

AADHAAR

Understanding India's National Identification System.

- Hari Haran
- Hua-Hsing Huang
- Rohith CR

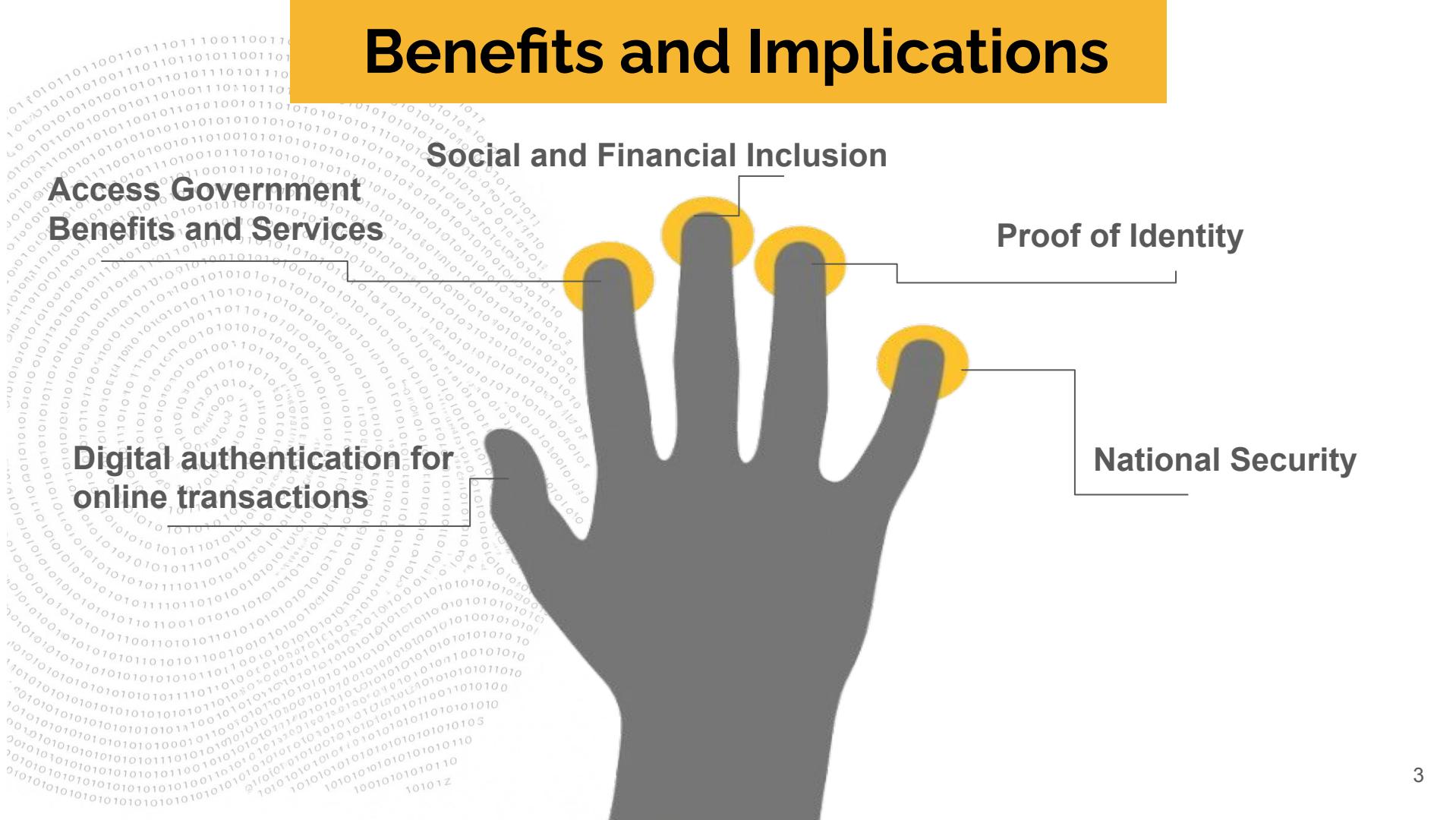


What is Aadhaar ?



- Aadhar is India's National Identification program, assigning a 12- digit random number.
- World's largest Biometric Identification system, issued to ~1.4 Billion residents. (~15 Petabytes!)
- Assigned to residents after satisfying the verification process
- Managed by the UIDAI (Unique IDentification Authority of India)

Benefits and Implications



Data Description



Demographic Data:

- Name
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Address
- Phone number

Other potential tables

- Verification logs
- Enrollment logs
- Benefits register
- ... and more

Biometric Data:

- Ten fingerprints
- Two iris scans
- Facial photograph



Unique Identifier:

- A randomly generated 12-digit Aadhaar number assigned to each resident.

Data Governance

The Aadhaar database contains highly sensitive personal data and requires strong data governance policies

Legal Frameworks :

- Aadhar Act 2013 and Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- Provides rules on consent, purpose of the PII

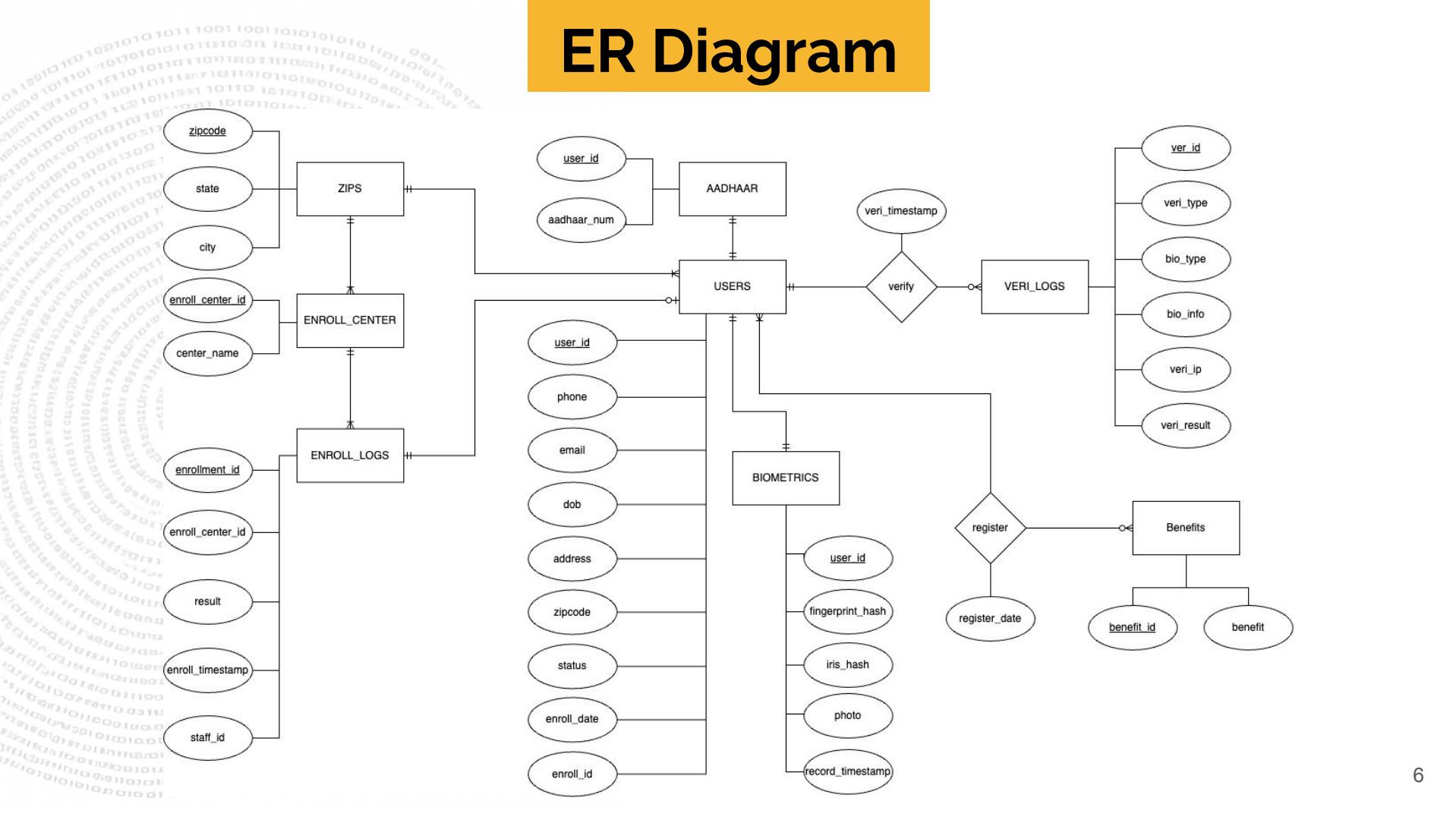
Data Minimization & Anonymization:

- Authentication only returns a "Yes/No" response
- UIDAI promotes virtual IDs (VIDs) to avoid using the actual Aadhaar number
- RBAC implemented at appropriate levels

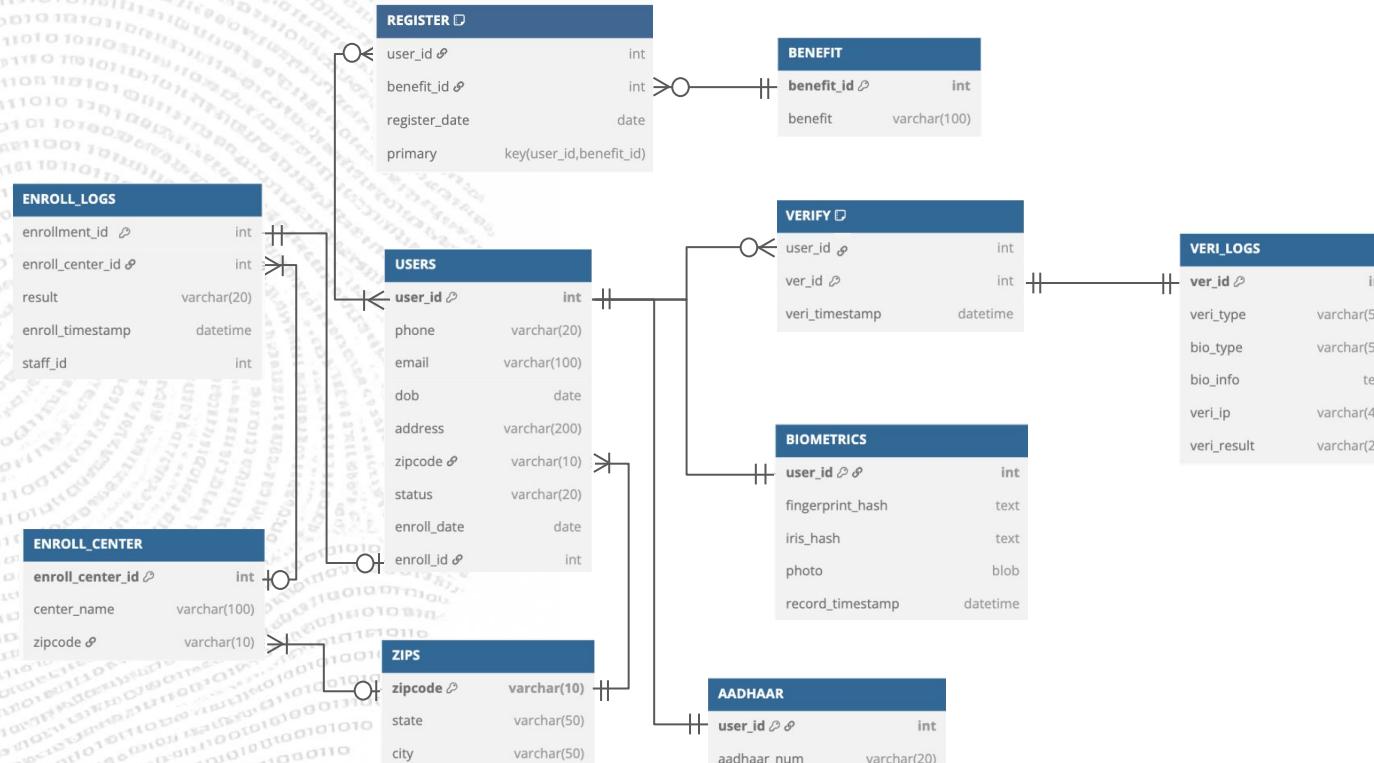
Storage and Compliance:

- Biometric data is never shared and only stored securely in the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).
- Periodic security audits and external Compliance Audits may be performed
- Access Control; Only authorized personnel can access to the sensitive data

ER Diagram



Schema



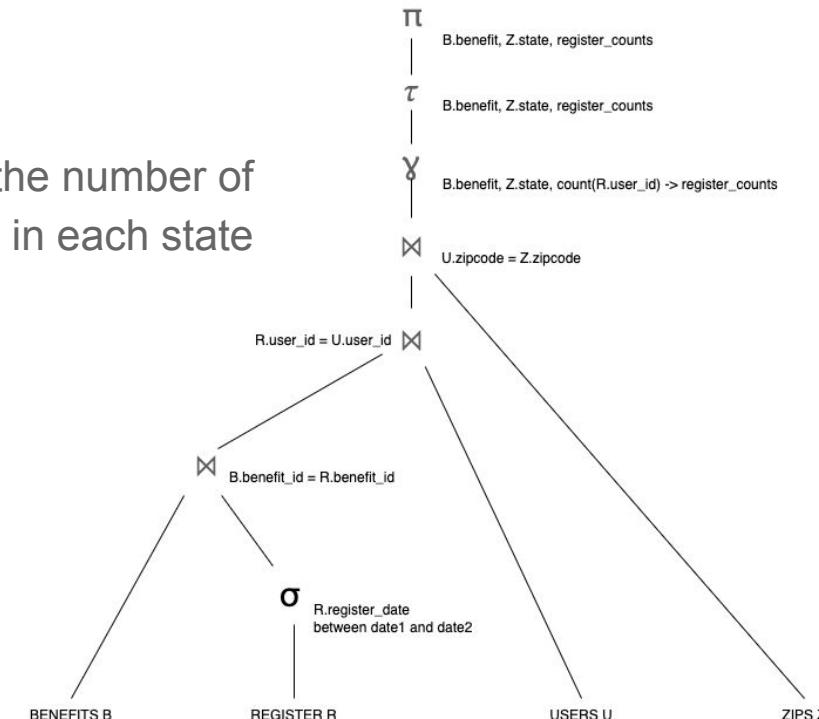
Use Case 1: Social Benefit Register Report

Objective: Understand the monthly status of benefit registrations in each state

Frequency: Monthly

Query: Group data by benefit and state to count the number of registrants per benefit within a certain time period in each state

```
SELECT
    B.benefit
    , Z.state
    , count(user_id) as register_counts
FROM BENEFITS B
JOIN REGISTER R
    on B.benefit_id = R.benefit_id
JOIN USERS U
    on R.user_id = U.user_id
JOIN ZIPS Z
    on U.zipcode = Z.zipcode
WHERE R.register_date between date1 and date2
GROUP BY B.benefit, Z.state
ORDER BY B.benefit, Z.state, count(user_id)
```



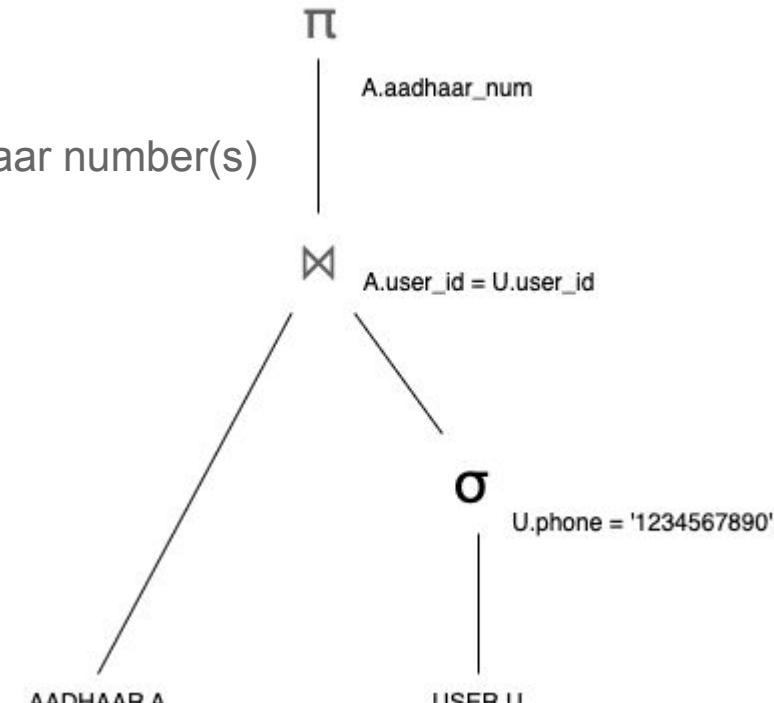
Use Case 2: Authentication

Objective: Identify the Aadhaar number(s) linked to individuals who own a phone number reported for criminal activity

Frequency: Ad hoc (a few times per month)

Query: Given a phone number, retrieve the Aadhaar number(s) of its current registered owner(s)

```
SELECT A.aadhaar_num  
FROM AADHAAR A  
JOIN USERS U  
ON A.user_id = U.user_id  
WHERE U.phone = '1234567890'
```



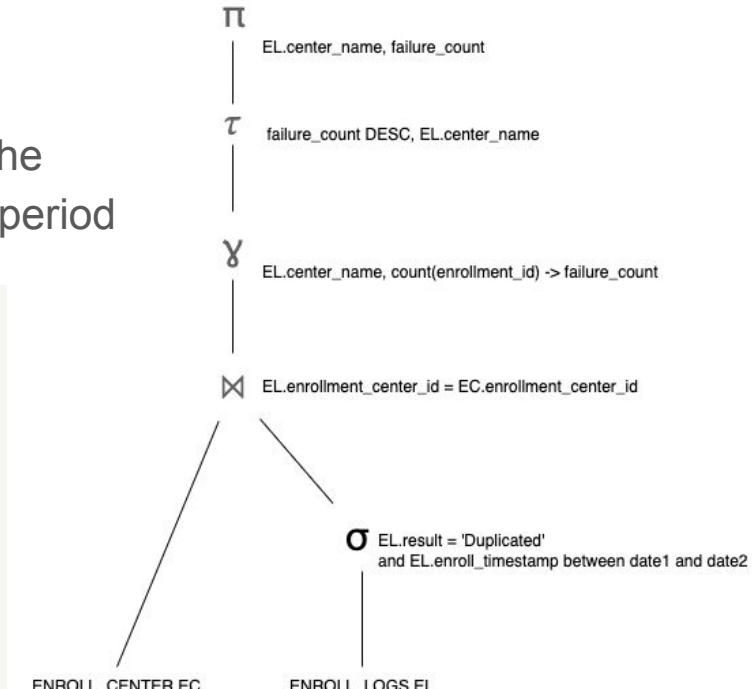
Use Case 3: Enrollment Duplication

Objective: Summarize duplicate enrollments across enrollment centers

Frequency: Monthly

Query: Group data by enrollment center and count the number of duplicate applications within a given time period

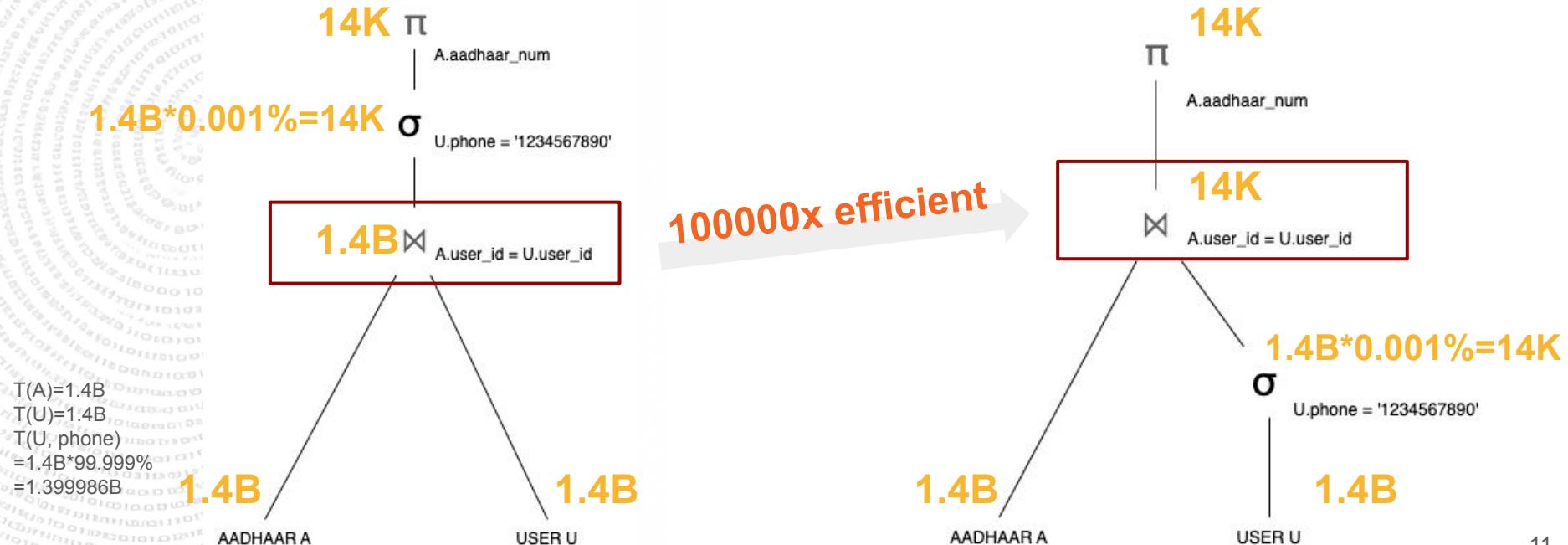
```
SELECT
    EL.center_name
    , count(EL.enrollment_id) as failure_count
FROM ENROLL_LOGS EL
JOIN ENROLL_CENTER EC
    ON EL.enrollment_center_id = EC.enrollemt_center_id
WHERE EL.result = 'Duplicated'
    and EL.enroll_timestamp between date1 and date2
GROUP BY EL.center_name
ORDER BY count(EL.enrollment_id) DESC, EL.center_name
```



Logical Plan - Case 2

Assumptions

- 1.4 billion individuals in India have an Aadhaar number
- 0.001% of phone numbers are associated with duplicate records



Normalization

Table	Primary Index (clustered)	Secondary Index	Partition	Note
USERS	user_id	zipcode phone enroll_id enroll_date	user_id enroll_date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequently join user_id [Case 2] point search phone [Case 3] join zipcode Partition by user_id due to the large number of users.
AADHAAR	user_id	aadhaar_num	user_id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequently join user_id and search aadhaar_num
ENROLL_CENTER	enroll_center_id	center_name		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Case 3] join and group by centers
ENROLL_LOGS	enrollment_id	enroll_center_id result (result, enroll_timestamp)	enroll_date enroll_center_id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Case 3] join and group by centers [Case 3] point search result [Case 3] range search enrollment date
REGISTER	user_id	benefit_id register_date	register_date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Case 1] group by benefit_id
VERI_LOGS	veri_id	veri_timestamp user_id veri_status	veri_id veri_date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in our use cases, but may need to query verification results by time
BIOMETRICS	user_id	record_timestamp	user_id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in our use cases, but may need to search bio_info record by time

Data Architecture and System Recommendation

- Oracle Database Enterprise Edition - For storing relational data
- Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) - For Biometrics Storage
- Apache Solr – Index for full text search
- Openstack- Private Cloud for Infrastructure & deployment

