



# **ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16**



**NRRDA**

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







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# 1 INTRODUCTION

**1.1** Roads are arteries of the nation and provide the much needed infrastructural push for social and economic growth. About 69 percent of Indian population lives in rural areas, therefore, rural road connectivity is a key component for strengthening of rural livelihoods and holistic development of the nation. It provides a fillip to rural development by promoting access to social and economic services and helps in generating increased agricultural incomes, providing better employment opportunities and access to health, educational and market facilities.

**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 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2000. The fund sharing pattern was revised in 2015 to 90:10 between Central & State Govts. (for 8 NE States and 3 Himalayan States) and 60:40 between Central & State Govts (for other 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 the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand), the desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule-V) areas and in Left Wing Extremism affected/ Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect habitations with population of 250 and above(as per 2001 census).

**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 upgradation. After subsequent 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 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The basic objective of NRRDA is to extend support to the programme implementation through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, quality monitoring and management of monitoring systems. With a view to support the Ministry, the Agency is a compact, professional and multi-disciplinary body for providing technical and management support for effective implementation of the programme.

## **2. OBJECTIVES OF NRRDA**

The National Rural Roads Development Agency was set up primarily with the following objectives:

- (i) To discuss with different Technical Agencies and arrive at appropriate Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads and thereafter to assist the Ministry of Rural Development in prescribing the Designs and Specifications of Rural Roads, including Bridges and Culverts.
- (ii) To determine the tasks to be performed by the Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies.
- (iii) To appoint reputed Technical Institutions as Principal Technical Agencies and State Technical Agencies to perform the tasks to be entrusted to them.
- (iv) To render assistance to States or Union Territories in preparing District Rural Roads Plans.
- (v) To scrutinize or arrange to scrutinize the proposals received from States and Union Territories for consideration by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (vi) To oversee and inspect or arrange to inspect through Independent Monitors, the execution of the road-works cleared by the Ministry and being implemented by States or Union Territories through their Executing Agencies.
- (vii) To appoint serving or retired Engineers, Academicians, Administrators and other Agencies, with experience in Rural Roads, as Independent Monitors to ensure proper execution of road works by the State Agencies.
- (viii) To monitor the progress of the road-works with particular reference to time



frame for completion, Technical Specifications, Project Appraisal and Quality Control methods.

- (ix) To set up an “On-line Management and Monitoring 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 NRRDA comprises a maximum of 21 members. These include representatives of Central Government, State Governments or any other Government authority as Ex-officio Members, registered bodies, institutions engaged in any activity connected with rural roads or any of the objectives of the National Rural Roads Development Agency and persons possessing special expertise, ability or experience relevant to the furtherance to the objectives of the Agency.

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development is ex-officio President and Secretary, Rural Development is ex-officio Vice- President of NRRDA. The General Body of the NRRDA was as under during the period under report i.e. financial year 2015-16:-

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
1.	Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh	Minister of Rural Development Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,	President (ex-officio)
2.	Shri J.K. Mohapatra	Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Vice – President (ex-officio)
3.	Smt. Seema Bahuguna	Special Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member ex-officio
4.	Shri Rajesh Bhushan	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Director General



No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
5.	Shri Priya Ranjan	Director (RC) Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
6.	Dr. Manoj Singh	Adviser (Transport), Room No. 264, Yojana Bhavan, Niti Aayog, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
7.	Shri S.N. Das	Director General (RD) & Special Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
8.	Shri Debasis Pal	Director, BRGF, Min. of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi	Member Ex-officio
9.	Shri S.S. Negi	Director General, Forest & Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, <b>New Delhi</b>	Member
10.	Shri M. C. Boro <sup>1</sup>	Commissioner cum Spl. Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Assam, P.O Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur, Guwahati, <b>ASSAM</b>	Member
11	Dr. N. Nagambika Devi <sup>2</sup>	Princial Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development Department, Karnataka Government Secretariat, Room No.311, 3rd Floor Multi Storied Building, Ambedkar Road, Bangalore, <b>Karnataka</b>	Member

<sup>1</sup> Shri S. Siddarth, Pr. Secretary, Rural Works Deptt. Bihar(till 9.11.2015)

<sup>2</sup> Shri M.K. Rout, Pr. Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Deptt. Chhattisgarh (till 9.11.2015)



No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
12.	Shri Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi <sup>3</sup>	Principal Secretary, SRRDA, Room No. 603, 6 <sup>th</sup> floor, Department of PWD (Roads & Bridges), Government of Punjab, Mini Secretariate - 2, Chandigarh, <b>Punjab</b>	Member
13.	Shri Deepak Trivedi <sup>4</sup>	Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Room No. 67, Sachiv Bhawan, Civil Secretariat, Lucknow, <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Member
14.	Smt. Manisha Panwar <sup>5</sup>	Secretary, Rural Development Department, Government of Uttarakhand, 4B, Subash Road, Dehradun. <b>Uttarakhand</b>	Member
15.	Shri Saurabh Kumar Das <sup>6</sup>	Principal Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal, Jt. Administrative Building, Block HC 7, 6 floor,	Member
16.	Shri Satish Chandra <sup>7</sup>	Director, Central Road Research Institute, CRRI, Delhi-Mathura Road, New Delhi.	Member
17.	Dr. Anoop Kumar Mittal <sup>8</sup>	Chairman & Managing Director, National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, NBCC Bhawan, Lodhi Road, <b>New Delhi</b>	Member
18.	Lt. Gen. Suresh Sharma, AVSM <sup>9</sup>	<b>Director General, Border Roads Organisation, 274-Seema Sadak Bhawan, Ring Road, Naraina, Delhi Cantt, New Delhi-110010</b>	Member

<sup>3</sup>. Ms. Tanveer Jehan, Commissioner-Secretary, PWD(R&B), Jammu & Kashmir (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>4</sup>. Shri Satpathy, Pr. Secretary-cum-CEO, Rural Works Deptt. Jharkhand (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>5</sup>. Shri James Varghese, Pr. Secretary, Deptt. of Local Self Govt. Kerala (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>6</sup>. Shri M.M. Sun, Secretary, PWD(R&B), Meghalaya (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>7</sup>. Dr. S. Gangopadhyay, Director, CRRI (till Nov. 2015)

<sup>8</sup>. President, IRC, New Delhi (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>9</sup>. Director General, NIC, New Delhi (till 9.11.2015)





No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
19	Prof. G.J. Joshi <sup>9</sup>	Dean(Academic), Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat, Gujarat	
20	Dr. Mahesh Kumar <sup>10</sup>	Engineer Member, DDA, B - Block, Ist Floor, Vikas Sadan, Near INA Market, New Delhi.	

During the year 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of General Body was held on 8TH FEBRUARY 2016. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister (RD) & President of NRRDA. In the meeting, besides review of the activities of NRRDA, the Annual Report of NRRDA for the year 2014-15 was approved, the audited Accounts of NRRDA for the year 2014-15 were adopted and the budget of NRRDA - Revised Estimates for 2015-16 and Budget Estimates for 2016-17 of NRRDA was passed.

- 3.2** The Rules and Regulations of the NRRDA further state that there shall be an Executive Committee of the Agency. The Executive Committee of the NRRDA comprises Director-General, NRRDA as the ex-officio Chairman and upto seven Members appointed by the President of NRRDA. The Committee is vested with all executive and financial powers of the Agency subject to such directions as may be issued by the Government of India and General Body

No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
1.	Shri Rajesh Bhushan	Joint Secretary (RC) & Director General (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	Director- General (ex-officio)
2.	Dr. Praveen Kumar	Professor, Transportation Engineering Section, Department of Civil Engineering, IIT, Roorkee	Member

<sup>10</sup> Prof. P.K. Sikdar (till 9.11.2015)

<sup>11</sup> Shri S.C. Sharma, Rtd. DG, MoRTH (till 9.11.2015)



No.	Name	Occupation & Address	Designation in NRRDA
3.	Dr. M.S. Amarnath	Civil Engineering Department, Jnanabharathi campus, Bangalore University, Bangalore- 560056 (Karnataka)	Member
4.	Dr. Ashoke Kumar Sarkar	Dean Faculty Div-I, Department of Civil Engineering Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, Rajasthan	Member
5.	Prof. K. Sudhakar Reddy	Professor, Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	Member
6.	Shri Sidhil Sasi	Director (Finance)	Member
7.	Dr. I.K. Pateriya	Director (Technical), NRRDA, New Delhi	Member
8.	Smt Anjali Singh <sup>12</sup>	Director (F&A), NRRDA, New Delhi	Member

**3.3** The Organisational Structure as approved by the General Body consists of 5 Divisions. The present deployment is given at Annexure I. Joint Secretary (RC), Ministry of Rural Development is the ex-officio Director General of NRRDA. The following officers and staff were in position on deputation basis during 2015-16:

1. Dr. I.K. Pateriya, Director (Tech)
2. Shri Uttam Kumar, Director(P III)
3. Smt. Anjali singh, Director(F&A)
4. Shri R. Basavaraja, Director(P-II)
5. Shri Rakesh Kumar, Assistant Director (Project-III)
6. Shri P. Mohanasundram, JD(Tech)



7. Smt. Shalini Das, AD(Tech)
8. Shri Kailash Kumar Bisht, AD(F&A)
9. Shri Kulwant Singh, Driver

Other positions of officers and staff were managed by engaging personnel through manpower service provider agencies. Routine functions are outsourced to service provider agencies.

## **4. PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA**

### **4.1 Planning**

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

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

### **4.1.3 Revision of DRRP for PMGSY-II**

All the States are required to revise their **District Rural Roads Plan (DRRP)** as per PMGSY-II Guidelines using Census Data 2011. All States and Union Territories are eligible for seeking sanctions under PMGSY-II after awarding 100% of New Connectivity and 75% of all the eligible upgradation projects (and 90% length cleared) under PMGSY-I. Different States will become eligible under PMGSY-II at different times. Till 2015-16, Eight (8) states have already revised their DRRP and 7 States got the proposals sanctioned under PMGSY-II. These 8 States are Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra .



## 4.2 Technical Support

**4.2.1 Principal Technical Agencies:-** Seven Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs), including Indian Institutes of Technology and other premier technical institutions were appointed to provide technical support and take up research projects, study and evaluate different technologies and advise on measures to improve the quality and cost norms of Rural Roads. List of PTAs is at **Annexure II**.

**4.2.2 State Technical Agencies:-** Engineering Institutions of repute have been appointed as State Technical Agencies upon the recommendation of the State Governments and certain pre-fixed qualification parameters. The State Technical Agencies (STAs) scrutinise the project proposals prepared by the State Governments and provide technical support to them. The scrutiny by the STAs expedites the process of project clearance, establishes a certain degree of technical discipline and rigour in the implementation of PMGSY at the same time, it is administratively convenient for State authorities. List of State Technical Agencies (STAs) as on 31.3.201 is at **Annexure-III**.

### 4.3.1 Project Scrutiny and Clearance

The detailed project proposals are prepared by the States and after approval by the State Technical Agencies are forwarded to NRRDA. NRRDA carries out test check and further scrutiny to ensure that the proposals have been prepared keeping in view of the Programme Guidelines. These scrutinised proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee for consideration. Proposals of Rs 3,307.36 crores were examined and cleared by the Empowered Committee during 2015-16. The State wise details are in **Annexure IV and Annexure IVA**.

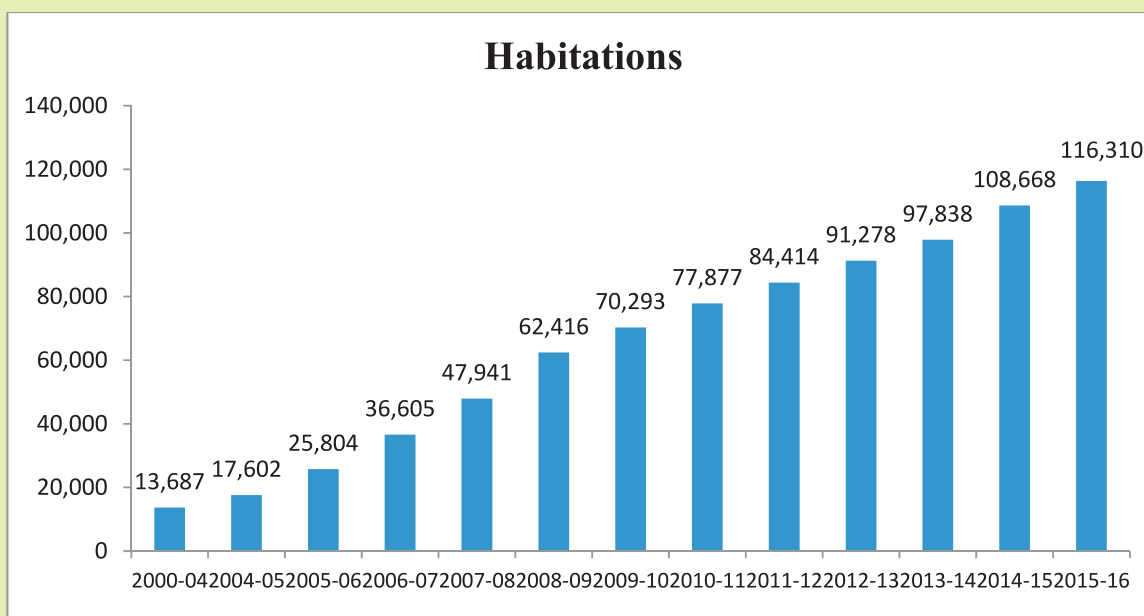
### 4.3.2 Physical Achievements

Since the inception of the Programme, 1,16,310 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 4,72,695 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation upto **31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**.

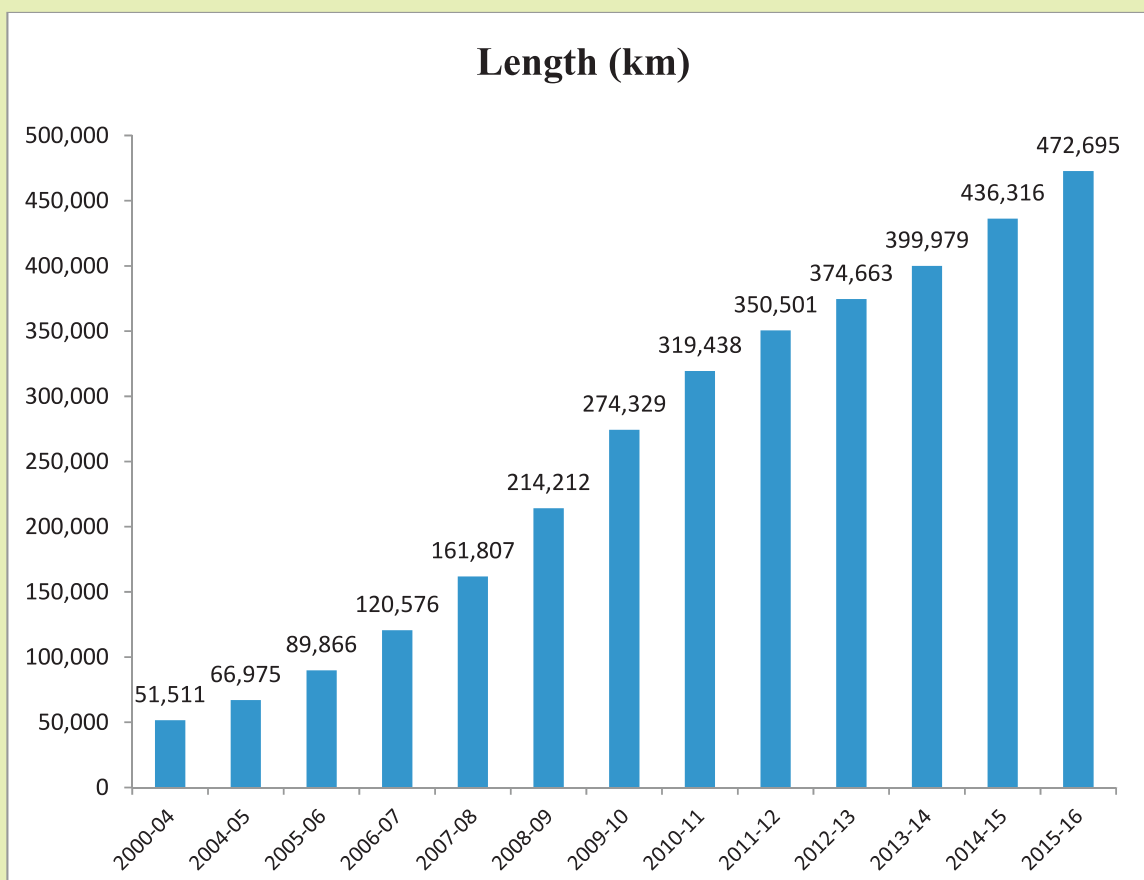
During the year under report 7,658 habitations have been connected by all weather roads measuring 36,449 km length of New Connectivity and Up-gradation. The State-wise details are given at **Annexure V & VI**.



## PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2015-16



## PMGSY Cumulative Connectivity Trend upto 2015-16





#### 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 S R R D A s bank accounts. The Ministry is also monitoring the availability of maintenance funds and the expenditure by the States. Provision in OMMAS is also incorporated to monitor the requirement of maintenance fund as per commitment of the State and expenditure on each road. States are also being encouraged to put in place a State specific rural roads maintenance policy. So far, 13 States have prepared Rural Roads Maintenance Policy, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Punjab and Tamil Nadu prepared their Maintenance Policy during 2015-16.



#### 5. QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISM UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) envisages a three tier Quality Assurance Mechanism to ensure quality of road works constructed under PMGSY. The first two tiers of the structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRRDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections at random, of the road works under the programme.

Ensuring the quality of road works is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. NRRDA has issued general guidelines and prescribed quality







control hand books to regulate the quality control process at works level. Guidelines have also been issued for inspections of works by independent monitors under the second and third tier of the quality assurance mechanism. To make the inspections trustworthy, it is being ensured that independent monitors at the second and the third tier take at least 10 digital photographs including one of the field laboratories, for each work and upload it on OMMAS website to facilitate public viewing of quality of road works executed under the programme. Based on the experience gained, these guidelines have been reviewed and revised from time to time.



Under the 1st tier of quality control mechanism, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. In addition, to augment the field laboratories for non-frequent tests, State laboratories as also district laboratories have been endeavoured to be established in all States. As per the Standard bidding document, a site quality



Road Name PMGSY Information Board Concrete

control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package and ensure their proper functioning for conducting required tests on day to day basis.

Under the second tier, independent monitoring of quality at the State level has been prescribed under the control of SRRDA. The SRRDA Headquarters is required to monitor the quality of works by deploying quality monitors, independent of the implementing units and upload the abstract of quality grading along with photographs in OMMAS. These State quality monitors (SQMs) would check the establishment of field laboratories also. As per guidelines, it is to be endeavoured that each road work should be





inspected by the State Quality Monitors at least three times at different stages of work. 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 2015-16 (upto March, 2016), a total number of 33,043 inspections (ongoing, completed & maintenance works) have been conducted by SQMs, as per details given below:

Completed Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
4396	4067	268	61	1.39%

Ongoing Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
19319	14844	3399	1076	5.57%

Maintenance Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
9328	6504	1466	1358	14.56%

The third tier of the quality mechanism is an independent monitoring mechanism at the central level. 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 2015-16 (upto March, 2016), a total number of 6,288 inspections (ongoing, completed works) have been conducted by NQMs as per details given below:

Completed Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
685	538	95	52	7.59%

Ongoing Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
4449	2910	1036	503	11.31%

Completed Works				
T	S	SRI	U	U%
1154	624	290	240	20.80%





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



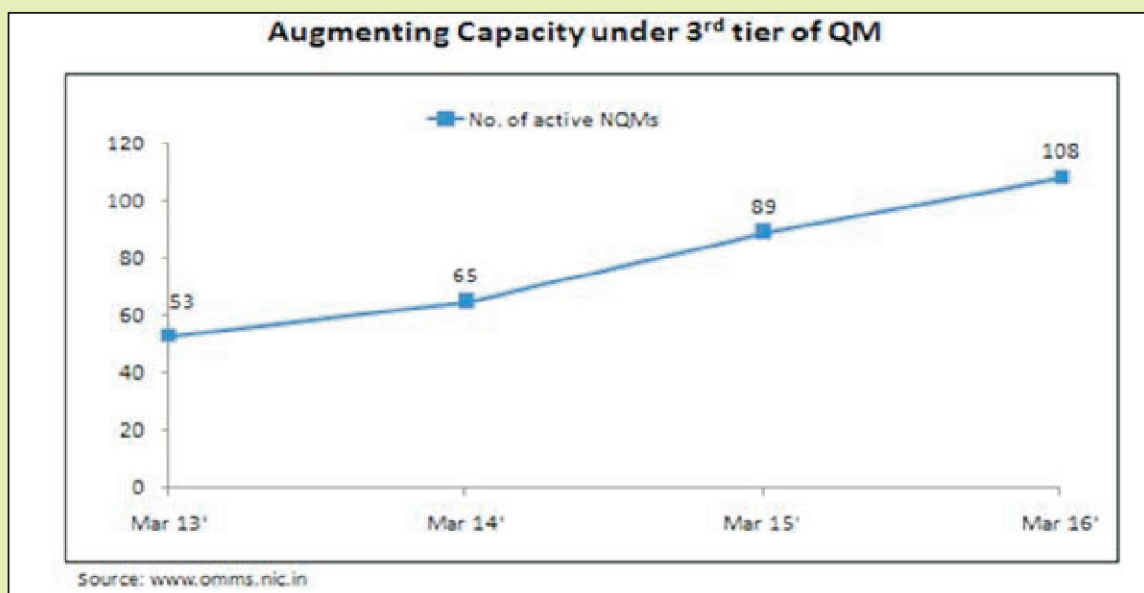
The status of ATRs during the period 2015-16 (upto March, 2016) is given below:

Year	ATRs (handled at NRRDA)	Accepted	Required clarification/verification
2015-16	1755	1660	95

## 6. Strengthening of 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier of the Quality Assurance Mechanism

Efforts were made to augment the capacity of third tier of QMS and NQM number were increase from 65 in April 2014 to 108 in April 2016 based on recommendations of an independent Selection Committee constituted for this purpose.

**Graph depicting periodical increase in the strength of NQMs**



**Empanelment of new NQMs****(i) 18<sup>th</sup> Selection Committee Meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2015**

The Committee after scrutiny of CVs of incumbents recommended 15 candidates. These candidates, after completion of all formalities, have joined as NQMs.

**(ii) 19<sup>th</sup> Selection Committee Meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2016**

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

**Performance Review of the existing NQMs:**

There is a Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC) to evaluate the performance of the existing NQMs. The PEC makes observations about the performance of the existing NQMs. These observations are placed before the Selection Committee for its recommendation. Accordingly, observations about 52 such NQMs made by PEC during its meeting held from 1-4 Sept, 2015 were placed before the Selection Committee in the meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. After the perusal of the observations, the Selection committee made the following recommendations:

- 42 NQMs rated as Outstanding & satisfactory may be retained.
- 04 NQMs rated as Marginal may also be retained subject to review of their performance in next PEC Meeting.
- 06 NQMs rated as Unsatisfactory may be removed.

**7. MONITORING****7.1 On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)**

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

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



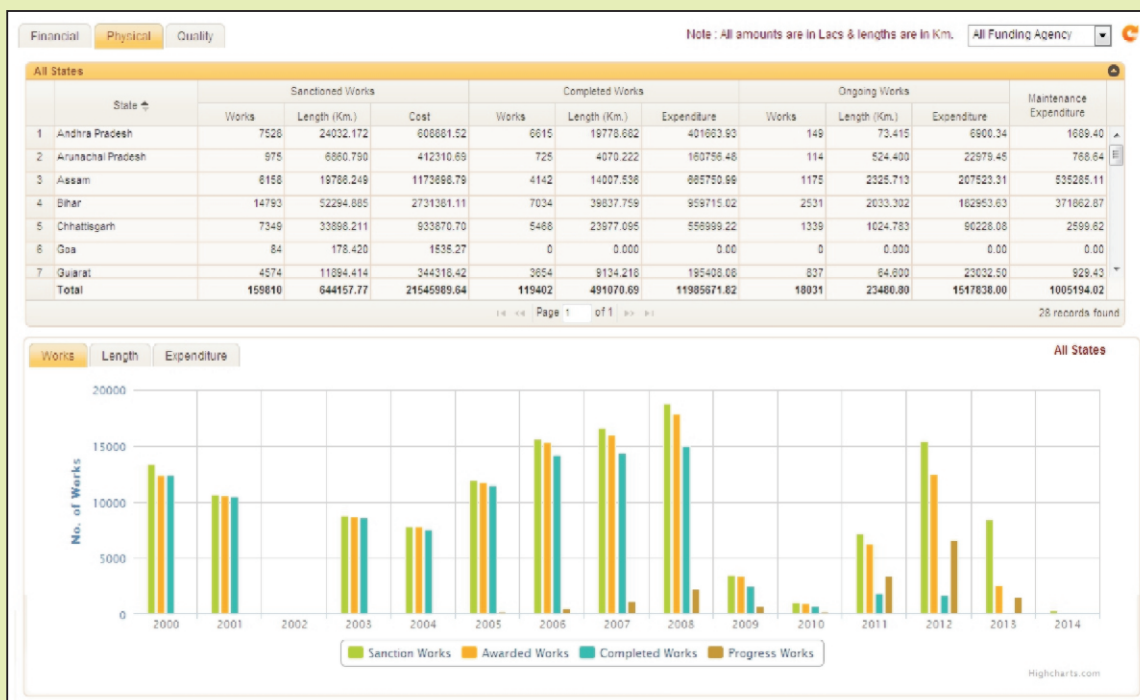
of the latest developments in terms of technology, OMMAS is re-designed and re-developed from time to time.

### Features of OMMAS 2.0

- **Generic Design** To maintain accounts of funds of different types (Programme Fund, Administrative Expenses Fund, Maintenance Fund). 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-paymentInstruction goes directly to accredited bank in secure format and bank can transfer amount to contractor's account based on that instruction in real time basis.
- **Implementation of Digital signature in OMMAS** - In order to streamline the sending of payment notification to the bank in more reliable and efficient manner and to strengthen the authenticity of data uploaded on OMMAS, it has been decided that the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) to be used in E-Payment module and should be used by the States for making the payment through E Payment module of OMMAS.
- **Generation of Utilization Certificate** - In order to streamline the Release of Fund to state treasury Utilization Certificate is generated, which is based on Balance Sheet of SRRDA.
- **Quality Monitoring Mobile application** is extended for Inspection of Long Span Bridges For National level Quality Monitors as well as State level Quality Monitors of all the states..
- **Role based Dashboards** OMMAS presents the module wise data in a readable and easy to analyze format for the user based on his role.



- **In-Page Functionality with easy Navigation** All modules are designed for operational ease by providing all the required details within the page; no need to move out of the page to view details of other records. The menus are available to the user as per the assigned roles and responsibilities enabling the user to traverse between modules with ease



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

## 7.2 Review Meetings

To monitor the implementation of the projects by State Governments, **05 review meetings** were held at Regional levels covering all States. These Review Meetings were attended by officials of MoRD, NRRDA 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 2015-16 were as under:-



Date	Venue	State(s) covered
29 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> June, 2015	Bengaluru	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana and Tamil Nadu
29 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> October, 2015	New Delhi	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttarakhand
3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> November, 2015	Bhubneshwar	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal,
14 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2016	Bhopal	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> February, 2016	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura

### 7.3 Transparency and Citizen Monitoring

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

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

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

So far, 871 grievances (till 31.03.2016) have been received through CPGRAMS portal, out of which 798 grievances have already been disposed off. The 73 pending grievances are already forwarded to concerned State for speedy action.





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

Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development launched a Mobile Application named “Meri Sadak” on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 to meet the objectives of E-governance and Digital India. The Mobile Application enables the citizens to register their feedback / complaints about PMGSY projects along with geo-referenced photographs in Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) which is the Principal Monitoring instrument of the programme. The Mobile Application “Meri Sadak” can be downloaded free of cost from Google Play Store and also from the programme website of PMGSY i.e. omms.nic.in



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

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

During the period 2015-16 (July, 2015- March, 2016) 4,228 complaints were received through Meri Sadak Mobile Application. Out of these, 1,860 have been sent to the respective State Govts. for further necessary action and 2,368 rejected for various reasons including non-inclusion of the road work under PMGSY and non availability of complete information viz., name of the road , block , district etc.

### 7.4 Revision of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB)

The current version of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) in two volumes, Volume-I covering Quality management system & quality control requirements and Volume II covering the tests equipments and test procedures was published in May, 2007, sequel to Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) Specifications for Rural Roads published by the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) in the year 2004. The MoRD Specifications for Rural roads from which the provisions of Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB) have



flown, has since been revised and revised version was published in January, 2014. Several new items with respect to Specifications have been added in the revised version of MoRD Specifications, which also require to be addressed in QAHB.

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

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

## **7.5 New Initiative in Quality Monitoring System through OMMAS**

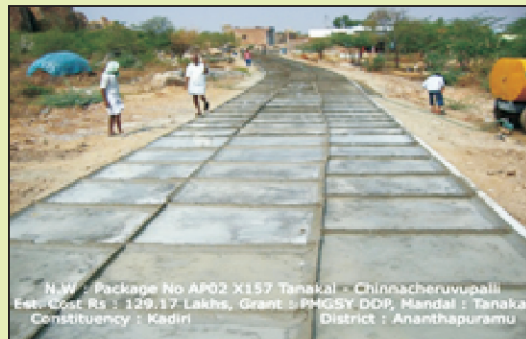
1. Monitoring through OMMAS by developing inspection report of those contractors whose works have not been inspected by NQM even once.
2. Module is being developed on OMMAS to capture details of joint inspection report of PMGSY projects.
3. Provisions of geo referenced field lab details has been developed in OMMAS.
4. Online payment system of NQM on monthly basis is being developed in OMMAS.





## 8. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

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



1. Identification of Roads and Technologies to be used in consultation with State Technical Agencies (STAs).
  2. Performance Evaluation of Roads constructed using New Technologies atleast for a period of 18 months, through third party.
  3. Training of officers of States and also of State Technical Agencies for use of various new technologies, through Central Roads Research Institute Delhi and other Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs).
  4. Capacity building of Second and Third Tier quality management systems.
  5. Mapping of Locally available materials on GIS platform.
  6. Necessary modifications in the bidding documents
  7. Preparation of Manuals and Handouts for new Technologies.
  8. System of Awards for users of New Technologies
- 8.1.1** Following initiatives have also been taken up earlier by NRRDA to promote the use of new technologies:
- (i) States are encouraged to submit Technology Demonstration Projects along with regular proposals. Projects received from States are scrutinized and submitted to Empowered Committee for Technical demonstration.





- (ii) After reviewing the progress of implementation of New Technologies and non-conventional materials in the construction of PMGSY roads, in order to accelerate the implementation of IRC approved Technologies such as Waste Plastic and Cold Mix Technology, Ministry has set the annual targets vide circular no. P-10021/2/2007-Tech, dated 13.11.15, in respect of these technologies for the States in addition to the Guidelines already issued in May 2013.

These Technologies are environment friendly and either do not need additional costs or require very little additional cost over and above sanctioned cost. Guidelines for the additional cost or savings with respect to these technologies are mentioned in the circular.

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

### 8.1.2 Technology Demonstration 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 2015-16, on recommendations of Empowered Committee, Ministry has sanctioned 131 nos. new technology projects. Detail is placed at **Annexure VII**.



## 8.2 Mapping of Marginal Materials on GIS platform

A project for mapping of locally available construction materials including waste materials, on GIS platform has been entrusted to Central Roads



Research Institute, New Delhi. The project is funded by NRRDA and has been started on Pilot basis initially in two districts of Bihar and two districts of Madhya Pradesh, with the support of concerned State Governments. CRRI has submitted the report. The report is under review by NRRDA.

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

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

- (i) **IIT, Bhubaneswar** - Performance Evaluation of Pavements with Stabilized Bases/Sub bases for Rural Roads Project Cost: Rs. 33.6 lakhs. Duration of the project is 2 years.
- (ii) **NIT, Silchar** - Feasibility studies on use of non standard local materials in rural roads of Manipur Project Cost: Rs. 9.125 Lakhs. Duration of the project is 1 year.
- (iii) **NIT, Raipur** - Performance Evaluation of some selected PMGSY road sections in the State of Chhattisgarh. Project Cost Rs. 41.9 lakhs. Duration of the project is 6 months.

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

Previously training programme for the use of Fly Ash in PMGSY Projects, sponsored by NRRDA, was organised at Sonipat, Haryana for the officers of various states. About 80 officers and contractors attended the training programme. The officers and contractors were trained for the use of Fly Ash in PMGSY projects.

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.

The states have also been apprised of Gazette Notification dated 27<sup>th</sup> Jan 2016 of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) that 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.

### **8.5 Report on achieving cost economy in rural roads:-**

A report on measures for achieving economy in Construction of Rural Roads prepared by Expert Group constituted for the purpose, was released by Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2015. This effort would save valuable money of GoI without compromising with quality and performance.

### **8.6 Publication of Do it Yourself Guides**

On 25<sup>th</sup> December 2015, during celebration of PMGSY Diwas in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development also released various Do It Yourself Guides on some new technologies for ease in implementation by the States. He also inaugurated screening of some films to spread the essence of the New Technology ideas of the Ministry of Rural Development. List of the publications and the films are attached in Annexure VIII.

## **9. EXTERNAL AIDED PROJECTS**

### **9.1 World Bank Assisted Projects:-**

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

RRP-II has been negotiated with the World Bank. This Programme is based on sector-wise approach. Project Period was initially 5 years from 2011 upto 2016. This period has now been extended to June 2017. The Project has two components:

- Programme Financing-US \$1,375 million
  - 8 States Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar covered.
  - Total 8,323 habitations to be covered, 24,174 Km length to be built.
- Institutional Strengthening US \$ 25 million.

The loan of US \$ 1.5 billion from World Bank was signed on 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2011. Brief description of the Project including GoI share is given below in **Table-6:**

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



## (II) 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 NRRDA and SRRDAs the project “Citizen monitoring of rural roads under PMGSY”. I phase of the project, covering three States viz., Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Meghalaya was completed in 2014-15. 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 NRRDA and SRRDAs in seven States viz., Assam, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan & Uttarakhand with the help of State-level Partner Organization (SLPOs). 14 districts (2 from each State) were identified and 20 roads (including 10 ongoing & 10 completed) from each of the seven States were covered under the project.

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





**Key deliverables:**

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



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

**9.2 Assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB)**

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



Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP) has already been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.



(i) **Rural Roads Sector- I Project (RRSIP)**

Loan No.2018-IND: ADB had approved the loan of US\$ 400 Million under Rural Roads Sector-I Project (RRSIP) to assist the implementation of the PMGSY projects in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. A total of 9,574.7 km of All-weather rural roads connecting 3,207 habitations were 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 US\$ 180 million under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) to finance the sub projects in the State of Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. The total length of 2,507 km connecting 1,497 habitations was constructed under this project. The project was successfully completed in June, 2009. Project completion report has been submitted to ADB as per the requirement of the loan agreement.

**Project 2 (Loan No. 2414-IND):** ADB had approved the loan of US\$ 77.65 million for the Batch II Project in Odisha under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The project had provided the connectivity of 1,013 km in Odisha connecting 231 habitations. The loan was closed on 31<sup>st</sup> 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 US\$ 130 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub project of Batch-II in Assam and West Bengal. The loan was made effective by ADB on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2009. The project will provide the connectivity to 607 habitations with 985 km in Assam and 718 habitations with 843 km in West Bengal. The Loan was closed on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

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

**Project 5 (Loan No. 2651):** A loan of US\$ 222.22 million under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility has been taken to finance the sub projects of Batch IV in Odisha, Batch V in Madhya Pradesh, Batch III (lot II) in West Bengal and



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

**(iii) Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP):**

Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) for USD 800 Million has been signed on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2012 by ADB, DEA, MoRD and States. ADB financial support for the Investment Program to be extended through Multitranchise Financing Facility. Program will construct or upgrade to all weather standards about 9,000 km rural roads connecting 4,200 habitations in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Program will also focus on improvement of the Institutional Arrangements, Business Processes and Associated Capacity Building especially in relation to design, operation, safeguards, financial, road safety and assets management matter.

Financing Plan of the Investment Program is given below:-

S.No	Source	Amount
1	Asian Development Bank	USD 800 M
2	India and States	USD 425.30 M
	<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 1225.30 M</b>

Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) will finance four projects time which has been converted into three projects slicing of the long term contract packages for the consulting services including the services of Technical

Support Consultant and Rural Connectivity Training and Research Centres (RCTRC) Consultant will be used.



Indicative amount and schedule of 1<sup>st</sup> and subsequent tranches is given below:-

Financing	Tranche 1 (in US\$ M)	Tranche 2 (in US\$ M)	Tranche 3 (in US\$ M)
ADB	252	275	273
Government	89	81.06	233.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>366.06</b>	<b>506.88</b>





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

Asian Development Bank had approved the provision of Technical Assistance to the Government of India in an amount not exceeding the equivalent of USD 2,300,000 for Institutional Strengthening of the Rural Road Asset Management. The technical assistance will be financed and carrying out pursuant to:- a) Technical Assistance Framework between Government and ADB dated 10th July 1996 Framework Agreement and; b) The arrangement described in paragraph 16-18 of the report and recommendation of the President. TA will be implemented over 30 months period commencing from December 2012. Technical Assistance is provided as entirely grant.

### **Rural Connectivity Investment Program also contains institutional development component involving:-**

- A 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. According to the tentative schedule, it is anticipated that one RRNMU facility in each State will be constructed in the second year and are around 5 more in each State by the fourth year of the investment Program.
- B Construction and equipping of 5 Rural Connectivity Training and research Centers (RCTRCs) in each State.
- C Rolling out systematic and large scale training and targeted rural roads research programs by the established RCTRCs and with assistance of related consultancy services.
- D The land for the construction of the RRNMU and RCTRC has been identified by all the States ADB had engaged the international architect for the preparation of concept drawings of RRNMU and RCTRC . The international architect has finalized the concept drawings for these units State of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam and West Bengal has appointed the local architect. The Architectural Drawings of the buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC has been finalised by the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & West Bengal. Cost estimate has been prepared by the Architect's of the respective States. Sanctions for the construction of buildings of RRNMU and RCTRC has been issued by MoRD. The construction of buildings for RRNMU building in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha is in progress and likely to be completed by December 2016. The construction of RCTRC in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal is in progress. The financial bid of RRNMU of West Bengal is under evaluation.

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

Loan for Tranche-I under Rural Connectivity Investment Program for 252.00 Million US\$ has been signed on 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2012. This loan will provide connectivity to all habitations with population of atleast 500 persons (250 or more) in hilly or desert area. Sub projects will cover about 3461 KM in total (compromising the about 342 KM in Assam 1008 in Chhattisgarh, 1187 KM in Madhya Pradesh, 757 KM in Odisha and 167 KM in West Bengal). The procurement of the sub project is nearly in a completion stage in these States. 55 packages of Tranche 3 has been shifted to Tranche 1 and extension has been granted for 2 years from ADB. The loan will be closed on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.

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

The Loan for USD 275.00 Million containing the component of Rural Connectivity and Institutional development was signed on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2013 and has effective from 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

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 has been shifted to Tranche 2.

A Loan of USD 25.00 Million has been surrendered to Department of Economic Affairs vide our letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> August 2016 due to fluctuation of the currency USD vis-à-vis INR and un utilized contingency. The total allocation has been changed to USD 250 Million instead of USD 275 Million. A reimbursement of USD 148.46 Million has been received from ADB. The loan will be closed on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017.

**Tranche 3**

The Periodic Financing Request for Tranche 3 for USD 506.88 Million has been sent to ADB which contains ADB financing of USD 273.00 Million and Government of India financing of USD 233.88 Million along with the safeguard reports.

Tranche 3 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).

**Terms and Conditions:-** The request for finance Project 3 is for a loan of USD 273.00 Million from the ordinary capital resources of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The loan will have a 20 year term including a grace period of 5 years. (straight line repayment method) and annual interest rate determined in accordance with ADB's London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) based lending facility, a commitment charge of 0.15% per year, and such other terms and conditions set forth in the draft loan and project agreement, based on this, maturity premium payable to ADB is nil.

Loan was negotiated on 6 August 2015 and signed on 6 November 2015 between Department of Economic Affairs, Asian Development Bank, Ministry of Rural Development and States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. Terms and conditions of the loan and the repayment schedule has been finalized by MoRD and sent to Department of Economic Affairs. Loan has become effective on 29 December 2015. Reimbursement of USD 80.00 Million has been taken from ADB.

#### **Rural Connectivity Investment Program (Supplementary):**

Second Rural connectivity investment Program of US\$ 500 Million aims to construct or upgrade all weather 6,000 km of Rural roads connecting the unconnected eligible habitations and upgrading the already constructed roads to all weather connectivity, in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

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

ADB has approved the provision of the Technical Assistance to Government of India for an amount not exceeding the equivalent USD 5,00,000 for the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program. ADB has proposed to engage the PPTA under this Grant. PPTA will focus on the following:-

- (i) Program technical assessments which cover program soundness, expenditure and financing, and results and links with disbursements;
- (ii) Needs assessment for capacity development of PMGSY implementing agencies, particularly on the road asset management and road safety;



- (iii) Program system assessments which examine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, the fiduciary systems, the environmental and social systems, and other institutional and system aspects, as relevant and appropriate to the program; and
- (iv) The environmental and social systems assessment seeks to determine the degree to which the RBL program systems manage and mitigate the environmental and social impacts.

Under the rural connectivity Program, ADB is already providing financial assistance of 800M US\$ for the construction of roads in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha. The proposed Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program is in continuity to RRSIP and RRSIIP; this loan will be 500M\$US supplementing to Rural Connectivity Investment Program.

The proposal and the Concept Document for the Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program for US\$ 500 M has already been submitted to the Ministry of Finance. This proposal has a support of NITI Ayog. The screening committee of Department of Economic Affairs has approved the proposal and posed the loan of USD 500 M for Second Rural Connectivity Investment Program to Asian Development Bank.

### 9.3 Training and Human Resource Development (HRD)

For Capacity Building for Personnel implementing PMGSY, various training programs have been organized by NRRDA at State Level Institutes such as CRRRI New Delhi, IAHE Noida, NIT Calicut, ESCI Hyderabad, NIT Warangal

During the financial year 2015-16, 3214 Officers have been provided training. Further the Training Calendar for the year 2016-17 for organising training has already been commenced from September.

Sl.No	Programme	No. of Officers trained in programme 2015-16
1	IAHE	583
2	World Bank	54
3	NIT Calicut	105
4	NIT Warangal	80
5	ESCI Hyderabad	38
6	Workshop	424
7	Training Programme (State Level)	1930
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3214</b>



## Training of Engineer & Contractor for Rural Road Maintenance in PMGSY under World Bank (RRP-II)

Sl.No	State	Total No. of Trainers trained of RRP-II States during 2015-16
1	Rajasthan	1204 No.
2	Uttar Pradesh	1204 No.
3	Himachal Pradesh	950 No.
4	Uttarakhand	452 No.
5	Punjab	250 No.
6	Jharkhand	413 No.
7	Bihar	815 No.
8	Meghalaya	671 No.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5959 No.</b>

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

#### 9.4.1 Road Safety at the Design Stage

Road safety aspects have to be incorporated as part of the design criteria during the development of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Rural Road Project. Application of the PMGSY standard in rural roads development should be accompanied with sufficient knowledge of road safety requirements. Sufficient budget to allow adequate provision of road safety features in the project should be provided. This could then be fully utilized by the State Governments during construction and maintenance of rural roads<sup>4</sup>. These are some of the key imperatives, which became clear to the Implementing Agencies during ADB supported component of PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh.

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





### 9.4.2 Road Safety Hazards

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

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

A few common such hazards are:

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

Various innovations and countermeasures including installation and use of appropriate signages on PMGSY roads have been done to minimize the risk of accident caused by these hazards. The following pictures illustrate various road safety issues in rural area, and actual treatment at design and post-construction stage adopted in PMGSY roads, in the States.





## समुदाय हेतु सड़क सुरक्षा संकेत

आइये सड़क के आस-पास लगे चिन्हों/संकेतों और उनके उपयोग की आवश्यकता के बारे में जाने और उन्हें वाहन चलाते समय ध्यान दें।

 <b>हार्न बजायें</b> <small>इस संकेत चिन्ह का उपयोग हमारे वाहन एवं पैदल यात्रियों को हार्न बजाकर सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>हार्न न बजायें</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह प्रायः स्कूल, स्वास्थ्य केंद्र एवं जंगल के पहले लगाया जाता है ताकि उन्हें शांत-सुलभ में बचाया जा सके।</small>	 <b>स्कूल</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह स्कूल की पहले वाहन चालक को सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>
 <b>गति सीमा</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह वाहन को 20 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति में चलाने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>गति अवरोधक</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह ग्रीट्ट ब्रेकर को पहले गति को कम करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>टन-भारक क्षमता</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह वाहन भार की अधिकतम मात्रा को लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>
 <b>दाहिना मोड़</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह दाहिने मोड़ की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>बायां मोड़</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह बायां मोड़ की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>S मोड़</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह S-मोड़ की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>
 <b>संकीर्ण पुलिया</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह संकीर्ण पुलिया को पहले वाहन चालक को सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>T जंक्शन</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह टी-जंक्शन की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>Y जंक्शन</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह Y-जंक्शन की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>
 <b>कार्य प्रगति पर</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह कार्य स्थल पर वाहन चालक को सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>ठहरिये</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह टर्पेटना अन्य क्षेत्रों के पहले वाहन चालक को सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>परिवर्तित मार्ग</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह परिवर्तित मार्ग की जानकारी देने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>
 <b>असुरक्षित रेल्वे क्रासिंग</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह रेल्वे क्रासिंग पर वाहन चालक को सावधान करने के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>सुरक्षित रेल्वे क्रासिंग</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह सुरक्षित रेल्वे क्रासिंग की सूचना के लिए लगाया जाता है।</small>	 <b>पार्किंग</b> <small>यह संकेत चिन्ह आवासीय क्षेत्र में वाहन खड़े करने के सुविधा स्थान को चिह्नित करता है।</small>

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, India

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

National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deployed under the 3<sup>rd</sup> tier of Quality Monitoring are required to verify whether the Quality Management System of States is adequate and give feedback on quality management shortcomings to enable systemic improvements in the system. These NQMs are required to give their structured feedback in the prescribed formats, supported by quality control test results and photographs. The NQMS are also required to upload the quality grading abstracts and photographs of each inspected project in



OMMAS (the programme monitoring website) through the android based mobile application. The quality grading abstract and corresponding photographs of the inspected projects are available in public domain.

With a view to provide the initial guidance on the systems and related procedures, under PMGSY, orientation programmes are conducted for newly empanelled NQMs. During these orientation programmes, NQMs are briefed about the programme guidelines and the guidelines for “Mobile Based Application Software for Uploading Abstract of Inspection and Photograph by Independent Monitors. During the period 2015-16 (April, 2015 to March, 2016) 01 orientation programme was organized at NRRDA for the 15 newly empanelled NQMs.

### 10.1 One day refresher training program for NQMs at Indian Academy for Highway Engineers (IAHE)

One day refresher training programme was organized for existing NQMs whose reporting of quality grading in the inspection reports was found to be deficient. The refresher training programme held at Indian Academy for Highway Engineers (IAHE), Noida, on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 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 3<sup>rd</sup> tier of quality monitoring & power-point presentation on deficiencies in reporting by NQMs.
4. Use of mobile application for uploading inspection abstracts and photographs in OMMAS.

In all 12 participants attended the programme

## 11. BUDGET

The approved revised budget estimates for the financial year 2015-16 and the expenditure thereagainst are given at **Annexure IX**. During the year the opening balance was Rs. 4.36 crore, interest and misc. Receipts were Rs. 0.43 crore and MoRD released a total grant of Rs. 3102.79 crore. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3077.39.

## 12 ACCOUNTS & AUDIT

The Accounts of the Agency have been audited by M/s Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates, Chartered Accountants appointed for this purpose.

The audited Accounts in the form of Balance Sheet, Receipt and Payment Account, Income and Expenditure Account, for the year 2015-16 and Notes to Accounts are enclosed as **Annexure XA, XB, XC, XD, XE** respectively.

During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 3077.39 crore was incurred from the funds received from the Government of India. The expenditure was mainly towards payment of interest to NABARD (Rs. 229.34 crore); repayment of principal amount of loan drawn from NABARD (Rs. 2800.00 crore), for expenditure of NRRDA (Rs. 23.00 crore), for managing World Bank Project i.e. technical Assistance under RRP II (Rs. 49.70 crore) for ADB Projects (Rs. 0.75 crore).

## 13. IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE POLICY

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) has been implementing the Official Language Policy as contained in Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and relevant rules of Official Language Rules, 1976 in its day-to-day official work. For this purpose an Official Language Implementation Committee, comprising of all the Directors of NRRDA and chaired by Director General, NRRDA has been setup. This Committee periodically monitors the progress made in the use of Hindi in the Agency. During 2015-16, the Committee has held one meeting. The suggestions made in review meeting were implemented in the agency. A Hindi Pakhwara was



also organized from 14<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 during which debates and competition in various activities relating to use of Hindi for the officers and staff were organised and prizes were given away to the winners. For promotion of the official language, the Agency annually brings out a magazine in Hindi called 'Rajbhasha Smarika' which is released during the Hindi Pakhwara. Officers and Staff of NRRDA contribute articles, short stories and Poems etc. for the 'Smarika'. NRRDA's magazine 'Gramin Sampark', Annual Report and other pamphlets brought out from time to time are published bilingually. The Agency is committed to making correspondences in Hindi with Government offices as required in the Official Language Rules, 1976.

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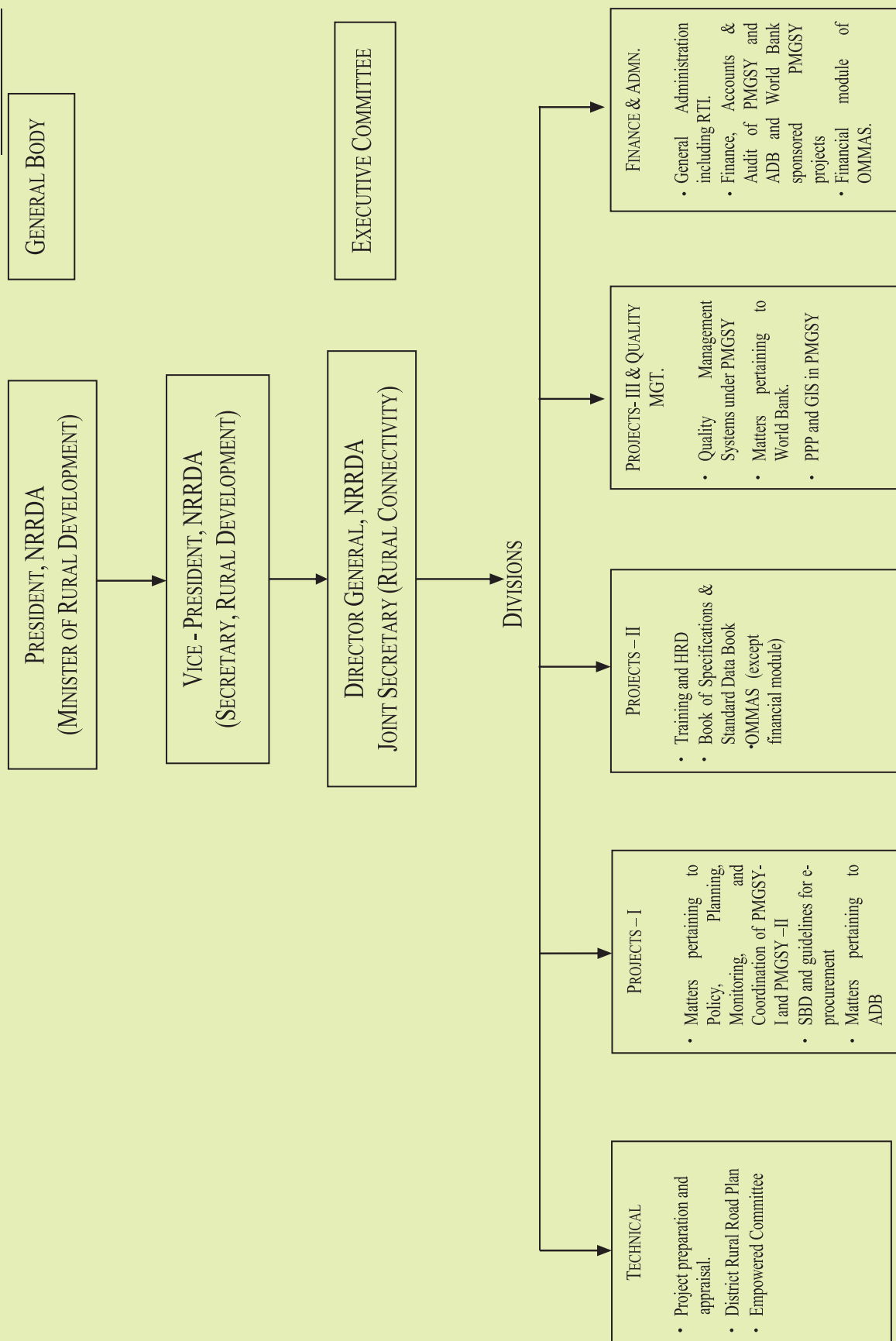


# ANNEXURES





## Annexure - I



**Annexure - II****List of Principal Technical Agencies (PTAs) & States allotted to them (Revised).**

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



### Annexure - III

#### **List of State Technical Agencies (STAs)**

S.No	State	STAs
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) J.N.T. University, Kukatpalli (iii) University College of Engineering, Osmania University (iv) Andhra University college of Engineering (v) University College of Engineering, JNTU
		Warrangal-506004 Hyderabad-500072 Hyderabad-500007 Visakhapatnam-530 003 Kakinada- 533003
2	Arunachal Pradesh	(i) Jorhat Engineering College
		Jorhat-785007
3	Assam	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Assam Engineering College, Jalukbari (iii) Jorhat Engineering College (iv) National Institute of Technology
		Guwahati- 781039 Guwahati-781013 Jorhat-785007 Silchar-788010
4	Bihar	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (iii) Bhagalpur College of Engineering
		Patna -800005 Muzaffarpur-842003 Bhagalpur-813210
5	Chattisgarh	(i) National Institute of Technology, GE Road (ii) Bhilai Institute of Technology
		Raipur-492010 Durg



S.No	State	STAs	
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 Bhubaneswar
12	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore University (ii) National Institute of Technology, Surathkal (iii) P.D.A. College of Engineering (iv) IR Rasta, Road Institute (v) P.E.S. College of Engineering, (vi) Government SKSJ Technological Institute	Jnanabharathi, Bangalore-560056 P.O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025 Gulbarga-585102 Bangalore-560058, Karnataka Mandya-571401 K.R. Circle, Bangalore-560001
13	Kerala	(i) College of Engineering (ii) National Institute of Technology,	Trivandrum-695016 Calicut- 673601



S.No	State	STAs	
14	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (ii) Jabalpur Engineering College (iii) Shri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science (iv) Madhav Institute of Technology & Science	Bhopal-462051 Jabalpur-482011 Indore- 452003 Gwalior- 474005
15	Maharashtra	(i) Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology. (ii) Govt College of Engineering, Aurangabad (iii) Govt. College of Engineering, Shivajinagar. (iv) Government College of Engineering (v) Sardar Patel College of Engineering	South Ambazariwad, Nagpur-440011 Aurangabad-431005 Pune-05 Amravati-444604 Mumbai-400058
16	Manipur	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) Manipur Institute of Technology	Silchar-788010 Takyelpat, Imphal
17	Meghalaya	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Jorhat Engineering College	Guwahati Jorhat- 785007
18	Mizoram	Indian Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721303
19	Nagaland	Jorhat Engineering College	Jorhat-785007
20	Odisha	(i) National Institute of Technology (ii) College of Engg. & Technology (iii) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology	Rourkela-769008 Bhubaneshwar- 751003 Burla-768018



S.No	State	STAs	
		(iv) Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang	Sarang-759146 Dist- Dhenkanal (Orissa)
		(v) Indian Institute of Technology	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
22	Rajasthan	(i) Malaviya National Institute of Technology	Jaipur-302017
		(ii) University College of Engineering, Rajasthan Technical University	Kota-324010
		(iii) MBM Engineering Collge, Jai Narain Vyas University	Jodhpur-342011
23	Sikkim	Govt. Engineering College	Jalpaiguri-735102
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	Allahabad-211004
		(ii) Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
		(iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology	Sultanpur-228118
		(iv) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute	Kanpur-208002
		(v) Institute of Engineering & Technology	Sitapur Road, Luknow-226021
		(vi) Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi-221005





S.No	State	STAs	
		(vii) M.M.M. University of Technology	Gorakhpur-273010
27	Uttaranchal	Indian Institute of Technology	Roorkee-247667
28	West Bengal	(i) Indian Institute of Technology (ii) Govt. Engineering College (iii) Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur (iv) Jadavpur University (v) National Institute of Technology	Kharagpur-721302 Jalpaiguri-735102 Howrah-711103 Kolkata- 700032 Durgapur 713209

Annexure - IV**Proposals Sanctioned under PMGSY in the year 2015-16**

Sl.No	State	2015-16				
		Value (Rs. in Crores)	No. of road works	No. of Bridges	Length in km	Bridge L in meter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jharkhand	33.69	0	19		1238.2
2	Kerala	3.04	0	1		0.01875
3	Madhya Pradesh	2402.77	1681	83	4391.244	7194.96
4	Punjab (PMGSY II)	867.86	124	7	1347.06	
	TOTAL	3307.36	1805	110	5738.304	8433.1788

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

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

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

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



Annexure - V**Habitations Connected & Length Completed under PMGSY**

No.	State(s)	Habitations connected upto Mar 2016	Length completed upto March 2016 (Km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1347	13118.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	367	5287.10
3	Assam	7689	16000.26
4	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	15559	36643.68
5	Chhattisgarh	8752	26285.97
6	Goa	2	158.70
7	Gujarat	3021	12227.44
8	Haryana	1	5509.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	1994	11400.22
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1466	6609.43
11	Jharkhand	5789	12649.30
12	Karnataka	276	17597.15
13	Kerala	380	2498.78
14	Madhya Pradesh	14322	64839.46
15	Maharashtra	1282	23838.41
16	Manipur	421	4764.98
17	Meghalaya	203	1293.74
18	Mizoram	157	2458.70
19	Nagaland	90	3395.87
20	Odisha	10137	36167.80
21	Punjab	413	6772.74
22	Rajasthan	13676	58701.75
23	Sikkim	271	3014.67
24	Tamil Nadu	1948	12983.74
25	Telangana	599	9470.59
26	Tripura	1755	3462.58



No.	State(s)	Habitations connected upto Mar 2016	Length completed upto March 2016 (Km)
27	Uttar Pradesh	11228	48248.85
28	Uttarakhand	861	6836.86
29	West Bengal	12304	20389.95
Total		116310	472626.91
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	68.53
	Grand Total	116310	472695.44

Annexure - VI**PMGSY Outcome Achievement 2015-16**

No.	State(s)	Habitations connected	Length completed (Km)
1	Andhra Pradesh	104	849.73
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31	512.67
3	Assam	179	477.63
4	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	2102	3730.08
5	Chhattisgarh	521	1859.48
6	Goa	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	34	1670.68
8	Haryana	0	318.99
9	Himachal Pradesh	37	755.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	53	488.11
11	Jharkhand	749	1346.24
12	Karnataka	1	831.23
13	Kerala	5	363.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	1087	4453.23
15	Maharashtra	71	892.13
16	Manipur	33	543.82
17	Meghalaya	22	193.29
18	Mizoram	2	136.54
19	Nagaland	0	129.00
20	Odisha	1065	3779.98
21	Punjab	0	545.00
22	Rajasthan	798	2420.75
23	Sikkim	48	344.50
24	Tamil Nadu	0	318.38





No.	State(s)	Habitations connected	Length completed (Km)
25	Telangana	62	514.83
26	Tripura	57	352.12
27	Uttar Pradesh	99	5032.15
28	Uttarakhand	91	1191.06
29	West Bengal	407	2398.48
Total		7658	36449.33
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	7658	36449.33



**Annexure - VII**

Details of the New Technology Projects under R & D Initiatives taken up under PMGSY during 2015-16

Sl No.	State	Type of Technology	No. of roads	Length in Km
1.	Chhattisgarh	Cold Mix	1	21.0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	CC Block	1	1.48
3.	Madhya Pradesh	a) Cold Mix	69	176.085
		b) Coir Technology for subgrade improvement	3	3.0
			1	2.3
		c) CELL filled concrete	1	1.3
		d) Geo Textile for subgrade improvement	32	15.28
		e) Roller compacted concrete pavement	1	1.1
		f) Soil stabiliser JGRS	2	2.75
		g) Waste Plastic		
4.	Tamilnadu	a) Cold mix	5	22.697
		b) Roller Compacted Concrete	1	0.04
			1	4.265
		c) Zycosoil Nanotechnology		
5.	West Bengal	a) Cold Mix	9	59.589
		b) Jute Geo Textile for subgrade improvement	1	3.05
		c) Steel slag for Stabilisation	1	4.55
		d) Cell filled concrete	2	11.398
Total			131	327.854



## **Annexure - VIII**

### **List of Documents published on 25<sup>th</sup> December, PMGSY Divas 2015**

1. Do It Yourself guide on Gabbions
2. Do It Yourself guide on Fly Ash
3. Do It Yourself guide on Cement Stabilization
4. Do It Yourself guide on Cell Filled
5. Technical Bulletin Grameen Sampark (Hindi and English)
6. Report on Achieving Cost Economy in construction of Rural Roads under PMGSY
7. Standard Bidding Document

In addition to this three training films on the following subject were also inaugurated:

1. A Training Film on Bituminous Plastic Roads
2. A film on use of Coir Geo Textiles in Rural Roads Construction
3. An Advocacy film on Routine Maintenance of Rural Roads through ILO.



**Annexure - IX**

Object Head & Purpose	BE 2015-16	Expenditure up to 31-03-2016
<b>(1.2.1) Establishment</b>		
(1.2.1.01) Salary and Allowance	4,60,00,000	4,05,66,553
(i) Deputationists	2,30,00,000	1,32,75,225
(ii) Retired officers	1,00,00,000	1,06,61,984
(iii) Support Staff/others	1,30,00,000	1,66,29,344
(1.2.1.03) Overtime Allowances	36,00,000	30,81,874
(1.2.1.04) Expenditure on Medical Claims	4,00,000	2,29,257
<b>Total Establishment</b>	<b>5,00,00,000</b>	<b>4,38,77,684</b>
<b>(1.2.2) Administrative Expenses</b>		
(1.2.2.01) Office Maintenance/Taxes and Duties	2,03,00,000	2,00,97,463
(1.2.2.02) Domestic Travel Expenses	30,00,000	28,55,176
(1.2.2.03) Foreign Travel Expenses	0	0
(1.2.2.04) Hiring of Vehicles	33,00,000	32,72,879
(1.2.2.05) Printing and Stationary	8,00,000	7,51,736
(1.2.2.06) Meetings Expenses	8,00,000	5,59,201
(1.2.2.07) Fee paid to Auditors	8,00,000	3,75,369
(1.2.2.08) Telephone - Office	10,00,000	9,92,097
(1.2.2.09) Telephone - Residential & Mobile	2,00,000	1,60,450
(1.2.2.10) Vehicle Maintenance	8,00,000	5,80,338
(1.2.2.11) Electricity Expenses	26,00,000	24,09,079
(1.2.2.12) Postage Expenses	6,00,000	2,77,462
(1.2.2.13) Repairs and Maintenance	15,00,000	12,73,379
(1.2.2.14) Insurance Charges	10,000	0
(1.2.2.15) Other Office Expenses	28,00,000	24,96,752
(1.2.2.16) Rent , Rates & Taxes	1,20,00,000	1,17,15,122
<b>Total Administrative Exp</b>	<b>5,05,10,000</b>	<b>4,78,16,503</b>
<b>(1.2.3) R&amp;D and HRD</b>		
(1.2.3.01) Training	1,10,00,000	51,23,465
(1.2.3.02) Tech.Dev.and Research work	50,00,000	8,04,893
(1.2.3.03) Workshops and Conferences	1,50,00,000	78,80,382
(1.2.3.04) Contribution to Professional bodies	7,00,000	25,89,979
(1.2.3.05) Professional Services	0	0
<b>Total R &amp; D and HRD</b>	<b>3,17,00,000</b>	<b>1,63,98,719</b>
<b>(1.2.4) Publications, Adv.&amp; Publicity</b>		
(1.2.4.01) Publications	27,00,000	26,82,874
(1.2.4.02) Advertisement and Publicity	8,00,000	3,80,586
(1.2.4.03) Books Perio.and Audio Visual Mat.	3,00,000	32,214
<b>Total Publications, Adv. &amp; Publicity</b>	<b>38,00,000</b>	<b>30,95,674</b>
<b>(1.2.5) STAs, PTAs and NQMs</b>		
(1.2.5.01) Honararium to NQMs	2,30,00,000	2,28,05,750
(1.2.5.02) Traveling Expenses of NQMs	2,80,00,000	2,73,36,661
(1.2.5.03) Payment to Principal Technical Agencies	0	
((1.2.5.04) Payment to State Technical Agencies	2,50,00,000	2,46,79,943



<b>Total STAs, PTAs, and NQMs</b>	<b>7,60,00,000</b>	<b>7,48,22,354</b>
<b>(1.2.6) OMMS and Computerization</b>		
(1.2.6.01) Dev.and Maint.of online manag.sys.	1,50,00,000	86,84,006
(1.2.6.02) Hiring of computers and peripherals	0	
(1.2.6.03) Dev. And maint. of e-procurement	0	
<b>Total OMMS and Computerization</b>	<b>1,50,00,000</b>	<b>86,84,006</b>
<b>(1.2.8) Technical Assistance from ADB</b>		
(1.2.8.01) Consultancy	75,00,000	75,00,000
(1.2.8.02) Other	0	
<b>Total Technical Assistance from ADB</b>	<b>75,00,000</b>	<b>75,00,000</b>
<b>(1.2.9) W.B. Loan (RRP I)</b>		
Capacity Building	0	
<b>Total World Bank Loan</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>(1.2.10) World Bank Loan (RRP II)</b>		
(1.2.10.01) Research & Development	14,30,00,000	7,39,11,373
(1.2.10.02) Independent verification of Performance & Financial Audit	3,70,00,000	1,81,26,768
(1.2.10.03) Training	5,00,00,000	2,35,89,963
(1.2.10.04) Equipment	15,00,00,000	1,07,03,960
(1.2.10.05) Project Management Consultants	12,00,00,000	11,13,25,568
<b>Total World Bank Loan (RRP II)</b>	<b>50,00,00,000</b>	<b>23,76,57,632</b>
<b>(2.2) Capital Expenditure</b>		
(2.2.01) Purchase/Renovation of Office Area		0
(2.2.02) Furniture and Furnishing of the office	10,00,000	0
(2.2.03) Purchase of Vehicles	0	0
(2.2.04) Purchase of Equipments & Machinery	10,00,000	88,114
(2.2.05) Purchase of Computers & peripherals	10,00,000	2,92,948
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>30,00,000</b>	<b>3,81,062</b>
<b>(1.3.) Loan NABARD</b>		
(1.3.01) Transfer of Funds to States	0	0
(2.3.1) Interest payment to NABARD	2,293,382,651	2,293,382,651
(2.3.2) Principal Repayment	28,000,000,000	28,000,000,000
<b>Total Loan NABARD</b>	<b>30,293,382,651</b>	<b>30,293,382,651</b>



**Annexure X-A**

**NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31st ,2016**

(Amount - Rs.)

<b><u>CAPITAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</u></b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Capital/Corpus Funds	1	39,02,02,364.00	9,60,61,906.00
Grant-in-aid from MoRD in lieu of RIDF Loan (NABARD)		1299,98,88,780.00	4099,98,88,780.00
Current Liabilities and Provisions	2	1,17,34,590.00	1,27,06,901.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1340,18,25,734.00</b>	<b>4110,86,57,587.00</b>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
Fixed Assets	3	3,17,20,163.00	3,54,76,780.00
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	4	37,02,16,791.00	7,32,92,027.00
Grant Receivable from MoRD for Repayment of loan (NABARD)		1299,98,88,780.00	4099,98,88,780.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1340,18,25,734.00</b>	<b>4110,86,57,587.00</b>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account	16		
Annexure to our report of even date			
For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates Chartered Accountants		For National Rural Roads Development Agency	
CA Ashok Agarwal Partner		Sd/- (Uttam Kumar) Director (F&A)	Sd/- (Rajesh Bhushan) Director General
Place :Chandigarh Dated : 27.09.2016			





## **Annexure X-B**

### **NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI**

#### **SCHEDULE -16**

#### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

- a. **Accounting Policies (AS-1)**

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

- b. **Fixed Assets(AS-10)**

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

- c. **Depreciation (AS-6)**

Depreciation has been provided on written down value method at the rate as prescribed in Income Tax Act, 1961 except on mobile instruments to NQMs. The mobile instruments to NQMs have to be written off over a period of two years.

- d. **Grant (AS-12)**

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

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

**Annexure X-C****NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, NEW DELHI****For the year ending March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016****SCHEDULE - 16****NOTES TO ACCOUNTS**

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

(in Rs.)

Particular	Principal	Interest
Grant received	2800,00,00,000.00	229,33,82,651.00
Loan repaid to NABARD	2800,00,00,000.00	229,33,82,651.00

3. The office Accommodation of Rs. 7,88,30,479.00 is yet to be registered before the Authority. The Sub Lease Deed is pending with Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Urban Development, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi which was objected in the earlier year audit reports but no action has been taken by the Agency in this regard.
4. Advance payments are outstanding over the years due to non receipts of Utilization Certificates / Related Bills.



S.No.	Particular	Amount in (Rs.)
i.	Advance for Lab Equipment	4,18,843.00
ii.	Technical Development and Research work (MoRD)	1383000.00
iii.	Workshop and Conference (MoRD)	2894955.00
iv.	Research & Development	39344454.00
v.	Advance for Training	62,70,860.00
vi.	Advance for Training (W.B.)	14719885.00
vii.	Advance of contribution to professional bodies	19,82,030.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67014027.00</b>

5. Honorarium and Dearness Allowance made to National Quality Monitor(NQM) experts during the year but TDS deduct from honorarium only.TDS should be deducted from Dearness Allowance also.

For Agarwal A Kumar & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Roads Development Agency

Sd/-  
CA Ashok Agarwal  
(Partner)

Sd/-  
(Uttam Kumar)  
Director (F&A)

Sd/-  
(Rajesh Bhushan)  
Director General

Place : Chandigarh  
Dated : 27.09.2016



# ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16

## Annexure X-D

### NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY RECEIPT AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2016

RECEIPT	2015-16	2014-15	PAYMENT	2015-16	2014-15
<b>Opening Balance</b>			<b>Capital Account</b>		
Cash	0.00	25,866.00	Fixed Assets purchased	9,36,824.00	33,58,794.00
Bank Balance	5,31,305.30	52,89,076.86	Repayment of Loan to NABARD	2800,00,00,000.00	3700,00,36,500.00
Fixed Deposit	4,30,19,035.00	2,24,60,897.48	Interest paid to NABARD	229,33,82,651.00	460,20,30,678.00
<b>Grant from MoRD</b>			<b>Other Expenditure</b>		
a) For Expenditure	24.00	86,83,46,000.00	Establishment Expenses	4,44,73,903.00	4,26,79,199.00
b) For repayment of loan to NABARD	2800,00,00,000.00	3700,00,36,500.00	Administrative Expenses	15,43,10,920.00	15,78,67,674.83
c) For Payment of Interest to NABARD	229,33,82,651.00	460,20,00,000.00	World Bank Expenses	24,15,95,442.00	65,16,21,398.21
<b>Other Income</b>			TDS of previous year paid	5,19,529.00	5,89,009.00
Interest Income	41,60,746.00	49,77,285.00	Payment of Stale Cheques	0.00	53,705.00
Security Deposit Refund	0.00	76,730.00	Security Deposit Given	1,05,800.00	
Refund - NISCI for E -procurement	0.00	1,45,43,312.00	Other Advances	3,85,39,993.00	1,66,02,113.00
EMD Received	24,911.00	5,57,097.00	<b>Closing Balance</b>		
Misc. Receipts	1,00,325.00	76,647.00	Cash	0.00	0.00
			Bank Balance	16,04,28,336.30	5,31,305.30
			Fixed Deposit	14,14,00,975.00	4,30,19,035.00
	<b>3034,12,18,997.30</b>	<b>4251,83,89,411.34</b>		<b>3107,56,94,373.30</b>	<b>4251,83,89,411.34</b>

For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

For National Rural Roads Development Agency

CA Ashok Agarwal  
Partner  
Place : Chandigarh  
Dated : 27/09/2016

Sd/-  
(Uttam Kumar)  
Director (F&A)

Sd/-  
(Rajesh Bhushan)  
Director General



## Annexure X-E

### NATIONAL RURAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 2016

		Amount in Rs.	
<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Sch</u>	2015-16	2014-15
Grant in Aid	5	276,85,40,283.00	545,07,02,072.21
Interest Received	6	41,60,746.00	59,86,947.00
Misc. Receipt & Prior Period Adjustment	7	1,00,325.00	76,647.00
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>		<b>277,28,01,354.00</b>	<b>545,67,65,666.21</b>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
Interest paid to NABARD		229,33,82,651.00	460,20,30,678.00
Establishment Expenses	8	4,39,27,684.00	3,90,03,526.00
Administrative Expenses	9	15,83,17,256.00	14,76,85,207.83
World Bank Project Assistance	10	23,76,57,632.00	65,07,02,072.21
Depreciation	3	46,93,441.19	56,61,575.42
<b>TOTAL ( B )</b>		<b>273,79,78,664.19</b>	<b>544,50,83,059.46</b>
Balance being Excess of Income/Expenditure over Exp./Income (A-B)		34,822,689.81	11,682,606.75
Transferred to Capital/Corpus Fund		34,822,689.81	11,682,606.75
AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE			
For Agarwal A. Kumar & Associates		For National Rural Roads Development Agency	
Chartered Accountants			
CA Ashok Agarwal		Sd/-	Sd/-
Partner		(Uttam Kumar)	(Rajesh Bhushan)
		Director (F&A)	Director General
Place :Chandigarh			
Dated : 27.09.2016			







