

Aadhaar Card-One Advance Identity of Indian

¹Mr. Hitesh Vadalía, ²Dr. Priyank Gokani

¹Ass. Professor²Ass. Professor

¹The Future Computer Science College, Keshod.

Abstract - In today's progressive era, The Man Roams here and there for daily routine work to many places. Everywhere he/she needs to give identity. The person requires an Identity Card. The Government has provided different types of Identity Cards. In which there will be specification of person's name, photo and date of birth. By this identity card, the person gives their identity. Except, Government these types of cards are provided by school, Company, NGO and Semi-Government Organizations. Identity Card is very needful to the students at the time of Admission in the school, for opening Account in the Bank, for booking tickets, for purchasing SIM-Cards and even for voting. Many Identity Cards are used as photo ID. Many Identity Cards are used as Address Proof. Now a days digitalize Identity Cards are available. In many Identity Cards QR Code, Electro chips are also used.

Index Term - Indenty Proof, Identy Card, Photo ID, Bio matrix ID, Aadhaar card, Bhudhaar,

I. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS OF INDIA

- Aadhaar card digital, a biometric and physical identity system.
- Indian passport
- Overseas Passport
- Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) (the Election Commission of India)
- Overseas Citizenship of India document
- Person of Indian Origin Card
- Permanent account number (PAN) card (income tax)
- Driving license (States Govt.)
- Ration card(Government of India)
- Identity Certificate for non-citizens or stateless people
- A Birth certificate (Registry of Births and Deaths (RBD) or from a Municipality)
- Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate
- Service Identity Card(State/Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, local bodies or public Limited Companies)
- Copy of an extract of the service record of the or the Pay Pension Order
- Policy Bond(Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies)
- Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Clases Certificates
- Freedom Fighter Identity Cards
- Arms Licenses
- Property Documents.
- Railway Identity Cards
- Student Photo Identity Cards(Government Recognized Educational Institutions)
- Gas Connection Bill
- Bank/ Kisan/ Post Office Passbooks
- Photo Bank ATM Card
- Photo Credit Card
- Pensioner Photo Card
- Certificate of Identify having photo(Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead)
- Unique Disability ID (UDID) Card / Disability medical certificate(respective State / UT)
- Marriage Certificate
- Proof of Marriage document(the Registrar)
- Gazette Notification
- Legal Name Change Certificate
- Identity documents are used for multiple purposes:
 - For domestic and international travel
 - To obtain a mobile phone SIM card
 - To apply for a passport
 - To obtain government benefits
 - In certain cases when asked to do so by law-enforcement officers

II. INTRODUCTION

Aadhaar is one of the identity card given by Indian Government. In Aadhaar Card person's personal information and Biometric information are store for making Aadhaar(UIDAI) collects data. UIDAI was established by Indian Government in 2009. To provide Aadhaar to Indians UIDAI gave 12 digits of unique Aadhaar number. Aadhaar is the biggest bio-metric ID system of the world.

The first UID was issued in September 2010, the aim of issuing Aadhaar number was to eliminate the duplicate card fake Identities. That number was verified or presently. It can be verified by going online free of cost.

Aadhaar is random number starts with a 0 or 1. It is not stored with intelligence by which there can be fraud or theft. It is only a valid ID No which can be used for an easy Government process like LPG, etc.

III. HISTORY OF AADHAAR

After the kargil war in 1999, the kargil preview committee, the identity were demanded by the head of the committee K Subrahmanyam from the Prime Minister Atul Bihari Vajpayee for National Security on 7 January,2000.

To continue the project and to supervise the project UPA Government appointed Mr. Nandan Nilekani on 23 June. Before that UIDAI was founded on 28 January 2009 and then planning commission issued 9 notifications. To check the residency of Indian UIDAI has launched one online verification system on 7th Feb 2012 in which the Government departments and other companies were entering the Aadhaar no of the people. Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh started an Aadhaar linked direct benefit scheme on 26 November 2012.

The National Payments Corporation of India put one scheme into practice which based Aadhaar remittance system on 9 October 2013. This system was used for transferring funds to any Aadhaar linked bank accounts if Aadhaar No was familiar.

The cabinet committee on economic affairs permitted to phase 4 of the UIDAI project, the process of enrolling started in U.P., Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Uttrakhand.

The Aadhaar-linked DigiLocker was started in March 2015 in which Aadhaar holders are able to scan and save their documents on the cloud and can share them with the Government officials.

IV. PREDOMINANT USES OF AADHAAR

The Aadhaar project has been linked with so many activities like public subsidy and unemployment benefit scheme money can easily be transferred from one account to another account successfully with the help of Aadhaar linked. Even money had been transferred with the help of NEFT system.

Ministry of petroleum published a memorandum by linking with UIDAI hoped that it would help to overcome the loss of kerosene and LPG. The Government declared that Aadhaar linked MGNREGS cards will be issued. It was declared in May 2012. On 26 November 2012 a pilot program was launched.

V. AADHAAR – ENABLED BIOMETRIC ATTENDANCE SYSTEMS

Biometric attendance systems were used by Government offices in July 2014. The system was checking the late arrival of the employee. This website was kept open for the public to see the attendance but in October 2014 this website was closed and again it became active last four digits used of the Aadhaar number and their fingerprints for proof.

VI. OTHER USES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In October 2014 the department of electronics and information technology said that they were considering linking Aadhaar to SIM cards In November 2014 the department of telecom asked all telecom operators to collect Aadhaar form all new applicants of SIM cards.on 4 march 2015 a pilot project was lunched allowing Aadhaar linked SIM cards to be sold in some cities.The purchaser could activate the SIM at the time of purchase by submitting his Aadhaar number and pressing his fingerprints on a machine.

In July 2014 the employees' provident fund organization of India began linking provident fund accounts with Aadhaar numbers.In November 2014 the EPFO became a UIDAI registrar and began issuing Aadhaar number to provident fund subscribers. In August 2014 prime minister modi directed the planning commission of India to enroll all prisoners in India under the UIDAI.

In December 2014 it was proposed by the minister for women and child development, Menaka Gandhi, that Aadhaar should be made mandatory for men to create a profile in matrimonial websites, to prevent fake profiles.

VII. BHUDHAAR

Bhudhaar was started by Andhra Pradesh government. It was a digit unique number for every land parcel in the state as a part of the land hub in "E-Pragati Program". Records consist of two types of data in general land 1. Textual data 2. Spatial data

There are two stages of process for issuing The Bhudhaar. Firstly Bhudhaar is based on valid textual data of an agricultural land. And Secondly Spatial data is also linked to textual data which contains measurement of the land and its result sketch location of the land on ground along with Geo – Coordinates.

VIII. FEASIBILITY CONCERNS

An economist R.Ramkumar at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences wrote an editorial for the Hindu that the project was being implemented without any cost, benefit or feasibility. Studies to ensure whether the project would meet its stipulated goals. He also specifies that the government was obscuring the security aspects of Aadhaar and focusing on the social benefit schemes. He quoted a former chief of the Intelligence Bureau Ajit Doval, who had said that originally Aadhaar aimed to weed out illegal aliens.

Rajanish dass of IIM Ahmadabad computers and information systems published a paper in March 2011 published a paper titled "Unique identify project in India : A divine dream or a miscalculated heroism". Dass said that the enrollment was mandatory by indirect means. They link the National Food Security Act 2013 to the UIDAI. He also stated that the feasibility of a project of this size had not been studied and raised concerns about the quality of the biometric data being collected. He cited statements of another researcher, Usha Ramanathan, that the UIDAI would ultimately have to become profit making to sustain itself.

On 2 Feb – 2013 Reetika Khera , an economist at IIT Delhi, declared a paper in the Economic and political weekly titled A 'Cost Benefit' Analysis of UID . She said that the large benefits were based on almost entirely on unrealistic thinking and outdated data. According to the paper it is good to give prior introduction of Aadhaar by saving the efforts of oil marketing company. OMCS used the method to weed out the duplicates and the giant customers was 15 – 20 times more effective than other method.

Lack of legislation and privacy concerns

The Supreme Court asked the new government to state its truth on to the project on 2nd February 2015. The government said on 12th February to continue the project. On 16 July 2015, Supreme Court was requested to revoke its order. Says that it intended to use Aadhaar for various services. On 21 July 2015 the court noted that some states were insisting on Aadhaar. On 11 August 2015 the S C directed the government that the use of Aadhaar was not mandatory for any good scheme. A five judges of Supreme Court has heard various case relating to the validity Aadhaar on various grounds including privacy and exclusion from good benefits.

Legality of sharing data with law enforcement

CBI of Goa try to solve the rape-case of a school girl in 2013. By Goa CBI. Some fingerprints had been acquired by the Goa local police, which were not matched with UIDI database. All the data of all the person were to be handed over to the court. The UIDAI requested in Bombay high court saying that accepting such a request would set precedent for more such request. The argument was rejected by the high court. On 26th February-2014 CFSL directed one order to check the technological capacity of the Database.

IX. SECURITY CONCERNS :-

They intended to flash out illegal immigrants in Aadhaar, but later on they added social security benefits to avoid privacy concerns. Yashwant Sinha led parliamentary standing committee on finance In December 2011. He suggested to modify identification authority of India Bil 2010. They tool objection for issuing of Aadhaar numbers to illegal immigrant. The committee said that it was implemented in wrong manner. In may 2013 deputy directory general of UIDAI ashok dalwai accepted that there were some errors in the process. Some officials have criticised the UIDAI project in sept 2013. They said that Aadhaar cannot be considered as valid proof of residence. As under the liberal pilot phase. It was accepted as proof where a person lives and recorded.

X. OVERLAPS WITH NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER.

They have reported the Aadhaar and the similar national population register project and had conflict. In jun 2012 it was reported that UIDAI would share its data with NPR and it would continue to collect its own data. NPR project did not follow the order of Supreme Court in 2013. In July 2014 they held the meeting to discuss the possibility of merging the two projects of Aadhaar and NPR. And making them complementary. Home minister Rajnath Singh attended the meeting. Along with that Law and Justice and Telecom minister Ravi Shankar Prasad and Minister of state for planning, Rao Inderjit Singh told the Lok sabha that no plan should be merged and two project have been made.

XI. FRAUD

In order to make Aadhaar accessible, Aadhaar card does not require effective documents. It was accepted with multiple options. In theory the use of biometric facilities should reduce duplication. So in theory, while it may be possible to obtain the card under a false name, it is less likely that a person would be able to obtain another Aadhaar card under a different name.

The Aadhaar card is not itself a secure document agency says that it should not be considered as the identity card today it is known as questionable Identity card. According to these seven points the customer's data is not safe it can be confiscated by the help of cyber crime that is way it is said that

The Aadhaar card is usually printed on glossy paper. Some agencies take extra charges for laminate the document. The government said that blank and white copies are valid. Certain mobile apps claim to verify Aadhaar card by QR code scanner but is not a secure in which the Aadhaar card can be copied or edited. The only way to make it valid that online validation. It confirms every personal detail of an individual. It is possible to make false Aadhaar card by using the number of a genuine holder from the same postal code with the same gender.

XII. EXCLUSION

Documentary proof may be hard to obtain but the system is asking for the documents such as bank account, insurance policies and driving licenses that is considered as evidence. It is difficult for adult or minority youth Aadhaar card is considered as invalid proof. Who are finding harder to get services? This facility may be practical. Non resident Indians and other resident foreigner may find it difficult to be available themselves of services they could previously freely obtain, such as local SIM card, in spite of assurances to the opposite.

XIII. DATA LEAKS

Collected personal information is of having high importance for an individual; once it is collected it must not be misused. Major financial transactions are linked with Aadhaar. Data leaks are a gold mine for criminals. Who now use sophisticated hackers? Government departments and various other agencies collect this information. Which is not trust worthy for EX. Aadhaar data which reliance JIO collected leaked online? Now the data would be available with hackers widely. On 2017 July privacy issues with regard to the Aadhaar card were discussed in the Supreme Court. A report from the center for internet and society suggests that the record's about 135 million Indians may have been leaked.

XIV. CONCLUSION

Identity cards are very important useful part of human life. Except other cards Aadhaar card is very essential. Indian government many projects scheme on the basis of Aadhaar card. The government brought many changes in the schemes with the help of Aadhaar. The starting of Aadhaar card project was very complicated buy by the use of Aadhaar card. The citizens become advantageous. Aadhaar card is still becoming smart. It will be very useful to the people as soon as it becomes smarter. Like two sides of the coin. There are disadvantages too of Aadhaar card but advantages are more so it is needed to use.

XV. REFERENCES

- "UIDAI Finance and Budge Section". UIDAI. Retrieved 29 May 2018.
- "Aadhaar Card not proof of citizenship: Calcutta HC". Retrieved 4 March 2017.
- "The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016". Act No. 18 of 2016 (PDF).
- "Identity project | Scroll.in". scroll.in. Retrieved 3 December 2017.
- PTI. "Aadhar Case: SC to Set up Constitution Bench to Hear Pleas Against Aadhaar". thewire.in. Retrieved 28 November 2017.
- "Aadhaar-SIM Card Linking Project Soon". The New Indian Express. 31 October 2014. Retrieved 31 May 2015.

