

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3894  
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 27.03.2026

**ESTABLISHMENT OF DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE  
COORDINATION COUNCIL**

**3894. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR:**

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a Digital Public Infrastructure Coordination Council (DPICC) for coordinated governance across Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) ecosystems;
- (b) the details of the proposed structure, mandate and functions of the Council;
- (c) whether Central Government Ministries, regulators and sectoral DPI entities have been identified for representation;
- (d) the names and details of such Ministries, regulators and entities; and
- (e) whether the Council will conduct periodic Regulatory Impact Assessments of legal and regulatory frameworks governing DPIs, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) to (e): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize technology and empower citizens, the Government of India launched the Digital India programme in July 2015.

The programme focuses on expanding digital access, internet affordability, digital public infrastructure and digital literacy.

**India's DPI approach**

The Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approach is a key pillar of this programme. It enables the delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and secure platforms. Platforms such as Aadhar, UPI, DigiLocker, etc are shining examples of the same.

The Government remains committed to strengthening DPI as a driver of inclusive growth, innovation and efficient service delivery. DPIs enables delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and scalable platforms.

This is in line with India's leadership during the G-20 Summit and the adoption of the G20 Framework for Systems of Digital Public Infrastructure.

The Global DPI Repository (<https://www.dpi.global>), launched during India's G20 Presidency (2023), serves as a global knowledge platform, with India contributing the highest number of DPI solutions.

Government of India has signed Memorandum of understanding (MoU)/ agreements with 24 countries for sharing or cooperation on India Stack/Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), primarily for replication and adoption of India's digital governance platforms.

These MoUs focus on cooperation in areas such as digital identity, digital payments, data exchange and service delivery platforms, aligned with India's broader DPI diplomacy under the India Stack framework.

Apart from this, the Government of India has taken measures to share the success of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) globally.

India Stack Global (<https://www.indiastack.global/>) showcases India's DPI and facilitates its adoption by friendly countries. The portal provides access to 18 key digital platforms.

Different DPIs are implemented and governed by the respective Ministries/Departments and their associated organizations in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

For instance, key Digital Public Infrastructures such as digital identity (Aadhaar), digital payments (UPI), data exchange platforms (DigiLocker and API Setu), and service delivery platforms like e-Sanjeevani and the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) are managed by the respective Ministries/Departments and implementing agencies. These are governed with appropriate regulatory oversight by the concerned Ministries.

The coordination and management of such platforms are undertaken by the respective line Ministries based on their domain expertise, functional requirements and ground-level implementation needs.

Coordination and governance of DPI initiatives are being effectively undertaken through existing institutional mechanisms, inter-ministerial consultations, and domain-specific governance frameworks.

Further, the Government ensures whole-of-government approach through established mechanisms such as inter-ministerial groups, committees, and consultations, wherever required, to maintain interoperability, avoid duplication, and promote standardisation across DPI ecosystems.

Legal and regulatory frameworks governing DPIs are periodically reviewed and updated by the concerned Ministries/Departments and regulators in line with technological advancements, stakeholder consultations, and emerging requirements.

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