

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1581
TO BE ANSWERED ON 31/07/2026

ROADS CONSTRUCTED AND UPGRADED UNDER PMGSY

1581 Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal:

Will the Minister of Rural Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of rural roads successfully constructed and upgraded under the ongoing phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;
- (b) the details of the financial allocations utilized to connect remote tribal habitations and border villages with all-weather roads;
- (c) whether Government enforces the mandatory use of sustainable green technologies, including shredded waste plastic and fly ash in road construction;
- (d) the steps taken to integrate the newly paved rural corridors directly with regional agricultural markets and public health centers; and
- (e) the measures implemented to ensure a strict five-year maintenance guarantee by contractors?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)

(a): Since inception, a total of 1,98,011 roads covering 8,55,980.33 km and 12,576 bridges have been sanctioned out of which 1,85,651 roads covering 7,96,940.94 km and 10,833 bridges have been constructed across the country under various verticals of the PMGSY. The vertical-wise details are given below:-

Vertical Details	Constructed		
	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of Bridges
PMGSY-I	1,63,851	6,25,488.10	7,257
PMGSY-II	6,634	49,130.23	750
RCPLWEA	1,086	9,961.60	586
PMGSY III	13,408	1,08,970.37	2,240
PM-JANMAN	672	3,041.95	0
PMGSY-IV	0	348.69	0
Total:	1,85,651	7,96,940.94	10,833

The State wise, District-wise and Parliamentary Constituency wise details of rural road projects and the stages of construction under various verticals of PMGSY may be accessed at the programme website <https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in/dbweb>.

(b): Under the road connectivity component of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN), a total of 8000 km of road length, including bridges, is targeted to be constructed for providing all-weather connectivity to the unconnected Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups inhabited habitations across the country. The timeline for completion of PM-JANMAN is March 2028. Since inception, under PM-JANMAN, an amount of Rs. 1218 crore has been released against allocation of Rs. 4708 crore and the expenditure as on 26.07.2026 is Rs. 1542 crore.

Vibrant Villages Programme-I (VVP-I) is a Centrally Sponsored initiative of the Government of India aimed at improving infrastructure and quality of life in strategically important villages along the northern international border. Under VVP-I, 113 roads covering 1,085 Km and 35 bridges have been sanctioned to connect 137 habitations. As on 26.7.2026, 10 roads covering 248 Km have been completed and an amount of Rs.996.72 crores have been released. The State wise details of the projects sanctioned, completed and balance under VVP-I are given at **Annexure-I**. VVP-II is being implemented in convergence with PMGSY IV.

(c): The Ministry had issued new technology initiatives guidelines in 2013 in order to use locally, marginally available materials/non-conventional materials/new materials in road construction. In order to encourage new materials in road construction, States/UTs were required to adopt new technologies in 15% of total proposals (10% using IRC mainstreaming technologies and 5% IRC accredited technologies). In order to promote and disseminate large scale adoption of New/Green Technologies in rural roads in a more systematic manner, the Ministry has revised these guidelines and brought out “Vision Document on New Technology Initiatives & Guidelines-2022” which requires the State Governments to propose minimum 50% of total length of annual proposals under New/ Green Technologies such as cement stabilization, lime stabilization, cold mix, waste plastics, cell-filled concrete, paneled cement-concrete pavement and fly ash.

(d): Two interventions, namely, PMGSY-II for up-gradation of 50,000 km of the existing rural roads and PMGSY-III for consolidation of 1, 25,000 km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, *inter-alia*, to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals, were added under the ambit of PMGSY to integrate the PMGSY roads to government facilities and institutions. Under PMGSY-III, a total of 6,96,620 facility centres have been connected with habitations, out of which 1,38,637 are agricultural markets, 1,46,784 are educational centres, 82,806 are medical centres and 3,28,393 are connected to transportation hubs.

(e): As per the PMGSY guidelines, the contractors who constructed the road projects are required to provide maintenance during the five-year Defect Liability Period (DLP) for roads and bridges, post the construction. During the DLP, they are responsible for rectifying defects and maintain the road as per the prescribed standards. To ensure compliance with this maintenance obligation, the following measures have been implemented:

(i) Mandatory contractual provision: The five-year maintenance obligation forms an integral part of the contract agreement executed with the contractor.

- (ii) Performance-Based Maintenance Contract (PBMC): Maintenance during the Defect Liability Period is carried out through a Performance-Based Maintenance Contract, under which payments are linked to the prescribed service levels and road condition.
- (iii) Regular inspections: Roads are inspected periodically by Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) and State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to assess compliance with prescribed maintenance standards and identify defects requiring rectification.
- (iv) Digital monitoring through eMARG: The States/UTs have been advised to adopt the eMARG (Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads) platform for digital monitoring of maintenance activities, recording inspections, reporting defects, tracking rectification, and processing maintenance payments.
- (v) Quality monitoring mechanism: PMGSY follows a three-tier quality monitoring system comprising inspections by PIUs, State Quality Monitors (SQMs), and National Quality Monitors (NQMs) to ensure that roads are maintained in accordance with the prescribed standards.
- (vi) Corrective action and contractual remedies: Contractors are required to rectify defects noticed during the DLP within the stipulated time. Failure to do so attracts action in accordance with the contract provisions, including withholding of maintenance payments, forfeiture of performance security, execution of repairs at the contractor's risk and cost, and other contractual remedies.

These measures are intended to ensure that rural roads constructed under PMGSY are adequately maintained during the mandatory five-year Defect Liability Period, thereby, preserving their quality, serviceability and longevity.

Annexure referred to in reply to Part (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1581 to be answered on 31.07.2026

The State wise details of the projects sanctioned, completed and balance under VVP-I:

Sr. No.	Name of State	Sanctioned				Completed			Balance		
		No. of Roads	Road Length (Km.)	No. of LSBs	No. of Habitations	No. of Roads	Road Length (Km.)	No. of LSBs	No. of Roads	Road Length (Km.)	No. of LSBs
1	Arunachal Pradesh	105	1,022	27	123	10	248	0	95	774	27
2	Sikkim	3	19	8	7	0	0	0	3	19	8
3	Uttarakhand	5	44	0	7	0	0	0	5	44	0
Total		113	1,085	35	137	10	248	0	103	837	35
