

1. NMDS Format

Item No.	Concept name	Details
1	Contact - Shri K.M.Singh Director RC	
1.1	Contact Organisation	Ministry of Rural Development
1.2	Compiling agency	National Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (For Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)
1.3	Contact Details	9873663013
2	Statistical Presentation and Description	
2.1	Data description	<p>Main Characteristics of PMGSY Data Road and Connectivity Data</p> <p>Habitation Coverage: Details the number and names of rural habitations connected or proposed to be connected.</p> <p>Road Length (in km): Indicates total sanctioned, completed, and in-progress road lengths under various phases.</p> <p>Road Type: Differentiates between new connectivity (NC) roads and upgradation (UG) roads.</p> <p>Project and Financial Data</p> <p>Sanctioned Projects: Number and cost of projects approved for each state/district.</p> <p>Expenditure Tracking: Shows amount released, utilized, and balance funds at different administrative levels.</p> <p>Quality Monitoring: Reports from NQMs/SQMs, including first and second-tier inspections.</p> <p>Survey and Planning Inputs</p> <p>Core Network Data: List of all eligible roads selected for connectivity based on population and habitation priorities.</p>

2.2	Classification system	<p>PMGSY Data Classifications & Disaggregation Geographical Levels-Data available at National, State, District, Block, and Habitation levels.</p> <p>Project Type- New Connectivity (NC), Upgradation (UG), Maintenance</p> <p>Road Category-Through Routes, Link Routes, Village Roads.</p> <p>Financial Breakdown- Sanctioned, Released, and Expenditure data; split by Central/State share.</p> <p>Time-based Disaggregation- Phase-wise (PMGSY I-IV) and Year-wise progress tracking.</p> <p>Monitoring Data- Quality inspections by NQM/SQM, e-MARG reports, inspection ratings.</p> <p>Scheme Focus Areas - Roads in SC/ST, PVTG and LWE (Left Wing Extremism) areas.</p> <p>Habitation-Level Disaggregation- Based on population size as per the guidelines and connectivity status.</p> <p>GIS Layers - Roads, habitations, and boundaries mapped spatially.</p> <p>Data Access - Publicly available at: omms.nic.in</p>
2.3	Sector coverage	<p>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the primary focus is on rural infrastructure development, especially rural roads. While PMGSY is not sector-specific like Health or Education, it indirectly supports multiple economic and social sectors by improving connectivity.</p> <p>Main Sectors Covered (Indirectly Benefitted)</p> <p>Sector Nature of Coverage</p> <p>Rural Infrastructure Primary focus – construction and maintenance of rural roads and bridges</p> <p>Agriculture- Enhances access to markets, supply chains, storage, and irrigation infrastructure</p> <p>Education-Improved school access for children in remote habitations</p> <p>Health - Better access to health centers, emergency services, and hospitals</p> <p>Employment-Promotes local employment through construction and maintenance activities</p> <p>Logistics & Trade -Boosts rural trade, transport, and last-mile delivery services</p> <p>Social Welfare Enables access to welfare services (e.g. pensions, banking)</p>

2.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Road Length-Description: Total length of rural roads constructed or upgraded under PMGSY.</p> <p>Number of Habitations Connected - Total habitations connected by all-weather roads under PMGSY.</p> <p>Project Cost-Sanctioned and actual cost incurred for road projects.</p> <p>Surface Type Type of road surface constructed (e.g., BT, CC, Gravel).</p> <p>Maintenance Status- Status of maintenance contracts and execution post-completion.</p>
2.5	Statistical unit	<p>In PMGSY, the main statistical units are:</p> <p>Habitation – to assess rural connectivity needs (population unit).</p> <p>Road Work/Project – to monitor construction progress (infrastructure unit).</p>
2.6	Statistical population	In PMGSY, the target population of statistical units includes rural habitations, Gram Panchayats, road works, and implementation units like blocks and districts.
2.7	Reference Period	Since 2010 to Till Date
2.8	Data Confidentiality	<p>In the context of PMGSY, the following rules and procedures are applied to ensure statistical confidentiality and prevent unauthorised disclosure:</p> <p>Anonymisation: Personally identifiable information (PII) such as names and contact details of individuals is not published in public datasets. Data is aggregated at habitation, block, or district levels.</p> <p>Access Control: Access to sensitive data (e.g., contractor details, payment records) is restricted to authorised government officials through role-based logins in platforms like OMMAS.</p> <p>Legal provisions: Data usage follows government data-sharing policies under the IT Act and applicable administrative guidelines to ensure confidentiality.</p>
3	Institutional Mandate	
3.1	Legal acts and other agreements	<p>In the context of PMGSY, the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics are governed by the following legal acts and formal agreements:</p> <p>Information Technology Act, 2000: Governs the secure handling and protection of digital data through platforms like OMMAS.</p> <p>Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs): Formal agreements between MoRD and State Governments, assigning roles for data reporting and compliance.</p> <p>Data Sharing and Open Government Policies: PMGSY data dissemination also follows the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) for transparency and public access, where applicable.</p>
3.2	Data sharing	In the context of PMGSY, the following arrangements and procedures are in place for data sharing and coordination between data-producing agencies:

		<p>OMMAS Platform: A centralized online system used by NRIDA, SRRDAs, and PIUs for real-time data entry, sharing, and monitoring.</p> <p>Standardized Reporting Formats: Uniform data templates and modules are used across states to ensure consistency and coordination.</p> <p>APIs and Integration: APIs are used to integrate PMGSY data with other government platforms like GePNIC (for e-tendering) and PFMS (for financial data), Dashbord etc.</p>
3.3	Release policy	<p>In the PMGSY context, the dissemination of statistical data is governed by the following rules and policies:</p> <p>PMGSY Programme Guidelines: Specify what data can be shared publicly (e.g., road status, habitations covered) and what remains restricted (e.g., contractor payments).</p> <p>National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP): Guides the public release of non-sensitive PMGSY data through platforms like the PMGSY Dashboard and Open Government Data (OGD) Portal.</p> <p>Role-Based Access in OMMAS: Sensitive or internal data is accessible only to authorised users (NRIDA, SRRDA, PIUs) through secure logins.</p> <p>RTI Act, 2005: Citizens can request data not publicly available, subject to exemptions.</p>
3.4	Release calendar - As and when required	
3.5	Frequency ○ dissemination - Real Time and Monthly	
3.6	Data access	<p>In the context of PMGSY, users can access and use data through the official PMGSY portals under defined conditions. Below are the key details:</p> <p>Access Conditions:</p> <p>Public data is freely accessible on the PMGSY Dashboard, OMMAS Citizen Saction</p>
4	<p>Quality Management- In PMGSY the following systems and frameworks are in place to manage the quality of statistical products and processes:</p> <p>OMMAS (Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System): Ensures standardized data entry, validation, and monitoring across all states and districts.</p> <p>Quality Monitoring System (QMS): Involves inspections by independent quality monitors (NQMs/SQMs) and reporting of physical road quality data.</p> <p>Dashboards and MIS Reports: Regularly updated dashboards help track progress, discrepancies, and data accuracy at multiple administrative levels.</p> <p>Training & Capacity Building: Regular training sessions for state and district officials ensure quality data handling and process adherence.</p> <p>Audit & Verification Mechanisms: Third-party audits and internal verifications are conducted periodically to maintain data reliability.</p>	

		<p>Feedback and Review Mechanism: Continuous feedback from implementing agencies and periodic reviews by NRIDA enhance data consistency and quality control.</p>
4.1	Documentation on methodology	<p>In the PMGSY context, several descriptive and methodological documents are available to support the statistical processes.</p> <p>Key Reference Documents and Metadata Files PMGSY Programme Guidelines</p> <p>Description: Defines scope, eligibility, data collection methodology, and implementation framework.</p> <p>OMMAS User Manual</p> <p>Description: Detailed instructions on data entry, validation, monitoring, and reporting via the OMMAS system.</p> <p>Available through official login or SRRDA offices.</p> <p>Quality Monitoring Manual</p> <p>Description: Procedures for road quality inspection and data reporting by NQMs/SQMs.</p> <p>GIS Mapping & Geo-tagging Guidelines</p> <p>Description: Standards for spatial data collection and photo-tagging under PMGSY.</p> <p>Often integrated with mobile app documentation.</p> <p>Standard Data Reporting Formats (MIS Reports)</p> <p>Description: Templates used for submitting physical, financial, and progress data across all implementation levels.</p> <p>NRIDA Circulars and Notifications</p> <p>Description: Methodological updates, instructions, and clarifications on data reporting and technical parameters.</p>
4.2	Quality documentation	<p>In the PMGSY context, the following key documents relate to quality management and assessment:</p> <p>Quality Monitoring Manual – Guidelines for NQM/SQM inspections and reporting.</p> <p>OMMAS Data Validation Procedures – Built-in checks for data consistency and accuracy.</p> <p>PMGSY Programme Guidelines – Define quality control standards and institutional responsibilities.</p> <p>QCR (Quality Control Register) – Maintained at site level for recording tests and inspections.</p>

		<p>Third-Party Quality Audit Reports – Periodic external assessments by empanelled agencies.</p> <p>NRIDA Review Reports – Summarise findings from national-level quality reviews.</p>
4.3	Quality assurance	<p>Quality Assurance Procedures:</p> <p>Training of officials and data entry operators at all levels.</p> <p>Process Monitoring through MIS reports and dashboards.</p> <p>Third-Party Quality Audits and inspections by NQMs/SQMs.</p> <p>Benchmarking against national targets and best-performing states.</p> <p>Use of Best Practices in geo-tagging, e-tendering, and mobile-based monitoring.</p>
4.4	Quality assessment	<p>In PMGSY, overall data quality is rated high, based on standard criteria:</p> <p>Timeliness: Regular updates, some delays in remote areas</p> <p>Coherence: Well-integrated modules</p> <p>Accessibility: Public dashboards and MIS reports</p> <p>Improvements: Geo-tagging, mobile monitoring, third-party audits</p>
5	<p>Accuracy and Reliability - In the PMGSY context:</p> <p>Accuracy of Data: Data accuracy is ensured through standardized data entry in OMMAS, cross-verification by district and state-level authorities, and validation through physical inspections by NQMs/SQMs. For example, road length, cost, and habitation coverage figures closely match on-ground reality due to regular updates and geo-tagging.</p> <p>Reliability of Data: Data reliability is maintained through timely revisions and progressive updates. Initial estimates (e.g., road completion timelines, costs) are regularly refined based on field progress and inspections. Historical comparisons show minimal deviation between initial and revised figures, reflecting strong reliability in PMGSY reporting systems.</p>	
5.1	Sampling error	<p>In the PMGSY context, data collection is primarily based on complete enumeration by implementing agencies rather than statistical sampling. However, in areas where field inspections or quality assessments use sampling methods (e.g., National/State Quality Monitors selecting sample roads).</p>
6	Timeliness	
6.1	Timeliness	<p>In PMGSY, data is usually available on Daily basis after the event.</p> <p>Lag Reasons: Field reporting delays, verification time, poor connectivity.</p>

		Improvements: Mobile apps, automated systems, and alerts to speed up reporting and reduce lag.
7	Coherence and Comparability	
7.1	Comparability - over	The core indicators such as road length constructed, habitations connected, and expenditure incurred have remained consistent, a few programmatic and technical changes over the years have introduced minor variations in data reporting and interpretation.
7.2	Coherence	NA
8	Statistical Processing	
8.1	Source data type	OMMAS (Online Management, Monitoring and Accounting System) & National GIS
8.2	Frequency of data collection	Real Time basis In PMGSY, data is collected from administrative sources using digital platforms.
8.3	Data collection method	OMMAS: Data entered by PIUs; verified at multiple levels with built-in checks (e.g., length, fund limits). Geo-tagging App: Engineers upload GPS-tagged road photos; app auto-validates coordinates and timestamps. Quality Monitoring (SQM/NQM): Monitors submit structured reports via QMS; entries are checklist-based with photo proof. All sources use real-time validation, role-based access, and auto-checks to ensure data accuracy and consistency.
8.4	Data validation	Source Data Validation Platform: OMMAS Process: Data entered by PIUs is auto-checked for errors (e.g., road length, cost limits, duplicate entries). Mandatory fields and format restrictions ensure completeness. Geo-tagged images are verified against GPS coordinates and timestamps. Multi-tier validation by SRRDA and NRIDA before approval. Cross-Validation with Other Datasets Related Outputs: GIS-based spatial layers (e.g., road maps, habitation overlays) PFMS data (for financial transactions) GePNIC data (for tender and contractor information)
8.5	Data compilation	PMGSY data compilation is driven by rule-based processing of real-time administrative inputs. While formal statistical imputation and weighting are minimal, system-level integration, validation, and aggregation ensure complete, reliable, and actionable statistics for programme monitoring.

9	Metadata Update	
9.1	Metadata last posted	In the PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) context, data compilation is driven by rule-based processing of real-time administrative inputs through platforms like OMMAS and geo-tagging systems. Data from various sources—such as project execution, financial disbursement, and physical inspections—are systematically validated, aggregated, and cross-referenced using unique identifiers (e.g., road codes, habitation IDs).
9.2	Metadata last update	As per practice, metadata is updated periodically by NRIDA in coordination with states, especially when there are: Changes in guidelines or programme phases (e.g., PMGSY-IV updates) Introduction of new data modules or digital tools in OMMAS Revisions in habitation eligibility criteria or road classification