



Aadhaar India- The Most Prominent E Governance Scheme

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ABSTRACT

Technological driven governance an application of information and communication technology (ITC) for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between Government-to-Citizens (G2C), Government-to-Business(G2B),Government-to-Government(G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government frame is recognized as e governance Indian system of e governance works on the government services which are made available to the citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance concepts are Government, citizens and businesses/interest groups with no distinct boundaries.

The most high-profile e-governance scheme is the unique identity project Aadhaar. The biometric-linked scheme is targeting to enroll 600 million people by 2014. As government is the driving force behind Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) program to introduce Aadhaar card system by expanding its foot prints to GST PDS and many more. Aadhaar based identification system is highly conducive for building a whole range of apps, which make it easier for citizens and government agencies to interact with each other. Many such apps have already become functional. The mobile verification system, the system of providing PDS benefits by using Aadhaar based online authentication is an app.

This study is concern on how actively use of Aadhaar card is driven as benefits are directly transferred to needy people by directly crediting to their accounts electronically through Aadhaar based systems. In what way PDS will use Aadhaar to identify and compensate the beneficiaries. As telecom industry has already started pilot projects, which make use of Aadhaar number for KYC, and to even sell you a SIM card which gives clear idea about Aadhaar card which can be said as Catalyst to e governance system in India.

KEYWORDS : Governance, Aadhar card, UIDAI Initiative.

1. INTRODUCTION

E-Governance is the future, many countries are looking forward to for a corruption free government. E-government is one-way communication protocol whereas E-governance is two-way communication protocol. The essence of E-governance is to reach the beneficiary and ensure that the services intended to reach the desired individual has been met with. There should be an auto-response to support the essence of E-governance, whereby the Government realizes the efficacy of its governance. E-governance is by the governed, for the governed and of the governed.

"E-government" is the use of the ICTs in public administrations- combined with organizational change and new skills- to improve public services and democratic processes and to strengthen support to public". The fact is that the governance of ICTs requires most probably a substantial increase in regulation and policy- making capabilities, with all the expertise and opinion-shaping processes among the various social stakeholders of these concerns. Hence, the standpoint of the e-governance is "the use of the technologies that both help governing and have to be governed" by this India is looking forward for the corruption free government.

2. AADHAAR

The national e-governance plan in India, earlier known as Unique Identification Number (UID) aims to make our welfare systems more accessible and fair to every citizens of India. For this purpose, the Government of India (GOI) has constituted the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) which will provide every resident, a unique identification number that will serve as a universal proof of identity, allowing residents to establish their credentials anywhere in India.

This ID will be assigned on the basis of the uniqueness of the resident's biometrics. Hence, the fingerprint and iris-related biometrics of each resident will be captured. This will enable to correctly establish the uniqueness of an individual by linking the UID number to the demographic and biometric information. The Authority envisions to issue a unique identification number (UID) that can be verified and authenticated in a cost-effective manner, and that is robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities. The UIDAI would ensure that residents across India in accessing the benefits and services that are meant for them. Moreover, this unique number would thus be critical

to the government achieving its goals of social justice and welfare. The widespread implementation of the UID project needs the reach and flexibility to enrol residents across the country. To achieve this, the UIDAI proposes to partner with a variety of agencies and service providers (acting as Registrars, Sub-registrars and Enrolling Agencies) to enrol residents for UID.

Each individual needs to enroll only once which is free of cost. A 12 digit individual identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India on behalf of the Government of India. This number will serve as a proof of identity and address, anywhere in India. Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident in India and satisfies the verification process laid down by the UIDAI can enroll for Aadhaar. Each Aadhaar number will be unique to an individual and will remain valid for life. Aadhaar number will help you provide access to services like banking, mobile phone connections and other Government and Non-Government services in due course.

2.1 FEATURES OF AADHAR

- Unique and robust enough to eliminate the large number of duplicate and fake identities in government and private databases.
- Easily verifiable in an online, cost-effective way.
- A random number generated, devoid of any classification based on caste, creed, religion and geography.

	Aadhaar is	Aadhaar isn't
1.	A 12-digit unique identity for every Indian individual, including children and infants	Just another card
2.	Enables identification for every resident Indian	Only one Aadhaar card per family is enough
3.	Establishes uniqueness of every individual on the basis of demographic and biometric information	Collects profiling information such as caste, religion, and language
4.	It is a voluntary service that every resident can avail irrespective of present documentation	Mandatory for every Indian resident who has identification documents
5.	Each individual will be given a single unique Aadhaar ID number	An individual can obtain multiple Aadhaar ID numbers

6.	Aadhaar will provide a universal identity infrastructure which can be used by any identity-based application (like ration card, passport, etc.)	Aadhaar will replace all other IDs
7.	UIDAI will give Yes/No answers to any identity authentication queries	UIDAI information will be accessible to public and private agencies

3. INDIA BENEFITED FROM E GOVERNANCE TRANSEC-TIONS:

Government spent substantial amount on IT products and services in 2013. The most high-profile e-governance scheme is the unique identity project Aadhaar. The biometric-linked scheme is targeting to enroll 600 million people by 2014. A year ago, the country successfully commissioned an e-passport project where digitization of applications and internal files vastly improved the time taken to issue new passports.

India is in the middle of implementing a large-scale e-governance programme, which includes a vast information technology network to facilitate speedy delivery of public services. The most important of these are 31 ‘mission mode’ projects being implemented by the central governments and states. As reached a billion transactions with just about 100 million internet users is a commendable achievement. With more parts of the country getting connected through the National Optic Fibre Network, industry watchers expect more citizens to be accessing government services over the internet. The project aims to connect 2.5 lakh gram panchayats. The network has been launched in pockets of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura, with some 80,500 transactions already recorded.

“This number (one billion) is a reflection of the increasing access of internet in the country and the acceptance of technology change hap-pening. “With better accessibility and more projects getting complet-ed, this number should keep rising.” As said by J Satyanarayan, Secre-tary in the department of electronics and information technology. This is surely the increasing acceptance of technology in the country.

4. PLANS FOR UIDAI

- Encourage innovation and provide a platform for public and pri-vate agencies to develop Aadhaar linked applications.
- Ensure availability, scalability and resilience of the technology in-frastructure.
- Build a long term sustainable organization to carry forward the vision and values of the UIDAI.
- Make it attractive for the best global expertise in different fields to collaborate and provide valuable insights to the UIDAI organiza-tion.
- Deliver Aadhaar numbers to over 60 Cr residents by 2014 with a well-defined turnaround time and adhering to stringent quality metrics.

- Collaborate with partners to setup infrastructure which provides convenience to residents for updating and authenticating their digital identity.
- Collaborate with partners and service providers in leveraging Aadhaar to serve residents effectively, efficiently and equitably.

5. CONCLUSION

In the last twenty years India has undergone a transformation of its economic and regulatory structures. Policy reforms in this period have led to the increasing maturity of our markets, as well as healthy reg-ulation. The emphasis on de-licensing, entrepreneurship, the use of technology and decentralization of governance to the state and local level have in precise, shifted India from a restrictive, limited access so-ciety towards more empowered, open access economy, where people are able to access resources and services more easily and effectively. An Aadhaar identifies individuals uniquely on the basis of their demo-graphic information and biometrics will give individuals the means to clearly establish their identity to public and private agencies across the country. It creates an opportunity to report the existing limitations in financial inclusion. The Aadhaar can help poor residents easily establish their identity to banks and banks will be able to scale up their branch-less banking deployments and reach out to a wider population at lower cost. An efficient, cost effective payment solution is a dire necessity for promoting financial inclusion. The Aadhaar and the accompanying au-thentication mechanism coupled with rudimentary technology appli-cation can provide the desired micropayment solution. This can bring low-cost access to financial services to everyone in a short distance from their home.

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