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Assess the awareness level of people on Aadhaar Card as public wellbeing

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Abstract:

Unique Identification Numbers issued by UIDAI carry many wonderful advantages. Firstly they do create a trustworthy social identity of a citizen, whom everybody can trust. This kind of identity is very helpful while making applications for bank loans, phone connections, passports, visas and admissions at educational institutions. These identity cards are voluntary but they are being recommended by UID Authority of India. This paper shows the awareness level of the Indian people on usability of Aadhaar Card through the use of the survey approach. People aware about the Adhaar Card but the many people do not have the Aadhaar Card because of their knowledge is poor related the usability of the Aadhaar Card. There is really need to intimate the actual usability of the Aadhaar Card by the government and also how it is useful to people for the identity and some government process. Because compulsory of Aadhaar Card in government scheme is really loophole for the people because they do not aware about it. This research is also helpful to encourage the people to issue the Aadhaar card for the support of different government activities etc which is helpful to the public wellbeing.

Key Words: Aadhaar Card, Unique Identification Number, Usability

Introduction:

The UID Adhaar is one of the prestigious projects in India where Biometric Card with Unique Identification Number will be issued to every citizen, as it require registering all the 10 Fingerprints of the person, Fingerprint Registration is the most important part of the process and requiring quality Fingerprint Scanner for fast and better registration. Bioenable Technologies has launched Bioscan10 fingerprint reader for UID Aadhaar Project which is STQC certified. AADHAAR is a 12-digit number issued by the government as proof of identity and residence in India, verifiable by means of a biometric identification system. Demographic data: is data about the resident that is related to Name, Address, Gender, Date of Birth, Relationship, Mobile Number and Email. Biometric data: is data about the resident that is related to face (photo), IRIS and Fingerprints. The primary goal of Authority of India is to create an easy medium to trace real and unquestionable identity for Indian citizens. The card or Aadhaar numbers are powerful innovations of Authority of India to facilitate smooth functioning of government welfare programs. UID cards contain a 12 digit identity number that maintains a unique social identity. The identity card issued by collects and stores information of an Indian resident like photographs, iris and prints of his ten fingers

Features of the AADHAAR

- **The Aadhaar will only provide identity:** The UIDAI's purview will be limited to the issuance of unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) linked to a person's demographic and biometric information.
- **Enrolment of residents with proper verification:** Existing identity databases in India are fraught with problems of fraud and duplicate/ghost beneficiaries. To prevent this from

seeping into the UIDAI database, the Authority plans to enroll residents into its database with proper verification of their demographic and biometric information

- **A partnership model:** The UIDAI will be the regulatory authority managing a Central ID Repository (CIDR), which will issue Aadhaar, update resident information and authenticate the identity of the residents as required.
- **Process to ensure no duplicates:** Registrars will send the applicant's data to the CIDR for de-duplication. The CIDR will perform a search on key demographic fields and on the biometrics for each new enrolment, to minimize/eliminate duplicates in the database
- **Online authentication:** The Authority will offer a strong form of online authentication, where agencies can compare demographic and biometric information of the resident with the record stored in the central database. The Authority will support Registrars and Agencies in adopting the Aadhaar authentication process, and will help defining the infrastructure and processes they need
- **The UIDAI will not share resident data:** The Authority envisions a balance between 'privacy and purpose' when it comes to the information it collects on residents. The agencies may store the information of the residents they enroll if they are authorized to do so, but will not have access to the information in the Aadhaar database.
- **Data Transparency:** The authority will place all the aggregated data for public to access under RTI. However Personal Identity Information (PII) will NOT be accessible by any entity

Literature Review: -

(Akhil Mittal, Anish Bhart, Sanjoy Sahoo, Tapan K Giri, 2011) suggested that Aadhar Card is unique for person which have person's finger print and retina scan. It can used to identify person anywhere in the country. (Velapure et al., 2015)(Velapure et al., 2015) found that the distinctiveness with registration through aadhar number and face recognition will offer very strong security for the secret information about vote. (Deepu & Dr. Vijay Singh, 2012)(Knowlton & Whittemore, 2008) suggested that the government will use the information to issue identity cards the word which is generally known as AADHAR CARD. (Tiwari, 2013)described that the user logins to the account using his aadhar card number and the password provided him at the time of registration and giving vote. (Gupta & Dhyani, 2013)found that e- Voting model has been integrated with AADHAR CARD or Unique Identification (UID) card data base using cloud. By integrating e-Voting model with cloud infrastructure and ADHAAR CARD record, percentage of polling would raise and can supply authentic electoral voting mechanism to satisfy the need of the voters. (Kale & E, 2014) told that the growth in the electronic transaction scheme has resulted in a greater demand for accurate & fast user identification and authentication. An embedded fingerprint biometric authentication scheme for ATM banking systems is proposed in this paper. Along with AADHAARCARD authentication for more security (Vijay M. Kumbhar, 2013)(Nitin, Zajariya, Sutar, Desai, & Bamane, 2014) hoped that an idea of Multifunctional All-in-One Personal Utility Card will helps to users and service providers to solve issue and problems of multiple card. (K. Baskar, 2014)(Philip, n.d.)suggested that In India, voting system is being done by electronic voting by means of ballot; the personal identification has been made by way of Aadhar card. In aadhar card the identification is done by iris recognition, fingerprint, and finger vein recognition system. (Sekhon, 2013) described that Age was ascertained from the office of the village Panchayat, as well as valid documents like birth certificate/ ration card/ passport/ aadhar card. (Supriya & Manjunatha,

2014)found that since computer speed, media storage and network bandwidth have seen big improvements of their performances, biometric systems has gained even more importance along with security, privacy and rational property defense, recent one being its usage in the Aadhar card or the Unique Identification card for the citizens of India. (Roy, 2014)found that the demand for security mechanisms is increasing day- by – day. With the steps of Indian government, Aadhar card has taken its part in the country to solve numerous issues. (Malpure et al., 2014) described that Government of India has come up with Aadhaar card a unique identification for a person. All documents can be issued using aadhar card. The major drawback of Aadhaar card is that the barcode system is used and any person can get aadhar number and can issue document from government offices. (Chopra, Ghadge, Padwal, Punjabi, & Gurjar, 2014) explained that There can be improvements made when the image is captured using a camera, as it decreases the resolution factor of the images and thus, degrade their quality. The project can be extended for recognition of handwritten characters as well as its application in various fields of recognition of diverse cards. Thus, the system has achieved the clarification for automatic reading of Aadhar Card with a good accuracy. (Kumari, 2014)Pradhanmantri Jandhan scheme is going to cover poor and underprivileged not only from rural areas but also from urban areas and all the accounts opened under this scheme will be linked to the Aadhar card and provided the facility of debit card under the Ru-pay scheme.(Shah & Shah, 2014)(Goel & Singh, 2014) described that National Bureau of Investigation in Philippines, India's most recent Aadhaar card includes QR code implementation. Based on the all information we should consider the government consider only one card for the identity card of the person as Aadhaar card which is also helpful to provide the different government activities like to take subsidy and also take advantages of the different governments' scheme.

Objective of research

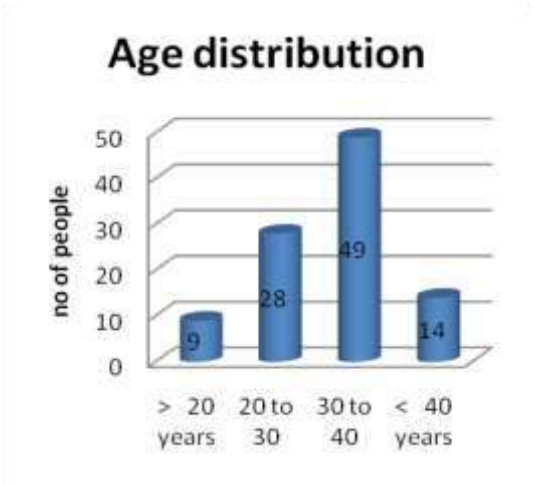
This research paper main objective is finding the awareness level of people on the usability of UIDAI Number/Aadhaar card. There is some other objective is assess the problem to issue & collect the Aadhaar card from the government.

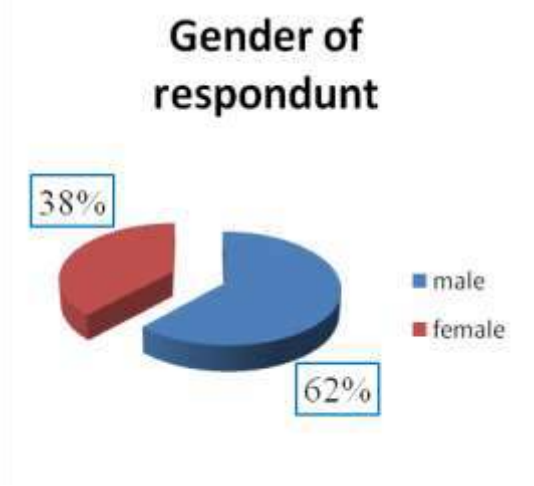
Research Methodology

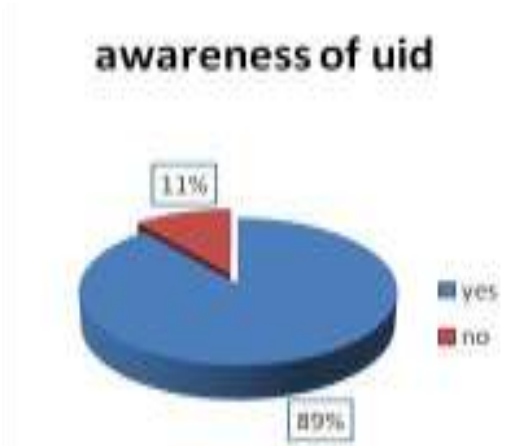
- **Sample Method:** Random Sampling
- **Sample Size:** 100 respondents
- **Sampling design: P**robability sampling
- **Data source:** Primary as well as secondary data
- **Research instrument:** Questionnaire is used as research instrument**.**
- **Research territory:** Gujarat
- **Research Approach:** Survey Approach

Data analysis:

The following different charts show the details about the respondents' characteristics. The mainly respondents are between the age of 30 to 40 and the proportion of male is higher than the female respondents.

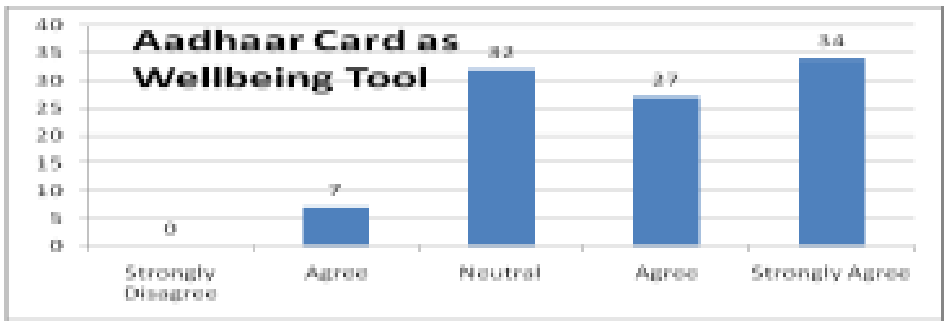

Age distribution
no of people
50
40
30
20
10
0
9
28
49
14
> 20 years
20 to 30
30 to 40
< 40 years

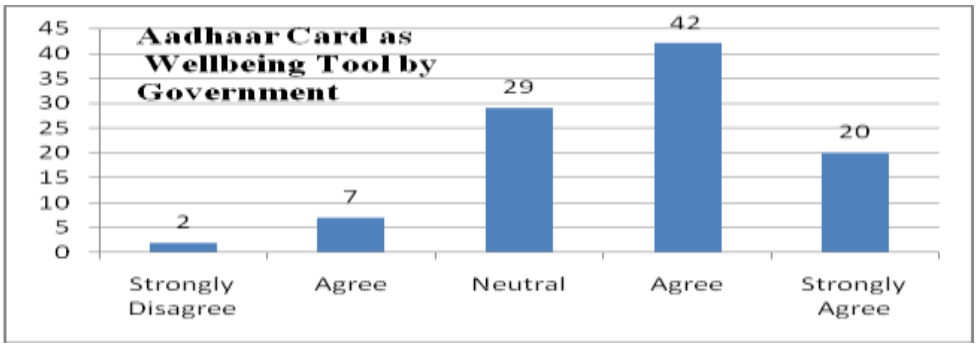

Gender of respondunt
38%
62%
male
female


awareness of uid
11%
89%
yes
no


Card holders
42%
58%
yes
no


Clear proof of identity and unchargable
yes
9%
91%





H_0: P=0.70 (respondents are aware about Aadhaar no)
H_1: P≠0.70 (respondents are not aware about Aadhaar no)
n=100, x=89, p=0.70, q= 1-p =1-0.70 =0.30

$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$ $\hat{p} = \frac{89}{100}$ =0.89

$Z = \frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{p.q}{n}}}$ $= \frac{0.89-0.70}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.7)(0.3)}{100}}}$ $= \frac{0.19}{0.046}$ Zcal = 4.13

Significant level is 0.05 for two tail so, $\alpha = \frac{0.05}{2}$ =0.25 so, 0.5-0.025=0.475 so, table value

$Z_{0.05} = 1.96$

Here Zcal=4.13 is greater than $Z_{0.05}$ =1.96 and Zcal= 4.13 is falling in rejected area so our null hypothesis is rejected. So we can say that **respondents are not totally aware about Aadhaar card.**

H_0: P=0.60 (respondents are agree the uidai no / adhaar card record use the government for the different schemes like Food & Nutrition ,employment ,education, Inclusion & Social Security ,Healthcare)

H_1: P≠0.60 (respondents are not agree the uidai no / Aadhaar card record use the government for the different schemes like Food & Nutrition ,employment ,education, Inclusion & Social Security ,Healthcare)

n=100, x=42, p=0.60, q= 1-p = 1-0.60 =0.40

$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$ $\hat{p} = \frac{42}{100}$ =0.42

$Z = \frac{\hat{p}-p}{\sqrt{\frac{p.q}{n}}}$ $= \frac{0.42-0.60}{\sqrt{\frac{(0.6)(0.4)}{100}}}$ $= \frac{0.18}{1.5}$ Zcal = -0.12

Significant level is 0.05 for two tail so, α=$\frac{0.05}{2}$ =0.25 so, 0.5-0.025=0.475 so, table value $Z_{0.05} = 1.96$

Here Zcal=4.13 is less than $Z_{0.05}$ =1.96 and Zcal= 4.13 is falling in accepted area so our null hypothesis is accepted. So we can say that **respondents are agree the uidai no / Aadhaar card record use the government for the different yognas,Food & Nutrition ,employment ,education, Inclusion & Social Security ,Healthcare.**

Findings and suggestions

- The 89% people are aware about Aadhaar card and 11 % people are not aware and 58% respondents have uid card
- 42% respondents mostly agree for the uidai no / Aadhaar card record use the government for the different schemes like Food & Nutrition ,employment ,education, Inclusion & Social Security ,Healthcare etc.
- 78% respondents say they are aware process of Aadhaar
- 73 % respondent are know the test of eyes and fingerprints test process is safe it is not harmful

- 2 %people say that they have problem Information related 22 %people say that they have problem Registration process related 15% people say that they have problem Time related 37% people say that they have problem Large no of the documents 29% people say that they have problem Waiting related 27% people say that they have problem Some confusion among to the tests 8% people say that they have problem Agency related 38% people say that they have problem Card delver related
- 71% people know Aadhaar is a clear proof of identity and also unchangeable
- 51% people have questions difficulty related privacy of information
- 71%people know government v will be use the personal programs related for the privacy of the information

As per this data analysis for UIDAI / Aadhaar Card is used by the government for the different subsidy related food, LPG, Health, and Education etc. but there is really requirement first to aware the people about it and try to provide the each and every nation people the Aadhaar Card because many of the people face problem at the time of the issue the Aadhaar Card.

Conclusion

This research paper shows that Aadhaar Card is not much more time to introducing, in this analysis the people have some problems related to the information Aadhaar Card and some people find difficulty to issue the Aadhaar Card. The Aadhaar Card is not only identity card but it is used by the government as wellbeing tool to provide the subsidy. But Many people do not aware about it so they cannot take advantage of the subsidy provided by the government because of the lack of Information so the government must provide the proper information.

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