

# Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III)

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## Background

PMGSY-III scheme was announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for the year 2018-19. The CCEA in its meeting held on 9th August, 2018 approved continuation of PMGSY-I & II beyond 12th Five Year Plan and covering of balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March 2019, PMGSY-II, and habitations under identified LWE blocks (100-249 population) by March 2020.

## Key Highlights about PMGSY-III

- In a major boost to rural road connectivity across the country, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister has given its approval for the launch of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-III (PMGSY-III) in July 2019.
- **It involves consolidation of Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations to Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.**
- Under the PMGSY-III Scheme, it is **proposed to consolidate 1,25,000 Km road length in the States.**
- **Plastic waste will also be used** during work on these roads.
- **The duration of this phase will be of five years till 2024-25**

## Financial Implications

- It will entail an estimated cost of Rs 80,250 crore

(Central Share-Rs. 53,800 crores, State Share- Rs 26,450 crore).

- The **funds would be shared in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and State** for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand) for which it is 90:10.

### **Implementation of PMGSY-III**

- **Project period:** 2019-20 to 2024-25.
- Selection of candidate roads based on the sum total of the marks obtained by particular road on the basis of parameters of the population served, market, educational and medical facilities, etc.
- Construction of bridges up to 150 m in plain areas and 200 m in Himalayan and NE States proposed, as against the existing provisions of 75 m and 100 m in plain areas and Himalayan and NE States respectively.
- **The States shall be asked to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) before launching of PMGSY-III in the concerned State for providing adequate funds** for maintenance of roads constructed under PMGSY post 5-year construction maintenance period.

### **Impact**

- This would facilitate easy and faster movement to and from Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs), Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.
- Roads constructed under PMGSY would also be maintained properly.

### **Status of PMGSY**

A total of 5,99,090 Km road length has been constructed under the scheme since inception till April, 2019 (inclusive of PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II and RCPLWEA Scheme).



## **PMGSY-I**

**PMGSY was launched in December 2000 with an objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitation** of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-East, hill, tribal and desert areas as per Census, 2001) for overall socio-economic development of the areas. 97% of the eligible and feasible habitations have already been connected by an all-weather road.

## **Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Area (RCPLWEA)**

**The government launched Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism affected Areas in the year 2016 as a separate vertical under PMGSY** to provide all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in **44 districts** (35 are worst LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view. Under the Scheme, 5,066 Km road length has been sanctioned.

## **PMGSY-Phase II**

The Phase II of PMGSY was approved during May 2013. While the ongoing PMGSY – I continued, under PMGSY phase II, the roads already built for village connectivity was to be upgraded to enhance rural infrastructure. For the 12th Five Year Plan period a target of 50,000 Km length under PMGSY-II. 75 percent of the cost of the upgradation was by the Centre and 25 percent by the state. For hill states, desert areas, Schedule V areas, and Naxal-affected districts, 90 percent of the cost was borne by the Centre