

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3730
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2026**

CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL ROADS UNDER PMGSY

3730. Shri Atul Garg:

Dr. D. Purandeswari:

Dr. Lata Wankhede:

Shri Arun Bharti:

Smt. Shambhavi:

Shri Rajesh Verma:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total road length sanctioned, completed and operationalized under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Phase-III (PMGSY-III) during last three years, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;**
- (b) the details of the total central financial funds disbursed and the matching state share utilized for constructing all-weather rural roads during the last one year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;**
- (c) the number of rural habitations that have been successfully connected to major market centers, educational institutions and healthcare hubs under this scheme, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh;**
- (d) whether any independent quality inspections conducted by the National Quality Monitors have flagged substandard road construction work, State and district-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh; and**
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to enforce strict long-term maintenance contracts on private road contractors operating in rural areas of the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh?**

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

(a): Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) was launched in year 2019 for the consolidation of 1,25,000 km of rural road network connecting key socio-economic growth centers like Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), schools and hospitals. The total projects sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh under PMGSY-III were 1,075 road works of 12,348 km and 800 bridges. Out of this, 1,046 road works of 12,089 km and 736 bridges have been completed. The year wise details of road lengths completed and operationalised over the last three years under PMGSY are as under:

-

FY	Length (km)
2023-24	910
2024-25	559
2025-26	865

The details of road lengths sanctioned, completed and currently in progress under PMGSY-III across Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years are detailed below:

Andhra Pradesh:			
FY	Sanctioned Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	In-Progress Length (km)
2023-24	842.66	681.51	161.15
2024-25	60.42	0.00	60.42
2025-26	-	-	-
Bihar:			
FY	Sanctioned Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	In-Progress Length (km)
2023-24	267.66	254.05	13.61
2024-25	28.15	6.22	21.93
2025-26	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh:			
FY	Sanctioned Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	In-Progress Length (km)
2023-24	447.79	239.78	207.92
2024-25	21.90	0.00	21.90
2025-26	-	-	-

State-wise details regarding road length sanctioned, completed and currently in progress across other States and Union Territories

may be accessed on the official programme MIS portal at <https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in> >Progress Monitoring >Physical Progress > State Brief.

(b): The details of the total central share of the programme funds disbursed and the expenditure incurred including matching state share for constructing all-weather rural roads during the last one year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are given in Annexure-I.

(c): Unlike PMGSY-I, which targeted single all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations, PMGSY-III focuses on consolidating existing Through Routes and Major Rural Links to facilitate seamless access to key socio-economic growth centers. Nationally, PMGSY-III has facilitated connectivity to over 6.96 lakh socio-economic facilities including 1.38 lakh agricultural markets (GrAMs), 1.46 lakh educational institutions and 82,806 medical facilities.

State-wise mapping of candidate roads under PMGSY-III includes routes connecting major market centers, educational institutions and healthcare hubs. The details of facilities connected across the country including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are monitored digitally on the Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) and can be viewed @ (<https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in> > other reports > facility reports). The State wise details of habitations provided all weather road connectivity under PMGSY-I are given in Annexure-II.

(d): Quality inspections are conducted by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) who identify road construction works requiring improvement or rectification, which are graded as "Unsatisfactory". State Governments are mandated to rectify identified defects through the contractor before final bill clearance. The State and District-wise abstract of NQM gradings (including for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) is dynamically maintained on the OMMAS portal at <https://pmgsy.dord.gov.in> (Quality > 3rd Tier (National Quality Monitor) Reports > Grading Abstract).

(e): Under PMGSY, maintenance of roads is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has put in place a structured contractual, financial and digital monitoring framework to ensure long-term maintenance of the assets created under the programme. The following steps have been taken:

- 1. Mandatory five-year maintenance obligation: PMGSY construction contracts provide for a five-year Defect Liability Period (DLP) from the date of completion, during which the same contractor is responsible for routine maintenance and for keeping the road and associated structures in serviceable/defect-free condition. The contractor is required to rectify defects within the period specified by the engineer.**
- 2. Performance-based maintenance through eMARG: Maintenance during the five-year DLP is monitored through eMARG (Electronic Maintenance of Rural Roads) on the principles of Performance-Based Maintenance Contracts (PBMC). Contractor performance is assessed against prescribed service levels rather than merely the quantity of maintenance work executed. PIU inspections, geo-tagged photographs, performance evaluation, bill processing and payments are carried out through the platform.**
- 3. Payment linked with maintenance performance: Under eMARG, maintenance payments are linked to the Performance Evaluation (PE) of the road. Where the performance score is below 80 per cent, payment is not released, while for scores between 80 and 100 payment is made corresponding to the performance achieved. This provides a direct financial incentive to contractors to maintain prescribed standards.**
- 4. Regular inspection and accountability: Contractors are required to inspect roads under maintenance regularly and report the condition/rectification of defects. PIU officials independently assess maintenance performance through eMARG using geo-tagged photographs. The system also uses AI-assisted scrutiny of photographs to flag possible inconsistencies in performance evaluation, thereby, strengthening transparency and accountability.**
- 5. Post-DLP maintenance: To ensure sustainability beyond the initial five-year DLP, a Post-DLP module of eMARG has also been introduced for monitoring subsequent maintenance. The Standard Bidding Document for Post-DLP maintenance provides for Performance-Based Maintenance for a period of not less than five years, with performance security and provisions for recovery/penalty where the contractor fails to undertake the stipulated maintenance.**
- 6. State maintenance policies and fund monitoring: States/UTs are required to provide adequate maintenance funds and their maintenance commitments and expenditure are monitored through OMMAS/eMARG. A Rural Roads Maintenance Policy framework has also been provided to States/UTs for adoption of appropriate State-specific maintenance policies.**

These provisions are applicable to PMGSY works across the implementing States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Annexure -I

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of LSUQ-3730 due for reply on 11.08.2026

Details of release and expenditure State-wise including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (2025-26):

(In crores)

Sl. No.	State Name	Release	Expenditure (including State Share)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	0.00	12.14
2	Andhra Pradesh	118.74	432.40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	490.98	775.52
4	Assam	229.91	211.38
5	Bihar	386.88	1288.01
6	Chhattisgarh	557.23	357.12
7	Goa	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	126.82	281.14
9	Haryana	0.05	4.23
10	Himachal Pradesh	936.32	1356.64
11	Jammu And Kashmir	261.87	420.50
12	Jharkhand	150.54	631.64
13	Karnataka	36.13	48.94
14	Kerala	130.35	271.42
15	Ladakh	76.25	107.15
16	Madhya Pradesh	460.88	763.23
17	Maharashtra	529.73	1402.23
18	Manipur	49.24	40.99
19	Meghalaya	351.04	388.09
20	Mizoram	86.12	121.00
21	Nagaland	78.84	121.43
22	Odisha	285.61	447.72
23	Pondicherry	0.98	6.56
24	Punjab	137.07	369.79
25	Rajasthan	221.46	314.94
26	Sikkim	115.14	175.99
27	Tamil Nadu	508.74	1465.19
28	Telangana	209.80	527.56
29	Tripura	142.40	186.73
30	Uttar Pradesh	138.93	648.75
31	Uttarakhand	446.16	595.17
32	West Bengal	534.31	1140.56
Total		7798.51	14914.16

Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of the LSUQ-3730 due for reply on 11.08.2026

State/UTs wise connectivity status including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh :

S. NO	State/UT	Habitations connected (Nos.)
1	Andaman And Nicobar	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,416
3	Arunachal Pradesh	622
4	Assam	13,721
5	Bihar	31,293
6	Chhattisgarh	10,691
7	Goa	1
8	Gujarat	3,047
9	Haryana	1
10	Himachal Pradesh	2,559
11	Jammu And Kashmir	2,132
12	Jharkhand	10,953
13	Karnataka	295
14	Keralam	401
15	Madhya Pradesh	17,493
16	Maharashtra	1,417
17	Manipur	622
18	Meghalaya	597
19	Mizoram	231
20	Nagaland	107
21	Odisha	16,991
22	Punjab	389
23	Rajasthan	15,970
24	Sikkim	350
25	Tamil Nadu	1,985
26	Tripura	1,982
27	Uttar Pradesh	11,748
28	Uttarakhand	1,860
29	West Bengal	13,224
30	Telangana	703
31	Ladakh	64
	Total	162,872
