GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 3149
ANSWERED ON - 20/08/2025

EV CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

3149: SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure development across national highways, including the number of operational public charging stations, targets set for the year 2025-26 and strategies to address the issues of uneven distribution of charging points and standardization; and

(b) initiatives that are being implemented to improve the quality and durability of road construction, including the adoption of new technologies and materials and what plans are in place to ensure better maintenance and repair of existing highway infrastructure to prevent premature deterioration?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI)

(a) Setting up of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCSs) is an unlicensed activity and private entities are free to setup EVCS across India. The Government, in the Ministry of Power, as per information available with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), has installed a total of 29,277 EV Public Charging Stations (EVPCSs) in the country, including 4,557 along National / State Highways / Expressways. The Government, in Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), has allocated Rs. 2,000 crore under the PM E-DRIVE Scheme for setting up of adequate public charging infrastructure for various categories of electric vehicles on pan India basis.

(b) As regards improvement in quality and durability of Road Construction, the Government has taken following steps:

(i) Adoption of Automated & Intelligent / Machine-aided Construction (AI-MC) in NH projects;

(ii) Operationalization of a centralized system called NHAI One App for Monitoring and rectification of highway defects which enables geo-tagging of defects along with photographs;

(iii) Analysis of High-Resolution Imagery collected from Drone Surveys in Drone Analytics Monitoring System (DAMS) integrated with Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning algorithms for periodic evaluation of progress and quality of ongoing NHs works from time to time;

(iv) Deployment of Mobile Quality Control Vans (MQCVs) equipped with Non-Destructive Testing Equipment on pilot basis in four States, namely in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha and Karnataka, for diagnostic assessments of overall health and quality of works from time to time during project implementation phases;

(v) Deployment of Third Party Quality Auditors for independent quality audits of NH works on a case-to-case basis.

The Government has taken initiatives to enable adoption of cutting edge construction practices and technologies, such as Precise Concrete Technology, Soil Stabilization Technology, Recycling of old pavement and new road building materials such as Ultra-High Strength Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Glass Fiber Reinforced Polymer Rebars, Geosynthetics, etc. to improve the quality and durability of road construction.

Maintenance of the National Highways (NH) is a continuous process and is carried out through the Concessionaires in Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects during the concession period and through the contractors in Engineering Procurement Contracts (EPC) projects during the Defect Liability Period (DLP) in accordance with the maintenance requirements set forth in the respective Concession Agreement / Contract Agreement. For the NH stretches, where the Concession Period / DLP has ended, the Government has taken a policy decision to undertake maintenance works through Performance Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC) or Short-Term Maintenance Contract (STMC). While STMC works are generally undertaken for a contract period of 1-2 year, PBMC works are undertaken for a longer period of about 5-7 years.

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