

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2082 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	IV/ II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE 76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Mention briefly the basic principle of "Green Road". What are the major challenges for development of rural road network in Nepal? [4+4]
2. Enlist the key actors of rural road planning. Write down the procedure of selecting district road core network in preparing district transport master plan. [2+6]
3. Enlist the road elements, which are dealt in the geometric design of rural road. What is the basic recommended width of carriageway, shoulder, roadway-width in district road (core network) in Hill and Terai? Also show recommended value with neat sketches in single lane road with drain in Hill area. [2+6]
4. Determine the required total length of a valley curve connecting a descending gradient of 1 in 40 to an ascending gradient of 1 in 20 for a rural district road designed at a speed of 40 km/h, satisfying the headlight sight distance criteria for night-time driving. Also, compute the elevation of the lowest point on the curve and the elevation at the end of the curve, given that the elevation at the start of the curve is 76.5 m above mean sea level. Assume all other necessary parameters as per NRRS standards. [8]
5. State the function of technical support, management support and social mobilization support in the rural road implementation. Discuss about the partners and their roles and responsibilities, involved in rural road projects. [4+4]
6. What is lean management technology? Discuss about the various types of rock cutting techniques adopted while constructing the rural roads. [2+6]
7. Explain briefly with neat sketches of the phased construction approach. What is meant by stage construction, and explain the various stages of road construction? [4+4]
8. Define bioengineering. How can bioengineering conserve the environment? What are the measures are taken for water management in rural areas? [2+2+4]
9. How can the economic viability, environmental viability and social viability of green roads be determined in the context of Nepal? What is public auditing? [6+2]
10. Explain the types of rural road maintenance. What are the mitigation measures on maintenance and rehabilitation of rural roads? [4+4]

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2082 Shrawan

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE 76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.



1. Explain the characteristics and objectives of Green Road? [8]
2. Discuss about the steps to prepare the District Transport Master Plan based on the best practice report. [8]
3. Design the total length of the valley curve at the junction of the descending gradient of 1 in 40 and an ascending gradient of 1 in 30, if the design speed is 40 kmph in rural district road to fulfill head light sight distance for night driving. Calculate the lowest point and the end of curve point too, if the elevation of the beginning of the curve is 2000 m above sea level. Assume other necessary data reasonably based on NRRS. [8]
4. Draw the typical cross sections of the rural road based on terrain type and traffic capacity. [8]
5. What are the key differences between the Green Roads approach and the Conventional Road approach in terms of planning, construction, maintenance, and community involvement? Also, Highlights the roles and contributions of different institutions and partners involved in rural development projects? [8]
6. What are the various rock-cutting techniques used in rural road construction, and how do they differ based on rock types and construction challenges? What are the primary construction materials used in rural road projects, and how are they utilized to ensure road stability and environmental integration? [8]
7. What is the importance and implementation process of phased, staged, and sectoral construction in rural road development, particularly focusing on conserving mountain slopes, engaging stakeholders, utilizing natural resources, and ensuring construction speed and quality? [8]
8. Why Green Road approach is considered as sustainable approach in road Construction? [8]
9. What are the various strategies and approaches used for resource mobilization at local, district, and national levels to ensure sustainable funding for the construction and maintenance of Green Roads? [8]
10. What are the primary causes of deterioration in rural roads? Explain the types of rural road maintenance. [8]

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2081 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV/ II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II)(CE 76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.



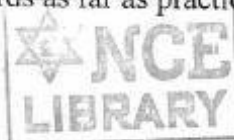
1. Is Green Road concept still applicable in Nepal now? Give reason. Discuss the socioeconomic principles of Green Road concept. [2+6]
2. Describe the steps to be followed while preparing the District Transport Master Plan based on the best practice report. [8]
3. Draw a typical cross-section of Rural Roads in Hill and Terai. Define elements of the cross-section of Rural Roads along with design standard with respect to district road as per Nepal Rural Road Standard (2nd Revision 2071). [2+6]
4. During the construction of rural roads, what types of drainage structures are used? Explain them with a neat sketch. Describe about different types of retaining structures that can be used in rural road. [4+4]
5. What are the key differences between the Green Roads approach and the Conventional Road approach in terms of planning, construction and maintenance? Also, discuss the roles of different institutions involved in rural road projects. [8]
6. What are the factors to be considered for selecting an optimum alignment of rural road? Explain the various rock cutting techniques used in rural road construction. Is the concept of labor based construction approach applicable in present context of Nepal? Give reasons. [4+2+2]
7. What are the merits, demerits and implementation process of phased, staged, and sectoral construction in rural road development? [8]
8. Discuss about various techniques adopted for the environment conservation while developing rural road. [8]
9. What are the various strategies and approaches used for resource mobilization at local, levels to ensure sustainable funding for the construction and maintenance of Green Roads? Define public auditing with its importance. [6+2]
10. What are the primary causes of deterioration in rural roads? Explain the types of rural road maintenance. [8]

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2080 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE 76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.



1. What are the basic principles of the "Green Road"? Describe them briefly. [8]
2. What are the roles and functions of Rural Roads? Describe the process of Rural Road planning. [3+5]
3. Draw a typical cross-section of Rural Roads in Hill and Terai. Define elements of the cross-section of Rural Roads as per Nepal Rural Road Standard (2nd Revision 2071). [4+4]
4. During the construction of rural roads, what types of cross-drainage structures are used? Explain them with a neat sketch. Enlist the design standards for Green Road. [6+2]
5. Why decentralized institutional arrangement is arranged in Rural Road? Outline the different partners, their roles and responsibilities in such decentralized institutions. [4+4]
6. What should be considered for selecting a technically optimum alignment? Enlist main points. "Why training is considered as one of the methods of road construction in Rural Roads"? Give your opinion strongly. [4+4]
7. Briefly state and outline the phased, staged and sectorial construction in Rural Road construction with neat sketches. [8]
8. How can you minimize the slope cutting in Rural Roads and develop an ecologically sound environment? "Mass balancing is the most crucial as well as the most fundamental principle in Rural Road Concept". Give your opinion on this statement. [8]
9. How can you determine the economic viability, environmental viability, and social viability of Green Roads in the context of Nepal? Define public auditing. How can you conduct public auditing on Rural Roads? [8]
10. Explain the types of Rural Road maintenance. What are the mitigation measures for the maintenance and rehabilitation of Rural Roads? [4+4]

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2078 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt **All** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.



- Describe the basic principles of Green Road. Explain, how the green road improves the access for a majority of rural people for their economic development? [4+4]
- Discuss about the main objectives of rural roads planning. What are the major roles of the major stakeholders who are responsible for Rural Road planning? [3+5]
- A vertical curve connects a -1.25% grade with + 2.5% grade on a highway at an elevation of 450 m above mean sea level. The curve should be designed at least to provide the visibility of the road surface to a distance of 300 m at night time. Calculate the elevation of beginning, lowest and at end point of vertical curve. Assume other necessary data reasonably based on NRRS. [8]
- Define hairpin bend. Write down the design parameter of hairpin bend. Justify the reasons of providing hairpin bends in Nepalese roads. [2+2+4]
- State the function of technical support, management support and social mobilization support in the rural road implementation. Which approach of performance-based work assignment do you recommend in rural road implementation and why? [4+2+2]
- What is natural compaction? What are the tools and equipment used in rural road construction? State the use of flexible retaining and cross drainage structures. [2+2+4]
- Explain phased, staged and sectorial construction in rural road construction. [8]
- What are the major measures that need to be done for proper water management in case of rural road? How the excavated material is reused in rural road construction? [5+3]
- How can the economic viability, environmental viability and social viability of green roads be determined in the context of Nepal? What is public auditing? [6+2]
- What is sustainable maintenance? How maintenance requirements can be minimized? Explain the mitigation measures applied on rural road maintenance. [2+3+3]

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2077 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Describe the characteristics of Green Road? Explain why the concept of Green Road was introduced in Nepal?
2. What do you mean by "transportation planning"? Enlist the basic goals and objective of transportation planning in Nepal. Write down the process that should be followed in the preparation of DTMP.
3. The radius of the horizontal circular curve is 100m. The design speed is 40kmph and the design coefficient of lateral friction is 0.15. a) Calculate the super elevation required if full lateral friction is assumed to develop. b) Calculate the coefficient of friction needed if no super elevation is provided. Assume necessary data base on NRRS-2071 if needed.
4. What are the factors influencing the geometrics of rural road? How rural road becomes low cost road as comparison to strategic road?
5. State the function support, management support and social mobilization support in the rural road implementation? Which approach of performance based work assignment do you recommend in rural road implementation and why?
6. Discuss about the phased, staged and sectorial construction in case of rural road.
7. Proper water management is one of the major means of environmental conservation in hill terrain. Describe the measures adopted for such water management in green road projects.
8. Explain how rational evaluation of Green Road projects can be under taken? What is public auditing?
9. Huge amount must be invested for corrective maintenance of rural roads in Nepal. In this context, how green concept emphasizes on preventive measures? Suggest the mitigation measures for rural road maintenance.
10. Outline the benefits of Labor Based Construction Technology (LBCT)? What should be considered for selection of Rural Road alignment?



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2076 Bhadra

Exam.	Regular / Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE 76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Write down the importance of green road approach in the context of Nepal? Also discuss the technical issues and objectives of rural roads planning of Nepal? [4+6]
2. Design the total length of the valley curve at the junction of the descending gradient of 1 in 40 and an ascending gradient of 1 in 30, if the design speed is 40 kmph in rural district road to fulfill head light sight distance for night driving. Calculate the lowest point and the end of curve point too, if the elevation of the beginning of the curve is 2000m above sea level. Assume other necessary data resonably based on NRRS. [10]
3. Define carriageway width, shoulder width and roadway width with neat sketch. What are the standards recommended carraigeway width according to the rural road standard 2071? [10]
4. There arises various constraints related to technical, socio-economic, budgetary and natural hazards issues during implementation of roads in Nepal. What are the environment and social issues that arises during implementation of roads? What need to be done to overcome these issues? Explain your answer in relation to technical support, management support and social mobilization support. [5+5]
5. Dicuss about the rock techniques adopted while constructing the rural roads? "Why training is considered as one of the methods of road construction in rural roads." Give your opinion strongly? [10]
6. How can you minimized the slope cutting in rural roads and developed ecologically sound environment? "Mass balancing is the most crucial as well as the most fundamental principle in rural road concept." Give your opinion on this statement? [10]
7. Describe how the economic viability of rural road projects is assessed? [10]
8. Explain the types of rural road maintenance? What are the mitigation measures on maintenance and rehabilitation of rural roads? [10]

05 N TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2075 Bhadra

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
 - ✓ Attempt All questions.
 - ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
 - ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.
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1. Describe the characteristics of Green Roads? Explain why the concept of Green Road was introduced in Nepal. [4+4]
 2. Explain the key actors of rural road planning? Write down the procedure of selecting District Road Core Network in preparing District Transport Master Plan. [4+4]
 3. Given the profile below, determine the length of vertical curve needed to make the highest point on the vertical curve come out exactly over the center line of the cross road at station 150+70. [8]
 4. What are the provisions made in Nepal Rural Road Standard 2012 for the coordination of horizontal and vertical alignment and for road safety? [4+4]
 5. Explain the supports needed for effective implementation of Green Road projects. [8]
 6. Describe the trainings needed for different stakeholders? How materials can be transported in Green Road projects? [4+4]
 7. What are the measures that can be taken for effective water management in Green Roads? Also explain mass balancing. [4+4]
 8. What are the objectives of phase construction? Describe the stages of Green Road construction. [4+4]
 9. Explain how rational evaluation of Green Road projects can be undertaken? What is public auditing? [6+2]
 10. Explain the mitigation measures on maintenance. What is sustainable maintenance? [6+2]



05N TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2074 Bhadra

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

- Describe design environment matrix for rural roads. Write algorithm for minimizing route length. [4+4]
- Determine the rank of the settlements on the basis of centrality index. [8]

SN	Population	School	Medical	Market	Cultural
1	26421	7	11	14	104
2	18857	5	6	4	58
3	17508	6	8	4	69
4	17238	5	5	4	56
5	12384	4	4	6	56

- A district road is to be designed in terai terrain with radius of 100m. Determine superelevation and extra widening for a single lane road. [8]
- Determine the length of vertical curve for district road in the hilly area if a 4% upgrade meets a 1% downgrade. Assume coefficient of longitudinal friction 0.4. [8]
- Determine which of the following four alternative rural road upgrading projects, arranged in order of increasing annual cost, is best. Use incremental method [8]

SN	Alternatives	Cost	Benefit
1	A	8500	11500
2	B	22000	46000
3	C	39000	54000
4	D	98000	190000

- Determine population threshold for primary school in rural settlement, arranging population size in ascending order. [8]

SN	Population Strata	number of settlements	settlement having function
1	800-999	18	18
2	600-799	28	23
3	400-599	63	54
4	200-399	124	79
5	100-199	132	66

- Prioritize the rural road maintenance alternatives using any two methods. [8]

(1	1/2	1/4	3)
[]	1	1/2	2
[]	[]	1	2
[]	[]	[]	1)



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8. Mention rural road construction techniques and discuss the factors that affect selection of particular technology. [8]
 9. Explain why labor intensive construction of rural road is challenging. [8]
 10. A straight level road is to be constructed on a plane hillside with a lateral slope uniformly 8 horizontal to 1 vertical, the side slopes in cut and fill are 1:1 and 2:1 respectively. If the total volume of earthwork is to be minimized, determine the volume of earthwork in a length of 300m, assuming 8m formation width. [8]

05N TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2074 Magh

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. What road is called a rural road? Write down the characteristics of a Green Road? [4]
2. What are the main key actors of rural roads planning? Write down the steps of planning process in rural roads based on DoLIDAR approach. [8]
3. a) What are the preparations that should be made before the survey work? Write down the activities that are carried out in detailed engineering survey of green road. [10]
- b) Briefly classify the roads based on location and function as per Nepal Road Standard. Define carriage width, shoulder width and roadway width with neat sketch showing in district road of single lane with side drain in hill area and village area. [10]
4. a) What is lean management technology? Describe the different management activities needed for rural road development. Explain performance based work assignment. [10]
- b) Explain briefly with neat sketches of phased construction approach. What is meant by stage construction and explain the various stages of road construction? [8]
5. How can the vegetation play role in the environmental conservation? Write down the use of extracted vegetation during construction for the bioengineering purposes. [10]
6. How is the cost of Green Roads analyzed? Explain benefit cost analysis and its significance. What are the environmental and social viability criteria used for economic justification of Green Road Projects? [10]
7. At present, huge amount must be invested for corrective maintenance of rural roads in Nepal. In this context how green road concepts emphasises on preventive measures? [10]



5N TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2073 Bhadra

Exam.	Regular	
Level	BE	Full Marks 80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks 32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time 3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Mention briefly the basic principle of "Green Road". What are the major challenges for development of rural road network in Nepal?
2. What are the main objectives of district transport planning? Explain the key actors mainly involved in planning and implementing process of rural road in Nepal?
3. Briefly classify the roads based on location and function as per Nepal Rural Road Standard. Define carriageway width, shoulder width and roadway width with neat sketch showing in district road of single lane with side drain in hill area and village area.
4. State the function of technical support, management support and social mobilization support in the rural road implementation. Which approach of performance based work assignment do you recommend in rural road implementation and why?
5. How is the cost of Green Roads analyzed? Explain benefit cost analysis and its significance. What are the environmental and social viability criteria used for economic justification of Green Road Projects?
6. Explain briefly with neat sketches of phased construction approach. What is meant by stage construction? Explain the various stages of road construction.
7. Explain the factors influencing the geometric design of rural road. Explain how design speed affects the design elements of rural road.
8. How do you define road alignment? What are the clues for selecting a technically optimum alignment?
9. Define the terms "Rehabilitation" and "Upgrading". How maintenance of rural road's should be minimized in the context of Nepal?
10. Green road approach is more concern for environmental conservation than conventional road construction approach, how? Explain briefly.



S N TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2073 Magh

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Define green road approach. What are the characteristics and objectives of green road?
2. Why District Transport planning is important for rural road development in the context of Nepal? Write down the District Transport Master Plan (DTMP) planning process based on DoLIDAR approach, and best practice report.
3. Explain the Design capacity and Design speed in geometric design of the road. What are the suggested design speeds in Nepal for rural road conditions? What is the distinction between ruling and minimum design speeds and where they are adopted?
4. What are the types of support required for green road? Describe technical support for green road construction.
5. Explain briefly with neat sketches of phased construction approach. What is meant by stage construction and explain the various stages of road construction?
6. Enlist the road elements, which are dealt in the geometric design of road. What are the basic recommended width of carriageway, shoulder, roadway width in District Road (Core network) in Hill and Terai? Also show recommended value with neat sketches in single lane road with drain in Hill area.
7. Write down the main factor considered while selecting technically optimum road alignment in rural road. Explain briefly how locally available natural resources are re-utilized in rural road construction in Nepal.
8. Water management is the primary means of environmental conservation in rural road construction. Explain the measures taken for water management in rural roads.
9. What are the major influencing factors for the road construction cost in rural road? Explain briefly the quantifiable benefit of green road project.
10. What is road maintenance? What are the main objectives of rural road maintenance? Write down the main policies which can contribute the minimization of road maintenance requirement in rural road.



Exam.	Programme		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	BCE	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	IV / II	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Rural Road Engineering (Elective II) (CE76514)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. Define briefly the "Green Road". What are the challenges of rural roads in Nepal? [4]
2. What are the planning processes during the preparation of District Transport Master Plan (DTMP)? Write down the hurdles that disturb the implementation of planning process. [5+5]
3. a) Briefly classify the roads based on function as per Nepal Rural Road Standard. Define carriageway width, shoulder width and roadway width with neat sketch showing in district road of single lane with side drain in hill area and village area. [4+6]
b) Explain the Design capacity and Design speed in District Road (Core Network) and Village Road with standard recommended according to Nepal Rural Road Standard (1st Revision 2069). What are the distinction between ruling and absolute minimum radius of horizontal curve and where are they adopted? [10]
4. What do you mean by Lean Management Technology in Green road construction? Clearly compare between Green roads and conventional contract approach? [4+6]
5. Explain briefly with neat sketches of phased construction approach. What is meant by stage construction and explain the various stages of road construction? [4+4]
6. It is argued that reuse of excavated materials is appropriate technically and economically in Rural road construction in mountainous area. Explain how and why we reuse the excavated materials in road construction in hill and mountain area. [8]
7. What are basic costs for Green Road construction in Nepal? What are the environmental and social viability criteria used for economic justification of Green Road sub-Projects? [4+6]
8. "Generally Road Maintenance is given in low priority than new Road construction in context of Districts level Road in Nepal"; Point out the reasons? What are the strength and weakness of decentralization of responsibility for Road Maintenance in Nepal? [4+6]

