



Interactive Session on Aadhaar & DBT -An Overview of Aadhaar

“To empower residents of India with a unique identity and a digital platform to authenticate anytime, anywhere”



Discussion Points

1. Aadhaar Status and its uses
2. Enrolment
 - Enrolment Ecosystem
 - Strategy for enrolment
3. Authentication & Seeding
4. Financial Inclusion & Aadhaar Applications
5. Interim order of Supreme Court and Aadhaar Act 2016

Aadhaar Update

Enrolment

Target given by Hon'ble Prime Minister

- To enroll complete Adult Population by September, 2016
- Universal enrollment by March, 2017

Current Status

- Over 104 cr. residents have Aadhaar
- 77.91 cr. (97%) of Adults have Aadhaar.
- 22.23 cr. (63.4%) Children of age $5 < 18$ Years have Aadhaar
- 2.46 cr. (20.6%) Children of Age $0 < 5$ years have Aadhaar

See Aadhaar Saturation
State-wise & Age-wise

No. of Months needed for
balance enrolment

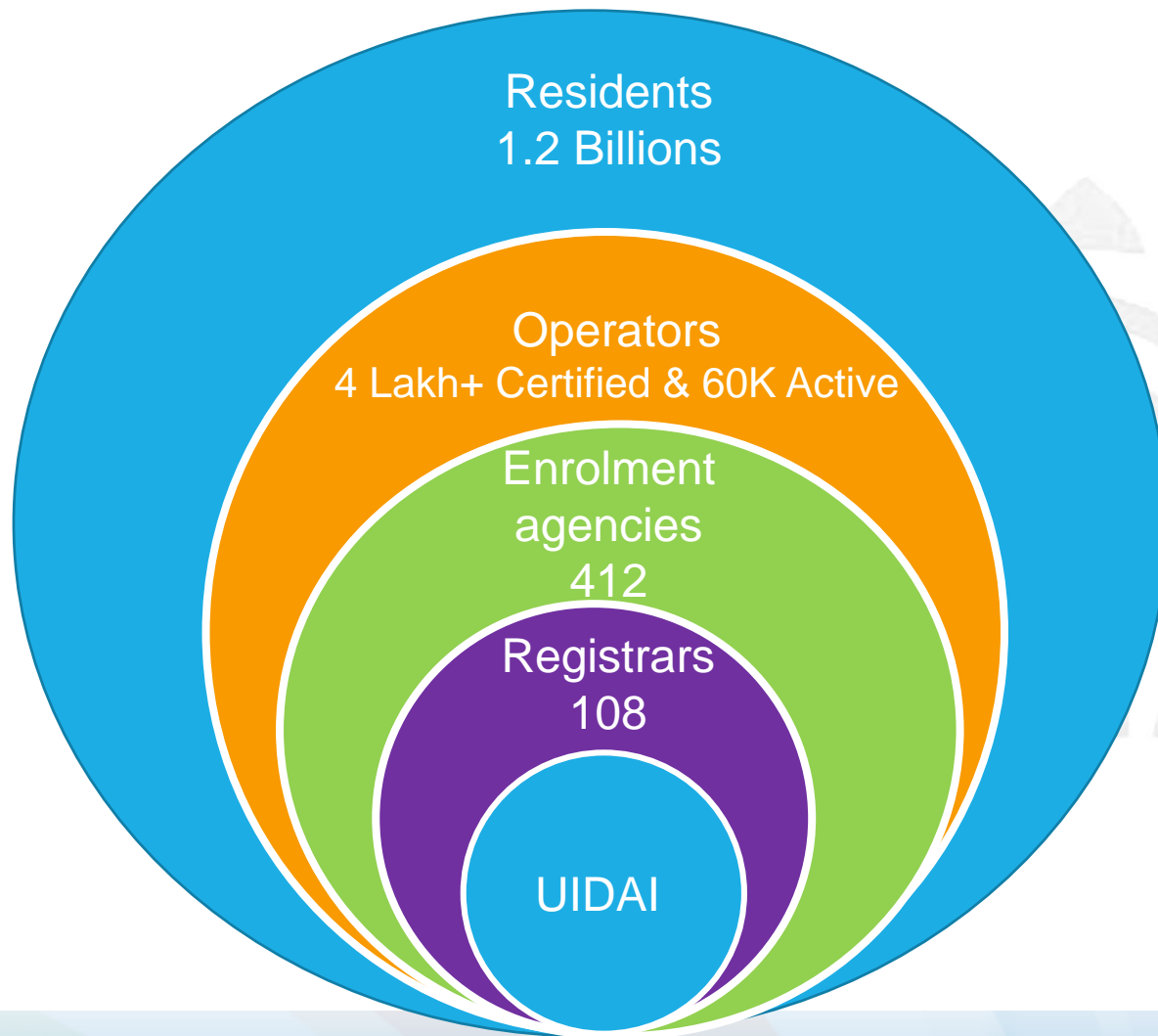
Usage of Aadhaar

- 30 cr. People have linked their Bank Accounts with Aadhaar
- Over 13.47 cr. (78.4%) LPG connections linked with Aadhaar
- Over 14.60 cr. (60.8%) Ration Cards linked with Aadhaar
- Over 7.70 cr. (69%) MNREGA Cards linked with Aadhaar
- Over 123.66 cr. number of Transactions on Aadhaar Payment Bridge involving over Rs.35,992.62 cr
- Over 17.94 cr. Total number of Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS) transactions (by Banks) with over 1 lakh micro ATM in the field

Aadhaar Universal Coverage & Support Needed from the State / UTs

- The Ministries / Departments using Aadhaar as Identifier may issue advisory to States to make Aadhaar Enrolment as integral part of their Scheme it self.
- Procurement of enrolment kits by the States
- WCD & School Education Dept. are to organize enrolment Camps in Anganwadis and Schools
- The State Health Dept. or the Birth Regn. Dept. in the State to start Aadhaar Linked Birth Registration
- Utilization of existing IT infrastructure in Schools, G.P's, Municipalities, Districts and Blocks in the State for Enrolment by investment in Biometric Devices
- Permitting Non-State registrars to open Permanent Enrolment Center (PECs)

Aadhaar Enrolment Ecosystem



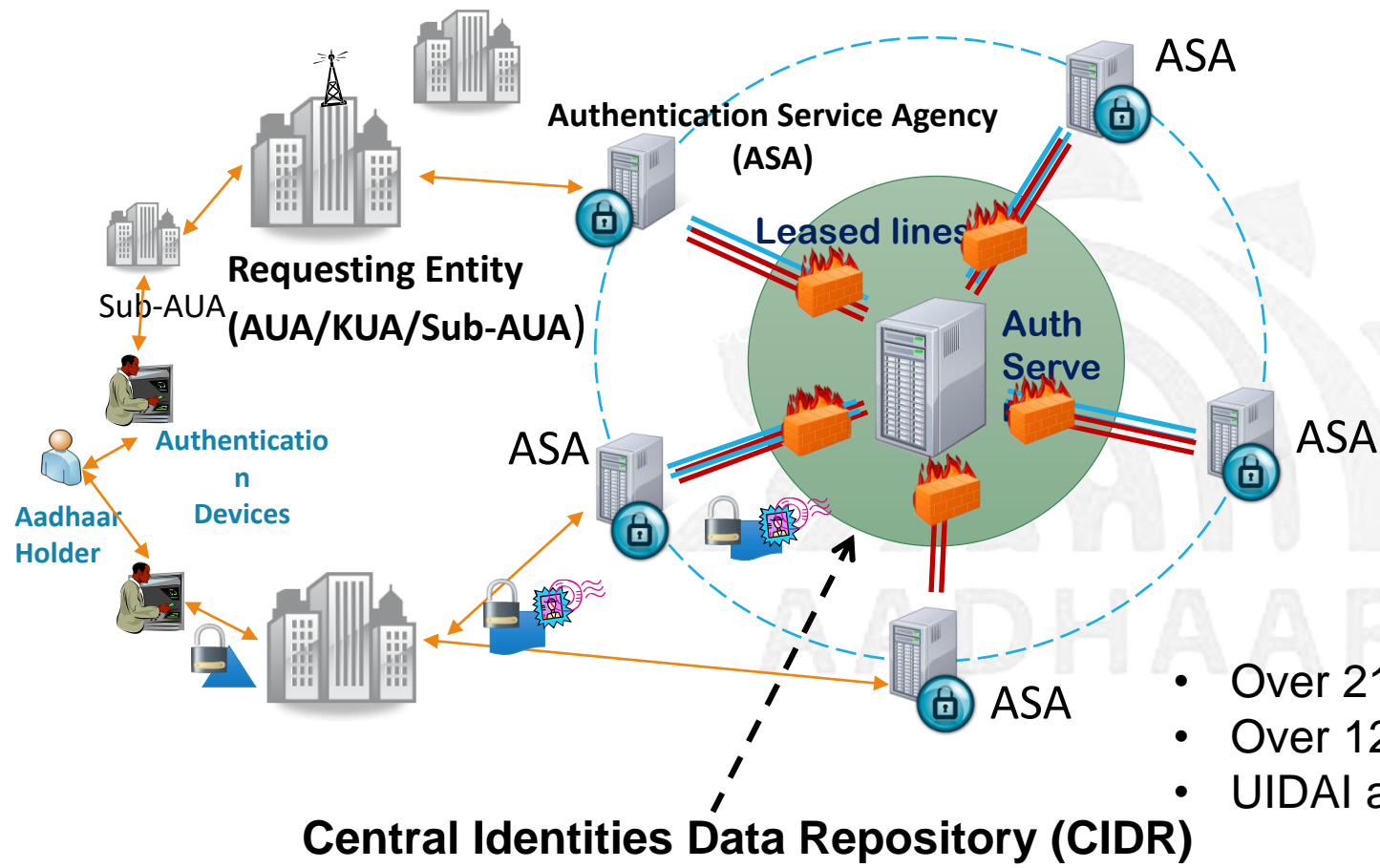
- Decentralized Enrolment
- Centralized AADHAAR Generation
- 1.5 Million Aadhaar per day
- Scalable Architecture (*commodity hardware*)
- Standard Software & Processes
- Certified Devices & Manpower
- 2048-bit data encryption using PKI
- Traceability of all actors through audit trail ensured



Enrolment Strategy

Age	Yet to be enrolled	Strategy
18 + Years	1.9 Cr	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PECs (Currently 23,000);• Use of existing computers and Procurement of additional Kits by states;• 'Aadhaar Challenge' Scheme• States to permit NSRs to open PECs• Effective IEC Strategy & implementation
5 – 18 Years	12.3 Cr	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As per decisions taken on 9 th May 2016, by Hon'ble PM , SSA, Mid-day Meal Scheme & RMSA are to be linked with Aadhaar• Enrolment camp at Schools at least once by October 2016 and twice a year.• Aadhaar Enrolment to be made part of the schemes itself.
0 - 5 Years	9.2 Cr	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As per decisions taken on 9 th May 2016, by Hon'ble PM , ICDS, ICPS are to be linked with Aadhaar• Enrolment camp at Anganwadis at least once by October 2016 and twice a year.

Aadhaar Authentication Ecosystem



AUA	KUA	ASA
262	187	25

Modalities of Auth:

1. Demographic
2. Biometric
3. OTP
4. Multiple Factor of above
5. **E-KYC** (Biometric / OTP)

- Over 219 cr. authentication transactions done by UIDAI
- Over 12.27 cr. e-KYC transactions done by UIDAI
- UIDAI authenticates over 60 lakh transactions per day

Aadhaar Seeding Best Practices (1/3)

- **Capturing Aadhaar of Beneficiary:**

- ✓ Do take a **Consent** from the Resident – for seeding into scheme and as well as into Bank account before collecting Aadhaar;
- ✓ Capture **Aadhaar number** and **Name as in Aadhaar**
- ✓ Capture **mobile number** for future communication
- ✓ Use '**Bar Code Scanner**' to capture data accurately directly from Aadhaar letter
- ✓ As a first level check, implement '**Verhoeff algorithm**' to verify Aadhaar number while capturing Aadhaar

- ***Capturing Aadhaar in case of 'Online Scheme Applications'*** (e.g.: NSP):

- ✓ NIC should develop online application for all the scheme.
- ✓ Enable online OTP based eKYC of beneficiaries and pre- populating the application based on eKYC information received from UIDAI.
- ✓ Enable Biometric based eKYC in the online application (just like Jeevan Pramaan) and pre- populating the application based on eKYC information received from UIDAI.
- ✓ NIC should enable reading of Aadhaar letter using QR code reader.
- ✓ For the cases, eKYC is not possible for any reason, online application should do demo Auth on the fly and validate the name and gender from UIDAI. In case name is not matching, Name as in Aadhaar be captured and demo Auth be done based on name as in Aadhaar. Resident should be advised to update his name in Aadhaar or in the scheme as the case may be.

Aadhaar Seeding Best Practices (2/3)

- **Validation:**

- ✓ Use Bulk Demographic Authentication with: **Name in Aadhaar** and **Gender** as the basis for comparison
- ✓ Validate mismatches with '**Bio-metric**' **Authentication** as a one-time activity.
- ✓ Wherever there is a physical contact, usage of Bio-metric Auth and / or e-KYC is recommended for 100% accurate Seeding
- ✓ The Department is to take the final call on name in the scheme vis-à-vis name as in Aadhaar
- ✓ In case the Dept. uses on-line scheme application, it is recommended to have 'on-the-fly Demographic Authentication on-line' for instant verification.

- **Testing for APB Readiness:**

- ✓ Departments to verify Linkage status of Aadhaar with Bank Accounts using NPCI Mapper API and flag the status accordingly. This eliminates the requirement of capturing the Bank Accounts
- ✓ APB Ready Aadhaar numbers to be initiated for 'test transactions' with Rs1/- for end-to-end testing and for capturing the account details in the response file

Aadhaar Seeding Best Practices (3/3)

Drawback of Seeding Aadhaar without involving the Beneficiary (Inorganic Seeding):

- While it may be easier to match two sets of databases using 'demographic information' electronically in bulk, this method suffers from high rate of inaccuracy
- The following is a real life example that shows presence of multiple persons with the same demographics, however with different Aadhaar Numbers:



Unique Identification Authority of India
Government of India

Demographic Detail	Photos & Aadhaar Number
Name – Lakshmi DOB – 1965/02/01 Village – Thanipadi District – Tiruvannamalai State – Tamil Nadu Pin – 606708	 XXXX XXXX 2798 XXXX XXXX 7976
Name – Lakshmi YOB – 1965 Village – Thanipadi District – Tiruvannamalai State – Tamil Nadu Pin – 606708	 XXXX XXXX 2798 XXXX XXXX 7976 XXXX XXXX 5415 XXXX XXXX 1316 XXXX XXXX 9129
Name – Lakshmi YOB – 1963 – 1967 Village – Thanipadi District – Tiruvannamalai State – Tamil Nadu Pin – 606708	 XXXX XXXX 2798 XXXX XXXX 7976 XXXX XXXX 5415 XXXX XXXX 1316 XXXX XXXX 9129

Name – Lakshmi
Village – Thanipadi
District – Tiruvannamalai
State – Tamil Nadu
Pin – 606708



XXXX XXXX 2798 XXXX XXXX 7976 XXXX XXXX 5415 XXXX XXXX 1316 XXXX XXXX 9129

XXXX XXXX 7458 XXXX XXXX 1280 XXXX XXXX 9694 XXXX XXXX 9124 XXXX XXXX 7835

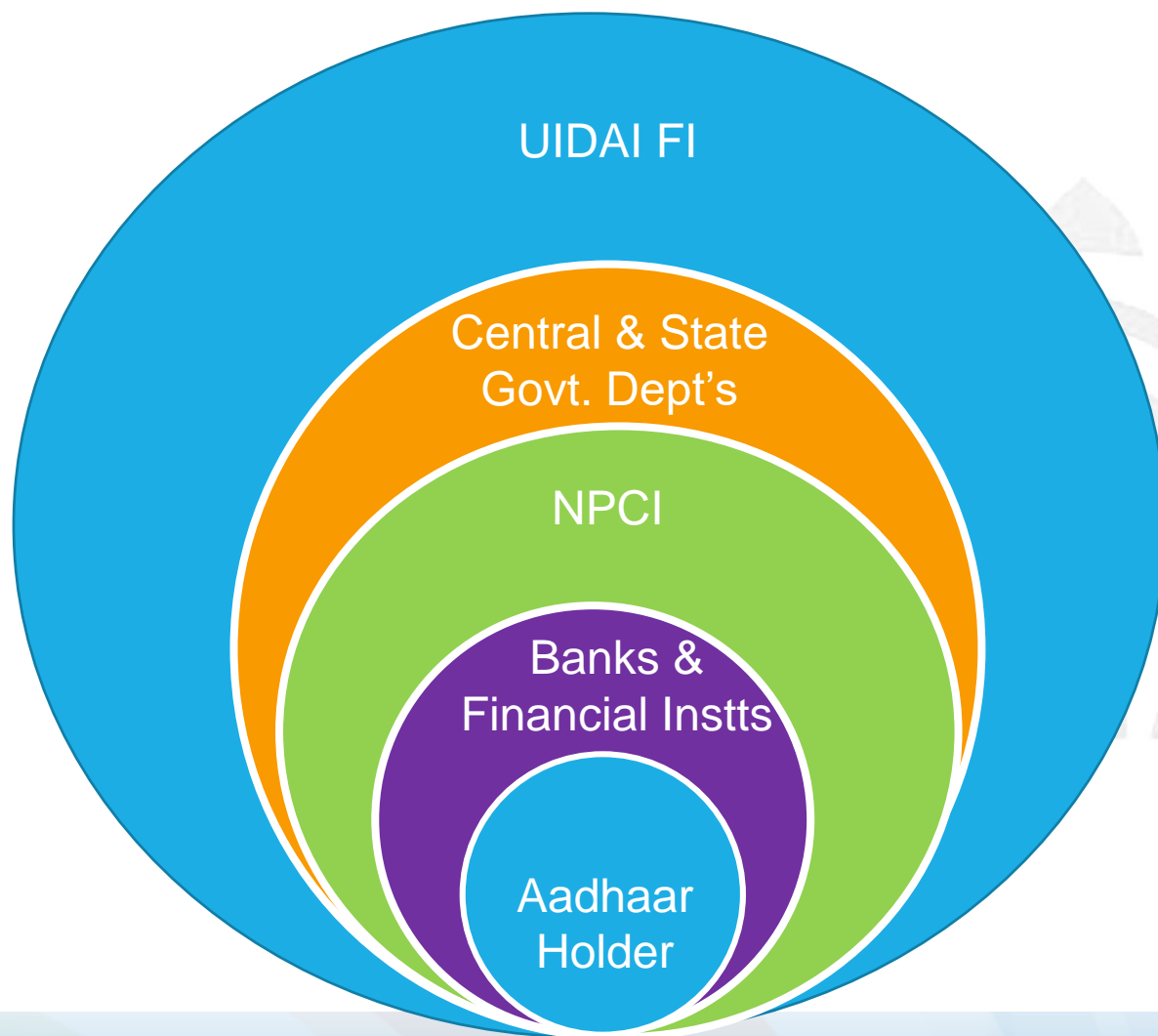
XXXX XXXX 6713 XXXX XXXX 5088 XXXX XXXX 1642 XXXX XXXX 2435 XXXX XXXX 8823

XXXX XXXX 9324 XXXX XXXX 6118 XXXX XXXX 4372 XXXX XXXX 7311 XXXX XXXX 2961

XXXX XXXX 6137 XXXX XXXX 7128

An illustration of Multiple persons with same Name, Gender, Village, District & PIN

Financial Inclusion Ecosystem



- No. of Banks on APB Platform: 773
- No. of Banks live on AePS: 112
- No. of Banks on e-KYC Platform: 88

Payments Using Aadhaar:

Type 1: APB (Aadhaar Payments Bridge)

Sending Payments using Aadhaar as the Financial Address
– e.g: G2P Payments such as DBT / PAHAL Scheme

Type 2: AePS (Aadhaar enabled Payments System)

Enabling last-mile banking transactions using Aadhaar Authentication on a device (MicroATM) carried by a Bank Mitr
- e.g: Withdrawal of NREGA Payments by the wage seekers

Aadhaar Payments Bridge (APB) – steps involved:

Govt. Department / Paying Agency prepares an electronic file containing Aadhaar no and amount

Govt. Department / Paying Agency sends the file to the bank where scheme account is maintained

Bank sends to Aadhaar Payments Bridge (APB) (owned and operated by NPCI)

APB credits money to the bank accounts of scheme beneficiaries

Department can send SMS informing the beneficiary about the money being sent

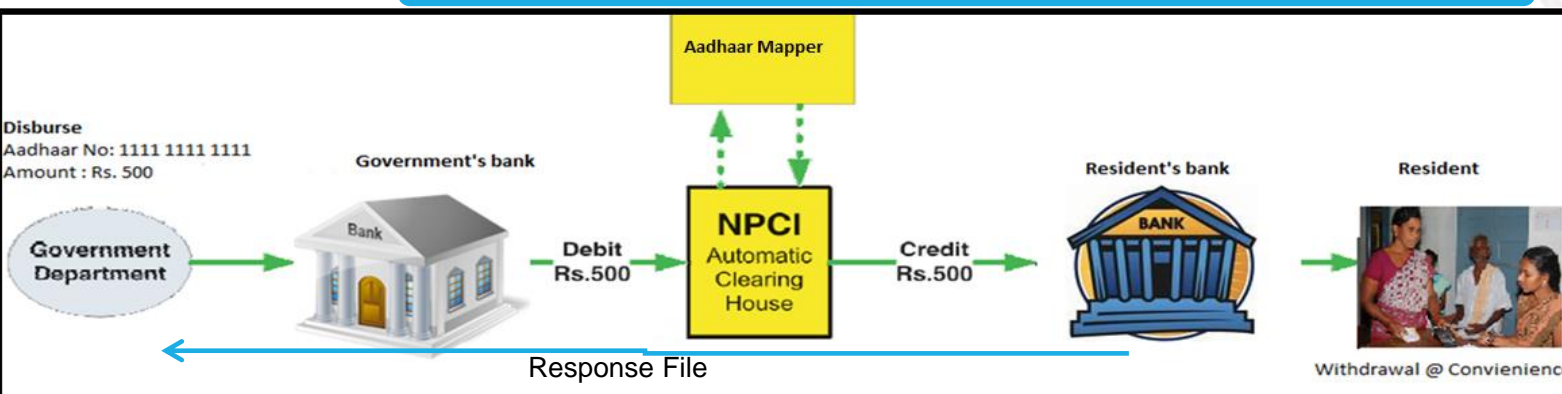
773 Banks including all Scheduled Pvt. & PSU Banks - Live on APB

30 Cr+ Aadhaars linked with Bank Accounts

PAHAL / NREGA / Pensions / Scholarships & Other Payments

123 Cr+ Payment transactions have taken place using APB

‘Response File’ to contain Aadhaar #, Account #, Confirmation or Rejection of Payment with Code



Aadhaar enabled Payments System (AePS):

Beneficiary approaches a BC of any Bank with her Aadhaar number

BC feeds the Aadhaar number and fingerprint on the microATM

Aadhaar server confirms if the Aadhaar no matches with the fingerprint

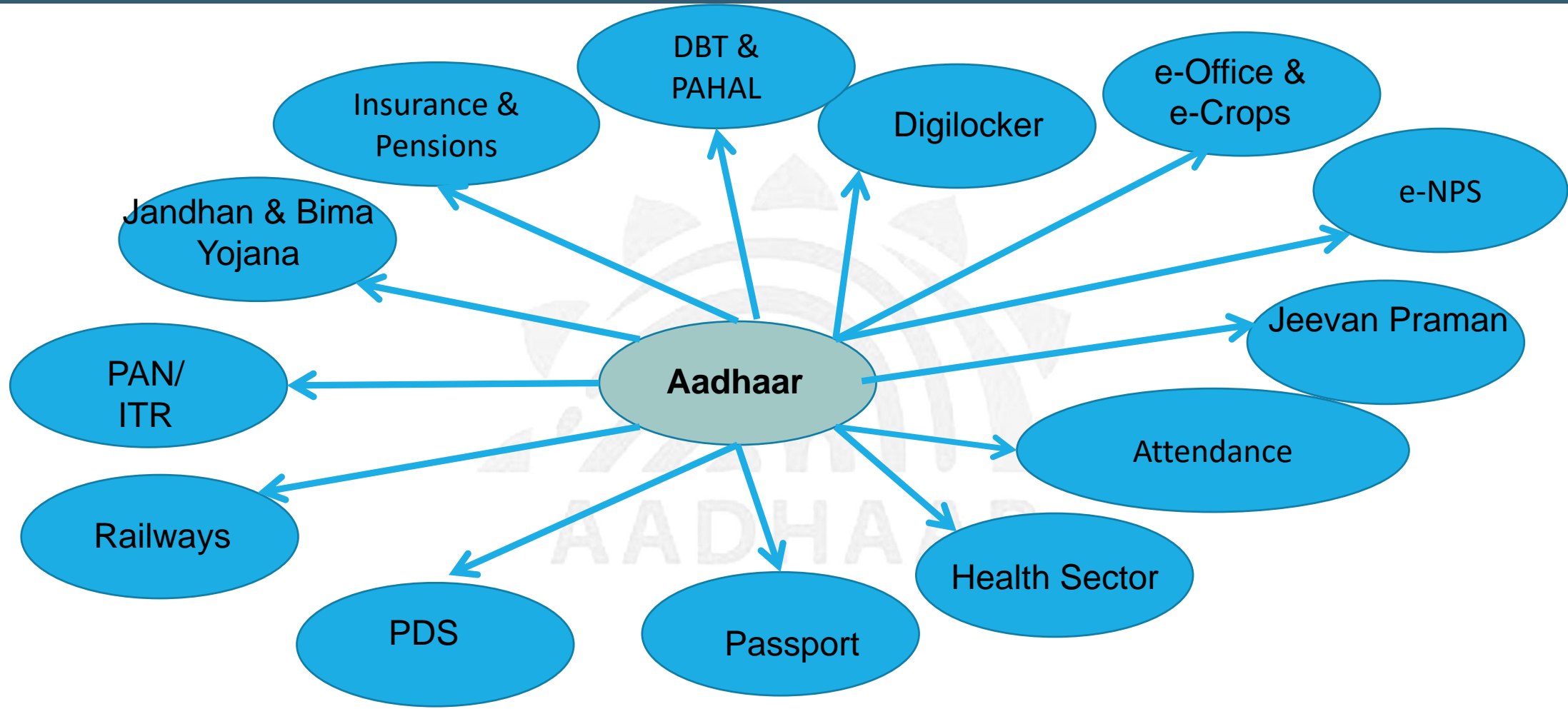
After successful Aadhaar authentication, beneficiary can carry out the transaction

112 Banks Live on AePS

1.16 Lakh Devices across the Country allowing Banking @ Doorsteps

17.94 Cr AePS Transactions took place so far. Now reached 2 Cr Transactions per month

Aadhaar Applications – Current Adaption



Aadhaar Applications – Potential Opportunities

Potential opportunities, where Aadhaar can be mandated as per Aadhaar Act 2016:

- All Subsidies such as Fertilizers & Kerosene
- Corp Insurance Scheme
- Life, Health & Accidental Insurance Schemes
- PAN
- Filing of ITR
- All Bank Accounts – individual and Entities
- Registration of Companies (Aadhaar of the Directors)
- Udyog Aadhaar
- DMAT Accounts
- Interoperable Bank Mitr's
- Land records
- Property Registration
- Vehicle Registration
- Voter registration
- School & College Enrolment
- Examinations such as UPSC, SSC, HSC, State Exams etc.
- EPFO
- Registration of NGOs
- Passports
- SIM Cards & Land line

Legal Challenges :

15 Petitions in the Supreme Court against Aadhaar:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. W.P No. 494 of 2012 (Justice Puttaswamy Case); | 9. T.P No. 921 of 2015 (W.P No. 2764 of 2014 before HC of Andhra Pradesh); |
| 2. W.P No. 833 of 2013 (Aruna Roy Case); | 10. W.P No. 220 of 2015 (SG Vombatkere Case); |
| 3. W.P No. 829 of 2013 (SG Vombatkere Case); | 11. CP No. 144 of 2014 in W.P No. 494 of 2012; and |
| 4. W.P No. 932 of 2013 (Nagrik Chetna Manch Case; UIDAI is not a Respondent); | 12. CP No. 470 of 2015 in W.P No. 494 of 2012 |
| 5. T.C No. 151 of 2013 (W.P No. 439 of 2012 (Before HC of Madras, since Tfd.)) | 13. CP No. 674 of 2015 in W.P No. 829 of 2013, by SG Vombatkere . |
| 6. T.C No. 152 of 2013 (PIL No. 15 of 2013 (Before HC of Bombay, since Tfd.)) | 14. W.P No. 217/2015 (Brijendra Singh Vs. Union of India & Ors.) |
| 7. W.P No. 37 of 2015 (Mathew Thomas Case); | 15. W.P No. 231/2016 (Jairam Ramesh Vs. Union of India & Ors.) |
| 8. SLP (Cr) 2524 of 2013 (UIDAI Vs CBI & Anr); | |

Interim Orders by Hon'ble SC on Usage of Aadhaar

Date of Order	W.P. Number	Gist of the Order
11-08-2015	494/2012 and connected cases.	Matter was referred to larger Bench with the following interim directions:- 1. The Unique Identification Number or the Aadhaar card will not be used by the respondents for any purpose other than the PDS Scheme and in particular for the purpose of distribution of food grains, etc. and cooking fuel, such as kerosene. The Aadhaar card may also be used for the purpose of the LPG Distribution Scheme; (View Copy of Complete Order)
15.10.2015	494/2012 and connected cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extended the usage of Aadhaar to four more schemes viz. MGNREGS, NSAP, PMJDY and EPFO, in addition to PDS and LPG without diluting the earlier order by the court.Aadhaar card scheme is purely voluntary and it cannot be made mandatory till the matter is finally decided by the court (View Copy of Complete Order)

The Interim Order from the Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed usage of Aadhaar in 6 Schemes, Viz.: NREGA, NSAP, LPG Subsidy, PDS, EPFO and PMJDY

Statement of Ld. Attorney General in the Hon'ble Supreme Court

“The learned Attorney General stated that the respondents do not share any personal information of an Aadhaar card holder through biometrics or otherwise with any other person or authority”.

Supreme Court observed: “This statement allays the apprehension for now, that there is a widespread breach of privacy of those to whom an Aadhaar card has been issued. It was further contended on behalf of the petitioners that there still is breach of privacy. This is a matter which need not be gone into further at this stage”. [\(View Copy of Complete Statement\)](#)

[The Ld. A.G. had opined that:](#)

1. Voluntary usage of Aadhaar by a Resident is allowed;
2. UIDAI is completely prohibited from providing access for the Govt. agencies/departments to enable them to locate details of persons whose Aadhaar number is not known by matching of demographic details

The Aadhaar(Targeted Delivery of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits And Services) Act, 2016 (Aadhaar Act)

- Passed by the Parliament on March 16, 2016.
- Published in the Official Gazette for general information on 26th March 2016 pursuant to the assent of the President received on 25th March 2016.
- Sections 11-20, 22-23, 48-59 have been notified on 12-07-2016.
- The Act provides for good governance, efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services, the expenditure for which is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India through assigning of Aadhaar numbers.

Aadhaar Act 2016 & Usage of Aadhaar beyond '6 permissible Schemes'

As per Section 7 of the Act Central Government or State Government may use Aadhaar as an identifier for delivery of various subsidy/benefit/services to the residents for which the expenditure is incurred from or the receipt there from form part of, the Consolidated Fund of India.

Section-7 also provides for providing enrolment facility for the individual to whom no Aadhaar number is assigned.

In case Aadhaar number is not assigned, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of various subsidy/benefit/services.

The departments through their line departments of the state governments/ their field agencies may enroll the applicant for Aadhaar at the nearest Aadhaar enrolment center and Enrolment ID on enrolment slip may be used as identity/address proof till Aadhaar is assigned

See Section 7 of Aadhaar Act 2016

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Enrolment

Section 3

- Every resident shall be entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number by submitting his demographic information and biometric information during enrolment

Section 4

- An Aadhaar number, in physical or electronic form, subject to authentication and other conditions may be accepted as a proof of identity

Section 9

- Aadhaar number does not confer any right or proof of citizenship or domicile.

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Authentication

- Aadhaar authentication or the Proof of possession of Aadhaar Number may be made as a condition for receipt of Govt. subsidy, benefits or service funded from the Consolidated Fund of India by the Central/State Govt.
- Individuals not been assigned Aadhaar number shall make an application thereof in order to avail such benefits, subsidies and services notified by Central/State Govt.
- In the interim, alternate means of identification for service delivery shall be made available to such individuals.
- The Aadhaar Number may be used for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose under law by the State or any body corporate or person subject to other provisions of the Act.

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Establishment of Authority

- The Act provides for the establishment of the Unique Identification Authority of India for enrolment and authentication and other functions under the Act.
- **Notification related to the Establishment of the Authority has been issued on 12-07-2016.**
- The Authority shall develop the policy, procedure and systems for issuing Aadhaar numbers to individuals and perform authentication thereof.

Section 1

Section 11

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Protection of Information

- At the time of enrolment, the resident to be informed: **Section 3**
 - ✓ of the manner the information collected to be used
 - ✓ the nature of recipients with whom the information is intended to be shared during authentication.
- At the time of authentication **Section 8**
 - ✓ Consent of an individual would be obtained for using his identity information
 - ✓ The individual to be informed of the nature of information that may be shared upon authentication and usage thereof.
- Every Aadhaar number holder shall be entitled to obtain his/her authentication records
- The Authority shall not collect, keep or maintain any information about the purpose of authentication. **Section 32**

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Restrictions on Sharing Information

- Core biometrics shall be used only for Aadhaar generation and authentication.
- Core biometric information (iris and fingerprints) shall not be shared
- Identity information of a resident shall not be used for any purpose other than specified at the time of authentication and not disclosed further except with the prior consent of the concerned Aadhaar holder.
- No Aadhaar number or core biometric information collected or created shall be published, displayed or posted publicly

Section 29

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016: Disclosure of Information in Certain Cases

- **Disclosure of identity information** other than core biometrics (iris, fingerprints) can be made :
 - ✓ Pursuant to **an order of a court** not inferior to that of a District Judge with a right to be heard.
 - ✓ In the **interest of national security** pursuant to a direction of an officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India specially authorized for the said purpose.
- Such direction to be reviewed by an Oversight Committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary and the Secretaries to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Legal Affairs and the DeitY before it takes effect.
- Any such direction valid for three months from date of issue and extended for further three months after review by Oversight Committee.

Section 33

Salient Features of Aadhaar Act 2016:

Offences and Penalties

- Contravention of any provisions of the Act would attract penalties as specifically provided for under the Act.
- Penalties have been prescribed
 - ☐ for impersonation of Aadhaar number holder
 - ☐ disclosing identity information
 - ☐ unauthorized access/tampering to CIDR
 - ☐ unauthorized used of identity information by requesting entity
 - ☐ for non-compliance of the intimation requirements
 - ☐ residuary penalties

Section 40-42



Unique Identification Authority of India

Government of India



Thank You!!

AADHAAR

Aadhaar Act 2016 : Section 3

CHAPTER II

ENROLMENT

20 3. (1) Every resident shall be entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number by submitting his demographic information and biometric information by undergoing the process of enrolment: Aadhaar number.

Provided that the Central Government may, from time to time, notify such other category of individuals who may be entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number.

25 (2) The enrolling agency shall, at the time of enrolment, inform the individual undergoing enrolment of the following details in such manner as may be specified by regulations, namely:—

(a) the manner in which the information shall be used;

(b) the nature of recipients with whom the information is intended to be shared during authentication: and

30 (c) the existence of a right to access information, the procedure for making requests for such access, and details of the person or department in-charge to whom such requests can be made.

(3) On receipt of the demographic information and biometric information under sub-section (1), the Authority shall, after verifying the information, in such manner as may 35 be specified by regulations, issue an Aadhaar number to such individual.

Aadhaar Act 2016 : Section 7

CHAPTER III AUTHENTICATION

Proof of
Aadhaar
number
necessary for
receipt of
certain
subsidies,
benefits and
services, etc.

7. The Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which the expenditure is incurred from, or the receipt therefrom forms part of, the Consolidated Fund of India, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual makes an application for enrolment:

Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

Back to Aadhaar Act -
Authentication

Back to ' usage of Aadhaar
beyond 6 permissible schemes

Aadhaar Act 2016: Section 29

Restriction on
sharing
information.

29. (1) No core biometric information, collected or created under this Act, shall be—

(a) shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever; or

(b) used for any purpose other than generation of Aadhaar numbers and authentication under this Act.

40

(2) The identity information, other than core biometric information, collected or created under this Act may be shared only in accordance with the provisions of this Act and in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than that specified to the individual at the time of submitting any identity information for authentication; or

45

(b) disclosed further, except with the prior consent of the individual to whom such information relates.

(4) No Aadhaar number or core biometric information collected or created under this Act in respect of an Aadhaar number holder shall be published, displayed or posted publicly,
5 except for the purposes as may be specified by regulations.



Aadhaar Act 2016: Sections 40 - 42

25	40. Whoever, being a requesting entity, uses the identity information of an individual in contravention of sub-section (3) of section 8, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.	Penalty for unauthorised use by requesting entity.
30	41. Whoever, being an enrolling agency or a requesting entity, fails to comply with the requirements of sub-section (2) of section 3 or sub-section (3) of section 8, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.	Penalty for non-compliance with intimation requirements.
35	42. Whoever commits an offence under this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder for which no specific penalty is provided elsewhere than this section, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees or, in the case of a company, with a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both.	General penalty.

Aadhaar Act: Section 8

Authentication
of Aadhaar
number.

8. (1) The Authority shall perform authentication of the Aadhaar number of an Aadhaar number holder submitted by any requesting entity, in relation to his biometric information or demographic information, subject to such conditions and on payment of such fees and in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(2) A requesting entity shall—

(a) unless otherwise provided in this Act, obtain the consent of an individual before collecting his identity information for the purposes of authentication in such manner as may be specified by regulations; and

(b) ensure that the identity information of an individual is only used for submission to the Central Identities Data Repository for authentication.

(3) A requesting entity shall inform, in such manner as may be specified by regulations, the individual submitting his identity information for authentication, the following details with respect to authentication, namely:—

(a) the nature of information that may be shared upon authentication;

(b) the uses to which the information received during authentication may be put by the requesting entity; and

(c) alternatives to submission of identity information to the requesting entity.

(4) The Authority shall respond to an authentication query with a positive, negative or any other appropriate response sharing such identity information excluding any core biometric information.



Aadhaar Act: Section 1

1. (1) This Act may be called the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and save as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall also apply to any offence or contravention thereunder committed outside India by any person.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may, be appointed for different provisions of this Act and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

Short title,
extent and
commen-
cement.

AADHAAR



Aadhaar Act: Section 4

4. (1) An Aadhaar number, issued to an individual shall not be re-assigned to any other individual.

Properties of
Aadhaar
number.

(2) An Aadhaar number shall be a random number and bear no relation to the attributes or identity of the Aadhaar number holder.

(3) An Aadhaar number, in physical or electronic form subject to authentication and other conditions, as may be specified by regulations, may be accepted as proof of identity of the Aadhaar number holder for any purpose.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression “electronic form” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (r) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

21 of 2000.



Aadhaar Act: Section 9

Aadhaar
number not
evidence of
citizenship or
domicile, etc.

9. The Aadhaar number or the authentication thereof shall not, by itself, confer any right of, or be proof of, citizenship or domicile in respect of an Aadhaar number holder.

AADHAAR



Aadhaar Act: Section 11

11. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish an Authority to be known as the Unique Identification Authority of India to be responsible for the processes of enrolment and authentication and perform such other functions assigned to it under this Act.

Establishment
of Authority.

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall, by the said name, sue or be sued.

(3) The head office of the Authority shall be in New Delhi.

(4) The Authority may, with the prior approval of the Central Government, establish its offices at other places in India.

Aadhaar Act: Section 32

32. (1) The Authority shall maintain authentication records in such manner and for such period as may be specified by regulations.

(2) Every Aadhaar number holder shall be entitled to obtain his authentication record in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(3) The Authority shall not, either by itself or through any entity under its control, collect, keep or maintain any information about the purpose of authentication.

Access to
own
information
and records of
requests for
authentication.



Aadhaar Act: Section 29

Restriction on
sharing
information.

29. (1) No core biometric information, collected or created under this Act, shall be—

(a) shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever; or

(b) used for any purpose other than generation of Aadhaar numbers and authentication under this Act.

(2) The identity information, other than core biometric information, collected or created under this Act may be shared only in accordance with the provisions of this Act and in such manner as may be specified by regulations.

(3) No identity information available with a requesting entity shall be—

(a) used for any purpose, other than that specified to the individual at the time of submitting any identity information for authentication; or

(b) disclosed further, except with the prior consent of the individual to whom such information relates.

(4) No Aadhaar number or core biometric information collected or created under this



Aadhaar Act: Section 33

33. (1) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) of section 28 or sub-section (2) of section 29 shall apply in respect of any disclosure of information, including identity information or authentication records, made pursuant to an order of a court not inferior to that of a District Judge:

Disclosure of information in certain cases.

Provided that no order by the court under this sub-section shall be made without giving an opportunity of hearing to the Authority.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) of section 28 and clause (b) of sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 29 shall apply in respect of any disclosure of information, including identity information or authentication records, made in the interest of national security in pursuance of a direction of an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India specially authorised in this behalf by an order of the Central Government:

Provided that every direction issued under this sub-section, shall be reviewed by an Oversight Committee consisting of the Cabinet Secretary and the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Department of Legal Affairs and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, before it takes effect:

Provided further that any direction issued under this sub-section shall be valid for a period of three months from the date of its issue, which may be extended for a further period of three months after the review by the Oversight Committee.



Time for Completing Balance Enrolment (1/2)

State_name	Total Population (Projected 2015)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned	%age Aadhaar	Balance Population	Months required to complete
Assam*	32,968,997	1,409,327	4%	31,559,670	241
Mizoram*	1,154,010	480,658	42%	673,352	121
Meghalaya	3,135,150	153,962	5%	2,981,188	105
Jammu and Kashmir	13,273,505	8,365,932	63%	4,907,573	33
Nagaland	2,094,963	1,076,704	51%	1,018,259	32
West Bengal**	96,622,186	75,197,389	78%	21,424,797	29
Odisha**	44,369,413	34,090,810	77%	10,278,603	22
Tamil Nadu**	76,304,287	63,725,952	84%	12,578,335	19

State_name	Total Population (Projected 2015)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned	%age Aadhaar	Balance Population	Months required to complete
Tripura**	3,882,999	3,588,896	92%	294,103	18
Uttar Pradesh**	211,105,381	158,072,824	75%	53,032,557	16
Arunachal Pradesh	1,462,443	893,086	61%	569,357	15
Bihar**	109,798,353	71,621,942	65%	38,176,411	15
Maharashtra** *	118,861,427	107,213,995	90%	11,647,432	15
Manipur	2,878,911	1,754,985	61%	1,123,926	14
Rajasthan***	72,583,213	59,747,054	82%	12,836,159	14
Karnataka***	64,660,412	56,773,849	88%	7,886,563	10
Madhya Pradesh***	76,789,374	67,178,462	87%	9,610,912	9
Kerala	35,315,493	34,085,654	97%	1,229,839	48



Time for Completing Balance Enrolment (2/2)

State_name	Total Population (Projected 2015)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned	%age Aadhaar	Balance Population	Months required to complete	State_name	Total Population (Projected 2015)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned	%age Aadhaar	Balance Population	Months required to complete
Puducherry	1,316,320	1,254,140	95%	62,180	8	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	401,882	375,962	94%	25,920	2
Uttarakhand	10,700,897	8,955,703	84%	1,745,194	8	Chandigarh	1,115,584	1,072,173	96%	43,411	2
Gujarat	62,100,000	51,452,864	83%	10,647,136	7	Punjab	29,303,888	28,799,970	98%	503,918	2
Andhra Pradesh	52,229,924	50,183,227	96%	2,046,697	7	Haryana	26,816,977	26,613,261	99%	203,716	1
Jharkhand	34,869,720	31,035,186	89%	3,834,534	7	Lakshadweep	68,149	63,632	93%	4,517	1
Chhattisgarh	27,014,896	25,660,613	95%	1,354,283	5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	362,649	309,194	85%	53,455	1
Sikkim	642,776	583,137	91%	59,639	4	Telangana	37,253,813	37,649,787	101%		
Himachal Pradesh	7,252,406	7,082,555	98%	169,851	4	Delhi	17,720,573	19,854,023	112%		
Goa	1,541,892	1,439,418	93%	102,474	3			1,038,017,106		220,599,197	
Daman and Diu	256,937	200,780	78%	56,157	3	Total	1,278,229,800		81%		

