



BACKGROUNDERS
Press Information Bureau
Government of India

From Queues to QR Codes: India's Payment Revolution

Faster, simpler and more inclusive transactions for every Indian

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Not long ago, a simple financial transaction demanded time, effort, and patience. Paying bills meant standing in long queues. Sending money required a visit to the bank, filling out forms, and waiting days for confirmation. For millions in India without access to banking, it meant exclusion from the financial system itself. That India, however, is now the past.

India's financial journey has evolved over centuries from barter systems and cowrie shells to coins, paper currency, and cheques. For much of its modern history, cash remained the dominant mode of transaction. While cheques and demand drafts formalised payments, they were slow and accessible only to a limited segment. Banking infrastructure was largely urban-centric, leaving rural and remote populations underserved.

The early 2000s marked the beginning of digital transformation in payments. The Reserve Bank of India introduced systems like Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) in 2004 and Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) in 2010, enabling faster and round-the-clock transfers. These were significant milestones, but their reach remained limited to those already within the banking ecosystem and access to formal financial services remained limited for many.

A large segment of India's population remained outside formal finance, without access to credit, insurance, or secure savings. The absence of a scalable, inclusive, and real-time digital infrastructure meant that the benefits of economic growth could not fully reach everyone. The need for a transformational shift was clear and it was this need that set the stage for India's digital payments revolution.

JAM Trinity: A Structural Breakthrough for Digital Banking

India's digital payments transformation is built on a foundational architecture comprising three key pillars: **Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (Jan Dhan)**, **Aadhaar**, and **mobile connectivity**, collectively known as the **JAM Trinity**. Each pillar serves a distinct purpose, but together they have strengthened the financial ecosystem by reducing leakages, enhancing trust in formal banking, and preparing citizens to engage with digital services.

"The JAM Trinity catapulted our banking to a different level altogether."
Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman

The **Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana** has brought millions into the formal banking system by enabling the large-scale opening of zero-balance accounts, ensuring that even the most underserved populations are financially connected. **Aadhaar** has strengthened this foundation by providing a reliable digital identity, enabling precise targeting and seamless delivery of services. Complementing both, the rapid expansion of **mobile connectivity and internet access** has empowered citizens with a convenient, real-time interface for communication, authentication, and transactions.

This integrated framework found its full expression through the **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** system, which has streamlined the delivery of government benefits directly into bank accounts. By reducing intermediaries and enhancing transparency, DBT has improved efficiency while building confidence in digital systems.

Importantly, this transformation has gone beyond access, it has enabled participation. As citizens engaged with DBT, they became increasingly familiar with digital financial transactions, paving the way for the widespread adoption of platforms such as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

UPI: A Radical Innovation

In 2016, the National Payments Corporation of India launched the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), a system that fundamentally simplified how money moves in India. At its core, UPI enables any bank account to connect with another through a Virtual Payment Address, removing the need to share detailed banking information.









The idea of UPI was radical in its simplicity. No account numbers to memorise. It replaces complex inputs like account numbers and IFSC codes with a simple interface. Users only need a mobile number, a UPI ID, and secure authentication to initiate instant transfers. Transactions are processed in real time, available round the clock, and seamlessly interoperable across banks and applications.

This interoperability has been central to UPI's rapid expansion. From **216 banks in 2021 to 691 by January 2026**, the network has grown into a unified payments infrastructure, enabling users to transact effortlessly regardless of their bank or platform. In parallel, its low-cost architecture has reduced barriers for individuals and merchants alike, while encouraging innovation among banks and fintech players.

As UPI scaled, its impact extended beyond ease of payments. It began to reshape how individuals, small businesses, and informal workers participate in the financial system. Digital transactions became more accessible, reliable, and widely adopted across regions and income groups.

UPI in Numbers: Scale, Speed & Global Leadership

 21.70 Billion Transactions in January 2026 alone	 ₹28.33 Lakh Crore Value processed in January 2026	 81% Share of all retail digital transactions in India
 49% India's share of global real-time payment transactions	 UPI: World's largest real-time payment system by volume (IMF)	 Under 10 Years Time taken to build a world- leading payments ecosystem

Beyond Convenience: Expanding Financial Access

UPI has moved beyond simplifying payments to reshaping participation in the financial system. By enabling instant, low-cost transactions, it has reduced dependence on cash, improved efficiency, and opened access to formal finance for millions. For small merchants and informal workers, this shift is especially significant, creating new pathways to credit, insurance, and savings.

The real story lies not in the volume of transactions, but in who is transacting. **Autorickshaw drivers** accept payments through QR codes. **Village mandis** settle transactions instantly. **Street vendors** no longer struggle with change. **A domestic worker** can send money across states in seconds using a basic smartphone. In this system, the divide between urban and rural, formal and informal, steadily disappears—marking a decisive shift towards financial inclusion.

At the same time, UPI is evolving into a broader financial platform. **UPI Lite** supports quick, small-value payments, while **UPI AutoPay** streamlines recurring expenses such as utility bills and subscriptions. **Credit on UPI** extends its reach further by enabling access to pre-approved credit lines. Building on this infrastructure, NBFCs and fintech firms are delivering loans, enabling repayments, and offering tailored financial products—expanding the reach of formal finance across the country.

Digital Payments: Enhancing Access, Efficiency, Security and Trust

Building on this expanding ecosystem, UPI is now embedded in the everyday economic fabric of the country. What began as a tool for convenience has evolved into a dependable system that supports individuals, businesses, and financial institutions alike.

For users, the experience is defined by **ease and trust**. Transactions can be completed anytime, from anywhere, through a single application connected to multiple bank accounts. There is no need to share sensitive banking details, and built-in safeguards ensure that payments remain secure. Support features within apps further simplify grievance redressal, making the system accessible even for first-time users.

Further strengthening this trust, the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has introduced **enhanced authentication mechanisms for digital payment transactions, effective from April 1, 2026**. The mandate of **two-factor authentication** ensures that every transaction is verified through multiple layers, such as PINs, biometrics, or secure tokens alongside OTPs. This significantly reducing fraud risks while reinforcing confidence in digital platforms.

For merchants, it offers a **fast and efficient** way to receive funds without handling cash. They enable businesses to serve a wider customer base, including those who prefer mobile-based payments over cards or cash. Whether in small shops, street markets, or online platforms, transactions are completed instantly, reducing delays and operational challenges such as cash management or returns.

For banks and financial institutions, it **enhances service delivery** by leveraging existing systems to enable secure, real-time transactions. They support large-scale person-to-person and merchant payments while maintaining strong safeguards, improving efficiency and expanding access to formal financial services.

India's Innovation: Creating a Global Impact

India's digital payments ecosystem has not only addressed domestic needs but has also emerged as a reference model globally. Institutions such as the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* and the *World Bank* have acknowledged its scale, efficiency, and inclusiveness.

Global leaders, including *Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of France*, have noted India's achievement of processing over 20 billion transactions monthly through UPI, an operational scale unmatched by any other real-time payments system.

UPI has also expanded beyond national borders and is now operational or linked with payment systems in multiple countries, including the *United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, France, Mauritius, and Qatar*. This growing international footprint is facilitating cross-border transactions, supporting remittance flows, and contributing to financial inclusion, while strengthening India's role in the global fintech landscape.

UPI: A Boon for Financial Transactions in India

UPI has dissolved the divide between the financially served and the financially invisible. Rural and semi-urban India now transacts with the same speed and ease as metropolitan centres.

A homegrown system, built in under a decade, now leads the world. What began as an effort to include the unbanked has become the global gold standard for real-time payments. From queues to QR codes, India's journey reflects the power of inclusive innovation.

UPI is not just a payment system; it is a people's platform. It has made financial transactions faster, simpler, transparent, and truly inclusive. In doing so, it has not only transformed how India pays, but how India progresses.

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