**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2992
(ANSWERED ON 11.03.2026)**

USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

2992. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive policy or programme for upskilling and reskilling Central Government employees in the use of artificial intelligence and digital tools for public administration and governance;
(b) if so, the details of such initiatives including the Ministries/Departments covered and the nature of training imparted;
(c) whether any timelines and measurable outcomes have been fixed to integrate AI tools in decision-making, service delivery and grievance redressal; and
(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure ethical use, data protection, transparency and accountability in the deployment of AI by Government officials?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)**

(a) to (d): Recognizing the need to upskill government employees in Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies, high priority has been accorded to building civil services' capacity in AI and to empower public workforce with skills and knowledge in this field.

At present, the iGOT Karmayogi platform - which has over 1.5 crore government employees onboarded from across all Ministries, Departments and Organizations of the Government of India and from 30 State and UT governments - has 105 courses on Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies designed to equip government officials with essential digital knowledge and skills. These courses focus on use of AI in different domains like education and skilling, office productivity, agriculture, public health, AI security and cybersecurity.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("Act"), and the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 ("Rules"), were notified on 13 November 2025. These ensure that personal data is processed for a lawful purpose with a free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous consent from the individual. The Rules require Data Fiduciaries to implement appropriate security safeguards, such as encryption or masking, to protect data and prevent breaches. The Act requires every Significant Data Fiduciary to appoint an independent data auditor to assess compliance with its provisions.

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