

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

UPI and Aadhaar – India's Digital Revolution

What is DPI?

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to the essential technology systems that help people access services like banking, identity verification, and online transactions. In India, Aadhaar and Unified Payments Interface (UPI) are two major DPI systems that have changed how people live and transact.

Aadhaar: India's Digital Identity

✓ What is Aadhaar?

Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identification number given to every Indian citizen. It is linked to biometric data (fingerprints and iris scan) and is used as a digital identity for various services.

✓ How does Aadhaar help?

- Helps people open bank accounts easily.
- Ensures government subsidies (like scholarships and ration benefits) reach the right people.
- Reduces fraud by verifying identity quickly.



UPI: India's Digital Payment Revolution

✓ What is UPI?

UPI is a real-time payment system that allows instant money transfers between bank accounts using a smartphone. With UPI, people can send and receive money without needing cash or a debit card.

✓ How does UPI help?

- Makes payments easy using apps like Google Pay, PhonePe, Paytm, and BHIM.
- Allows people to pay small vendors, shopkeepers, and even friends instantly.
- Reduces the need for carrying cash and makes transactions safer.

Why is DPI Important for India?

DPI like Aadhaar and UPI has made daily life more convenient:

- ✓ Financial Inclusion: Even small businesses and rural communities can now access banking and digital payments.
- ✓ Transparency: Reduces corruption and ensures direct benefit transfers.
- ✓ Ease of Use: Anyone with a smartphone can use these services.

Conclusion

Aadhaar and UPI have transformed India into a digital-first economy, making payments and identity verification faster, easier, and more secure. As students, understanding DPI helps you prepare for the future, where digital services will play an even bigger role!