

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 269**  
ANSWERED ON 19/07/2022

**OBJECTIVES OF PMGSY**

269. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:  
SHRIMATI DELKAR KALABEN MOHANBHAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has been successful in achieving the objective for which Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the achievements made under PMGSY as well as the challenges faced by the Government while implementing PMGSY since the inception of the said yojana;
- (c) whether the Government is concerned about poor implementation of PMGSY in many States due to inadequate allocation of funds and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether inadequacies have been noticed despite the existence of mechanism to ensure quality and durability of roads constructed under PMGSY and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI)

(a) & (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-I (PMGSY-I) was launched as a one-time special intervention with an objective to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size (as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population.

Against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of designated population size identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,086 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States and 4,776 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible due to various reasons like non availability of forest clearance, unavailability of public or donated land for the alignment, litigation, difficult topography etc. Out of the balance 1,57,322 habitations, 1,56,065 have been provided connectivity till 14.07.2022, Hence, 99.27% habitations have been provided connectivity under PMGSY-I.

Further, under 100-249 population category (LWE areas), out of sanctioned 6,260 habitations, 5,954 habitations have been saturated till 14th July, 2022.

Timeline for completion of balance habitations under PMGSY-I is September, 2022.

As the programme unfolded, a need was felt for consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its efficiency not only as a provider of transportation services, but also as a vehicle of social and economic development. Accordingly, PMGSY-II was launched in the year 2013, with a target for consolidation and upgradation of 50,000 Km of the existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services.

Subsequently, Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) was launched in the year 2016 with an aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 districts in 9 States.

PMGSY-III was launched in the year 2019 for consolidation and upgradation 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.

The vertical-wise physical achievement under PMGSY since inception till 14.07.2022 is as under:

Vertical	Target road length (km)	Sanctioned			Completed		
		No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of bridges	No. of Roads	Road Length (in km)	No. of bridges
<b>PMGSY-I</b>	-	1,64,770	6,45,590	7,515	1,60,619	6,16,708	6,152
<b>PMGSY-II</b>	50,000	6,700	49,885	765	6,005	47,462	626
<b>RCPLWEA</b>	-	1,246	11,467	606	441	6,087	194
<b>PMGSY-III</b>	1,25,000	10,973	83,867	1,051	3,162	39,320	161
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,83,689</b>	<b>7,90,809</b>	<b>9,937</b>	<b>1,70,227</b>	<b>7,09,577</b>	<b>7,133</b>

While implementing the scheme, challenges like issues of land acquisition, forest clearances, poor contracting capacity of states, lack of response to tenders, law and order issues, financial capability of states to release funds, execution capacity of states/ SRRDAs came in the way which impacted the overall progress of the scheme in general. For North-Eastern and hill states, some additional issues like adverse climatic conditions, tough terrain, short working season etc. also came in the way which compounded the challenges. Despite that, the scheme has performed satisfactorily.

(c) There is unbroken chain of funds release under PMGSY. Funds are released to the States for implementation of PMGSY keeping in mind the works in hand, execution capacity of the State and unspent balance of previous year(s) available with the State. Adequate funds are available with the States for execution of the schemes. Implementation of PMGSY has generally not been impacted due to unavailability of adequate funds with the states. However, some states have delayed the release of central as well as the state share from state treasury to the account of State Nodal Agency which has impacted the flow of funds in these states.

(d) There is a three-tiered Quality Control mechanism for ensuring construction of quality road works and durability of road assets under PMGSY. **Under the first tier**, the quality standards are enforced through in-house mechanism by establishing field laboratories and carrying out mandatory tests. A site quality control laboratory has to be set up by the contractor for each package. Payments are not made to the contractors unless quality control laboratory has been set up. **The second tier** is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of construction. **Under the third tier**, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed by NRIDA for random inspection of road and bridge works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance to the field functionaries.

The quality of construction of works sanctioned under PMGSY is being monitored through inspections by National Quality Monitors (NQMs). In the last three years (June 2019- June 2022), 7.73% completed works, 6.06% ongoing works and 22.19% maintenance works have been graded as Unsatisfactory by NQMs, whereas during the period of June 2021- June 2022, the unsatisfactory grading has decreased to 7.36% for completed works and 4.79% for ongoing works and 22.09% for maintenance works. Thus, it can be seen that proportion of unsatisfactory works has decreased. The quality monitoring mechanism is further being strengthened by adding more NQMs and SQMs and enhancing the intensity of NQM and SQM inspections. In addition, the quality issues are also reviewed in detail with the states in various Regional Review Meetings and Pre-Empowered/ Empowered Committee/ regular review meetings by the Ministry. If any works are found of poor quality, states are asked to take action to rectify the shortcoming found in the inspection report of NQMs.

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