

स्पीड पोस्ट द्वारा
BY SPEED POST

Government of India
Ministry of rural development
National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
5th Floor, 15-NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi

No. F-21013/2/584/2014/F&A /924

Dated: 16.04.2019

To

Shri Bal Kishan
House No. 174
Gautam Nagar
Gali Prajapati
New Delhi

Subject: Application under RTI Act, 2005

Sir,

Please refer to your Application dated 7.3.2019 addressed to CPIO & US (Estt) , MoRD seeking category wise information in respect of outsource staff/Consultants working in Ministry of Rural Development and their subordinate/attached offices and Society, the information in respect of NRIDA is as under:

Category wise list of Consultants/Support Staff in NRIDA					
	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
Consultants	-	-	1	9	10
Support staff	1	-	4	28	33
Office Boys/ Housekeeping Staff and Security Guards	10		8	15	33

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

Yours faithfully,

(Kailash Bisht)
Dy. Director(F&A)

925- Copy to Shri Rajeev Bahal, US, MoRD, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

OTC

लोक सूचना अधिकारी,
एवं अधीक्षण अभियन्ता,
सा.नि.वि. वृत्त - करौली

विषय:- सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत सूचना मांगे जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

प्रसंग:- श्रीमान् संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी एनआरआईडीए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार 5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली पत्रांक एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा./1037 दिनांक 01.05.2019.

उपरोक्त विषय में लेख है कि प्रासांगिक पत्र के साथ प्रार्थी श्री कैलाश मीना, पिता स्वर्गीय श्री धनपाल मीना ग्राम-गुरदह, (ठालेनकापुरा) पिन:- 322242 (राजस्थान) मोबाईल नं. 09868732713 का प्रार्थना पत्र सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के तहत सूचना मांगे जाने के सम्बन्ध प्राप्त हुआ है।

अतः सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 की धारा 6 की सहधारा 3 के तहत आपको अंतरित कर निर्देशानुसार लेख है कि चाही गई सूचना निर्धारित समयावधि में आवेदक को उपलब्ध कराते हुए इस कार्यालय को सूचित करें।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार (मूल)

54/—

(अनूप गहराना)

लोक सूचना अधिकारी

एवं अधीक्षण अभियन्ता (पी.एम.जी.एस.वाई)

सा.नि.वि. राजस्थान जयपुर

प्रतिलिपी निम्न को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है:-

- ✓ 1. श्रीमान् संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी एनआरआईडीए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार 5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर भीकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली-110066।
2. प्रार्थी श्री कैलाश मीना, पिता स्वर्गीय श्री धनपाल मीना ग्राम-गुरदह, (ठालेनकापुरा) पिन:- 322242 (राजस्थान) मोबाईल नं. 09868732713 जिला करौली।

324/—

(अनूप गहराना)

लोक सूचना अधिकारी

एवं अधीक्षण अभियन्ता (पी.एम.जी.एस.वाई)

सा.नि.वि. राजस्थान जयपुर

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस
नई दिल्ली-110066

एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा. 1/1037

दिनांक: 01.05.2019

सेवा में

मुख्य अभियन्ता
राजस्थान ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी
पीएमजीएसवाई,
द्वितीय तल, ब्लॉक 'A' 6 निर्माण भवन,
जयपुर क्लब के नजदीक, जेकब रोड,
जयपुर-302006

विषय: - सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत सूचना मांगे जाने के संबंध में ।

महोदय,

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संलग्न दिनांक 01.04.2019 आवेदन का अवलोकन करें। यह आवेदन इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 30.04.2019 को प्राप्त हुआ है। श्री कैलाश मीना, पिता स्वर्गीय धनपाल मीना, ग्राम-गुरदह, ठालेनकापुरा, राजस्थान-322242 के द्वारा सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम - 2005 के तहत जानकारी उपलब्ध कराए जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

2. आपसे अनुरोध है कि आवेदक को सूचना के अधिकार के तहत आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करें।

शालिनी दास
(शालिनी दास)

संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी
एनआरआईडीए

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तनुसार

प्रतिलिपि:

1038 — श्री कैलाश मीना, पिता स्वर्गीय धनपाल मीना, ग्राम-गुरदह, ठालेनकापुरा, राजस्थान-322242-
विषय वस्तु राजस्थान राज्य के कार्यों से संबंधित है। अतः आपका आवेदन उक्त विषय पर संबंधित
राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय को आपको सीधे सूचना प्रस्तुत करने हेतु प्रेषित किया गया है ।

शालिनी दास

संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी

1.5.19

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Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA)
5th Floor, 15-NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place
New Delhi-110066

NRRDA-J011(11)/13/2016-FA /349788 /852

Dated: 11.04.2019

To,

Shri Rajpat Tripathi
F-19 Katwaria Sarai
New Delhi


Subject: Application under RTI Act, 2005 received from Shri Rajpat Tripathi.

Sir,

Please refer to the Under Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development letter No F. No A-60019/06/2019-S-II , dated 25th March 2019 on the subject sited above. it is informed that NRIDA's Bye Laws does not permit to directly recruit or employ permanent government employees, instead it take officers on deputations or engaged personnel on contract basis. Hence the information regarding recruitment of disabled persons is not applicable to NRIDA.

The information as such, may be treated as nil.

Yours faithfully,



(Kailash Bisht)
Dy. Director (F&A)

P-17023/1/2019-RC (pt.) (FMS No 366778)

Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
(Rural Connectivity (RC) Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 9th May, 2019

To,

**Shri Ritesh Dhar Dubey,
B 103, Aditya Garden City,
Sector-6, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad
Uttar Pradesh
Pin-201012**

Subject: - Information sought under Right to information Act, 2005-reg.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI Application dated 22nd April, 2019 having Registration No. MORLD/R/2019/50790 and to enclose herewith a copy of relevant pages of Programme Guidelines on 'Quality Control and Supervision of Works'.

2. A copy of your RTI Application is also being transferred to CPIO, National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency under Section 6 (3) of the RTI Act, 2005 for providing the requisite information directly to Applicant.

3. Dr. Surabhi Rai, Deputy Secretary (RC), MoRD is the Appellate Authority. In case you are not satisfied with the reply or feel aggrieved by the decision of the CPIO, you may prefer an Appeal within 30 days of the receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,



(Lalit Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India & CPIO (PMGSY)

Tele No: - 011- 2338 2406

Copy to:-

1. Ms. Shalini Das, Joint Director (P.III) & Central Public Information Officer, NRIDA, New Delhi, alongwith a copy of the RTI Application for providing requisite information directly to the Applicant under intimation to this Ministry.
2. RTI Cell, MoRD

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF WORKS


15.1 Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the Programme. To this end, all works will be effectively supervised. The NRRDA will issue general guidelines on Quality Control and prescribe a Quality Control Handbook to regulate the quality control process at works level. Quality Control Registers containing the results of tests prescribed in the Quality Control Handbook shall invariably be maintained for each of the road works. A site Quality Control Laboratory will be set up by the Contractor for each package. Payments shall not be made to the Contractor unless the Laboratory has been duly set up and equipped, quality control tests are regularly conducted, recorded and have been found to be successful. The Standard Bidding Document (see Para 11.1) shall incorporate suitable clauses for ensuring Quality Control and a Performance Guarantee by the Contractor, which should be discharged only after consulting the Panchayati Raj Institutions responsible for maintenance.

15.2 A three-tier Quality Control mechanism is envisaged under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The State Governments would be responsible for the first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure. The PIU will be the first tier, whose primary responsibility will be to ensure that all the materials utilised and the workmanship conform to the prescribed specifications. As the first tier, the PIU will supervise the site quality control laboratory to be set up by the contractor. It shall also ensure that all the tests prescribed are carried out at the specified time and place by the specified person/ authority.

15.3 As the Second tier of the Quality Control structure, periodic inspections of works will be carried out by Quality Control Units, set up / engaged by the State Government, independent of the Executive Engineers / PIUs. These officers / Agencies (who may be called State Quality Monitors) would be expected to carry out regular inspections and also get samples of material used tested in laboratories of the State Government as well as, in certain cases, independent laboratories, say those of the State Technical Agencies. The State Governments will issue the requisite guidelines in this regard.

15.4 Each State Government will appoint a senior Engineer (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer) to function as **State Quality Coordinator (SQC)** at the State level. His function will be to oversee the satisfactory functioning of the Quality control mechanism within the State. This function would also involve overseeing the follow up action on the reports of the National Quality Monitors. The Quality Coordinator should be part of the SRRDA. *State Quality Coordinators should be appointed keeping in view the following:-

- (i) He/She should be graduate Civil Engineer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer.
- (ii) He/She must possess field experience of working for construction of roads for at least five years in last ten years. Also in the last five years




he/she should have worked for at least two years in the field of construction / maintenance of road works.

(*Substituted vide letter No.Q-17024/1/2005-P-III QM dated 27th January, 2005)

15.5 As the third tier of the Quality Control Structure, the NRRDA will engage Independent Monitors (Individuals / Agency) for inspection, at random, of the road works under the Programme. These persons may be designated as National Quality Monitors (NQM). It will be the responsibility of the PIU to facilitate the inspection of works by the NQM, who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records.


15.6 The National Quality Monitors shall inspect the road works with particular reference to Quality. They may take samples from the site and get them examined by any competent Technical Agency / Institution. They shall also report on the general functioning of the Quality Control mechanism in the District. The Monitors shall submit their report to the NRRDA. The reports of the NQMs will be sent by NRRDA to the State Quality Coordinator for appropriate action within a period to be specified. In case quality check by SQM or NQM reveals 'unsatisfactory' work, the PIU shall ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. In respect of NQM Reports, the SQC shall, each month, report on the action taken on each of the pending Reports. All works rated 'unsatisfactory' shall be re-inspected by an SQM or NQM after a rectification report has been received from the State Quality Coordinator.




15.7 Recurrent adverse reports about quality of road works in a given District / State might entail suspension of the Programme in that area till the underlying causes of defective work have been addressed.

15.8 The State Quality Coordinator/ Head of PIU shall be the authority to receive and inquire into complaints/representations in respect of quality of works and they would be responsible for sending a reply, after proper investigation to the complainant within 30 days. The SRRDA, for this purpose, shall ensure the following:

- i. The name, address and other details of the State Quality Coordinator will be given adequate publicity in the State (including tender notices, websites, etc.) as the authority empowered to receive complaints.
- ii. The State Quality Coordinator shall register all complaints and will get them enquired into by the PIU or if circumstances so require, by deputing a State Quality Monitor.
- iii. All complaints shall be acknowledged on receipt (giving registration no.) and likely date of reply shall be indicated. On receipt of the report, the complainant shall be informed of the outcome and the action taken /proposed.

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- iv. Action on anonymous / pseudonymous complaints will be taken as per extant instructions of the State Government.
 - v. Complaints received through the Ministry of Rural Development / NRRDA will normally be sent to the State Quality Coordinator for enquiry and necessary action. In case report from an SQM is desired, this shall be furnished within the time specified. In case an adequate response is not received within the stated time schedule, the NRRDA may depute an NQM and further processing will be done only on the basis of NQM report.
 - vi. The SQC shall make a monthly report to the State Nodal Department / State Rural Roads Agency (in a prescribed format) and the status of action on complaints shall be discussed in the State-level Standing Committee.

The NRRDA shall monitor the working of the mechanism.




15.9 Quality Control expenses of the 2nd tier will be borne by the PMGSY in respect of identified independent Monitors / monitoring agencies and for expenses and testing fee, etc., admissible as per PMGSY monitoring Guidelines. An amount upto 0.50% of the cleared project cost shall be released to the SRRDA for the purpose, as a proportion of the programme fund released. The funds shall be credited to the Administrative Fund Account of the SRRDA (see Para 12.2)

- 15.10.1.* The Superintending Engineer concerned of the Zone/region will request the MP and Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of the MP/Zilla Pramukh.
- 15.10.2.* The executive Engineer in- charge of a division will request the MLA/Chairperson of the Intermediate Panchayat concerned once in three months for joint inspection of any PMGSY project(s) as per their choice and according to their convenience.
- 15.10.3.* Similarly, the Assistant Engineer in charge of the sub-division will request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any PMGSY project(s) for joint inspection. Joint inspection of the project(s) may be arranged as per their convenience.

(*added vide D.O.No P-17025/24/2007-RC dated 27th June, 2007)

15.11 In sum, the PIU as the first level of quality control is directly responsible for quality management, i.e ensuring that at all times the contractor is delivering quality in materials and workmanship in accordance with the specifications of the DPR and conditions of the contract. The second level of quality control of SQMs under the SQC are responsible for Quality control i.e ensuring that the contractor and the PIUs are working to achieve quality standards as per the



prescribed standards. The third level of quality control is in reality a quality assurance mechanism. The NQMs are expected to randomly inspect works to ensure that the State Quality control systems are working satisfactorily and will deliver the requisite quality. The three sub-systems are thus not interchangeable, and need to work in tandem.

MONITORING

16.1 Effective monitoring of the Programme being critical, the State Governments will ensure that the officials are prompt in sending the requisite reports/information to the SRRDA as well as the NRRDA. The On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), developed for the purpose, will be the chief mechanism for monitoring the Programme. To this end, the officials are required to furnish, 'On-line', all the data and information, as may be prescribed by the NRRDA from time to time, in the relevant module of the OMMAS. They shall be responsible for uninterrupted maintenance of the Computer Hardware and Software as well as the Internet connectivity. The Software for the OMMAS developed by the NRRDA shall not be modified at any level in the States; any requirement or suggestion for change shall be intimated to the NRRDA.

16.2 The State Government should provide necessary manpower, space and facilities to set up the Computer Hardware at the District and State Level. Since the data would reside on the State Servers, the State level Agency must ensure that the State Server is functional all 24 hours.

16.3 It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Engineer / Head of the PIU to ensure effective up-time and Internet connectivity of the computers at the PIU / District level. He shall be responsible for ensuring placement of all Master data including the Rural Roads Plan in the database and for the constant updating and accuracy of data relating to the progress of road works, record of Quality control tests as well as the payments made. Principal Secretary/Secretary In-Charge of PMGSY shall also ensure regular updating of data on OMMAS. In case of continued failure to update data on the OMMAS, further releases to the State / District concerned would be affected.

16.4 Each State Government would identify one officer of sufficient seniority and having adequate knowledge of Information Technology to function as State **IT Nodal Officer**. His function will be to oversee the regularity and accuracy of the data being furnished by the Districts. The IT Nodal Officer, who shall form part of the SRRDA, shall also be responsible to oversee the upkeep of the Hardware and Software as well as the computer training requirements of the personnel dealing with the PMGSY.

16.5 The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee set up by the Ministry will also monitor the progress and exercise vigilance in respect of PMGSY.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency

Ministry of Rural Development

Govt of India

Subject:- Information under Right to Information Act,2005

This is with reference to letter no. F-21013/3/2018-F & A, dated 21.05.2019 regarding application of Shri Ritesh Dhar Dubey, Ghaziabad, UP under RTI Act, 2005.

The parawise information sought by Shri Dubey is as follows:-

- 1) Minimum Educational qualification required for a person to be appointed as National Quality Monitor (NQM) – Details provided in Operation Manual and in Guidelines which are available in pmgsy website (www.pmgsy.nic.in). Copy Enclosed.
- 2) Minimum Educational qualification required for a person to be appointed as State Quality Monitor (SQM) – Details available in pmgsy website (www.pmgsy.nic.in). Copy enclosed.
- 3) Minimum educational qualification for the Chief Engineers of State Rural Road Development Agencies- Details provided in Operation Manual which is available in pmgsy website. Copy Enclosed.
- 4) Minimum educational qualification for the Empowered Officers of State Rural Road Development Agencies- Details provided in pmgsy website (www.pmgsy.nic.in). Copy enclosed.
- 5) Minimum educational qualification required for the State Quality Coordinator (SQC) of the State Rural Road Development Agencies:-Explained in para 15.4 of PMGSY Programme Guidelines which is already informed by letter no. P-17023/1/2019-RC (pt)(FMS No. 366778), dated 9th May 2019.
- 6) Is it permitted for an employee on contract basis to record measurements in the Measurement Book of a road work under PMGSY scheme-This pertains to State Govt. However the details from Operation Manual is enclosed.

Shalini Das
22.5.19
Shalini Das,

Joint Dir (P-III) & CPID



Empanelment of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspection of PMGSY Road Works under 3rd Tier of Quality Monitoring

The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** (PMGSY) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme aiming at providing all weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitation in the States and UTs. The respective State Governments/ UT Administration are responsible for execution of the projects under the programme.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA), under the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is the Agency responsible for providing management and technical support to the States for programme implementation. The programme guidelines envisage a three tier Quality Control (QC) Mechanism to ensure that the roads constructed under the programme are to the prescribed quality standards. The first two tier of the (QC) structure are the responsibility of the respective State Governments and under the third tier, NRIDA engages independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) for inspections of selected road works, at random. The NQMs under the third tier are retired senior engineers of the level of Superintending Engineer and above, empanelled by NRIDA on the recommendation of an Independent Selection Committee.

With a view to augment the third tier of the quality control mechanism under PMGSY, applications in the prescribed format, are invited from the eligible candidates. The application may be sent to the **Director (Projects-III), National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency, 5th Floor, 15 NBCC Tower, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066**, through the cadre controlling department / organization last served by the candidate at the time of retirement.

The prescribed format as also the details about selection criteria, emoluments including honorarium, TA DA etc. paid to NQMs is available at **www.pmgys.nic.in**

In case of any clarification in this regard, please write to **Smt. Shalini Das, Joint Director, NRIDA at shalini.das@nic.in or call at 011-26714002.**

11.5 SECOND TIER

11.5.1 While the 1st tier of Quality Management has the primary function of quality control through enforcement of technical standards, the function of the 2nd tier of independent quality management is to improve the quality and effectiveness of the enforcement process. This includes

- Checks to ensure that the 1st tier is properly functional
- Independent quality tests to verify that the quality control system is achieving its intended objective
- Detection of systemic flaws in the quality control process and action to improve the process
- Independent supervision of deterrent and punitive measures in respect of the 1st tier and the Contractor

In order to be able to take an independent, impartial and dispassionate view of quality control, it is essential that the 2nd tier should have no stake in the outcome. In other words it should have nothing to do with the day-to-day or supervisory management or administration of contracts so that issues of legal action against the contractor, disciplinary proceeding against PIU officials, answerability to audit etc do not colour its judgement or actions.

11.5.2 The 2nd tier of Quality Management will function from the SRRDA, utilising upto 0.5% of the project funds provided for the PMGSY. The 2nd tier will be headed by the State Quality Coordinator (SQC), an officer of the SRRDA. Quality management function may be provided by a combination of

- Independent Quality Management Division of the Executing agency
- State Quality Monitor, mainly retired senior engineers of the State with adequate experience in road project management and suitable for the assignment.
- Outsourced Consultancy organisations with proven capabilities selected on quality-cum-cost criteria based on NRRDA's Project Management Consultant (PMC) procurement document.

All functionaries in the system will be designated by the generic term 'State Quality Monitor'.

11.5.3 The SRRDA will nominate/appoint State Quality Coordinator with the following minimum qualifications:

- a He/She should be a graduate Civil Engineer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer.
- b He/She must possess field experience of working for construction of roads for at-least five years in last ten years. Also in the last five years he/she should have worked for at-least two years in the field of construction/maintenance of road works.

In some cases it has been noticed that officers having the experience in the field of construction of Irrigation structures or Water Supply schemes and now deployed for rural roads are being designated as SQCs. Appointing an Engineer with inadequate knowledge and experience as the Head of Quality Control will defeat the very purpose. Officers not possessing the laid down experience should not be designated to work as SQC. States will ensure that the State Quality Coordinator appointed by the State Government possesses the above qualifications, in case the present SQC does not possess the above qualifications State will take appropriate steps to appoint an officer who fulfils the qualification criteria.

11.5.4 The main function of the State Quality Coordinator will be the following-

- Supervise the first tier Quality Management arrangement.
- Liaise with the STAs who function as the 2nd tier of Quality Control for Design and DPR.
- ✓ ● Coordinate and control the activities of State Quality Monitoring arrangement (the 2nd tier), and ensure compilation by PIUs of action on the reports of State Quality Monitors. (SQM)
- Facilitate and coordinate the activities of the National Quality Monitoring arrangement (the 3rd tier) and ensure compilation by PIUs of action on the reports of National Quality Monitors.
- ✓ ● Prepare monthly abstracts of SQM visits and an Annual Quality Report based on the Reports of SQMs and NQMs, Identifying systemic and procedural deficiencies in the Quality Management System and submit the Report for the consideration of the SRRDA and the State Level Standing Committee.

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF WORKS

15.1 Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the Programme. To this end, all works will be effectively supervised. The NRRDA will issue general guidelines on Quality Control and prescribe a Quality Control Handbook to regulate the quality control process at works level. Quality Control Registers containing the results of tests prescribed in the Quality Control Handbook shall invariably be maintained for each of the road works. A site Quality Control Laboratory will be set up by the Contractor for each package. Payments shall not be made to the Contractor unless the Laboratory has been duly set up and equipped, quality control tests are regularly conducted, recorded and have been found to be successful. The Standard Bidding Document (see Para 11.1) shall incorporate suitable clauses for ensuring Quality Control and a Performance Guarantee by the Contractor, which should be discharged only after consulting the Panchayati Raj Institutions responsible for maintenance.

15.2 A three-tier Quality Control mechanism is envisaged under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The State Governments would be responsible for the first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure. The PIU will be the first tier, whose primary responsibility will be to ensure that all the materials utilised and the workmanship conform to the prescribed specifications. As the first tier, the PIU will supervise the site quality control laboratory to be set up by the contractor. It shall also ensure that all the tests prescribed are carried out at the specified time and place by the specified person/ authority.

15.3 As the Second tier of the Quality Control structure, periodic inspections of works will be carried out by Quality Control Units, set up / engaged by the State Government, independent of the Executive Engineers / PIUs. These officers / Agencies (who may be called State Quality Monitors) would be expected to carry out regular inspections and also get samples of material used tested in laboratories of the State Government as well as, in certain cases, independent laboratories, say those of the State Technical Agencies. The State Governments will issue the requisite guidelines in this regard.

15.4 Each State Government will appoint a senior Engineer (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer) to function as **State Quality Coordinator (SQC)** at the State level. His function will be to oversee the satisfactory functioning of the Quality control mechanism within the State. This function would also involve overseeing the follow up action on the reports of the National Quality Monitors. The Quality Coordinator should be part of the SRRDA. *State Quality Coordinators should be appointed keeping in view the following:-

- (i) He/She should be graduate Civil Engineer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer.
- (ii) He/She must possess field experience of working for construction of roads for at least five years in last ten years. Also in the last five years

he/she should have worked for at least two years in the field of construction / maintenance of road works.

(*Substituted vide letter No.Q-17024/1/2005-P-III QM dated 27th January, 2005)

15.5 As the third tier of the Quality Control Structure, the NRRDA will engage Independent Monitors (Individuals / Agency) for inspection, at random, of the road works under the Programme. These persons may be designated as National Quality Monitors (NQM). It will be the responsibility of the PIU to facilitate the inspection of works by the NQM, who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records.

15.6 The National Quality Monitors shall inspect the road works with particular reference to Quality. They may take samples from the site and get them examined by any competent Technical Agency / Institution. They shall also report on the general functioning of the Quality Control mechanism in the District. The Monitors shall submit their report to the NRRDA. The reports of the NQMs will be sent by NRRDA to the State Quality Coordinator for appropriate action within a period to be specified. In case quality check by SQM or NQM reveals 'unsatisfactory' work, the PIU shall ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. In respect of NQM Reports, the SQC shall, each month, report on the action taken on each of the pending Reports. All works rated 'unsatisfactory' shall be re-inspected by an SQM or NQM after a rectification report has been received from the State Quality Coordinator.

15.7 Recurrent adverse reports about quality of road works in a given District / State might entail suspension of the Programme in that area till the underlying causes of defective work have been addressed.

15.8 The State Quality Coordinator/ Head of PIU shall be the authority to receive and inquire into complaints/representations in respect of quality of works and they would be responsible for sending a reply, after proper investigation to the complainant within 30 days. The SRRDA, for this purpose, shall ensure the following:

- i. The name, address and other details of the State Quality Coordinator will be given adequate publicity in the State (including tender notices, websites, etc.) as the authority empowered to receive complaints.
- ii. The State Quality Coordinator shall register all complaints and will get them enquired into by the PIU or if circumstances so require, by deputing a State Quality Monitor.
- iii. All complaints shall be acknowledged on receipt (giving registration no.) and likely date of reply shall be indicated. On receipt of the report, the complainant shall be informed of the outcome and the action taken / proposed.



1. The SRRDA will declare the Executive Engineers of PIUs/Heads of PIUs (who are the drawing and disbursing officers of the PIU) as its ex-officio members or officers so as to enable them to draw on the funds of the Agency from the Programme Fund Account. They shall be **Authorised Signatories**.
2. There will be no separate bank accounts of the PIUs for the PMGSY Programme Fund.
3. The SRRDA shall designate a senior officer as the Financial Controller of this Agency so that he can oversee the implementation of the accounting system. The Financial Controller would be a Senior Accounts Officer, with adequate experience in works accounting.
4. The SRRDA will nominate one of its senior officers, normally of the rank of Finance Controller or Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer, as the Empowered Officer. It shall be open only to the Empowered Officer to inform the Bank of the names of the Authorised Signatories, for issuing cheques on the Agency's bank account.
5. The Empowered Officer will furnish this list of Authorised signatories along with attested signatures to the Bank, apart from himself maintaining a record of it. This list will be verified quarterly and updated list supplied to the Bank each quarter. As soon as there is a change in the name of an Authorised signatory the Bank will immediately be informed, with instructions on disposal of cheques issued.
6. The Bank will issue Cheque Books to each of the Authorised signatories on the basis of written requisitions from the Empowered Officer. Cheque Book numbers shall be intimated to the Financial Controller.
7. When a work is awarded, the PIU shall obtain the Bank details and account no. of the contractors and intimate the Empowered Officer of all Account Payee information for each package, including the total amount admissible for each account payee. The Empowered Officer will inform the Bank of the names of Authorised Payees (contractors and suppliers with whom Agreements have been duly entered into, as well as Statutory Authorities, such as ITO etc) and their designated payee accounts. The Empowered Officer will authorise the payment of mobilisation and machinery advance admissible. He will authorise payment of running bills after obtaining a certificate of satisfactory mobilisation from the PIU, which will certify that the contractor has mobilised the required key personnel and equipment, has set up the site Quality Control Laboratory, and has got his work programme approved. A list of the authorised payees will be entered in the Master of the OMMS by the Empowered Officer enabling operations of the Accounting Module for the package.
8. The Empowered Officer will lay down suitable limits on monthly/quarterly payments in line with the agreed Works Programme for the respective packages. Standing instructions will be issued to the Bank Branches by the Empowered Officer in this regard.
9. The Authorised Signatories will make payments, as per the established PWD procedure, by Account Payee cheque mentioning the designated payee accounts. They will immediately enter the cheque and payee details in the Payment Module of the OMMS, and also issue an advice to the Bank which may consist of electronic advice available on the OMMS Accounting Module.
10. On presentation of the cheque, the Bank would satisfy itself after checking the advice from the PIU that the payment details have been entered in the Payment module, and that the cheque meets with all other requirements, among others, like signatures agreeing with specimen signatures, the cheque amount being within the balance authorised limit, and the payee being the authorised payee, payee account details being fully and correctly specified etc. The Bank will then made payments and confirmatory entries in the OMMS Accounting Module.
11. Normally, there will not be any self-cheque drawn on the PMGSY Programme Funds Account. However, in individual cases, the Empowered Officer may make the Executive Engineer/Head of PIU an authorised payee for a specified amount and also as one time measure only. There will not be any standing directions/ instructions to the Bank for this.
12. The Bank will not allow the funds to be used by any person other than the Authorised Signatories and for any purpose other than the authorised payment for Works taken up under the PMGSY. Nor will it be open



CHAPTER-2

STATE LEVEL INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

2.1 In order to ensure efficient and streamlined execution of works under PMGSY, various capacity enhancement measures have been suggested as an adjunct to the programme. These are required to be put in place for effective management. Generally, even though PMGSY is primarily aimed at providing new connectivity, at the sectoral level it seeks the development and strengthening of the rural roads sector through systematic planning and management of the entire network, and the institutional strengthening and capacity enhancement is in furtherance of these broader sectoral objectives as well.

2.2 STATE LEVEL AGENCIES

Setting up and operationalisation of an effective state level agency with responsibility to PMGSY specifically, and for the rural roads network generally is a key component to institutional development.

2.2.1 As per para 7 of PMGSY guidelines, each State Government would identify a suitable agency (or in case of large States, even two suitable agencies) having a presence in all the districts and having established competence in executing time-bound road construction work. These agencies shall be designated as **Executing Agencies**. These could be the Public Works Department/Rural Engineering Services/Rural Engineering Organisation/Rural Works Department/ Zilla Parishads/ Panchayati Raj Institutions, which have been in existence for some time and have the necessary experience, expertise and manpower. In States where more than one Executing Agency has been identified by the State Government, the distribution of work would be done with the district as a unit.

2.2.2 Each State Government shall nominate a Department as the **Nodal Department**. The Nodal Department shall have overall responsibility for the implementation of PMGSY in the State. All communication between the MoRD and the State Government would be with and through the Nodal Department/State level Agency. The Nodal Department shall normally be the State Department responsible for rural roads.

2.2.3 The Nodal Department will set up a State level autonomous Agency, to be called the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA), with distinct legal status under the Registration of Societies Act. Preferably this Agency should have a nodal or coordinating role for the entire Rural Road Sector in the State. This Agency shall receive the funds from MoRD for the PMGSY programme. Where such a agency already exists, such as Marketing Boards in Haryana and Punjab, the State can entrust the work to it, provided the necessary PMGSY provisions are brought into force. All the proposals shall be vetted by the Agency before they are put up before the State-level Standing Committee (SLSC) and are sent to the NRRDA for clearance by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The General Body of the Agency may include professionals and retired senior officials / academicians with long association with the road sector, in order to pool experiences and help develop a comprehensive approach. The Executive Committee of the Agency may include the stakeholders at the operational (Directorate) level to enable informed decision making and implementation.

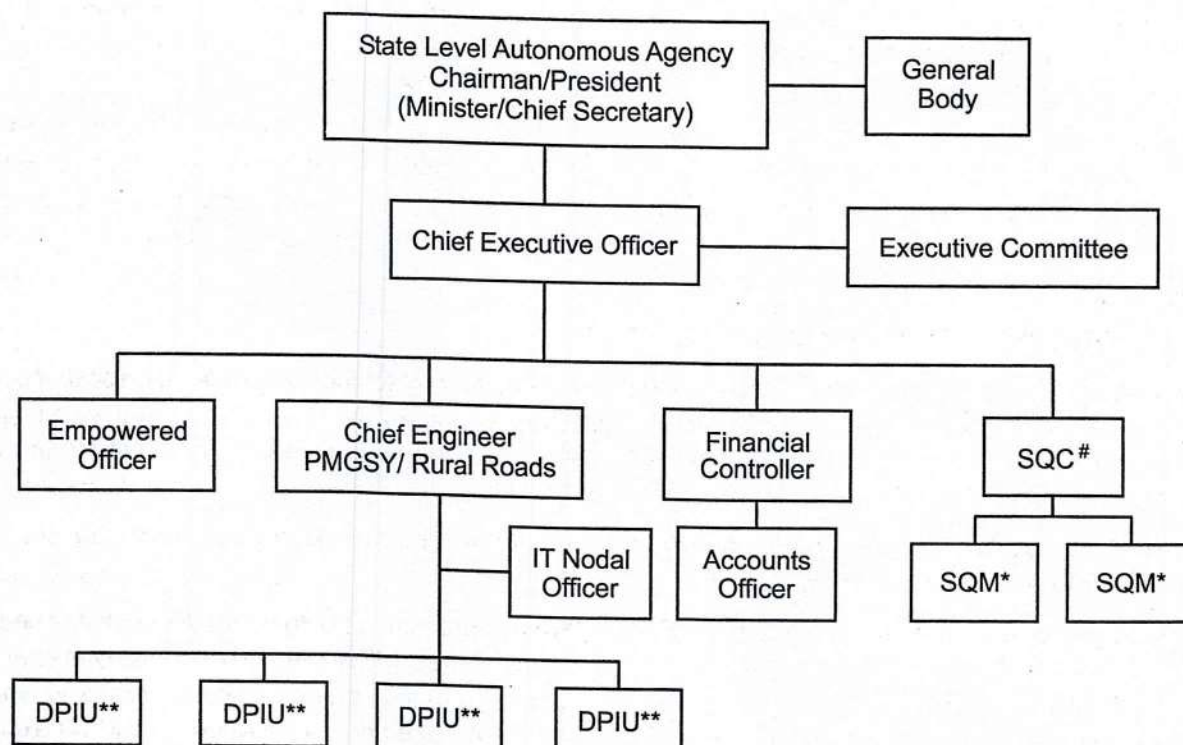
2.2.4 The functions of the Agency in relation to PMGSY would include:

- Rural Road Planning and Sectoral Coordination.
- Management of Funds.
- Preparation and submission of annual proposals.

- Works Management.
- Contract Management.
- Financial Management.
- Quality Management.
- Maintenance Management.

It is expected that the Agency would, over time, be responsible for these activities not only in respect of PMGSY, but the entire rural roads sector.

A suggested set-up for the Agency is as under



#SQC : State Quality Coordinator

* SQM : State Quality Monitors

** DPIU : District Programme Implementation Unit

2.2.5 The **Chief Executive Officer** of the Agency would need to be a Senior Officer of the Nodal/ Executing Department preferably with a presence in the State Secretariat hierarchy.

2.2.6 The Agency shall appoint a **Financial Controller**, to oversee the operationalisation of the rural roads accounting system. The Agency shall maintain centralized accounts, which will be accessed by the Programme Implementing Units (PIU) and the Financial Controller's primary responsibility would be the enforcement of accounting standards and arranging the auditing thereof. The Financial Controller would need to be a professional with adequate knowledge and experience of Works Accounting.

2.2.7 The Agency would also appoint an **Empowered Officer** (distinct from the Financial Controller). The officer would be responsible for operational management of the project funds and would need to be a senior officer (generally of the rank of Chief Engineer), familiar with Project Management of PMGSY. Since all the



implementing units would be operating on the SRRDA account simultaneously, the Empowered officers should have the necessary ability to ensure efficient management of the finances.

2.2.8 The Accounting system prescribed by the NRRDA, which is largely based on the well-established Accounting system of the Works Departments, would be utilized for this Programme. The Online Management and Monitoring System (OMMS) software supports the Accounting System and would be enabled so that PIUs, SRRDAs and Bank branch concerned can make data entry on-line for their respective transactions. The Empowered Officer and Financial Controller should have the capability of exploiting the features of the on-line system. Refer to Chapter 13 for more details.

2.2.9 The Agency would identify a State **IT Nodal officer** in order to oversee the regularity and accuracy of the data being furnished by the Programme Implementation Units (PIU) and will be responsible to oversee the upkeep of the hardware and software as well as the IT training requirements of the personnel dealing with the PMGSY. The IT Nodal officer should have a background of statistical data computation for the sector, particularly computer based systems. A qualification in IT would be an added advantage.

2.2.10 The Agency will appoint a senior Engineer (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer) to function as **State Quality Coordinator (SQC)** at the state level. His function will be to oversee the satisfactory functioning of Quality Management mechanism within the State. This would also involve overseeing the follow up action on the reports of the NQMs. Detailed description of the SQC's functions is available in Chapter 11 on Quality Management.

2.3 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

The Programme Implementation Units (PIU) are the basic units for project planning, execution and accounting. A PIU may consist of one or more Engineering Divisions, appropriately headed by an Executive Engineer or Superintending Engineer. The PIU would be directly responsible for contracting implementation and Quality Management of PMGSY works. The PIU would also be the financial and accounting centre at the field level.

Since PMGSY has high management, quality and accounting standards, PIUs should be set up and operationalised keeping the following in view:

- PIU should be adequately dedicated to PMGSY in terms of personnel deployment. As such it is necessary that where the PMGSY workload in a Division is upto Rs 1 Crore, 1JE should be exclusively in charge. For Rs. 1-5 Crores, 1 AE/AEE should be exclusively in charge with supporting dedicated JEs, and where the work load is Rs 5 Crore or more an XEN/EE should be Incharge and the Division should be exclusively devoted to PMGSY work.
- PMGSY personnel of the PIU should be deputed for regular training in Technical, Accounting Contract Management and Quality aspects of the programme and the SRRDA should arrange for the training in coordination with the STAs and NRRDA.
- PMGSY personnel of the PIU should normally have a tenure of atleast 3 years. Frequent transfers particularly of trained and experienced staff adversely affect a fine-tuned programme like PMGSY and will have a negative impact on funding of the programme in that State.
- The supervisory structure of the PIU should be adequately dovetailed with the departmental segments and PMGSY requirements. As such, adequate technical and financial powers need to be delegated to the XEN/EE and SE in terms of the Departmental Works Manual and Financial Code.
- The PIU should be directly accountable to the SRRDA. Not only must the XEN/EE be declared an officer of the SRRDA (to enable him to access the SRRDA account) but his supervisory officers, the SE and CE should also be accountable to the SRRDA. For this purpose the CE Incharge of PMGSY should be a senior officer of the SRRDA and both he and CEO should be empowered to make entries as reporting or reviewing officers, for the ACRs of the XEN/EEs and SEs involved in the programme.

2.4 STATE LEVEL STANDING COMMITTEE

A **State Level Standing Committee (SLSC)** set up preferably under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will be responsible for close and effective monitoring of the programme and to oversee the timely and proper execution of works. The SLSC needs to comprise all the main stakeholders in the programme, including:

- Secretaries of the Programme Departments (Rural Development and PWD).
- Secretaries of the Transport, Finance, Forests & Environment and IT Departments.
- State Informatics Officer (NIC) and
- State Technical Agencies (STAs).

The Secretary of the Nodal Department shall be the Member-Secretary

The Committee shall vet the Core Network, the CNCPL and CUPL (see Chapter-3) and shall clear the annual project proposals. In addition to this, the Committee shall also review quarterly, the following:

- Progress of ongoing works.
- Quality Control (2nd tier at State level).
- Capacity enhancement and training of executing agency.
- Computerized online project and accounts management.
- Budgeting of maintenance funds.
- Land width availability for roads; and Forests and environmental clearance.
- Provision of public transport on PMGSY roads created.
- Road safety issues.
- Convergence with rural development and poverty alleviation programmes etc.
- Issues impinging on rural road sectoral policy.

Since the primary purpose of PMGSY (and indeed of rural connectivity) is to enable basic access to the rural hinterland and thus increase the tempo of economic activity and reach of social services, the SLSC's role is crucial to exploiting the development potential created by the new assets.

2.5 STATE TECHNICAL AGENCIES

While States are primarily responsible for the programme, in view of the need to enhance technical inputs for design and techno-economic innovation, State Technical Agencies have been appointed by NRRDA to assist the States. The main functions of the Agencies are:

- Verification of the District Rural Roads Plan prepared by the district Programme Implementation Unit (PIU).
- Post-Scrutiny of Core Network.
- Scrutiny of the Detailed Project Reports for road works prepared by the District PIU.
- Providing requisite technical support to the PIUs in design, particularly in CD works.
- Undertaking normal tests of parameters for road design and Quality Control tests for District Programme Implementation Units and State Quality Control Mechanism.
- Training and R&D Monitoring.
- The Agencies will be selected for appointment on the basis of recommendation of the State Government. In order to qualify.



- Members of STA should have a Civil engineering background and qualifications including one or more with specialization in Traffic/ Transportation/Highway Engineering.
- The Agency should have a well established laboratory with adequate testing facilities; and
- The Agency should have the infrastructure/facility necessary for organising training programmes.

2.6 MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEM

Because PMGSY depends on clear and detailed procedures, with inbuilt time and quality parameters, monitoring and management of the programme is not only systematic but also highly amenable to computerization.

An on-line (internet based) computerized software has been operationalised by C-DAC, an Agency of Ministry of Information Technology, with the intention of –

- Creating a database of rural roads.
- Tracking annual proposals from preparation of projects to completion of works.
- Making available a simple and transparent accounting system.
- Ensuring maintenance management.

The basic principles of this On-line Monitoring and Management System (OMMS) are that:

- Data is entered at point of origin, i.e. at PIU level.
- The same data is available in processed form at SRRDA and NRRDA levels; with facility to drill down to basic units i.e. 'road' and 'habitation'.
- MIS outputs can be tailor-made to suit PIU, SRRDA and NRRDA needs and thus eliminate paper reporting.

The OMMS has been created as a transparent (to citizen) website based information system with access to all stakeholders: PIUs, SRRDA, STA, SQC, NRRDA, NQM etc. to enable pooling of data emanating from a variety of sources. The effective working of the institutional structure implementing PMGSY and the successful and continued operationalisation of the OMMS are very closely bound in a symbiotic relationship.

CHAPTER - 9

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

9.1 INTRODUCTION

PMGSY requires that all works should be executed by Contractors with the capability of executing the work within the given time and with the requisite quality. PMGSY places high emphasis on both time and quality. Contracting out the work makes it possible to achieve both objectives of speedy execution and good quality by emphasizing requirements of adequate execution capacity (in terms of engineering personnel and necessary equipment and machinery) and adequate Quality Testing. The Standard Bidding Document developed for PMGSY not only sets down the well established procedures of competitive bidding to ensure selection of qualified Contractors with the necessary expertise and ability, it also ensures that the Contract terms and conditions are commensurate with the need to make both time and quality assurance the essence of the Contract.

Every work under the Programme is required to be contracted as per the provisions of Standard Bidding Document prescribed by NRRDA. The successful bidder, after furnishing the required Performance Security as per clause 32 of Instruction to Bidders (ITB), executes the Agreement, after which a notice to proceed with the work, often termed as 'Work Order' is issued by the Employer. For purposes of PMGSY, 'Employer' means the State Government or the SRRDA. The performance of the Contract will start from the date of issue of the notice to proceed with the work. The execution of work and management of the Contract is required to be done strictly as per the conditions of Contract.

9.2 CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

To properly manage the Contract, it is necessary to understand the Contract documents and their order of priority. As given in the Agreement constituting the Contract, the following documents shall form part of the Contract, interpreted in the following order of priority:

- (a) Agreement.
- (b) Notice to Proceed with the Work (Work Order).
- (c) Letter of Acceptance.
- (d) Contractor's Bid.
- (e) Contract Data.
- (f) Special Conditions of Contract (SCC).
- (g) General Conditions of Contract (GCC).
- (h) Specifications.
- (i) Drawings.
- (j) Bill of Quantities (BOQ), and.
- (k) Any other document listed in the Contract Data.

The obligations arising out of these documents, generally in the naturally occurring sequence is given in the following paragraphs.



9.3 PRE-MOBILIZATION

9.3.1 Insurance: The Contractor is required to provide insurance cover from the start date to the date of completion as per clause 13 of the GCC. Insurance policies and certificates shall be delivered by the Contractor to the engineer for the approval before the start date. The Contractor and Employer should note that as per clause 52 of GCC, it is a fundamental breach of the Contract if the Contractor fails to provide insurance cover.

9.3.2 Subcontracting: After the issue of Work Order, the engineer (i.e. the Executive Engineer who would be the 'engineer' as defined in the Contract) would first ascertain whether there is any sub-contracting allowed within the Contract. As per clause 4.2(k) of ITB, if the Contractor has proposed to sub-contract the work and the proposal has been accepted by the competent authority, the sub-contracting will be allowed. The conditions of sub-contract will be governed by clause 7 of General Conditions of Contract (GCC).

9.3.3 Mobilization Advance: As per clause 45 of the GCC, the Contractor is entitled to get mobilization advance upto 5% of the Contract price (excluding routine maintenance). The advance shall be paid by the Employer against submission by the Contractor of an unconditional Bank Guarantee in the prescribed format by a commercial bank acceptable to the Employer in an amount equal to advance payment. The Bank Guarantee shall remain effective until the advance payment has been repaid. The amount of the Bank Guarantee shall be progressively reduced by the amounts repaid by the Contractor. The Employer is entitled to ensure that the advance payment has been used by the Contractor for the purpose it has been released. The Employer is entitled to ask for copies of invoices or other documents as may be determined by him. The repayment of advance will be effected by the engineer by deducting proportionate amounts from the payments due or otherwise falling due.

9.4 MOBILIZATION

The Contractor is required to mobilize men, material and machinery within 10 days after the date of issue of the Work Order. The duration between the date of issue of the work order and the date of actual commencement of the work is termed as 'Mobilization Time' which is very important for the Contractor as well as the 'engineer'. During this period, the complete planning of the work and mobilization of resources i.e. men, material and machinery is carried out for ensuring not only completion of the work, but also timely completion of various items of work so as to ultimately achieve the target of timely completion of whole work with requisite quality.

The following activities are required to be completed, generally in the suggested order, by the 'engineer' and the Contractor during the Mobilization Time:-

- (a) **Deployment of Contractor's personnel:** As per clause 9 of the GCC, the Contractor is required to employ the technical personnel enumerated in the Contract data. At the start of the Mobilization Time, technical and administrative instructions will be passed on to the Contractor by the engineer and therefore, to fully understand the instructions and before any further activity is allowed, the Contractor will be required to employ his key technical personnel who will interact with the Engineer. At the mobilization stage, at least one graduate Engineer and required number of diploma Engineers should be deployed to attend to the work programme, working drawings and recording of pre-commencement level. After the mobilization activities completed, the requirement of technical personnel will depend on the items of work being executed but soon after the commencement of the work the technical personnel required for field laboratory should be in place till the completion of the work.
- (b) **Listing of Requirements by Engineer:** As per the Bill of Quantities, the requirement of material, labour and machinery during the construction period divided suitably in the defined durations is required to be listed by the 'engineer'. The 'engineer' will also prepare the list of the equipments required to establish the field laboratory. These will be based on the data entered in Appendix to ITB with reference to clause 4.4 B (b) (iii) of the ITB and the list of equipments given in Contract Data to GCC.
- (c) **Work Programme:** Based on the BOQ and the list of requirements of men, material and machinery, the 'engineer' is required to guide the Contractor for the preparation of work programme. The **Work Programme** is the programme showing the general methods, arrangements, order and timing of all the activities in the

works along with monthly cash flow forecasts for the construction of the works. Based on the guidance of the 'engineer' and availability of resources, the Contractor is required to prepare his work programme and assess the requirement of additional men, material and machinery. The work programme should be detailed in such a way that the date of start and date of completion of every item of work is clearly laid down; the details of requirements for completion of various items of works including cash flow forecasts should also be captured. It is desirable that a sample PERT-chart of complete activity of construction should be drawn up wherein the details of every large or small activity should be clearly shown. It is also desirable that in the work programme, the Contractor should clearly indicate the tentative periods during which the presence of the engineer or his representatives will be required at site.

- (d) **Handing over of Site to Contractor:** The 'engineer' is required to handover the full possession or part possession (at least 75%) of the work site to the Contractor. As far as possible, the 'engineer' should handover the possession of the full work site.
- (e) **Working Drawings & Designs:** While the 'engineer' is handing over the possession of the work site, complete set of working drawings should be handed over to the Contractor which, inter-alia, will include L-Section, Cross-Section and Plan of road alignment, drawings of CD works and designs as decided by the 'engineer'.
- (f) **Specifications & Drawings of Temporary Works:** The Contractor has to submit the specifications in drawings of proposed temporary works for the approval of the engineer as per clause 18 of the GCC. The Contractor shall be responsible for temporary works as well as for the safety of all the activities on the site.
- (g) **Approval of Work Programme:** Once the above activities are complete, the work programme will be submitted by the Contractor for approval of the 'engineer' and the 'engineer' after checking that the work programme is realistic (keeping in view seasonal factors) shall accord his approval. It is important that the time period given for completion of different portions of the work are properly checked with reference to availability of machinery and if necessary the 'engineer' should advise the contractor to redraw the work programme before according his approval. It is to be stressed that as per Clause 26.2 of GCC ("An update of the Programme shall be a programme showing the actual progress achieved on each activity and the effect of the progress achieved on the timing of the remaining Works, including any changes to the sequence of the activities"), not deploying requisite key personnel or equipment is a fundamental breach of the contract as per clause 52.2 k which is worded as "if the Contractor fails to deploy machinery and equipment or personnel as specified in the Contract Data at the appropriate time".
- (h) **Establishment of Field laboratory:** The Contractor will establish the field laboratory at a convenient location as approved by the engineer. It will be ensured by the Contractor that the laboratory has all the equipments as required by the engineer. It should be noted that the Contractor will not be allowed to commence the work if the field laboratory is not established in the stipulated time frame. Non-establishment of the Laboratory within the time given is a fundamental breach of the Contract. The Contractor shall have some area available for holding meetings with PIU. It is suggested that the Contractor should provide a temporary site office along with the field laboratory. Such an office would serve as a meeting place between PIU Engineers and the Contractor's Engineer's. Also the works programme and other day-to-day required information can be kept in such office.
- (i) **Pre-Commencement Levels:** Recording of pre-commencement levels is the first activity of the Work Programme. After the handing over of the possession of the work site, actual measurements of pre-commencement levels will be recorded by the representative of the 'engineer' in the presence of authorized representative of the Contractor in the Measurement Book. The acceptance signature of the representative of the Contractor will invariably be recorded.

9.5 INTIMATION OF MOBILIZATION

As soon as the above mentioned activities are complete, and in particular the men and machinery are in position and site Quality Control Laboratory has been established, the PIU shall inform the SQC so that the Empowered Officer can operationalise the financial limits for the Contract package (See para 13.1.4).



9.6 MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

As per clause 29 of GCC, there is a provision for Management Meetings to review plans and progress of work. The 'engineer' may require the Contractor to attend the management meetings. It is highly desirable that the 'engineer' should organize the first Management Meeting within 3 days of issue of the Work Order and the items listed above under the head of mobilization should be attended to in this Management Meeting. It is also desirable that the 'engineer' works out a schedule of Management Meetings in relation to the Work Programme. A communication listing the Schedule should be sent to the Contractor well in advance so that the business of review of progress of works is well understood and appreciated by the all concerned. The management meeting should be an integral part of the Contract management process to ensure that there are no deficiencies or delays on part of the Contractor or the Employer/ Engineer. As such it would be useful to maintain a clear record of such meetings. A copy would be given to the Contractor, and a copy would be given to the AE/JE, with the office copy being filed in the relevant Management Meeting file for the Package.

9.7 COMMENCEMENT OF WORK, PROGRESS AND TIME CONTROL

The Contractor will commence the work as per the Work Programme. The 'engineer' is required to monitor the progress of execution of work in relation to the work programme and as per clause 26 of GCC, in case, the Contractor is not in a position to carry out the work as per the work programme, the updated/revised work programme shall be invariably submitted by the Contractor, without affecting the total stipulated duration of the Contract. In case of initial delay in activities, the Contractor may adjust the activities of the further work within the stipulated duration and furnish the revised work programme, within the duration prescribed in the Contract data, for approval as per provisions of the Contract. If the Contractor fails to submit revised work programme, there is a provision of withholding the amount as per the Contract data. The 'engineer' is empowered to withhold from the next due payment and continue to withhold this payment until the next payment after the date on which overdue programme is submitted. The 'engineer's approval of the programme shall not alter the Contractors obligations.

9.8 UPDATING WORK PROGRAMME

The **revised/updated work programme** shall be a programme showing the actual progress achieved for each of the activity and the effect of the progress achieved on the timing of remaining works including any changes to the sequence of the activities. The Contractor is free to revise the programme and to submit it to the 'engineer' again at any time. The revised/updated work programme must show the effect of variations if any and compensation events (if any).

9.9 SUBCONTRACTING DURING CONSTRUCTION

The Contractor may propose sub-contracting any part of the work during execution, beyond what has been stated in clauses 7.1 and 7.2 of GCC generally to make up for unexpected delays which cannot be made up in the normal course. To enable the Contractor to complete the work as per terms of the Contract, the Employer will consider the following before according approval.

- (a) The Contractor shall not sub-contract the whole of the works.
- (b) The Contractor shall not sub-contract any part of the work without prior consent of the Employer. Any such consent shall not relieve the Contractor from any liability or obligation under the Contract and he shall be responsible for the acts, defaults and neglects of any of his sub-contractor, agents and workmen.

The Engineer should satisfy himself before recommending to the Employer whether

- (a) the circumstances warrant such sub-contracting; and
- (b) the sub-contractor so proposed for the work possess the experience, qualifications and equipment necessary for the job proposed to be entrusted to him in proportion to the quantum of works to be subcontracted.

9.10 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

In case the following milestones are not achieved by the Contractor, he shall be liable for payment of liquidated damages for the period that the completion date is later than the intended completion date as per clause 44 of the GCC:

- i) if 1/8th of the value of entire Contract work has not been completed upto 1/4th of the period allowed for the completion.
- ii) If 3/8th of the value of entire work has not been completed upto 1/2 of the period allowed for completion.
- iii) If 3/4th of the value of entire Contract work has not been completed upto 3/4th of the period allowed for completion.

1% of the initial Contract price, rounded off to the nearest thousand, per week, is the amount of liquidated damages for delay in completion subjected to maximum of 10% of initial Contract price.

The engineer is empowered to withhold the amount of liquidated damages if Contractor fails to achieve the above milestones. However, if the Contractor achieves the subsequent milestone in time, the withheld amounts would be restored.

The engineer should note that the quality and time are the essence of the Contract, as such, the **delay in completion of the work constitutes a fundamental breach of the Contract** as per clause 52. The provision in this respect is given below:

- (a) The Contractor stops the work for 28 days when no stoppage of work is shown on the current programme and the stoppage has not been authorized by the engineer.
- (b) The Contractor has delayed the completion of the work by the number of days for which maximum amount of liquidated damages can be paid, as defined in clause 44.1
- (c) If the Contractor has not completed at least 30% of the value of work required to be completed after 1/2 of the completion period has elapsed.

As soon as a delay occurs, is essential for the engineer/Employer to issue appropriate notices/ letters giving clear reference of the specific clauses of Contract. Since a legal Contract is involved, unofficial/oral warnings to Contractors should not be resorted to as a substitute for a formal notice. The Employer is empowered to terminate the Contract if the fundamental breach of the Contract occurs in respect to delay in completion of the work.

9.11 QUALITY CONTROL

As per Clause 16 of the GCC, the Contractor has to construct and install and maintain the works in accordance with specifications and drawings. Section 5 'Specifications' of the Contract Document forms the part of Contract and all the works shall be carried out by the Contractor strictly as per specifications prescribed in Section 5. As per clause 31 of GCC the Contractor is solely responsible for carrying out mandatory tests prescribed in Rural Roads Manual and for correctness of test results whether performed in his field laboratory or elsewhere. For ensuring effective quality control the Employer/ engineer will be required to ensure the following:

- (a) The Contractor will be required to furnish a Quality Management Plan along with the work programme. The Engineer will prepare the schedule of those tests which will be carried out in presence of JE, AE or EE as per the provisions given in Quality Control Register/Handbook.
- (b) The Contractor is required to establish field laboratory as per provisions of clause 31.1 of the GCC read with clause 4.4 B (h) of ITB. The engineer will ensure that the field level quality control laboratory required for mandatory tests is established by the Contractor during the mobilization time.
- (c) No material will be used on the work unless the mandatory tests have been conducted and the material has qualified the tests parameters. No work will be accepted unless the mandatory tests for workmanship have been conducted and the workmanship has qualified the tests parameters. In case the Contractor



has failed to comply with the above the Engineer will take cognizance of this under clause 30 of the GCC and will issue a written notice to the Contractor for rectification of the defect.

- (d) Quality Control Register Part I will be maintained by the designated personnel of the Contractor at the field laboratory and this register will be made available for inspecting officers as prescribed in the conditions of the contract. For this the Contractor will be required to furnish clear authorization because the responsibility of maintenance of Quality Control Register will be of the Contractor. Every week, the abstract of the register will be communicated by the personnel of the Contractor to the Assistant Engineer in-charge of work in the format 'Abstract of Tests Conducted' given in Quality Control Register Part II.
- (e) The personnel of the Contractor responsible for laboratory will inform the AE the cases of non-conformance within the duration (generally within next two days of conducting tests) prescribed by the Engineer in the form prescribed by PIU which will include the test no., name of test, date of test, results and its comparison with standard values.
- (f) The AE will maintain Quality Control Register Part II which is abstract of the mandatory tests conducted and record of non-conformance reports. The AE will ensure that non-conformance report is issued to the Contractor immediately on occurrence. The Contractor will take immediate steps for rectification. In case the Contractor fails to comply with the above the Engineer will take cognizance of this under clause 30 of the GCC and will issue a written notice to the Contractor for rectification of the defect.
- (g) As per clause 22 of GCC, the Contractor has to allow the access to the site to the Engineer and other authorized persons. The supervising officer in the department, the State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors will be carrying out inspections of the work and subject to guidelines issued separately for the purpose, the instructions given by the above persons will be the instructions to the Engineer. The Engineer/ Employer will ensure the compliance of the instructions of the inspecting officers through the Contractor.
- (h) As per clause 30 of the GCC, without affecting the Contractor's responsibility, the Engineer shall check the work and notify the Contractor if any defects are found. The Engineer is also empowered to instruct the Contractor to search for a defect and to uncover and test any item of work that the Engineer considers may have a defect.
- (i) As per clause 32, even after the completion of work but before the end of the defect liability period the Contractor has to correct the defects within the specified duration of time.

The engineer should note that the time and quality are the essence of the Contract, and **failure to ensure quality of the work constitutes a fundamental breach of the Contract** as per clause 52 of the GCC, provision of which include:

- (i) Clause 52.2 (i):- If the Contractor fails to set up a field laboratory with the prescribed equipment, within the period specified in the Contract Data.
- (ii) Clause 52.2 (c):- The Engineer gives Notice that failure to correct a particular Defect is a fundamental breach of Contract and the Contractor fails to correct it within a reasonable period of time determined by the Engineer.
- (iii) Clause 52.2 (k): If the Contractor fails to deploy machinery and equipment or personnel as specified in the Contract Data at the appropriate time.

It is very essential for the engineer to issue appropriate written notices/ letters giving clear reference of the specific clauses of Contract, if the instances of unacceptable quality are detected. The Employer is empowered to terminate the Contract if a fundamental breach of the Contract occurs.

9.12 COST CONTROL AND VARIATIONS

The execution of work is required to be done as per the items and quantities detailed in the Bill of Quantities. The Contractor is paid for the quantity of work done at the rate approved for the purpose either on the basis of

Schedule of Rates in case of percentage rate tenders or on the basis of approved rates given in Bill of Quantities for each item of work in case of item rate tenders.

Having regard to the scope of works and sanctioned estimated cost, the Engineer has the power to order in writing, variations within the scope of works he considers necessary or advisable during the progress of work. The Contractor shall carry out such works and such variations shall form the part of the Contract. If the Engineer gives oral order for variations, these orders will have to be confirmed by written directions.

If rates for variation items are specified in the Bill of Quantities, the Contractor shall carry out such work at the same rate. This shall apply for variations only upto the limit prescribed in the Contract Data. If the variation exceeds this limit, the rate shall be derived under the provisions of clause 36.3 of GCC for quantities (higher or lower) exceeding the deviation limit.

9.13 EXTENSION OF INTENDED COMPLETION DATE

The Engineer is empowered to extend intended completion date in the following events:

- If a compensation event occurs.
- If it is impossible for completion to be achieved by intended completion date because of a variation order issued by the Engineer.

The Engineer shall decide within 21 days of the request of the Contractor whether, and by how much time, the extension is to be granted. The Contractor is required to give full and detailed proposal for extension of time along with supporting information. It should be noted that as per para 27.2 of GCC, if the Contractor fails to cooperate in dealing with a delay, the delay because of the failure shall not be considered in assessing the new intended completion date. The Engineer as per clause 28 of the GCC is empowered to instruct the Contractor to delay the start or progress of any activity within the works. However, the Engineer will have to obtain a written approval of the Employer for ordering delay totaling more than 30 days.

9.14 PAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS

As per clause 38 of the GCC, the Contractor is required to submit fortnightly/ monthly statements of value of the work done including variations and compensation events, if any, supported with detailed measurement of each item. The Engineer within 14 days is required to check the Contractor's statement and certify the amount. It is to be noted that the value of work executed shall be determined on the basis of measurements by the Engineer.

Payments shall be adjusted for various deductions and the Engineer shall pay the Contractor amounts certified within 15 days of date of each certification.

The rates quoted by the Contractor shall be deemed to be inclusive of the sales and other levies, duties, royalties, cess, toll, taxes of Central and State Governments, local bodies and authorities that the Contractor will have to pay for the performance of this Contract.

The Engineer shall deduct a security deposit of 5% from each running payment due to the Contractor. The security deposit and performance security, aggregating to 10%, of the Contract price shall be released to the Contractor, after completion of defect liability period provided that the Contractor has corrected defects notified to him during the period of performance guarantee and the Contractor has satisfactorily completed the routine maintenance of roads as per the conditions of Contract. The Engineer would convert security deposits for the defect liability period into interest bearing securities of a scheduled commercial bank in the name of Employer if so desired by the Contractor.

The amendment to SBD applicable for the tenders invited after 15th February, 2005 provides for release of 50% of the retention amount and performance security for unbalanced bids just after completion of the construction work. However, the release of rest of the retention amount and performance security shall be done only after the routine maintenance period.



9.15 COMPENSATION EVENTS

The Contractor is entitled for compensation for the following events, if these events have not been caused by the Contractor:

- The Engineer orders a delay or delays exceeding a total of 30 days.
- The effects on the Contractor of any of the Employer's Risks.
- If a compensation event prevents or is likely to prevent the works being completed by the intended completion date, the intended completion date shall be extended in writing by the Engineer. The Engineer shall decide whether and by how much the intended completion date shall be extended.

9.16 DEFECT LIABILITY PERIOD AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

All the contracts under PMGSY will not only be a construction Contract but will also include the routine maintenance for five years. Description of items to be attended during the routine maintenance has been clearly laid down in the Contract data. As per clause 32 of GCC, the Contractor will be required to attend to the defects during the defect liability period. The Contractor is also required to carry out routine maintenance of the work executed by him, in such a way that road surface and structures are kept in defect free condition during the entire maintenance period of five years. To fulfill the above objectives the Contractor is required to fulfill the requirements stipulated in para 32.2.2, 32.2.3 and 32.2.4 of GCC.

The Engineer is required to issue written notices to correct the defects noticed during the defect liability period. In case the defect is not satisfactorily rectified within the given time period the Engineer shall deduct the cost and get the defect corrected under clause 33 of the GCC.

9.17 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The Standard Bidding Document of PMGSY provides for simplified and effective dispute redress mechanism, governed by clause 24 of GCC. Any dispute or difference of any kind arising in connection with the execution of the Contract whether before its commencement, during the progress of work, after the termination or abandonment or breach of Contract, in the first instance is required to be referred for settlement to the competent authority specified in Contract data. Generally, the States have empowered Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers of the executing department for the above purpose. Either party have right of appeal against the decision of competent authority to the Standing Empowered Committee, in case the amount appealed against exceeds Rupees one Lakh. The composition of Standing Empowered Committee (SEC) shall be as per clause 24.3 of GCC.

In States where mandatory provisions of arbitration are applicable the provisions of Clause 24 and 25 of the General Conditions of Contract under the Standard Bidding Document for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana will not be applicable. Such State Governments will propose modifications in the provisions of Clause 24 and 25 of the General Conditions of Contract under the Standard Bidding Document for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. States may keep in view the provisions in this respect applicable to World Bank funded PMGSY works. The details are given in Annexure 9.1.

9.18 COMPLETION

The Contractor shall request the Engineer to issue a certificate of completion of the construction of the works, and the Engineer will do so upon deciding that the works is completed. In case of Routine Maintenance the Contractor shall request the Engineer to issue the certificate of completion of the Routine Maintenance and the Engineer will do so upon deciding that the Routine Maintenance is completed.

9.19 FINAL ACCOUNT

The Contractor shall supply the Engineer with a detailed account of the total amount that the Contractor considers payable for works under the contract within 21 days of issue of certificate of completion of construction of works. The Engineer shall issue a defect liability certificate and certify any payment that is due to the Contractor

for works within 42 days of receiving the Contractor's account if it is correct and complete. If the account is not correct or complete, the Engineer shall issue within 42 days a schedule that states the scope of the corrections or additions that are necessary. If the Account is still unsatisfactory after it has been resubmitted, the Engineer shall decide on the amount payable to the Contractor and issue a payment certificate within 28 days of receiving the Contractor's revised account. The payment of final bill for construction of works will be made within 14 days thereafter.

In case the account is not received within 21 days of issue of Certificate of Completion as provided in clause 50.1 above, the Engineer shall proceed to finalise the account and issue a payment certificate within 28 days. The payment of final bill for construction of works will be made within 14 days thereafter.

In case of Routine Maintenance, the Contractor shall supply the Engineer with a detailed account of the total amount that the Contractor considers payable under the contract 21 days before the end of the Routine Maintenance Period. The Engineer shall issue a Routine Maintenance Completion Certificate and certify any final payment that is due to the Contractor within 42 days of receiving the Contractor's account if it is correct and complete. If it is not, the Engineer shall issue within 42 days a schedule that states the scope of the corrections or additions that are necessary. If the Final Account is still unsatisfactory after it has been resubmitted, the Engineer shall decide on the amount payable to the Contractor and issue a payment certificate within 28 days of receiving the Contractor's revised account. The payment of final bills for routine maintenance will be made within 14 days thereafter.

In case the account is not received within 21 days of issue of Certificate of Completion as provided in clause 50.3 above, the Engineer shall proceed to finalise the account and issue a payment certificate within 28 days. The payment of final bill for routine maintenance will be made within 14 days thereafter.

9.20 TERMINATION

As per clause 52 of the GCC, the employer is empowered to terminate the contract if the Contractor causes a fundamental breach of the contract. Some of the main conditions of fundamental breach are:

- The contractor stops the work for 28 days without authorization of Engineer.
- Contractor fails to correct the defect within the time determined by Engineer.
- Contractor delays the completion of work by the number of days for which maximum amount of liquidated damages can be paid.
- Contractor has not completed 30% of the value of work after half of the completion period.
- Contractor fails to establish field laboratory.
- Contractor fails to deploy required machinery and equipment for construction and personnel as prescribed in the contract.

If the Contract is terminated, the Engineer shall issue the certificate for value of work and if the total amount due to Employer exceeds any payment due to the Contractor, the difference shall be recovered from the deposits available with the Employer, if amount is still left un-recovered it will be a debt payable to employer.

As per the clause 54 of GCC, if the Contract is terminated because of Contractor's default the property as mentioned in the said clause shall be deemed to be the property of the Employer and credit of the same will be given to the Contractor.



PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)
Provisions Regarding Disputes
in some of the World Bank Funded PMGSY Projects

Disputes

If the Contractor believes that a decision taken by the Engineer was either outside the authority given to the Engineer by the Contractor or that the decision was wrongly taken, the decision shall be referred to the Adjudicator within 14 days of notification of the Engineer's decision. Performance under the Contract shall continue notwithstanding the reference to the Adjudicator, and payments by the Employer to the Contractor will not be withheld unless they are the subject matter of dispute.

Procedure for Resolution of Disputes

The Adjudicator shall give a decision in writing within 28 days of receipt of a notification of a dispute.

The Adjudicator shall be paid daily at the rate specified in the Contract Data together with reimbursable expenses to the types specified in the Contract Data and the cost shall be divided equally between the Employer and the Contractor, whatever decision is reached by the Adjudicator. Either party may refer a decision of the Adjudicator to Arbitration within 28 days of the Adjudicator's written decision. Arbitration shall be under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996. If neither party refers the dispute to Arbitration within the above 28 days, the Adjudicator's decision will be final and binding.

Where the Initial Contract Price as mentioned in the Acceptance Letter is Rs.5 Crore and below, disputes or differences in which an Adjudicator has given a decision shall be referred to a sole Arbitrator. The Sole Arbitrator would be appointed by the agreement between the parties; failing such agreement within 15 days of the reference to arbitration, by the appointing authority, namely the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Roads Congress.

Arbitration proceedings shall be held in India, and the language of the arbitration proceedings and that of all documents and communications between the parties shall be English.

Performance under the Contract shall continue even after reference to the arbitration and payments due to the Contractor by the Employer shall not be withheld, unless they are the subject matter of the arbitration proceedings.

Replacement of Adjudicator

Should the Adjudicator resign or die or be incapable, or should the Employer and the Contractor agree that the Adjudicator is not fulfilling his functions in accordance with the provisions of the Contract; a new Adjudicator will be jointly appointed by the Employer and the Contractor. In case of disagreement between the Employer and the Contractor, within 30 days, the Adjudicator shall be designated by the appointing authority designated in the Contract Data, at the request of either party within 14 days of receipt of such request.

उ०प्र० ग्रामीण सड़क विकास अभिकरण

चतुर्थ एवं पंचम तल, गन्ना किसान संस्थान, न्यू बेरी रोड, लखनऊ
दूरभाष-0522-2207034, 4058416, ई-मेल- up-cexo@pmgsy.nic.in

पत्रांक : ५२५ / टी-208 / यूपीआरआरडीए / 2019

दिनांक : 22/4/2019

सेवा में,

Shri Ritesh Dhar Dubey,
B-103, Aditya Garden City,
Sector-6, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad,
Uttar Pradesh-201012

पंजीकृत

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक अपने पत्र संख्या-MORLD/R/2019/50790 दिनांक 22.04.2019 का अवलोकन करना चाहें जिसके द्वारा कतिपय सूचनाएँ चाही गयी हैं।

उक्त के संदर्भ में बिन्दुवार सूचना निम्नवत है-

1	Minimum educational qualification required for a person to be appointed as National Quality Monitor (NQM)	सूचना संलग्न है।
2	Minimum educational qualification required for a person to be appointed as State Quality Monitor (SQM)	Graduate in Civil Engineering for recognized University.
3	Minimum educational qualification required for the Chief Engineers of State Rural Road Development Agencies.	सूचना संलग्न है।
4	Minimum educational qualification required for the Empowered Officers of State Rural Road Development Agencies.	
5	Minimum educational qualification required for the State Quality Coordinator (SQC) of State Rural Road Development Agencies.	
6	Is it permitted of an employee on contract basis to record measurements in the Measurement Book of a roadwork under PMGSY scheme.	इस संदर्भ में अवगत कराना है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम-2005 के अध्याय 1 की धारा-2 (च) में सूचना शब्द को परिभाषित किया गया है जिसके अनुसार सूचना से तात्पर्य किसी भी सामग्री से है जो किसी भी प्रारूप में हो, जिसके अन्तर्गत अभिलेख, दस्तावेज, मेगोज, ई-मेल, राये, सलाहें, प्रेस रीलीज, परिपत्र, आदेश, लॉगबुक, संविदायें, रिपोर्ट्स, पेपर्स, नमूने, मॉडल्स, आकड़ों जो कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रारूप में हैं तथा सूचना जो कि किसी भी प्राइवेट व्यक्ति से संबंधित है, जिस तक लोक पदाधिकारी की पहुँच किसी अन्य विधि के अधीन जो तत्समय प्रवृत्त हो, है। इस बिन्दु एवं शेष बिन्दुओं के सम्बन्ध में आपके द्वारा की गयी पृच्छा/मांगी गयी जानकारी उपरोक्तानुसार परिभाषित सूचना शब्द से आच्छादित नहीं है। अतः सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम-2005 के अन्तर्गत विचारणीय नहीं है।

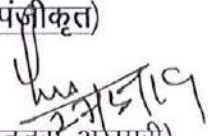
संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(मु० कुददूस अन्सारी)
अधिशारी अभियंता एवं
जन सूचना अधिकारी

पत्रांक एवं दिनांक उपरोक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि:—Smt. Shalini Das, Joint Director (P-III) & Central Public Information Officer NRIDA को
पत्र F-21013/3/2018-F&A दिनांक 21.05.2019 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित। (पंजीकृत)


(मु० कुददूस अम्सारी)
अधिशारी अभियंता एवं
जन सूचना अधिकारी

Selection criteria for empanelment of National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

Criteria No. 1 - The candidate should be Graduate in Civil Engineering from recognized University.

Criteria No.2 - The candidate should have retired from the post not below the level of Superintending Engineer or equivalent from Govt. Organization, Central/ State Public sector undertakings (PSUs) and their subordinate offices.

Criteria No.3 - No candidate would be allowed to work as NQM after completing the age of 70 years, therefore, the candidate should not have attained the age of 67 years on the date of Selection Committee Meeting so that the candidate is able to work as NQM for 3 years.

Criteria No. 4 - A candidate who has not worked with any organization cumulatively for 3 years after retirement shall not be eligible. This will be applicable only to those candidates who apply for the post after 5 years of their retirement.

Criteria No.5 – The candidate should possess the experience of working in the field of construction of roads for at least 5 years in last 10 years before retirement from Government Service. Also in last 5 years, he should have worked at least for 2 years in the field of roads (any field out of Planning and Designing, Execution or Management of construction or maintenance of roads).

Criteria No. 6- The candidate whose name has not been recommended by State Government or by Government of India organizations shall only be considered on the condition that his cadre Department certifies that his integrity is not questionable and there is no inquiry against him.

Criteria No.7 - The candidate should be willing to work as National Quality Monitor with high ethical standards.

Criteria No. 8- The candidate should be conversant with working knowledge of computers and smart phones.

in the Quality Control Handbook shall invariably be maintained for each of the road works. A site Quality Control Laboratory will be set up by the Contractor for each package. Payments shall not be made to the Contractor unless the Laboratory has been duly set up and equipped, quality control tests are regularly conducted, recorded and have been found to be successful. The Standard Bidding Document (see Para 11.1) shall incorporate suitable clauses for ensuring Quality Control and a Performance Guarantee by the Contractor, which should be discharged only after consulting the Panchayati Raj Institutions responsible for maintenance.

15.2 A three-tier Quality Control mechanism is envisaged under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The State Governments would be responsible for the first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure. The PIU will be the first tier, whose primary responsibility will be to ensure that all the materials utilised and the workmanship conform to the prescribed specifications. As the first tier, the PIU will supervise the site quality control laboratory set up by the contractor. It shall also ensure that all the tests prescribed are carried out at the specified time and place by the specified person/ authority.

15.3 As the Second tier of the Quality Control structure, periodic inspections of works will be carried out by Quality Control Units, set up / engaged by the State Government, independent of the Executive Engineers / PIUs. These officers / Agencies (who may be called State Quality Monitors) would be expected to carry out regular inspections and also get samples of material used tested in laboratories of the State Government as well as, in certain cases, independent laboratories, say those of the State Technical Agencies. The State Governments will issue the requisite guidelines in this regard.

15.4 Each State Government will appoint a senior Engineer (not below the rank of Superintending Engineer) to function as **State Quality Coordinator (SQC)** at the State level. His function will be to oversee the satisfactory functioning of the Quality control mechanism within the State. This function would also involve overseeing the follow up action on the reports of the National Quality Monitors.


The Quality Coordinator should be part of the SRRDA. *State Quality Coordinators should be appointed keeping in view the following:-

- (i) He/ She should be graduate Civil Engineer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer.
- (ii) He / She must possess field experience of working for construction of roads for at least five years in last ten years. Also in the last five years he / she should have worked for at least two years in the field of construction / maintenance of road works.

*(*Substituted vide letter No. Q-17024/1/2005-P-III QM dated January 27, 2005)*

15.5 As third tier of the Quality Control Structure, the NRRDA will engage Independent Monitors (Individuals / Agency) for inspection, at random, of the road works under the Programme. These persons may be designated as National Quality Monitors (NQMs). It will be the responsibility of the PIU to facilitate the inspection of works by the NQM, who shall be given free access to all administrative, technical and financial records.

15.6 The National Quality Monitors shall inspect the road works with particular reference to Quality. They may take samples from the site and get them examined by any competent Technical Agency / Institution. They shall also report on the general functioning of the Quality Control mechanism in the District. The Monitors shall submit their report to the NRRDA. The reports of the NQMs will be sent by NRRDA to the State Quality Coordinator for appropriate action within a period to be specified. In case quality check by SQM or NQM reveals 'unsatisfactory' work, the PIU shall ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. In respect of NQM Reports, the SQC shall, each month, report on the action taken on each of the pending Reports. All works rated 'unsatisfactory' shall be re-inspected by an SQM or NQM after a rectification report has been received from the State Quality Coordinator.



Bank that it will follow the Guidelines of Government of India for payments from the PMGSY Funds. The concerned branch will maintain Internet connectivity and enter the data into the relevant module of OMMAS.

18.2 The SRRDA will communicate to the NRRDA and to the Ministry the details of the Bank branch and the Account numbers. The Ministry of Rural Development shall release the programme funds and the administrative and travel expenses and quality control funds respectively into the Programme and Administrative Fund Account.

18.3 The State Government shall credit the Administrative Fund Account with funds for the proper functioning of the SRRDA. Funds for administration of maintenance contracts of PMGSY roads shall be credited to the Maintenance Fund Account of the SRRDA. The State Government shall credit the Programme Fund Account with funds in order to meet works related expenses not found eligible to be funded by the Ministry under the PMGSY, and to meet cost escalation, tender premium and other programme expenses which are the responsibility of the State Government.

18.4 The Programme, Administrative and Maintenance expenditure will be regulated as follows:

- (i) As indicated in Para 12.1 above, the Executive Engineers of PIUs / Heads of PIUs (who are the drawing and disbursing officers of the PIU) will be declared as the ex-officio members / officers of the SRRDA, so as to enable them to draw on the funds of the SRRDA from the three Accounts. They shall be the **Authorised Signatories** for issuing cheques. The PIUs shall not open separate bank accounts.
- (ii) The SRRDA shall nominate one of its senior officers, generally of the rank of a Chief Engineer, as the **Empowered Officer**. It shall be open only to the Empowered Officer to inform the Bank of the names of Authorised Signatories, for issuing cheques on the Agency's bank accounts.

National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India,
15 NBCC Tower, 5th Floor, Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110066

31/6/19

No. F-21013/03/2018-F&A / 14/b

Dated: 30.05.2019

To,

Smt. Rukhsana
480/5, A, Bag Shah Ji,
Daliganj, Lucknow-226020
Uttar Pradesh

Subject:- Information under Right to Information Act, 2005.

This is in reference to your application dt. 20.04.2019 addressed to Ministry of Rural Development and received in NRIDA on 29.05.2019 seeking information under Right to Information Act, 2005. The requisite information available with NRIDA is given as under:

Sl. No.	Query Raised	Reply
1	Seeking information on Appointment of NQM in Lucknow w.r.t. NRIDA's letter No. Q-17022/2/2006-P-3, dated 04 th Sept. 2018 written to Principal Secretary, PWD, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.	A copy of Selection Criteria for empanelment of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) is enclosed . As per the above selection criteria, no time limit till the next Selection Committee.

Shalini Das

(Shalini Das)

Joint Director (P-III) &
Central Public Information Officer

Enclosed as above

Copy to :

1411- Shri Lalit Kumar, Under Secretary to Govt. of India & CPIO (PMGSY), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi with reference to his letter No.P-17023/27/2018-RC(FTS-364362) Dated 28.05.2019 for information.

Shalini Das

Joint Director (P-III) &
Central Public Information Officer, NRIDA

g/c sh

Selection criteria for empanelment of National Quality Monitors (NQMs)

Criteria No. 1 - The candidate should be Graduate in Civil Engineering from recognized University.

Criteria No.2 - The candidate should have retired from the post not below the level of Superintending Engineer or equivalent from Govt. Organization, Central/ State Public sector undertakings (PSUs) and their subordinate offices.

Criteria No.3 - No candidate would be allowed to work as NQM after completing the age of 70 years, therefore, the candidate should not have attained the age of 67 years on the date of Selection Committee Meeting so that the candidate is able to work as NQM for 3 years.

Criteria No. 4 - A candidate who has not worked with any organization cumulatively for 3 years after retirement shall not be eligible. This will be applicable only to those candidates who apply for the post after 5 years of their retirement.

Criteria No.5 – The candidate should possess the experience of working in the field of construction of roads for at least 5 years in last 10 years before retirement from Government Service. Also in last 5 years, he should have worked at least for 2 years in the field of roads (any field out of Planning and Designing, Execution or Management of construction or maintenance of roads).

Criteria No. 6- The candidate whose name has not been recommended by State Government or by Government of India organizations shall only be considered on the condition that his cadre Department certifies that his integrity is not questionable and there is no inquiry against him.

Criteria No.7 - The candidate should be willing to work as National Quality Monitor with high ethical standards.

Criteria No. 8- The candidate should be conversant with working knowledge of computers and smart phones.

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस
नई दिल्ली-110066

पत्र सं एफ-21013/03/2018-वि एवं प्रशा

दिनांक 30.05.2019

सुश्री रुक्साना
480/5 'ए' बाग साह जी
दालीगंज, लखनऊ
उत्तर प्रदेश-226020

विषय : सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम -2005 के अंतर्गत मांगी गई सूचना के संबंध में।

महोदय,

आपके पत्र दिनांक 20 अप्रैल 2019 के संदर्भ में सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन के पैरा 1 के संबंध में सूचना संलग्न है।



भवदीय

R 6

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, 5वां तल, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली-110066

स्पीड पोस्ट द्वारा
BY SPEED POST

क्रसं: एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा 115-44

दिनांक : 19.06.2019

सेवा में

श्रीमती पूनम
4/32, पश्चिम (West) पटेल नगर,
नई दिल्ली-110008

विषय: सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन पर उत्तर

महोदया,

आपके पत्र दिनांक 08.06.2019 के सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत मांगी गई सूचना इस प्रभाग से मांगी गई थी। इस संबंध में सूचित किया जाता है कि 2017-2018 तथा 2018-2019 के दौरान इस कार्यालय द्वारा टोनर कार्ट्रिजेस की रिफिलिंग नहीं कराई गई थी। इस अवधि के दौरान खरीदे गए कम्प्यूटर कार्ट्रिजेस का विवरण आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न है।

संलग्न : उपरोक्तनुसार

शालिनी दास
(शालिनी दास)
संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-111)
एवं केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी

Shalini Das
19/6/19

का 0 प्रति

स. एनआरआई/ए-21013/4/751/2017-18- वित्त एवं प्रशा.
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, 5 वा तल, भिकाजी कामा प्लेस, नई दिल्ली -110066
15 NBCC Tower, 5th Floor, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066

NRRDA-A021(11)/41/2016-FA

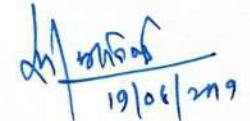
दिनांक :- 19.06.2019

वित्त एवं प्रशासन प्रभाग

विषय : सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत सूचना के अंतर्गत दिनांक 26.03.2019 का RTI प्रार्थना पत्र ।

केंद्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी कृपया अपने दिनांक 17.06.2019 के ज्ञापन का संदर्भ लें जिसके अंतर्गत सुश्री पूनम से प्राप्त दिनांक 8.06.2019 के RTI आवेदन द्वारा माँगी गई सूचना इस प्रभाग से माँगी थी । इस संबंध में सूचित किया जाता है कि 2017-18 तथा 2018-19 के दौरान इस कार्यालय द्वारा टोनर कार्ट्रिजेस की रिफिलिंग नहीं कराई गई थी । इस अवधि के दौरान खरीदे गये कम्प्यूटर कार्ट्रिजेस का विवरण आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न है ।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार ।


19/06/2019

(भूपेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट)

शुश्री शालिनी सहा,
संयुक्त निदेशक (जी-11) एवं
के. लोक सूचना अधिकारी

Consultant (F&A) pl.

88ms

19.6.19

Details of Purchase of Computer Printers Cartridges in the Financial Year 2017-18 & 2018-19.

Financial Year 2017-18				
S.No.	Product	Vendor	Quantity	Price per Piece
1	HP 7553A	Kendriya Bhandar	06	Rs. 5039+ GST 18%
2	HP 5949A	Kendriya Bhandar	10	Rs. 4794/-+ GST 18%
3	HP 388 A	Kendriya Bhandar	6	Rs. 3446/- + GST 18%
4	HP 505 A	Kendriya Bhandar	3	Rs. 4,532/-+ GST 18%
5	HP 2612 A	Kendriya Bhandar	6	Rs. 2999/-+GST 18%
6	Samsung S205	Kendriya Bhandar	8	Rs. 4613/-+GST 18%
7	Color HP (310 Black)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 2623/-+GST 18%
8	Color HP (311 Cyan)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
9	Color HP (312 Yellow)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
10	Color HP (313 Megenta)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
11	Color HP (400 Black)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 3469/-+GST 18%
12	Color HP (401 Cyan)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 4091/-+GST 18%
13	Color HP (402 Yellow)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 4091/-+GST 18%
14	Color HP (403 Megenta)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 4091/-+GST 18%
Financial Year 2018-19				
S.No.	Product	Vendor	Quantity	Price per Piece
1	Lexmark MS-310(50F3H0E)	Kendriya Bhandar	36	Rs. 7450/-+ GST 18%
2	HP 388 A	Kendriya Bhandar	6	Rs. 2506/-+ GST 18%
3	HP 2612 A	Kendriya Bhandar	6	Rs. 2999/-+GST 18%
4	Samsung S205	Kendriya Bhandar	11	Rs. 4613/-+GST 18%
5	Color HP (310 Black)	Kendriya Bhandar	4	Rs. 2623/-+GST 18%
6	Color HP (311 Cyan)	Kendriya Bhandar	2	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
7	Color HP (312 Yellow)	Kendriya Bhandar	3	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
8	Color HP (313 Megenta)	Kendriya Bhandar	2	Rs. 2916/-+ GST 18%
9	Brothers- Toner 2365	Kendriya Bhandar	3	Rs. 2978/-+GST 18%
10	Color HP (400 Black)	Kendriya Bhandar	3	Rs. 3469/-+GST 18%
11	Color HP (401 Cyan)	Kendriya	2	Rs. 4091/-+GST

		Bhandar		18%
12	Color HP (402 Yellow)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 4091/-+GST 18%
13	Color HP (403 Megenta)	Kendriya Bhandar	1	Rs. 4091/-+GST 18%
14	Color HP (410 Black)	A Square Technologies through GeM Portal	2	Rs. 8428/-+GST 18%
15	Color HP (411 Cyan)	A Square Technologies through GeM Portal	2	Rs. 10746/-+GST 18%
16	Color HP (412 Yellow)	A Square Technologies through GeM Portal	2	Rs. 10746/-+GST 18%
17	Color HP (413 Megenta)	A Square Technologies through GeM Portal	2	Rs. 10746/-+GST 18%
18	HP 78A	A Square Technologies through GeM Portal	1	Rs. 4640/-+GST 18%
19	Canon Toner 052	Comnet Vision (India) Pvt. Ltd. through GeM Portal	2	Rs. 9841/-+GST 18%

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस
नई दिल्ली-110066

29/6

एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा. 17/10

दिनांक: 28.06.2019

सेवा में

मुख्य अभियन्ता,
छत्तीसगढ़ ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी
विकास भवन, सिविल लाइन्स
रायपुर, छत्तीसगढ़-492001

विषय:- सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत सूचना मांगे जाने के संबंध में ।

महोदय,

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संलग्न पत्र सं० MORLD/R/2019/51063 दिनांक दिनांक 05.06.2019 आवेदन का अवलोकन करें। यह आवेदन इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 27.06.2019 को प्राप्त हुआ है। श्री अजेश अग्रवाल, ओरिगा कॉम्पलेक्स, सक्षत्र मार्ग, त्रिकोण चोक, अम्बिकापुर, छत्तीसगढ़-497001 के द्वारा सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम - 2005 के तहत जानकारी उपलब्ध कराए जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

2. आपसे अनुरोध है कि आवेदक को सूचना के अधिकार के तहत आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करें।

शालिनी दास
(शालिनी दास)

संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-111) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी
एनआरआईडीए

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तनुसार

प्रतिलिपि:

- 1711- 1. श्री अजेश अग्रवाल, ओरिगा कॉम्पलेक्स, सक्षत्र मार्ग, त्रिकोण चोक, अम्बिकापुर, छत्तीसगढ़-राज्य के कार्यों से संबंधित है। अतः आपका आवेदन उक्त विषय पर संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय को सीधे सूचना प्रस्तुत करने हेतु प्रेषित किया गया है ।
- 1712- 2. श्री ललित कुमार, अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार एवं सीपीआईओ (पीएमजीएसवाई), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली के पत्र संख्या पी-17023/1/2019-आरसी (एफएमएस सं. 366778) दिनांक 24 जून, 2019.

शालिनी दास
संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-111) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी

मा. 518
27/6/19

P-17023/1/2019-RC (pt.) (FMS No 366778)

Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
(Rural Connectivity (RC) Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 24th June, 2019

To,

**Shri Ajesh Agarwal,
Auriga Complex, Sakshatra Marg,
Trikon Chowk Ambikapur,
Chhattisgarh
Pin-497001**

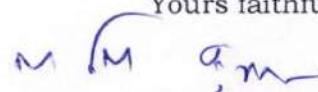
Subject: - Information sought under Right to information Act, 2005-reg.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your RTI Application dated 5th June, 2019 having Registration No. MORLD/R/2019/51063 and to say that that the works under PMGSY are executed by State Governments through State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRRDAs). The State Governments are required to submit Annual proposals to the Ministry for consideration/approval of projects under PMGSY. The project proposals are scrutinized by National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (NRIDA) to ensure that the proposals have been made duly keeping in view the programme guidelines and that they have been duly verified by the State Technical Agencies (STAs). The proposals of the State are then put up before the Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (RD) in the Ministry of Rural Development, for its consideration. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee are submitted to the Minister of Rural Development for final approval.

2. A copy of Programme Guidelines on Planning and approval of PMGSY road is enclosed.
3. A copy of your RTI Application is also being forwarded to NRIDA for providing the requisite information.
4. Dr. Surabhi Rai, Deputy Secretary (RC), MoRD is the Appellate Authority. In case you are not satisfied with the reply or feel aggrieved by the decision of the CPIO, you may prefer an Appeal within 30 days of the receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,



(Lalit Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India & CPIO (PMGSY)

Tele No: - 011- 2338 2406

Copy to:-

- i) Ms. Shalini Das, JD & CPIO, NRIDA, alongwith a copy of RTI Application for providing information directly to the Applicant.
- ii) RTI Cell



PART II - PLANNING, FUNDING, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF RURAL ROADS

4. PLANNING FOR RURAL ROADS


4.1 Proper planning is imperative to achieve the objectives of the Programme in a systematic and cost effective manner. The Manual for the Preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and the Core Network shall be treated as part of the Guidelines and would stand amended to the extent modified by the present Guidelines. The Manual lays down the various steps in the planning process and the role of different Agencies including the Intermediate Panchayat, the District Panchayat as well as the State Level Standing Committee. In the identification of the Core Network, the priorities of elected representatives, including MPs and MLAs, are expected to be duly taken into account and given full consideration. The Rural Roads Plan and the Core Network would constitute the basis for all planning exercises under the PMGSY.

4.2 The **District Rural Roads Plan** would indicate the entire existing road network system in the District and also clearly identify the proposed roads for providing connectivity to eligible Unconnected Habitations, in an economic and efficient manner in terms of cost and utility. The **Core Network** will identify the roads required to assure each eligible Habitation with a Basic Access (single all-weather road connectivity) to essential social and economic services. Accordingly, the Core Network would consist of some of the existing roads as well as all the roads proposed for new construction under the PMGSY.

4.3 In proposing the new links under the District Rural Roads Plan, it would be first necessary to indicate the weightage for various services. The District Panchayat shall be the competent authority to select the set of socio-economic / infrastructure variables best suited for the District, categorise them and accord relative weightages to them. This would be communicated to all concerned before commencing the preparation of the District Rural Roads Plan.

4.4 The Plan would first be prepared at the Block level, in accordance with the directions contained in the Manual and the priorities spelt out by the District Panchayat. In short, the existing road network would be drawn up, unconnected Habitations identified and the roads required to connect these unconnected Habitations prepared. This shall constitute the Block Level Master Plan.

4.5 Once this exercise is completed, the Core Network for the Block is identified, by making best use of the existing and proposed road facilities in such a manner that all the eligible Habitations are assured of a Basic access. It must be ensured that every eligible Habitation is within 500 metres (1.5 km of Path length in the Hills) of a connected Habitation or an All-weather road (either existing or planned). In drawing up the proposed road links, the requirements of the people must be taken into account, through the socio-economic / infrastructure values (Road Index) suitably weighted (see Para 4.3) and the alignment having the higher Road Index ought to be considered for selection.



4.6 The Block level Master Plan and the Core Network are then placed before the Intermediate Panchayat for consideration and approval of the Core Network. They are simultaneously sent, along with the list of all unconnected Habitations, to the Members of Parliament and MLAs for their comments, if any. After approval by the Intermediate Panchayat, the Plans would be placed before the District Panchayat for its approval. It will be incumbent on the District Panchayat to ensure that the suggestions given by the Members of Parliament are given full consideration within the framework of these Guidelines. Once approved by the District Panchayat, a copy of the Core Network would be sent to the State-level Agency as well as the National Rural Roads Development Agency. No road work may be proposed under the PMGSY for New Connectivity or Upgradation (where permitted) unless it forms part of the Core Network.

5. FUNDING AND ALLOCATION

5.1 Once the Core Network is prepared and pavement condition survey conducted (see para 6.2), it is possible to estimate the length of roads for New Connectivity as well as Upgradation for every District. States may, each year, distribute the State's Allocation among the Districts giving at least 80% on the basis of road length required for providing connectivity to Unconnected Habitations and 20% on the basis of road length requiring Upgradation under the PMGSY. The District-wise allocation of funds would also be communicated to the NRRDA and STAs every year by the State Government.

5.2 In making the District-wise allocation, the road lengths already taken up under the PMGSY or any other Programme may be excluded (even if the road works are still under execution). The figures of new construction length will thus keep on changing every year till such time as all Unconnected Habitations (of the eligible population size) have been covered in the District.

5.3 In addition to the allocation to the States, a special allocation of upto 5% of the annual allocation from the Rural Roads share of the Diesel Cess will be made for:

- i. Districts sharing borders with Pakistan and China (in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs);
- ii. Districts sharing borders with Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal (in coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs);
- iii. Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under IAP (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission);
- iv. Extremely backward Districts (as identified by the Planning Commission) which can be categorised as Special Problem Areas;
- v. Research & Development Projects and innovations.

6. PROPOSALS

6.1 All Districts having eligible unconnected Habitations are to prepare Block and District level Comprehensive New-Connectivity Priority Lists (CNCPL) for those Districts, of all proposed road links under PMGSY, grouping them in the following general **Order of Priority**.

Priority #	Population size of Habitations being connected
I	1000+
II	500 – 999
III	250 – 499 (where eligible as per Para 2.1)

The CNCPL list will be prepared with following format:

S.No.	Name of road	TR/ LR	Code in CN	Length	Population served	Habitations to be connected	Present status (earthen track etc.)	Name & no. of TR associated

(CN - Core Network / TR - Through Route / LR - Link Route)

6.1.1@ The priority shall be given to all roads leading to the Gram Panchayats identified under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) irrespective of Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) to include all eligible unconnected habitations in such identified Gram Panchayats.

6.2 In order to manage the rural road network for upgradation and maintenance planning, all States will carry out, every 2 years, a Pavement Condition Survey of all Through Routes (in case Through Routes are not part of the rural roads, of the next lower category of Main Rural Links or MRL). Detailed Guidelines on the methodology and analysis will be issued by the Ministry from time to time. The Survey will yield a Pavement Condition Index (PCI) on a scale of 1 to 5. The results of the survey will be recorded in the **PCI Register** in the following format:

District: _____ Block: _____

Name of road	Code no. in CN	Length	Name of habitations Connected	Population served	Year of construction	Year of last periodic renewal (PR)	Amount spent on routine maintenance since PR	Type of pavement	Length(km)	ADT*	PCI	Date of PCI

*if already done (can be done separately)

@added vide Circular No.P-17025/37/2013-RC dated 28.01.2015



All upgradation and maintenance prioritisation will be done from this list.

6.2.1@ In case of upgradation of roads, priority shall be given to the roads with Pavement Condition Index (PCI) Value having 1 and 2 in the Gram Panchayats identified under SAGY.

6.3 In respect of Districts where no new connectivity is required to be done, a Comprehensive Upgradation Priority will be prepared based on the PCI (see Para 6.2 above) of the rural Through Routes of the Core Network, as follows:

- i. **Priority-I** will be Through Routes which are constructed as WBM roads. In such cases, upgradation will comprise of bringing the existing profile to good condition (along with improvement in geometries, necessary drainage works and road signages) and providing the appropriate crust and surface as per design requirement.
- ii. **Priority-II** are other fair weather through routes or gravel through routes or through routes with missing links or lacking cross drainage. In such a case upgradation will consist of converting the road into an all-weather one with appropriate geometries and all necessary provisions.
- iii. **Priority-III** will be other through routes which are at the end of their design life, whose PCI is 2 or less, i.e., are 'poor' or 'very poor'. In such cases, upgradation will include improvement in geometric design where necessary, with width, surfacing, etc., as per projected traffic requirements.
- iv. Presently sealed-surface all-weather roads with PCI more than 2 and sealed-surface all-weather roads which are less than 10 years old (even if PCI is less than 2) *will not* be taken up for upgradation.
- v. Within each priority class, qualifying roads will be arranged in order of population served (directly and through population served in link routes), as a rough indication of traffic expected. However, States are advised to conduct an Average Daily Traffic (ADT) Survey at the earliest. Based on the time at which the traffic survey is carried out (such as Peak or Lean Seasons) the same is to be adjusted for seasonality in order to arrive at an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) estimate, which is the basis for the prioritisation as well as the design. (An axle load survey may also be carried out, on selective basis, on the roads where heavy traffic is expected with wide variations in the Axle Load Spectrum. Proposals for this purpose approved by NRRDA will be eligible for reimbursement of expenses).
- vi. In case in any District, the Through Roads defined in the Core Network do not belong to the Rural Roads category, the Main Rural Links (emanating from the Through Route) will be considered for upgradation on similar lines indicated above.

The work of preparing the Comprehensive Upgradation Priority will be taken up only in those districts which are likely to complete new connectivity to eligible habitations within the next 1 year. The Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List

@added vide Circular No.P-17025/37/2013-RC dated 28.01.2015



(CUPL) list will be prepared District-wise for each Priority class (where only a truncated portion of the road is to be taken under upgradation, only that portion needs to be mentioned, by chainage) on the following proforma:-

Priority class -----

Block	Road code in CN	Name of through route/ MRL	Year of construction	Year of last periodic renewal	Present surface type	PCI	Total population of the Habitations served by road	AADT

The CUPL will be got verified on the ground on sample basis through the STAs and the NQM system before it is processed for further approvals. The STAs will do 100% verification of the List for consistency on the basis of the PCI data given by the District and also sample ground checking.

6.4 After the CNCPL / CUPL is prepared and verified, it shall be placed before the District Panchayat. The Members of Parliament / MLAs shall be given a copy of the CNCPL / CUPL and their suggestions and suggestions of lower level Panchayati Institutions shall be given the fullest consideration by the District Panchayat while according its approval. The CNCPL shall be the basis of all new connectivity proposals and the CUPL shall be the basis of all upgradation proposals in Districts where no new connectivity remains to be done.

6.5 The list of road works to be taken up under the PMGSY will be finalised each year by the District Panchayat in accordance with the Allocation of Funds communicated to the District (see Para 5.1). The District Panchayat shall finalise the list through a consultative process involving lower level Panchayati institutions and elected representatives (see Para 6.9 below). It must be ensured that the proposed road works are part of the Core Network and that New Connectivity is given primacy.

6.6.1 In States where existing rural through routes are in reasonably good condition (i.e., PCI is generally above 3) the prioritisation of new links will be taken up for construction as per the order of the CNCPL.

6.6.2 In States where the existing rural Through Routes are in very poor condition (PCI is generally 3 or less) because of neglect of maintenance, upgradation / renewal of through routes may be taken up as an adjunct to new connectivity and the procedure will be as follows:

- Step 1 Select the New Connectivity Link as per CNCPL in order of priority;
- Step 2 Identify the rural Through Routes (called associated Through Route) from which the new link is taken off till such road reaches the nearest market centre / higher category road;



- Step 3 Find out the Pavement Condition of the associated rural Through Routes identified in Step 2 (from the PCI Register);
- Step 4 Decide the type of intervention required based on the PCI. This implies a decision whether the roads leading to the market centre require Upgradation or Surface Renewal or Routine Maintenance. Roads having PCI 3 and below and 6 years or more old can be taken up for Upgradation / Renewal. For the roads with PCI above 3, or whose age is less than 6 years, Routine Maintenance or, if due, Renewal will be adequate, unless there are structural / geometrical / drainage deficiencies which need to be improved through Upgradation;
- Step 5 Include all other eligible new links as per Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) coming on to the Through Routes identified in Step 3 even if such links are lower in the Order of the Priority. These eligible new links would be the subsidiary link routes.
- Step 6 Each project will thus comprise of a sub-network of a primary new connectivity link, the associated Through Route(s) and subsidiary new connectivity links (falling on the associated Through Routes). The project proposal will include new construction for the new links and upgradation / renewal of the Through Routes based on age and PCI. Generally each such project would form a package for tendering purposes (all the packages of a particular year would form a Batch for future maintenance purposes).
- Step 7 Make a rough estimate of the project cost based on per km construction / upgradation cost, and take up additional links from the CNCPL list and repeat steps 1 to 5 till the total cost of the selected projects cover the District allocation.

6.7 In case of Districts where no new connectivity remains, only the existing rural Through Routes may need upgradation. In such cases the Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) will apply and road works will be selected out of the CUPL in order of priority.

6.8 In drawing up the annual list of the road works, the District Panchayat shall ensure that the **Order of Priority** for New Connectivity / Upgradation is strictly followed. The only exception (in new connectivity links) from the order of priority is in respect of those routes of the Core Network that include the Village Panchayat Headquarters or Market Centres or other educational or medical essential services or those which stand notified by the State Government as places of tourist interest. In such cases, new connectivity may be taken up irrespective of the population size.

6.9 The Annual proposals will be based on the CNCPL or CUPL as the case may be, following the Order of Priority. However, it is possible that there are inadvertent errors or omissions, particularly in the associated through routes or subsidiary link routes in case of new connectivity. Accordingly it is desirable to



also associate public representatives while finalising the selection of road works in the annual proposals in the Core Network. The proposals of the Members of Parliament are required to be given full consideration, and for this purpose:

- i. The Block or District CNCPL / CUPL should be sent to each MP with the request that their proposals on the selection of works out of the CNCPL / CUPL should be sent to the District Panchayat. It is suggested that at least 15 clear days may be given for the purpose.
- ii. In order to ensure that the prioritisation has some reference to the funding available, the size of proposals expected may also be indicated to the Members of Parliament while forwarding them the CNCPL / CUPL list. District / Block-wise allocation may be indicated to enable choice with the requisite geographical spread. It is expected that such proposals of Members of Parliament which adhere to the Order of Priority would be invariably accepted subject to consideration of equitable allocation of funds.
- iii. The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date should be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which should record the reason in each case of non-inclusion, and the Members of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion / non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons in each case in the event of non-inclusion. It would be preferable if the communication is issued from the Nodal Department at a senior level.

11

6.10 While Lok Sabha Members will be consulted in respect of their constituencies, Rajya Sabha Members will be consulted in respect of that District of the State they represent for which they have been nominated as Co-Chairman of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.

6.11 The Order of Priority and the CNCPL / CUPL will be the twin basis for making proposals. Where road works of a higher order of priority still remain to be taken up, road works of a lower order of priority will not be taken up in the same District (subject to Para 6.8) except if it is not feasible to execute the road work for reasons of non-availability of land etc. While finalising the District proposal, the District Panchayat shall record and communicate the reason in each such case that a higher priority road is left out and lower priority road is proposed.

6.12 It will be the responsibility of the State Government / District Panchayat to ensure that lands are available for taking up the proposed road works. A certificate that Land is available must accompany the proposal for each road work. It must be noted that the PMGSY does not provide funds for Land Acquisition. This does not however mean that acquisition cannot be done by the State Government at its own cost. The State Government may also lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanisms to ensure availability of land. The process of making land available for the road works should sub-serve the common good and also be just and equitable. The details of



land made available should be reflected in the local land records to avoid dispute.

6.13 It may be that road works are sometimes held up because at the time of preparation of DPR actual availability of land was not investigated or because local Panchayat was not taken into confidence about the proposed alignment and disputes subsequently arose. As part of the PMGSY process, all States shall include a simple, non-formal "transect walk" to be organized by the Assistant Engineer at the time of preparation of DPRs. The Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari, the JE, Women PRI members and representatives of Women Self Help Group (SHGs) would participate in the transect walk. Forest Department officials would be included where forest land is likely to be involved. (see para 8.4)*

(*Substituted vide MoRD Circular No. P-17025/49/2011-RC dated 02/09/2014)

7. STATE LEVEL AGENCIES

7.1 Each State Government (including UT Administrations) would identify one or two suitable Agencies (having a presence in all the Districts and with established competence in executing time-bound road construction works), to be designated as **Executing Agencies**. These could be the Public Works Department/Rural Engineering Service/Organisation/Rural Works Department / Zilla Parishad/Panchayati Raj Engineering Department, etc., who have been in existence for a large number of years and have the necessary experience, expertise and manpower. In States where more than one Executing Agency has been identified by the State Government, the distribution of work would be done with the District as a unit. In other words, each District will be entrusted to only one Executing Agency. The Executing Agency will have a **Programme Implementation Unit (PIU)** in the District, or a compact group of Districts, with an officer of the rank of at least Executive Engineer as its head.

7.2 The Administrative Department of the State Government responsible for the Executing Agency entrusted with the execution of the road works will be the Nodal Department. In the event of there being more than one Executing Agency, under different administrative departments, the State Government would nominate that department as the nodal department which is officially responsible for the management and maintenance of rural roads.

7.3 The Nodal Department will identify a State-level autonomous Agency (Society, etc), to be called the State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA), with a distinct legal status, under its control for receiving the funds from the Ministry of Rural Development, as indicated in Para 18 below. If there is no such State-level Agency, the Nodal Department will take steps to register an Agency under the Registration of Societies Act, (there should not be more than one Agency), so as to be able to receive the funds. The Secretary in charge of the Nodal Department or a senior officer will be the Chief Executive. All the proposals will be vetted by the Agency before they are put up to the State-level Standing Committee and are sent to the NRRDA for obtaining clearance of the Ministry of



Rural Development.

7.4 To ensure streamlined functioning and adequate coordination (especially where there is more than one executing agency), officers of the PIU need to be made fully accountable to the SRRDA and be brought under its administrative control. The SRRDA would function as the dedicated agency of the state nodal department for rural roads, to ensure the integrated development of rural roads through the various schemes including PMGSY. For this purpose the SRRDA will designate a Chief Executive Officer, a Financial Controller, an Empowered Officer, an IT nodal officer and a State Quality Coordinator.

7.5 Each State Government shall set up a State-level Standing Committee (headed by the Chief Secretary or Additional Chief Secretary) including all the main stakeholders of the programme, viz., Secretaries of the Departments of Rural Development, Panchayats, PWD, Forests, Finance, Revenue and Transport. The State Technical Agencies and State Informatics Officer (NIC) may also be invited to participate.

The Committee shall vet the Core Network, the CNCPL and CUPL and shall clear the annual project proposals. The Committee shall also

- i. monitor progress and quality control;
- ii. resolve issues relating to land availability and forest / environment clearance;
- iii. oversee maintenance funding arrangements for the Core Network;
- iv. review capacity at SRRDA and PIU levels including financial management and on-line management and monitoring; and
- v. ensure convergence of development programmes including transport facilities on the constructed roads

8. PREPARATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS AND THEIR CLEARANCE

8.1 After approval by the District Panchayat (refer Para 6.11 above), the proposals would be forwarded through the PIU to the SRRDA (refer Para 7.3 above). The PIU will at that time prepare the details of proposals forwarded by the Members of Parliament, and action taken thereon, in Proformae MP -I and MP II and send it along with the proposals. In all cases where the proposal of an MP has not been included, cogent reasons shall be given based on the reasons given by the District Panchayat.

8.2 The SRRDA shall vet the proposals to ensure that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and shall place them before the State-level Standing Committee along with the MP-I & MP-II Statements.

8.3 The State Level Standing Committee would scrutinise the proposals to see



that they are in accordance with the Guidelines and that the proposals of the Members of Parliament have been given full consideration. After scrutiny by the State Level Standing Committee, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) will prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPRs) for each proposed road work in accordance with the Rural Roads Manual and instructions issued from time to time.

8.4 While commencing with the preparation of the DPR, the PIU will hold a consultation with the local community through the mechanism of the Gram Panchayat in order to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability (including forest land), moderate any adverse social and environmental impact and elicit necessary community participation in the programme. For this purpose the PIU will organise 'Transect Walk' as follows:-

- The Transect walk shall be organized by the Assistant Engineer in accordance with para-6.13.*
- During the walk, issues relating to alternative alignments, land requirements for the road and its impact on landowners, etc. will be discussed with members of the local community present.
- Environmental impact on vegetation, soil and water etc. shall be identified for resolution.
- Digital photographs of the Transect walk must be taken.
- During the walk, due opportunity shall be given to interested persons to put forward their point of view.
- At the end of the walk, alignment shall be finalised after recording the issues that arose during the walk and the action taken / proposed to resolve the issues. This shall be reduced to writing signed by the Pradhan/Panch, Secretary of the Gram Panchayat Members present. A copy of these minutes along with digital photographs of '**Transect Walk**' must be attached to the finalised DPR.

(*Substituted vide MoRD Circular No. P-17025/49/2011-RC dated 02/09/2014)

8.5 The PIU will ensure the following in preparing the Detailed Project reports:

- i. The Rural Roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana must meet the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in the Rural Roads Manual of the IRC (IRC:SP20:2002) and also, where required, the Hill Road Manual (IRC:SP:48-1998);
- ii. The choice of design and surface for the road would be determined, inter alia, by factors like traffic, soil type and rainfall, following the technical specifications laid down in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP20:2002). Normally rural roads would need to be designed to carry upto 45 commercial vehicles per day (CVPD) only. All cases of



design for new construction where a higher traffic is projected need detailed justification. In the case of new construction for eligible Habitations of population below 1000 where traffic expected is likely to remain very low (below 15 CVPD), in the interest of economy, the road would generally be designed for a gravel or other unsealed surface as provided in the Rural Roads Manual, subject to considerations of rainfall. In case of new construction to connect Habitations with population below 500 where the projected traffic growth is likely to be very low, the carriageway may further be restricted to 3.0 m;

- iii. Where the road passes through a Habitation, the road in the built-up area and for 50 metres on either side may be appropriately designed preferably as a Cement Road or with Paved Stones, besides being provided with side drains. Appropriate side drains and cross drainage will be provided, so that improper drainage does not damage the road or the dwellings alongside.
- iv. Wherever local materials, including Fly Ash, are available, they should be prescribed subject to adherence to technical norms and relevant Codes of Practice.
- v. Rural Roads constructed under PMGSY must have proper embankment and drainage. Adequate number and type of Cross Drainage (CD) works, including causeways, where appropriate, must be provided based on site requirement ascertained through necessary investigation. Minor bridges (of single lane specification only) may be provided where necessary. In case the length of an individual bridges exceeds 15m, a separate DPR will be prepared after site inspection jointly by the Superintending Engineer and the State Technical Agency. The pro rata costs beyond 50 m (75 meters in respect of the selected Tribal and Backward Districts* as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission and Special Category States**) and agency charges, if any, will be borne by the State Government. The bridge may be so designed as to serve where feasible, as Bridge-cum-Bandhara for storage of rain water. The depth of water storage should be limited to 3.5 meters. In such cases, however, prior commitment of the State Government for operation and maintenance of Bridge-cum-Bandhara should be obtained. #

(*substituted vide MoRD circular No. P-17025/39/2010-RC dated 10th March, 2011)

(**substituted vide MoRD circular No. P-17025/6/2010-RC dated 9th January, 2015)

(#substituted vide MoRD circular No. P- 17017/5/2011-RC (Part) dated 16th October, 2014)

- vi. In the case of Hill States the estimates for new construction works may be prepared in two parts wherever circumstances so require. As such:
 - a. The first stage will consist of formation cutting, slope stabilization, protection works and drainage works. If black topping at the second



stage is intended, it may be taken up after two rainy seasons have elapsed to ensure adequate stabilization of the side slopes. The second stage will include the WBM layers and bituminous surface course. The habitations concerned will not be counted as 'connected' till the second stage is taken up.

- b. Where State Government agrees as a policy that 'unsealed' surfaces are adequate in certain conditions like low traffic, the formation cutting, slope stabilization and protection works, complete drainage works and appropriate surface course treatment (to ensure all weather connectivity) will all be included in the first stage and work executed. In such cases, the habitations will be counted as 'connected' on completion of the first stage itself, as there will be no second stage.

8.6 A separate maintenance component to be funded by the State Government out of its resources will also be provided in the DPR as follows:

- i. In case of link routes (new construction) the component shall comprise of 5-year routine maintenance.
- ii. In case of associated rural Through Routes not requiring upgradation, the component shall include 5-year routine maintenance including one renewal as per cycle.
- iii. In case of Through Routes taken up for upgradation, 5-year routine maintenance and a renewal at the end of the period.

The maintenance component will be contracted out along with the new construction / upgradation, to the same contractor. In case the Through Route is not a rural road, the same provision will apply to the Main Rural Links (MRL) identified in the Core Network.

8.7 In respect of Hill roads, if construction is in two stages, the initial 5-year maintenance contracting will be done at the time of contracting the work for the 2nd stage. Interim maintenance, clearance of slips etc., in the period between the 1st and 2nd stage may be done departmentally.

8.8 The cost of preparing DPR, including investigation, survey and testing and trace cutting (in case of hill areas) will form part of the project cost, and may be met from the funds in hand with the SRRDA subject to future book adjustment on clearance of the proposal at such rates as may be prescribed by the Ministry / NRRDA from time to time.

8.9 The detailed estimates will be based on the State Schedule of Rates (SSR) prepared using the Book of Specifications and Standard Data Book prescribed by the NRRDA.

8.10 The State Schedule of Rates (SSR) shall be published annually and used for all rural roads. The Schedule may be District or Circle specific

9. SCRUTINY OF PROJECT PROPOSALS



9.1 NRRDA has identified in consultation with each State Government, reputed Technical Institutions, designated as **State Technical Agencies (STA)** to provide outsourced technical support to the PIUs. The STAs would vet the District Roads Plan and Core Network, check the CNCPL and CUPL and scrutinise the DPRs prepared under the Annual proposals. The coordination of activities of the STAs would be performed by the NRRDA, who may add to or delete institutions from the list, as well as to entrust specific tasks to them. NRRDA may from time to time identify additional technically qualified agencies to provide these services to the State Governments and to perform such other functions as may be necessary in the interest of the Scheme.

NRRDA will also designate reputed Technical and Research Institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology as **Principal Technical Agencies (PTA)** for groups of States. The PTAs will provide technical support, take up research projects, study and evaluate different technologies and advise on measures to improve the quality and cost norms of Rural Roads. The Principal Technical Agencies shall also coordinate the work of the STAs in their jurisdiction.

9.2 After making entries in the On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) Software (see para 16.1), the PIU will forward the proposals along with the Detailed Project Reports to the STAs for scrutiny of the design and estimates. The prescribed **Proformae F-1 to F-8** will form part of the DPR.

9.3 After verifying that the DPRs have been entered in the OMMAS, the DPRs are to be scrutinised by the STA in the light of the PMGSY Guidelines, IRC specifications as contained in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC SP20:2002) and where necessary the Hill Road Manual, and the applicable Schedule of Rates. In doing so, it shall be ensured that no lead charges would be payable for transportation of soil (except in case of Black Cotton Soil / Sodic soil or in village portions). The STA will in particular check the following:

- i. certificate of land availability;
- ii. proceedings of the transect walk;
- iii. conformation to CNCPL / CUPL;
- iv. full justification in case projected traffic for new construction exceeds 45 CVPD;
- v. separate DPR where bridge span exceeds 15 meters;
- vi. economy of design, including use of gravel surfacing, local materials and fly ash;
- vii. preparation of estimates for 5-year routine maintenance and periodic renewal of the Through Route as per Para 8.6 of the Guidelines.

The STA will countersign the Proformae, make confirmatory entry in the



OMMAS software and return the scrutinised DPR to the PIU, whereupon the PIU will forward the scrutinised DPRs to the SRRDA through the prescribed channel.

9.4 The SRRDA will consolidate the proposals from the PIUs, after verifying that they have been duly scrutinised by the respective STAs. They will then prepare the State Abstract on proforma specified, and send all the Project proposals to the NRRDA along with the proformae MP-I, MP-II and MP-III.

9.5 The NRRDA will thereupon scrutinise the proposals received from the SRRDA to ensure that the proposals have been made duly keeping in view the Programme Guidelines and that they have been duly verified by the STAs. The proposals for each State would then be put up before the Empowered Committee for consideration.

10. EMPOWERED COMMITTEE

10.1 At the Central level, the Annual Project proposals received from the State Governments by NRRDA would be considered by Empowered Committee, to be chaired by Secretary, Department of Rural Development. The representatives of the State Government whose proposals are being considered by the Empowered Committee may be invited to attend the Meetings, as and when required. The Empowered Committee will review the intuitional preparedness of the State executional machinery, particularly with respect to technical and quality issues, and the contacting capacity available and the State's ability to maintain the already created assets. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee would, thereafter, be submitted to the Minister of Rural Development and in case the proposals meet the programme requirements, they will be cleared.

10.2 The Ministry will communicate the clearance of the Proposals to the State Government. It may, however, be noted that clearance by the Ministry does not imply Administrative or Technical sanction of the proposals. The procedures of the State Government / SRRDA in this regard would be followed. The authorised officer of the Executing Agency would have to record the Technical Sanction on each DPR before action is taken to tender the works.

10.3 Once approved, the alignment of the road should not be changed without obtaining the concurrence of the District Panchayat, the STA and the SLSC.

11. TENDERING OF WORKS

11.1 After the project proposals have been cleared and Technical Sanction has been accorded, the Executing Agency would invite tenders. The well-established procedure for tendering, through competitive bidding, would be followed for all projects. All the projects scrutinised by the STA and cleared by the Ministry, will be tendered as such, and no changes shall be made in the work without the prior approval of the NRRDA. The States will follow the Standard Bidding Document (SBD), prescribed by the NRRDA, for all the tenders.

11.2 Since PMGSY places high emphasis on time and quality, States shall take

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, 5वां तल, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली-110066

क्रस: एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा

दिनांक : 02.07.2019

सेवा में

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गहरवार
मजहीगवान, बहिर, नेगहरई-486340
मध्य प्रदेश
दूरभाष: 91-7977763096

विषय: सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन पर उत्तर

संदर्भ: रजिस्ट्रेशन सं MORLD/R/2019/50962 दिनांक 21.05.2019

महोदय,

आपके दिनांक 21 मई 2019 रजिस्ट्रेशन पत्र संख्या MORLD/R/2019/50962 के संदर्भ में सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत प्राप्त आवेदन के बिन्दु संख्या 1 से 6 के संबंध में सूचना निम्नलिखित है :-

अंक	जानकारी मांगी	जवाब
बिन्दु-1	प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना में सड़क की मोटाई और चौड़ाई कितनी होनी चाहिए?	इस संदर्भ में प्रावधान के पैरा 8.5 (ii) का संज्ञान करे (आपको मंत्रालय के उत्तर 6 जून 2019 के साथ उपलब्ध कराया गया है) सड़क की चौड़ाई व मोटाई का निर्धारण ग्रामीण सड़क नियमनावली के आधार पर किया जाता है
बिन्दु-2	सड़क में क्या क्या मैटेरियल का उपयोग होना चाहिए?	इस संदर्भ में प्रावधान के पैरा 8.5 (iv) का संज्ञान करे (प्रति संलग्न हैं।)
बिन्दु-3	सड़क के किनारे नालियों के निर्माण का प्रावधान क्या है?	इस संदर्भ में प्रावधान के पैरा 8.5 (iii) का संज्ञान करे (प्रति संलग्न हैं।)
बिन्दु-4	सड़क निर्माण के लिए धनराशि किस हिसाब से कितनी आवंटित होती है?	इसका उत्तर मंत्रालय द्वारा दिया जा चुका है
बिन्दु-5	आम नागरिक सड़क की गुणावत्ता को कैसे परख सकते हैं	इसका उत्तर मंत्रालय द्वारा पैरा -2 के अंतर्गत दिया जा चुका है
बिन्दु-6	सड़क निर्माण के दरम्यान शिकायत कहां दर्ज की जा सकती है, सूचना यदि आपसे संबंधित न हो तो कृपया संबंधित विभाग को प्रेषित किया जाये	

संलग्न: उपरोक्तनुसार

शालिनी दास
(शालिनी दास)
संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-111)
एवं केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी

- 'भ्रमण' के दौरान, इसमें रूचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को अपने-अपने विचार रखने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर दिया जाएगा।
- भ्रमण के अंत में भ्रमण के दौरान उठे मुद्दों को रिकॉर्ड करने के बाद संरेखण को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा और मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी/प्रस्तावित की जाएगी। इसे दस्तावेज के रूप में तैयार किया जाएगा और प्रधान/पंच, ग्राम पंचायत के सचिव एवं उपस्थित सदस्य उस पर हस्ताक्षर करेंगे। सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण के डिजिटल फोटोग्राफों सहित इसके कार्यवृत्त की एक प्रति अंतिम रूप से तैयार की गई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के साथ संलग्न की जाएगी।

(*ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/49/2011-आरसी दिनांक 02/09/2014 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

8.5 विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करते समय पीआईयू निम्नलिखित सुनिश्चित करेगी:-

- (i) पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कें आईआरसी की ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी 20:2002) और जरूरत पड़ने पर पर्वतीय सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी 48-1998) में दिए गए तकनीकी विनिर्देशनों और ज्यामितिक डिजाइन के मानकों को अनिवार्यतः पूरा करेंगी।

- (ii) सड़क के लिए डिजाइन और सतह का चयन अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी:एसपी 20:2002) में निर्धारित तकनीकी विनिर्देशनों का पालन करते हुए यातायात, मृदा की किस्म और वर्षा जैसे घटकों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा। सामान्यतः ग्रामीण सड़कों का डिजाइन इस प्रकार का होना चाहिए कि उस पर प्रतिदिन कम से कम 45 वाणिज्यिक वाहनों (सीवीपीडी) का आवागमन हो सके। नए निर्माण हेतु डिजाइन के सभी मामलों में, जहां अधिक यातायात की संभावना है, विस्तृत औचित्य दिए जाने की जरूरत है। 1,000 से कम की आबादी वाली पात्र बसावटों हेतु नई सड़क के निर्माण के मामले में, जहां यातायात बहुत कम (15 सीवीपीडी से कम) रहने की संभावना है, किफायत की दृष्टि से, सड़कों का डिजाइन सामान्यतः ग्रेवल अथवा कच्ची सतह वाली सड़कों का होगा जैसा कि ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली में प्रावधान है, परंतु वर्षा की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होगा। 500 से कम की आबादी वाली बसावटों में नई सड़क के निर्माण के मामले में, जहां यातायात में वृद्धि होने की संभावना बहुत कम है, सड़कों की चौड़ाई को और 3.0 मी. तक सीमित किया जा सकता है।

- (iii) किसी बसावट से सड़क के गुजरने की स्थिति में निर्मित क्षेत्र में सड़क और किसी एक ओर 50 मी. के लिए यथासंभव सीमेंट की सड़क अथवा पेव्ड पथरों का डिजाइन होना चाहिए तथा इसके अलावा किनारे पर नालियों की व्यवस्था होगी। उचित पार्श्व नालियों और आर-पार निकासी की व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी ताकि पानी की अनुचित निकासी से सड़कों को या इसके आस-पास की बसावटों को कोई नुकसान न पहुंचे।



(iv) जहां कहीं भी पलाई एश सहित स्थानीय सामग्रियां उपलब्ध हैं, उनका तकनीकी मानदंडों और कार्य से संबद्ध कोडों के अनुरूप इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

(v) पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कों में उचित तटबंध तथा निकासी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जांच के माध्यम से मालूम की गई स्थल की जरूरतों के आधार पर, जहां कहीं भी उचित लगे नदीपथों पुलियों (कॉजवेज) के साथ-साथ पर्याप्ता संख्या में विभिन्न किस्म के पारगामी निकासी (सीडी) के कार्य किए जाएंगे। जरूरत पड़ने पर छोटे पुलों (केवल सिंगल लेन विनिर्देशन वाले) की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। यदि किसी विशेष पुल की लंबाई 15 मी. से अधिक हो तो सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर और राज्य तकनीकी एजेंसी द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यस्थल की जांच करने के बाद अलग से एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की जाएगी। 50 मी. (चुनिंदा जनजाति एवं पिछड़े जिलों, जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय एवं योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित है और विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्यों** के संबंध में 75 मीटर*) से अधिक की यथा अनुपात लागत और एजेंसी प्रभार, यदि कोई है, का वहन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा। पुलों की डिजाइनिंग इस प्रकार की जाए कि जहां कहीं भी व्यवहार्य हो, यह वर्षा जल के भंडारण के लिए पुल-सह-बंधारा के रूप में काम आ सके। जल भंडारण की गहराई अधिक से अधिक 3.5 मी. होगी। तथापि, ऐसे मामले में पुल-सह-बंधारा के संचालन एवं रख-रखाव के लिए राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति ले लेनी चाहिए।[#]

(^{*}ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/39/2010-आरसी दिनांक 10/03/2011 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

(^{**}ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/6/2010-आरसी दिनांक 09/01/2015 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

([#]ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17017/5/2011-आरसी (पार्ट) दिनांक 16/10/2014 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

(vi) पहाड़ी राज्यों के मामले में जरूरत पड़ने पर नए निर्माण कार्यों के आकलन दो भागों में तैयार किए जा सकते हैं। अर्थात:

क) पहले चरण में फॉर्मेशन कटिंग, ढाल स्थिरीकरण, बचाव कार्य और निकासी कार्य शामिल होंगे। यदि दूसरे चरण में सड़कों पर कोलतार बिछाना है तो ऐसा बारिश के दो मौसम बीत जाने के बाद ही किया जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि बगल के ढलान अच्छी तरह मजबूत हो गए हैं। दूसरे चरण में डब्ल्यू बी एम सतह और बिटुमिन की सतह बिछाने का काम शामिल होगा। जब तक दूसरा चरण पूरा नहीं हो जाता, संबंधित बसावटों को 'संपर्क युक्त' बसावटें नहीं माना जाएगा।

ख) जहां राज्य सरकार नीतिगत रूप में इस बात से सहमत है कि कम यातायात, फॉर्मेशन कटिंग, ढाल स्थिरीकरण और बचाव कार्य जैसी कुछ स्थितियों में 'कच्ची' सतह पर्याप्त है तो संपूर्ण निकासी कार्यों और समुचित ऊपरी सतह बनाने (बारहमासी

RTI REQUEST DETAILS (आरटीआई अनुरोध विवरण)

Registration Number (पंजीकरण संख्या) : MORLD/R /2019/50962

Date of Receipt (प्राप्ति की तारीख) : 21/05/2019

Type of Receipt (रसीद का प्रकार) : Online Receipt

Language of Request (अनुरोध की भाषा) : English

Name (नाम) : Mahendra Singh Gaharwar

Gender (लिंग) : Male

Address (पता) : Majhigawan, Bhir, Naigarhi, Pin:486340

State (राज्य) : Madhya Pradesh

Country (देश) : India

Phone Number (फोन नंबर) : Details not provided

Mobile Number (मोबाईल नंबर) : +91-7977763096

Email-ID (ईमेल-आईडी) : mahendras.gaharwar@gmail.com

Status (स्थिति)(Rural/Urban) : Rural

Education Status : Graduate

Is Requester Below Poverty Line ? (क्या आवेदक गरीबी रेखा से नीचे का है?) : No

Citizenship Status (नागरिकता) : Indian

Amount Paid (राशि का भुगतान) : 10) (original recipient)

Mode of Payment (भुगतान का प्रकार) : Payment Gateway

Request Pertains to (अनुरोध निम्नलिखित संबंधित है) : Lalit kumar

Information Sought (जानकारी मांगी) :

- 1.Pradhanmantri Sadak Yojna me sadak ki chadaai aur motaai kitni honi chahiye.
 - 2.Sadak me kya kya material ka upayog hona chahiye.
 - 3.Sadak ke kinare naaliyon ke nirman ka pravdhan kya hai.
 - 4.sadak nirman ke liye dhanrashi kis hisab se kitni awantit hoti hai.
 - 5.Aam nagrik sadak ki gunwatta ko kaise parakh sakte hai.
 - 6.Sdak nirman ke darmiyan shikayat kaha darj ki ja sakti hai.
- Suchana yadi aapse sambaddh n ho to krupaya sambandhit vibhag ko preshit kiya jaye.

Print Save Close

सं.पी-17023/1/2019-आरसी (पार्ट) (एफएमएस नं० 366778)

भारत सरकार
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
ग्रामीण संपर्कता प्रभाग(आरसी)

कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली
दिनांक:- 6 जून, 2019

सेवा में,

Shri Mahendra Singh Gaharwar
Majhigawan, Bhir, Naigarhi,
Madhya Pradesh,
Pin-486340

विषय: सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत आवेदन ।

महोदय,

कृपया दिनांक 21 मई, 2019 के अपने आरटीआई आवेदन का संदर्भ लें जिसे पंजीकरण संख्या एमओआरएलडी/आर/2019/50962 द्वारा भेजा गया है । आपके आवेदन के संदर्भ में प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के सम्बंधित प्रावधानों की एक प्रति इस पत्र के साथ संलग्न की जाती है । यह भी सूचित करना है कि योजना का कार्यान्वयन केंद्र और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के बीच मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए 60:40 और उत्तरपूर्व एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए 90:10 के अनुपात में वित्तपोषण पद्धति के आधार पर होता है ।

2. प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत गुणवत्ता प्रावधान तंत्र एवं सड़कों से सम्बन्ध में शिकायत निपटान तंत्र से सम्बंधित प्रावधानों की भी प्रति संलग्न की जाती है ।

3. आपके आवेदन के एक प्रति राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी को भी उनसे सम्बंधित समुचित उत्तर भेजने हेतु प्रेषित की जा रही है ।

4. यदि आप उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं, तो आप अपीलीय प्राधिकारी (डॉ० सुरभि राय, उप-सचिव (आरसी), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, कमरा सं. 361-B, कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001) के समक्ष इस पत्र के प्राप्ति होने के 30 दिन के भीतर अपील कर सकते हैं।

भवदीय,
(ललित कुमार)

अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार एवं सीपीआईओ(पीएमजीएसवाई)
दूरभाष: 011-23382406

प्रति प्रेषित:

- सुश्री शालिनी दास, केंद्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली, आवेदन की प्रतिलिपि के साथ ।
- आरटीआई अनुभाग को सूचनाार्थ

- III. कोर नेटवर्क के लिए रख-रखाव वित्तपोषण प्रबंधनों की जांच करना;
- IV. वित्त प्रबंधन और ऑनलाइन प्रबंधन व निगरानी सहित एसआरआरडीए और पीआईयू स्तरों पर क्षमता की समीक्षा करना;
- V. निर्मित सड़कों पर परिवहन सुविधाओं सहित विकास कार्यक्रमों में तालमेल सुनिश्चित करना।

8. परियोजना प्रस्तावों की तैयारी और उनकी स्वीकृति

8.1 जिला पंचायतों के अनुमोदन के बाद (उपर्युक्त पैरा 6.11 देखें) प्रस्तावों को पीआईयू के जरिए राज्य स्तरीय एजेंसी को भेजा जाएगा (उपर्युक्त पैरा 7.3 देखें) उसके बाद पीआईयू प्रोफार्मा एमपी- I और एमपी- II में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे प्रस्तावों और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई के ब्यौरे तैयार करेगी और इसे प्रस्तावों के साथ भेजेगी। उन सभी मामलों में जहां संसद सदस्य का प्रस्ताव शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिला पंचायत द्वारा बताए गए कारणों के आधार पर अकाट्य कारणों का उल्लेख किया जाएगा।

8.2 राज्य ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रस्तावों का पुनरीक्षण करेगी कि वे दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं और फिर उन्हें एमपी- I और एमपी- II विवरणों के साथ राज्य स्तरीय स्थायी समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगी।

8.3 राज्य स्तरीय स्थायी समिति यह देखने के लिए कि प्रस्ताव दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं और संसद सदस्यों के प्रस्तावों पर पूरा ध्यान दिया गया है, प्रस्तावों की संवीक्षा करेगी। राज्य स्तरीय स्थायी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा के बाद पीआईयू प्रत्येक प्रस्तावित सड़क कार्य के लिए समय-समय पर जारी ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली और अनुदेशों के अनुसार विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करेगी।

8.4 डीपीआर तैयार करते समय पीआईयू ग्राम पंचायत तंत्र के जरिए स्थानीय समुदाय के साथ परामर्श करेगी ताकि सर्वाधिक संरेखण निर्धारित किया जा सके, जमीन की उपलब्धता (वन, भूमि सहित) के मुद्दों का हल किया जा सके, प्रतिकूल सामाजिक एवं पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम किया जा सके और कार्यक्रम में आवश्यक सामुदायिक भागीदारी लाई जा सके। इस प्रयोजनार्थ पीआईयू 'सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण' करेगी जो इस प्रकार है:-

- सहायक अभियंता पैरा 6.13 के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण (ट्रांजैक्ट वाक) करेंगे।
- 'सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण' के दौरान वैकल्पिक संरेखण, सड़क के लिए भूमि की आवश्यकता एवं भू-स्वामियों पर इसके प्रभाव आदि से संबंधित मुद्दों पर वहां मौजूद स्थानीय समुदाय के सदस्यों के साथ चर्चा की जाएगी।
- वनस्पति, मृदा और जल आदि पर पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का पता लगाया जाएगा ताकि इनका समाधान किया जा सके।
- सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण के डिजिटल फोटोग्राफ अवश्य लिए जाएं।

- 'भ्रमण' के दौरान, इसमें रूचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को अपने-अपने विचार रखने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर दिया जाएगा।
- भ्रमण के अंत में भ्रमण के दौरान उठे मुद्दों को रिकॉर्ड करने के बाद संरेखण को अंतिम रूप दिया जाएगा और मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी/प्रस्तावित की जाएगी। इसे दस्तावेज के रूप में तैयार किया जाएगा और प्रधान/पंच, ग्राम पंचायत के सचिव एवं उपस्थित सदस्य उस पर हस्ताक्षर करेंगे। सर्वेक्षण भ्रमण के डिजिटल फोटोग्राफों सहित इसके कार्यवृत्त की एक प्रति अंतिम रूप से तैयार की गई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के साथ संलग्न की जाएगी।

(*ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/49/2011-आरसी दिनांक 02/09/2014 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

8.5 विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करते समय पीआईयू निम्नलिखित सुनिश्चित करेगी:-

- पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कें आईआरसी की ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी 20:2002) और जरूरत पड़ने पर पर्वतीय सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी: एसपी 48-1998) में दिए गए तकनीकी विनिर्देशनों और ज्यामितिक डिजाइन के मानकों को अनिवार्यतः पूरा करेंगी।
- सड़क के लिए डिजाइन और सतह का चयन अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली (आईआरसी:एसपी 20:2002) में निर्धारित तकनीकी विनिर्देशनों का पालन करते हुए यातायात, मृदा की किस्म और वर्षा जैसे घटकों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाएगा। सामान्यतः ग्रामीण सड़कों का डिजाइन इस प्रकार का होना चाहिए कि उस पर प्रतिदिन कम से कम 45 वाणिज्यिक वाहनों (सीवीपीडी) का आवागमन हो सके। नए निर्माण हेतु डिजाइन के सभी मामलों में, जहां अधिक यातायात की संभावना है, विस्तृत औचित्य दिए जाने की जरूरत है। 1,000 से कम की आबादी वाली पात्र बसावटों हेतु नई सड़क के निर्माण के मामले में, जहां यातायात बहुत कम (15 सीवीपीडी से कम) रहने की संभावना है, किफायत की दृष्टि से, सड़कों का डिजाइन सामान्यतः ग्रेवल अथवा कच्ची सतह वाली सड़कों का होगा जैसा कि ग्रामीण सड़क नियमावली में प्रावधान है, परंतु वर्षा की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखना आवश्यक होगा। 500 से कम की आबादी वाली बसावटों में नई सड़क के निर्माण के मामले में, जहां यातायात में वृद्धि होने की संभावना बहुत कम है, सड़कों की चौड़ाई को और 3.0 मी. तक सीमित किया जा सकता है।
- किसी बसावट से सड़क के गुजरने की स्थिति में निर्मित क्षेत्र में सड़क और किसी एक ओर 50 मी. के लिए यथासंभव सीमेंट की सड़क अथवा पेव्ड पथरों का डिजाइन होना चाहिए तथा इसके अलावा किनारे पर नालियों की व्यवस्था होगी। उचित पार्श्व नालियों और आर-पार निकासी की व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी ताकि पानी की अनुचित निकासी से सड़कों को या इसके आस-पास की बसावटों को कोई नुकसान न पहुंचे।

- (iv) जहां कहीं भी फ्लाई एश सहित स्थानीय सामग्रियां उपलब्ध हैं, उनका तकनीकी मानदंडों और कार्य से संबद्ध कोडों के अनुरूप इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।
- (v) पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत निर्मित ग्रामीण सड़कों में उचित तटबंध तथा निकासी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जांच के माध्यम से मालूम की गई स्थल की जरूरतों के आधार पर, जहां कहीं भी उचित लगे नदीपथों पुलियों (कॉजवेज) के साथ-साथ पर्याप्ता संख्या में विभिन्न किस्म के पारगामी निकासी (सीडी) के कार्य किए जाएंगे। जरूरत पड़ने पर छोटे पुलों (केवल सिंगल लेन विनिर्देशन वाले) की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। यदि किसी विशेष पुल की लंबाई 15 मी. से अधिक हो तो सुपरिटेन्डिंग इंजीनियर और राज्य तकनीकी एजेंसी द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यस्थल की जांच करने के बाद अलग से एक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार की जाएगी। 50 मी. (चुनिंदा जनजाति एवं पिछड़े जिलों, जैसा कि गृह मंत्रालय एवं योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित है और विशेष श्रेणी वाले राज्यों के संबंध में 75 मीटर) से अधिक की यथा अनुपात लागत और एजेंसी प्रभार, यदि कोई है, का वहन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा। पुलों की डिजाइनिंग इस प्रकार की जाए कि जहां कहीं भी व्यवहार्य हो, यह वर्षा जल के भंडारण के लिए पुल-सह-बंधारा के रूप में काम आ सके। जल भंडारण की गहराई अधिक से अधिक 3.5 मी. होगी। तथापि, ऐसे मामले में पुल-सह-बंधारा के संचालन एवं रख-रखाव के लिए राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति ले लेनी चाहिए।[#]

(ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/39/2010-आरसी दिनांक 10/03/2011 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

(ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17025/6/2010-आरसी दिनांक 09/01/2015 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

(ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या पी-17017/5/2011-आरसी (पार्ट) दिनांक 16/10/2014 के द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित)

- (vi) पहाड़ी राज्यों के मामले में जरूरत पड़ने पर नए निर्माण कार्यों के आकलन दो भागों में तैयार किए जा सकते हैं। अर्थात:
- क) पहले चरण में फॉरमेशन कटिंग, ढाल स्थिरीकरण, बचाव कार्य और निकासी कार्य शामिल होंगे। यदि दूसरे चरण में सड़कों पर कोलतार बिछाना है तो ऐसा बारिश के दो मौसम बीत जाने के बाद ही किया जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि बगल के ढलान अच्छी तरह मजबूत हो गए हैं। दूसरे चरण में डब्ल्यू बी एम सतह और बिटुमिन की सतह बिछाने का काम शामिल होगा। जब तक दूसरा चरण पूरा नहीं हो जाता, संबंधित बसावटों को 'संपर्क युक्त' बसावटें नहीं माना जाएगा।
- ख) जहां राज्य सरकार नीतिगत रूप में इस बात से सहमत है कि कम यातायात, फॉरमेशन कटिंग, ढाल स्थिरीकरण और बचाव कार्य जैसी कुछ स्थितियों में 'कच्ची' सतह पर्याप्त है तो संपूर्ण निकासी कार्यों और समुचित ऊपरी सतह बनाने (बारहमासी

संपर्क सुनिश्चित करने के लिए) के सभी कार्यों को पहले चरण में शामिल किया जाएगा और कार्य निष्पादित किया जाएगा। ऐसे मामलों में पहले चरण के पूर्ण होने के बाद बसावटों को स्वतः 'संपर्कयुक्त' बसावटों के रूप में लिया जाएगा और दूसरे चरण की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

8.6 राज्य सरकार के संसाधनों से वित्तपोषित किए जाने वाले एक अलग अनुरक्षण घटक की भी नीचे दिए अनुसार विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट में व्यवस्था की जाएगी:-

- I. लिंक रूटों (नए निर्माण) के मामले में घटक में 5 वर्षों के लिए नियमित अनुरक्षण शामिल होगा।
- II. संबद्ध ग्रामीण थ्रू रूटों, जिनके उन्नयन की जरूरत नहीं है, के मामले में घटक में चक्र के अनुसार एक नवीनीकरण सहित 5 वर्षों के लिए नियमित अनुरक्षण शामिल होगा।
- III. उन्नयन हेतु लिए गए थ्रू रूटों के मामले में 5 वर्षों के लिए नियमित अनुरक्षण और अवधि के अंत में एक नवीनीकरण शामिल है।

नए निर्माण/उन्नयन कार्य के साथ-साथ अनुरक्षण घटक का ठेका एक ही ठेकेदार को दिया जाएगा। यदि थ्रू रूट ग्रामीण सड़क नहीं है तो कोर नेटवर्क में निर्धारित मुख्य ग्रामीण संपर्कों (एमआरएल) में वही प्रावधान लागू होगा।

8.7 पहाड़ी सड़कों के मामले में यदि निर्माण कार्य दो चरणों में है, तो दूसरे चरण के लिए संविदा करते समय प्रारंभिक 5 वर्षों के अनुरक्षण की भी संविदा की जाएगी। पहले और दूसरे चरण के बीच की अवधि में अंतरिम अनुरक्षण, स्किल्स की सफाई आदि का कार्य विभागीय तौर पर किया जा सकता है।

8.8 विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने की लागत, जिसमें जांच, सर्वेक्षण और परीक्षण तथा ट्रेस कटाई (पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के मामले में) की लागत भी शामिल है, परियोजना लागत का हिस्सा होगी और इसकी पूर्ति एसआरआरडीए के पास उपलब्ध निधियों से की जा सकती है जो भविष्य में ऐसी दरों पर, जिन्हें मंत्रालय/एनआरआरडीए द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित किया जाए, प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी मिल जाने के बाद लेखों में समायोजन के अध्यक्षीन होगी।

8.9 विस्तृत आकलन विनिर्देशन पुस्तिका और एनआरआरडीए द्वारा निर्धारित मानक आंकड़ा पुस्तक के आधार पर तैयार की गई राज्य दर अनुसूची (एसएसआर) पर आधारित होगा।

8.10 राज्य दर अनुसूची (एसएसआर) प्रति वर्ष प्रकाशित की जाएगी और सभी ग्रामीण सड़कों में इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। अनुसूची जिला या अंचल विशिष्ट हो सकती है।

9. परियोजना प्रस्तावों की संवीक्षा

9.1 एनआरआरडीए ने प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से राज्य तकनीकी एजेंसी (एसटीए) के रूप में नामित प्रतिष्ठित तकनीकी संस्थाओं की पहचान की है ताकि पीआईयू को बाह्य स्रोतों (आउटसोर्स) से तकनीकी सहयोग मुहैया कराया जा सके। एसटीए जिला सड़क प्लान और कोर नेटवर्क की परीक्षा करेगी, सीएनसीपीएल और सीयूपीएल की जांच-पड़ताल करेगी और वार्षिक

- (ii) निर्माण के पश्चात 5 वर्षों की अनुरक्षण अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद इन सड़कों को क्षेत्रीय अनुरक्षण ठेकों, जिनमें 5 वर्षों तक अनुरक्षण और क्रमानुसार नवीकरण शामिल हैं, के तहत रखा जाना होता है।
- (iii) राज्य सरकारों को जिला पंचायतों में क्षमता निर्माण के लिए उपाय और इन पंचायतों को निधियाँ एवं कर्मियों के अंतरण के लिए प्रयास करने होते हैं, ताकि उन्हें ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिए अनुरक्षण ठेकों का प्रबंधन करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके।
- (iv) जब तक जिला पंचायतें अनुरक्षण कार्य की जिम्मेदारी संभाल नहीं लेती हैं, तब तक कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एकक पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के निर्माण के बाद और क्षेत्रीय अनुरक्षण ठेकों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार रहेंगे।

8.2 समर्पित अनुरक्षण कोष और उनका प्रबंधन :

राज्यों से अपेक्षित है कि वे सरकारी बजट, वित्त आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित अनुदानों, अन्यतः अतिरिक्त शुल्कों, जैसे कि कृषि उत्पादों पर उपकर, खनन, पेट्रोल और हाईस्पीड डीजल इत्यादि पर अतिरिक्त बिक्री करों जैसे विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त निधियों का अंतरण करके निर्धारित अनुरक्षण कोष स्थापित करें।

8.3 अनुरक्षण कार्यों की आयोजना

प्रत्येक राज्य को इन्वेंटरी और संपूर्ण ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क का वास्तविक परिदृश्य सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए सरलीकृत अनुरक्षण आयोजना और प्रबंधन प्रणाली स्थापित करनी होती है। डाटाबेस ओएमएमएस पर उपलब्ध है और इसे जीआईएस प्लेटफॉर्म पर भी दर्ज किया जाना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की सड़कों के लिए खड़जा दशा संसूचक (पीसीआई) की संकल्पना तथा पीसीआई मूल्यों की वार्षिक रिकॉर्डिंग पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है।

8.4 अनुरक्षण प्रबंधन प्रणाली और अनुरक्षण नीति:

अंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन (आईएलओ) ने विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण सड़कों के अनुरक्षण प्रबंधन में सहायता करने के लिए एनआरआईडीए से भागीदारी की है। एनआरआईडीए ने आईएलओ के साथ मिलकर ग्रामीण सड़क अनुरक्षण नीति तैयार करने के लिए नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क तैयार किया है। राज्यों

के लिए मार्गदर्शन नोट के साथ-साथ इस नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क की जानकारी राज्यों को दी गई है क्योंकि ग्रामीण सड़क अनुरक्षण नीति को राज्य स्तर पर अपनाए तथा अधिसूचित किए जाने की जरूरत होती है।

इस नीति और मार्गदर्शन नोट से ग्रामीण सड़क अनुरक्षण की अपेक्षाओं तथा बनाई गई ग्रामीण सड़कों के नेटवर्क को स्थायी बनाने की राज्यों की संकल्पना को समझने में सड़क एजेंसियों को सहायता मिलेगी। अभी तक आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, ओडिशा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा, तमिलनाडु, तेलंगाना, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड और प. बंगाल नामक 26 राज्यों ने अपनी-अपनी अनुरक्षण नीतियाँ अधिसूचित कर दी हैं।

9. प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन तंत्र:

पीएमजीएसवाई योजना में सड़क निर्माण के दौरान सड़क कार्यों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए त्रि-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता आश्वासन तंत्र की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस संरचना के पहले दो स्तरों की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की होती है और तीसरे स्तर के तहत, एनआरआईडीए इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सड़क कार्यों के रेण्डम आधार पर निरीक्षण के लिए स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं की तैनाती करती है।

सड़क कार्यों की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने वाली राज्य सरकारों की होती है। एनआरआईडीए ने कार्यों के स्तर पर गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रक्रिया को विनियमित करने के लिए सामान्य दिशा-निर्देश और निर्धारित गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण पुस्तिका जारी की है। गुणवत्ता आश्वासन तंत्र के द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्तर के तहत स्वतंत्र निगरानी कर्ताओं द्वारा कार्यों के निरीक्षणों के लिए भी दिशा-निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। निरीक्षणों को विश्वसनीय बनाने के लिए यह सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि कार्यक्रम के तहत द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्तर पर स्वतंत्र निगरानीकर्ता क्षेत्रीय प्रयोग शालाओं में से किसी एक के फोटो सहित प्रत्येक कार्य के कम से कम 10 डिजीटल फोटो लें और ओएमएमएस की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करें ताकि किए गए

सड़क कार्यों की गुणवत्ता को सभी देख सकें। प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर इन दिशा-निर्देशों की समय-समय पर समीक्षा करके उन्हें संशोधित किया गया है।

9.1 प्रथम स्तरीय गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण तंत्र के तहत, क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना और अनिवार्य जांच करके वास्तविक तंत्र के माध्यम से गुणवत्ता मानक लागू किए जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सभी राज्यों में कभी-कभार की जाने वाली जांचों के लिए क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में बढ़ोतरी के लिए राज्य प्रयोगशालाओं और जिला प्रयोगशालाओं को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। कार्यक्रम के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, प्रत्येक पैकेज के लिए ठेकेदार को कार्यस्थल पर एक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करनी होती है। जब तक सुसज्जित प्रयोगशाला स्थापित न कर दी जाए तब तक ठेकेदारों को भुगतान नहीं किए जाते हैं।

9.2 द्वितीय स्तर के तहत, राज्य स्तरीय गुणवत्ता की स्वतंत्र निगरानी एसआरआरडीए के नियंत्रण में निर्धारित की गई है। एसआरआरडीए मुख्यालय को कार्यान्वयन यूनितों से भिन्न गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति करके कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी करके फोटो सहित गुणवत्ता श्रेणी का सार ओएमएमएस की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करना होता है। ये गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना की जांच भी कर सकते हैं। दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, इस बात के प्रयास किए जाने होते हैं कि अलग-अलग तीनों स्तरों पर राज्य गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ता प्रत्येक सड़क कार्य की जांच करें। कार्य-निष्पादन के दौरान कम-से-कम तीन माह के अंतराल पर प्रत्येक कार्य की पहली दो जांच करा ली जानी चाहिए और प्रत्येक कार्य के समाप्त होने के बाद जितनी जल्दी हो सके किंतु अधिमानतः कार्य के समापन के 4 माह के भीतर अंतिम जांच करा ली जानी चाहिए। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान (11 दिसंबर, 2018 तक), राज्य स्तरीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एसक्यूएम) ने 35,630 कार्यों के वार्षिक लक्ष्य की तुलना में कुल 23507 कार्यों के निरीक्षण किए हैं, जो कि कुल लक्ष्य का 65.97 प्रतिशत है।

9.3. गुणवत्ता तंत्र का तृतीय स्तर केंद्रीय स्तर पर स्वतंत्र निगरानी प्रणाली है। इस स्तर पर सेवानिवृत्त वरिष्ठ अभियंताओं को राष्ट्र-स्तरीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं के रूप में सड़क निरीक्षण कार्य में लगाया जाता है। निरीक्षण के लिए सड़क कार्यों का चयन रण्डम आधार पर किया जाता है।

इस स्तर पर आधारभूत उद्देश्य राज्य के गुणवत्ता आश्वासन तंत्र में व्यवस्था संबंधी विषयों का निर्धारण करना है। साथ ही, विनिर्देशों और निर्माण के अच्छे तरीकों को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के लिए क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ को इनसे मार्गदर्शन भी प्राप्त होता है। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान (11 दिसंबर, 2018 तक), राष्ट्र स्तरीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एनक्यूएम) ने नीति आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित 8,670 कार्यों के वार्षिक लक्ष्य की तुलना में कुल 5,652 कार्यों के निरीक्षण किए हैं, जो कि कुल लक्ष्य का 65.19 प्रतिशत है।

राज्यों को एनक्यूएम द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षणों के दौरान 'संतोषजनक पर सुधार की जरूरत' तथा 'असंतोषजनक' के रूप में निर्धारित की गई कार्यों की श्रेणी के संबंध में की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) भेजनी होती है। एनआरआईडीए में इन एटीआर पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाती है और सड़क कार्यों के फोटो तथा एसआरआरडीए की सिफारिशों के साथ दस्तावेजी सबूतों के आधार पर श्रेणीगत सुधार के बारे में निर्णय किया जाता है। राज्यों द्वारा एटीआर प्रस्तुत किए जाने तथा इन एटीआर पर कार्रवाई करने की पूरी प्रक्रिया को अब ओएमएमएस पर ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया में बदल दिया गया है।

एनक्यूएम द्वारा अब तक किए गए 5,652 निरीक्षण कार्यों में से असंतोषजनक (यू) और संतोषजनक पर सुधार की जरूरत (एसआरआई) की श्रेणी वाले 791 सड़क कार्यों के लिए एटीआर आवश्यक थी। सुधार कार्य पूरा कर लेने के बाद 174 सड़क कार्यों के संबंध में राज्यों ने एटीआर भेजी थी, जिन्हें एनआरआईडीए द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। 24 एटीआर की संवीक्षा चल रही है और शेष 593 एटीआर राज्यों के पास सुधार के लिए लंबित पड़ी हैं।

9.4 एनक्यूएम के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

9.4.1 सूचीबद्ध किए गए नए राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता निगरानीकर्ताओं (एनक्यूएम) के लिए उन्मुखीकरण कार्यक्रम

वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान सूचीबद्ध किए गए नए एनक्यूएम के लिए दो उन्मुखीकरण-सह-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए गए, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

- क) मार्जिनल ग्रेड में डाले गए एनक्यूएम सहित सूचीबद्ध किए गए सभी नए एनक्यूएम के लिए नोएडा स्थित

एवं वित्तीय प्रगति), गुणवत्ता निगरानी, निधियों का प्रवाह, प्राप्ति एवं अदायगी लेखे (कार्य लेखे) शामिल हैं। इस वेबसाइट का नाम www.omms.nic.in है। ई-भुगतान और ई-प्रापण इसमें जोड़े जा रहे नए आयाम हैं। ओएमएमएस से पीडीएफ फॉर्मेट में तैयार हुई सड़कों की सूची अब मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले सभी स्वीकृति पत्रों के साथ संलग्न की जा रही है। डाटनेट प्रौद्योगिकी का इस्तेमाल करते हुए ओएमएमएस 2.0 का नया वर्जन भी शुरू किया गया है।

ii. नागरिक सूचना बोर्ड

लाभान्वित बसावटों में प्रमुख स्थानों पर स्थानीय भाषा में पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों संबंधी नागरिक सूचना बोर्ड तथा कार्य सूचना बोर्ड लगाए जाते हैं, जिन पर खड़ों की प्रत्येक सतह के लिए किए गए कार्य और उसमें उपयोग की गई सामग्री की मात्रा इंगित की जाती है। "अनुरक्षण बोर्ड" का प्रावधान इसमें हुई एक नई प्रगति है, जिसमें नागरिकों को पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के 5 वार्षिक अनुरक्षण के प्रावधान के बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी दी जाती है।

iii. पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों का जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा निरीक्षण

राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत चल रहे और पूरे कर लिए गए कार्यों का संयुक्त निरीक्षण माननीय संसद सदस्यों, माननीय विधायकों एवं पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से करवाएं।

iv. क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों इत्यादि के माध्यम से निगरानी

राज्यों के साथ क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों (आरआरएम), निष्पादन समीक्षा समिति (पीआरसी) की बैठकों तथा पूर्व-अधिकार-प्राप्त/अधिकार-प्राप्त समिति की बैठकों द्वारा पीएमजीएसवाई के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है। क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकों में आयोजना, परियोजना निरूपण और संवीक्षा, प्रापण एवं ठेका प्रबंधन संबंधी पहलुओं की विस्तारपूर्वक चर्चा की जाती है। निगरानी में गुणवत्ता संबंधी पहलुओं को शीर्ष प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और इन मुद्दों की चर्चा के लिए पृथक सत्रों का आयोजन किया जाता है। सचिव (ग्रामीण विकास) की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित

अधिकार-प्राप्त समिति की बैठक का प्रयोग भी विभिन्न राज्यों में इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन की विस्तृत समीक्षा के मंच के रूप में किया जाता है। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री नियमित अंतरालों पर इस कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा करते हैं, जिसमें आयोजना, कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति, गुणवत्ता, अनुरक्षण, निधियों की उपलब्धता इत्यादि को शामिल किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त सचिव/संयुक्त सचिव, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों/प्रधान सचिवों के साथ विशेष समीक्षा बैठकों का आयोजन भी करते हैं।

14. ग्रामीण सड़कों के संबंध में शिकायत निपटान तंत्र

14.1 शिकायत निपटान के लिए "मेरी सड़क" ऐप:

ई-शासन और डिजिटल इंडिया के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए 20 जुलाई, 2015 को पीएमजीएसवाई सड़कों के लिए एक नया मोबाइल ऐप, "मेरी सड़क" शुरू किया गया और इसे प्रयोक्ता के अनुकूल बनाने तथा पारदर्शी नागरिक फीडबैक प्राप्त करने और शिकायतों का निपटान करने के लिए ओएमएमएस में एकीकृत किया गया। नागरिक इस एप्लिकेशन के इस्तेमाल से पीएमजीएसवाई कार्यों की घटिया गुणवत्ता या कार्यों की धीमी प्रगति, रोक दिए गए कार्यों से संबंधित अपनी चिंताओं को अभिव्यक्त कर सकते हैं। नागरिक सड़कों के अधिक-से-अधिक 3 फोटोग्राफ और अधिक-से-अधिक 1000 शब्दों में अपनी शिकायत/फीडबैक अटैच कर सकते हैं। इस एप्लिकेशन को गूगल प्लेस्टोर तथा ओएमएमएस वेबसाइट (<http://omms.nic.in>) से नि:शुल्क डाउनलोड किया जा सकता है।

ऐसी शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई करके उनके निपटान के लिए संबंधित राज्यों के राज्य गुणवत्ता समन्वयकर्ताओं (एसक्यूसी) को नोडल अधिकारी पदनामित किया गया है। इन नोडल अधिकारियों को फीडबैक प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 7 दिनों की अवधि में नागरिक को अंतरिम उत्तर देना होता है। अंतिम की गई कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट पीआईयू द्वारा 60 दिनों की अवधि में प्रस्तुत की जानी होती है, जिसे संबंधित एसक्यूसी के सत्यापन के बाद ही नागरिक को भेजा जाता है।

"मेरी सड़क मोबाइल ऐप" असमिया, बांग्ला, गुजराती, हिंदी, कन्नड़, मलयालम, मराठी, ओड़िया, पंजाबी,

तमिल और तेलुगू नामक स्थानीय भारतीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध है।

14.2 केंद्रित सार्वजनिक शिकायत निपटान और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस)

<https://pgportal.gov.in> के माध्यम से उपलब्ध केंद्रीकृत सार्वजनिक शिकायत निपटान और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) जमीनी स्तर पर कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं की प्रभावी एवं समयबद्ध निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन के लिए नागरिकों के साथ दोतरफा संवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाला सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण साधन है। सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल पर प्राप्त शिकायतों की स्थिति की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करके यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि गुणवत्ता संबंधी पहलुओं से समझौता किए बिना शिकायतों का समयबद्ध तरीके से निपटान किया जाए। वर्ष 2018-19 के दौरान, दिसम्बर, 2018 तक, सीपीजीआरएएमएस पोर्टल के माध्यम से 917 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनमें से 829 शिकायतों का निपटान पहले ही किया जा चुका है। शेष 88 शिकायतें शीघ्र कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्यों को भेज दी गई हैं।

15. अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी और भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली (जीआईएस) का प्रयोग

15.1 पीएमजीएसवाई के तहत ग्रामीण सड़क परियोजनाओं में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुप्रयोग (पीएमजीएसवाई की निगरानी में सैटेलाइट इमेजरी का उपयोग)

योजना के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति और राज्यों द्वारा लिखित/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में दी गई जानकारी के बीच अंतर जानने के लिए एक व्यवस्था तैयार करने हेतु रियल टाइम आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज संस्थान के ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी भू-सूचना विज्ञान केंद्र, हैदराबाद के बीच इस परियोजना के तहत चयनित पांच राज्यों (प्रत्येक के दो जिलों) में पीएमजीएसवाई (प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना) सड़कों की आयोजना और निगरानी के लिए सैटेलाइट इमेजरी के उपयोग के संबंध में समझौता ज्ञापन पर 16.12.2015 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

इस परियोजना के तहत चुने गए राज्य/जिले हैं— असम (कामरूप, दारंग), छत्तीसगढ़ (कोरबा, रायगढ़), ओडिशा (नयागढ़, पुरी), राजस्थान (जयपुर, अलवर) और तेलंगाना (करिमनगर, नलगोंडा)

मंत्रालय ने सभी राज्यों में इस परियोजना को सार्वभौमिक करने के लिए प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी है। दिनांक 07.03.2017 को राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए), ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय रिमोट सेंसिंग केंद्र (एनआरएससी); इसरो, हैदराबाद और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान एवं पंचायती राज, हैदराबाद के ग्रामीण विकास में जियो-इंफोमेटिक्स एप्लीकेशन केंद्र (सीजीएआरडी) के बीच रीयल टाइम आधार पर जियो-इंफोमेटिक्स एवं सैटेलाइट इमेजरी का उपयोग करने, राज्यों द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप से सूचित किए गए अनुसार कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति के सत्यापन के लिए एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस त्रिपक्षीय समझौते में देश के सभी जिलों में एनआरएससी तथा सीजीएआरडी, हैदराबाद की सेवाएं लेकर जियो-इंफोमेटिक्स के उपयोग को बढ़ाए जाने की परिकल्पना है। दो वर्षों में इस परियोजना का निष्पादन किया जाना है।

उपर्युक्त के आधार पर सीजीएआरडी और एनआरएससी ने परियोजना प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए और परियोजना के अनुमोदित होने पर अप्रैल 2018 से इसे शुरू किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, जमीनी स्तर पर सत्यापन सुविधा के लिए जियो-पीएमजीएसवाई नामक मोबाइल अनुप्रयोग सीडैक के माध्यम से विकसित किया गया। माननीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री ने इस मोबाइल अनुप्रयोग का शुभारंभ 11 सितम्बर, 2018 को नई दिल्ली में किया।

15.2 पीएमजीएसवाई के अंतर्गत वेब जीआईएस:

कुल 2.95 करोड़ रूपए की लागत से पीएमजीएसवाई के विषय में वेब आधारित जीआईएस के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 27.10.2015 को पुणे में सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ एडवांस कम्प्यूटिंग (सीडैक) के साथ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण सड़क विकास एजेंसी (एनआरआईडीए) के माध्यम से समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने 26 राज्यों के लिए 11.47 करोड़ रूपए की स्वीकृति देकर कार्यों के डिजिटাইजेशन के लिए राज्यों हेतु मार्गदर्शन तथा वित्त सहायता भी दी है।

② L ①

स्पीड पोस्ट द्वारा
BY SPEED POST

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास एजेंसी
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
5वां तल, 15 एनबीसीसी टॉवर, भीकाजी कामा प्लेस
नई दिल्ली-110066

29/6

एफ-21013/3/2018-वि एवं प्रशा. 1/1688

दिनांक: 28.06.2019

सेवा में

मुख्य अभियन्ता,
नियर इंजिनियरिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स
बंद रोड, राजबाग
श्रीनगर, कश्मीर-190008
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर

विषय: - सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के तहत सूचना मांगे जाने के संबंध में ।

महोदय,

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत संलग्न दिनांक शून्य आवेदन का अवलोकन करें। यह आवेदन इस कार्यालय में दिनांक 10.06.2019 को प्राप्त हुआ है। श्री गिरधारी लाल पुत्र स्व. श्री ठाकुर दास, सतियान तहसील रामनगर, जिला उधमपुर, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के द्वारा सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम - 2005 के तहत जानकारी उपलब्ध कराए जाने का अनुरोध किया है।

2. आपसे अनुरोध है कि आवेदक को सूचना के अधिकार के तहत आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करें।

शालिनी दास

(शालिनी दास)

संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी
एनआरआईडीए

संलग्नक: उपरोक्तनुसार

प्रतिलिपि:

1684-

श्री गिरधारी लाल पुत्र स्व. श्री ठाकुर दास, सतियान तहसील रामनगर, जिला उधमपुर, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर - राज्य के कार्यों से संबंधित है। अतः आपका आवेदन उक्त विषय पर संबंधित राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय को सीधे सूचना प्रस्तुत करने हेतु प्रेषित किया गया है।

शालिनी दास

संयुक्त निदेशक (पी-III) एवं
केन्द्रीय लोक सूचना अधिकारी

मा.प्र.
28/6/19