



BACKGROUNDERS
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Five Years of PM GatiShakti: Transforming India's Infrastructure Planning

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PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (PMGS-NMP) has evolved from a national infrastructure mapping platform into a wider planning framework. It brings together Ministries, States and infrastructure networks through a GIS-based platform to support integrated planning and project coordination. Today, it covers 58 Central Ministries and Departments and all 36 States and Union Territories.

Infrastructure As The Engine of Viksit Bharat

India is building infrastructure at a scale that requires coordination across sectors and modes of transport. Roads, railways, ports, airports, waterways and utilities often intersect across the same regions. Planning these networks together can help in cost and time savings, coordinate projects and use existing infrastructure more efficiently. This created a need for an approach that integrates different infrastructure networks into a common planning framework.

To address this need, the **PM GatiShakti National Master Plan was launched on 13 October 2021**. It brought data from different ministries, States and Union Territories onto a common Geographic Information System (GIS)-based platform. PM GatiShakti enables planners to view infrastructure, geographic features, economic zones and other relevant data together, supporting data-driven planning and decision-making for infrastructure projects. Five years on, this approach has grown into a nationwide planning framework.

PM GatiShakti At A Glance

PM GatiShakti is guided by **six principles** that seek to make infrastructure planning more integrated, efficient, and coordinated. This includes integrated development, multimodal infrastructure, last mile connectivity, expedited land acquisition, minimised clearances and reduced ecological impact.

The PM GatiShakti: The Six Principles



Integrated Development



Multimodal Infrastructure



Last-Mile Connectivity



Expedited Land Acquisition



Expedited Clearances



Reduced Ecological Impact



Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

Key features of PM GatiShakti include:

- **Seven Infrastructure Engines:** Roads, Railways, Ports, Waterways, Airports, Mass Transport and Logistics Infrastructure form the core sectors of the plan.
- **Whole-of-Government Planning:** The National Master Plan covers **58 Central Ministries and Departments and all 36 States and Union Territories**, enabling infrastructure proposals to be planned and assessed across sectors.
- **Integrated Digital Planning:** The NMP brings together infrastructure, and geospatial information on a common GIS-based platform, supporting spatial planning and decision-making.
- **Wider Data Access:** The **PM GatiShakti Public** platform provides access to **230 approved datasets**, enabling site suitability analysis, connectivity mapping, alignment planning and compliance checks.
- **Data Layers:** **Over 23,493 data layers, as of 12 October 2026**, bring infrastructure and other relevant information onto the common GIS-based platform.

Do	You	Know?
PM	Gati	Shakti
incorporates infrastructure schemes from various Ministries and State Governments, such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, and UDAN.		

ITLA: Strengthening Integrated Transport Planning

Complementing PM GatiShakti, the Union Cabinet recently approved the establishment of the Integrated Transport & Logistics Authority (ITLA). The Authority will focus on long-term transport planning and coordination.

ITLA will prepare a **National Transport Master Plan** with a planning horizon of ten years or more. It will assess sectoral and annual transport plans, and undertake technical appraisal of projects costing ₹500 crore or more. The authority will also monitor their implementation. It will also develop a National Transport Data Repository (NTDR) by integrating information from sources such as FASTag, Vahan, and GSTN e-way bills.

How GatiShakti Works: From Coordination to Project Planning

PM GatiShakti has a **three-tier institutional framework** comprising the following:

- **Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS):** Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, the EGoS oversees the implementation of PM GatiShakti and reviews, considers and approves changes in the Master Plan.
- **Network Planning Group (NPG):** The NPG brings together the Heads of Network Planning Divisions from infrastructure Ministries and Departments. It examines infrastructure proposals and ensures unified planning, integration and optimisation. It also monitors developments under the National Master Plan for project planning.
- **Technical Support Unit (TSU):** The TSU comprises domain and subject-matter experts who support the evaluation process. It assists the Logistics Division in performing its role as the PM GatiShakti Secretariat.

As of **11 August 2026**, the NPG had **evaluated 396 infrastructure projects** with a total estimated cost of about **₹18.66 lakh crore**. Of these, **256 projects had been sanctioned, of which 198 were under implementation**. The institutional framework is supported by a digital platform that provides planners with **geospatial data, satellite imagery and analytical tools**.

Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya: Building Expertise for Integrated Infrastructure Planning

Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (GSV) is a first-of-its-kind university focused exclusively on the transport and logistics sectors. Established in 2022, the university brings together education, executive training and research across transport-related disciplines.

GSV supports the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan and the National Logistics Policy (2022) through specialised education, training and research. GSV serves as a nodal agency for developing and delivering courses on both initiatives. The collaboration also envisages knowledge centres to share best practices and promote research and innovation in logistics. As of July 2026, the university had trained more than 2.4 lakh officers through courses designed for PM GatiShakti. The university is also expanding its focus on applied research for integrated transport planning,

alongside specialised areas such as maritime transport, bridge and tunnel engineering, and defence logistics.

From Data To Decisions: How Digital Planning Is Helping Planners

The NMP brings together **GIS-based data on infrastructure, geographic features, and demography** on a common platform. Economic zones are also mapped alongside multimodal connectivity infrastructure to support integrated infrastructure planning. This enables planners to view different infrastructure networks and relevant geographic information together while planning projects.

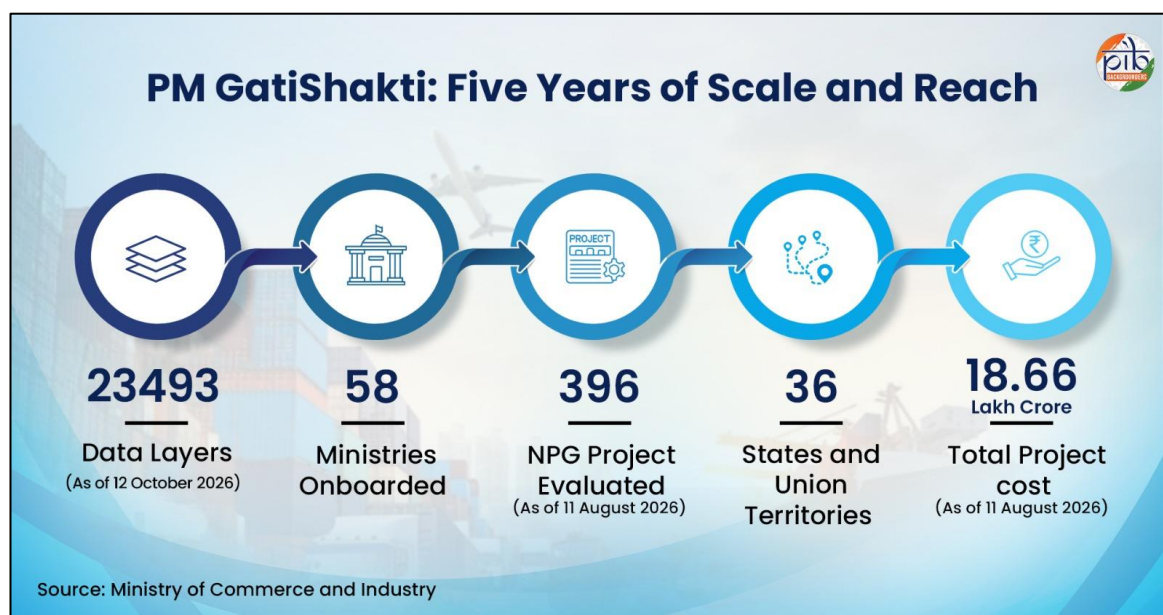
The platform combines **spatial planning and analytical tools** with mechanisms for updating and integrating data. It can support activities such as adding project information, measuring proximity, identifying Go/No-Go areas (areas where development may be restricted) and obtaining clearances.

Mapping Infrastructure and Infrastructure Nodes

The PM GatiShakti NMP maps **economic, social and logistics nodes alongside multimodal connectivity infrastructure**. This brings infrastructure linkages and the surrounding development context into the planning process. The platform helps identify **infrastructure linkages required to support economic zones and development projects**, as well as **missing connectivity gaps** that can affect the seamless movement of people, goods and services.

Economic zones such as **textile and pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters and agri zones** are mapped to support integrated infrastructure planning.

Example: **Khagaria–Purnea** corridor in Bihar. The upgraded corridor is planned to connect five PM GatiShakti Economic Nodes, including a textile cluster, Mega Food Parks and fishing/seafood parks, along with 11 logistics nodes. The planned connectivity is intended to facilitate faster movement of goods and passengers across the region.



Connecting Logistics Systems

Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) enables API-based integration of government logistics systems, while the Logistics Data Bank (LDB) provides real-time tracking of EXIM container movement. Together, they strengthen digital information exchange and visibility across the logistics ecosystem. As of July 2026, **ULIP connected 46 government systems across 12 Central Ministries through 142 APIs.**

Opening Geospatial Data to Wider Users

The digital ecosystem has also expanded beyond government users. In October 2025, the PM GatiShakti NMP platform was opened to the private sector through a **Query-Based Analytics Mechanism developed by Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics (BISAG-N).** The platform provides regulated access to selected non-sensitive datasets for infrastructure planning and investment decisions.

The platform currently provides access to 230 approved datasets covering physical and social infrastructure assets. Users can undertake site **suitability analysis, connectivity mapping, alignment planning and compliance checks**, and generate analytical reports.

From Data to Monitoring

The digital platform also supports the tracking of project progress and updating of infrastructure data. The PM GatiShakti NMP Dashboard provides multi-sector reporting to track progress and derive actionable insights. The **Data Uploading and Management System (DUMS)** enables decentralised and real-time data ownership and updating.

The overall approach uses **geospatial data, satellite imagery and API integration** to support data-driven decision-making, planning and optimisation of infrastructure development.

PM GatiShakti in Action

- **Pune–Bengaluru Expressway:** The **699 km Expressway**, with expected completion in 2027–28, will connect industrial and economic clusters across Maharashtra and Karnataka. These include automobile and white-goods factories, pharmaceutical clusters, special economic zones, and defence corridors. The project connects **15 National Highways, 25 State Highways and 6 railway stations**, enabling multimodal connectivity. Using the PM GatiShakti NMP platform, the alignment was revised to reduce forest land overlap by **19%**. The project is expected to reduce travel time by **7–8 hours**. It will also save approximately **16 crore litres of fuel annually** and reduce carbon emissions by around **39 crore kg**.
- **Jogighopa Multimodal Logistics Park, Assam:** The **Jogighopa Multimodal Logistics Park** is located on the northern banks of the Brahmaputra in Assam. It is designed to enable seamless cargo movement across **road, rail and inland waterways** in the Northeast. PM GatiShakti was used for integrated planning and demand analysis. A four-

lane bridge under construction across the Brahmaputra between **Dhubri and Phulbari** is planned to reduce the travel distance from **205 km to 20 km** and travel time from about **seven hours to 30 minutes**.

- **Green Energy Corridor: Ladakh–Haryana:** The project, recommended by NPG under PM GatiShakti, will enable **evacuation and grid integration of 13 GW of renewable energy through a 5 GW transmission system**. It includes a **480-km HVDC transmission line between Pang in Ladakh and Kaithal in Haryana**, with 5 GW HVDC terminals at both ends. The transmission system will pass through Himachal Pradesh and Punjab before connecting with the national grid at Kaithal. The project is targeted for completion by **FY2029–30**.

Building a Connected Infrastructure Future

Five years after its launch, PM GatiShakti has evolved from a national infrastructure planning initiative into a wider digital planning ecosystem. Its expansion across Ministries, States, districts and new infrastructure domains is creating a more integrated approach to planning India's next generation of infrastructure.

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