



सत्यमेव जयते

Annual Report 2017-18



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



ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18



NRIDA

**National Rural Infrastructure 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 Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)¹ has expressed its intention to minimize the adverse impact of the rural roads.
- 1.2 Accordingly, rural road connectivity is a key ingredient in ensuring sustainable poverty reduction. The Central and State Governments have initiated various programmes to provide sustainable connectivity to the rural habitations in the country.

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

In respect of Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and erstwhile Planning Commission) the objective is to connect eligible unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). For Most intensive IAP blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) are eligible to be covered under PMGSY.

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



- 1.3 In the year 2000 nearly 40% of habitations were not connected by All Weather Roads. Subsequent to launching of PMGSY, systematic preparation of District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP) and identification of the Core Network was carried out. The Core Network ensures single All Weather Connectivity to all the eligible habitations. As a result of this planning exercise, 1.59 lakh habitations (excluding habitations covered under State schemes) were targeted for New Connectivity with an estimated road length of 3.93 lakh km and a length of about 3.73 lakh km of existing roads for up gradation. Further, after 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. Consequent to inclusion of the housing component in the activities of NRRDA, it has been renamed as National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) w.e.f. 4th May 2017.

2. OBJECTIVES OF NRIDA

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

- (i) To discuss with different Technical Agencies and arrive at appropriate Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads and thereafter to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in prescribing the Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.
- (ii) To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- (iii) To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.
- (iv) To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.



- (v) To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (vi) To oversee and inspect or arrange to inspect through Independent Monitors, the execution of the road-works cleared by the Ministry and being implemented by States or Union Territories through their Executing Agencies.
- (vii) To appoint serving or retired Engineers, Academicians, Administrators and other Agencies, with experience in Rural Roads, as Independent Monitors to ensure proper execution of road works by the State Agencies.
- (viii) To monitor the progress of the road-works with particular reference to time frame for completion, Technical Specifications, Project Appraisal and Quality Control methods.
- (ix) To set up an “On-line Management and Monitoring System”, incorporating both intranet and internet-based system, for obtaining updated information to facilitate a ready viewing and screening of data.
- (x) To send periodic reports to the Ministry of Rural Development on the progress of implementation of road works by the States or Union Territories.
- (xi) To monitor the planning for and plantation of fruit bearing and other suitable trees on both sides of the rural roads undertaken by the States or Union Territories, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- (xii) To monitor the expenditure incurred by the States or Union Territories in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, with reference to the funds released by Ministry of Rural Development through expenditure reports obtained from the States or Union Territories and through 'On-line Management and Monitoring System'.
- (xiii) To take up research activities relating to Rural Roads, including execution of Pilot Projects.
- (xiv) To study and evaluate different Technologies in respect of Rural Roads and to take up pilot projects involving different technologies.
- (xv) To enter into collaboration with Institutions, Agencies or Bodies of repute, both national and international, in respect of Rural Roads.
- (xvi) To arrange suitable Training Programmes for officers of the Ministry as well as the State Governments or Union Territories concerned with the implementation of the Rural Roads Programme in reputed institutions.
- (xvii) To advise on measures to improve the Quality and Cost-norms of the Rural Roads.



- (xviii) To publish books, literature, take up or arrange for production of publicity material, print, audio or audio-visual in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- (xix) To organise and sponsor Workshops and Seminars in respect of Rural Roads.
- (xx) To purchase, lease and hire equipment or machinery required in the construction of rural roads.
- (xxi) To take up such activities as necessary to further the objective of the Programme and assist the Ministry of Rural Development in Planning and Implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and such other related Programmes as may be taken up.

3. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development is ex-officio President and Secretary, Rural Development is ex-officio Vice-President of NRIDA. The composition of the General Body of the NRIDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2017-18:-

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA
1.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Minister of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	President (ex-officio)
2.	Shri Amarjeet Sinha	Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice – President (ex-officio)
3.	Shri Jaideep Govind ¹	Special Secretary & Financial Advisor Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member ex-officio



4.	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya ²	Joint Secretary (RC) & CVO, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director- General
5.	Smt. Surabhi Rai	Dy. Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
6.	Shri Anil Srivastava	Adviser (Transport), Room No. 264, Yojana Bhavan, Niti Aayog, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
7.	Shri 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, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
9.	Shri Sidhanta Das	Director General, Forest & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan,	Member
10.	Shri Rajesh Kempriai	Commissioner cum Spl. Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Assam, P.O Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam	Member
11	Dr. N. Nagambika Devi	Princial Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No.311, 3rd Floor Multi Storied Building, Ambedkar Road, Bangalore, Karnataka	Member
12.	Shri Hasan Lal ³	Principal Secretary, SRRDA, Room No. 603, 6th floor, Department of PWD (Roads & Bridges), Government of Punjab, Mini Secretariat 2, Chandigrah, Punjab	Member

²Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Jt. Secretary(RC), Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi(Till 4.9.2017)

³Shri Jaspal Singh, Pr. Secretary,SRRDA, PWD, Panjab (Till 22.4.2017)



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, 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 Dehli	Member
18.	Lt. Gen. Harpal Singh	Director General, Border Roads Organisation, 274-Seema Sadak	Member
19.	Prof. G.J. Joshi	Dean(Academic), Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat, Gujarat	Member
20.	Dr. Mahesh Kumar	Engineer Member, DDA, B -Block, Ist Floor, Vikas Sadan, Near INA Market, New Delhi.	Member



Last meeting (23rd meeting) of the General Body was held on 3rd February 2017. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister (RD) & President of NRIDA.

- 3.2** The Executive Committee of the NRIDA comprises Director-General, NRIDA as the ex-officio Chairman and upto seven Members appointed by the President of NRIDA. The Committee is vested with all executive and financial powers of the Agency subject to such directions as may be issued by the Government of India and General Body from time to time. The composition of the Executive Committee of the NRIDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2017-18:

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRIDA
1.	Smt. Alka Upadhyaya ⁴	Joint Secretary (RC) & Director General (NRIDA), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Director-General (ex-officio)
2.	Dr. Praveen Kumar	Professor, Transportation Engineering Section, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Roorkee	Member
3.	Dr. M.S. Amarnath	Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Jnanabharathi campus, Bangalore University, Bangalore- 560056 (Karnataka)	Member
4.	Dr. Ashoke Kumar Sarkar	Dean Faculty, Div-I, Department of Civil Engineering Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan	Member
5.	Prof. K. Sudhakar Reddy	Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member

⁴Shri Rajesh Bhushan, Jt. Secretary(RC), Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi(Till 4.9.2017)



6.	Shri Chandra Shekhar	Director(Finance), Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member
7.	Dr. I.K. Pateriya	Director (Technical), NRIDA, New Delhi	Member
8.	Smt. Shanthi Priya Sarella ²	Director (F&A), NRIDA, New Delhi	Member

3.3 The Organisational Structure as approved by the General Body consists of 5 Divisions. The organisational set up showing division-wise distribution of work is given at **Annexure I**. Joint Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development is the ex-officio Director General of NRIDA. Following officers were functioning in NRIDA on deputation basis during 2017-18:

1. Dr. I.K. Pateriya, Director (Tech)
2. Shri Uttam Kumar, Director (P-III)
3. Shri P. Mohanasundram, Joint Director (Tech.)
4. Shri Praveen Kumar Bhalla, Dy. Director (F&A)
5. Smt. Shalini Das, Joint Director (P-III)
6. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Asstt. Director (P-III)
7. Smt. T. Sujatha, Asstt. Director (Tech.)
8. Shri Kailash Kumar Bisht, Asstt. Director (F&A)
9. Shri C.P.S. Yadav, Asstt. Director (PI)

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



4. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

4.1 Planning

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

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

4.1.3 Revision of DRRP for PMGSY-II

All the States are required to revise their **District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP)** as per PMGSY-II Guidelines using Census Data 2011. All States and Union Territories are eligible for seeking sanctions under PMGSY-II after awarding 100% of New Connectivity and 75 % of all the eligible up-gradation projects (and 90 % length cleared) under PMGSY-I. Different States will become eligible under PMGSY-II at different times. Till 2017-18, thirteen (13) states have already revised their DRRP and got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-II. These 13 States are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan 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 268 number of roads, covering a length of 4134.69 Kms and 181 bridges/CD works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4466.87 crore have been sanctioned during 2017-18. The State wise details of sanctions are at **Annexure-II**.

4.2 Technical Support

4.2.1 Principal Technical Agencies:- Seven Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs), including Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) and other premier technical institutions were appointed to provide technical support and take up research projects, study and evaluate different technologies and advise



on measures to improve the quality and cost norms of Rural Roads. List of PTAs is at **Annexure-III**.

4.2.2 State Technical Agencies: - Engineering Institutions of repute have been appointed as State Technical Agencies (STAs) upon the recommendation of the State Governments and certain pre-fixed qualification parameters. The State Technical Agencies (STAs) scrutinise the project proposals prepared by the State Governments and provide technical supports to them. The scrutiny by the STAs expedites the process of project clearance, establishes a certain degree of technical discipline and rigour in the implementation of PMGSY at the same time, it is administratively convenient for State authorities. List of STAs as on 31.3.2018 is at **Annexure-IV**.

4.3.1 Project Scrutiny and Clearance

The detailed project proposals are prepared by the States and after approval by the State Technical Agencies are forwarded to NRIDA. NRIDA carries out test check and further scrutiny to ensure that the proposals have been prepared keeping in view the Programme Guidelines. These scrutinised proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee for consideration. Proposals for a total value of Rs 30857.02 crores, covering a length of 49105.48 km (11257 number of road works and 1784 number of bridges) were cleared by the Empowered Committee during 2017-18. The State wise details are at **Annexure V**.

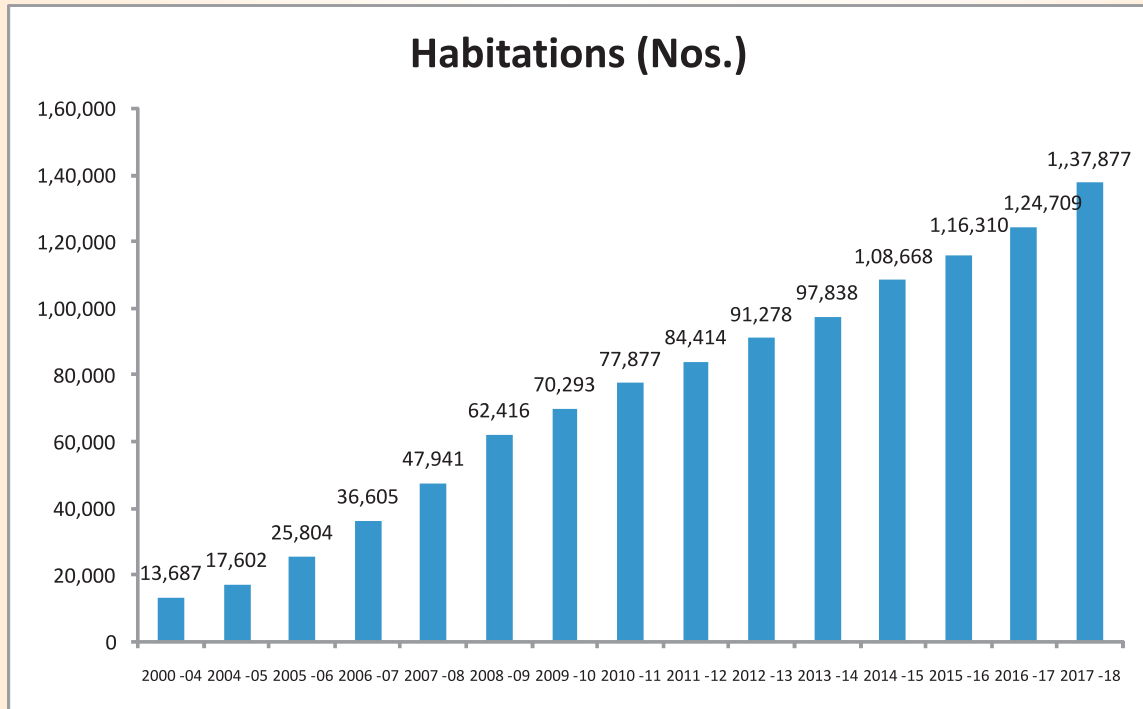
4.3.2 Physical Achievements

Since the inception of the Programme, 1,37,877 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 5,50,601 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation upto **31st March 2018**.

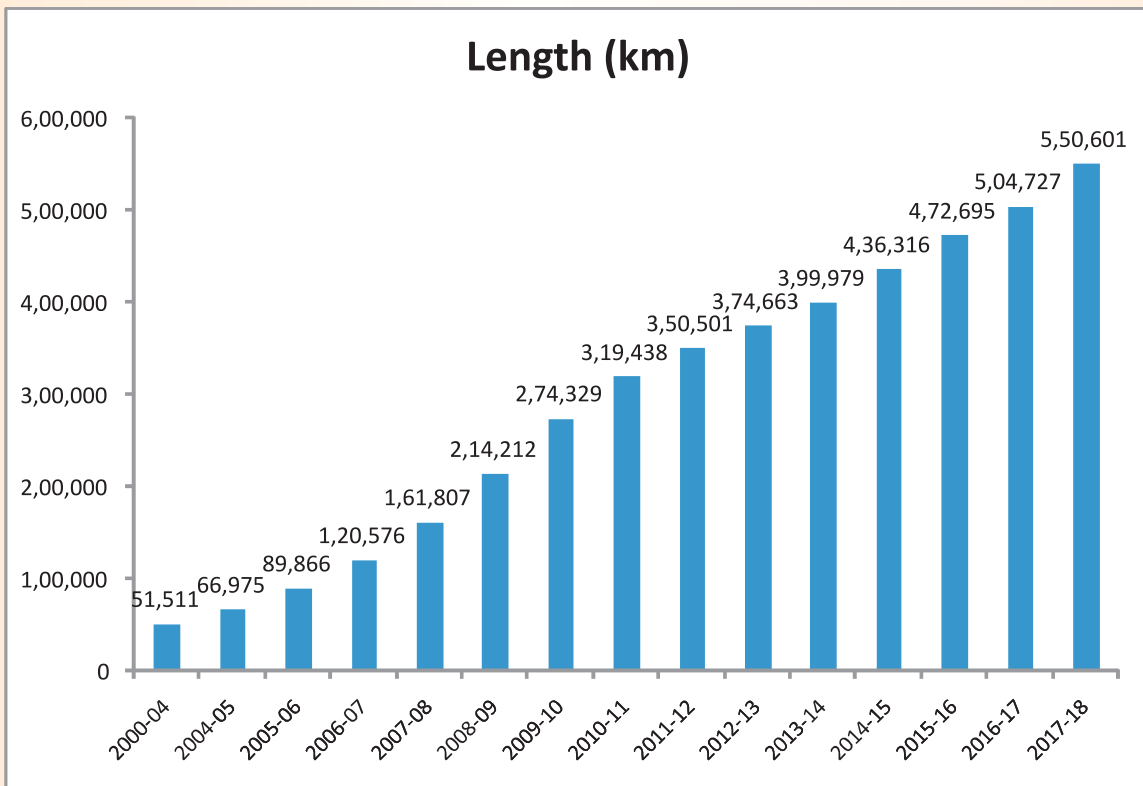
During the year under report, 11,499 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 48,751 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure VI & VII**.



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2017-18



PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2017-18





4.4 Maintenance of Roads Constructed under PMGSY

A mandatory provision for five years post construction maintenance contract along with the construction contract had been introduced from the year 2003 to ensure sustainability of the road assets created under the Programme. Considering the facts that the maintenance activities have not received due attention in States, a mechanism has been evolved wherein the release of programme funds to the States has been made contingent upon release of maintenance funds by the respective State Governments to the SRRDAs bank accounts. The Ministry is also monitoring the availability of maintenance funds and the expenditure by the States. Provision in OMMAS is also incorporated to monitor the requirement of maintenance fund as per commitment of the State and expenditure on each road. States are also being encouraged to put in place a State specific Rural Roads Maintenance Policy (RRMP). So far, 25 States have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana and Odisha prepared their Maintenance Policy during 2017-18.

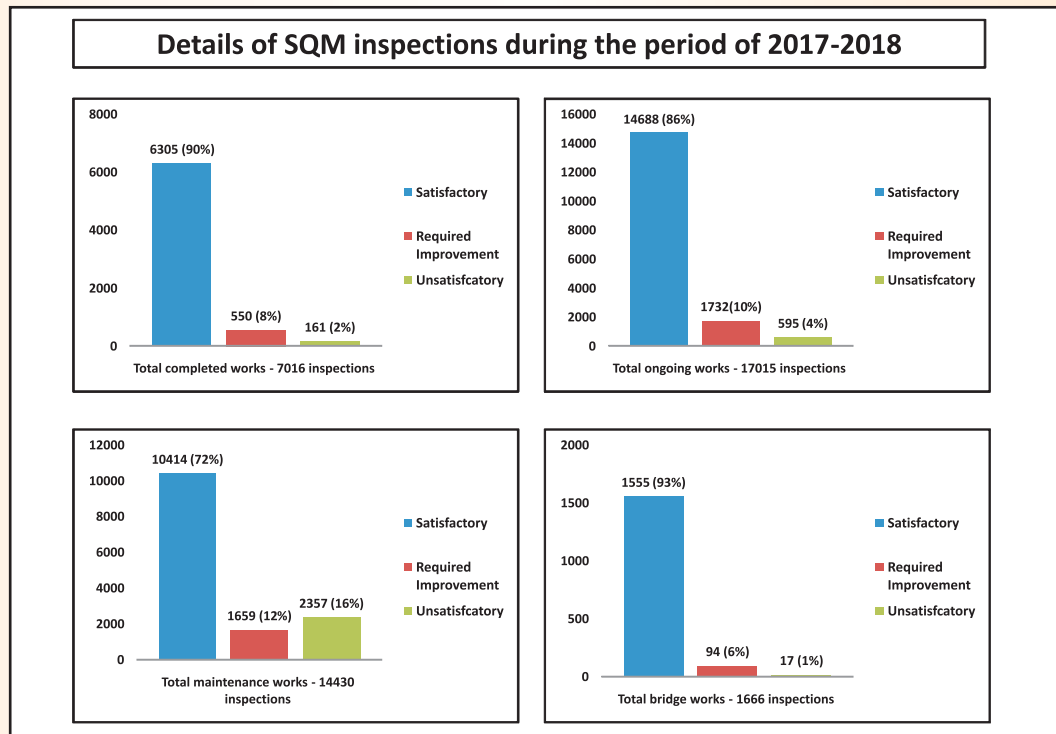
5. QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM UNDER PRADHANMANTRIGRAMSADAKYOJANA

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

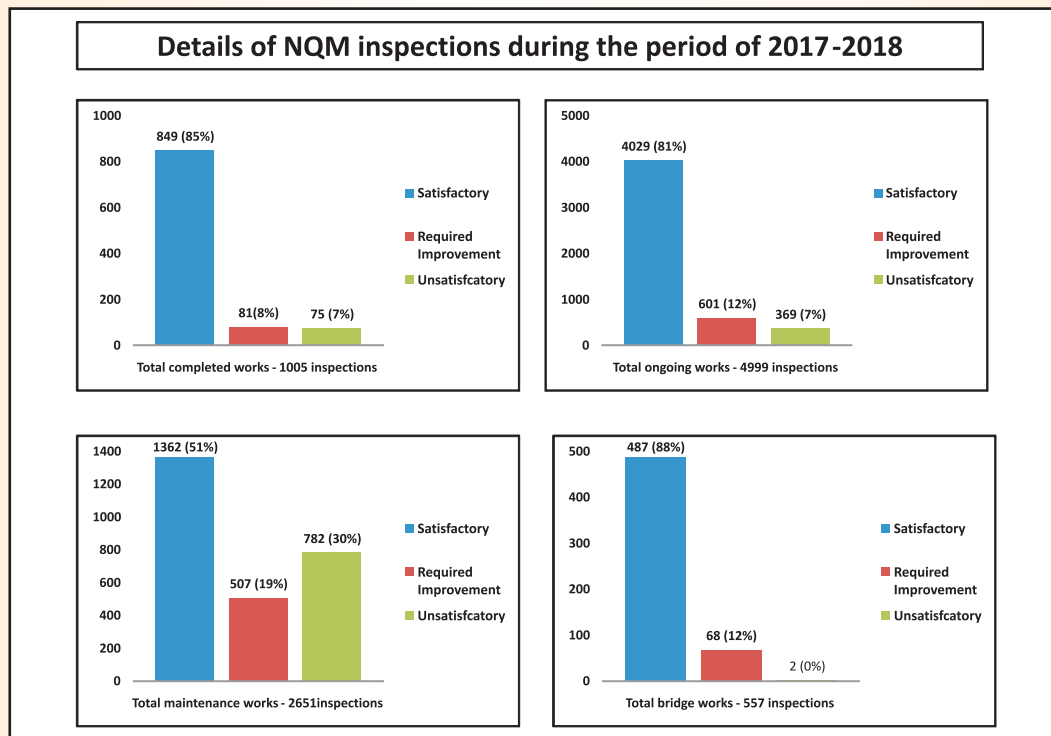
- ii) As per programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRIDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed Quality Assurance Hand Books to fulfil the Quality Assurance requirements in respect of material used and workmanship to be achieved during execution. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality



- assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 geo-stamped digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines are reviewed and revised from time to time.
- iii) The PIU is envisaged as a first tier of quality management with the primary and basic function of construction, supervision and quality control. Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by supervising the site quality control laboratory set up by the contractor for each package and ensuring that mandatory tests are carried out at specified time and place by the specified person/ authority. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have also been established in the districts of the States.
- iv) Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The State Quality Coordinator (SQC) at SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying State quality monitors (SQMs), independent of the implementing units. These SQMs carry out the inspections as per their prescribed guidelines and upload the abstract of quality grading along with geo-referenced photographs of works, in OMMAS. These State quality monitors would check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work is inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times. The first two inspections of every work should be carried out during the execution of work spaced at least three months apart and the last inspection should be carried out on the completion of every work, as soon as possible but preferably within 4 months of completion of the work. During the year 2017-18, a total number of 40127 inspections have been conducted by SQMs against the target of 35217 nos. of inspection, which is 113.94% of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on SQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge* projects are given below:



- v) The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level by NRIDA. The objective of third tier quality mechanism is to monitor the quality of road works executed by the States with a view to ensuring that the road works under the programme conform to standards and to see whether the quality management mechanism in the State is effective. The role of this tier is to provide guidance to State implementation machinery and the field engineers rather than “fault finding”. Under this tier, retired senior engineers termed as National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are engaged for inspections of road works. The works for inspection are selected at random. The basic objective of this tier is to identify systemic issues in quality assurance mechanism of the State and provide on-site guidance to field staff for better understanding of specifications and good construction practices. During the year 2017-18, a total number of 9212 inspections were conducted by NQMs against the target of 8500 nos. which is 108.37% of the target. The quality profile of projects, based on NQM inspections for *ongoing, completed, maintenance category of road works & Bridge* projects are given below:



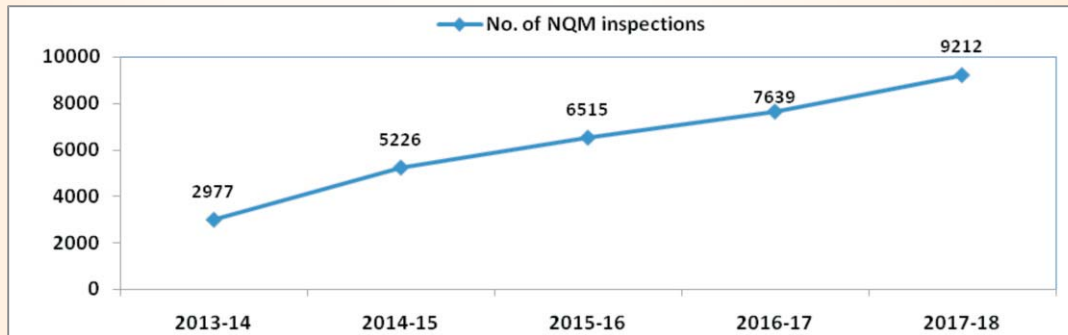
- vi) The States are required to send Action Taken Reports (ATRs) in respect of works graded as 'Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI)' and 'Unsatisfactory (U)' by the NQMs during their field inspections. These ATRs are further processed at NRIDA and a decision about grade improvement is taken based on documentary proof including photographs of road work and recommendation of the SRRDA based on ground verification by SQM.
- vii) The status of ATRs during the period 2017-18 is given below:-

Year	ATRs (Furnished by the State)	Accepted	Required clarification/verification/ Technical Committee
2017-18	1726	1648	78

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

During 2017-18, 31 new NQMs have been empanelled based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee comprising 8 professional members from reputed Technical Institute/organization under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (RD), Ministry of Rural development.

With the augmented strength of NQMs, the no. of inspections under the third tier has steadily increased from 2,977 NQM inspections in year 2013-14 to 9,212 NQM inspections in year 2017-18, as indicated in the graph



Source: www.omms.nic.in

Graph depicting periodical increase in NQM inspections

below:

Empanelment of new NQMs

(i) 21th Selection Committee Meeting held on 17th April, 2017

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of candidates, recommended 21 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of those 21 candidates, 15 had undergone mandatory three day Orientation programme and have joined as NQM.

(ii) 22th Selection Committee Meeting held on 13th Nov 2017

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of candidates, recommended 22 candidates for empanelment as NQMs. Out of those 22 candidates, 16 had undergone mandatory three day Orientation programme and have joined as NQM.

Performance Review of the existing NQMs:

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

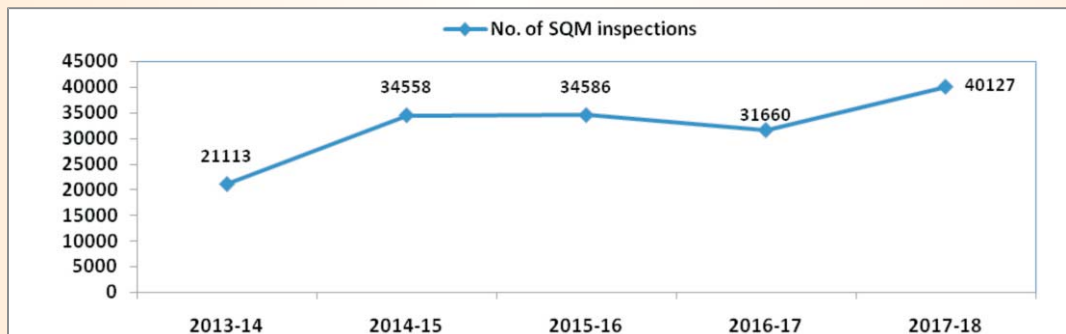
In the 14th PEC meeting held during 18-20 September 2017, the performance of 41 NQMs was evaluated. Among them, 10 NQMs are rated as Outstanding, 14 NQMs rated as Satisfactory, 10 NQMs rated as Marginal



and 7 NQMS rated as Unsatisfactory.

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

In 2017-18, no. of empanelled SQMs is 774. With the augmented strength of SQMs, the no. of inspections under the second tier has steadily increased from 21,113 SQM inspections in year 2013-14 to 40,127 SQM inspections



Source: www.omms.nic.in

Graph depicting periodical increase in SQM inspections

in year 2017-18, as indicated in the graph below:

Performance review of the existing SQMs:

All the States have been advised to start periodic performance evaluation of SQMs by a Performance evaluation Committee. Accordingly, Unsatisfactory SQMs are de-empanelled by the respective States.

7. MONITORING

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

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

Considering the period as well as usage of the OMMAS application and based on the user inputs including the changes in the level of operations and



in view of the latest developments in terms of technology, OMMAS is re-designed and re-developed from time to time.

Features of OMMAS 2.0

- **Generic Design** To maintain accounts of funds of different types (Programme Fund, Administrative Expenses Fund, Maintenance). Cash Book can be maintained Agency Wise and Stream Wise. The system can be easily extended to maintain the accounts of similar schemes.
- **Enhancement in Home Page** - A bird's eye view of PMGSY Scheme is reflected on OMMAS home page, which gives 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.
- **Quality Monitoring Mobile application** is extended for Inspection of Long Span Bridges for National level Quality Monitors as well as State level Quality Monitors of all the states.
- **Role based Dashboards** OMMAS presents the module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format for the user based on his role.



- **In-Page Functionality with easy Navigation** All modules are designed for operational ease by providing all the required details within the page; no need to move out of the page to view details of other records. The menus are available to the user as per the assigned roles and responsibilities enabling the user to traverse between modules with ease.
- **Provision of Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE) Scheme in OMMAS -**
 1. OMMAS has been enabled to monitor the works sanctioned under the "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE)" scheme for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.
 2. Included Rural Roads (RR), Village Roads (VR), Other District Roads (ODR) and Major District Roads (MDR).
 3. Included RCPLWE scheme in OMMAS. Enhanced DRRP, Core Network, Proposals, Agreement and Receipts and payments modules for the RCPLWE scheme.
- **Integration of OMMAS with other Applications -**
 1. **Disha (District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees):** To provide data like Project statistics, NSP Phase profile data, Pending Sanctioned Works, State wise abstract grading sanctioned Habitation, targeted habitations and achieved habitations to the Disha application.
 2. **DORD (District Rural Development agency):** To provide data of PMGSY works to the application DORD where a single Dashboard for all the schemes of Rural Development is developed.
 3. **VIRAT (Virtual Application Tracker):** A citizen centric mobile application for e-Governance which can be used for various types of status retrieval. Provided data of PMGSY works to the VIRAT mobile application.
- **Priority Matrix for PMGSY-II -** Facility to create Growth Score matrix is provided under the SRRDA login which can be assigned to the districts to which it is applicable. Growth Score is used to assign the priority to the Habitations under PMGSY-II. The matrix is based on the predefined parameters.



- **Accounting Action Taken Report (ATR) module** - Facility of online submission of remarks/feedbacks by the NRIDA officials against SRRDA balance sheet through the Accounting ATR module is provided. NRIDA uploads supporting documents while submitting feedback on the SRRDA Balance Sheet. SRRDA can take corrective action against the submitted feedback by NRIDA and submit the response online through the module to NRIDA.
- **Ticketing module** - Ticketing module is developed for online submission of technical issues and tracking of raised issues related to OMMAS by users. Through this module issues are forwarded to appropriate authority for its compliance. A comprehensive MIS is developed for NRIDA to monitor the status of issues.
- **Auto closing of Accounts** - To streamline the updation of accounts in OMMAS and for timely submission of accounts auto closure of accounts is implemented. On 5th of every month, accounts of the Programme Implementing Units (PIU) for the previous month are closed automatically and, the list of PIU's, if any, whose accounts are not closed due to unfinalized vouchers will be mailed to the concerned State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) with a copy to NRIDA. Similarly the accounts of SRRDA are closed automatically on 10th of every month and pending ones, if any, will be mailed to concerned SRRDA with a copy to NRIDA.
- **Fund Status Monitoring Reports** - To get the status of funds released by NRIDA to States, developed Fund position monitoring report. This report contains the detailed information of Fund received, expenditure, deposits, etc. of all states for a financial year

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

7.2 Review Meetings

To monitor the implementation of the projects by State Governments, nine review meetings were held at Regional levels covering all States. These Review Meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRIDA and States / SRRDAs officials etc. On second day of meeting, some selected National



Quality Monitors, State Quality Monitors, Principle Technical Agencies with State Technical Agencies were also invited for States specific technical discussions. Details of RRM held during 2017-18 were as under:-

Date	Venue	State(s) covered
1-2 June, 17	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttarakhand
21-22 June, 17	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana
14-15 July, 17	Pune, Maharashtra	Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
10-11 Aug, 17	Bhubneshwar, Odisha	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal
5 Sept, 17	New Delhi	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura
23-24 Nov, 17	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
18-19 Jan, 18	Udaipur, Rajasthan	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand
24-25 Jan, 18	Hyderabad, Telangana	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Telangana
9 Feb, 18	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal

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.



High Level Bridge at Murukkodai, District-Theni, TN



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

During the period 2017-18 (April 2017-March 2018), 1044 grievances (till have been received through CPGRAMS portal, out of which 870 grievances have already been disposed of. The 174 pending grievances have already been 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 This Mobile App is also available in Hindi and in 10 regional languages :- Assamese, Bengali, Gujrati, Kannada, Malyalam, Marathi, Odhiya, Punjabi, Tamil & Telgu.

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

The State Quality Coordinators (SQC) of the respective States have been designated as Nodal Officer for handling the feedbacks / complaint through



this application. Interim response to the citizens is given within 7 days from the receipt of the complaint/ feedback and final action is taken within a period of 60 days.

The mobile App has gained popularity amongst the masses and 9,54,447 persons have downloaded this Mobile App till March 2018.

During the period 2017-18 (April, 2017-March, 2018) 25,532 suggestions/complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile Application. Out of these, 8,269 suggestions/complaints pertaining to PMGSY, were forwarded to concerned State Governments for further necessary action and the balance 17,263 were provided to the complainant for not accepting their suggestions/complaints, as these pertained to non-PMGSY roads. Out of total 8,269 no. of accepted suggestions/complaints, final reply has been provided for 8,265 complaints and interim reply has been submitted for the remaining complaints.



East Godavari - Construction of bridge across creek at Rameswaram of Allavaram

7.4 Revision of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB)

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, were constituted and entrusted with the task of the revision of Vol-I and II of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) considering the revised Specification of Rural Roads published in January 2014. The Revised version of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB), Volume -I covering Quality management system & quality control requirements and Volume -II covering the tests equipments and test procedures have been updated in



December 2016 incorporating 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. Separate chapter on quality control tests and procedures for Bridges also included in view of the sanction of a large no. of bridge proposals under PMGSY.



The Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, launched the revised version of Quality Assurance Hand Books Vol_I & II in May 2017 at Vigyan Bhavan. Soft Copies and bounded hard copies of the document have been provided to all States, STAs, PTAs and NQMs. Soft copy of Hand Books have also been uploaded on www.pmgcy.nic.in.

7.5 New Initiative in Quality Monitoring System through OMMAS

- (i) Exception reports developed in OMMAS to indicate such contractors whose works have not been inspected by NQMs even once.
- (ii) New module developed on OMMAS to upload details of joint inspection of PMGSY projects by public representative.
- (iii) 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, NRIDA has issued



'Guidelines on Technology Initiatives', in May 2013. The States have been asked to propose at least 10% of the length of annual proposals using any of the new technologies, for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are already available and an additional length of 5% of annual proposals with any of the new technologies for which specifications of Indian Roads Congress are not available, including materials accredited by IRC. Other important features of these guidelines are as under:



1. Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
 2. Performance Evaluation of Roads constructed using New Technologies at least for a period of 18 months, through third party.
 3. Training of officers of States and also of State Technical Agencies for use of various new technologies, through Central Roads Research Institute Delhi and other Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs).
 4. Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
 5. Mapping of Locally available materials on GIS platform.
 6. Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
 7. Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
 8. System of Awards for users of New Technologies
- 8.1.1** Following initiatives have also been taken up earlier by NRIDA to promote the use of new technologies:
- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are 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 10,082 Kms among the States vide circular no. P-10021/2/2007-Tech, dated 30th March, 2017, **(Annexure-VIII).**



These Technologies are environment friendly and either do not need additional costs or require very little additional cost over and above sanctioned cost.

- (iii) States may send proposals for switching over from conventional method to waste plastic /cold mix technology or any other new technologies for the already sanctioned proposals with prior approval of NRIDA/ Ministry.
- (iv) States are requested to adopt soil stabilization techniques where CBR is below 3 and STAs ensure that appropriate soil stabilization techniques have been proposed.
- (v) The States have been advised to take up Pilot Projects using any of the materials/ technologies accredited by IRC, in their annual proposals.

8.1.2 New Technology Projects

States are being encouraged to propose Technology demonstration Projects using Jute and Coir, Cold Mix Technology using Cold Emulsions, Fly Ash, Steel and Iron Slag, Lime and Cement as Stabilizers, IRC accredited new materials. After the guidelines on new technology initiatives were issued by the Ministry, project proposals have been received from various States using different new technologies. During 2017-18, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 15,758 km of new technology projects under PMGSY-I & II. State wise detail is placed at **Annexure-IX.**



8.2 Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform

A project for mapping of locally available construction materials including waste materials on GIS platform has been entrusted to Central Roads Research Institute, New Delhi. The project is funded by NRIDA and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh, with the support of concerned State Governments. 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 NRIDA for funding under PMGSY have been finalised by Standing Advisory Committee of NRIDA. The Standing Advisory Committee has also finalised the formats for submission of R & D



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

- (i) **IIT, Bhubaneswar-** Performance Evaluation of Pavements with Stabilized Bases/Sub Bases of Rural Roads-Project Cost: Rs. 33.60 lakhs Duration of the project is 2 years. One cycle evaluation completed. The project is likely to be completed by 31st March 2019.
- (ii) **NIT, Silchar-** Feasibility studies on use of non standard local materials in rural roads of Manipur Project Cost: 9.125 Lakhs. Duration of the project was 1 Year. Report has been submitted.
- (iii) **NIT, Raipur-** Performance Evaluation of some selected PMGSY road sections in the State of Chhattisgarh. Project Cost Rs. 41.9



lakhs. Duration of the project was 6 months. final report has been submitted.

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

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

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

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

The total cost of the project is Rs. 424.05 Lakhs. (Contribution of Department and Science and Technology is Rs. 354.05 Lakhs and Contribution of MoRD is Rs. 70 Lakhs). Duration of the project is 36 months. CRRI has submitted the interim progress report of the project and the final project report is likely to be received by 15th December 2018.

9. EXTERNALAIDED PROJECTS

9.1 World Bank Assisted Projects:-

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

The RRP-II Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period is 7 years from February 2011 upto April, 2018. The Project had 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.



Agreement for 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	Projects sanctioned under RRP-II		Length Completed (in km)
			Value (Rs. in crore)	Length (in Km.)	
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	763	2,249	1726
2.	Jharkhand	223	1,911	3954	2952
3.	Meghalaya	100	804	1,114	392
4.	Punjab	136	1,147	2,295	2294
5.	Rajasthan	358	3,220	11,485	10524
6.	Uttar Pradesh	247	1,917	4,709	4486
7.	Uttarakhand	167	1,002	2,166	1937
8.	Bihar	244	1,655	2,292	1901
Total		1,587	12,419	30,264	26212

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

The National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency is in the process of finalising an Additional Financing project under the WB Funding as a measure to continue the institutional strengthening agenda taken up under the original RRP II project. The total loan amount is 500 million USD with an equal share from GoI. The additional financing project includes 9 states with the addition of Tripura.

Partnership with ILO

NRIDA entered into a new agreement in, December 2016, with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to extend the support for maintenance management of rural roads in various States. The agreement with ILO was in operation with ILO closure in February, 2018. The following activities were completed during the period,

- i.** The seven states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Odisha notified their Maintenance Policy during 2017-18.



- ii. A Guidance Note on mobilization of rural roads maintenance funds by the States was published on 24th July, 2017.
- iii. A mobile app called Aarambh was developed and launched for road inventory and road condition surveys. This application assists GIS based mapping for making road inventories, road condition surveys, and producing cost estimates and other relevant data for preparation and monitoring of annual road maintenance plans.
- iv. Providing Technical and Training support for the implementation of Performance based Maintenance Contracts and Community based Maintenance Contracts. These innovative Maintenance contracting were piloted in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarkhand in Phase-I. With the success of this initiative, these pilots were scaled-up to estimated 1085 km in 16 States as part of Phase-II. Of these 16 states, pilots have started in most of the States.
- v. A prototype agriculture tractor-trailer based cold mix road patching vehicle was developed with the partnership of ICEMA. The prototype was tested on sample basis.

B2 Citizen Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY

Public Affairs Centre (PAC), a Bengaluru based NGO, was assigned the task of implementing in collaboration with NRIDA and SRRDAs the project “Citizen monitoring of rural roads under PMGSY”. Phase I of the project, covering three States viz., Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Meghalaya was completed in 2014-15. 2nd phase 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 NRIDA and SRRDAs in seven States viz., Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand with the help of State-level Partner Organizations (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, Data 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 has been received and shared with all the seven States, covered under the project, with the request to adopt the system of monitoring the roads by Citizen Volunteers.

Study of Cold Mix roads by TERI

NRIDA took up the “Life Cycle Assessment of Hot Mix & Cold Mix Technologies for Construction & Maintenance of Rural Roads” through the Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), New Delhi. The report of the study was released during August, 2017.

Under the study conducted by TERI, data was collected in two states – Assam and Uttarakhand.

A total of eight rural road stretches were studied, of which four projects were under construction at the time of study and four projects had been completed at least five years prior and were under maintenance.



This study made a comprehensive assessment of resource use, energy use, GHG emissions, pollution generation, project implementation experience, road repair and maintenance requirements, and cost of construction and maintenance associated with the use of both hot mix and cold mix technologies and presents a comparative analysis of both the technologies based on these parameters.

Recommendations of the study

- Cold mix technology needs to be incentivized to make it more cost competitive keeping in view the volatility in bitumen prices.



- Economize on transport costs of cold mix technology by setting up more cold mix production facilities to prevent offset of on-site energy savings by indirect energy consumption due to transportation.
- State agencies and project implementation units (PIU) should select cold mix technology for projects by taking into consideration the following criteria
- Need for extending working period for road construction in regions where working periods are restricted due to high rainfall or cold weather for most of the year. In such regions cold mix could be preferred technology due to its advantage of all-weather use
- Availability of contractors, labour and engineers who have prior experience or training in using cold mix or are willing to work with new technologies
- Testing facilities for assuring quality of cold mix bitumen/emulsion are accessible and reliable in the state
- State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors have the capacity to carry out robust quality checks because they are aware and understand the implications on road surface quality of the use of various technologies including cold mix
- Incentives to engineers and officials for use of cold mix are available. For example, in Uttarakhand additional points are awarded to engineers of Assistant Engineer level and above in their Annual Confidential Report assessment for use of new technology, cold mix, waste materials, etc.
- If there is potential for savings in energy consumption during transportation due to availability of cold mix at feasible distances from the project site.

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, Rural Roads Sector-II Projects and Rural Connectivity Investment Programme through loan of 400 MUSD for Rural Roads Sector I, 750 MUSD for Rural Road Sector II, 800 MUSD for Rural Connectivity Investment Program and 500 MUSD for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

(i) Rural Roads Sector-I Project

Loan No. 2018-IND: ADB had approved loan of USD 400 million under Rural Road Sector I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of 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 States of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. A 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 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 had 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 provided 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 made this loan effective on 26th November 2009. This project has provided 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 was 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 provided 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):

- a) Loan Agreement for USD 800 Million was signed on 17th May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program was to be extended through Multitranche Financing Facility. Program aimed to 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 also focused 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) was to 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.

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 for 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 carried out pursuant to Technical Assistance Framework between Government and ADB dated 10th July 1996 Framework Agreement and TA has been implemented over 30 months period commencing from December 2012. This Technical Assistance has been 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 with assistance of related consultancy services.



(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 covered about 3461 KM in total (comprising about 342 KM in Assam, 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1187 KM in Madhya Pradesh, 757 KM in Odisha and 167 KM in West Bengal). 55 packages of Tranche 3 have been shifted to Tranche- I for 355 Km and extension has been granted for 2.5 years from ADB. The project has been completed on 30th June 2018.



The disbursements have been made for USD 218.69 Million out of USD 239.00 Million (after surrender of USD 13 Million) till March 2018.

(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 3692.80 km in total (495.56 km in Assam, 429.06 km in Chhattisgarh, 654.04 km in Madhya Pradesh, 1184.06 km in Odisha, and 930.08 km in West Bengal) will be financed under this loan.

The disbursements have been made for USD 202.56 Million out of USD 250.00 Million (after surrendering USD 25 million) till March 2018 i.e. 81.02% of the loan amount.



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 6127.66 km in total (486.984 km in Assam, 1055.94 km in Chhattisgarh, 1381.36 km in Madhya Pradesh, 2565.81 km in Odisha, and 637.574 km in West Bengal). Extension has been granted for one and half year and loan will be closed on 31.12.2019.

The disbursements have been made for USD 182.44 Million out of USD 273.00 Million, till March 2018 i.e. 66.82% of the loan amount

b) 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 has obtained additional financing of 500M USD through Multitranches Financing Facility from Asian Development Bank under the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to assist portion of the PMGSY in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. MoRD has established strategic criteria to give priority to habitations with a larger population first and gradually expanding to cover the smaller populations.



Financing plan is as below.

Financing	Tranche 1 (in USD M)	Tranche 2 (in USD M)	Tranche 3 (in USD M)	Total	Share
ADB (Ordinary capital resources) (41.70%)	250.00	110.00	140.00	500.00	40.81
Government of India.(58.30%)	415.32	193.00	116.94	725.26	59.19
Total	665.32	303.00	256.94	1225.26	100

Financing framework agreement (FFA) for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program has been signed on 27th September 2017 between the Govt of India and Asian Development Bank. Total cost of investment program is 1225.26 MUSD and will be implemented from 2017 to 2024. Multi Tranche facility is intended to finance components and subprojects under the investment program which may include the construction and upgrading of 2000 km in Assam, 2000 km in Odisha, 1000 km in West Bengal, 2000 km in Chhattisgarh and 4000 km in Madhya Pradesh.

Tranche I is of 665.32 MUSD, of which ADB financing will be 250 MUSD and Govt. of India financing will be provided for Civil Works. Consulting services, project management and contingences. Tranche I will provide rural connectivity for 976.99 km in Assam, 1571.28 in Odisha, 597.38 in West Bengal, 1001.08 km in Chhattisgarh and 2156.16 km in Madhya Pradesh.

Tranche II is of 303.00 MUSD, ADB financing will be 110.00 MUSD and Govt of India financing will be 193.00 MUSD. Tranche II will be supported for civil works by ADB and Consultant Project Management will be financed by Govt of India. Tranche II will provide connectivity of 2859.09 km in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Technical Assistance:

Asian Development Bank has provided a technical assistance of 0.50 MUSD on grant basis from ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund. Govt will provide counterpart support in form of stall office accommodation, office supplies, fee for research organisation and academic institution. This Technical Assistance will assist RRNMUs and RCTRCs to contribute in the delivery of intended output of the investment program, viz.



- a) Enhancing Sustainability
- b) Enhancing resipience
- c) Promoting innovation

9.3 Training and Human Resource Development (HRD)

The training of state officials involved in the implementation of PMGSY programme is a priority area for the NRIDA. The training support to the states covers various areas of programme implementation including scheme implementation, guidelines, planning, procurement, Design and Construction of pavements & bridges, Alternate Technologies and Road Safety. These programmes are conducted through National level and Regional level institutes such as CRRI New Delhi, IAHE, Noida, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad etc. NRIDA 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. NRIDA also provides fund support to states to conduct programmes on approved topics in state level institutes so as to avoid wider coverage.

A Training Calendar was prepared for the year 2017-18 and during this period, 4,962 Officers have been provided training.

Sl.No	Programme	No. of Officers trained in 2017-18
1	IAHE	1032
2	NIRD&PR	1480
3	WB TA Component (State level institutes)	2197
4	Other Miscellaneous Trainings and Workshops	253
	Total	4962

9.4 Creation of Web based GIS under PMGSY

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



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

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

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

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

As of March, 2018 GIS of 21 states was hosted in dedicated Web GIS page under PMSGY, www.pmsgy-grris.nic.in. The GIS of the remaining states will be launched during 2018.

Project on use of geo informatics in Rural Roads

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



10. TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR NQMS & SQMS

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

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

With a view to provide the initial guidance on the systems and related procedures, under PMGSY, orientation programmes are conducted for newly empanelled NQMs. During these orientation programmes, NQMs are briefed about the programme guidelines and the guidelines for “Mobile Based Application Software for Uploading Abstract of Inspection and Photograph by Independent Monitors. During the period 2017-18, two orientation programmes were organized. First Orientation program was organized at IAHE, Noida during 6-8 July 2017 and another short training program was organized on 12th January, 2018 at NRIDA for the newly-empanelled NQMs.



NQM Training Programme in July 2017



The training programme covered the following topics:

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

10.2 Training Programme for empanelled State Quality Monitors(SQMs):

State Quality Monitors (SQM)s are deployed under the 2nd tier of Quality Monitoring systems. SQM Training Programmes were also conducted for most of the State during April, 2017 to September, 2017 The programmes included both classroom lectures and practical hands-on trainings. This has helped in strengthening the Quality Management System and improvement of inspection efficiency in both Tier II & III





A total of 617 SQMs were trained during these programmes . State-wise list of SQMs trained is as indicated below:

SQM Training in States				
S.No.	State	No. of Empan- elledSQMs	Training Period	
			From	To
1	Andhra Pradesh	15	28/6/2017	29/6/2017
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
3	Assam	39	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
4	Bihar	89	20/4/2017	21/4/2017
5	Chhattisgarh	24	31/8/2017	01-09-2017
6	Gujarat	7	26/4/2017	27/4/2017
7	Haryana	13	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	26	06-05-2017	07-05-2017
9	Jammu And Kashmir	17	-	-
10	Jharkhand	41	12-04-2017	13/4/2017
11	Karnataka	11	-	-
12	Kerala	10	23/6/2017	24/6/2017
13	Madhya Pradesh	61	25/8/2017	26/8/2017
14	Maharashtra	45	-	-
15	Manipur	14	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
16	Meghalaya	8	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
17	Mizoram	10	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
18	Nagaland	3	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
19	Odisha	43	12-06-2017	13/6/2017
20	Punjab	6	-	-
21	Rajasthan	51	06-04-2017	07-04-2017
22	Sikkim	6	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
23	Tamilnadu	16	23/6/2017	24/6/2017
24	Tripura	34	25/5/2017	26/5/2017
25	Uttar Pradesh	36	18/4/2017	19/4/2017
26	Uttarakhand	19	04-05-2017	05-05-2017
27	West Bengal	34	09-06-2017	10-06-2017
28	Telangana	16	28/6/2017	29/6/2017



11. BUDGET

The approved revised budget estimates for the financial year 2017-18 and the expenditure there against are given at **Annexure X**. During the year the opening balance was Rs. 32.13 crore, interest and Misc. Receipts were Rs. 3.72 crore and MoRD released a total grant of Rs. 7366.13 crore. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7361.56 crore.

12. ACCOUNTS & AUDIT

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s G.K. Sureka & Co., Chartered Accountants appointed for this purpose.

The audited Accounts in the form of Balance Sheet, Receipt and Payment Account, Income and Expenditure Account, for the year 2017-18 and Notes to Accounts are enclosed as Annexure XI- A to XI-E

During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 7361.56 crore was incurred from the funds received from the Government of India. The expenditure was mainly towards Rural Housing Loan disbursed to States (Rs. 7329.43 crore); for expenditure of NRIDA (Rs. 19.46 crore), for managing World Bank Project i.e. Technical Assistance under RRP II (Rs. 11.67 crore) and for ADB Projects (Rs. 1 crore).

13. IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE POLICY

NRIDA office has been implementing the Official Language Policy as contained in Section 3 (3) of Official Language Act, 1963 and relevant Official Language Rules, 1976. With this objective, an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in which all Directors are members and the Director (Finance and Administration) is chairman. This committee monitors the use of official language Hindi from time to time and the suggestions given in the review meetings are implemented in this office. This office observed a Hindi Pakhwada from 14th to 28th September, 2017. Various competitions and activities relating to use of Hindi for the employees / officers were organized and the winners were awarded prizes. An in-house Hindi magazine called “Rajbhasha Smarika” has been published by this office for promoting the use of Hindi. Articles, short stories and poems from employees / officers working in this office are



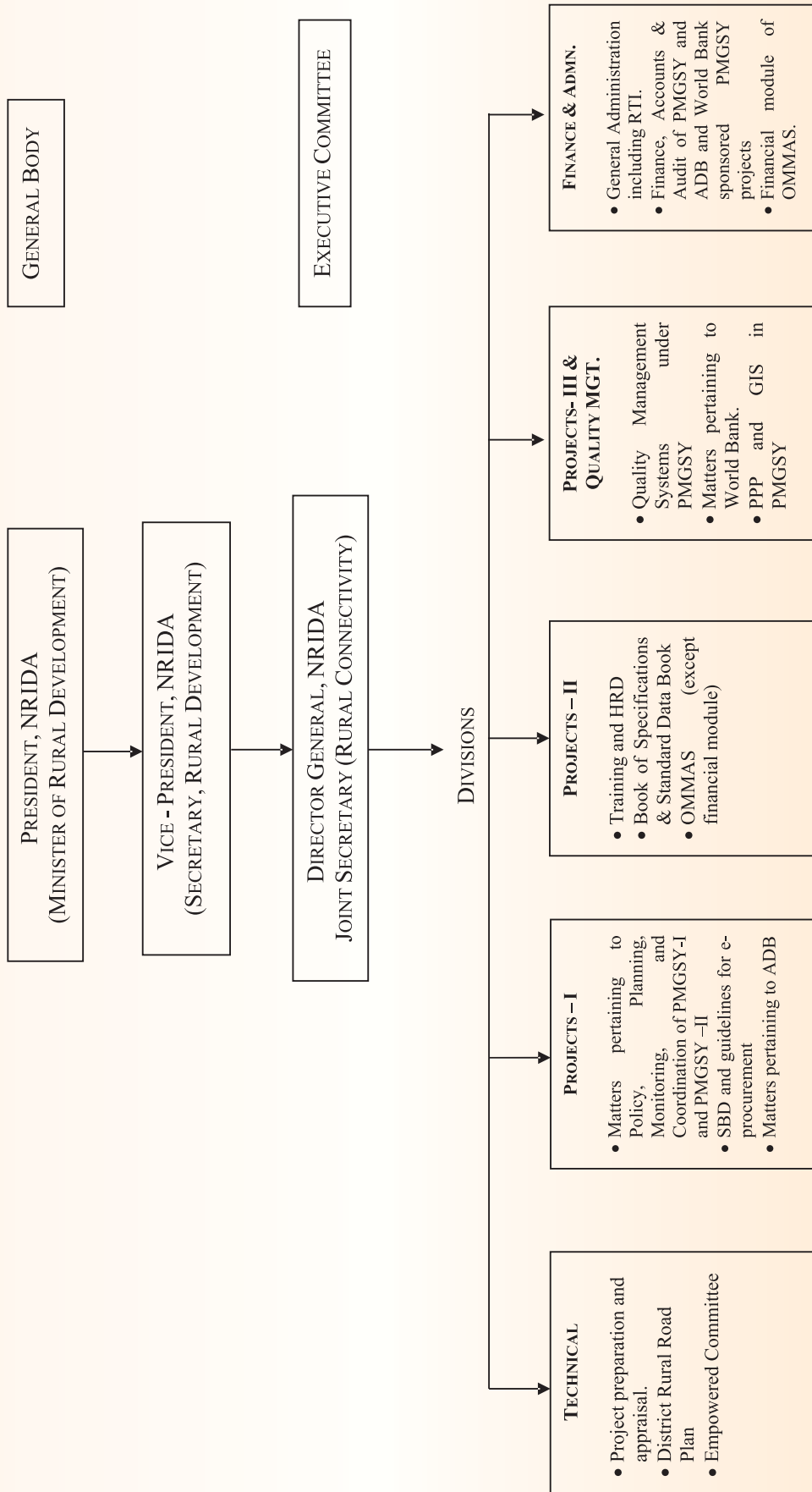
compiled in this “Rajbhasha Smarika”. The fifth edition of the “Rajbhasha Smarika” was released during Hindi Pakhwada. Documents like Annual reports and other papers are being published in bilingual form. NRIDA office is committed to making correspondence in Hindi as per the requirement made in the Official Language Rules, 1976.”



ANNEXURES



Organisational Chart





ANNEXURE-II

**Details of Proposals Cleared during 2017-18 under
RCPLWE (PMGSY)**

Sl No	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	468.27	70	1	592.91	103.78
2	Bihar	970.91	52	1	864.92	148.80
3	Chattisgarh	658.01	41	22	735.38	3541.42
4	Jharkhand	1030.77	31	96	630.03	8406.94
5	Madhya Pradesh	66.77	2	10	51.40	1150.00
6	Maharashtra	229.71	10	33	165.81	2009.00
7	Odisha	350.52	29		388.79	
8	Telangana	546.96	20	18	451.37	1314.60
9	Uttar Pradesh	144.95	13		254.08	
	TOTAL	4466.87	268	181	4134.69	16674.54



ANNEXURE-III

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

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



ANNEXURE-IV

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 (iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University Hyderabad-500007 (iv) Andhra University college of Engineering Visakhapatnam-530 003 (v) University College of Engineering, JNTU Kakinada- 533003
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	Chattisgarh	(i) National Institute of Technology, GE Road (ii) Bhilai Institute of Technology
		Raipur-492010 Durg
6	Goa	Goa College of Engineering
		Farmagudi, Ponda-403401
7	Gujarat	S.V. National Institute of Technology
		Ichchhanath, Surat-395007
8	Haryana	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Punjab Engineering College, (iii) Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal
		Kurukshetra-136119 Sector-12, Chandigarh-160012 Sonipat-131039
9	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology
		Hamirpur-177005
10	Jammu & Kashmir	(i) NIT Srinagar-190006 (ii) Govt. College of Engineering & Technology, Jammu
		Srinagar, J&K Jammu-181122
11	Jharkhand	(i) Birla Institute of Technology (ii) Indian Institute of Technology
		Mesra-835215 (Ranchi) Bhubaneswar
12	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute (v) P.E.S. College of Engineering, (vi) Government SKSJ Technological Institute
		Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Gulbarga-585102 Bangalore-560058, Karnataka Mandya-571401 K.R. Circle, Bangalore-560001



S. No	State	STAs	
13	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering	Trivandrum-695016
14	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (ii) Jabalpur Engineering College (iii) Shri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science (iv) Madhav Institute of Technology & Science (v) Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (vi) Ujjain Engineering College	Bhopal-462051 Jabalpur-482011 Indore- 452003 Gwalior- 474005 Vidisha-464001 Ujjain
15	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology. (ii) Govt College of Engineering, Aurangabad (iii) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar. (iv) Government College of Engineering (v) Sardar Patel College of Engineering	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011 Aurangabad-431005 Pune-05 Amravati-444604 Mumbai-400058



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
19	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College Jorhat-785007
20	Odisha	(i) National Institute of Technology Rourkela-769008
		(ii) College of Engg. & Technology Bhubaneshwar- 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
		(iii) Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech. Patiala-147004
		(iv) Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College Ludhiana-141006



S. No	State	STAs	
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology (ii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University (iii) MBM Engineering College, Jai Narain Vyas University	Jaipur-302017 Kota-324010 Jodhpur-342011
23	Sikkim	(i) Govt. Engineering College (ii) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majhitar	Jalpaiguri-735102 Sikkim
24	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology	Tiruchirappalli-620015
25	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 (i) Institute of Technology Banaras Hindu University (ii) 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 (i) Jadavpur University (ii) National Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721302 Jalpaiguri-735102 Howrah-711103 Kolkata- 700032 Durgapur 713209



ANNEXURE-V

Details of Proposals Cleared during 2017-18 under PMGSY

SI No	State	Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge Length in meter
1	Andhra Pradesh	355.68	109	96	243.60	4791.95
2	Andaman	11.69	28		42.89	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	706.47	43	15	684.46	577.00
4	Assam	5356.24	2399	727	7058.60	27274.63
5	Bihar	1720.68	594	297	1483.80	18675.87
6	Chattisgarh (PMGSY-II)	1422.50	179		2238.77	
7	Goa	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	11.21	5		14.39	
9	Haryana					
10	Himachal Pradesh	1167.79	330	15	2022.93	517.36
11	Jammu & Kashmir	955.63	141	58	1208.83	2485.50
12	Jharkhand	1075.84	1124	68	2610.54	3944.13
13	Karnataka	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
14	Kerala (PMGSY-II)	196.85	66		263.37	
15	Madhya Pradesh	4205.12	930	226	6389.97	9035.21
16	Maharashtra	482.27	133	61	524.94	2187.00
17	Manipur	1793.13	263	59	2924.79	2897.84
18	Meghalaya	200.13	61	5	267.60	166.60
19	Mizoram	337.31	26		282.62	
20	Nagaland	169.66	19		263.74	
21	Odisha	2520.01	1581	52	5372.19	4138.67
22	Punjab	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
23	Rajasthan	1621.91	401	32	3464.26	5640.20
24	Sikkim	621.94	100	32	605.30	1025.00
25	Tamil Nadu (PMGSY-II)	1244.35	769	25	2658.58	1026.71
26	Telangana	353.29	238	14	679.42	1118.82
27	Tripura	63.51	20	2	76.89	57.00
28	Uttar Pradesh (PMGSY-II)	123.88	22		182.21	
29	Uttarakhand	1076.49	219		1776.24	
30	West Bengal	3063.44	1457		5764.55	
	TOTAL	30857.02	11257	1784	49105.48	85559.49



ANNEXURE-VI

Habitations Connected & Length Completed under PMGSY

S.No	State	Length completed upto March'18	Habitations connected upto March,18
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,882	1,166
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6,624	381
3	Assam	17,725	9,516
4	Bihar	47,835	25,950
5	Chhattisgarh	28,759	9,232
6	Goa	155	2
7	Gujarat	12,553	3,025
8	Haryana	5,576	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	13,668	2,172
10	Jammu And Kashmir	8,625	1,537
11	Jharkhand	19,424	8,944
12	Karnataka	18,563	296
13	Kerala	3,196	386
14	Madhya Pradesh	70,814	16,520
15	Maharashtra	26,053	1,283
16	Manipur	6,249	470
17	Meghalaya	1,695	273
18	Mizoram	2,859	157
19	Nagaland	3,488	94
20	Odisha	46,973	14,567
21	Punjab	7,966	390
22	Rajasthan	64,609	14,508
23	Sikkim	3,607	288
24	Tamil Nadu	15,314	1,982
25	Tripura	4,170	1,861
26	Uttar Pradesh	54,320	8,462
27	Uttarakhand	9,368	1,161
28	West Bengal	26,335	12,600
29	Telangana	10,126	653
Total:		5,50,533	1,37,877
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:		5,50,601	1,37,877



ANNEXURE-VII

PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2017-18

S.No	State	Habitations connected upto March,18	Length (km) completed upto March'18
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	154
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,132
3	Assam	318	1,619
4	Bihar	3,337	5,227
5	Chhattisgarh	405	1,901
6	Goa	0	0
7	Gujarat	11	50
8	Haryana	0	38
9	Himachal Pradesh	66	1,777
10	Jammu And Kashmir	148	1,805
11	Jharkhand	1,712	4,525
12	Karnataka	0	59
13	Kerala	16	374
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,668	5,222
15	Maharashtra	32	570
16	Manipur	60	731
17	Meghalaya	48	150
18	Mizoram	0	237
19	Nagaland	0	85
20	Odisha	1,759	7,176
21	Punjab	0	852
22	Rajasthan	698	3,261
23	Sikkim	4	419
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1,612
25	Tripura	33	313
26	Uttar Pradesh	32	4,106
27	Uttarakhand	208	1,839
28	West Bengal	869	3,213
29	Telangana	33	303
Total:		11,499	48,751
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:		11,499	48,751



ANNEXURE-VIII

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana R & D Targets and Achievements 2017-18

Sr. No	State	Total R&D Target Length	Total Length Completed under R&D
A	B	C	D
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.000	21.200
2	Arunachal Pradesh	425.000	39.180
3	Assam	433.000	154.131
4	Bihar	1,097.000	119.775
5	Chhattisgarh	198.000	117.315
6	Goa	0.000	0.000
7	Gujarat	33.000	54.296
8	Haryana	41.000	65.277
9	Himachal Pradesh	448.000	71.375
10	Jammu And Kashmir	163.000	6.160
11	Jharkhand	451.000	350.055
12	Karnataka	32.000	12.645
13	Kerala	166.000	169.703
14	Madhya Pradesh	790.000	1,170.887
15	Maharashtra	195.000	101.940
16	Manipur	88.000	24.787
17	Meghalaya	100.000	153.774
18	Mizoram	152.000	6.358
19	Nagaland	0.000	0.000
20	Odisha	1,575.000	855.194
21	Punjab	216.000	274.090
22	Rajasthan	516.000	779.569
23	Sikkim	100.000	38.237
24	Tamilnadu	276.000	360.645
25	Tripura	102.000	17.937
26	Uttar Pradesh	1,649.000	548.894
27	Uttarakhand	121.000	36.375
28	West Bengal	659.000	774.195
29	Telangana	38.000	19.934
	Total	10,082.000	6,343.928



ANNEXURE-IX

State wise details of length sanctioned under R&D work 2017-18

Length in Km

Sr. No.	State	PMGSY-I	PMGSY-II	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	5.355		5.355
2	Andhra Pradesh	166.111		166.111
3	Arunachal Pradesh	43		43
4	Assam	1744.821		1744.821
5	Bihar	926.29		926.29
6	Chhattisgarh		1177.106	1177.106
7	Gujarat	14.39		14.39
8	Himachal Pradesh	320.258		320.258
9	Jammu And Kashmir	128.67		128.67
10	Jharkhand	1946.486		1946.486
11	Kerala		174.055	174.055
12	Madhya Pradesh	460.685	1336.244	1796.93
13	Maharashtra	96.475		96.475
14	Manipur	521.39		521.39
15	Meghalaya	266.593		266.593
16	Mizoram	122.43		122.43
17	Nagaland	217.74		217.74
18	Odisha	1873.55		1873.55
19	Rajasthan		804.615	804.615
20	Sikkim	605.77		605.77
21	Tamilnadu		471.638	471.638
22	Tripura	45.37		45.37
23	Uttar Pradesh		64.24	64.24
24	Uttarakhand	328.717		328.717
25	West Bengal	1304.877		1304.877
26	Telangana	591.436		591.436
	Grand Total	11,730.414	4,027.90	15758.31



ANNEXURE-X

Position of expenditure during 2017-18

Object Head & Purpose	Expenditure up to 31st March 2018
(1.2.1) Establishment	
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	50300049
(i) Deputationists	24469942
(ii) Retired officers	2581645
(iii) Support Staff/others	23248462
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	26023
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	326150
Total Establishment	50652222
(1.2.2) Administravtive Expenses	
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	3141361
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	4917657
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	2628418
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	516474
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	828239
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	102980
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	413383
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	144203
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	764718
(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	2239414
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	432404
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	1140782
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	2046976
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	14186724
Total Administrative Exp	33503733



(1.2.3) R&D and HRD	
(1.2.3.01) Training	24971987
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	8168420
(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	351500
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	5471134
Total R & D and HRD	38963041
(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.& Publicity	
(1.2.4.01) Publications	2658750
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	142179
(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	3950
Total Publications, Adv. & Publicity	2804879
(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs	
(1.2.5.01) Honararium to NQMs	
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	46161737
Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs	46161737
(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization	
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.of online manag.sys.	9203675
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	
Total OMMS and Computerization	9203675
(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB	
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	10000000
(1.2.8.02) Other	
Total Technical Assistance from ADB	10000000



(1.2.9) W.B. Loan (RRP I)	0
Capacity Building	0
Total World Bank Loan	
(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)	
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	23018957
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	77234836
(1.2.10.03) Training	30948945
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	20000
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	5424168
Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)	136646906
(2.2) Capital Expenditure	
(2.2.01) Purchase/Renovation of Office Area	0
(2.2.02) Furniture and Furnishing of the office	
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	12800
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	365185
Total Capital Expenditure	377985
Rural Housing	
(i) Loan Disbursed to States	73294300000
Total	73294300000
Total Expenditure	73622614178



ANNEXURE-XI A

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31st ,2018

CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES	Schedule	2017-18	2016-17
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	5326,15,127.94	4692,25,290.93
Loan From NABARD for Rural Housing	2	732943,00,000.00	-
Current Liabilities and Provisions	4	437,95,143.00	69,72,551.00
Total		738707,10,270.94	4761,97,843.55
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Fixed Assets	3	252,21,086.78	283,70,891.07
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	5	5511,89,184.16	4478,26,952.48
Advance to States for Rural Housing	2	732943,00,000.00	-
Total		738707,10,270.94	4761,97,843.55
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account	12		
Annexure to our report of even date For G.K. Sureka & Co. For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency Chartered Accountants			
Sd/- CA Khurram Javed Partner		Sd/- (Shanthi Priya S) Director (F&A)	Sd/- (Alka Upadhyaya) Director General
Place :New Delhi Dated : 26.10.2018			



NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI

SCHEDULE -12

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Accounting Policies (AS-1)

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

b. Fixed Assets(AS-10)

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

c. Depreciation (AS-6)

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

d. Grant (AS-12)

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

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



ANNEXURE-XI C

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI For the year ending March 31st, 2018

SCHEDULE – 12 (A)

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

1. National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act (known as National Rural Roads Development Agency “NRRDA” till 03/05/2017). The Agency received Grant in Aid and assistance from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.
2. The agency received loan of Rs. 7329,43,00,000 from NABARD for Rural Housing for further disbursement to the States during the year for which utilization certificate has to be collected/furnished from States.
3. The office Accommodation for which a sum of Rs. 7,88,30,479.00 was expensed in earlier years is pending for registration before the Authority. This Sub Lease Deed is pending with Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi for which Request letter has been sent to NBCC by the society.
4. Advance payments are outstanding over the years due to non-receipts of Utilization Certificates / Related Bills.

Particulars	2016-17	Addition	Deletion	2017-18
1. Advance For Lab Equipments (World Bank)	418,843.00	0.00	0.00	418,843.00
2. Tech . Dev. And Research work (MoRD)	2,538,750.00	0.00	0.00	2,538,750.00
3. Workshop & Conference (MoRD)	2,662,440.00	3,021,160.00	1,509,664.00	4,173,936.00
4. Research & Development	75,667,709.00	4,346,400.00	0.00	80,014,109.00
5. Advance for Training	17,725,040.00	1,918,560.00	167,400.00	19,476,200.00



6. Advance for Training(W.B.)	23,754,907.00	11,458,440.00	5,460,960.00	29,752,387.00
7. Advance for Professionals	256,000.00	0.00	0.00	256,000.00
Total	123,023,689.00	20,744,560.00	7,138,024.00	136,630,225.00

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Agency

For National Rural Infrastructure Development

Chartered Accountants

- Sd/

Sd/

CA Khurram Javed
(Partner)

(Shanthi Priya S.)
Director (F&A)

(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 26.10.2018

ANNEXURE-XI D

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2018

RECEIPT	2017-18	2016-17	PAYMENT	2017-18	2016-17
Opening Balance			Capital Account		
Cash	-	-	Fixed Assets purchased	3,97,985.00	6,78,667.00
Bank Balance	2150,33,925.80	1604,28,336.30	Repayment of Loan to NABARD	-	129998,88,780.00
Fixed Deposit	1063,13,813.98	1414,00,975.00	Interest paid to NABARD	-	6793,87,867.00
Grant from MoRD			Other Expenditure		
a) For Expenditure	3750,00,000.00	4700,00,000.00	Establishment Expenses	506,49,582.00	438,44,877.00
b) For repayment of loan to NABARD	-	129998,88,780.00	Administrative Expenses	1383,97,515.50	1580,81,113.00
c) For Payment of Interest to NABARD	-	6793,87,867.00	World Bank Expenses	1167,46,378.00	2245,81,996.00
d) For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	732943,00,000.00		For Rural Housing loan from NABARD	732943,00,000.00	
e) For Interest received from NABARD Loan A/c	246,76,362.00				
Other Income			TDS of previous year paid	14,80,562.00	21,88,589.00





Interest Income	65,62,536.00	100,56,804.48	-	-	
Other Receipts	52,70,231.00		-	-	18,300.00
					16,000.00
Refund - From States	-	247,66,475.00	136,06,536.00	560,09,662.00	
Amount Recovered	1,88,172.00	26,380.00	Closing Balance		
			Cash	-	
Misc. Receipts	5,42,336.00	87,973.00	Bank Balance	248,92,576.80	2150,33,925.80
			Fixed Deposit	3874,16,241.48	1063,13,813.98
	740278,87,376.78	144860,43,590.78		740278,87,376.78	144860,43,590.78

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
CA Khurram Javed
Partner

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

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

Sd/-
(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 26.10.2018



ANNEXURE-XI E

NATIONAL RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended march 31st, 2018

Amount in Rs.

INCOME	Sch	2017-18	2016-17
Grant in Aid	6	3750,00,000.00	9184,90,821.21
Interest Received	7	55,17,653.00	121,24,565.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	8	5,42,336.00	87,973.00
TOTAL (A)		3810,59,989.00	9307,03,359.21
EXPENDITURE			
Interest paid to NABARD			6793,87,867.00
Establishment Expenses	9	506,52,222.00	438,61,068.00
Administrative Expenses	10	1371,87,116.50	1572,35,953.00
World Bank Project Assistance	11	1262,83,026.00	2228,31,125.00
Depreciation	3	35,47,787.09	40,27,940.25
TOTAL (B)		3176,70,151.59	11073,43,953.25
Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)		633,89,837.41	(1766,40,594.04)
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund		633,89,837.41	(1766,40,594.04)

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For G.K. Sureka & Co.
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

Sd/-
CA Khurram Javed
Partner

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

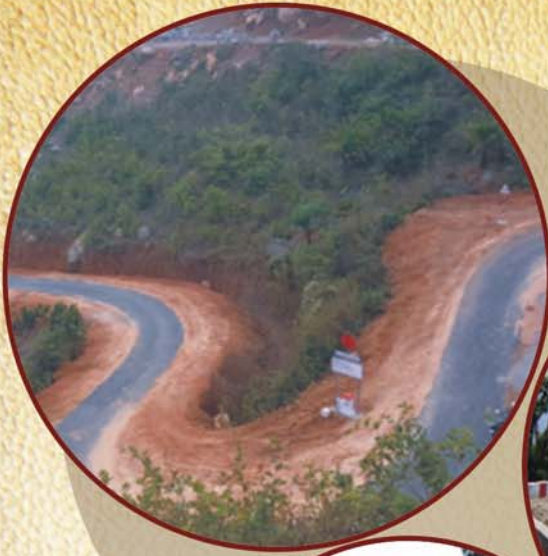
Sd/-
(Alka Upadhyaya)
Director General

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 26.10.2018









The graphic features a hand holding a smartphone displaying the Meri Sadak app interface. The app shows a map, a list of road issues, and a feedback form. Below the phone, the text reads "सुशासन के रास्ते मेरी सड़क।" (Sushasan ke Raste Meri Sadak). To the right, the logo consists of a green field with a yellow sun and a road leading towards it. The text "Meri Sadak Citizen Feedback System" is written in English, and "मेरी सड़क नागरिक प्रतिक्रिया प्रणाली" is written in Hindi.



सत्यमेव जयते

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