PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

Manual for District-Level Functionaries

PREFACE

The purpose of this Development Role Manual for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to create an enabling mechanism for improved implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) at the cutting edge, leading to enhanced outcomes in nature and extent. Accordingly, it would act as a guide for implementation by the District Collector and key District-level functionaries, enable quick learning, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities of the various functionaries as well as stakeholders etc.

This Manual is prepared with inputs from a combination of sources, including interaction with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Government of India (GoI), review of extant scheme guidelines and circulars issued by MRD from time to time and recently updated till January, 2015 and discussions with the key personnel involved in implementation of the Scheme.

For greater direction, the guidelines cited must be referred to along with the PMGSY website (http://www.pmgsy.nic.in/) for guidance and clarification on implementation from time to time.

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1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

1.1 Objectives of the Scheme

The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of an all-weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures which is operable throughout the year) to the eligible unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above (2001 census) in plain areas. In respect of special category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal Areas (Schedule V of the Constitution), and selected Tribal and Backward Areas (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective would be to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (2001 census). For most intensive IAP (Integrated Action Plan) blocks (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), the unconnected habitations with population of 100 and above (2001 census) are eligible to be covered under the scheme.

The PMGSY will permit the upgradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads in those districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size (detailed above) have been provided all-weather road connectivity. However, it must be noted that upgradation is not central to the programme. In upgradation works, priority should be given to Through Routes of the Rural Core Network, which carry more traffic.

1.2. Guiding Principles

The unit for this programme is habitation, and not a revenue village or a Panchayat. Habitation in this context is a cluster of population living in an area, the location of which does not change over time. A habitation which was earlier provided all-weather connectivity would not be eligible under this programme even if the condition of the road is bad. Further, unconnected habitation is one which is located at a distance of half a kilometer or more (1.5 KM. of path distance in hill areas) from an all-weather road or a connected habitation. The PMGSY envisages single road connectivity.

1.3. Principles for connectivity

Each road work taken up under PMGSY should be part of Core Network. A Core Network is that minimal a network of roads (routes) that is essential to provide basic access to essential social and economic services to all eligible unconnected habitations through at least single all-weather road connectivity.

Core Network comprises Through Routes and Link Routes. Through Routes are those which collect traffic from several link roads or a long chain of habitations and lead it to market

centres either directly or through higher category roads (District Roads or the State/National Highways). Link Routes are the roads connecting a single habitation or a group of habitations to Through Routes or district roads leading to market centres. Link routes generally have dead ends terminating on a habitation, while through routes arise from the confluence of two or more link routes and emerge on to a market centre or a major road.

2. Planning Process

The District Panchayat has a key role in the planning process of the rural roads.

2.1 Planning for rural roads

Preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and the Core Network[1] involves roles of different agencies like Intermediate Panchayat (Block), District Panchayat and State Level Standing Committee. In identification of Core Network, the priorities proposed by elected representatives, including MPs and MLAs are expected to be duly taken into account and given full consideration. The Rural Roads Plan and Core Network would constitute the basis of all planning exercises under the scheme.

In proposing new links under District Rural Roads Plan, it is necessary to indicate weightages for various services. The District Panchayat shall be the competent authority to select the set of socio-economic/infrastructure variables best suited to the district, categorize them and accord relative weightages to them. The variables and weightages have to be communicated to the Intermediate Panchayats (Blocks) which prepare plans at the initial stage.

2.2 Block Level Master Plan

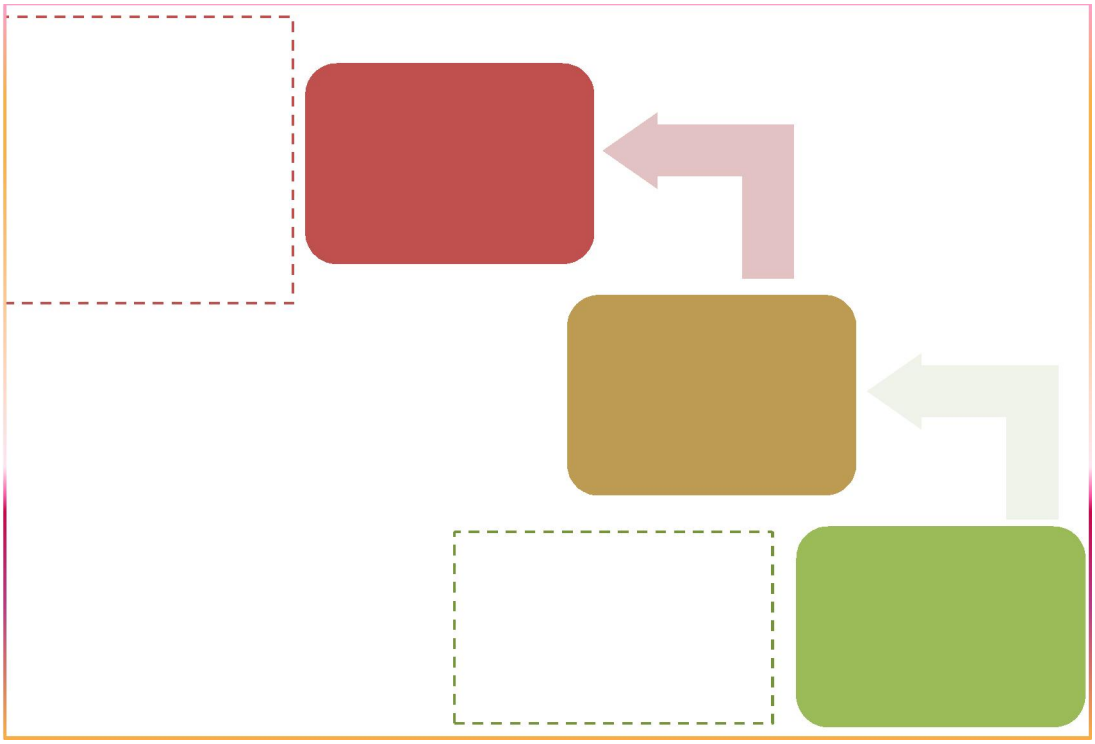
The Block would draw the existing road network, identify the unconnected habitations and prepare the roads required to connect the unconnected habitations. This is the Block Level Master Plan.

Once this exercise is completed, the Core Network for the Block is identified[2] by making best use of existing and proposed road facilities in such a manner that all eligible habitations are assured of a basic access. This exercise will also be undertaken by the Block.

The Block Level Master Plan and the Core Network are placed before the Intermediate Panchayat for consideration and approval of Core Network. After approval by the Intermediate Panchayat, the plans would be sent to the District Panchayat for approval. The District Panchayat, while approving the plan should consider the suggestions made by the MPs within the framework of the guidelines.

After approval in the District Panchayat, a copy of Core Network would be sent to State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) as well as National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA). It should be ensured that no road work is proposed under the programme for new connectivity or upgradation (if permitted) unless it forms part of the Core Network.

Figure 1: Preparation and Approval of Block Level Master Plan[3]



2.3 Proposals

The District having eligible unconnected habitations have to prepare Block and District Level Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority Lists (**CNCPL**) of all proposed road links under PMGSY for the District. The lists have to be grouped under three priorities in the following order of priority as shown in Table 1 as well as the list to be prepared in the format as shown in Table 2.

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Table 1: Prioritization of habitations

Priority No.	Population size of habitation being connected
I.	1000 and above
II.	500 - 999
III.	250 – 499 (subject to eligibility)

Table 2: The CNCPL list has to be prepared in the 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]

Where new connectivity is not required in any district, the district needs to prepare Comprehensive Upgradation Priority on the basis of Pavement Condition Survey and Pavement Survey Index (PCI). [*Pavement Condition Survey and preparation of Pavement Survey Index is the responsibility of the State-endnote 9]*. 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 one year. There are three classes of priorities and the roads for upgradation should be listed as Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (**CUPL**) separately for the three classes.

The three classes of priorities and the corresponding criteria are listed in Table 3.

Priority Class	Criteria
1.	Through routes which are constructed as Water Bound Macadam (WBM) roads
2.	Other fair weather through routes or gravel through routes or through routes with missing links or lacking cross drainage
3.	Other through routes which are at the end of their designed life

The CUPL has to be made in the format priority class-wise as shown in Table 4. The CUPL has got to be verified on the ground on sample basis through State Technical Agencies (STAs) and National Quality Monitors (NQAs).

Table 4: List of CUPL

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

[MRL=Main Rural Link; AADT=Annual Average Daily Traffic]

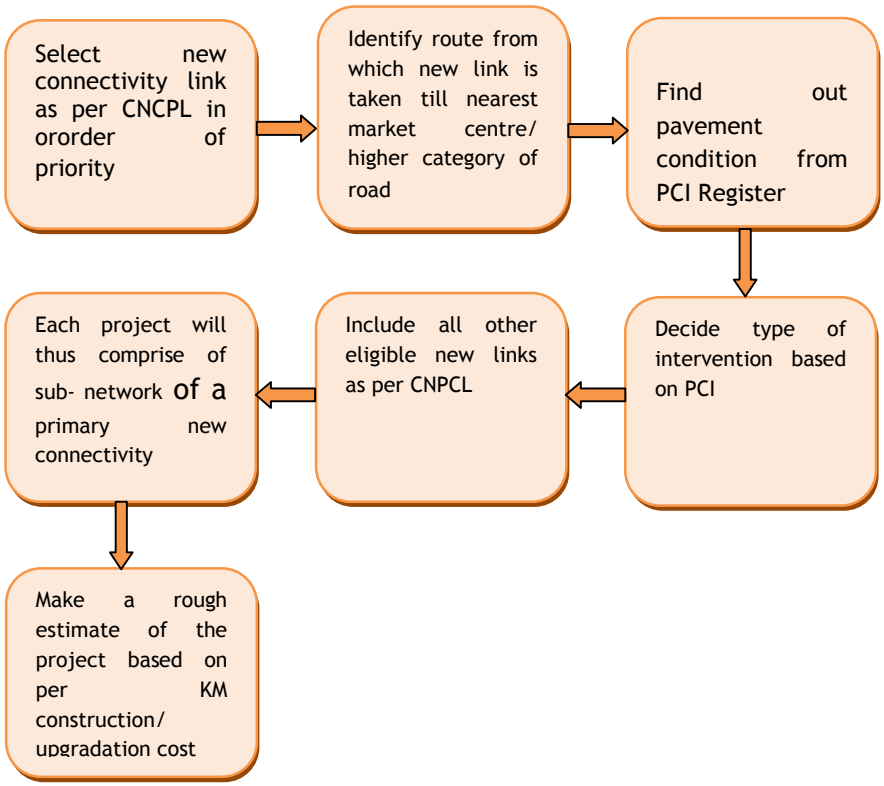
2.4 Approval of Proposals by the District Panchayat

After the CNCPL and CUPL are prepared and verified, they shall be placed before the District Panchayat. The MPs and MLAs shall be given a copy of CNCPL and CUPL for their suggestions. After considering the suggestions of MPs, MLAs and Block Panchayats, the CNCPL and CUPL would be approved by the District Panchayat. While CNCPL shall be the basis of all new connectivity proposals, the CUPL shall be the basis for all upgradation proposals, where no new connectivity remains to be done in the District.

2.5 Annual Plan of Action

The list of road works to be taken up under the Programme will be finalised each year by the District Panchayat in accordance with the allocation of funds communicated to the district. The District Panchayat has to ensure along with consultative process, that the lists of proposed road works are part of the Core Network and that new connectivity is given priority.

In States, where existing through rural roads are in reasonably good condition, the prioritization of list of roads under annual plan would be as per the order of CNCPL (Table 1 referred).
In States where existing through routes are in very poor condition, the step-by-step procedure presented in **Figure 2** will be followed:



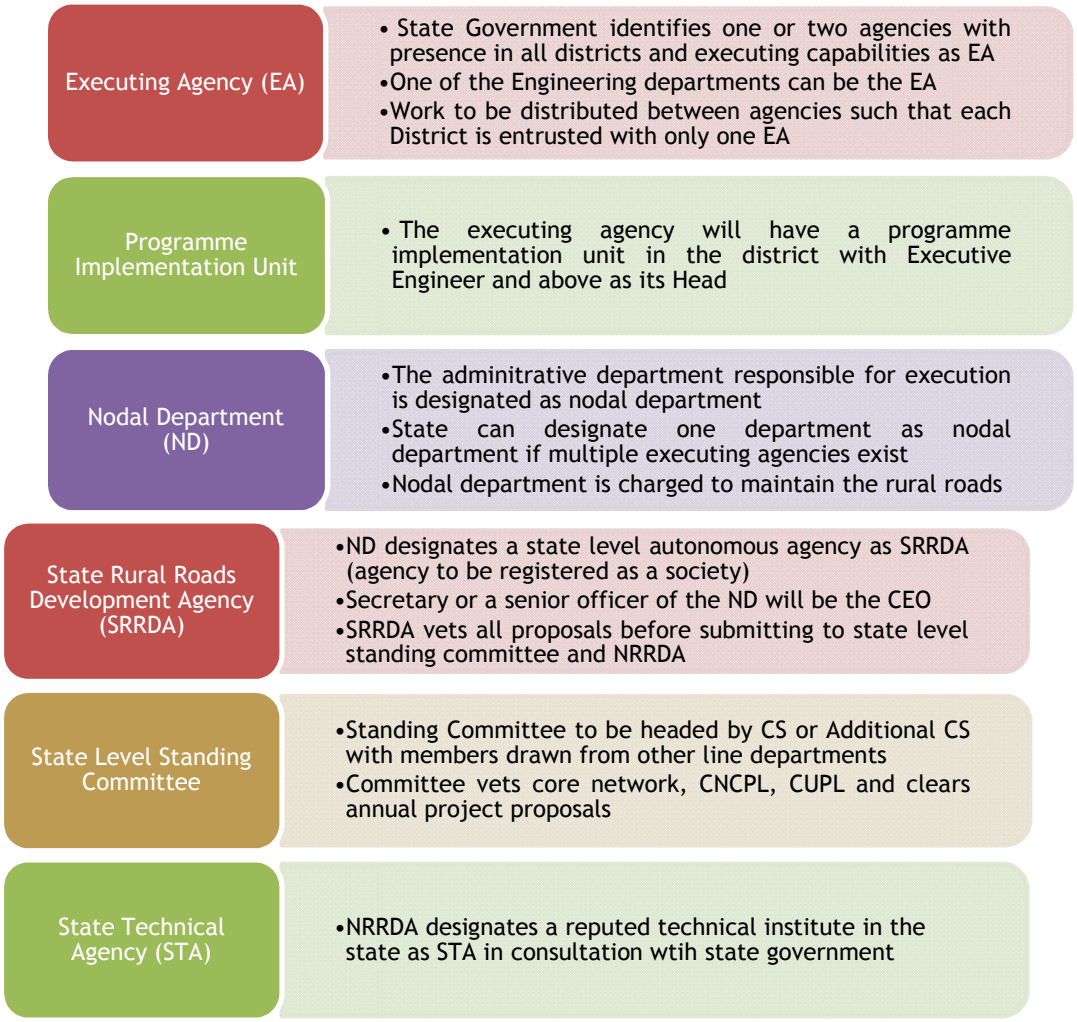
While finalising the proposals, the District Panchayat shall record the reasons in prioritizing the roads and altering the priorities.

3. Preparation of project proposals and their clearance

3.1 National Level Agencies

National Rural Roads Developmet Agency (NRRDA)	• NRRDA would be set up by MoRD, GoI • NRRDA provides operational and management support
Empowered Committee (EC) chaired by Secretary, MoRD, GoI	• EC reviews the annual project proposals submitted by NRRDA • Recommends the proposals to the Minister for clearance

3.2 State Level Agencies



3.3 District Level Functionaries

The PMGSY has to be implemented by the District Panchayat. The Chief Executive of the District Panchayat is responsible for the various processes involved in the scheme. While the Block Panchayat (through the Chief Executive) is responsible at the planning stage, the Engineering department, i.e., the Programme Implementation Unit (**PIU**) is responsible for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and execution of the projects.

3.4 Clearance of proposals at State level

After approval of the proposals by the District Panchayat, they would be forwarded to SRRDA through PIU. The SRRDA vets the proposals and places them before the State level Standing Committee. After scrutiny by the State level Standing Committee, PIU prepares Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each proposed road work in accordance with Rural Roads Manual. The State Government/District Panchayat is responsible to ensure availability of land for construction of road works under the programme.

3.5 Preparation of DPR

While preparing the DPR, PIU shall

a. Consult local community through mechanism of Gram Panchayat
b. Determine most suitable alignment
c. Sort out issues of land availability
d. Moderate adverse social and environmental impact
e. Elicit necessary community participation
f. Organise Transect Walk (issues relating to alternative alignment, land requirement, etc., to be discussed and actions for their resolution be decided during Transect Walk. This should be reduced in writing along with photographs)

From the technical point of view, the PIU, while preparing the DPR should ensure that

(a) The rural roads constructed should meet the technical specifications and geometric designs given in Rural Roads Manual

(b) Where the road passes through a habitation, it should be appropriately designed with side drains and cross-drainage

(c) Where local material is used, they should adhere to technical norms and relevant Codes of Practice

(d) The rural roads should have proper embankment and drainage

(e) Adequate number of cross drainage works, cause ways and minor bridges to be provided

(f) Estimate of works is based on State Schedule of Rates (SSR)

(g) Separate maintenance component (for five-year period) to be provided. (Funds for maintenance component to be provided by the State Government).

3.6 Forwarding proposals to NRRDA

The PIU shall forward the DPRs to State Technical Agency (STA) for scrutiny of designs and estimates. After scrutiny by STA, the DPRs would be sent to SRRDA. The SRRDA after consolidating various proposals received from the districts verifies and prepares a State Abstract and forwards to NRRDA.

3.7 Clearance of proposals by the Ministry

At the central level, the annual projects received from the States Governments by NRRDA would be considered by Empowered Committee, to be chaired by Secretary, Department of Rural Development. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee would be forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Development for final approval.

4. Implementation Process

4.1 Administrative and Technical Sanctions

After clearance by the Ministry, the proposals would be communicated to the State Government. The State Government or SRRDA should accord administrative sanction and the Executing Agency will record the technical sanction.

4.2 Tendering of works

After the project proposals are cleared and technical sanction accorded, the Executing Agency (at the district level) invites tenders. The well-established procedure for tendering through competitive bidding would be followed. The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) prescribed by NRRDA[4] has to be followed for all tenders. The tendering procedure, contracting process and time periods are prescribed in the SBD.

4.3 Execution of works

Within 15 days of the work order, sign boards along with LOGO of PMGSY should be erected near the site of the road work. The sign board should also indicate the name of the programme (PMGSY), name of the road and its length, estimated cost, date of commencement, probable date of completion and name of the contractor.

The work should normally be completed within 9 months from the date of work order. In exceptional cases, the time may be extended for 12 months. In Hill states, 18 months may be allowed to complete the work and in special circumstances, it may be extended for 24 months.

4.4 Tentative Timelines

There are certain time bound activities for implementation of the Scheme. The following table (Table 5) provides summary of key activities and the timelines (tentative) thereof.

Table 5: Tentative Timelines

Activity	Responsible Agency	Timeline
Draw existing road network and identify unconnected habitations and prepare roads required to connect the unconnected habitations (Block Level Maser Plan)	Block Panchayat	April – May
Preparation of Core Network	Block Panchayat	April – May
Preparation of CNCPL and CUPL	Block Panchayat	April – May
Approval of Block Level Master Plan and Core Network along with CNCPL and CUPL	Block Panchayat	June
Approval of Block Level Maser Plan and Core Network along with CNCPL and CUPL	District Panchayat	July

Activity	Responsible Agency	Timeline
of all Blocks (Consolidated at the District Level and after taking suggestions from MPs)		
Vetting of District Level Plans	SRRDA	August
Preparation of DPRs (after vetting by SRRDA)	PIU	Within 30 days of vetting of SRRDA
Forwarding DPRs to NRRDA (after scrutiny by STA)	SRRDA	Within 15 days thereafter
Consideration of State projects at Central Level	Empowered Committee	30 days thereafter
Forwarding the proposals for clearance	Ministry of RD	15 days thereafter
Administrative Sanction of the proposals (on receipt from Ministry of RD)	State Govt. or SRRDA	15 days thereafter
Technical Sanction	Executive Agency	
Inviting Tenders	Executive Agency	As per SBD
Execution of works	Executive Agency	9 Months from the date of Work Order

5. Monitoring Process

5.1 Quality Control

The State Government should ensure the quality of road works. The NRRDA would issue general guidelines on quality control and prescribe a Quality Control Handbook[5] to regulate the quality control process at works level. A quality control laboratory has to be set up at the worksite by the contractor. A three-tier quality control mechanism is envisaged under the programme as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Quality Control Mechanism

Tier	Quality Control Mechanism
First	PIU supervises site quality control laboratory
Second	Periodic inspection of works by quality control units set up by State Government [State Government to appoint a State Quality Coordinator]
Third	NRRDA engages independent monitors (individual or agency) for inspection at random [Designated as National Quality Monitors]

5.2 Monitoring

It is important that the district level officials regularly monitor the progress of scheme implementation. The Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) captures different aspects of the scheme under different components. Different formats[6] have been prescribed by the Ministry under OMMAs to monitor the progress.

One of the important reports generated through OMMAS is *Physical and Financial Project Summary* at the end of year. It is also generated at the district level and it can be used to ascertain the progress made during the year.

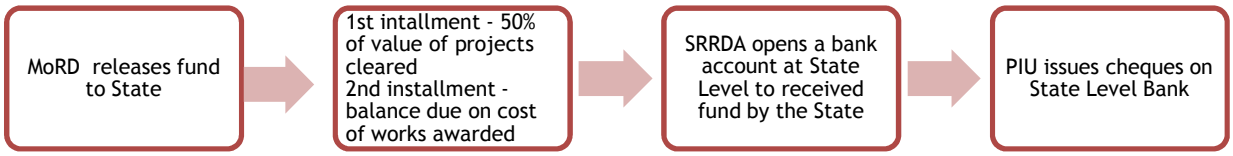
In addition, the implementation of scheme is also monitored at District level through District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA)[7] which is constituted as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development.

6. Maintenance of Rural Roads

The roads laid under PMGSY need to be maintained for 5 (five) years by the same contractor and the **five-year maintenance contract** should be entered along with construction contract. A separate maintenance component will be provided in the DPR. The funds will be provided by the State Government and placed at the disposal of SRRDA and kept under separate Maintenance Fund Account. While 50% of the budget amount is provided before 31st May the remaining amount by 30th November of each financial year. Till such time, the District Panchayat takes over the maintenance function of the roads, the PIU will be responsible for maintenance of PMGSY roads. The safety of the roads should also be ensured while designing and constructing the roads.

7. Fund Flow

7.1 Bank Account



The SRRDA will identify a Bank at State headquarters for operating PMGSY funds. The Ministry of Rural Development would release funds to Programme Fund Account and Administrative Fund Account separately. At the same time the State Government would also release funds (State Share) to these accounts as per the guidelines. A tripartite agreement will be entered into between the bank, SRRDA and NRRDA.

7.2 Issue of cheques

The Executive Engineers of PIU/Heads of PIU are authorized to issue cheques (authorized signatories) and draw the funds from SRRDA. The PIUs are not allowed to open separate bank accounts at their level. The SRRDA through Empowered Officer (generally Chief Engineer) will inform the banks about names of authorised signatories who issue cheques. The Empowered Officer also informs the banks of the names of authorized payees (contractors, suppliers, and statutory authorities like ITO on the basis of work orders) and their bank account numbers. The authorised officers will issue the account payee cheques as per normal procedure and enter details in OMMAS. Bank will make the payment to the payee's bank account on satisfying about the payee details. The banks will render monthly accounts in respect of PMGSY funds to the PIU, SRRDA and NRRDA.

7.3 Release of Funds

The funds of PMGSY would be released in two installments. The first installment will be released at an amount equivalent to 50% of the value of projects cleared. The second installment is equal to the balance due on the cost of awarded works. Certain conditions have been prescribed for release of second installment and they are

(I) Utlilisation of 60% of available funds,

(ii) Completion of atleast 80% of works awarded in the year previous to preceding year and 100% of works of all years preceding it.

The release of funds is also subject to other conditions like submission of utilisation certificate, balance amount certificate by the banker and audited statement of accounts, etc.

7.4 Audit of Accounts

The SRRDA should ensure that the accounts are audited within six months of closure of the year by a Chartered Accountant selected from a panel approved by CAG of India. In addition, the CAG can also undertake audit of accounts and the audit may cover quality aspects also.

8. Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS)

The Ministry of Rural Development has developed Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) as a mechanism for monitoring the PMGSY programme. All the officers involved with the programme are required to furnish "online" all the data and information as may be prescribed by NRRDA from time to time in the relevant modules of OMMAS. The bankers are also required to enter the data in this software only. The State Government is responsible for maintenance of computer hardware and software as well as internet connectivity.

9. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of district level functionaries are brought out in a nutshell and detailed in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10.

9.1 Roles and responsibilities of District level functionaries/District Panchayat

Table 7: Role of District Collector

Role	Responsibilities
MONITORING	As Member Secretary of District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) • Ensure communication of date of Disha meeting to MPs/MLAs with a request to attend • Conduct quarterly review meetings for: a. April – Planning and coordination meeting where all the budgetary approvals under Central, State and Local Government Budgets could be presented and implementation issues are resolved for effective coordination. Clear timelines and targets for implementation could be firmed up at this meeting b. July - First implementation review of programmes as per the implementation plan and timelines agreed in the first meeting c. October – Second implementation review of programmes to identify the constraints for timely completion of works d. February – Final assessment of progress made during the year • Ensure that scheme is implemented in accordance with guidelines issued by the Ministry • Facilitate smooth implementation of priorities determined by District Planning Committee • Monitor the progress and exercise vigilance in respect of PMGSY

Table 8: Role of Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat and Executive Engineer, PMGSY

Role	Responsibilities
Planning	• Identify socio-economic/infrastructure variables, categorize them and accord relevant weightages to them[8] • Refer the matter to District Panchayat and get the approval for the weightages for the socio-economic/ infrastructure variables & communicate them to the Blocks in the District • Ensure that the Block Level Master Plans are approved by the Block Panchayats & the suggestions made by MPs and MLAs are considered and incorporated in the Block Level Master Plans (If not incorporated, they may be informed of it along with reasons) • Refer the Block-level Plans to the District Panchayat for approval • After approval by the District Panchayat, send the Plan to State Rural Road Development Agency and (simultaneously) to National Rural Roads Development Agency • On the basis of PCI and utility value of respective habitations prepared by State Level Agency[9], estimate the length of roads for New Connectivity and also for Upgradation, where no new

Role	Responsibilities
	connectivity is required • After receipt of information regarding fund allocation from the State[10], identify the roads for new connectivity and upgradation on the basis of priorities • Group the proposed roads for new connectivity, in the order of priority [11] • List the roads for new connection (CNCPL) in a prescribed form[12] • Also prepare list of upgradation of roads on priority class wise (CUPL) [13] • Get CUPL verified on ground on sample basis through State Technical Agency (STA) designated by NRRDA • After preparation of CNCPL and CUPL, place it before District Panchayat for approval • Get the approval of District Panchayat (after considering the suggestions of MPs and MLAs) After approval of CNCPL and CUPL by District Panchayat, forward the proposal to SRRDA for scrutiny • 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. • The State Level Standing committee shall scrutinize the proposal to see that they are in accordance with the Guidelines. • After scrutiny the State Level Standing committee, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) will prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPRs) for reach proposed roads in accordance with the rural roads Manual and instruction issued from time to time. • Ensure that the detailed estimate of work is made on the basis of State Schedule of Rates (SSR). Also ensure that the estimate includes maintenance component. • After making entries in the online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) Software, the PIU will forward the proposals along with DPRs to State Technical Agencies (STA) • The STA would vet the District Roads Plan and Core Network check the CNCPL and CUPL and scrutinize the DPRs prepared under the Annual proposal. • The STA will countersign the proformae, make confirmatory entry in OMMAS and return the proposal to PIU. • The PIU will forward the scrutinized DPRs to the SRRDA through the prescribed channel, which will be forward the proposals further for consideration by the Central Government.

Role	Responsibilities
Implementation	• On receipt of clearance from GOI, the Executing Agency (at the district level) invites tender for the works as per Standard Bidding Documents for Tender prescribed by NRRDA. • Work programme to be submitted by contractor to PIU who is responsible for execution • Projects to be completed within period of 9 months (may be allowed upto 24 months in select cases).
Monitoring	• Undertake quality control at the Site Quality Control Laboratory set up by the contractor[14] • Arrange Joint Inspection of works by Superintendent Engineer with MP/Zilla Pramukh once in six months • Ensure DISHA which is constituted as per the Guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development monitors the programme

9.2 Roles and responsibilities of Block level functionaries/Block Panchayat

Table 9: Role of Chief Executive Officer, Block Panchayat

Role	Responsibilities
Planning	• Get the approved weightages for the socio-economic/ infrastructure variables from the District Panchayat and get it approved by Block Panchayat • Blocks to draw existing road network, identify unconnected habitations and list out the roads to connect these unconnected habitations • Participatory planning in proposing road links (citizens, elected representatives, MPs and MLAs) • List of all unconnected habitations be sent to MPs and MLAs for their comment • Place the Block Level Master Plan and Core Network before Block Panchayat and get the approval
Monitoring	• Arrange joint inspection of works by Executive Engineer along with MLAs/Block President once in three months • Arrange joint inspection of works by Assistant Engineer along with Gram Sarpanch once in two months

9.3 Roles and responsibilities of Village level functionaries

Table 10: Role of Sarpanch and Secretary/Executive Officer of Gram Panchayat

Role	Responsibilities
Execution	• Arrange plantation of fruit bearing and other suitable trees on both sides of PMGSY roads from their own funds or through convergence with other Rural Development Programmes.[15]

10. PMGSY – Monitoring Format

The OMMAS has several formats [16]for effective monitoring and reporting of the scheme at different levels. A sample monthly progress report (MPR1) format prescribed by the Ministry is:

State: _____ District: _____ Block: _____ Year: _____ Month: _____

Collaboration: _____ Agency: _____

#	Sanction Year	Clearance													
		New Connectivity							Upgradation			Total			
		Nos.	Length	Cost	1000+	999-500	499-250 (Eligible)	249-100 (Eligible)	Nos.	Length	Cost	LSB Nos.	Road Nos.	Road Length	Cost
1															
2															
	Total														
	Grand Total														

#	Sanction Year	Funds Released	Progress During Month												
			New Connectivity							Upgradation			Total		
			Nos.	Length	Expen-diture	1000+	999-500	499-250 (Eligible)	249-100 (Eligible)	Nos	Length	Expen-diture	Nos.	Length	Expen-diture
1															
2															

	Total														
	Grand Total														

#	Sanction Year	Cumulative Progress													
		New Connectivity							Upgradation			Total			
		Nos.	Length	Expen diture	1000+	999-500	499-250 (Eligible)	249-100 (Eligible)	Nos.	Length	Expen diture	LSB Nos.	Road Nos.	Road Length	Expen diture
1															
2															
	Total														
	Grand Total														

Abbreviations

AE	:	Assistant Engineer
CA	:	Chartered Accountant
CD works	:	Cross Drainage works
CNCPL	:	Comprehensive New Connection Priority List
CUPL	:	Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
IAP	:	Integrated Action Plan
ITO	:	Income Tax Officer
JE	:	Junior Engineer
KM	:	Kilometer
LSB	:	Long Span Bridge
MLA	:	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	:	Member of Parliament
NIC	:	National Informatics Centre
NRRDA	:	National Rural Roads Development Agency
OMMAS	:	Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System
PCI	:	Pavement Condition Index
PIU	:	Programme Implementation Unit
PMGSY	:	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PWD	:	Public Works Department
SRRDA	:	State Rural Roads Development Agency
SSR	:	State Schedule of Rates
STA	:	State Technical Agency
WBM	:	Water Bound Macadam

Endnotes and References

[1] Manual for preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and Core Network referred in PMGSY scheme and guidelines available at http://www.pmgsy.nic.in/pmg31.asp#4

[2] Preparation of core network available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/pmg7.asp

[3] PMGSY scheme and guidelines available at http://www.pmgsy.nic.in/pmg31.asp

[4] Standard Bidding Documents prescribed by NRRDA for tenders available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/ten31.asp#3

[5] Quality control Handbook prescribed by NRRDA on quality control available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/downloads/QAHVolI.pdf

[6] Different report formats are available at http://omms.nic.in/Home/CitizenPage/ > progress monitoring > Monthly Progress Reports (MPR)

[7] District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) instituted with guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in July 2016. For details refer http://rural.nic.in/sites/default/files/Disha_Guidelines_English.PDF and http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=147922

[8] Manual for Preparation of District Rural Roads Plan and Core Network referred in PMGSY scheme and guidelines available at http://www.pmgsy.nic.in/pmg31.asp#4

[9] The nodal agency at State level shall undertake pavement condition survey of all through routes, prepares pavement condition index (PCI) and the results are entered in a pavement condition index register which will be made available to the Districts (as per para 6.2 of PMGSY Programme Guidelines of Jan.2015 available at http:// pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[10] Para 6.5 of PMGSY Programme Guidelines of Jan. 2015 available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[11] Format prescribed in the Guidelines -2015 (Para 6.1) available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[12] Format prescribed in the Guidelines -2015 (Para 6.1) available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[13] Format prescribed in the Guidelines -2015 (Para 6.3) available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[14] After scrutiny by State Level Standing Committee, as per para 8.3 of PMGSY Programme Guidelines of Jan. 2015 available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[15] Scrutiny and clearance of Project Proposals is done at national level and communicated to the states and from state, it would be communicated to the districts (as per para 10.2 of PMGSY Programme Guidelines of Jan.2015 available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf).

[16] NRRDA issues general guidelines on quality control and prescribes Quality Control Handbook. Quality Control is at three levels- first by PIU (at site), second at State level and third at National level. Refer (Para 15.1) of Programme Guidelines 2015 available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[17] Para 21.2 of Programmes guidelines 2015 available at http://pmgsy.nic.in/PMGSY_E_J_2015.pdf

[18] Different report formats are available at http://omms.nic.in/Home/CitizenPage/ and go to progress monitoring