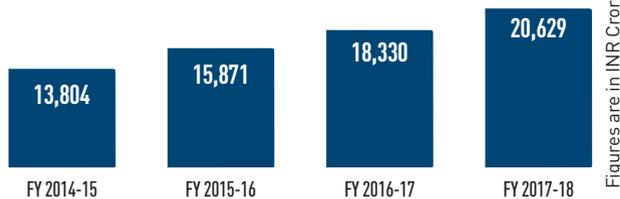


# INDIAN GEOSPATIAL ECONOMY SNAPSHOT

## Geospatial Economy

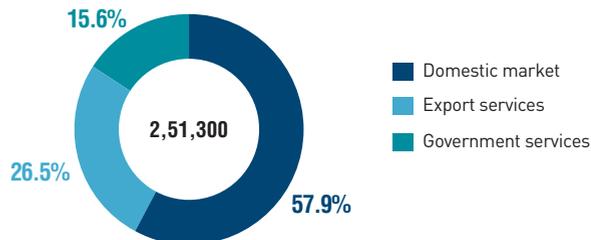
A geospatial economy comprises of the following components:

- Market size through commercial procurement of equipment, software, data, and services
- Export of geospatial equipment, software, data and services
- Public expenditure on creation and maintenance of geospatial data, infrastructure and institutions



## Employment

- At present, the Indian geospatial sector employs nearly 251,300 persons
- Of this total, nearly 67,000 are engaged in export related services
- There are huge employment generation opportunities in India for basic services such as surveying, map digitization, content development, APIs, data analysis, etc.



## Key Highlights

- The domestic market comprises the procurement of equipment, software and solutions, services and data by various government department, agencies, institutions, and private sector.
- India's geospatial market has grown from INR 5,338 crore in FY 2014-15 to an estimated INR 7,679 crore in FY 2017-18 at a CAGR of 12.9%.
- The domestic market is expected to grow at an estimated CAGR of 13.8% between FY2017-18 and FY2020-21.
- India relies heavily on imports for its geospatial hardware requirements. For FY 2017-18, estimated to be worth INR 1,274 crore
- The government spending on geospatial institutions responsible for supply and maintenance of geospatial data and infrastructure almost equals the government share in domestic market.
- At present, every 6 Rupee invested by the government creates market of nearly 7 Rupee. There is room for the government to shift from being a market competitor to an enabler for greater industry participation, entrepreneurship and innovation.
- The government spends heavily on in-house GIS data integration, development of solutions instead of procuring them from private sector putting it as a competitor to private sector. Lack of clearly defined data sharing policies may be one of the factors behind this approach.