

Value of Geospatial Information in National Economy
A Case Study of India



GDP growth expected to accelerate between 8.1 – 8.5 per cent in 2016-17

India ranks

130 out of 189 countries
in the ease of doing
business, moving up 12
places from last year in
ease of doing business

India's 16-place jump to the 55th rank in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness ratings for 2015

Foreign exchange reserves were US\$ 352.51 bn as on December 18, 2015

Over 6% points decline in inflation since late 2013, Inflation likely to remain in the 5-5.5 % range

Agriculture and allied sectors contribute 17.9% to GDP and has grown by 3.7% in 2014-15

Over 900 mm cell phone users and close to 600 million unique users. This number is increasing at a rate of 2.82 million per month

Recovery of industrial production is led by the infrastructure sectors

Aim by 2040



Power | More and better power to more people







Agriculture | Improved Productivity





7.4 tonnes per heactare

Manufacturing | Increasing value-added



12% of GDP

25% of GDP

Urbanization | Modernizing urban areas





650mn 650 mn people

Digital Connectivity | Broadening the network



15% access 80% access

$\pmb{Retail} \ \pmb{|} \ \text{Increasing the market share of organized retail}$



8% share 50% share

Physical | Reduce the logistics cost



13% of GDP

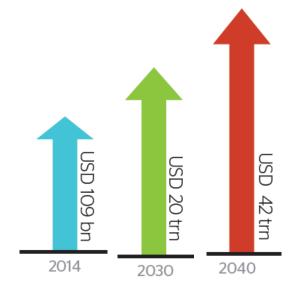
8% of GDP

Financial Services | Providing banking to people



35% access

90% access







CHALLENGES IN INDIA

GEO TECH CAN HEL

590 mn people to live in Indian cities by 2030





GST and integrated solution for smart sustainable cities

105 ltr water per head as against demand of 140 ltr



Low cost affordable water reso, management system

20 mt of grain loss due to bad warehouse facilities





Complete ecosystem of service can improve

24% loss in electricity in transmission & distribution



Geospatial key to reduction of this loss

Natural disaster account for total loss of \$ 13.8 billion



Spatial Planning for disaster mitigation and management

GEOSPATIAL DRIVING KEY PROJECTS





Smart Cities and AMRUT program, both requires a centralised information system based on GIS



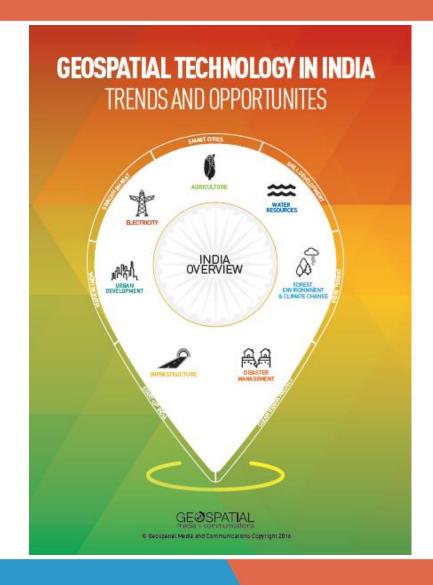
The National
Mission for
clean Ganga deals with
extensive spatial data
and analysis for the
Ganga basin



The **Digital India** vision areas has a specific focus on leveraging Geospatial Information Systems for decision support systems & development

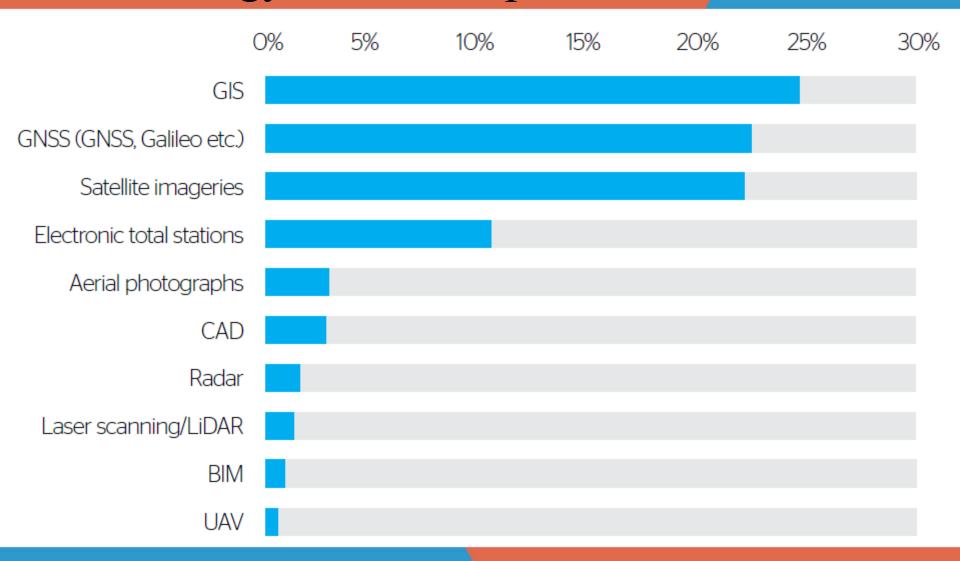


Geospatial
Technologies
provide a holistic
approach to
interlinking of rivers
based on existing
geoinformatics tools
and techniques



Technology –wise Adoption

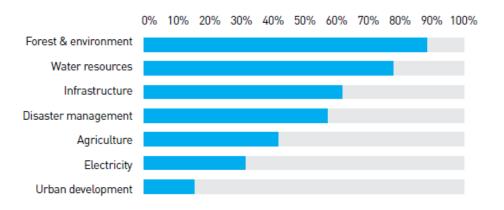




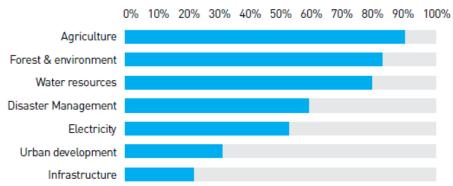
Industry-Wise Adoption



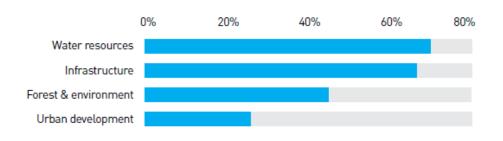
Industry-wise adoption of GNSS



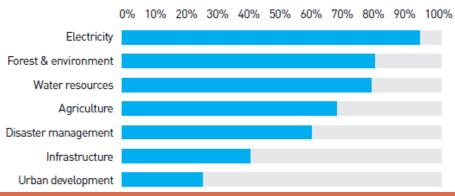
Industry-wise adoption of Satellite Remote Sensing



Industry-wise adoption of Electronic Total Stations

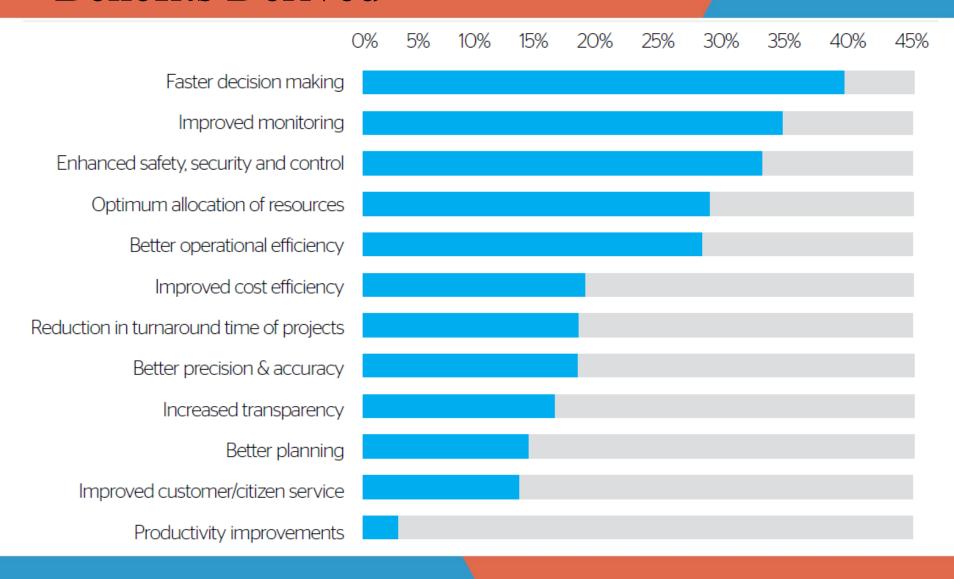


Industry-wise adoption of GIS



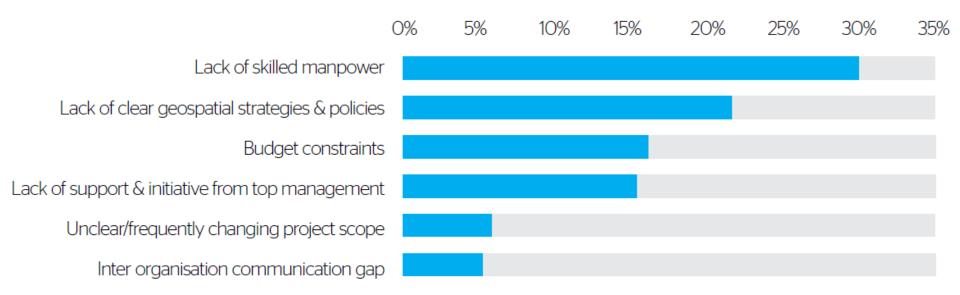
Benefits Derived





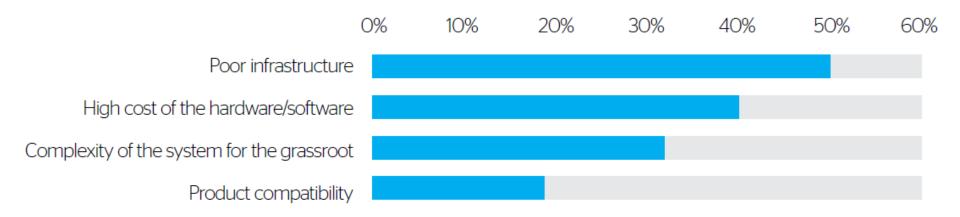
Challenges - Organizational





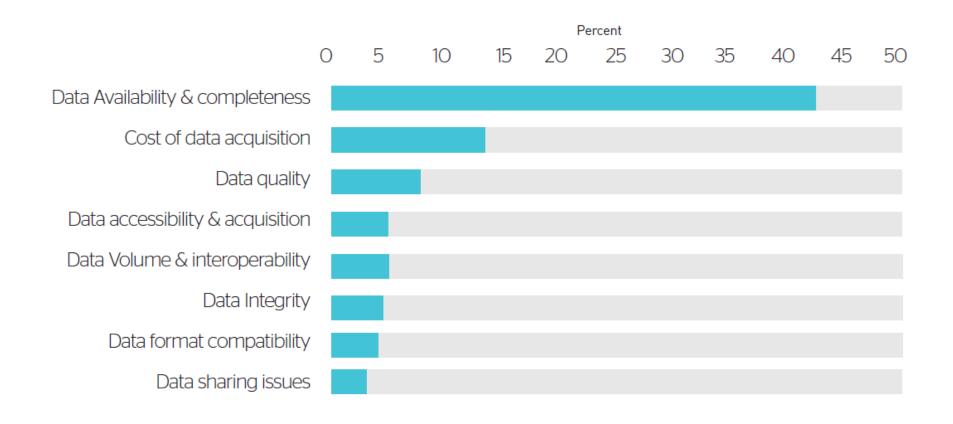
Challenges - Technological





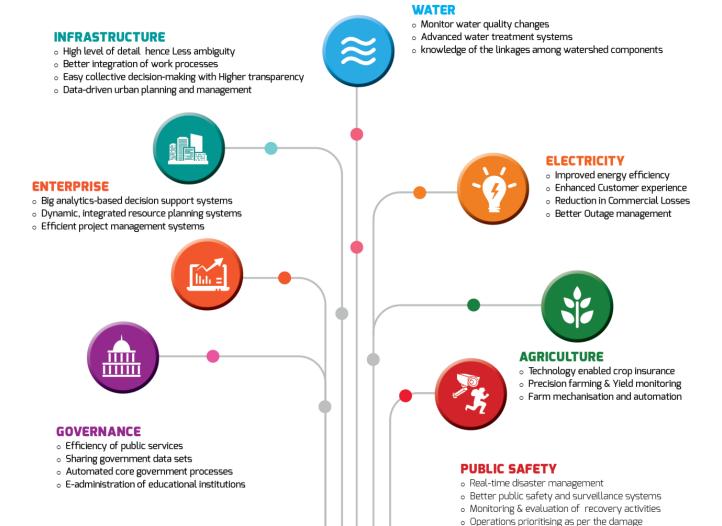
Challenges – Data Related





VALUE PROPOSITION OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES







India





\$4 bn market



\$3 bn

The annual budget of government agencies for GIS services is estimated to be



USD \$6 billion in savings



Thank You...

