

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 120**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.07.2017

**MONITORING QUALITY UNDER PMGSY**

**120. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP:**

Will the Minister of **RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether quality control and monitoring mechanisms are deficient in all the tiers of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and field laboratories were either not set up or inadequately equipped at work execution sites and inspections of roads at prescribed stages were not conducted;
- (b) whether Action Taken Reports on rectification of defects pointed out by State Quality Monitors and National Quality Monitors were pending;
- (c) the steps taken to check systemic flaws in quality control system; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal to fix responsibility and accountability on erring agencies and individuals in constructing poor quality roads?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**(SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)**

(a): Programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) provide for a three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first tier of quality management mechanism is in-house quality control system of the Executing Agency. The second tier of quality management mechanism are independent quality assurance system operationalized by the State Government through State Quality Monitors (SQMs). Therefore, the State Governments are responsible for the first two-tiers of the Quality Management Structure. The third tier is envisaged as independent quality management mechanism operationalized by the NRRDA, as such, this tier is enforced by NRRDA through the National Quality Monitors (NQMs.) NRRDA has published Quality Assurance Handbook (QAHB), Volume I and Volume II to assist all States to maintain the quality standard of PMGSY works. Field laboratories are set up and equipped at work execution sites as per the QAHB Volume II. The georeferenced photographs of such field labs are uploaded on PMGSY programme MIS i.e. OMMAS, by all the States.

(b): Liquidation of Action Taken Reports (ATRs) on the inspection reports of NQMs is a continuous process. The quality of road work is graded by NQMs, under three categories viz., “Satisfactory” (S), Satisfactory Requiring improvement” (SRI), and “Unsatisfactory” (U). ATRs of the road works graded as Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory by the State Quality Monitors are monitored by the respective State Governments. Similarly, for road works graded as Satisfactory Requiring Improvement (SRI) and Unsatisfactory on the basis of observations of National Quality Monitors, the

Action Taken Reports for such cases, submitted by respective States are monitored by National Rural Roads Development Agency.

(c): During the Empowered Committee meetings and Regional Review Meetings, regular checking of systematic flaws in quality control system is done by presenting the relevant details to State authorities for needful follow up/corrective action.

(d): As per the Programme Guidelines and Operations Manual, ensuring the quality of the road works is responsibility of the State Governments, who are implementing the Programme. To this end, all works must be effectively supervised. The Quality Control Register prescribed by the NRRDA to operationalize the provisions of the mandatory testing prescribed under the specifications is to be invariably maintained for each of the road works. Payment is not to be made to the Contractor unless the tests have been conducted as per the prescribed procedure and the results have been found to be satisfactory. Moreover, contractors are responsible to maintain the roads within first 5 years after completion of the road work which is also known as the Defect Liability Period.

\*\*\*\*\*