

Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Haryana

A study of Rewari District between 2005-10

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Abstract— the purpose of this study is to evaluate the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. PMGSY is a plan for rural infrastructure development backed by employment generation programmes with the objective of providing connectivity, through good All-weather roads, to all unconnected Habitations, with a population of more than 500 persons, by the 2007. This plan was introduced in 2000 by the then Prime Minister of India Shri [Atal Bihari Vajpayee](#). This paper is to evaluate this plan in Haryana from 2005-10.

INTRODUCTION

Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) on 25th December, 2000 as a part of rural infrastructure development backed by employment generation programmes. The primary objective of the PMGSY was, therefore, to provide all weather access to unconnected habitations in the rural areas in such a way that all unconnected habitations with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in 3 years (2000-03) and all unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above by the end of 10th Plan Period (2007). In respect of hilly States and the desert areas as well as the tribal (Schedule V) areas, the objective was to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons above. But during 2005-06, Government of India announced Bharat Nirman Targets under which all habitations having population more than 1000 would be connected by all weather roads, by 2009. Similarly, for the hilly areas and for the tribal areas, the objective is to connect those habitations with a population of 500 persons and above, by 2009.¹

2. About 1, 60,000 Habitations are expected to be covered under this programme, with an anticipated investment of Rs. 60,000 crore. This programme is entirely funded by the Government of India. The Central Government formulates the Policy Guidelines and facilitates the making of Good Quality roads through insistence on Planning, Clearance of road works; Better methods of execution, Time bound implementation, and Quality control. The Planning and Execution of road works is carried out by the States.

Brief History of PMGSY

On the recommendation of national rural road development committee, PMGSY was started on 25th December, 2000 with a view to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the India. This plan envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons in hill states, the tribal (schedule V) and the desert (desert development programme) areas. Recently the programme guidelines have been amended to extent the benefits of the scheme to habitations having population of 250 persons and above in the districts identified as LWE affected by the Ministry of Home affairs and planning commission.

For technical support in the implementation of the programme, National rural roads Development Agency (NRRDA) were established by the ministry in 2002 under the Societies Registration Act.-XXI of 1860.

Objectives of the study: - This study was conducted to know the following objectives

1. To know about the PMGSY Yojana
2. To know the total numbers of road manufactured under this plan in Rewari District
3. To know about the total expenditure on these roads.
4. And to know about the maintenance cost of these roads.

Methodology:

Research Design: - Research design provides an outline for researcher. Research design may be descriptive, experimental or exploratory. The present study is based on the descriptive research. The present study describes the evaluation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in district Rewari of Haryana. 2

Sample design:-Sample design may be probability sampling design or non probability sampling design. The present study is based on the probability sampling. In the present study only one district is selected on the basis of lottery system. For this purpose only Rewari district is selected in Haryana. And secondary data were used for this study. And these data were collected from various journals and websites. And a care has been taken when the analysis of data has to be done.

Profile of Rewari District

Rewari district is situated in the southern most part of the state Haryana bordering Rajasthan. It was accorded the status of a district on 1st November 1989. It is spread over 1559 Sq. km area. Rewari is located in 28.11' North and 76.35' east. Its geographical boundaries have district Jhajjar to its north, Mahendergarh district to its west and district Gurgaon to its east & north-east and district Alwar of Rajasthan to its south directions. The total population of Rewari district is 896129 with male population of 472254 and female of 423875. Population growth rate is 17.09 percent and density is 562/Km2. Rewari is well connected to various part of India through large network of road, railways. The following are the roads and rail routes passing through it. Haryana Roadways, Rewari Depot has 132 buses which carry 16.30 lacs passengers every day. Along with this there are 33 other private operators on local routes permitted by Government. 3

Limitation of the Study:- This study is not a without limitation. The following limitations are in the study.

1. This study is based on the secondary data, which were collected from various sites.
2. This study is conducted in district Rewari, which can not represent the Haryana State as a whole.
3. This study has the data from 2005 to 2010 only.

Data Analysis

Table showing total numbers of roads during the time periods

Sr. No.	Years	Total Numbers of Roads	Road Length
1	2005-2006	2	26.8
2	2006-2007	2	19.75
3	2007-2008	4	48.9
4	2008-2009	4	43.27
5	2009-2010	8	60.446
	Total	20	199.166

(Source:- Pmgsy.nic.in)

The table 1.1 showing the total numbers of roads completed during the given time periods (From 2005-10) and length of the roads. According to the table, from 2005-2010 total numbers of roads made were 20 which amounts a total length of 199.166 km. But if we deeply study the table we found that the no. Of roads made in 2006-07 were become 4 in 2007-08. And 2008-09 were become double in 2009-10.

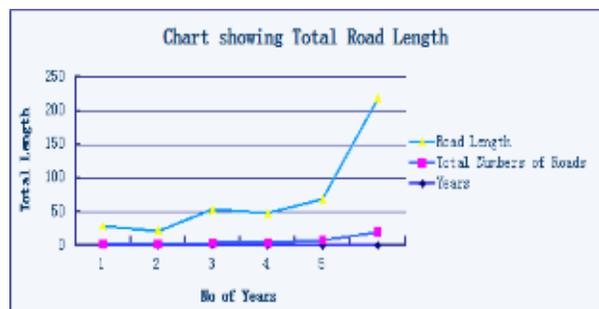


Table showing total cost on the making of the Roads

Sr. No	Years	No. Of Roads	Total Road Cost
1	2005-2006	2	688.67
2	2006-2007	2	690.3
3	2007-2008	4	1860.97
4	2008-2009	4	2142.82
5	2009-2010	8	2230.95
	Total	20	7613.71

(Source: - Pmgsy.nic.in)

Table 1.2 showing the total cost incurred on making these roads. According to the table the total cost incurred on the making of these roads was increasing every year. And in these five years there were 20 roads were made and which incurred a total cost of Rs.7613.71 lacs.

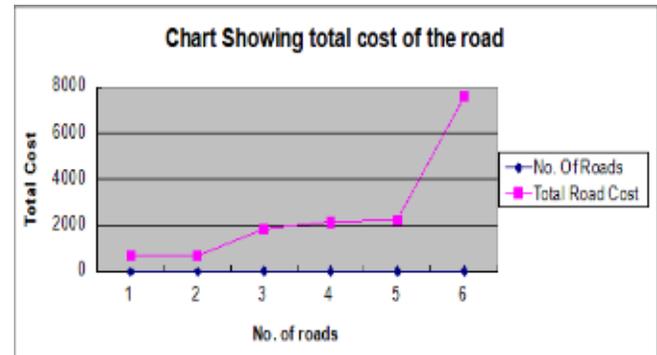
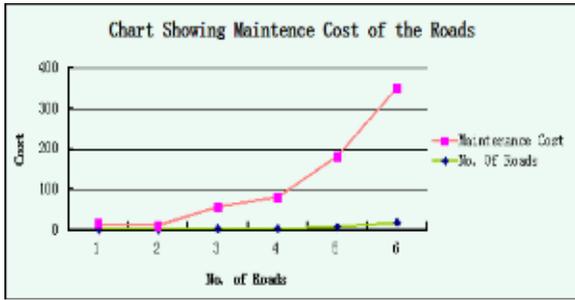


Table showing the Maintenance cost on these roads.

Sr. No	Years	No. Of Roads	Maintenance Cost
1	2005-2006	2	14.6
2	2006-2007	2	9.89
3	2007-2008	4	53.66
4	2008-2009	4	77.53
5	2009-2010	8	175.36
	Total	20	331.04

(Source: - Pmgsy.nic.in)

Table 1.3 showing the total maintenance cost which incurred on the maintenance of these roads. According to the table in 2006-07 this cost was low while in 2009-10 this cost goes very high. But another reason for 2009-10 was that the numbers of roads were 20 while in 2006-07 it was 2.



Findings:-

District Rewari of Haryana is rural area and in this area most of the roads were not made by government. But in this plan most of the roads were made with the help of centre government.

All villages which have population more than 500 were connected by roads to the near village and highways. According to this study we found that in 2005 the speed of PMGSY is very slow but if we see 2009-10 we can see that the speed is increasing very fastly. Till 2010 there were 20 roads made which amounts to length of 199.166km. And the cost on these roads was 7613.71 lacks was incurred. As a result we can say that the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is very advantageous to rural poor. Because in villages most of the roads were made by this Yojana.

Reference:

1. www.purulizp.in
2. Kothari, C, R, 2004 "Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques" 2nd Revised Edition. New Age International Publisher.
3. District disaster management plan, Rewari 2013, prepared by Haryana Institute of public administration, Plot 76, HIPA Complex, Sector 18, Gurgaon

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2. www.pmgysy.nic.in/pmg12.asp
3. www.haryanapwd-bandr.org

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