

modernising/renovating the existing rake points with necessary facilities and infrastructure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Indian Railways has a total of 908 rake points with necessary infrastructure for handling of fertilizer in various States including Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar. Opening of new rake point is a continuous process on the Indian Railways based on demand and operational feasibility.

In the last two years, seven new rake points in the State of Bihar, three new rake points in the State of Odisha and one rake point in the State of Jharkhand have been opened.

(b) and (c) Modernisation/renovation of rake points in the country is a need based ongoing process subject to commercial justification, operational requirement, technical feasibility and resource availability. 60 works of rake point improvement have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 1,975 cr. Out of these 60 works, 31 works have been completed and others are in various stages of execution.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of all-weather roads for connecting every village

†1904. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), proposes to link each small village with all-weather roads in the country;

(b) if so, the time-line fixed to achieve the target of this plan; and

(c) the number of roads being built under the said scheme that are incomplete in the country till date and the number of such villages where the roads are yet to be built?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) The Government launched Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PMGSY) in December 2000, as a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size (500+ in plain areas and 250+ in North-Eastern States, Himalayan States and Union Territories, Deserts and Tribal Areas as per 2001 census) in the core network for uplifting the socio-economic condition of the rural population. In the critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above (2001 census). The unit for PMGSY is a Habitation and not a Revenue village or a Panchayat. All the eligible and feasible habitations of 250+ and above population size were targeted for all-weather road connectivity by March, 2019. As on 4th March, 2020, out of the 1,78,184 eligible unconnected habitations of designated population size identified for coverage under PMGSY; 1,68,078 habitations have been connected through all-weather roads including 16,086 habitations connected by States out of their own resources. 4,300 habitations have been either dropped or are non-feasible. Of the remaining 5,806 sanctioned habitations, States have reported that road works to connect 2,158 habitations are stalled as of now due to reasons such as non receipt of forest clearance, pending land issues and Court cases etc. The balance 3,648 habitations are targeted for completion at the earliest.

The number of road works sanctioned, completed and in-progress under all ongoing interventions/verticals of PMGSY is given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of road works sanctioned, completed and in-progress under all ongoing interventions/vertical of PMGSY

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Roadwork Sanctioned	No. of Road Work Completed	No. of Road work in Progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70	0	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,925	4,517	408
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,391	895	496
4.	Assam	8,724	6,619	2,105
5.	Bihar	18,129	16,423	1,706

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chhattisgarh	8,659	7,111	1,548
7.	Goa	90	70	20
8.	Gujarat	4,526	4,519	7
9.	Haryana	514	514	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3,605	2,590	1,015
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	3,403	1,870	1,533
12.	Jharkhand	7,604	6,391	1,213
13.	Karnataka	4,036	3,591	445
14.	Kerala	1,532	1,438	94
15.	Madhya Pradesh	19,444	18,856	588
16.	Maharashtra	6,070	5,865	205
17.	Manipur	1,914	1,461	453
18.	Meghalaya	1,178	595	583
19.	Mizoram	351	212	139
20.	Nagaland	356	297	59
21.	Odisha	16,598	14,624	1,974
22.	Punjab	1,173	1,171	2
23.	Rajasthan	17,451	17,184	267
24.	Sikkim	995	782	213
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,837	8,080	757
26.	Telangana	3,098	2,928	170
27.	Tripura	1,412	1,256	156
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18,566	18,441	125
29.	Uttarakhand	2,284	1,247	1,037
30.	West Bengal	7,325	6,170	1,155
TOTAL		174,260	155,717	18,543

* Inclusive of UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.