

a National infrastructure reform along with already existing policies. Sub (200 m)

Infrastructure sector is crucial, for any economy it is estimated that for 1% of GDP investment in infrastructure will lead to potential 2% of GDP returns.

Government envisages to achieve \$5 trillion economy by 2025. Pandemic has become an obstacle to it.

Government had established National Infrastructure Investment Fund, National Infrastructure pipeline which specially projected to invest ₹ 100 trillion in various infrastructures, other sector.

The funding of these much projects requires huge pool of funds from various stakeholders such as Government and bank, private.

In previous decade itself expenditure of Centre on infrastructure increased from 26% to 41% whereas,

State government declined 45% to 32%.

Private investment from 34% to 23%.

Banking sector credit from 14% to 10%.

The issue is long term project requires long term funding.

Along with Development financial institution, National Infrastructure bank could provide needed boost to these sector.

Objectives:

- ① provide long term capital
- ② attract private capital both global and domestic.
- ③ provide innovative financial solution to accelerate investment.

way forward:

Most of the investment becomes unviable or unproductive not only on capital side but also on land acquisition, dispute resolution, delay, contractor dispute and political influence, bureaucratic excess. This requires overall structural reforms as well to become \$5 trillion economy.