 17.04.2017)

Empanelment of new NQMs

(i) 19th Selection Committee Meeting held on 18th March, 2016

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of incumbents recommended 25 candidates. Most of them after completion of all formalities, have joined as NQMs.

(ii) 20th Selection Committee Meeting held on 10th Nov 2016

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of incumbents recommended 13 candidates. These 13 candidates and 3 recommended candidates recommended by earlier selection committee, i.e. 16 NQMs after completion of all formalities, have joined as NQMs.



Performance Review of the existing NQMs:

There is a Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) to evaluate the performance of the existing NQMs. The PEC makes observations about the performance of the existing NQMs. These observations are placed before the Selection Committee for its recommendation. Two PECs were held in the year 2016-17:-



- a) 12th PEC was held during 29-31st August 2016 in which Performance of 56 NQMs were evaluated. Among them 3 NQMS were rated as Outstanding, 27 NQMs rated as Satisfactory, 8 NQMs rated as Marginal, 2 NQMs rated as Marginal for the second time and 16 NQMS rated as Unsatisfactory.

As a result, decision was taken to de-empanel (2+16) =18 nos. of NQMs.

- b) 13th PEC was held during 27-28th March 2017 in which Performance of 15 NQMs was evaluated. Among them 2 NQMS were rated as Outstanding, 7 NQMs rated as Satisfactory, 2 NQMs rated as Marginal and 4 NQMS rated as Unsatisfactory.



As a result, decision was taken to de-empanel 4 nos. of NQMs.

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 OMMAS facilitates the operational requirements of planning, scheduling, monitoring, tracking and execution in implementing the PMGSY scheme. OMMAS is intended to serve the requirement of decision-making authorities at various levels, quality monitors, DPIU's, NRRDA and MoRD.

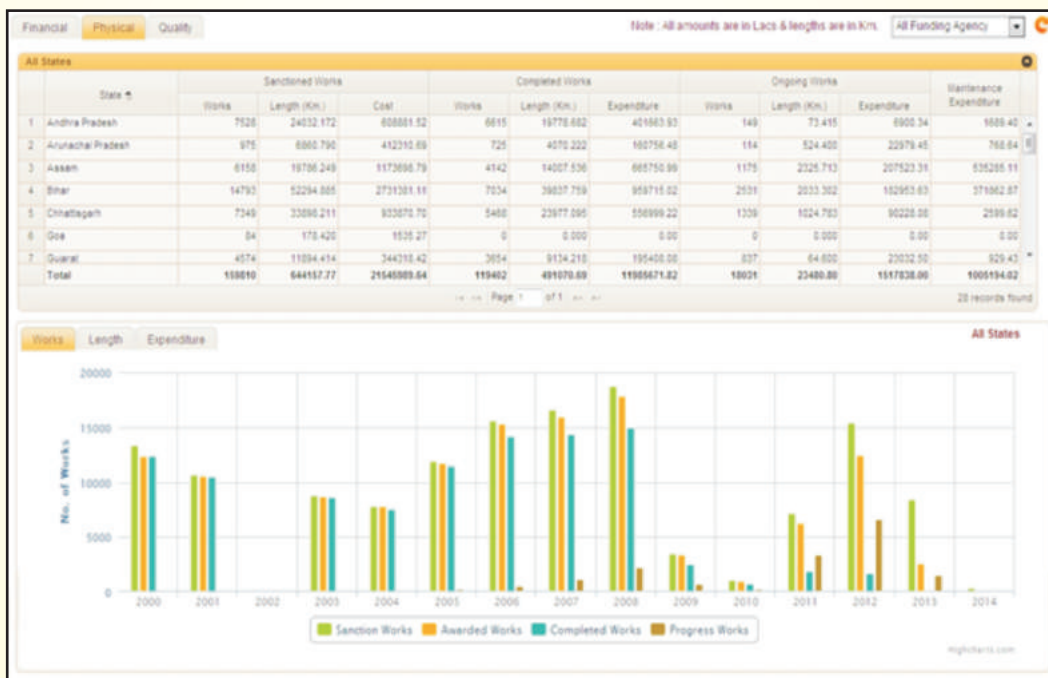
Considering the period as well as usage of the OMMAS application and based on the user inputs including the changes in the level of operations and in view of the latest developments in terms of technology, OMMAS is re-designed and re-developed from time to time.

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 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 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 and bank can transfer amount to contractor's account based on that instruction in real time basis.
- **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.



- **Generation of Utilization Certificate** - In n order to streamline the Release of Fund to state treasury Utilization Certificate is generated, which is based on Balance Sheet of SRRDA.
- **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.



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



7.2 Review Meetings

To monitor the implementation of the projects by State Governments, nine review meetings were held at Regional levels covering all States. These Review Meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRRDA and States / SRRDA 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 2016-17 were as under:-



Date	Venue	State(s) covered
29 th -30 th June, 2016	Dehradun	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttarakhand
4 th & 5 th July 2016	Jaipur	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
18 th & 19 th July 2016	Bengaluru	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telagana
28 th & 29 th Sept. 2016	Kolkata	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
3 rd & 4 th Nov. 2016	Shillong	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura
5 th & 6 th January 2017	Lucknow	Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
17 th February 2017	New Delhi	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttarakhand
3 rd March 2017	New Delhi	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telagana
21 st March, 2017	New Delhi	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura



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 NRRDA 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.

So far, 1393 grievances (till 31.03.2017) have been received through CPGRAMS portal, out of which 1249 grievances have already been disposed off. The 144 pending grievances are already forwarded to concerned State for speedy action.

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



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.

During the period 2016-17 (April, 2016- March, 2017) 51348 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile Application. Out of these, 15,224 suggestions/complaints pertaining to PMGSY, was forwarded to concerned State Governments for further necessary action and for the balance 36124 reasons were provided to the complainant for not accepting their suggestions/complaints, which inter-alia include reasons like non-PMGSY road, non availability of complete information viz., name of the road, block, district etc. Out of total 15224 suggestions/complaints accepted, final reply has been provided in case 15223 complaints and interim reply has been given for the remaining 01 complaint.

C. Citizen Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY

Public Affairs Centre (PAC), a Bengaluru based NGO, was assigned the task of implementing the project “Citizen monitoring of rural roads under PMGSY”. The project was funding under RRP-II of World Bank. The Phase-I of the project, covering three States viz., Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Meghalaya was completed in 2014-15. The Phase-II of the project was taken up in the year 2015-16.

Objectives

1. To evolve Tool Kit, test and validate; to evolve data collection instruments, make them compatible with statistical software, test and validate; to evolve citizen training modules. Develop prototypes, AV/IEC content. Maximise Citizen Volunteer training outcomes.
2. Develop and synchronise GPS enabled Digital CRS with OMASS to augment/strengthen. Citizen Monitoring process.
3. Evolve, test and validate a 'model citizen monitoring process/methodology' that can be replicated/institutionalised in PMGSY implementation.
4. Put together a team of Master Trainers in each state, who would facilitate



Citizen Monitoring of all PMGSY roads in respective states.

The project was implemented by PAC in collaboration with NRRDA and SRRDAs in seven States viz., Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand with the help of State-level Partner Organization (SLPOs). 14 districts (2 from each State) were identified and 20 roads (including 10 ongoing & 10 completed) from each of the seven States were covered under the project.

In all 420 Citizen volunteers and 42 master trainers were trained under the project.

Key deliverables:

1. Renewed Tool Kit, Date capturing and analysing tools.
2. Educational documentary
3. Prototype model
4. IEC posters for rural citizen
5. Citizen Monitoring Handbook
6. Reinforced hands-on citizen volunteer training module.
7. Volunteer workshops where 420 citizen volunteers, 21 SLPO personnel and 14 SIRD personnel are trained.
8. Six Master Trainers in each state (42 in all)
9. PMGSY Grama Sabhas (minimum of 140) where rural citizen are empowered with total information on PMGSY roads.
10. Reports
 - a. Volunteer training completion report.
 - b. First round audit report.
 - c. Final report (after state level consultations) with Model PMGSY Citizen Monitoring Process.

The report of the Project was received in June, 2016 and shared with all the seven State, covered under the project, with the request to adopt the system of monitoring the roads by Citizen Volunteers.

7.4 Revision of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB)

The current version of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) in two



volumes, Volume -I covering Quality management system & quality control requirements and Volume –II covering the tests equipments and test procedures was published in May, 2007, sequel to Ministry of Rural Development



(MoRD) Specifications for Rural Roads published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) in the year 2004. The MoRD Specifications for Rural roads from which the provisions of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) have flown, has since been revised and revised version was published in January, 2014. Several new items with respect to Specifications have been added in the revised version of MoRD Specifications, which also require to be addressed in QAHB.

Further, NRRDA has issued guidelines on use of new technologies like cold mix technology, waste plastic modified bitumen, stabilized sub-base, use of fly ash and reflective road signs etc. These technologies are being pushed hard so that these get internalized in preparation of DPRs and construction of rural roads under PMGSY. Also, a need has been felt to include a separate chapter on quality control tests and procedures for Bridges in view of the sanction of a large no. of bridge proposals under PMGSY.

In view of these changes, it was decided to review and update the Quality Assurance Handbook, Volume-I & Volume – II, as per the current rural roads specifications and guidelines issued by NRRDA. An Expert Group and a Peer Group under the Chairmanship of Shri S.C Sharma, DG Roads (Retd.), MoRTH and Director , Central Roads Research Institute (CRRI) respectively with other domain experts, as members, have been constituted and entrusted with the task of the revision of both the volumes of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB). The task of revision of QAHB has been completed by NRRDA in December, 2016.

7.5 New Initiative in Quality Monitoring System through OMMAS

1. Monitoring through OMMAS by developing inspection report of those contractors whose works not inspected by NQM even once.



2. Module is being developed on OMMAS to capture details of joint inspection report of PMGSY projects.
3. Provisions of geo referenced field lab details has been developed in OMMAS.
4. Online payment system of NQM on monthly basis is being developed in OMMAS.



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, NRRDA 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 atleast 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 NRRDA to promote the use of new technologies:

- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and 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 IRC approved Technologies such as Waste Plastic and Cold Mix



Technology, Ministry has set the annual targets of 13,839 kms among the States vide circular no. P-10021/2/2007-Tech, dated 18.05.2016, in respect of these technologies for the States in addition to the Guidelines already issued in May 2013 (**Annexure-X**). These Technologies are environment friendly and either do not need additional costs or require very little additional cost over and above sanctioned cost. Guidelines for the additional cost or savings with respect to these technologies are mentioned in the earlier letter even number dated 13.11.2015.

- (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 NRRDA/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 2016-17, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 5,699 nos/stretch of new technology projects. Detail is placed at **Annexure VII**.

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 NRRDA 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. CRRI has submitted the report.



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 NRRDA for funding under PMGSY have been finalised by Standing Advisory Committee of NRRDA. 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.
- (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 is 1 year.
- (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 is 6 months.

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

As per Gazetted Notification, dated 27th January, 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. CRRI has submitted the interim progress report of the project and requested to submit the final project report before 30th September, 2017.

8.6 A National Conference on Fifteen Years of PMGSY (FYPMGSY)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to provide all weather road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all unconnected habitation with a population of 500 persons and above in Plain areas and 250 Persons and above in special category states.

Focus on quality has been a singular feature of the PMGSY right from its inception. PMGSY has completed fifteen years of journey. New concept of Principal Technical agencies (PTAs) and State Technical agencies (STAs), National Quality Monitors (NQMs) State Quality Monitors



(SQMs), Transparency in procurement process, 5 year guarantee are some of the features behind the success story of PMGSY. In order to look back and share the experience gained in 15 years of Research/Construction with all those who have contributed to this yojana, a National Conference on Fifteen Years of PMGSY was organised at IIT, Roorkee during 6th and 7th August, 2016.

9. External Aided Projects

9.1 World Bank Assisted Projects:-

(i) Loan under Rural Roads Project-I (RRP-I)

The World Bank had assisted construction and upgradation of road works under the scheme in four states with loan of \$399.5 million (RRP-I) from 2004 to 2012. The details are as below in **Table-4:-**



Table-4		World Bank Assisted Projects	
States	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh		
Date of Loan Agreement	October, 2004		
Closing Date	31 st March, 2012		
Loan Amount	US\$ 399.5 m (Rs. 1,760 crore)		
Target upto March 2012 as per (PAD)*	US\$ 399.5 m		
Amount Disbursed	US\$ 399.5 m		
Loan Terms	10 yr. Moratorium + 35 year repayment. Interest rate 0% for \$ 300m, 1.53% for \$ 100m.		
* PAD - Project Appraisal Document			
World Bank reimburses @ 90% expenditure incurred on works and 80% of the expenditure incurred on consultancies.			

Details of Progress of World Bank assisted RRP-I is as under in Table 5:-

Table-5				
States	Project Sanctioned		Up to date progress	
	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Length (in km)	Expenditure US\$ million *	Length (in km)
Himachal Pradesh	253.89	1328.33	44	1253.17 (94%)
Jharkhand	29.15	130.07	6	125.56 (97%)
Rajasthan	1212.55	6517.53	208	6296.70 (97%)
Uttar Pradesh	929.65	3036.46	141	2463.37 (81%)
Total:	2424.89	11012.39	399	10,138.80

* Balance works of RRP-I will be completed through RRP -II funds.

(ii) Loan under Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II)

RRP-II has been negotiated with the World Bank. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 6 years from February 2011 upto October 2017. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million
 - 8 States –Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar covered.
 - Total 8,323 habitations to be covered, 24,174 Km length to be built.



- 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 in **Table-6:**

Table-6						
Sl No.	State	Revised Allocation US \$ million	Total		Projects sanctioned till 31 st Mar, 2017	
			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

9.2 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ADB has been providing the assistance to PMGSY program in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal for Rural Roads Sector-I and Rural Roads Sector-II Projects & Rural Connectivity Investment Program through Loan of USD 400 Million for Rural Roads Sector I Project, USD 750 Million for Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program and USD 800 Million for Rural Connectivity Investment Program and USD 500 Million for second Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP) and Rural Roads sector-II Investment program has already been completed.

(i) Rural Roads Sector-I Project

Loan No. 2018-IND: ADB had approved the





loan of USD 400 million under Rural Road Sector I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of the PMGSY projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A total of 9,574.7 km of All-weather rural roads connecting 3,207 habitations was constructed. Project was successfully completed in June 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

(ii) Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program

Project 1 (Loan No. 2248-IND): ADB had approved the loan of USD 180 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) to finance the sub projects in the State of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. The total length of 2,507 km connecting 1,497 habitations was constructed under this project. The project was successfully completed in June, 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

Project 2 (Loan No. 2414-IND): ADB had approved the loan of USD 77.65 million for the Batch II Project in Odisha under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The project had provided the connectivity of 1,013 km in Odisha connecting 231 habitations. The loan was closed on 31st December, 2010. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

Project 3 (Loan No. 2445-IND): A loan of USD 130 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub project of Batch II in Assam and West Bengal. The loan was made effective by ADB on 5th January, 2009. The project will provide the connectivity to 607 habitations with 985 km in Assam and 718 habitations with 843 km in West Bengal. The Loan was closed on 30th June, 2013.

Project 4 (Loan No. 2535): A loan of USD 185 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility was taken to finance the sub projects of Batch III in Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. ADB has made effective this loan on 26th November, 2009. This project has provided the connectivity for 397 habitations with 871 km in Assam, 517 habitations with 1,287 km in Odisha and 704 habitations with 660 km in West Bengal. The loan was closed on 31st December, 2012.

Project 5 (Loan No. 2651): A loan of USD 222.22 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub projects of



Batch IV in Odisha, Batch V in Madhya Pradesh, Batch III (lot II) in West Bengal and Batch IV in Chhattisgarh. The loan was made effective on 29th October, 2010. This project will provide connectivity of rural roads with 142 habitations for 325 km in Chhattisgarh, 895 habitations with 2,535 km in Madhya Pradesh, 428 habitations with 1,512 km in Odisha and 257 habitations with 443 km in West Bengal. The Loan was closed on 30th June, 2014.

(iii) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):

Multitranche 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 Multitranche 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, 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 404.44 M
	Total	USD 1204.44 M

Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) will finance four projects which have been converted into three projects slicing of the long term contract packages for the consulting services including the services of Technical Support Consultant and Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centres (RCTRC) Consultant will be used.

Indicative amount and schedule of 1st and subsequent tranches is given below:-

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Tranche 3 (in USD M)
ADB	252	275	273
Government	89	81.56	233.88
Total	341	356.56	506.88



Technical Assistance for Institutional Development for Rural Road Asset Management (TA-8110: IND)

Asian Development Bank had approved the provision of Technical Assistance to the Government of India in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of USD 2.3 Million for Institutional Strengthening of the Rural Road Asset Management. The technical assistance will be financed and carrying out pursuant to:- Technical Assistance Framework between Government and ADB dated 10th July, 1996 Framework Agreement and TA will be implemented over 30 months period commencing from December 2012. Technical Assistance is provided entirely as a grant.

Rural Connectivity Investment Programme also contains institutional development component involving:-

- Construction of field offices(including laboratories and other facilities required to perform functions for the pilot Rural Road Network Management Units (RRNMUs) and providing all necessary equipment, system and tools for the rural road network management. One RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed in the second year and 25 RRNMU by the fourth year of the investment Programme for all the 5 states.
- Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and research Centres (RCTRCs) in each State.
- Rolling out systematic and large scale training and targeted rural roads research programmes by the established RCTRCs and with assistance of related consultancy services.
- The Architectural Drawings of the buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC have been finalised by the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Cost estimate has been prepared by the respective States. Sanctions for the construction of buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC have been issued by MoRD. The construction of buildings for RRNMU and RCTRC shall be completed by 31st December, 2017.

(iv) Loan no. 2881-IND (Tranche 1)

Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Programme for 252.00 Million USD has been signed on 2nd April, 2013 and is effective from



5th June, 2013. This loan will provide connectivity to all habitations with population of at least 500 persons (250 or more) in hilly or desert area. Sub projects will cover about 3,461 km in total (compromising about 342 km in Assam 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1,187 km in Madhya Pradesh, 757 km in Odisha and 167 km in West Bengal). The procurement of the sub project is in completion stage in these States. 55 packages of Tranche 3 has been shifted to Tranche 1 for 355 km and extension has been granted for 2 years from ADB. The project will be completed by 31st December, 2017.

(v) Loan No. 3065-IND (Tranche 2)

The Loan for USD 275.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 8th November, 2013 and is effective from 31st March, 2014. This comprises construction of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY to provide connectivity to all habitations of population of 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert areas, or scheduled tribe areas) or more with all-weather roads. Subprojects covering about 3,692.80 km in total (495.56 km in Assam, 429.06 km in Chhattisgarh, 654.04 km in Madhya Pradesh, 1,184.06 km in Odisha, and 930.08 km in West Bengal) will be financed under this loan.

Due to savings in the component of equipment and contingency we have proposed for shifting 39 roads of length 173.80 km costing USD 15.18 Million from Tranche 3 to Tranche 2 (Loan No. 3065-IND) because these roads could not be accommodated in Tranche 3. Proposal has been approved by ADB. 39 roads have been shifted to Tranche 2.

(vi) Loan No. 3306-IND (Tranche 3)

The Loan for USD 273.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 6th November, 2015 and is effective from 29th December, 2015. This comprises construction of rural roads that are part of the PMGSY to provide connectivity to all habitations of population of 500 persons (250 or more in hilly or desert areas, or scheduled tribe areas) or more with all-weather roads. Subprojects covering about 6,127.66 km in total (486.984 km in Assam, 1,055.94 km in Chhattisgarh, 1,381.36 km in Madhya Pradesh, 2,565.81 km in Odisha, and 637.574 km in West Bengal). Closing date of loan is 30th June, 2018.



Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Supplementary):

Second Rural connectivity investment Program of USD 500 Million Loan aims to construct or upgrade all weather 13,000 km of Rural roads connecting the unconnected eligible habitations and upgrading the already constructed roads to all weather connectivity, in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

In order to fulfil these aims, Government of India is considering additional financing of 500M USD from Asian Development Bank under the Rural Connectivity Investment Program to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. MoRD has established strategic criteria to give priority to habitations with a larger population first and gradually expanding to cover the smaller populations.

Under the rural connectivity Program, ADB is already providing financial assistance of 800M USD for the construction of roads in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha. The proposed Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program is in continuity to **Rural Roads Sector-I** Project and **Rural Roads Sector II** Investment Program; this loan will be USD 500 Million supplementing to Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

The proposal and the Concept Document for the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program for USD 500 M have already been submitted by Hon'ble Minister (RD) to Hon'ble Finance Minister, Ministry of Finance vide letter dated 26th December, 2011. Proposal of USD 500M has been approved by the screening committee of Department of Economic Affairs which has been proposed to Asian Development Bank. Loan will be provided in two tranches.

Financing plan is as below.

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Total (in USD M)
ADB (Ordinary capital resources)(41.70%)	250.00	250.00	500.00
Government of India.(58.30%)	340.60	359.40	700.00
Total	590.60	609.40	1200.00

Tranche I of MFF is estimated to 590.60 Million USD with ADB financing



250M USD. Scope of tranche includes Civil Works, consultancy services and project management and GoI will finance utility shifting, social mitigation, consultancy services and project management. Loan will be sector loan having 25 years terms including grace period of 5 years. Project of 976 km in Assam, 1,001.08 km in Chhattisgarh, and 1,571.00 km in Odisha has been approved by MoRD and are under bidding process. Projects of 2,156.00 km in Madhya Pradesh and 597.00 km in West Bengal are under approval. Project Financing Request for Tranche 1 will be submitted to Department of Economic Affairs.

Technical Assistance:

Technical Assistance for 500,000 USD in terms of grant basis will be provided by Asian Development Bank. It will strengthen the capacity of implementing agency in terms of disaster resilience, innovation, asset management in rural road development.

9.3 Training and Human Resource Development (HRD)

The Capacity Building of the State officials at the SRRDA level and PIU level is being continuously taken up by NRRDA by utilising the resources available at various National level and Regional level institutes such as CRRRI New Delhi, IAHE, Noida, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad NIT, Warangal etc. NRRDA has also entered into a MoU with IAHE, New Delhi and NIRD&PR, Hyderabad for providing a comprehensive training on various core subjects connected with the implementation of PMGSY scheme.

A Training Calendar was prepared for the year 2016-17 and during this period, 2,488 Officers have been provided training.

Sl.No	Institutes	No. of Officers trained in 2016-17
1	IAHE	1128
2	World Bank TA component	571
3	NIT Warangal	187
4	NIRD & PR	602
	Total	2488

Under the World Bank funded PMGSY RRP II programme in 8 participating states, about 5,959 engineers and contractors were provided training on Rural Road Maintenance during 2015-16. During 2016-17, this training programme was extended to all the 28 states including the 8 participating states. So far, 14,457 engineers and contractors have been trained and this is still in progress.



9.4 Road Safety in Rural Roads (PMGSY– ADB Funded Projects) in Madhya Pradesh (Documentation of Good Road Safety Practices)

9.4.1 Road Safety at the Design Stage

Road safety aspects have to be incorporated as part of the design criteria during the development of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Rural Road Project. Application of the PMGSY standard in rural roads development should be accompanied with sufficient knowledge of road safety requirements. Sufficient budget to allow adequate provision of road safety features in the project should be provided. This could then be fully utilized by the State Governments during construction and maintenance of rural roads. These are some of the key imperatives, which became clear to the Implementing Agencies during ADB supported component of PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh.

During the project design of PMGSY roads in Madhya Pradesh , a 'transect walk' is invariably carried out to engage with local communities in order to identify hazards, local black spots effectively and most importantly to identify the possible and locally acceptable countermeasures. Inputs from this exercise is registered and addressed during the development of the DPR. The PIU ensure that this exercise is carried out and the recommended actions to deal with the road safety issues is incorporated in the design, specifically mentioned in the DPR and the BOQ of the bidding documents.

9.4.2 Road Safety Hazards

Road safety in rural road operations of motorized vehicles are primarily deals with physical hazards, traffic operations at intersections, traffic operations passing through habitations or schools and markets.

- a) *Physical hazards.* A roadside hazard is any roadside object or feature that is located on or near the roadway and which is likely to create a danger to the occupants or riders of any vehicle leaving the carriageway. Collisions with roadside objects are a concern not only because of the numbers of accidents occurring but also because of their severity. The likelihood of this type of collision resulting in a fatality or serious injury is generally greater than most of other types of accident.
- b) *Road intersections.* Road safety issues at intersections is primarily caused by poor sight towards oncoming traffic, for example by high fences, and sometimes combined by high speed of the vehicles so that collision cannot be avoided.



- c) *Habitations or other centre of activities.* Road safety issues related to habitations usually involve pedestrians, school children, non-motorized vehicle users, or cattle belong to the inhabitants.

A few common such hazards are:

1. Start point and End Point Junctions
2. Sharp Curves
3. Trees and Electric Poles on the shoulders
4. Functional or even unusual Wells near the road alignment
5. High Embankments
6. Schools / habitations on the alignment
7. Electric Line Crossings

Various innovations and countermeasures including installation and use of appropriate Signages on PMGSY roads have been done to minimize the risk of accident caused by these hazards.

9.5 Creation of Web based GIS under PMGSY

In order to digitize and to create spatial & attribute data of Habitations, Block Boundary, DRRP roads, Core network roads etc, a MOU was signed with Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27th October, 2015 for the implementation of Web based GIS for PMGSY. The project is envisaged to be completed by January, 2018. The states are responsible for providing the required spatial data and CDAC is entrusted with creation of required software and hardware for running the project. The guidelines for the PMGSY National GIS has also been prepared and uploaded in the PMGSY website. NRRDA is providing financial assistance to the states as well as CDAC in the creation of the web based GIS. A National workshop was also held on 9th to 10th February, 2017 in HIPA, Haryana to clarify and discuss the issues in the implementation.

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 verify whether the Quality Management System



of States is adequate and give feedback on quality management shortcomings to enable systemic 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 photographs of each inspected project in OMMAS (*the programme monitoring website*) through the android based mobile application. The quality grading abstract and corresponding photographs of the inspected projects are 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 2016-17 (April, 2016 to March, 2017) – 01 orientation programme was organized at IAHE, Noida during 27-29 December 2016 for the 26 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.

In addition to above its also decided to organized the SQM Training programme for all States. The training calendar has been prepared and gets approved by Competent Authority. The SQM training will be organized during the period April, 2017 to July, 2017. This will help the Quality Management System to comes an same platform of inspection efficiency in both Tier II & III.



11 Target & achievement of NQM inspections during the current year 2016-17

A target of 7,500 NQM inspections had been set for the year 2016-17. Against this target 7634 inspections have been conducted by NQMs i.e. NRRDA could achieve more than the target set for NQM inspection.

12. Budget

The approved revised budget estimates for the financial year 2016-17 and the expenditure there against are given at **Annexure VIII**. During the year the opening balance was Rs. 30.18 crore, interest and misc. Receipts were Rs. 3.49 crore and MoRD released a total grant of Rs. 1,414.93 crore. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,416.47 crore.

13. Accounts & Audit

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates, 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 2016-17 and Notes to Accounts are enclosed as Annexure IX A, IX B, IX C, IX D, IX E respectively.

During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 1,416.47 crore was incurred from the funds received from the Government of India. The expenditure was mainly towards payment of interest to NABARD (Rs. 67.94 crore); repayment of principal amount of loan drawn from NABARD (Rs. 1,299.99 crore), for expenditure of NRRDA (Rs. 26.08 crore), for managing World Bank Project i.e. technical Assistance under RRP II (Rs. 22.46 crore) for ADB Projects (Rs. 1 crore).

14. Implementation of Official Language Policy

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) has been implementing the Official Language Policy as contained in Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and relevant rules of Official Language Rules, 1976 in its day-to-day official work. For this purpose an Official Language Implementation Committee, comprising of all the Directors of NRRDA and chaired by Director General, NRRDA has been setup. This



Committee periodically monitors the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Agency. The suggestions made in review meeting were implemented in the agency. A Hindi Pakhwara was also organized from 14th to 28th September, 2016 during which debates and competition in various activities relating to use of Hindi for the officers and staff were organised and prizes were given away to the winners. For promotion of the official language, the Agency annually brings out a magazine in Hindi called 'Rajbhasha Smarika' which is released during the Hindi Pakhwara. Officers and Staff of NRRDA contribute articles, short stories and Poems etc. for the 'Smarika'. NRRDA's magazine 'Gramin Sampark', Annual Report and other pamphlets brought out from time to time are published bilingually. The Agency is committed to making correspondences in Hindi with Government offices as required in the Official Language Rules, 1976.

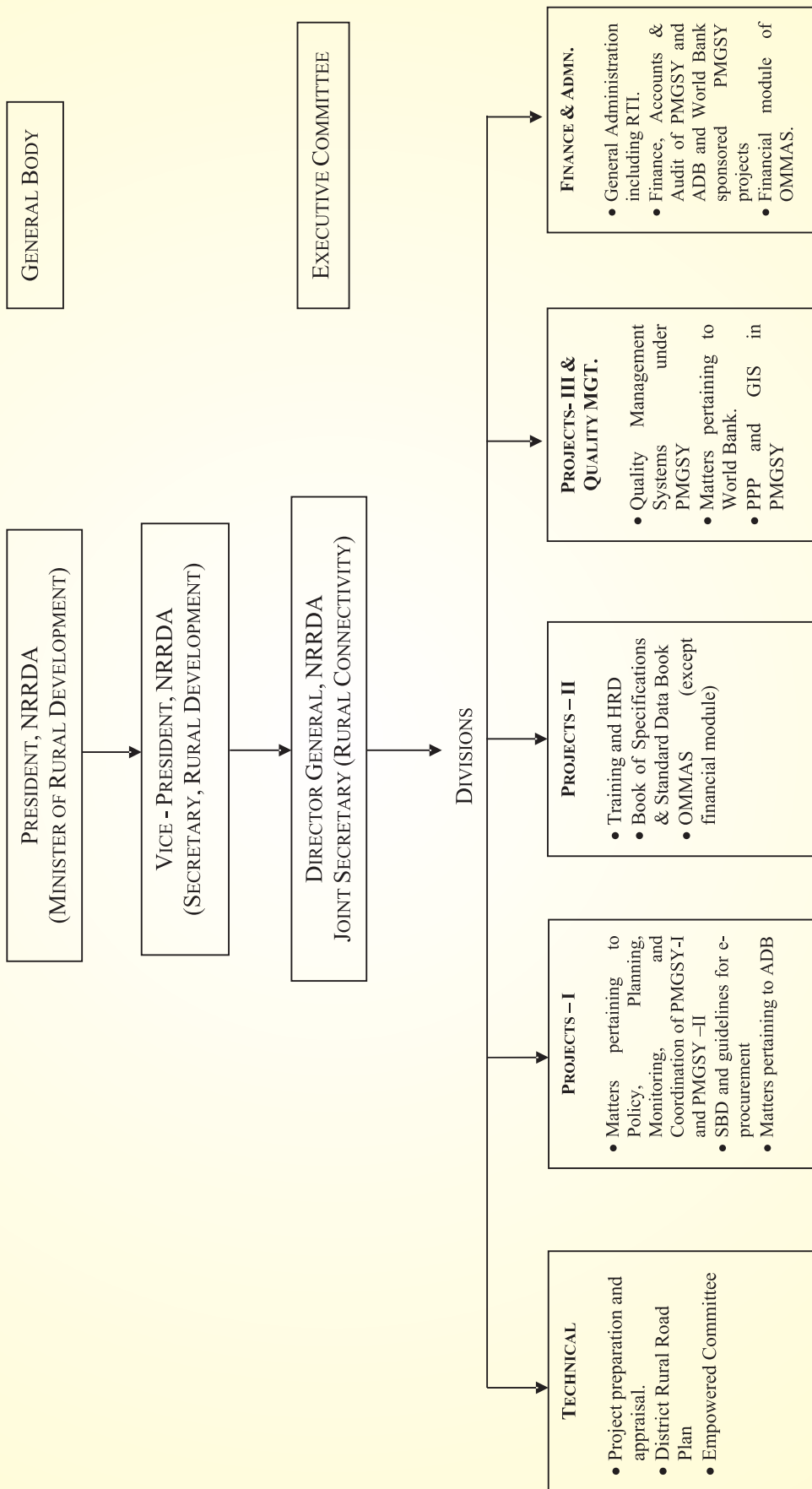




ANNEXURES



Organisational Chart



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

Sl.No	Name of the PTA	States Covered
1.	Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI), 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	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha



Annexure-III

List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)

S.No	State	STAs
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) National Institute of Technology Warrangal-506004 (ii) J.N.T. University, Kukatpalli Hyderabad-500072 Hyderabad-500007 (iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University Visakhapatnam-530 003 (iv) Andhra University college of Engineering Kakinada- 533003 (v) University College of Engineering, JNTU Ananthapuramu- 515002 (vi) Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Ananthapuramu
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) Jorhat Engineering College Jorhat-785007
3	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati- 781039 (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari Guwahati-781013 (iii) Jorhat Engineering College Jorhat-785007 (iv) National Institute of Technology Silchar-788010
4	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology Patna -800005 (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology Muzaffarpur-842003 (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering Bhagalpur-813210



S.No	State	STAs	
5	Chhattisgarh	(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	Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Gulbarga-585102



S.No	State	STAs	
		(v) P.E.S. College of Engineering, (vi) Government SKSJ Technological Institute	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	Bhopal-462051 Jabalpur-482011 Indore- 452003 Gwalior- 474005
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



S.No	State	STAs	
16	Manipur	(i) National Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010
		(ii) Manipur Institute of Technology	Takyelpat, Imphal
17	Meghalaya	(i) Indian Institute of Technology	Guwahati
		(ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat- 785007
18	Mizoram	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
20	Odisha	(i) National Institute of Technology	Rourkela-769008
		(ii) College of Engg. & Technology	Bhubaneswar- 751003
		(iii) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology	Burla-768018
		(iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang	Sarang-759146
		(v) Indian Institute of Technology	Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa) Bhubaneswar
21	Punjab	(i) PEC University of Technology	Chandigarh-160012
		(ii) Punjab Technical University, Giani Zail Singh Campus	Dabwali Road, Bathinda-151001 Patiala-147004
		(iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	Ludhiana-141006
		(iv) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College	
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology	Jaipur-302017
		(ii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University	Kota-324010



S.No	State	STAs	
		(iii) MBM Engineering College, Jai Narain Vyas University	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	Tripura	National Institute of Technology	Agartala-799055
26	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
27	Uttaranchal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology,	Roorkee-247667 Pantnagar-263145
28	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



Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Details of Proposal cleared during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (value including State Share)

Sl.No	State	2015-16*					2016-17*				
		Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge L in meter	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh										
2	Arunachal Pradesh						1488.56	119	36	1772.60	1379.80
3	Assam						551.91	269	18	854.46	619.65
4	Bihar						2590.82	1857	199	3822.72	12333.63
5	Chattisgarh						1454.78	447	163	2570.05	12811.46
6	Goa										
7	Gujarat						50.81	11	33	26.51	1344.85
8	Haryana						39.16	5		52.91	
9	Himachal Pradesh						1709.54	477	43	3013.14	1567.74
10	Jammu & Kashmir						2842.32	513	29	3519.94	1217.50
11	Jharkhand	33.69	0	19		1238.20	2209.88	1332	116	4246.76	5974.10
12	Karnataka										
13	Kerala	3.04	0	1		18.75	274.20	84		319.95	
14	Madhya Pradesh	2402.77	1681	83	4391.244	7194.96	1842.81	875	173	2846.17	15031.43
15	Maharashtra										
16	Manipur										
17	Meghalaya										
18	Mizoram						553.54	56		655.94	
19	Nagaland										
20	Odisha						5255.86	2408	153	10110.14	10919.33
21	Punjab (PMGSY II)	867.86	124	7	1347.06						
22	Rajasthan						1611.92	1467	0	4292.69	
23	Sikkim						490.69	120	5	636.02	130.00
24	Tamil Nadu						758.44	573	22	1366.80	1047.84
25	Telangana						205.65	37	117	69.37	5088.09
26	Tripura						111.39	23	16	104.40	560.45
27	Uttar Pradesh						3140.90	680	1	5409.41	18.00
28	Uttarakhand						989.96	182	7	1664.00	260.00
29	West Bengal						2359.80	767		4259.75	
	TOTAL	3307.36	1805	110	5738.304	8451.91	30532.94	12302	1131	51613.73	70303.87

* Including sanction under PMGSY II during 2015-16 and 16-17



Annexure IV (A)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Details of Proposal cleared during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (value including State Share)

S.No	State	2012-13				2013-14*				2014-15*			
		Value (Rs. In Crores)	No. of Roads Works	No. of Bridges.	Length in Km	Value (Rs. In Crores)	No. of Roads Works	No. of Bridges.	Length in Km	Value (Rs. In Crores)	No. of Roads Works	No. of Bridges.	Length in Km
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andhra Pradesh	850	420	34	1,538	1,422	454	20	2,743				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	611	78	14	902	880	63	66	943	201.45	13	9	215.34
3	Assam	821	293	257	689	582	404	58	989				
4	Bihar RWD	2,439	1,350	96	3,846	8,163	5,163	256	11,458				
5	Chhattisgarh	1,011	734		2,378	861	452	118	1,485				
6	Goa												
7	Gurjarat	345	409		775	1,683	1,028	0	3,983				
8	Haryana					917	83	18	989				
9	Himachal Pradesh					286	141	3	800	246.89	77	23	547.99
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,775	603	55	3,495								
11	Jharkhand	1,827	1,064	174	3,537	1,327	729	91	2,573				
12	Karnataka	60	41		155	1,119	343	50	2,338				
13	Kerala					694	415		1,012				
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,574	2,705		9,373	1,186	691	112	1,941				
15	Maharashtra	1,078	158	659	800	1,567	414	84	2,726	359.1	76	53	530.75
16	Manipur	254	46	44	425	578	194	6	1,302	630.57	202	6	1329.84
17	Meghalaya					716	272	36	1,008				
18	Mizoram					285	29		415				
19	Nagaland												
20	Odisha	2,446	1,334		5,189	2,454	1,131	158	3,925				
21	Punjab	659	182		1,355	247	46		455	92.31	48	0	173.46
22	Rajasthan	1,033	1,256		3,564	1,306	1,435		4,332				
23	Sikkim					112	40		177	136.99	26	20	136.6
24	Tamil Nadu	1,130	1,298	45	3,096					359.88	404	6	963.81
25	Tripura					1,105	338	37	1,422				
26	Uttar Pradesh	3,148	1,845	1	8,230	1,135	252		1,913				
27	Uttarakhand	471	118	8	1,140	1,107	248	27	2,297				
28	West Bengal	3,483	1,425		6,144	1,345	597		2,567	328.58	76	0	637.574
	TOTAL	27,014	15,359	1,387	56,631	31,076	14,962	1,140	53,795	2,355.77	922	117	4,535.36

* Including sanction under PMGSY II during 2013-14 and 14-15



Habitations Connected & Length Completed under PMGSY

S.no	State	Length completed upto March'17	Habitations connected upto March,17
1	Andhra Pradesh	13742.40	1069
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5520.44	368
3	Assam	16402.68	9022
4	Bihar	43005.35	18,730
5	Chhattisgarh	26987.11	8873
6	Goa	155.33	2
7	Gujarat	12503.14	3021
8	Haryana	5537.73	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	12201.76	2061
10	Jammu And Kashmir	7002.31	1469
11	Jharkhand	15070.83	6616
12	Karnataka	18515.45	296
13	Kerala	2822.40	380
14	Madhya Pradesh	65749.21	14900
15	Maharashtra	25489.29	1283
16	Manipur	5578.13	423
17	Meghalaya	1544.66	225
18	Mizoram	2622.08	157
19	Nagaland	3468.87	94
20	Odisha	40147.61	12486
21	Punjab	7114.64	390
22	Rajasthan	61633.95	13734
23	Sikkim	3204.19	282
24	Tamil Nadu	13690.42	1951
25	Tripura	3863.75	1763
26	Uttar Pradesh	50241.91	11228
27	Uttarakhand	7805.34	869
28	West Bengal	23138.35	12408
29	Telangana	9898.97	608
Total:		504658.27	124709
Union Territories			
30	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	68.53	0.00
Grand Total:		504726.80	124709

**Annxure - VI****PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2016-17**

S.No	State	Habitations connected upto March, 17	Length (km) completed upto March'17
1	Andhra Pradesh	70	733.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1360.51
3	Assam	294	929.52
4	Bihar	4,174	6601.62
5	Chhattisgarh	270	1019.57
6	Goa	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	11	211.88
8	Haryana	0	62.85
9	Himachal Pradesh	106	1429.27
10	Jammu And Kashmir	250	1785.16
11	Jharkhand	1031	3119.52
12	Karnataka	6	897.09
13	Kerala	7	314.33
14	Madhya Pradesh	1079	5081.97
15	Maharashtra	28	2000.70
16	Manipur	26	1485.85
17	Meghalaya	22	368.87
18	Mizoram	0	298.08
19	Nagaland	0	395.00
20	Odisha	1685	5796.93
21	Punjab	0	586.53
22	Rajasthan	1070	3110.10
23	Sikkim	3	247.42
24	Tamil Nadu	9	883.19
25	Tripura	18	405.62
26	Uttar Pradesh	147	3095.25
27	Uttarakhand	166	1989.32
28	West Bengal	1162	2825.53
29	Telangana	6	408.64
Total:		11641	47447.00
Union Territories			
30	A & N Islands	0	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0	0.00
33	Delhi	0	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0	0.00
Grand Total:		11641	47447.00



Details of the New Technology Projects under R & D Initiatives taken up under PMGSY during 2016-17						
S.No	State	Technology	PMGSY-I		PMGSY-II	
			No. of roads	Road length (Km)	No. of roads	Road length (Km)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Cold Mix Technology	31	346.50		
		Nano technology	20	185.59		
		Total	51	532.09		
2	Assam	Cold Mix Technology	97	286.07		
		Nano technology	16	47.16		
		Total	113	333.23		
3	Bihar	CELL Filled Concrete	923	447.47		
		Cement Stabilization	3	6.76		
		Cold Mix Technology	416	702.73		
		fly ash subgrade	4	6.26		
		Mechanical stabilization	210	400.51		
		Nano Technology for Water proofing	3	5.38		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	126	137.31		
		Waste Plastics	374	657.26		
		Total	2059	2363.68		
4	Chhattisgarh	CELL Filled Concrete	5	19.60		
		Cold Mix Technology	51	171.59		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	6	30.00		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	26	81.54		
		Zyco soil Nanotechnology	5	28.20		
		Total	93	330.94		
5	Gujarat	Panelled Cement Concrete	11	26.51		
6	Haryana	Nano Technology for Water proofing			5	47.01
		Panelled Cement Concrete			3	4.23
		Waste Plastics			5	47.01
		Total			13	98.24
7	Himachal Pradesh	CC Block	67	50.63		
		Cement Stabilization	10	81.58		
		Cold Mix Technology	109	519.04		
		RBI 81	3	13.40		
		Nano Technology	2	50.20		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	6	2.78		



		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	2	1.82		
		Total	199	719.45		
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Cement Stabilization	1	9.60		
		Nano Technology	2	32.10		
		Waste Plastic	30	193.11		
		Total	33	234.81		
9	Jharkhand	CELL Filled Concrete	46	72.00		
		Cement Stabilization	13	35.72		
		Cold Mix Technology	66	177.10		
		fly ash subgrade	2	2.42		
		Iron Slag for Subgrade improvement	2	12.10		
		Nano Technology for Water proofing	3	11.15		
		RBI 81 for Subgrade-Stablization	8	26.89		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	117	253.78		
		Soil Stablizer JGRS	3	17.49		
		Steel Slag for stablization	17	60.50		
		Terrazyme	4	6.67		
		Waste Plastics	5	5.70		
		Zycosoil Nanotechnology	17	40.21		
Total	303	721.722				
10	Kerala	CC BLOCK			2	0.23
		Cement Stabilization			3	4.99
		Cold Mix Technology			10	43.85
		RBI 81 for Subgrade-Stablization			1	1.53
		Waste Plastics			45	148.12
		Total			61	198.71
11	Madhya Pradesh	Cold Mix Technology	25	72.75		
		Coir technology for subgrade improvement	2	1.20		
		CELL Filled Concrete	5	2.65		
		Geotextile for Subgrade improvement	1	3.79		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	214	142.24		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	3	1.60		
		RBI 81	3	0.83		
		Waste Plastic	419	846.14		
		Total	673	1073.21		
12	Mizoram	CELL Filled Concrete	12	119.59		



13	Odisha	CELL Filled Concrete	30	13.36		
		Cement Stabilization	26	76.89		
		Cold Mix Technology	392	1549.47		
		Envirotac	13	38.83		
		Geotextile for Subgrade improvement	3	5.00		
		Gravel with Slag	12	22.49		
		Iron Slag for Subgrade improvement	36	65.73		
		Lime Stabilization	2	2.75		
		Nano Technology for Water proofing	3	11.59		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	84	36.45		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	70	77.06		
		Soil Stablizer JGRS	3	15.62		
		Steel Slag for stablization	7	15.87		
		Terrazyme	88	300.54		
		Waste Plastics	10	36.22		
		Total	779	2267.87		
14	Rajasthan	CC BLOCK	17	6.33		
		CELL Filled Concrete	23	19.94		
		Marble Slurry for stabilization	12	43.75		
		RBI 81 for Subgrade-Stablization	1	0.65		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	52	19.46		
		Waste Plastics	269	909.13		
		Total	374	999.25		
15	Sikkim	Cold Mix Technology	73	344.44		
16	Tamilnadu	Cold Mix Technology	15	75.78		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	2	0.46		
		Zycosoil Nanotechnology	5	10.53		
		Barrium Carbide	2	1.90		
		CC Block	2	2.90		
		Cement Stabilization	5	11.30		
		Nano Technology	31	72.30		
		RBI 81	8	22.77		
		Steel Slag	1	1.56		
		Terrazyme	15	27.57		
		Waste Plastic	15	63.37		
		Total	101	290.43		
17	Telangana	CELL Filled Concrete	16	8.56		



		Cold Mix Technology	6	7.86		
		RCCP	4	1.33		
		Zycosoil Nanotechnology	3	6.59		
		Total	29	24.30		
18	Tripura	Cement Stabilization	2	13.02		
		Cold Mix Technology	23	104.39		
		Total	25	117.41		
19	Uttar Pradesh	CC BLOCK			18	26.72
		Cell filled Concrete			2	2.80
		Cold Mix Technology			103	562.82
		Jute Geo Textile for Subgrade improvement			17	53.76
		Lime Stabilization			1	1.50
		Nano Technology for Water proofing			60	420.54
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement			8	7.19
		Waste Plastics			77	594.17
		Total			286	1669.50
20	Uttarakhand	Cement Stabilization	4	18.70		
		Cold Mix Technology	18	158.38		
		Total	22	177.07		
21	West Bengal	Cold Mix Technology	116	782.01		
		Jute Geo textile for subgrade improvement	87	544.30		
		Steel Slag for Stabilization	19	91.25		
		CELL Filled Concrete	11	19.59		
		Cement Stabilization	11	69.75		
		Fly ash subgrade	4	40.24		
		Panelled Cement Concrete	138	129.42		
		Roller Compacted Concrete Pavement	3	3.44		
		Total	389	1680.00		
		Grand Total	5339	12356.002	360	1966.45



Annexure-VIII

Object Head & Purpose	BE 2016-17	Expenditure up to 31-03-2017
(1.2.1) Establishment		
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	5,30,00,000	4,04,59,137
(i) Deputationists	2,30,00,000	1,89,01,925
(ii) Retired officers	1,00,00,000	61,55,395
(iii) Support Staff/others	2,00,00,000	1,54,01,817
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	60,00,000	31,51,117
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	10,00,000	2,50,814
Total Establishment	6,00,00,000	4,38,61,068
(1.2.2) Administravtive Expenses		
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	2,00,00,000	31,78,462
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	30,00,000	26,98,760
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	30,00,000	25,35,216
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	8,00,000	6,95,719
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	8,00,000	4,18,290
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	8,00,000	2,83,815
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	10,00,000	6,11,992
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	3,00,000	1,20,457
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	8,00,000	7,46,551
(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	26,00,000	22,88,607
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	6,00,000	2,38,981
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	15,00,000	8,82,549
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	0	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	28,00,000	22,68,493
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	1,20,00,000	1,09,29,520
Total Administrative Exp	5,00,00,000	2,78,97,412
(1.2.3) R&D and HRD		
(1.2.3.01) Training	2,00,00,000	90,34,192
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	50,00,000	5,15,134
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	2,50,00,000	96,04,052



(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	50,00,000	24,93,440
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	1,50,00,000	82,88,855
Total R & D and HRD	7,00,00,000	2,99,35,673
(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.& Publicity		
(1.2.4.01) Publications	50,00,000	25,96,915
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	10,00,000	3,51,911
(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	5,00,000	27,070
Total Publications, Adv. & Publicity	65,00,000	29,75,896
(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs		
(1.2.5.01) Honararium to NQMs	2,30,00,000	2,16,63,705
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	2,80,00,000	2,60,51,222
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	0	0
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	10,00,000	5,77,982
Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs	5,20,00,000	4,82,92,909
(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization		
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.of online manag.sys.	1,00,00,000	12,063
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	0	0
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	5,00,00,000	3,81,22,000
Total OMMS and Computerization	6,00,00,000	3,81,34,063
(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB		
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(1.2.8.02) Other	0	
Total Technical Assistance from ADB	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(1.2.9) W.B. Loan (RRP I)		
Capcity Building	0	0
Total World Bank Loan	0	



(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)		
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	2,30,00,000	15,81,36,914
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	20,00,000	15,31,248
(1.2.10.03) Training	4,00,00,000	3,37,54,160
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	50,00,000	10,44,000
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	8,00,00,000	7,37,23,080
Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)	15,00,00,000	26,81,89,402
(2.2) Capital Expenditure		
(2.2.01) Purchase/Renovation of Office Area		
(2.2.02) Furniture and Furnishing of the office	31,00,000	0
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	64,00,000	3,02,245
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	20,00,000	0
Total Capital Expenditure	1,15,00,000	3,02,245

**Annexure-IX-A****NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31st,2017**

(Amount - Rs.)

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2016-17	2015-16
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	4692,25,290.53	3902,02,364.18
Grant-in-aid from MoRD in lieu of RIDF Loan (NABARD)		-	129998,88,780.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions	2	69,72,551.00	117,34,590.00
Total		4761,97,841.53	134018,25,734.00
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3	283,70,888.86	317,20,163.00
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	4	4478,26,952.66	3702,16,791.00
Grant Receivable from MoRD for Repayment of loan (NABARD)		-	129998,88,780.00
Total		4761,97,841.52	134018,25,734.00
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account	16		

Annexure to our report of even date
For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Roads Development Agency

CA Ashok Agarwal
Partner

Sd/-
(Shanthi Priya S)
Director (F&A)

Sd/-
(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place :Chandigarh
Dated : 27.09.2017



NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI

SCHEDULE -16

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 except on mobile instruments to NQMs.

The mobile instruments to NQMs have to be written off over a period of two years.

d. Grant (AS-12)

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

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



Annexure-IX-C

NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI

For the year ending March 31st, 2017

SCHEDULE - 16

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. National Rural Roads Development Agency is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act on 14-01-2002. The Agency received Grant in Aid and assistance from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
2. The agency received grant from Ministry of Rural Development for payment of interest and installment to NABARD. Detail of grant received and repaid the interest and installment are as under:

(in Rs.)

Particular	Principal	Interest
Grant received	1299,98,88,780.00	67,93,87,867.00
Loan repaid to NABARD	1299,98,88,780.00	67,93,87,867.00

3. The office Accommodation of Rs. 7,88,30,479.00 is yet to be registered before the Authority. The Sub Lease Deed is pending with Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi which was objected in the earlier year audit reports but no action has been taken by the Agency in this regard.
4. The figures in the list of other expenses payable in evidently added in the list of Sundry Creditor and Security amount in previous year. The same was rectified in this financial year.



5. Advance payments are outstanding over the years due to non-receipts of Utilization Certificates / Related Bills.

S.No.	Particular	Amount in (Rs.)
i.	Advance for Lab Equipment	4,18,843.00
ii.	Technical Development and Research work (MoRD)	25,38,750.00
iii.	Workshop and Conference (MoRD)	26,62,440.00
iv.	Research & Development	7,56,67,709.00
v.	Advance for Training	1,77,25,040.00
vi.	Advance for Training (W.B.)	2,37,54,907.00
vii.	Advance of Professionals	2,56,000.00
	Total	12,30,23,689.00

6. NABARD Loan of Rs.18,500/- crores has been repaid to NABARD from the Financial Year 2010-11 to 2016-17.

For Agarwal A Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA Ashok Agarwal
(Partner)

For National Rural Roads Development Agency

Sd/-
(Shanthi Priya S.)
Director (F&A)

Sd/-
(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place : Chandigarh

Dated : 27.09.2017

NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Annexure-IX-D

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2017

RECEIPT	2016-17	2015-16	PAYMENT	2016-17	2015-16
Opening Balance			Capital Account		
Cash	-	-	Fixed Assets purchased	6,78,667.00	9,36,824.00
Bank Balance	1604,28,336.30	5,31,305.30	Repayment of Loan to NABARD	129998,88,780.00	280000,00,000.00
Fixed Deposit	1414,00,975.00	430,19,035.00	Interest paid to NABARD	6793,87,867.00	22933,82,651.00
Grant from MoRD			Other Expenditure		
a) For Expenditure	4700,00,000.00	7344,75,400.00	Establishment Expenses	438,44,877.00	444,73,903.00
b) For repayment of loan to NABARD	129998,88,780.00	280000,00,000.00	Administrative Expenses	1580,81,113.00	1543,10,920.00
c) For Payment of Interest to NABARD	6793,87,867.00	22933,82,651.00	World Bank Expenses	2245,81,996.00	2415,95,442.00
Other Income			TDS of previous year paid	21,88,589.00	5,19,529.00
Interest Income	100,56,804.48	41,60,746.00	Payment of State Cheques	-	-
Refund - From States	247,66,475.00	-	Security Deposit Given	18,300.00	1,05,800.00
Amount Recovered	26,380.00	24,911.00	Creditors	16,000.00	-
Misc. Receipts	87,973.00	1,00,325.00	Other Advances	560,09,662.00	385,39,993.00
			Closing Balance		
			Cash	-	-
			Bank Balance	2150,33,925.80	1604,28,336.30
			Fixed Deposit	1063,13,813.98	1414,00,975.00
	144860,43,590.78	310756,94,373.30		144860,43,590.78	310756,94,373.30
For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates			For National Rural Roads Development Agency		
Chartered Accountants			Sd/-	Sd/-	
CA Ashok Agarwal			(Shanthi Priya S)	(Alka Upadhyaya)	
Partner			Director (F&A)	Director General	
Place : Chandigarh					
Dated : 27.09.2017					





**NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2017**

Amount in Rs.

INCOME	Sch	2016-17	2015-16
-			
Grant in Aid	5	9184,90,821.21	27685,40,283.00
Interest Received	6	121,24,565.00	41,60,746.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	7	87,973.00	1,00,325.00
TOTAL (A)		9307,03,359.21	27728,01,354.00
EXPENDITURE			
Interest paid to NABARD		6793,87,867.00	22933,82,651.00
Establishment Expenses	8	438,61,068.00	439,27,684.00
Administrative Expenses	9	1572,35,953.00	1583,17,256.00
World Bank Project Assistance	10	2228,31,125.00	2376,57,632.00
Depreciation	3	40,27,940.25	46,93,441.19
TOTAL (B)		11073,43,953.25	27379,78,664.19
Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)		(1766,40,594.04)	348,22,689.81
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund		(1766,40,594.04)	348,22,689.81
AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE			
For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates Chartered Accountants		For National Rural Roads Development Agency	
CA Ashok Agarwal Partner		Sd/- (Shanthi Priya S) Director (F&A)	Sd/- (Alka Upadhyaya) Director General
Place :Chandigarh Dated : 27.09.2017			



Annexure-X

R&D TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT 2016-17

Sl.No	State	Total R&D Target Length for 20616-17	Achievement (2016-17)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	128	28.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	360	84.31
3	Assam	817	129.71
4	Bihar	970	116.55
5	Chhattisgarh	644	31.3
6	Goa	0	
7	Gujarat	131	52.08
8	Haryana	25	56.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	268	14.76
10	Jammu & Kashmir	213	
11	Jharkhand	565	98.79
12	Karnataka	277	142.75
13	Kerala	201	33.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	1393	971.41
15	Maharashtra	476	482.15
16	Manipur	267	74.87
17	Meghalaya	1010	169.47
18	Mizoram	243	99.83
19	Nagaland	25	
20	Odisha	1186	557.97
21	Punjab	358	51.71
22	Rajasthan	1123	151.18
23	Sikkim	170	88.92
24	Tamil Nadu	453	341.25
25	Telangana	232	4.1
26	Tripura	150	47.51
27	Uttar Pradesh	617	190.92
28	Uttarakhand	362	88.03
29	West Bengal	1176	5.5
	TOTAL	13839	4113.13

Achievement is taken based on data uploaded on OMMAS





Meri Sadak
Citizen Feedback System
मेरी सड़क
नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली

सुशासन के रास्ते मेरी सड़क।



सत्यमेव जयते

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