India Country Case: PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

12TH Asia Regional Experiences

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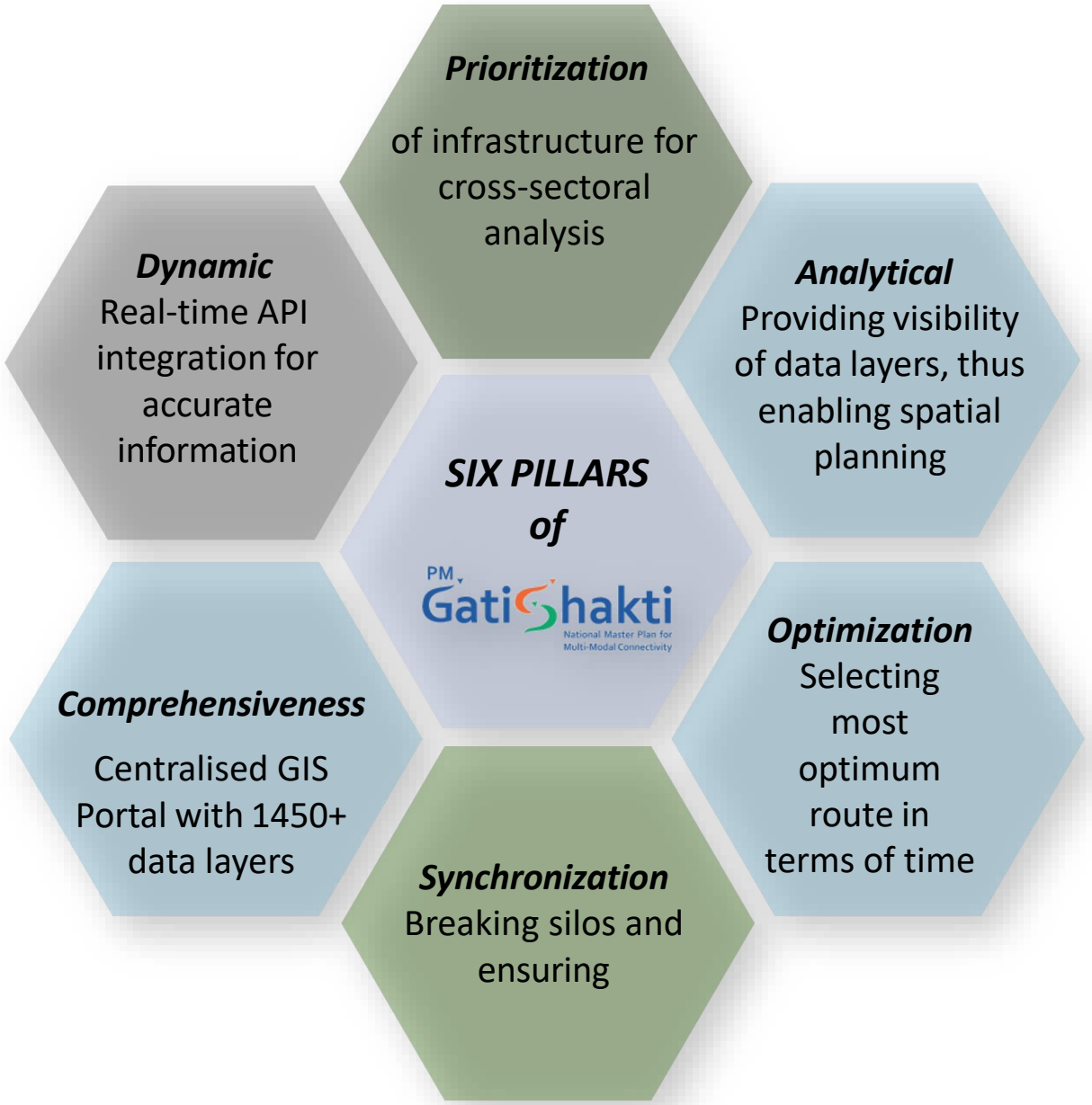
The Challenges: Breaking Infrastructure Silos

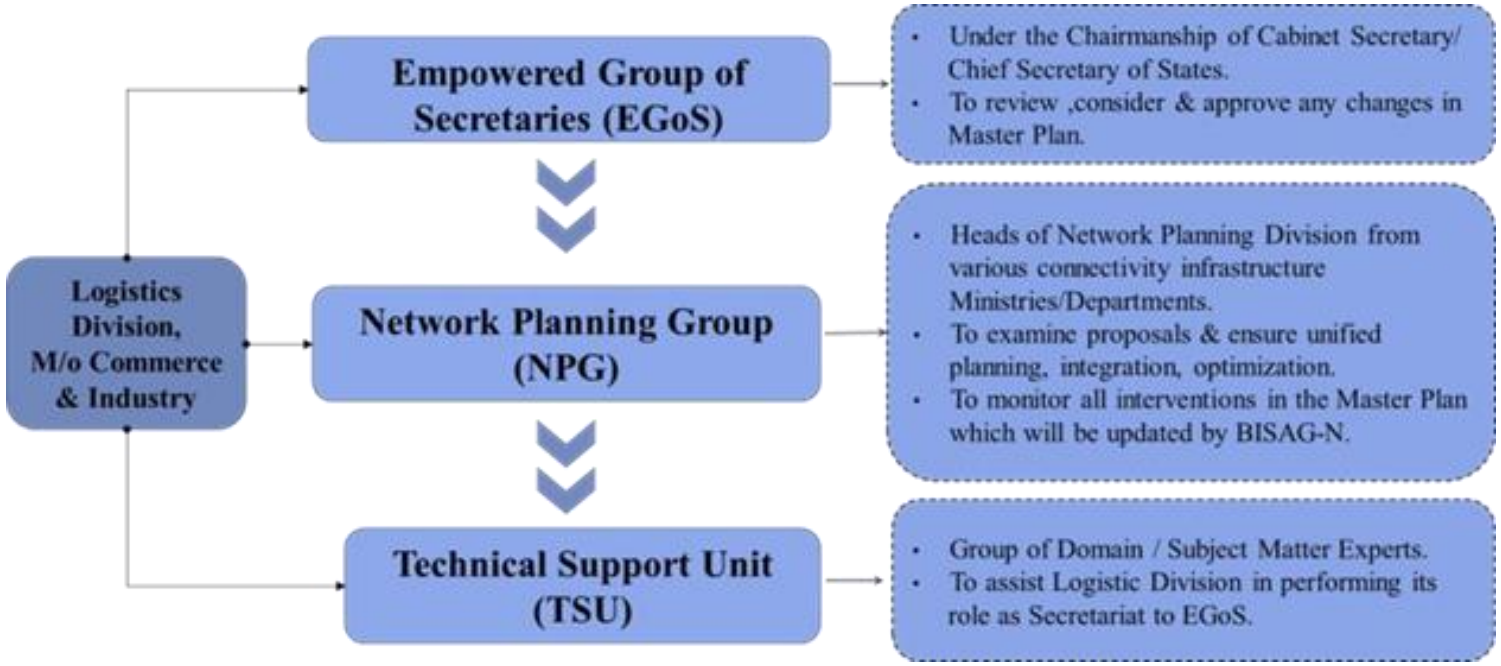
- **Isolated Planning:** Extensive inter-ministerial consultations for assessment of modal shift is lacking. Departments and Ministries working in uncoordinated silos.
- **Poor Coordination:** Need for stronger early-stage coordination between Project Proponents and relevant stakeholder Ministries.
- **Limited Visibility:** Lack of comprehensive cross-sectoral geographic data. Limited availability of scientific and evidence-based inputs for traffic projections, with greater reliance on empirical data.
- **Implementation Delays:** High time and cost overruns in major infrastructure projects.

PM GatiShakti Pillars: An integrated approach for infrastructure development



The Collaborative Approach: Institutional Synergy

- **EGoS Oversight:** Empowered Group of Secretaries guiding apex decisions.
- **NPG Integration:** Network Planning Group unifying multimodal project proposals.
- **TSU Expertise:** Technical Support Unit supplying deep domain logistics knowledge.
- **Multi-Level Alignment:** Continuous coordination across Central, State and Union Territories (UTs)



The Collaborative Approach: Digital Integration

- **Centralized Visibility:** Single GIS-based National Master Plan portal.
- **Data Sharing:** 1,450+ data layers consolidated from Central and State agencies.
- **Dynamic Connectivity:** Real-time API integration spanning all 36 States and UTs.
- **Holistic Visualization:** Simultaneous mapping of economic zones, utility networks, and forests.

Added Value & Impact: Quantifiable Optimization

- Shift of project appraisal from an isolated, sectoral assessment towards a more synchronized, whole-of-government planning approach.
- Promotion of corridor-level planning to optimize modal share and avoid infrastructure duplication.
- Bringing multimodal considerations into project design. For e.g., road/rail integration and port/rail connectivity.
- Usage of the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan's (NMP) geospatial layers to identify existing/planned infrastructure, utilities, environmental vulnerabilities and relevant socio-economic nodes.