



Press Information Bureau Government of India



Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Infrastructure Development in India

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Introduction

Public infrastructure is the backbone of economic development, enhancing connectivity, trade, and overall quality of life. India, the world's **fifth-largest economy**, has made remarkable progress in infrastructure development over the past decade.

The total infrastructure investment in India has significantly increased, with public and private sector contributions shaping the growth trajectory. India's total infrastructure spending has grown exponentially, with budget allocations rising to **₹10 lakh crore in 2023-24**.

PM Gati Shakti

The **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP)**, launched in **2021**, is designed to bring together various Ministries, including Railways and Roadways, to ensure **integrated planning** and **coordinated execution** of **infrastructure projects**. The initiative aims to provide **seamless** and **efficient connectivity** for the movement of people, goods, and services across various modes of transport, thereby enhancing last-mile connectivity and reducing travel time. This project has onboarded **44 Central Ministries** and **36 States/UTs** and a total of **1,614 data layers** have also been integrated, by October 2024. A milestone of assessing **208** big-ticket infrastructure projects worth **Rs. 15.39 lakh crores**, of various Ministries adhering to PM Gati Shakti principles has been achieved.

India's **World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI)** ranking improved by **6 places** from 44 in 2018 to **38** out of 139 countries in **2023**. To complement PM GatiShakti, **National Logistics Policy** was launched in **September 2022**. **26 states** have notified their State-level logistics policy, so far.

Highways and Roads

India has the **second largest road network in the world** and its National Highways span a total length of **1,46,145 km**, forming the primary arterial network of the country. The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to enhance and strengthen the National Highways network through flagship programmes such as the **Bharatmala Pariyojana** which includes the

subsumed National Highway Development Project (NHDP), the **Special Accelerated Road Development Programme** for the North-East Region (SARDP-NE), and many more ongoing projects.

- **India's National Highway (NH) network** expanded from 65,569 km in 2004 to 91,287 km in 2014 and **1,46,145 km in 2024**.
- NH stretches with **four or more lanes** grew **2.6 times** from 18,371 km in 2014 to **48,422 km in 2024**.
- Operational **High-Speed Corridors** increased from 93 km in 2014 to **2,138 km in 2024**.
- NH **construction pace** rose **2.8 times** from 12.1 km/day in 2014-15 to **33.8 km/day in 2023-24**.



Expansion of National Highways in India



- **Capital expenditure** (including private investment) surged **5.7 times** from ₹53,000 crore in 2013-14 to **₹3.01 lakh crore in 2023-24** (highest ever).

Bharatmala Pariyojana

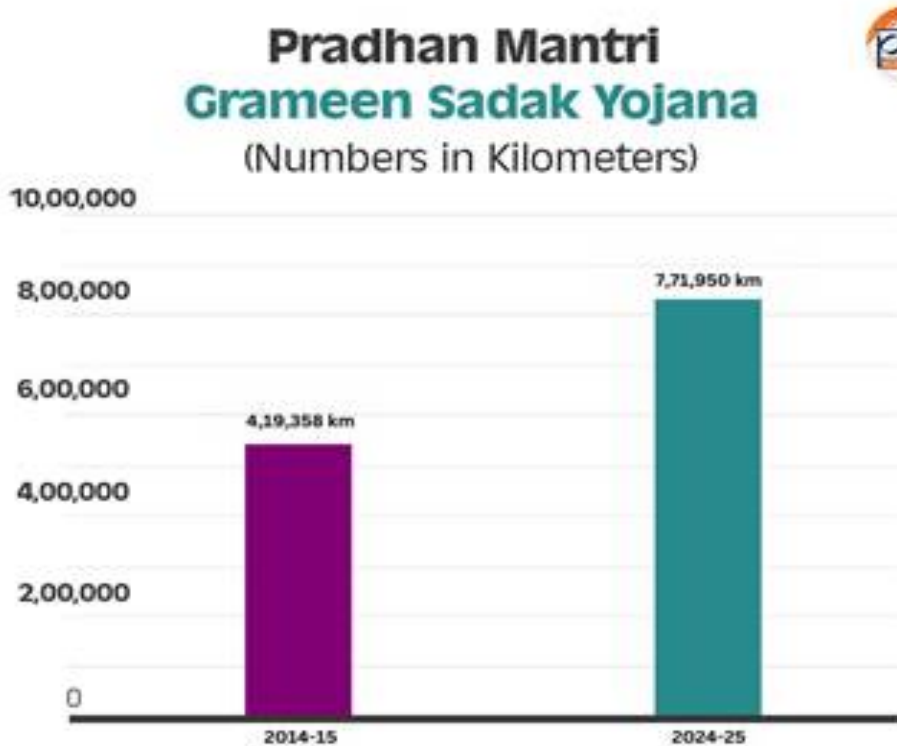
Launched in **2017**, the Bharatmala Pariyojana envisages development of about **26,000 km** length of **Economic Corridors**, which along with Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) and North-South and East-West (NS-EW) Corridors are expected to carry majority of the freight traffic on roads. It also envisages development of ring roads / bypasses and elevated corridors to decongest the traffic passing through cities and enhance logistic efficiency. A total of **18,926 km** of roads have been completed under project by **November 2024**.

Further network of **35 Multimodal Logistics Parks** is planned to be developed as part of Bharatmala Pariyojana, with a total investment of about **Rs. 46,000 crore**, which once operational, shall be able to handle around **700 million metric tonnes** of cargo.

Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana

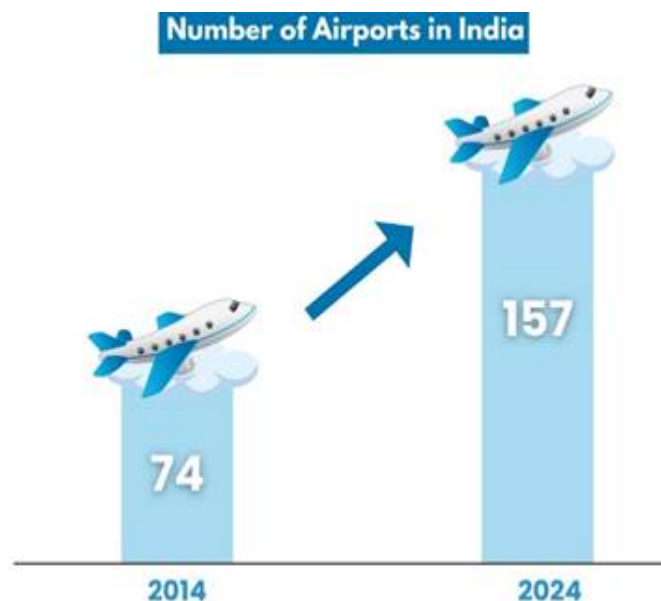
The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), was launched by the Government of India, in **2000**, to provide **connectivity to unconnected habitations** as part of a poverty reduction strategy.

In **2006-2007**, **1,07,370 km** of roads were completed under the PMGSY, with a total expenditure of **₹10,769 crore**. In **2014-15**, **4,19,358 km** of roads were completed with a total expenditure of **₹130,149 crore** and in **2024-25**, **7,71,950 km** of roads were completed with a total expenditure of **₹ 331,584 crore**.



Civil Aviation

India's aviation sector is experiencing a meteoric rise, fueled by soaring demand and the government's unwavering commitment to its growth through supportive policies. This dynamic shift has propelled India to the forefront of the global aviation ecosystem, becoming the **third-largest domestic aviation market** in the world.



- The number of **operational airports** in India in 2014 were 74. By **September 2024**, the number had increased to **157**.
- **Over 15%** of India's **pilots** are **women**, significantly higher than the global average of 5%.

- Marking a new **record**, **domestic air passenger traffic** crossed **5 lakhs** for the **first time** in a **single day** on November 17, 2024.
- The number of **Flying training organisations (FTOs)** in June 2016 was 29. This number increased to **38** with **57 bases** by **December 2024**.
- In terms of **aircrafts**, the numbers have increased from around 400 in 2014 to **723** in **2023**, despite the impact of Covid-19.

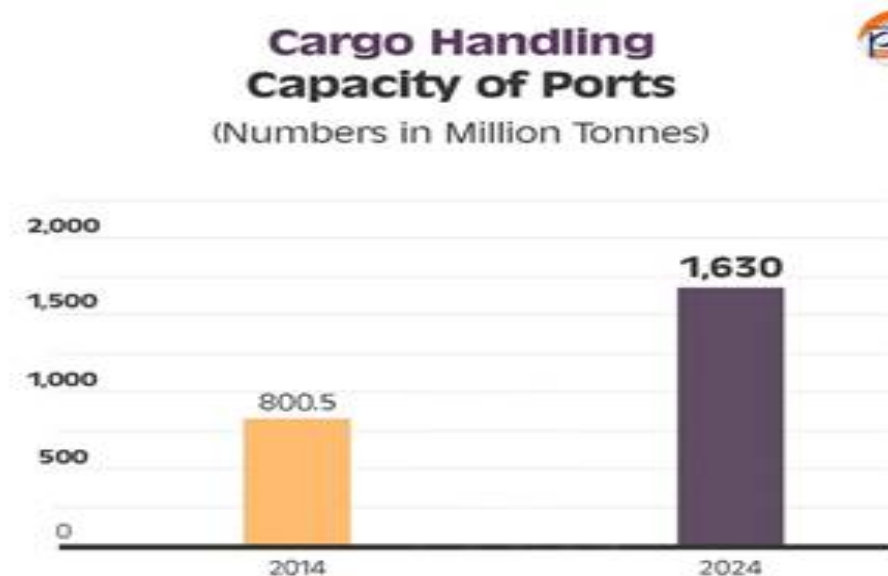
Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik)

By reviving existing airstrips and airports, UDAN, launched in **2016**, aims to bring essential air travel access to previously **isolated communities** and **boost regional economic development**. With a **ten-year** operational plan, UDAN intends to ensure equitable access to air travel for all Indians. As of 31 Dec 2024-

- **147.53 lakh** passengers have availed of the benefits of the scheme.
- **More than 2.93 lakh flights** have operated under the UDAN scheme so far.
- **619 RCS routes** have so far commenced operations connecting **88 airports** including 13 heliports & 2 water aerodromes.

Shipping and Ports

The **Maritime Sector in India** comprises of Ports, Shipping, Shipbuilding, Ship repair and Inland Water Transport Systems. In India, there are total **12 government owned major ports** and approximately **217 minor and intermediate ports**. Indian Shipping Industry has over the years played a crucial role in the maritime sector of India's economy. Approximately **95%** of the country's trade by **volume** and **70%** by **value** is moved through Maritime Transport.

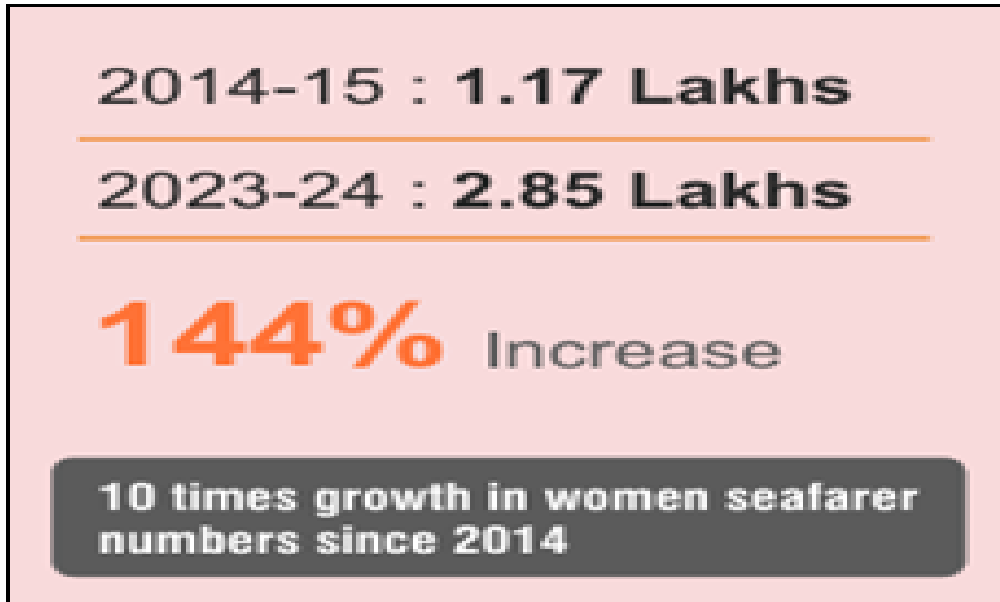


- **Cargo handling capacity** has increased from 800.5 million tonnes per annum in 2014 to **1,630 million tonnes per annum** in **2024**. Vis-à-vis 2014, this is an **87%** improvement.
- India has reached **22nd rank** in **International Shipment** category as against 44th rank in 2014.
- **Turn Around Time (TRT)** of major Ports has reduced from around 94 hours in FY-2013-14 to only around **48.06 hours** in **FY 2023-24**.
- The **average ship berth-day output** vis-a-vis FY 2014-15 have improved by **52%**.

- Tourist footfall in **2022-23** for **ocean cruise** has risen to **3.08 Lakhs** and for **light house** has risen to **12.3 lakhs** compared to the year 2014-15.
- Capacity at major ports stood at:

S. No.	Year	Port Capacity	Traffic Handled
1	2004-05	397.50	383.75
2	2014-15	871.52	581.34
3	2023-24	1629.86	819.23

- The **number of ships/vessels** increased from 1,250 in 2014-15 to **1,526** in **2023-24**, culminating in a **22% increase**.
- Number of **employed sea-farers** are:

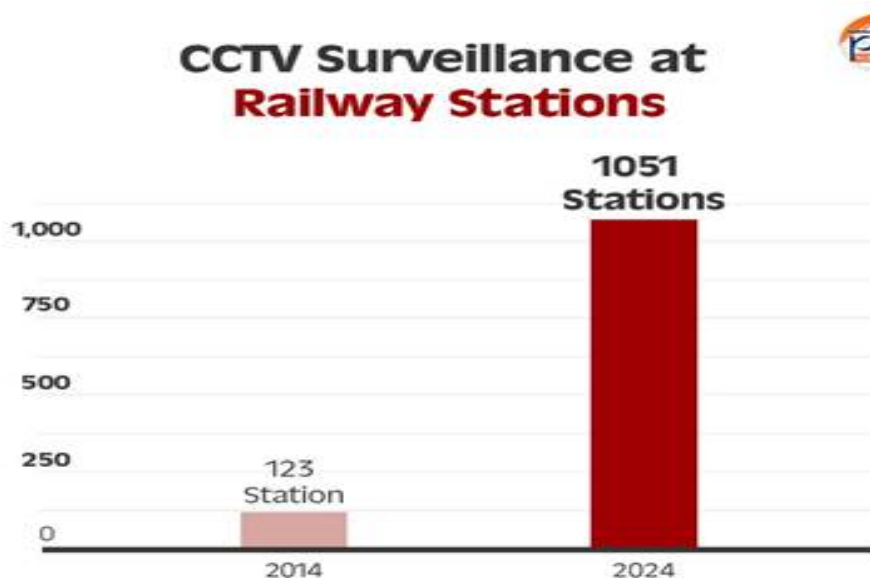


Railways

Indian Railways **achieved a historic milestone**, transporting over **3 crore** passengers in a single day on **November 4, 2024**. On this day Indian Railways carried a record number of **120.72 lakh non-suburban passengers**. This included **19.43 lakh** reserved passengers and **101.29 lakh** unreserved non-suburban passengers. Similarly, the suburban traffic reached a **record 180 lakh passengers**, making it the **highest single-day passenger figure of the year**.

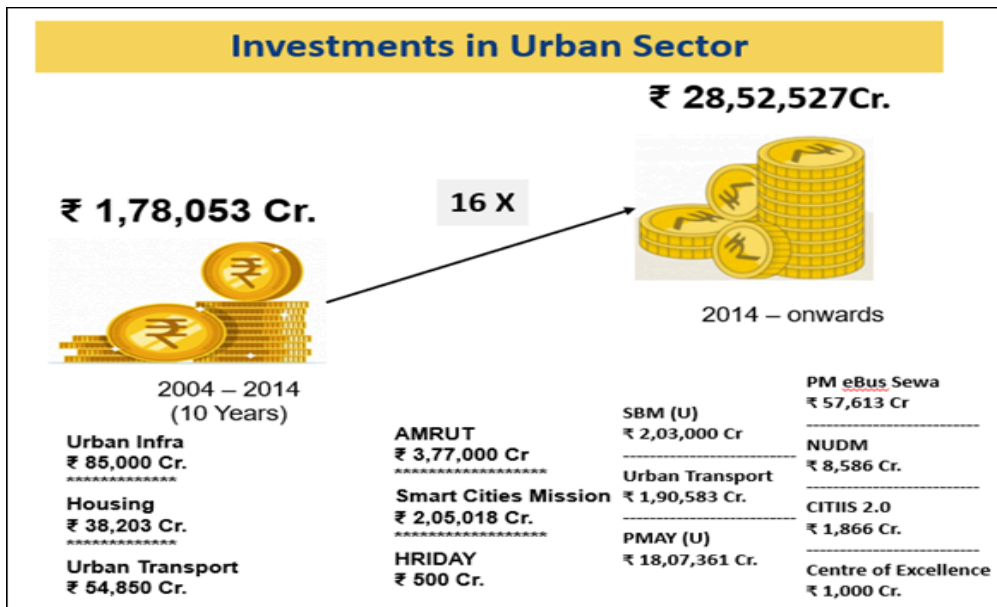
- The manufacturing of Linke-Hofmann-Busch (**LHB**) **coaches** has increased from 2,209 coaches in year 2006-2014 to **31,956 coaches** in year **2014-2023**.
- The provision of **Bio-toilets** in coaches has been increased from 3,647 coaches in year 2006-2014 to **80,478 coaches** in year **2014-2023**.
- The Production units of Indian Railways are producing only LHB coaches from April-2018 onwards and trains operated with ICF coaches are being converted so as to run with LHB coaches.
- In 2005-06, 33,540 km and in 2014-15, 41,038 km of **running tracks** were **electrified**.

- During 2004-14, 14,985 RKM of rail track work was done whereas during **2014-23, 25,871 RKM** of track laying work has been done. In the year **2022-23**, per day **14 km** track was laid.
- Rail connectivity to **four states of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Mizoram** provided after 2014 (Meghalaya in November 2014, Arunachal Pradesh in February 2015, Manipur (Jiribam) in May 2016 & Mizoram (Bhairabi) in March 2016).
- Before 2014, the number of stations equipped with CCTV surveillance facilities was 123 whereas during **2014-23**, CCTVs were installed across **743** railway stations. By **December 2024**, CCTV coverage was increased to a total of **1051 stations**.



Urban Affairs and Housing

- Under the **Smart Cities Mission (SCM)**, total projects are **8,076**, amounting to **₹1,64,706 crore**, of which **7,401 projects** amounting to **₹1,54,351 crore** have been completed, as per the data provided by **100 Smart Cities**.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban 2.0, there has been a **97% increase** in the **urban waste collection** from 2014-15 to 2024-25.
- The **waste processing percentage** has increased from 18% in 2014-15 to **78% in 2024-25**.
- During 2004-14, 13.46 lakh houses were approved under schemes like JnNURM & RRY. This increased substantially (**9 times**) in **2015-2024**, when **118.64 lakh houses** were approved under **PMAY-U**.
- During 2004-14, 8.04 lakh houses were built and marking a **11x increase**, during **2015-24, 88.32 lakh houses** were **completed**.



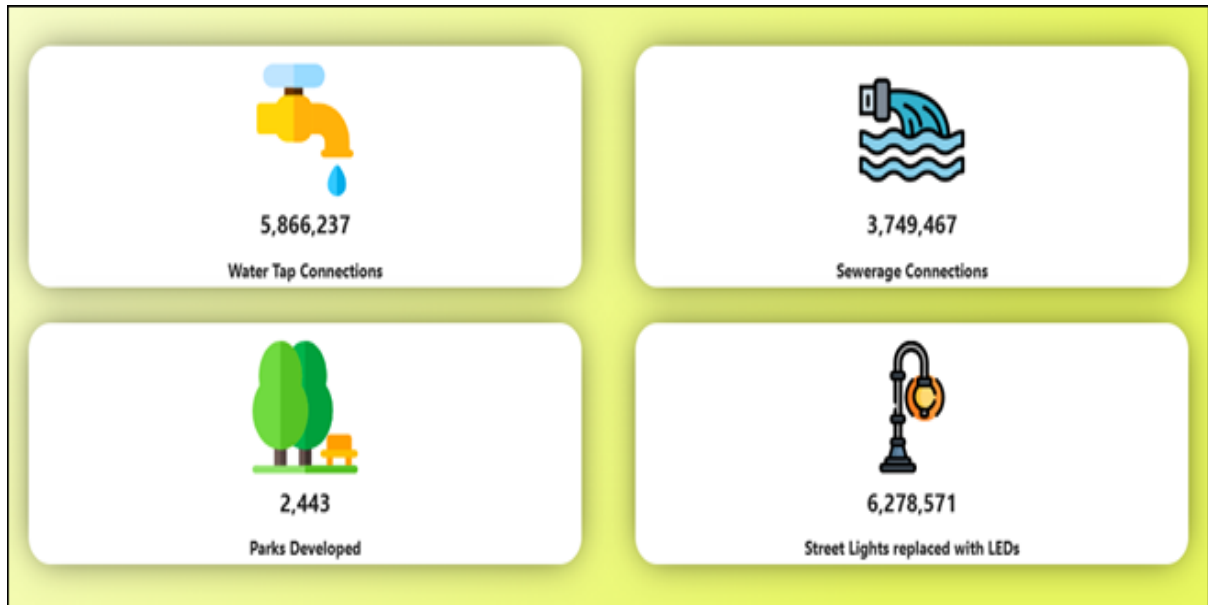
- Achievements in the field of **metro rail** in the last ten years are:

PARAMETERS	Upto 2014	2014-24
Total Operational Metro Rail Network	248 Km	993 Km
Average Metro Rail Lines Commissioned per month	0.68 Km / Month	6 Km / Month
Average Daily Ridership	28 Lakh	Over 1 Crore
Annual Budget	Rs 5798 (2013-14)	Rs 24844 (2024-25)
Total Cities with Operational Metro Rail	5	23

- The number of **buses** sanctioned from 2004-2014 were 14,405 and this increased to **19,752** during **2014-24**.

AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)

Launched in **2015**, AMRUT aims at ensuring every household has **access to a tap** with the assured supply of **water** and a **sewerage connection**, increasing the amenity value of cities by **developing greenery** and **well-maintained open spaces** (e.g. parks) and **reducing pollution** by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). As of **February 1, 2025**, there are:




Jal Jeevan Mission

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was launched on **August 15, 2019**, with the ambitious goal of **providing tap water supply to every rural household**. At the time of its inception, only **3.23 crore (17%)** of rural households had tap water connections. As of February 1, 2025, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has successfully provided tap water connections to 12.20 crore additional rural households, bringing the total coverage to over **15.44 crore households**, which accounts for **79.74%** of all rural households in India. This achievement marks a significant milestone in the mission.

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