

# ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic infrastructure means those basic facilities and services which directly benefits the process of production and distribution of an economy. **Irrigation, power, transport and communication** are the examples of economic infrastructures

# TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
- SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Expanding investment in infrastructure can play an important counter cyclical role. Projects and programmes [are] to be reviewed in the area of infrastructure development, including pure public private partnerships, to ensure that their implementation is expedited and does not suffer from [the] fund crunch.”

**Dr. Manmohan Singh**

**FORMAL**


## DEFINITION

Internal facility of a country that make business activity possible,

Such as:

- Communication
- Transportation
- Distribution networks
- Financial institutes and market
- Energy supply system

# WHAT DOES INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDE:

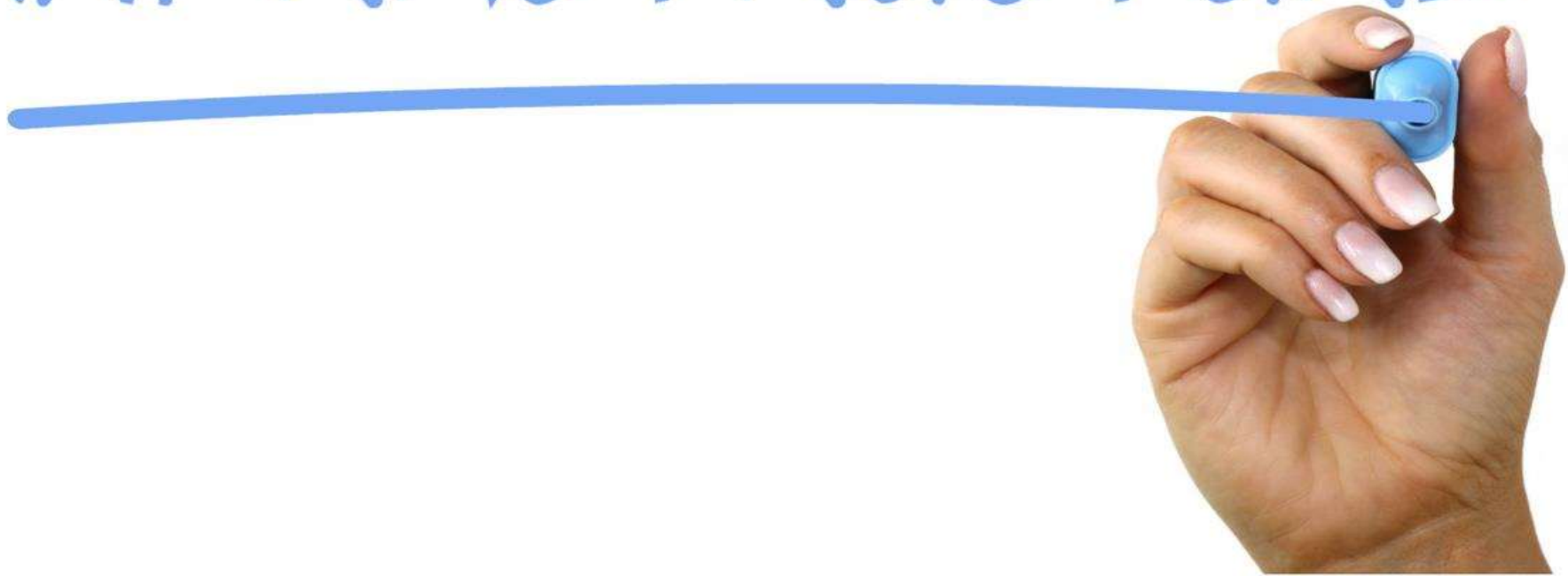
- Communication: Internet, Mass media, Mobile.
  - Transportation: Shipping, Railway, Airports and Roads.
  - Distribution Networks.
  - Financial institutions and Markets: FDI, FII and Banking
  - Energy Supply Systems:
  - Petroleum, Biogas, Water gas, Thermal, Hydro, Nuclear,
  - Solar, Tidal, Wind.
- 



Dubai 2005



INFRASTRUCTURE





- FACTORS FOR BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE :

- General Education (including related forms of classical culture).
- Science and Technology (Households, Agriculture, and Industry)
- Health-Care delivery systems

# SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure means those basic activities and services which, in addition to achieving certain social objectives, indirectly help various economic activities.

**Education, health service, sanitation and water supply** etc are the example of social infrastructure.



- Housing, education and health services also constitute part of infrastructure development which ensure improvement in quality of life.



## INVESTMENTS BY FDI'S ON INDIAN INFRASTRUCTURE

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved US\$ 631 million loan to develop the first coastal corridor, namely the Vishakhapatnam-Chennai industrial corridor, which is expected to bring manufacturing and export industries to the east coast.
- The Government of India has unveiled plans to invest US\$ 137 billion in its rail network over the next five years, heralding Prime Minister Narendra Modi's aggressive approach to building infrastructure needed to unlock faster economic

- The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) of Malaysia has proposed to invest in urban development and housing projects in India, such as a mini-smart city adjacent to New Delhi Railway Station, a green city project at Garhmukhteshwar in Uttar Pradesh and the Ganga cleaning projects.

# GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES TOWARDS GROWTH OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

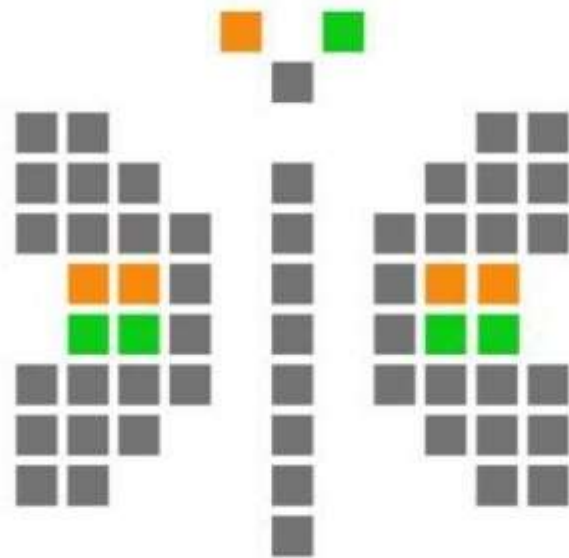
- The Government of India is planning to boost regional connectivity by setting up 50 new airports over the next three years, out of which at least 10 would be operational in next year.
- The government plans to invest over Rs 7,000 crore in FY2016-17 to develop its network in the north-eastern region for better connectivity.

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has announced norms for public issue of units of infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs) in order to facilitate infrastructure developers raise capital from public investors.
- The Government of India plans to award 100 highway projects under the public-private partnership (PPP) mode in 2016, with expectations that recent amendments in regulations would revive investor sentiments in PPP projects in the infrastructure sector.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified 100 per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) under automatic route in the construction development sector. The new limit came into effect in December 2014.

# CREATION OF







# Smart City

MISSION TRANSFORM-NATION

## WHAT IS A SMART CITY?

- A Smart City has-
- basic infrastructure,
- uses 'smart' solutions to make infrastructure and services better, and
- relies on Area based development.

## OBJECTIVES

- Provide basic infrastructure.
- Quality of life.
- Clean and sustainable environment.
- Apply Smart Solutions.
- Set examples to be replicated both within and outside the Smart City and catalyze the creation of similar Smart

## WHAT IS BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE?

- Basic public infrastructure is built by dovetailing and synergizing with other Missions and Schemes – AMRUT
- Basic infrastructure includes,
- Assured water & electricity supply,
- Sanitation & Solid Waste Management,
- Efficient urban mobility & public transport,
- Affordable Housing,
- Robust IT connectivity,
- e-governance & citizen participation,
- Safety & security of citizens,
- Health & Education and
- Economic Activities & Livelihood Opportunities.



# CITY WIDE SMART SOLUTION

## E-Governance and Citizen Services



- 1 Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- 2 Electronic Service Delivery
- 3 Citizen Engagement
- 4 Citizens - City's Eyes and Ears
- 5 Video Crime Monitoring

## Waste Management



- 6 Waste to Energy & fuel
- 7 Waste to Compost
- 8 Waste Water to be Treated
- 9 Recycling and Reduction of C&D Waste

## Water Management



- 10 Smart Meters & Management



## Energy Management



- 13 Smart Meters & Management
- 14 Renewable Sources of Energy
- 15 Energy Efficient & Green Buildings

## Urban Mobility



- 16 Smart Parking
- 17 Intelligent Traffic Management
- 18 Integrated Multi-Modal Transport

## Others



- 19 Tele-Medicine & Tele Education

## WHAT ARE 'SMART SOLUTIONS'

- Smart solutions are application of IT&C to municipal services and infrastructure to make them better.
- Examples –
  1. Smart water meters and billing systems,
  2. Remotely controlled automatic distribution valves,
  3. Real time, online systems of monitoring water quality,
  4. City-wide intelligent video surveillance networks

# SMART CITY SELECTION PROCESS

- Cities are diverse - Each city has to construct its idea and vision of a smart city that is aligned to its local context.
- The city selection process follows a Challenge method - two stages, in conjunct, to select cities.
- The city selection process is based on the idea of Cooperative and Competitive Federalism.
  - **Stage – I** : Intra-State city selection on objective criteria to identify cities to compete in stage-II.
  - **Stage – II**: All India competition to select smart

## STAGE-I COMPETITION (WITHIN STATE)



Number of potential Smart Cities will be intimated to each State, based on an equitable & objective based formula.



An inter-state competition to select proposed Smart Cities, based on the Stage – I criteria





## CITY SELECTION CRITERIA : STAGE- 2



The 100 short listed potential smart cities are selected by inter state competition



The 100 selected cities prepare their Proposals for All India competition with capacity assistance



Based on pre-defined Stage 2 criteria , the evaluation is done by national and international organisations



Winners declared

# LIST OF SMART CITIES FOR THIS YEAR

Rank No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City	Score
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	78.83%
2.	Maharashtra	Pune	77.42%
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	73.83%
4.	Gujarat	Surat	68.16%
5.	Kerela	Kochi	66.98%
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	66.85%
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	63.03%
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	61.12%
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur	60.83%
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere	59.93%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	59.89%
12.	Delhi	NMDC	59.63%
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	58.74%
	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	58.00%

Thank You!

