

# Digital India Readiness Index - Executive Summary

Dataset Period: Multi-source UIDAI data across 10 datasets  
Total States/UTs Analyzed: 36  
Analyst: Meet Wadekar

## Problem Statement

The UIDAI has deployed Aadhaar as the cornerstone of India's digital infrastructure, enabling citizen services including PDS, MGNREGS, DBT, and MSME Integration.

Core Challenge: Despite widespread Aadhaar enrollment (>99% nationally), significant disparities exist in utilization across states, leading to digital exclusion, inefficient subsidy delivery, and regional imbalances.

This analysis quantifies these disparities through a composite Digital Readiness Index.

## Hypothesis

Primary Hypothesis: States with higher Aadhaar integration across PDS, MGNREGS, and MSME ecosystems demonstrate stronger digital readiness and more efficient welfare delivery.

Secondary Hypotheses:

- \* North-Eastern states lag significantly in Aadhaar-based service delivery
- \* States with 100% ration card seeding show high ABPS coverage
- \* MSME density correlates positively with overall digital readiness

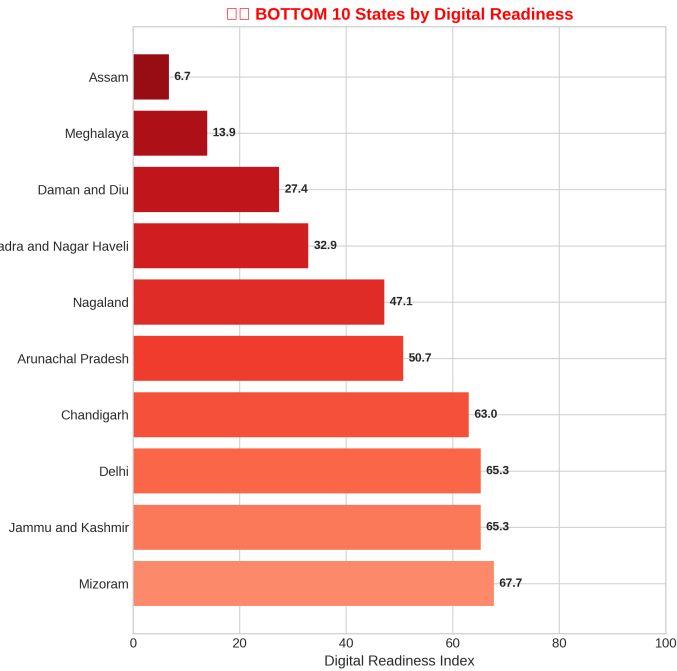
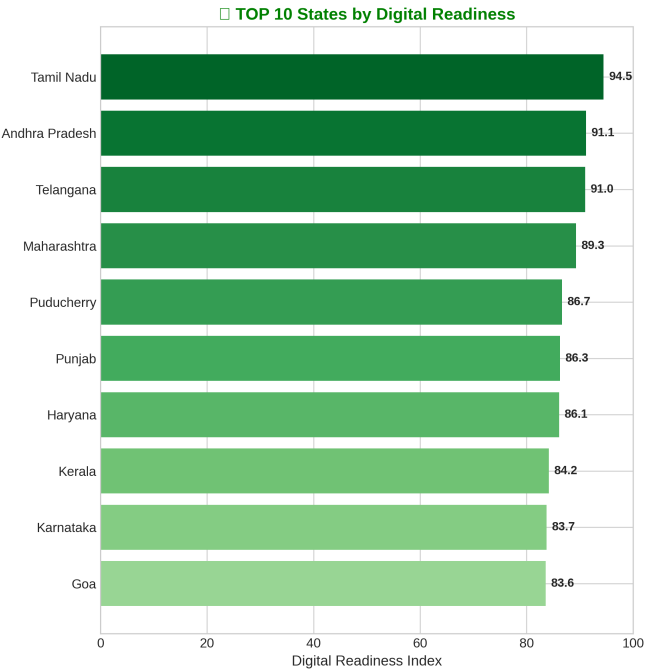
## Key Metrics at a Glance

Metric	Value
Total States/UTs Analyzed	36
Avg Digital Readiness Ind	70.9
Median Digital Readiness	78.1
Standard Deviation	24.3

MGNREGS ABPS Metric	Value
Total Active Workers	1,496.9 Lakh
ABPS Eligible Workers	1,043.3 Lakh
National ABPS Coverage	69.7%
Workers NOT Covered	453.6 Lakh

Top 10 States by Digital Readiness

Rank	State	Score	Key Strength
1	Tamil Nadu	94.5	Full PDS + MSME
2	Andhra Pradesh	91.1	100% coverage
3	Telangana	91.0	MGNREGS
4	Maharashtra	89.3	MSME + PDS
5	Puducherry	86.7	FPS automation
6	Gujarat	86.5	Strong MSME
7	Punjab	86.4	Complete PDS
8	Karnataka	85.7	Balanced
9	Chhattisgarh	85.1	Beneficiary
10	Haryana	84.7	FPS automation



Top 10 and Bottom 10 States

## Bottom 10 States Requiring Intervention

Rank	State	Score	Primary Gap
27	West Bengal	58.9	Low seeding
28	J and K	54.9	Low ABPS
29	Arunachal	51.9	44% ration
30	Manipur	49.9	Low ABPS
31	Mizoram	47.8	Limited MSME
32	Nagaland	47.1	57% ration
33	DN Haveli	32.9	Missing data
34	Daman Diu	27.4	Missing data
35	Meghalaya	13.9	0% seeding
36	Assam	6.7	0% seeding

## Top 5 Critical Findings

### 1. PDS Digital Exclusion (HIGH)

Issue: Assam and Meghalaya have 0% Aadhaar-ration card seeding. Impact: 40+ lakh ration cards without digital linkage. Recommendation: Emergency enrollment drives in NE states.

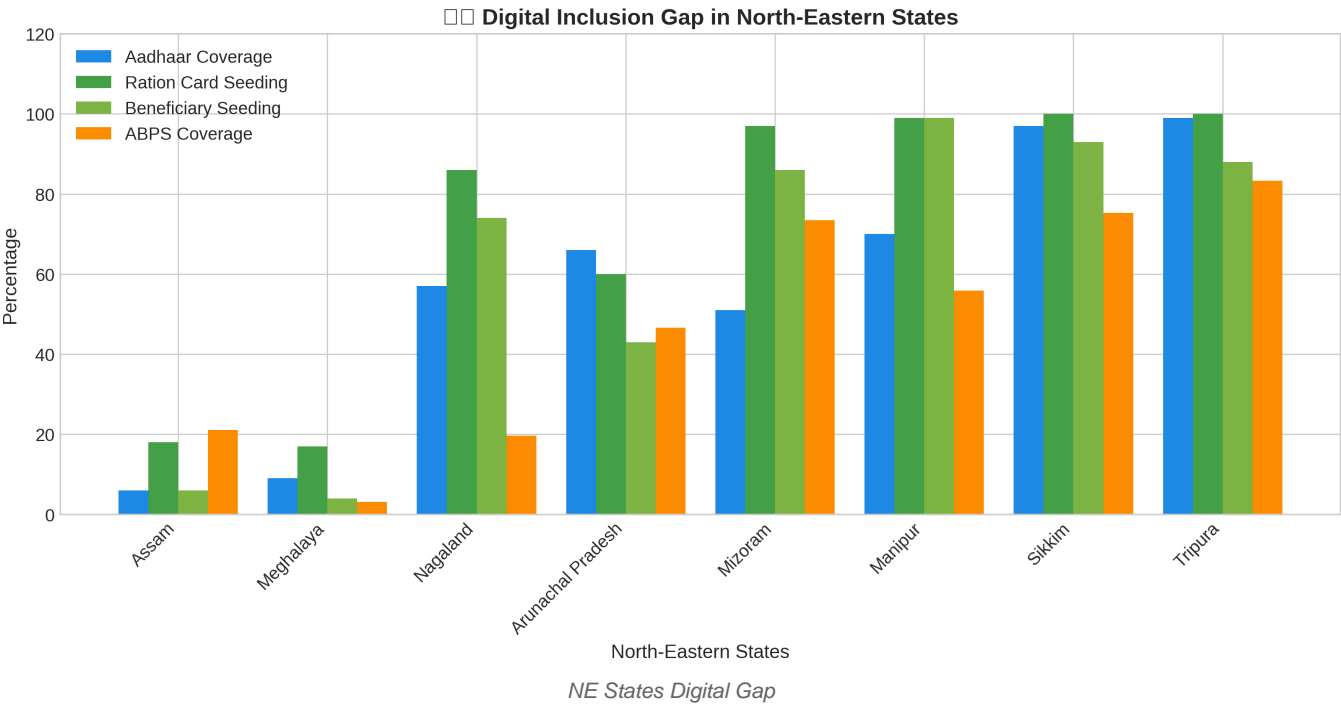
### 2. MGNREGS ABPS Gap (HIGH)

Issue: 453.6 lakh workers NOT eligible for ABPS. Only 69.7% of active workers are ABPS-ready. Recommendation: Expedite Aadhaar seeding for remaining 30%.

### 3. North-Eastern States Lagging (HIGH)

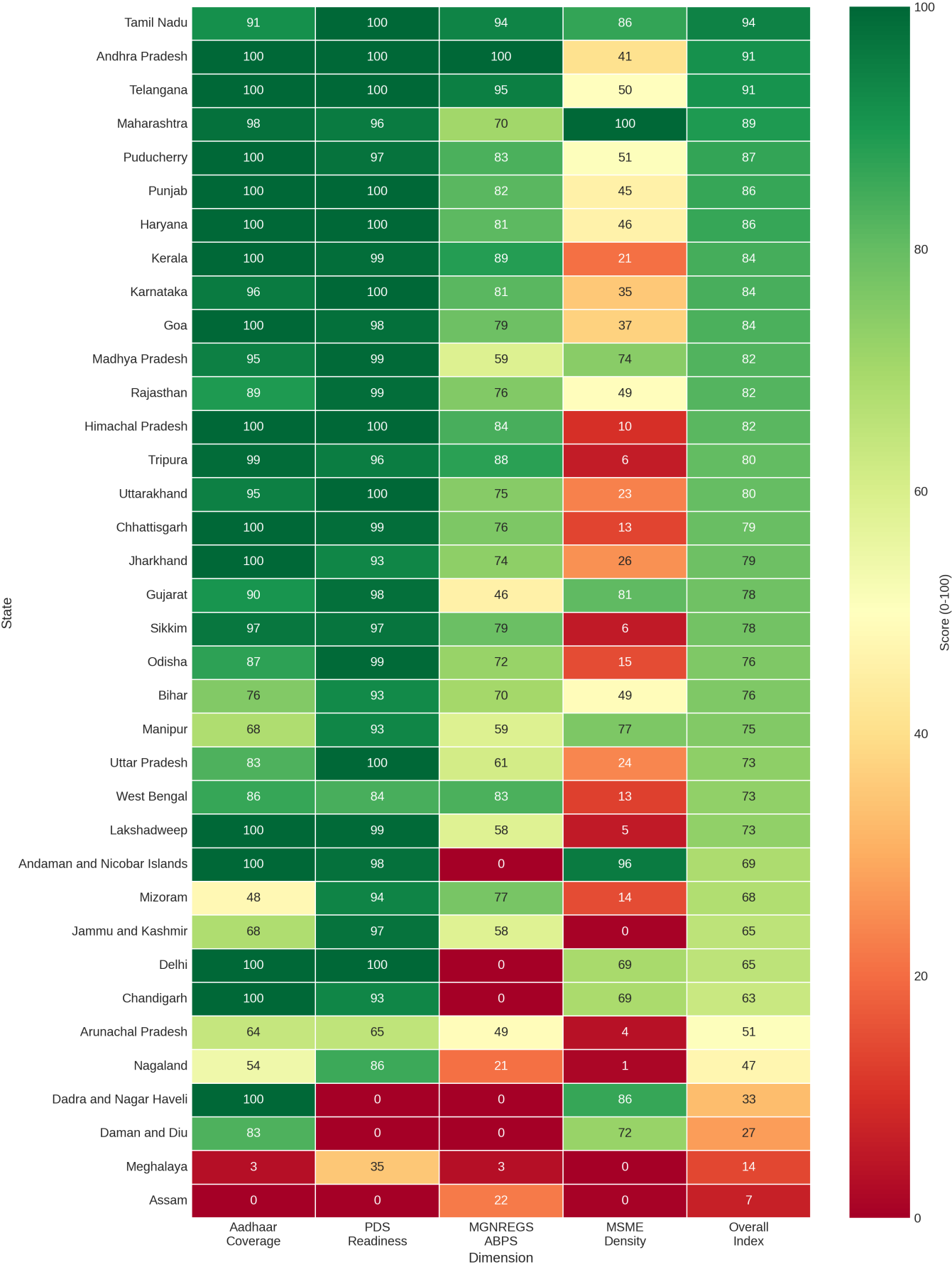
Issue: NE States avg score 40 vs national avg 70.9. Recommendation: Door-to-door enrollment programs.

Visualizations



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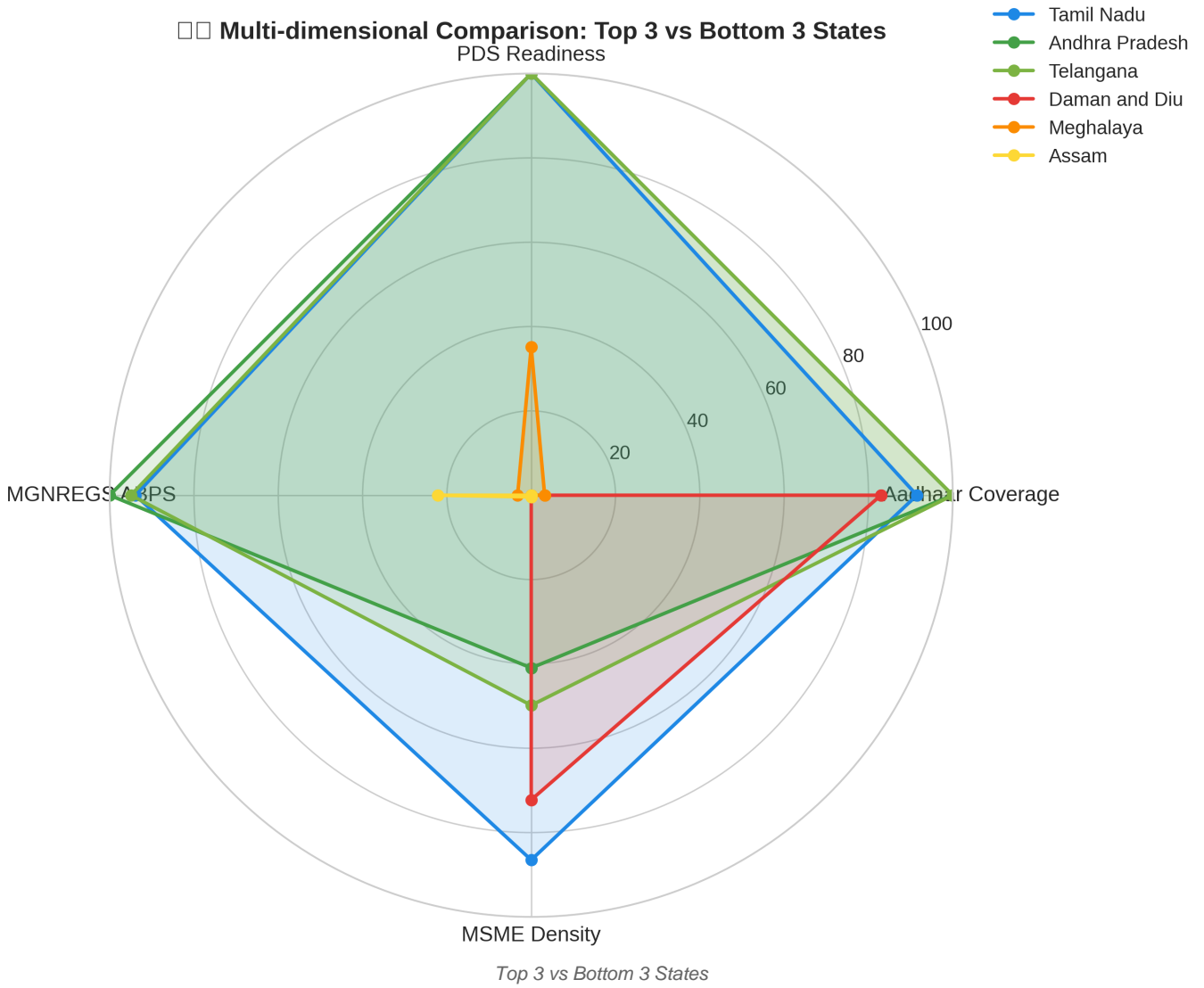
□ Digital Readiness Score Matrix by State



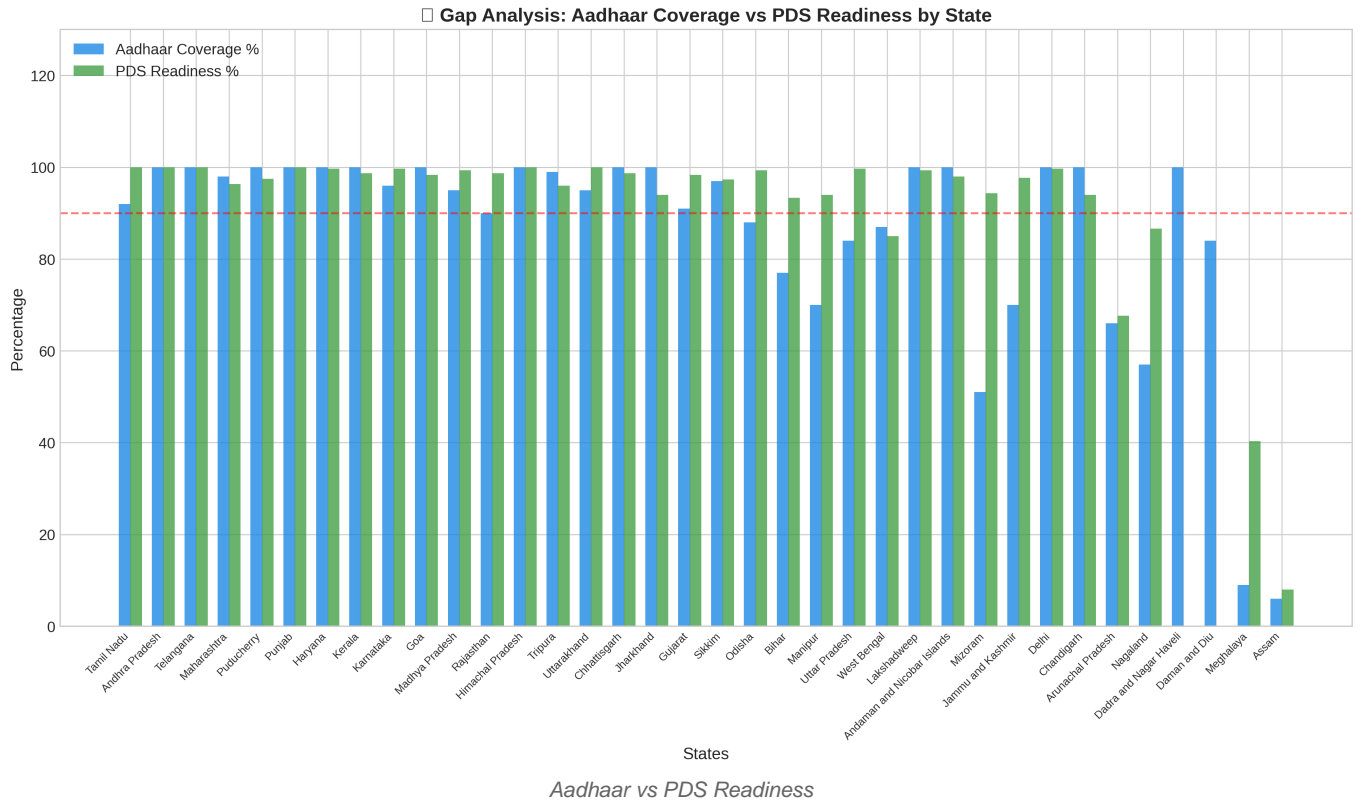
Digital Readiness Heatmap

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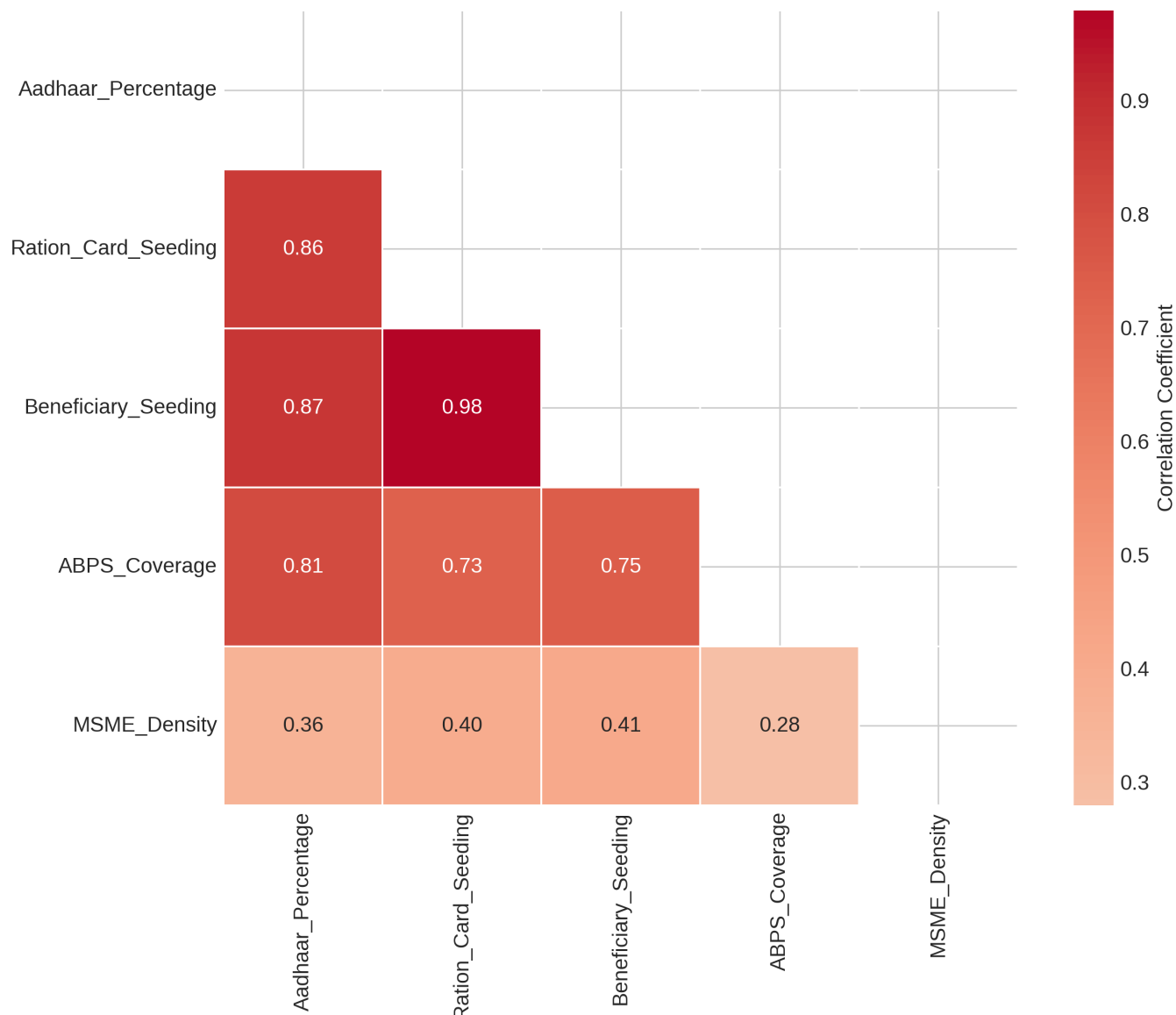
## Multi-dimensional Comparison: Top 3 vs Bottom 3 States



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Correlation Matrix Between Dimensions



Correlation Matrix



## Strategic Recommendations

### Immediate (0-3 months)

- \* Emergency Aadhaar seeding in Assam and Meghalaya
- \* Mobile enrollment units in remote NE areas
- \* Fast-track ABPS integration for 453+ lakh workers

### Short-term (3-6 months)

- \* State-specific programs for bottom 10 states
- \* FPS operator training in low-automation states
- \* Vernacular awareness campaigns

### Medium-term (6-12 months)

- \* Target 95% ration card seeding nationally
- \* Achieve 90% MGNREGS ABPS coverage
- \* Reduce regional disparity to under 20 points

## Methodology

Dimension	Weight
Aadhaar Coverage	20%
PDS Readiness	35%
MGNREGS ABPS	30%
MSME Density	15%