
# NEWSLETTER

## CONSTRUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATES

## MONDAY, JUNE 01, 2026

^ TOP

**CFI is now on social media!** We'd love your support in increasing our visibility. Please take a moment to like and repost our posts. Your engagement will certainly help us reach more people! Check us out here: **CFI LinkedIn**.

*Thank you for your support!*

- ✓ Centre's infrastructure project additions jump 12-fold in Q4 FY26 led by highways
- ✓ Building a Smarter Urban India: How Developers Are Advancing Sustainable Construction?
- ✓ Top 10 Mega Infrastructure Projects in India (2026)
- ✓ NHAI To Launch Land Acquisition Across 25 Villages For 27.9 Km Kurukshetra Bypass Project
- ✓ NHAI Shortlists 17 Highway Projects Across Nine States For FY27 Monetisation Under TOT And InvIT Models


- ✓ [Andhra Pradesh Becomes First State To Launch PM-SETU Industry Partnership With Visakhapatnam ITI Cluster Approval]

Centre's infrastructure project additions jump 12-fold in Q4 FY26 led by highways

The Hindu Business Line,
June 01, 2026

Major additions were also seen in power transmission, coal, electricity generation, water resources and urban transport projects, highlighting a strong push in infrastructure expansion during the quarter

*India witnessed a sharp rise in infrastructure project additions in the January-March quarter of FY26, with 483 new projects worth ₹6.01 lakh crore added, according to MoSPI data.*

The number of newly added infrastructure projects surged sharply in the January-March quarter of FY26, led overwhelmingly by road and highway projects, according to data compiled by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

A total of 483 projects were added in Q4 FY26, compared with just 38 projects in the corresponding quarter last year, marking a more than 12-fold increase in project additions. The rise in project additions was accompanied by a sharp increase in project costs. The total cost of projects added during Q4 FY26 stood at ₹6.01 lakh crore, up 544.9 per cent year-on-year from ₹93,213 crore in Q4 FY25.

Project additions had remained relatively subdued through most of FY26. While 46 projects were added in Q1 FY26 with an original cost of ₹51,155 crore, the number of projects fell to 34 in Q2 FY26, though the cost rose to ₹2.03 lakh crore. In Q3 FY26, project additions improved to 76 projects worth ₹1.37 lakh crore. However, the Q2 data excludes newly added projects not mentioned in the official documents for July and August.

**Roads and highways dominate new project pipeline**


Roads and highways dominated the project pipeline in Q4 FY26, accounting for 439 out of the 483 projects added during the quarter. The sector alone contributed projects worth ₹4.13 lakh crore, or nearly 69 per cent of the total project cost added in the quarter.

The largest project in the roads and highways segment was the Guwahati Ring Road project in Assam, with an original cost of ₹5,729 crore.

**Power transmission and coal projects see major additions**

Transmission and distribution emerged as the second-largest sector by project cost, with eight projects worth ₹56,840 crore added during the quarter. The most expensive project in the segment was Rajasthan Part I Power Transmission Ltd, costing ₹25,000 crore.

Coal sector projects worth ₹31,885 crore were added, led by the ₹25,560 crore Jayant expansion project, which involves raising production capacity from 20 million tonnes per annum to 38 MTPA.

Electricity generation saw the addition of one large project, NTPC's ₹29,948 crore Nabinagar Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II. Water resources projects worth ₹24,086 crore were also added, including the ₹21,030 crore Ken-Betwa Linking Development Project.

**Metro, transport and other sectors add fresh projects**

Urban public transport projects worth ₹23,269 crore were added during the quarter, led by Delhi Metro Rail Phase V-A with an original cost of ₹12,015 crore.

Other sectors witnessing additions included oil and gas, healthcare, railways, logistics infrastructure, aviation infrastructure, and education, though at comparatively smaller scales.

^ TOP

## Building a Smarter Urban India: How Developers Are Advancing Sustainable Construction?

The Realty Today,
June 01, 2026

*Indian developers are driving smarter construction, sustainable infrastructure, and integrated urban ecosystems to build future-ready cities.*


India's construction and infrastructure sector is undergoing a decisive transformation. The conversation is no longer limited to square footage, faster delivery timelines, or premium amenities. Today, the focus has shifted toward building resilient, technology-enabled, and sustainable urban ecosystems that can support the demands of a rapidly urbanizing nation.

As cities expand and population density increases, developers are being pushed to rethink how infrastructure is planned and executed. Integrated townships, mixed-use developments, smart mobility integration, green construction materials, energy-efficient systems, and digitally enabled building management are increasingly becoming central to modern construction strategies.

This evolution is redefining the role of real estate and infrastructure developers. They are now emerging as long-term urban planners and ecosystem builders, shaping not only skylines but also the functionality and sustainability of future cities.

One of the strongest indicators of this shift is the growing emphasis on integrated development models. Developers are moving beyond standalone residential projects to create self-sustained urban clusters that combine housing, retail, healthcare, education, hospitality, and commercial infrastructure within a single ecosystem. This approach is helping reduce urban stress while improving accessibility and liveability.

Among the developers contributing to this transition is Srijan Realty, which has steadily expanded its footprint across Eastern India through projects that emphasize scale, urban planning, and infrastructure-led growth. With developments spanning residential and commercial spaces, the company reflects how regional developers are becoming important participants in India's larger urban modernization story. Its focus on balancing architectural functionality with modern lifestyle demands mirrors the broader direction in which the construction sector is heading.

Similarly, Siddha Group has focused on innovation-led residential development, particularly in the affordable luxury segment. The company has consistently introduced design-led concepts such as elevated community spaces, rooftop lifestyle zones, and optimized urban layouts that enhance land utilization in dense metropolitan environments. Such approaches highlight how developers are responding to the dual challenge of rising urban density and evolving consumer expectations.

Sustainability has also become a defining force shaping construction priorities across the sector. Developers are increasingly integrating green building practices into project planning, driven by both environmental concerns and operational efficiency requirements. Rainwater harvesting systems, solar integration, waste management infrastructure, energy-efficient


lighting, and climate-responsive architecture are rapidly becoming standard features in large-scale developments.

A developer that has consistently emphasized this direction is PS Group, which has incorporated eco-conscious construction principles across multiple projects. The company's emphasis on sustainable engineering and environmentally responsible development reflects a larger industry-wide shift toward green infrastructure and resource-efficient urban construction.

At the same time, the definition of infrastructure itself is expanding. Developers are increasingly building projects that incorporate retail hubs, IT parks, hospitality spaces, recreational zones, and sports infrastructure within integrated developments. This multi-dimensional approach is helping create more connected and economically vibrant urban environments.

Merlin Group exemplifies this trend through its diversified development portfolio that spans residential, commercial, retail, and institutional infrastructure. The company's growing focus on smart living solutions and globally aligned design practices reflects the construction sector's increasing alignment with international urban development standards.

Another major trend reshaping the industry is the rise of public-private collaboration in urban infrastructure creation. As governments focus on smart city initiatives, transit-oriented development, and urban renewal projects, private developers are playing a larger role in delivering integrated infrastructure solutions.

This model is visible in the work of Ambuja Neotia, who has developed projects that combine residential, hospitality, healthcare, and social infrastructure within unified ecosystems. Such integrated development approaches are becoming increasingly important in creating cities that are not only economically productive but also socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

Technology, meanwhile, is becoming deeply embedded within the construction ecosystem itself. From digital project management and BIM-based planning to AI-driven design optimization and smart building systems, developers are increasingly adopting technology to improve efficiency, reduce construction timelines, and enhance long-term asset performance.

This transition is particularly important at a time when India's urban population is expected to continue expanding significantly over the coming decades. The pressure on housing, mobility, utilities, and civic infrastructure will require developers to adopt more scalable, intelligent, and future-ready construction models.


As a result, the next phase of India's infrastructure growth will likely be defined not merely by the volume of construction, but by the quality and sustainability of the spaces being built. Developers that can combine smart planning, environmental responsibility, integrated infrastructure, and technology-led execution will play a crucial role in shaping the future of urban India.

Ultimately, the construction sector today stands at the intersection of infrastructure, sustainability, and urban innovation. The developers leading this transformation are no longer simply constructing buildings; they are helping define how India's next-generation cities will function, evolve, and endure in the decades ahead.

^ TOP

## Top 10 Mega Infrastructure Projects in India (2026)

CW Team,
June 01, 2026

India is undergoing one of the largest infrastructure transformations in the world, with massive investments being channelled into highways, railways, urban transit, ports, and smart cities. These mega infrastructure projects in India are not only improving connectivity but also boosting economic growth, creating jobs, and attracting global investments.

In 2026, the focus is on building world-class infrastructure that is faster, more sustainable, and technologically advanced. From expressways and bullet trains to smart cities and


industrial corridors, these projects are shaping the future of India's construction and infrastructure landscape.

Here are the top 10 mega infrastructure projects in India that are redefining development and connectivity.

**1. Mumbai–Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail (Bullet Train Project)**
The Mumbai–Ahmedabad High-Speed Rail project is India's first bullet train corridor and one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects in India. Designed to significantly reduce travel time between two major economic hubs, this project being developed using advanced Japanese Shinkansen technology.

The project involves high-speed rail tracks, modern stations, and cutting-edge safety systems. It is expected to revolutionise rail travel in India while setting new benchmarks for speed and efficiency.

**Key highlights include:**

- High-speed connectivity between Mumbai and Ahmedabad
- Use of advanced rail technology and safety systems
- Major boost to economic activity along the corridor
- Reduction in travel time from hours to minutes

**2. Delhi–Mumbai Expressway**
The Delhi–Mumbai Expressway is one of the longest and most significant highway infrastructure projects in India. Designed to improve road connectivity between the national capital and the financial capital, this expressway will reduce travel time and logistics costs.

This greenfield expressway is being built with advanced construction techniques, including smart traffic management systems and eco-friendly features. It will play a crucial role in boosting trade, logistics, and regional development.

**Key features include:**

- Reduced travel time between Delhi and Mumbai
- Improved freight movement and logistics efficiency
- Integration with industrial corridors and economic zones
- Sustainable construction practices and green corridors

**3. Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC)**


The Dedicated Freight Corridor is a transformative rail infrastructure project aimed at improving freight transportation across India. It includes the Eastern and Western corridors, connecting major industrial regions and ports.

By separating freight and passenger traffic, this project is expected to increase rail efficiency, reduce congestion, and lower transportation costs. It is a key driver for industrial growth and supply chain optimisation.

**Key benefits include:**

- Faster and more efficient freight movement
- Reduced congestion on existing railway lines
- Lower logistics costs for industries
- Support for manufacturing and export sectors

**4. Sagarmala Programme**

The Sagarmala Programme focuses on port-led development and aims to modernise India's maritime infrastructure. It includes the development of ports, coastal economic zones, and improved connectivity to hinterland regions.

This initiative is crucial for boosting trade and enhancing India's position in global shipping and logistics. It also promotes coastal development and job creation.

**Key components include:**

- Modernisation of ports and terminals
- Development of coastal economic zones
- Improved port connectivity through road and rail
- Promotion of coastal shipping and inland waterways

**5. Bharatmala Pariyojana**

Bharatmala Pariyojana is a flagship highway development programme aimed at improving road infrastructure across India. It focuses on building highways, economic corridors, and border roads to enhance connectivity.

This project is expected to significantly improve logistics efficiency and reduce travel time across the country. It also supports regional development and connectivity in remote areas.

**Key aspects include:**

- Development of economic corridors and highways
- Improved connectivity in border and rural areas
- Reduction in logistics and transportation costs


- Boost to trade and economic growth

**6. Smart Cities Mission**

The Smart Cities Mission is transforming urban infrastructure in India by integrating technology and data-driven solutions. The initiative focuses on improving urban living through smart infrastructure, efficient services, and sustainable development.

Construction projects under this mission include smart roads, intelligent traffic systems, and modern urban utilities.

**Key developments include:**

- Smart infrastructure and urban planning
- Integration of technology in city management
- Improved public services and quality of life
- Focus on sustainability and efficiency

**7. Navi Mumbai International Airport**

The Navi Mumbai International Airport is a major infrastructure project aimed at reducing congestion at the existing Mumbai airport and supporting future air traffic growth. It is designed as a world-class airport with modern facilities and efficient operations.

This project will enhance regional connectivity and support economic development in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

**Key highlights include:**

- Increased air traffic capacity for Mumbai
- Modern airport infrastructure and technology
- Boost to tourism and business travel
- Development of surrounding infrastructure

**8. Gati Shakti National Master Plan**

The Gati Shakti National Master Plan is an integrated infrastructure initiative aimed at improving coordination between different sectors such as roads, railways, ports, and logistics. This digital platform enables better planning and execution of infrastructure projects, reducing delays and improving efficiency.

**Key advantages include:**

- Integrated planning across infrastructure sectors
- Faster project approvals and execution


- Reduced delays and cost overruns
- Improved logistics and connectivity

**9. Chennai–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor**

The Chennai–Bengaluru Industrial Corridor is a major project aimed at boosting manufacturing and industrial development. It includes the development of industrial zones, logistics hubs, and supporting infrastructure.

This corridor is expected to attract investments, create jobs, and enhance economic growth in the region.

**Key benefits include:**

- Development of industrial and logistics hubs
- Increased investment and job creation
- Improved connectivity between key cities
- Support for manufacturing growth

**10. Dwarka Expressway**

The Dwarka Expressway is a key urban infrastructure project aimed at improving connectivity between Delhi and Gurugram. It is designed to reduce traffic congestion and support real estate development in the region.

This project is expected to boost property values and improve urban mobility.

**Key features include:**

- Improved connectivity between Delhi and Gurugram
- Reduction in traffic congestion
- Boost to real estate development
- Modern road infrastructure and design

## Conclusion

India’s mega infrastructure projects in 2026 are transforming the country’s economic landscape by improving connectivity, boosting trade, and supporting urban development. These projects highlight the scale and ambition of India’s construction and infrastructure sector.


As investments continue to grow, the focus will remain on building efficient, sustainable, and technologically advanced infrastructure. These developments will not only strengthen India's global position but also create long-term opportunities for growth in the construction industry.

^ TOP

## NHAI To Launch Land Acquisition Across 25 Villages For 27.9 Km Kurukshetra Bypass Project

Swarajya,
June 01, 2026

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is preparing to move ahead with land acquisition for the proposed bypass corridor of the approved Kurukshetra bypass.

The project involves the construction of a 27.9 km bypass that is expected to divert through traffic away from the city.

As part of the development, around 217 hectares of land will be acquired. The acquisition process will span 25 villages, covering 24 villages in the Thanesar subdivision and one village in the Pehowa subdivision.

Planned along the southern edge of Kurukshetra, the new corridor will begin near Indbari, close to Jyotisar on the Kurukshetra–Pehowa route, and extend to Mathana village.

The alignment has been designed to integrate several important transport links, including Kirmach Road, Amin Road, State Highway-6, MDR-119 and National Highway-44, before ending at Mathana.

Officials view the project as a critical intervention for improving mobility in the district.

Traffic volumes on routes leading towards Delhi currently far exceed those heading towards Ambala, resulting in frequent bottlenecks within the city.

Improved connectivity could further strengthen economic activity, facilitate movement of goods and people, and enhance the district's attractiveness for investment and development.

^ TOP


# NHAI Shortlists 17 Highway Projects Across Nine States For FY27 Monetisation Under TOT And InvIT Models

The Hindu Business Line,
June 01, 2026

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has drawn up a preliminary list of 17 highway stretches covering nearly 1,693 km for monetisation during the 2026–27 financial year, as the Centre accelerates efforts to unlock value from operational road assets and fund fresh infrastructure development.

The shortlisted highway projects are spread across Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra. These assets are proposed to be monetised through the Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvIT) routes.

Under the monetisation model, private investors are granted the rights to operate and collect toll revenue from completed highways for a fixed concession period, usually ranging from 20 to 30 years, in exchange for a substantial upfront payment to the government.

Ownership of the roads and land, however, remains with the public authority.

Officials said the latest list does not include projects earmarked for the newly proposed self-sponsored Raajmarg Infra Investment Trust (RIIT), which will function as a separate monetisation platform for highway assets.

The exercise forms part of the Centre's second National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), which has set an ambitious monetisation target of Rs 16.72 lakh crore across sectors between FY2026 and FY2030. Of this, the roads sector alone accounts for Rs 4.42 lakh crore.

NHAI has steadily expanded its monetisation programme over the past few years. Between FY2023-24 and FY2025-26, the authority raised nearly Rs 85,749 crore through highway asset monetisation.

Since the programme was launched, cumulative monetisation collections have crossed Rs 1.42 lakh crore across more than 6,100 km of highways.

While NHAI narrowly missed its FY26 monetisation target of Rs 29,000 crore by around Rs 1,000 crore, officials believe the upcoming pipeline of projects could help maintain investor interest amid rising infrastructure demand and increasing traffic volumes on national highway corridors.


^ TOP

## Andhra Pradesh Becomes First State To Launch PM-SETU Industry Partnership With Visakhapatnam ITI Cluster Approval

Swarajya,
June 01, 2026

The approval marks the first Strategic Investment Plan sanctioned under the PM-SETU scheme and positions Andhra Pradesh at the forefront of industry-led vocational education reforms.

Andhra Pradesh has emerged as the first state in the country to enter the implementation stage of the Centre's Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU) programme, following the approval of a Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) for the Visakhapatnam ITI Cluster.

The proposal, submitted by ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India (AM/NS India) in collaboration with its academic partner New Age Makers Institute of Technology (NAMTECH), received clearance from the National Steering Committee (NSC) during its third meeting held at Kaushal Bhawan in New Delhi.

The approval marks the first Strategic Investment Plan sanctioned under the PM-SETU scheme and positions Andhra Pradesh at the forefront of industry-led vocational education reforms.

The meeting was chaired by Debashree Mukherjee, Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, and attended by senior officials from the Directorate General of Training, Capacity Building Commission, National Council for Vocational Education and Training, various central ministries, state governments, industry representatives and multilateral development agencies.

With the approval, the Visakhapatnam cluster will become the first project to adopt PM-SETU's proposed Hub-and-Spoke model, under which industry partners take a leading role in transforming government-run Industrial Training Institutes into modern, employment-focused skill development centres.

The model aims to align training programmes with evolving industrial requirements and emerging technologies.


The committee also reviewed the overall progress of PM-SETU implementation across participating states and discussed measures to strengthen industry participation, governance mechanisms and financial sustainability of projects.

Backed by an outlay of Rs 60,000 crore, PM-SETU seeks to modernise 1,000 government ITIs nationwide, establish National Centres of Excellence and create a workforce equipped for advanced manufacturing and future industries.

^ TOP

*********