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Digital Payments, UPI (Unified Payments Interface), Digital transaction, Traditional way of digital transaction, and Growth & Challenges of UPI.

Emerging Trend and Changing Pattern of Payments System in India

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ABSTRACT: India is a Global leader in Digital transactions due to the Internet revolution, Smartphone usage, demonstrations, and the pandemic impacting individual payment behavior, which changed them from transitional to digital way payments. Digital payments in India are proliferating. If the trend grows like this, the future of the Indian economy will be in digital finance, in which UPI (Unified Payments Interface) transactions will have a predominant role in India. Digital finance will pull the economic factors into digital economic factors like demand for money, supply of money, value of money, consumer surplus, etc., which will influence the digital value and be influenced by the digital psychological factors. If the change occurs, new issues and challenges will appear in digital finance. The biggest threats are cyber security, data privacy con, summer production…etc. The Government has plans and initiatives to try to control the challenges of digital finances. But still lacking behind the emerging trend and growth of digital payments. The Government needs to face this challenge with solid policies and updated technology cyber teams, which is a piece of cake for government control over cybercrime. This trend grows like this will benefit both the public and the Government through free cash flow and recording transactions with transparency, which will increase the economy in real-time. This study focuses on the emerging trend (Digital transaction) and Changing patterns (transitional way digital payments to UPI digital transactions) of payments system in India and assesses the future trend of digital transactions in India.

1.INTRODUCTION

Digitization and technological advancement worldwide changed metallic and paper currency into electronic currency. In this Modern world, the digital way of transactions is normalizing daily. Advancements in technology ensure the service improvement provided to society in the virtual world, like cybersecurity, data privacy, and consumer protection, which influence individual payment behaviours. Digitization benefits the Government and the general public; it is a straightforward transaction method for the general public, where he/she does not meet the person personally, and it is a quick transaction. The Government benefits by clearly recording people's transactions in and outside the country. Digitization shows the transparency of sanding and the income of individuals.

2.EVALUATION OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN INDIA

The first online transaction was in 1994, and it was paid using a Credit Card to complete transactions in e-commerce platforms like Don Kohn. In 1979, Michael Aldrich invented Electronic Shopping (e-commerce). Early users of electronic payments trace their tools back to the 1960s when the credit card was introduced. These are a history of digital transactions.

The post-pandemic has impacted individual payment behavior because, during the pandemic, people were used to digital rather than traditional payment methods, which permanently changed most people's mindsets to digital ways of payment.

In India, after the introduction of UPI in 2016 and the Digital India Scheme in 2015 by the Government of India, there has been Enormous Growth and Development in Digital Payments. Now, India holds the Global Leading position in digital transactions, with an estimated $481 billion in transactions in 2028 its grow X3 times higher than current volume of digital transaction.

3.EMERGING TREND IN INDIA

The Growth of digital payment methods has peaked in the last five years. In 2024-2025, only card payment volumes for credit cards increased by 35% compared with the previous year. UPI recorded over 18 billion in December 2025. "We are a society that believes spending money only we have money," but the current emerging trend is credit card and non-cash payments. India's card payment market grew at a rate of 22% between 2020 to 2025.

Demonetarization, pandemic, digitization, and UPI have influenced the people of India to a virtual world of transactions. India's e-commerce market is projected to grow from $83 billion in 2022 to $150 billion in 2026. Retail digital payment in India in FY2012-2013 was 162 Crore transactions, and in FY2024 to 2025 is over 4,274 lakh crore transactions. India accounts for nearly 40% of the world's digital transactions.

4. FUTURE OF DIGITAL TRANSACTION IS UPI

UPI (Unified Payments Interface) was launched on 11 April 2016 by Raghuran G. Rajan, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. UPI's primary function is easy and secure money transfer from one account to another (A2A). UPI has 572 live Members. It is monitored and maintained by NPCI (National Payments Corporation of India). NPCI has developed a UPI payment app, BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money), which is the primary App of UPI. Then, UPI has 25 third-party apps, which ten official banks of India support.

4.1 Key Feature of UPI

- **Instant Funds Transfers** - Customers can make instant money transfers between banks 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including holidays.
- **Application** - Use a single app to manage multiple bank accounts in a single place.
- **UPI Address** - No need to share a bank account number or IFSC code; just use your UPI address.
- **Two-step authentication**: Transactions are secured with a mobile verification process and a UPI PIN.
- **Request money** - Users can send and receive payment requests using the request money feature.
- **QR code payment** - Quick and easy payment options using QR codes at retailers and other businesses.
- **Multiple payment platforms**-UPI lets you pay anyone using any of their platforms.
- **No or minimal fees** - Most UPI transactions are fee-free for consumers.
- **Anytime** - UPI payments may be made at any time; there are no limitations to times like traditional banking hours.
- **Regulated system** - UPI is an established, secure payment system monitored by the National Payments Corp. of India, ensuring consumer safety.

Table-1: - Percentage growth of UPI Supporting digital transaction in India (2016 to 2026)

Year	UPI Transaction (in Cr)	Percentage contribution for digital transaction
2016-2017	2	0.001%
2017-2018	92	4%
2018-2019	583	17%
2019-2020	1252	27%
2020-2021	2233	40%
2020-2021	2233	40%

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2021-2022	4597	52%
2022-2023	8375	64%
2023-2024	13116	80%
2024-2025	18590	85%
2025-2026	20343	90%
Source:PIB(https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1988370),https://www.cnbctv18.com/personal-finance/data-loyalty-points-driving-everyday-savings-how-to-most-of-rewards-ws-el-19848773.htm Viewed on:23/09/2026		

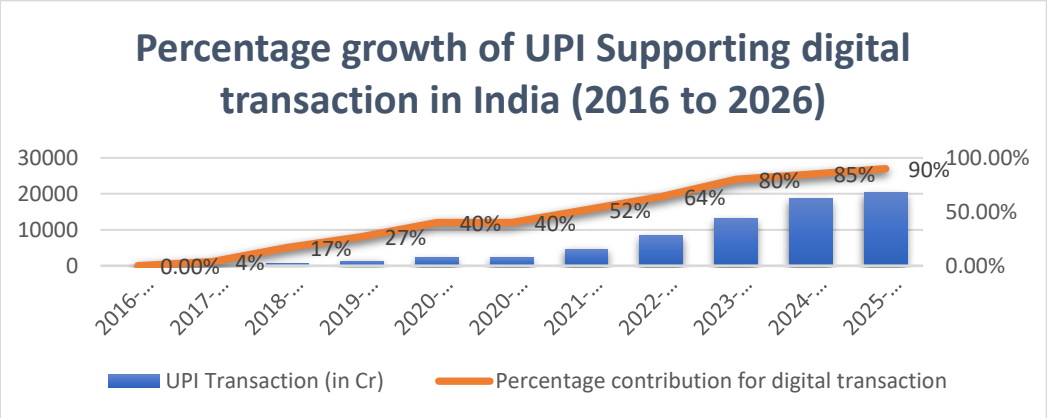


Diagram-1

Table-1 and Diagram-2 clearly state that UPI payment percentage (%) contribution toward digital transactions.

After 2015, the digital revolution in India led to growth in Internet and smartphone usage among the people. The introduction of UPI payments in 2016 increased digital transaction growth more than usual. The contribution of UPI payments is increasing rapidly every year with enormous growth in digital transactions; if this trend continues, then future UPI contributions towards digital transactions will be 100% because UPI mode payments are increasing promptly in India every year.

4.2 Despite of this there many UPI Growth Challenges:

A. Infrastructure and Technical Challenges

- Transaction-related slowdowns or failures occur due to server overloads during busy hours.
- System stability is complicated as transaction volumes grow into the billions each month.
- Smaller banks have backend capacity challenges.

B. Cybercrime and Fraud Risks

- Increased occurrences of UPI fraud (including phishing and bogus QR codes).
- Social engineering scams target less digitally literate users.
- The increase in fraud can lead to a decrease in user trust if remedial actions are taken and implemented successfully.

C. Zero Merchant Discount Rate Issue

- For merchants, UPI transaction fees are mostly $0; therefore, banks and payment service providers receive limited revenue.
- Due to the limited ways to monetise UPI's service, the model's long-term viability is in question.

D. Digital Divide

- The rural and older population in India continues to have: Low levels of smartphone ownership.
- Limited internet connectivity.
- Little to no digital literacy, which prevents complete nationwide adoption of UPI.

E. Competition and Market Concentration

- A few major applications hold a leading share of total UPI transactions.

- Market concentration can restrict healthy competition and innovation.

F. Long-term Financial Viability of Banks

- Banks are obligated to pay for the infrastructure required to process UPI transactions, but generate minimal revenue from direct UPI-related sources.
- Concerns regarding future profit potential will restrict banks' willingness to invest in payment infrastructure.

G. Lack of Awareness about Fraud

- The majority of users are unaware that "payment requests" can sometimes be scams.
- Rural communities are typically unaware of fraud prevention campaigns, making them more susceptible.

H. Concern for Data Privacy

- As the volume of personal transaction data grows, so do worries about how that information will be used.
- Customers are concerned about being profiled or targeted by advertising.

I. Risk of Systemic Concentration

- In the event of a significant app outage, the possible impact on all transaction volume on that app would be extremely significant.
- High concentration risks make the system inherently vulnerable to an outage.

J. Merchant Reluctance for Large Transfers

- Merchants generally prefer to use RTGS/NEFT for settlement of high-value payments, as they have certainty about when the transaction is settled.
- Merchants place a high degree of trust in the traditional banking system when undertaking bulk fund transfers.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) **R. Wandhofer (2017)**- Electronic money gives the benefit of speed of funds transfer, transparency of the transaction, and efficiency to payment users. Technological development in the country always changes the behavior of society in the country.

b) **C.R. Cooper,..et al (2019)**- Improvement in technology and innovation in the modern era ensures the high value for cybersecurity, data privacy, and consumer protection, changing modern society from transactional payment methods to digital payment methods.

c) **R. Chen,…et al (2019)**- Over the period, cash payment increased wisely through the online banking and card payment penetration. These two types of transactions are future payments. There are the key statistical and economic significance of determinants of non-cash payments.

d) **P.T.Noviana,..et al (2020)** "In the new normal era, product consumers find it easy to make purchases and maximize their satisfaction level. Then, the digital world gives them many options and increases their satisfaction level, accelerating digital finance."

e) **Klein (2020)** -Digital transactions create a revolution in a country by changing individual transaction behavior, which contributes to pushing the economy to a digital economy.

f) **Dr. N. Goel,..et al (2020)-** The digital era changed the definition of money and evolved with digital payments from metal and paper currency to electronic currency, which is accepted as a medium of exchange by society. This digital payment plays a ritual role in economic and technological Growth worldwide.

g) **Heikemai (2021)-** The pandemic period has changed people from traditional payment methods to digital payment methods, which is a revolution in the digital economy around the world.

h) **K. Susanto,..et al (2022)-** The Morden world influences the person transaction method with usefulness, attitude, satisfaction, social influence, facilitating condition, motivation, enjoyment, perceived risk, and security in the digital world.

i) S.K. Panday (2022)- Acceleration in digitization impacts the individual payment behavior of the country people, which helps to improve the country's digital transaction system.

6. OBJECTIVES

A. To assess the trend of UPI transactions and Digital transaction.
B. To analyze the growth trajectory in UPI transaction volumes over the years.
C. To examine the growth of UPI over other traditional Digital payments in India.

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D. To explore reliability and safety of UPI compared to other Digital payments system in India.

7. METHODOLOGY

A. To assess the Future trend of UPI transaction and Digital transaction

Table-2 Digital transaction of India in 2014-2026

S. N	Years	Digital Transaction (IN CR)
1	2014-2015	316
2	2015-2016	577
3	2016-2017	1004
4	2017-2018	2071
5	2018-2019	3134
6	2019-2020	4572
7	2020-2021	5554
8	2021-2022	8840
9	2022-2023	12985
10	2023-2024	18737
11	2024-2025	22831
12	2025-2026	24161
Source:PIB(https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1988370), https://www.cnbctv18.com/personal-finance/data-loyalty-points-driving-everyday-savings-how-to-most-of-rewards-ws-el-19848773.htm, https://www.npci.org.in/product/upi/product-statistics Viewed on:23/09/2026		

Diagram-2

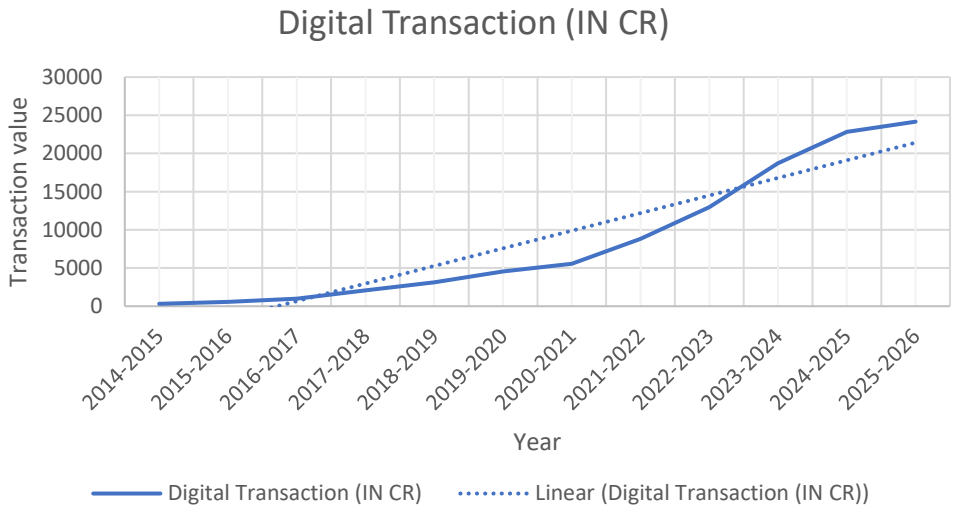


Table 2 and Diagram 1 explain that the UPI trend is rapidly growing every day. The linear Regression Equation is **y = 2305.5x - 6254.1**.

If the UPI mode payments trend grows like this, then in the future, the mode of payment will be changed from transitional to digital. This will impact our country's economic model and cost of living, resulting in a cashless economy and Digital finance.

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Table-3 Digital transaction & UPI of India in 2014-2026

S. N	Years	Digital Transaction (In Cr)	UPI (In Cr)
1	2014-2015	316	0
2	2015-2016	577	0
3	2016-2017	1004	2
4	2017-2018	2071	92
5	2018-2019	3134	535
6	2019-2020	4572	1252
7	2020-2021	5554	2233
8	2021-2022	8840	4597
9	2022-2023	12985	8375
10	2023-2024	18737	13116
11	2024-2025	22831	18590
12	2025-2026	24161	20343

Source: PIB (https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1988370), https://www.cnbctv18.com/personal-finance/data-loyalty-points-driving-everyday-savings-how-to-most-of-rewards-ws-el-19848773.htm, https://www.npci.org.in/product/upi/product-statisticsViewed on: 23/09/2026

Diagram-3

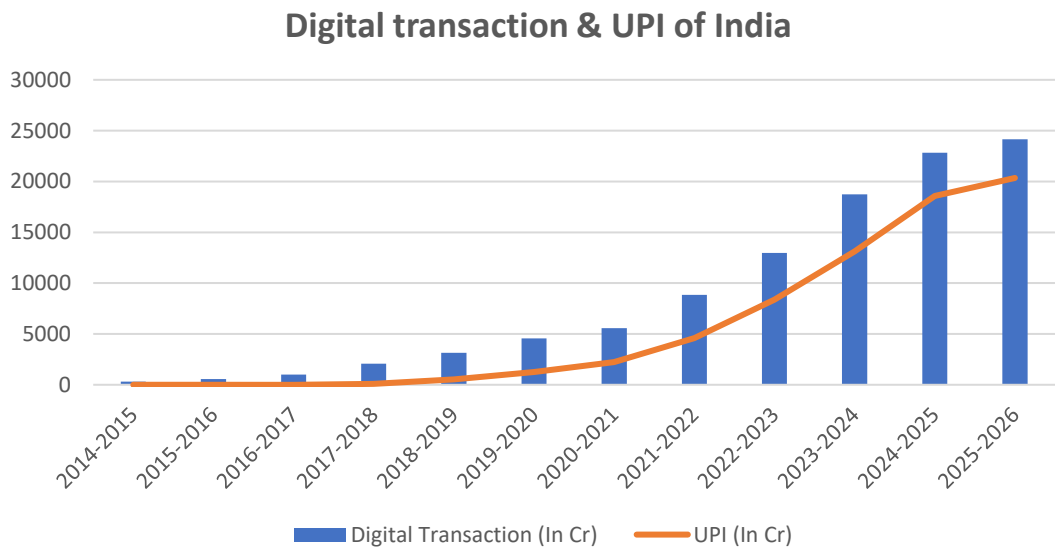


Table 3 and Diagram 3 data represent the contribution of UPI payments in digital transactions from 2016 to now. After the introduction of UPI, the growth of digital transactions has been tremendous. UPI has many reasons (like Demonetarization, pandemic, internet revolution…. etc.) for increased Digital transactions. However, UPI is the most important one to increase digital transactions because people feel Safe and secure, instant fund transfer, wild range acceptance, User-friendly interfaces…etc. These things influence people to use the UPI, which has a high footprint in the growth of digital transactions.

A.1 Other Important of increasing trend of Digital transaction are

a) Improvement of Transparency and Decrease in Corruption:

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❖ Creation of an electronic transaction history with digital payments. Unlike cash, digital transactions are traceable; therefore, they reduce tax evasion and the use of black-market currencies.

❖ Increased tax compliance, Government Revenue & Economic Governance

b) Economic Growth:

❖ Digital Transactions are Growing, which Increases the Amount of Money Circulating within the Economy. Digital Payments can be completed more quickly than Cash Payments, and as a Result, there is Less Delay When Conducting Business Transactions.

❖ Growth of e-Commerce & Fintech and Reduced Transaction Costs

c) Encouragement of Innovation and Fintech:

❖ Growth of Digital Payments has resulted in the Establishment of Fintech Corporations and Digital Banking Solutions. Startups are Creating Services for Mobile Wallets, QR Payments, Credit Platforms, etc.

B. To analyze the growth trajectory in UPI transaction volumes over the years.

Table-4: - UPI transactions of India since 2016-2026

S. N	Year	UPI (in Cr)	Moving Average
1	2016-2017	2	-
2	2017-2018	92	210
3	2018-2019	535	626
4	2019-2020	1252	1340
5	2020-2021	2233	2694
6	2021-2022	4597	5068
7	2022-2023	8375	8696
8	2023-2024	13116	13360
9	2024-2025	18590	17350
10	2025-2026	20343	-
Analysed moving average by using the secondary data sources from: PIB (https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1988370),https://www.cnbctv18.com/personal-finance/data-loyalty-points-driving-everyday-savings-how-to-most-of-rewards-ws-el-19848773.htm, & https://www.npci.org.in/product/upi/product-statistics Viewed on: 23/09/2026			

Diagram-4

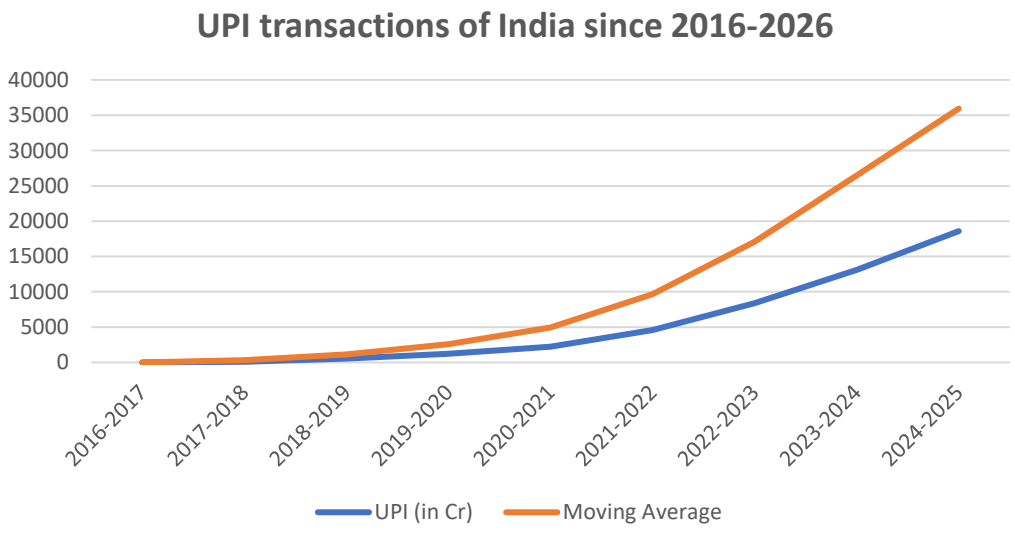


Table 4 & Diagram 4 explain the moving average of UPI payments in India and depict UPI growth in the current scenario.

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B.1 Economic Implications of Rising Moving Average

The increasing moving average of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) transactions influences the economy through multiple channels.

- **Formalization of the Economy**: An increase in digital platform transactions enhances traceability, improving tax compliance and reducing the size of the informal cash economy.
- **Financial Inclusion**: UPI requires only a bank account and a mobile number, enabling individuals in remote regions to participate in digital transactions and thereby promoting inclusive economic growth.
- **Cost, Trust, Safety & Most Preferred digital payment system:** The moving average is increasing rapidly, which denotes the UPI growth in India; people perceive using the UPI as an instant way of fund transfer, QR mode of payments, and wild range acceptance. Which is protected by 4 to 6 number pins, which reduces complications of other digital Payment's systems such as NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer), RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement), IMPS (Immediate Payment Service), and Net Banking…. etc., these thing results in UPI growth over other digital transactions.
- **Boost to Government Revenue:** Digitally traceable transactions improve Goods and Services Tax (GST) compliance. With better documentation of sales and purchases, government revenue collection becomes more efficient and predictable.
- **Improved Monetary Policy Effectiveness:** Higher digital penetration strengthens the transmission of policy measures by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Changes in liquidity and interest rates are reflected more quickly in banking transactions.
- **Strengthening of MSMEs:** MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) benefit from digital payment records, which improve bookkeeping and financial transparency. This enhances their eligibility for institutional credit and government schemes.
- **Reduction in Shadow Economy:** As more transactions move to formal digital platforms, unreported income and cash-based informal activities gradually decline, promoting cleaner economic practices.
- **Strengthening Banking Sector Stability:** As transaction volumes rise, banks experience increased deposit flows and transaction-based revenue opportunities, strengthening overall financial system stability under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- **Greater Financial Transparency for Research:** Academicians and analysts can use aggregated digital transaction data to conduct better empirical research on consumption, income patterns, and economic behaviour.

C. To examine the growth of UPI over other traditional Digital payments in India.

Table:5 Collective table of Overall digital transaction volume (in Cr) of India from 2014 – 2026 with various Digital payments system

S. N	Year	UPI	NEFT	RTGS	Card payments	Net banking	IMPS	Total Digital Transaction
1	2014-2015	0	92	9.3	191	24	0	316
2	2015-2016	0	125	9.8	270	110.9	0	577
3	2016-2017	2	163	10.8	328.5	429.2	70.2	1004
4	2017-2018	92	194	1.2	468.3	1214.2	101	2071
5	2018-2019	535	231	1.4	617.9	1099.7	175	3134
6	2019-2020	1252	274	1.5	511.2	2275	257	4572
7	2020-2021	2233	311	1.6	525	2155	327	5554
8	2021-2022	4597	404	2.1	660	1072	467	8840
9	2022-2023	8375	495	2.4	730	1234	557	12985
10	2023-2024	13116	926	2.95	850	1250	593	18737

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11	2024-2025	18590	1000	3.3	900	1661	630	22831
12	2025-2026	20343	1,009.9	3.5	730.4	445.41	494.31	24161
Source: Ministry of Finance - Growth of Digital Payments (Nov 2024), Press Information Bureau (PIB) - Digital Payment Surge (Mar 2025), RBI Report on Currency and Finance (July 2026), https://rbi.org.in/Scripts/AnnualPublications.aspx?head=Report%20on%20Currency%20and%20Finance, &NPCI Digital Payment Statistics https://www.npci.org.in/retail-payment-statistics Viewed on 15/02/2026								

Diagram-5

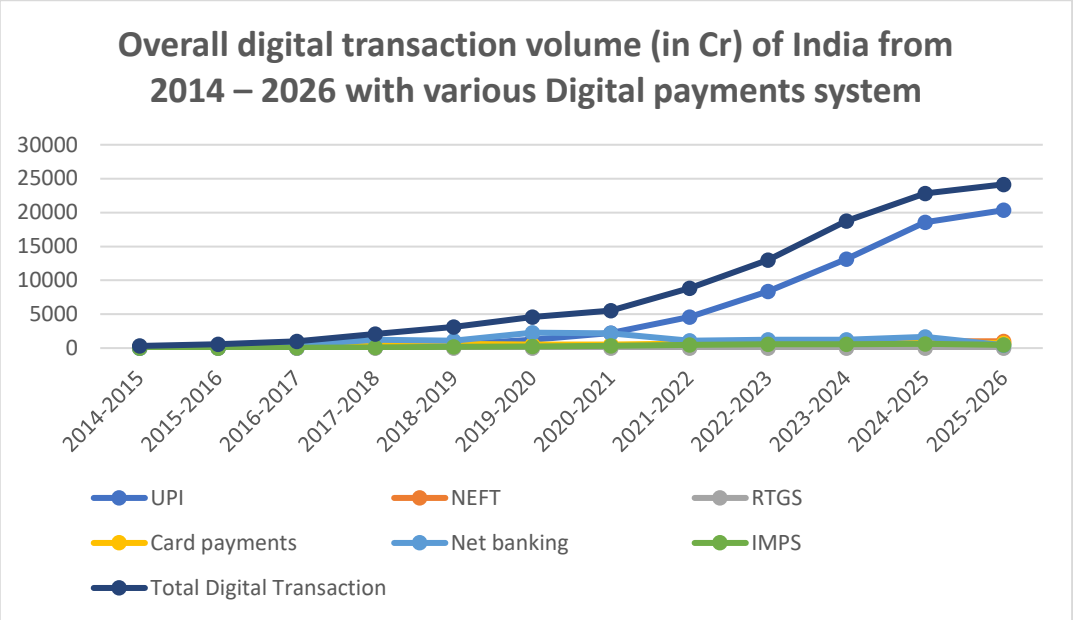


Table 5 & Diagram 5 explain the growth of UPI payments compared to other traditional payment systems in India.

The preference for the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has increased significantly when compared to traditional digital payment modes such as NEFT, RTGS, net banking, card payments, and IMPS. This shift reflects changes in consumer behaviour, technological advancement, cost structure, and policy support in India.

❖ **Simplicity and User-Friendly Interface:** UPI is a simple and friendly interface compared to other digital payment systems in India because UPI only needs a bank account-linked phone number to transfer funds to another person, which reduces the complexity of other digital payment systems like the requirement of the receiver bank a/c number, login credentials, IFSC codes, OTP Verification, and Multiple steps to transfer funds to another person. But UPI is more convenient and time-saving compared to other digital payment systems.

❖ **Instant Real-Time Transfers:** UPI provides immediate fund transfer 24/7, including weekends and holidays. While NEFT has fixed settlement batches (though now largely real-time), and RTGS is mainly used for high-value transfers, UPI is designed for everyday instant payments.

❖ **No Need for Physical Infrastructure:** Card payments require POS machines and maintenance costs. UPI only requires a printed QR code and a smartphone, reducing setup barriers for small merchants.

❖ **Faster Onboarding Process:** Opening and activating UPI is quick and simple through mobile apps. Net banking activation may require a visit to a branch or additional verification steps.

❖ **Peer-to-Peer (P2P) and Peer-to-Merchant (P2M) Integration:** UPI supports both personal transfers and merchant payments seamlessly in a single system, whereas NEFT and RTGS are primarily used for bank-to-bank transfers.

❖ **Reduced Risk of Card Fraud:** Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a secure, real-time payment system linked directly to bank accounts. Unlike card payments, UPI does not require users to share card numbers, CVV codes, expiry dates, or OTP details with merchants, making it safer and more secure than traditional card payments.

❖ **Ease of Splitting Bills:** UPI apps offer easy "request money" options, helpful for splitting restaurant bills, sharing rent, and peer payments—features not easily available with NEFT or RTGS.

❖ **Multi-Bank Account Management:** Users can link multiple bank accounts in one UPI app and choose the account at the time of payment. Net banking requires separate login credentials for each bank.

❖ **Small Transaction Dominance**: UPI is a simple, instant, and low-cost digital payment system that has become dominant in small-value transactions across India. One major reason UPI is better than other digital payment methods for small transactions is its zero or minimal transaction charges for users. UPI is highly convenient for everyday purchases such as tea shops, groceries, auto fares, and small retail stores. Compared to NEFT or RTGS, which are designed for larger transactions and may involve processing time or minimum limits, UPI supports instant transfers even for very small amounts like ₹10 or ₹20.

❖ **Rural Financial Integration:** UPI's simplicity helps bridge the rural-urban digital divide, increasing its preference in semi-urban and rural markets.

❖ **Comparative Advantage Summary**

Feature	UPI	NEFT	RTGS	Cards	IMPS
Speed	Instant	Near real-time	Real-time (high value)	Instant	Instant
Cost	Mostly Free	May vary	Charges for large value	MDR applicable	May vary
Accessibility	Mobile-based	Bank-based	Bank-based	Requires POS	Mobile/Bank
Minimum Amount	Very low	No limit	High minimum	No limit	No limit

D. To explore reliability and safety of UPI compared to other Digital payments system in India.

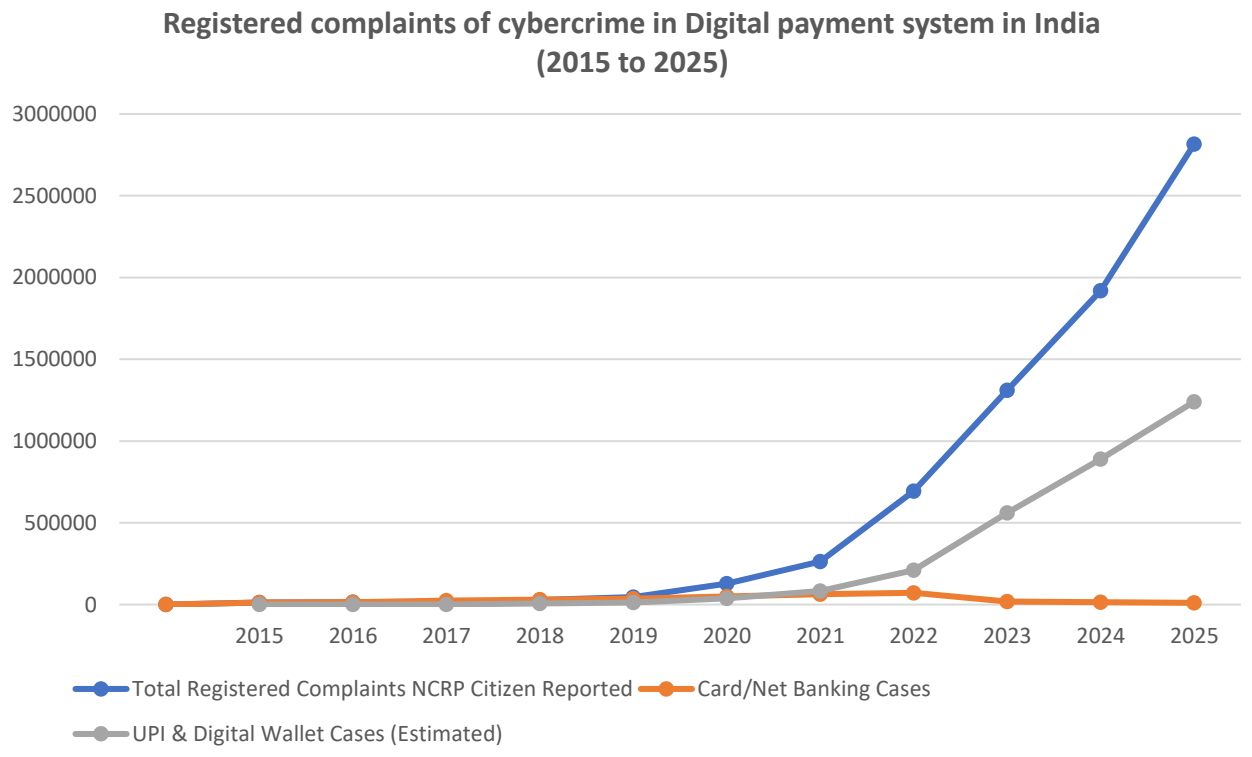
Table: 6 -Registered complaints of cybercrime in Digital payment system in India (2015 to 2025)

Year	Total Registered Complaints NCRP Citizen Reported (Estimated)	Card/Net Banking Cases (Estimated)	UPI & Digital Wallet Cases (Estimated)	Total Financial Loss (₹ Crore) (Estimated)
2015	13,083	13,083	0	₹194
2016	14,849	14,849	0	₹226
2017	11,000	25,115	1,200	₹432
2018	28,000	29,451	5,800	₹610
2019	46,149	36,052	12,410	₹1,280
2020	1,27,746	50,000	38,000	₹8.56

2021	2,62,846	63,400	82,000	₹551.65
2022	6,94,446	72,000	2,10,000	₹2,290.23
2023	13,10,361	18,386	5,60,000	₹7,463.20
2024	19,18,852	13,516	8,90,000	₹22,849.49
2025	28,15,000	11,200	12,40,000	₹22,495.00

Source: National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP); RBI Annual Reports; I4C/MHA Publications https://i4c.mha.gov.in/cyber-crime-categories.aspx. https://www.npci.org.in/product/upi/product-statistics Viewed on 15/02/2026

Diagram-6



D.1 Explanation of Table & Diagram -6

Table & Diagram-6 showing casing data of registered complaints of cybercrime in Digital payment system in India (2015 to 2025) which indicate increasing of financial fraud and scam in digital payments in India including UPI.

UPI transactions have been embraced by millions worldwide. With an immense user base, even a low fraud rate means a large total amount of fraud, since the sheer number of UPI transactions has also increased rapidly. The number of fraudulent UPI

transactions is used to indicate an increase in transaction volume, not due to security holes in the UPI network. It's because of social engineering tactics. The most common forms of fraud on UPI include scams involving collect requests, phishing messages, fake customer care calls, and scam links with QR Codes. Many victims do not realize they are actually approving payments with their PIN until it is too late.

Despite the risks associated with UPI, users still use it because of its sheer ease of use. Users can complete transactions instantly, at any time, without physical bank branches or bank information such as IFSC or RTGS codes. All that is required for a user to execute a transaction is a mobile phone number or UPI ID. Given the vast number of UPI users, trust in the UPI system is key. UPI is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India and supported by almost all banks in India. The Reserve Bank of India's ability to regulate UPI is an important trust factor because it encourages end-users to trust UPI's security protocols, including device binding and two-factor authentication. UPI end-users also benefit from consumer awareness campaigns and in-app alerts that provide critical guidance on how to avoid being defrauded when performing UPI transactions. Banks and payment services have also improved complaint resolution and fraud control processes.

7. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION.

This study states that UPI is India's emerging digital payment system. UPI has the potential to transform the global economy. It is not only for the Indian economy but also for the global economy or the world economy. It changed physical cash to digital finance, a cashless economy, and it's the future of the digital economy.

Compared to traditional systems like NEFT/RTGS, card payments & net banking, UPI enables real-time fund transfers, is available 24 hours a day, works across different banks, supports mobile devices for transactions, and uses QR code technology. UPI enables small-value payments and has minimal or no transaction fees, resulting in increased financial inclusion in rural and semi-urban areas. Challenges such as cyber fraud and technical issues can weaken UPI, but ongoing technological and security enhancements, educational efforts, and regulatory oversight have improved UPI's reliability. Government programs designed to support a cashless society and Digital India will be beneficial to the overall growth of UPI.

Economically, UPI has the potential to reduce cash use, lower transaction costs, improve transparency, increase compliance with tax laws, and enhance the transmission of monetary policy. UPI's growth is also driven by the scale of demand, innovation (UPI Lite, AutoPay, and International Expansion), and its ability to integrate with Fintechs. With its convenience, speed, low cost, security, and adaptability, UPI is likely to remain the best and most sustainable means of conducting digital transactions in the future, not only within India but also as a model for other countries.

7.1 Recommendation.

Impediment	Kingpin	Execution
Data Privacy and Hackers	Safety & Secure	Strong monetary policy to control the data breach and mis-usable
Digital Divide	Financial inclusion	creating awareness campaigns and workshop
Fear of financial fraud and scam	Trust and Reliability	creating awareness campaigns and workshop
Technical clutch or error	Fintech inclusion in the Economy	more investment towards growth and development of Fin-tech
UPI inclusion in society	UPI with advancement of the features	adding the features like biometric payment, budget alarm, book keeping, etc. will help to reach the everyone in the economy
UPI vs Other digital payment system	Freedom of choice	convenience and balance approach towards growth of the digital economy in India
Cashless economy	Reality existence of cashless society	in India UPI is the driving force of the cashless society. Growth UPI will create the cashless economy.

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