



India's Role in Advancing Global DPI

[Source: IE](#)

Why in News?

India's increasing influence in the digital sphere has been globally acknowledged, particularly through its advancements in [Digital Public Infrastructure \(DPI\)](#).

- The recent **Report of India's G20 Task Force on DPI** highlighted India's leadership in this domain and urged the country to proactively **extend its digital solutions to the [Global South](#)**.

Note: The Task Force was established in January 2023 to oversee India's G20 Presidency agenda on DPI and Financial Inclusion.

- It aims to boost productivity through digital technology adoption and support the government's digital economy policies.

What are the Key Highlights of the Report?

- **Identifying a Global Body:** The report recommends establishing a **global-standard organisation to harness the DPI ecosystem across various regions**.
 - This entity **should have a multinational presence** and the expertise necessary to formulate **policies and implement strategies effectively**. Its goal would be to facilitate collaboration among nations, especially in the Global South.
- **Integration of AI with DPI:** Explore the integration of [Artificial Intelligence](#) to enhance DPI capabilities while ensuring ethical use and [data privacy](#) safeguards.
 - The report suggests **using [open-source software](#) and AI models** to promote innovation and scalability in DPI, making it more accessible for private players.
 - Implementing measures to **protect user data** is crucial for building trust in AI-enabled services.
 - **Addressing biases in AI algorithms** ensures fair treatment for all users, Ensuring transparency in AI processes helps in gaining public confidence in digital services.

What is Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)?

- **Definition:** DPI is described as a set of shared digital systems that should be **secure and interoperable**, and can be built on open standards and specifications to deliver and **provide equitable access to public and/or private services at societal scale**.
 - DPI is governed by applicable **legal frameworks and enabling rules** to drive development, inclusion, innovation, trust, and competition, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- **Components of DPI:**
 - **Technology:** This comprises digital systems and applications (e.g., software codes, building blocks, protocols, standards) that are interoperable.

- **Governance:** Governance facilitates user adoption at scale by establishing trust in DPI. Governance frameworks may include:
 - Rules of engagement governing stakeholder behavior.
 - Cross-cutting and domain-specific norms, laws, and policies.
 - Governance embedded into digital technologies.
 - Accountable institutions for maintaining oversight on its design, deployment, and implementation.
- **Community:** Vibrant and inclusive community participation can enable value creation. This also comprises private sector and civil society actors who can collaborate to unleash innovation and unlock value.
- **Foundational DPI:**
 - **Identification:** The ability for people and businesses to securely verify their identity, as well as complementary trust services such as electronic signatures and verifiable credentials.
 - **Payments:** Easy and instant transfer of money between people, businesses, and governments.
 - **Data sharing:** Seamless flow of personal data with consent, wherever applicable, across public and the private sectors, with safeguards for personal data protection as per applicable data governance frameworks.
- **India's DPI Examples and Achievements:**

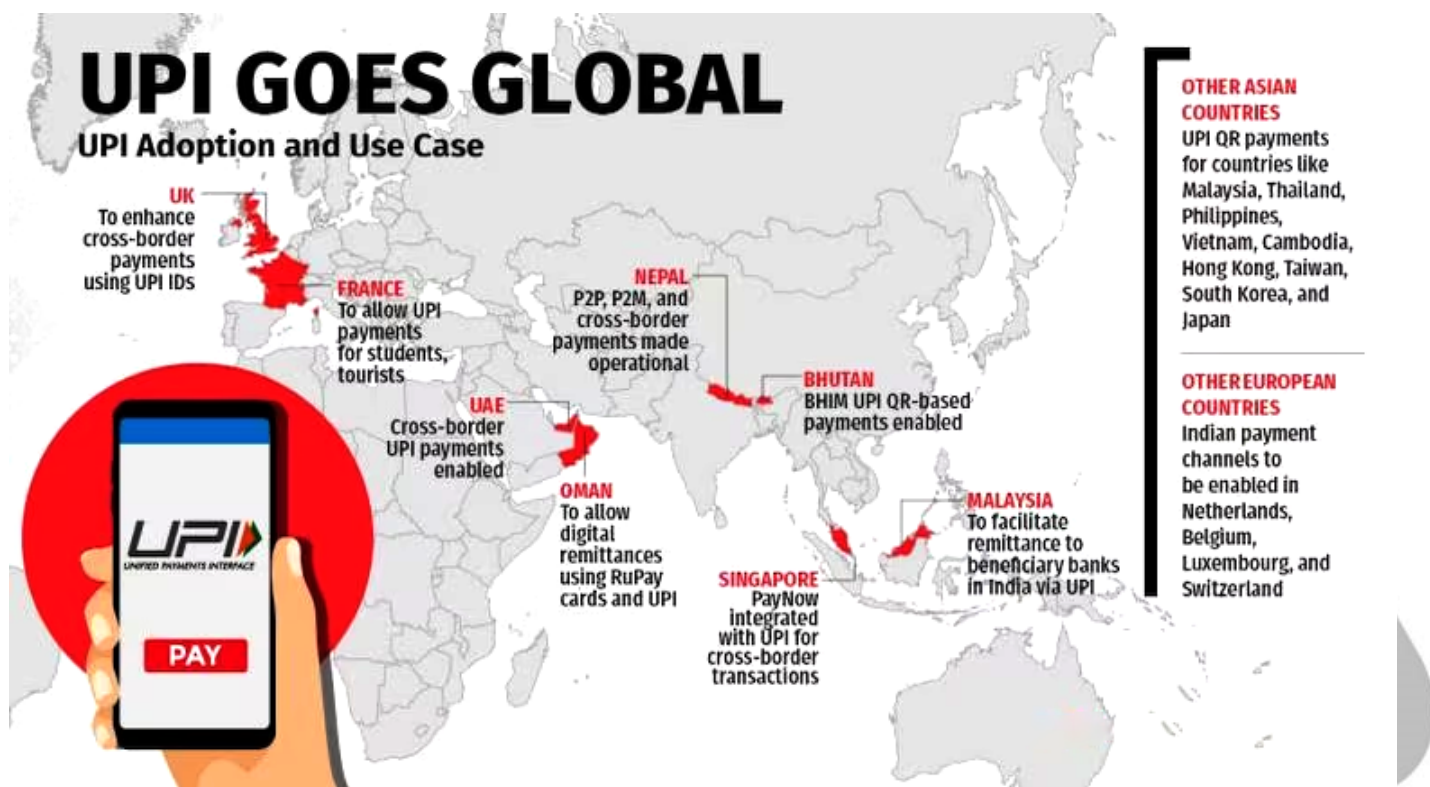
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How is India Currently Engaging with Global DPI?

- **Globalisation of UPI:** The [Reserve Bank of India](#) is actively working with Indian missions abroad to globalise the [Unified Payments Interface \(UPI\)](#), having engaged with over 80 countries and established partnerships in more than 30 countries.
- **Role of NPCI:** The [National Payments Corporation of India \(NPCI\)](#) is pushing for UPI's international acceptance, highlighting India's commitment to digital finance globally.



Read more: [Digital Public Infrastructure](#)

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Q. In India, the term “Public Key Infrastructure” is used in the context of (2020)

- (a) Digital security infrastructure
- (b) Food security infrastructure
- (c) Health care and education infrastructure
- (d) Telecommunication and transportation infrastructure

Ans: (a)

- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is a technology for authenticating users and devices in the digital world. Under this system, one or more trusted parties digitally sign documents certifying that a particular cryptographic key belongs to a particular user or device. The key can then be used as an identity for the user in digital networks.
- **Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.**