



## 3 Years of PM GatiShakti National Master Plan

**For Prelims:** [PM GatiShakti National Master Plan](#), [Public-Private Partnerships \(PPP\)](#), [Parvatmala ropeways](#), [Aspirational Blocks Programme](#).

**For Mains:** Issues with the Implementation of [PM GatiShakti scheme](#), Challenges in the [Indian Logistics Sector](#)

**Source:** [PIB](#)

### Why in News?

Recently the [Prime Minister](#) praised the successful completion of 3 years of [PM GatiShakti National Master Plan](#), calling it a **transformative step** in India's infrastructure growth.

- The Prime Minister highlighted that GatiShakti is enhancing **multimodal connectivity and boosting efficiency** across sectors, benefiting logistics, job creation, and innovation.

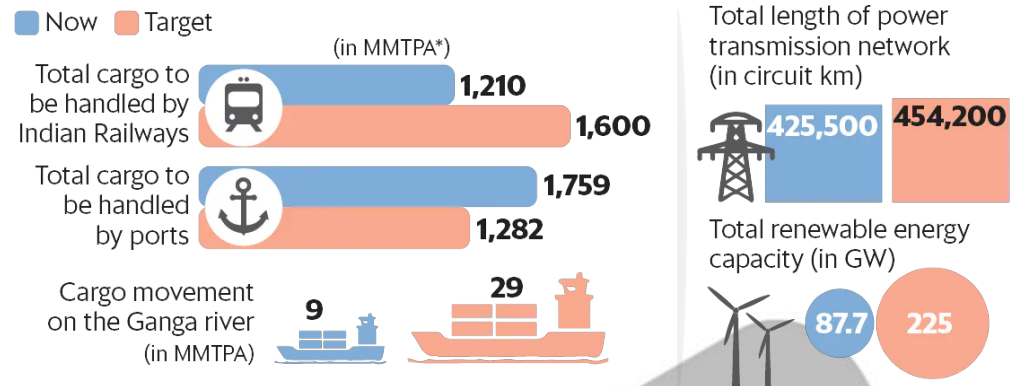
### What is PM GatiShakti National Master Plan?

- **About:**
  - The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, launched in October 2021 is a transformative Rs. 100 lakh crore initiative aimed at **revolutionising India's infrastructure** over the next five years.
  - It has been developed as a **Digital Master Planning tool** by **BISAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics)**.
    - It has been prepared in a **dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) platform** wherein data on specific action plans of all the Ministries/Departments have been incorporated within a comprehensive database.
  - The plan seeks to **accelerate project completion**, reduce timelines, and enhance India's global competitiveness by breaking down inter-ministerial obstacles.
  - The vision of PM GatiShakti is to **create a world-class infrastructure** that improves the **ease of living**, **boosts** economic growth and makes Indian businesses more competitive. [//](#)

# The master plan

The PM Gati Shakti aims to break inter-ministerial silos in infrastructure development. It will be achieved through integrated planning and coordinated implementation between different government departments.

## Key targets by FY25



### Key Features:

- **Digital Integration:** It is a **digital platform** designed to **integrate the efforts of 16 ministries**, ensuring seamless infrastructure planning and execution across sectors.
- **Multi-Sector Collaboration:** The platform incorporates infrastructure initiatives from several major programs, including **Bharatmala, Sagarmala**, inland waterways, dry ports, and **UDAN**.
- **Economic Zones:** Focuses on developing key economic areas such as **textile clusters**, pharmaceutical hubs, **defence corridors**, and agricultural zones to boost economic productivity.
- **Use of Technology:** Advanced spatial planning tools and **ISRO satellite imagery**, developed by BiSAG-N, provide data-driven insights for project planning and management.

### Key Engines Driving PM GatiShakti:

- The National Master Plan revolves around **seven primary sectors** that drive economic growth and connectivity:

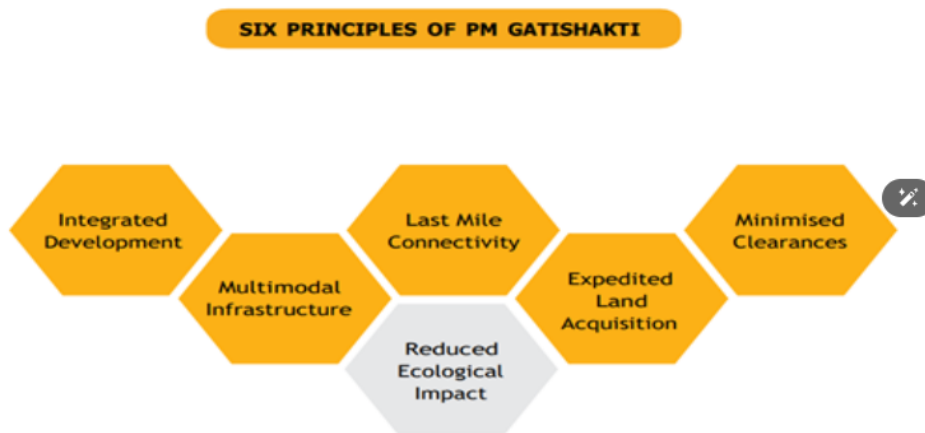


- These key engines are further supported by **complementary sectors** like energy transmission, IT communication, bulk water and sewerage, and social infrastructure.
- Together, these engines are designed to work in synergy, **ensuring seamless logistics and connectivity** across the nation.

### The 6 Pillars of PM GatiShakti:

- **Comprehensiveness:** The plan integrates existing and planned initiatives across all ministries through a centralised portal, offering **visibility into critical data** and enabling efficient planning.
- **Prioritisation:** Ministries can prioritise projects more effectively by **leveraging cross-sectoral interactions**, ensuring that resources are allocated optimally based on national priorities.
- **Optimisation:** The plan identifies key gaps in infrastructure, helping to select the most efficient routes for **transportation, reducing costs**, and minimising delays.
- **Synchronisation:** Coordination across ministries ensures that projects are aligned and

- work in harmony, **avoiding delays** caused by silos and uncoordinated efforts.
- **Analytical Capabilities:** With over 200 data layers available on the **GIS-based platform**, PM GatiShakti provides comprehensive spatial planning tools for better decision-making and infrastructure visibility.
  - **Dynamic Monitoring:** Real-time project monitoring through **satellite imagery** ensures that ministries can track progress and make necessary adjustments to keep projects on schedule.



## What are the Achievements of PM GatiShakti National Master Plan?

- **District-Level Expansion:** PM GatiShakti has extended its **platform to 27 aspirational districts**, with plans to reach 750 districts in the coming months.
- **Technological Integration:** The use of **geospatial tools and dynamic data layers** has significantly improved real-time infrastructure planning and decision-making.
- **Global Showcasing:** The GatiShakti tool has been showcased to **30 countries in Central Asia and Southeast Asia**, and was recently highlighted at the **UNESCAP conference in Hong Kong** and the **Asia Pacific Business Forum**.
- **Social Sector Integration:** Ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have identified **internet-show areas** and mapped sites for new healthcare facilities using **NMP**.
  - Uttar Pradesh has utilised the platform to select sites for new hospitals and wheat purchase centres.
- **Rural and Urban Impact:** Districts like Dahod in Gujarat have used satellite imagery for planning **low-cost drip irrigation systems**, while Arunachal Pradesh has leveraged data visualisation to **develop tourist potential** around the Bichom Dam.
  - In cities like Kanpur, Bengaluru, and Srinagar, city **logistics plans** have been developed to improve first- and last-mile connectivity.
- **Employment and Vocational Training:** The **Ministry of Skill Development** and Entrepreneurship is using the Gati Shakti approach to identify locations for setting up training institutes near industrial clusters and special economic zones.

## What are the Challenges of PM GatiShakti National Master Plan?

- **Data Integration and Accuracy:** Combining **real-time data** from multiple ministries is difficult, and some of the data is **outdated or incomplete**, making planning less effective.
  - For example, while **land records are digitised in 13 states**, the rest lag behind, slowing down project execution.
- **Inter-Ministerial Coordination:** Ministries **often work in silos**, causing delays and resource conflicts for major projects like roads and railways.
  - A lack of proper coordination between states and ministries, as seen in the **Sagarmala and Bharatmala projects**, leads to slower progress

- **Regulatory Bottlenecks:** Projects face long **delays in getting approvals**, especially for environmental and land clearances.
  - Even with **tools for route optimization, power transmission projects in hilly areas** take time to clear, slowing overall progress.
  - Power and road projects in hilly areas often face delays due to environmental concerns, displacement issues, and local protests, slowing approval and progress.
- **Financing and Resource Allocation:** Securing enough funding for large projects, especially at the local level, is a challenge.
  - **Public-private partnerships (PPPs)** are limited in many regions, leaving the government to bear the financial burden, which delays project completion.
- **Lack of Skilled Manpower:** Not all states have the necessary technology or skilled staff to fully use the GatiShakti platform, unlike states like Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, which utilize it effectively.
- **Project Monitoring and Accountability:** Although the platform allows for **real-time tracking**, project updates are not always regular, which delays completion.
  - For instance, rural road projects in many districts are not properly tracked, leading to slow progress.

## How Can the Implementation of PM GatiShakti National Master Plan Be Enhanced?

- **Improve Real-Time Data:** Ministries should **expand their use of satellite imagery** and geospatial data to keep project data accurate and up-to-date.
  - Accelerating **land record digitization** across all states will ensure smoother project implementation and reduce delays caused by outdated information.
- **Enhance Inter-Ministerial Coordination:** Create **inter-ministerial task forces** to improve communication and synchronisation between ministries.
  - Use the GatiShakti platform to ensure all ministries can **track each other's activities in real-time**, reducing delays and resource conflicts for large projects.
- **Provide Training and Support for Technology Adoption:** Expand Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya and set up regional centers to provide training in infrastructure planning and project management, ensuring states can fully use **GatiShakti tools**.
- **Streamline Regulatory Approvals:** Use **GIS-based tools for faster environmental** and land clearance processes.
  - Fast-tracking approvals, especially for critical infrastructure projects, will help reduce the regulatory bottlenecks that slow down projects.
- **Attract Private Investment:** Use **Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)** and **Sovereign Wealth Funds** to finance large-scale projects.
  - This will help **reduce the financial load** on the government, improve resource allocation, and attract more private and international investors.
- **Promote Sustainable Practices:** Incorporate environmentally friendly practices into all infrastructure projects.
  - **Engage local communities early** in the planning process to address environmental and social concerns, **minimising resistance** and ensuring smoother execution, especially in sensitive areas like the Himalayas.

### Drishti Mains Question:

What are the key challenges faced by the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan?

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

### Prelims

**Q1. With reference to 'National Investment and Infrastructure Fund', which of the following**

**statements is/are correct? (2017)**

1. It is an organ of NITI Aayog.
2. It has a corpus of `4,00,000 crore at present.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Ans: (d)**

**Q2. In India, the term “Public Key Infrastructure” is used in the context of (2020)**

- (a) Digital security infrastructure
- (b) Food security infrastructure
- (c) Health care and education infrastructure
- (d) Telecommunication and transportation infrastructure

**Ans: (a)**

**Mains:**

**Q.** “Investment in infrastructure is essential for more rapid and inclusive economic growth.” Discuss in the light of India’s experience. **(2021)**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/3-years-of-pm-gatishakti-national-master-plan>