

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 914
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 04.02.2026

**STRENGTHENING OF DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE
UNDER DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME**

†914. SMT. LOVELY ANAND:	SHRI LUMBARAM CHOUDHARY:
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SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:	SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI ALOK SHARMA:	SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:
SHRI NALIN SOREN:	SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:	

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

- (a) the achievements made in strengthening the digital public infrastructure of India under the Digital India Programme during each of the last five years, State and district-wise particularly in Dumka (Jharkhand), Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) the impact of Government digital platforms in ensuring last-mile access to Government services for the rural population, women and deprived section, State and district-wise particularly Rajasthan; (c) the steps taken to ensure interoperability, scalability and multilingual access of Digital India platforms in States and Union Territories including Dumka (Jharkhand), Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;
- (d) the details of implementation of the said programme in Sidhi Lok Sabha constituency;
- (e) the details of number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme so far in Bhopal and Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (f) the details of States/UTs that have been provided with ICT services via Cloud under the GI Cloud (MeghaRaj) initiative?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (f): In line with the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratise use of technology, the Government of India has promoted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) across India, including Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

Under the Digital India programme, the Government has adopted the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approach to enable delivery of digital services at population scale through open, interoperable and scalable platforms.

Government has successfully implemented foundational digital public infrastructure (DPI) at population scale for identity (Aadhaar), for payment (UPI), for data exchange (DigiLocker and API Setu), etc. DPI has been a transformative force in India's socio-economic development, significantly enhancing financial inclusion, digital inclusion, governance and economic growth.

To promote linguistic inclusion in digital services, the Government has launched the **National Language Translation Mission (NLTM) – BHASHINI**, envisaged as a public digital platform for Indian language technologies. The Bhashini platform addresses communication barriers for India's diverse population.

The **India Stack Local** portal showcases successful digital transformation initiatives undertaken by States and Union Territories. It serves as a collaborative platform to share, learn, and replicate best practices, contributing to equitable, cost-effective, and sustainable national growth. State-wise details of **794 digital solutions** are available on the India Stack Local platform at <https://indiastacklocal.in/>.

Besides, Government of India has taken several measures to share the success of India's DPI with the global community:

- (i) **India Stack Global** (<https://www.indiastack.global/>) has been developed and launched to showcase the success of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and digital solutions, and to facilitate their adoption and replication by friendly countries. The portal provides access to 18 key digital platforms, including Aadhaar, UPI, CoWIN, API Setu, DigiLocker, Aarogya Setu, Government e-Marketplace (GeM), UMANG, DIKSHA, e-Sanjeevani, e-Hospital, e-Office, eCourts, POSHAN Tracker, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Platform, Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), Public Financial Management System (PFMS), and PM GatiShakti.
- (ii) **Global DPI Repository** – Under Indian Presidency of G20 in 2023, Global DPI Repository (GDPIR) portal (<https://www.dpi.global/>) was designed, developed and rolled

The status of some of the key Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and digital platforms that have been instrumental in ensuring inclusive and equitable access to Government services, particularly for the rural population, women, and other sections of society, is as under:

- **Aadhaar:** Aadhaar is the world's largest digital identity programme that provides biometric and demographic-based unique digital identity. **143+ crore Aadhaar IDs** have been generated so far. State-wise details of enrolments are available at https://uidai.gov.in/aadhaar_dashboard/.
- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):**
 - UPI serves 6.5 crore merchants, and connects 685 banks on one platform, making it the world's largest digital payment system.
 - UPI powers 81% of India's digital payments and nearly 49% of global real-time digital payments.
- **DigiLocker:** DigiLocker has provided anytime access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. More than **65.01 crore** users are registered with DigiLocker to avail its services and more than 950+ crore documents issued from 2412 issuers onboarded on the platform. State/UT wise DigiLocker users (Aadhaar enabled registrations) are at Annexure-I.

- **Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG)**, one mobile application for all government services, is operational and offers **2390+ services** for individuals. State-wise details of users and digital services are available at <https://web.umang.gov.in/landing/services>.

Presently, 32,205 Virtual Machines are running on GI Cloud (MeghRaj) and more than 2,188 Government Departments are utilizing GI Cloud to host their applications.

Annexure-I

State/UT wise DigiLocker users (Aadhaar enabled registrations):

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No of users Registered (in lakh)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.21
2	Andhra Pradesh	179.23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.41
4	Assam	94.04
5	Bihar	248.95
6	Chandigarh	5.32
7	Chhattisgarh	61.16
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.23
9	Daman & Diu	0.62
10	Delhi	95.43
11	Goa	5.26
12	Gujarat	184.14
13	Haryana	100.84
14	Himachal Pradesh	25.85
15	Jammu & Kashmir	34.15
16	Jharkhand	81.99
17	Karnataka	265.35
18	Kerala	104.02
19	Ladakh	0.28
20	Lakshadweep	0.18
21	Madhya Pradesh	206.46
22	Maharashtra	406.19

23	Manipur	7.26
24	Meghalaya	6.05
25	Mizoram	2.45
26	Nagaland	3.53
27	Odisha	103.39
28	Puducherry	3.85
29	Punjab	91.45
30	Rajasthan	211.36
31	Sikkim	1.67
32	Tamil Nadu	194.74
33	Telangana	81.07
34	Tripura	9.09
35	Uttar Pradesh	589.44
36	Uttarakhand	38.35
37	West Bengal	214.11
