



# UIDAI DATA HACKATHON, 2026

## BRIDGING GAPS IN AADHAAR UPDATES: DATA-DRIVEN INSIGHTS FOR INCLUSION

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# SUMMARY

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- Aadhaar enables access to welfare, education, health, and financial services
- While enrolment is near-universal, rate of updates remains uneven
- Low rates of updates leads to invisible exclusion, especially amongst:
  - a.Rural populations
  - b.Children aged 5–17 years
- This project uses large-scale Aadhar update data to identify:
  - a. 6 under-performing states
  - b. 80 high-risk districts
  - c. 255 critical pincodes
- Outputs include interactive dashboards and a proposed citizen-facing application

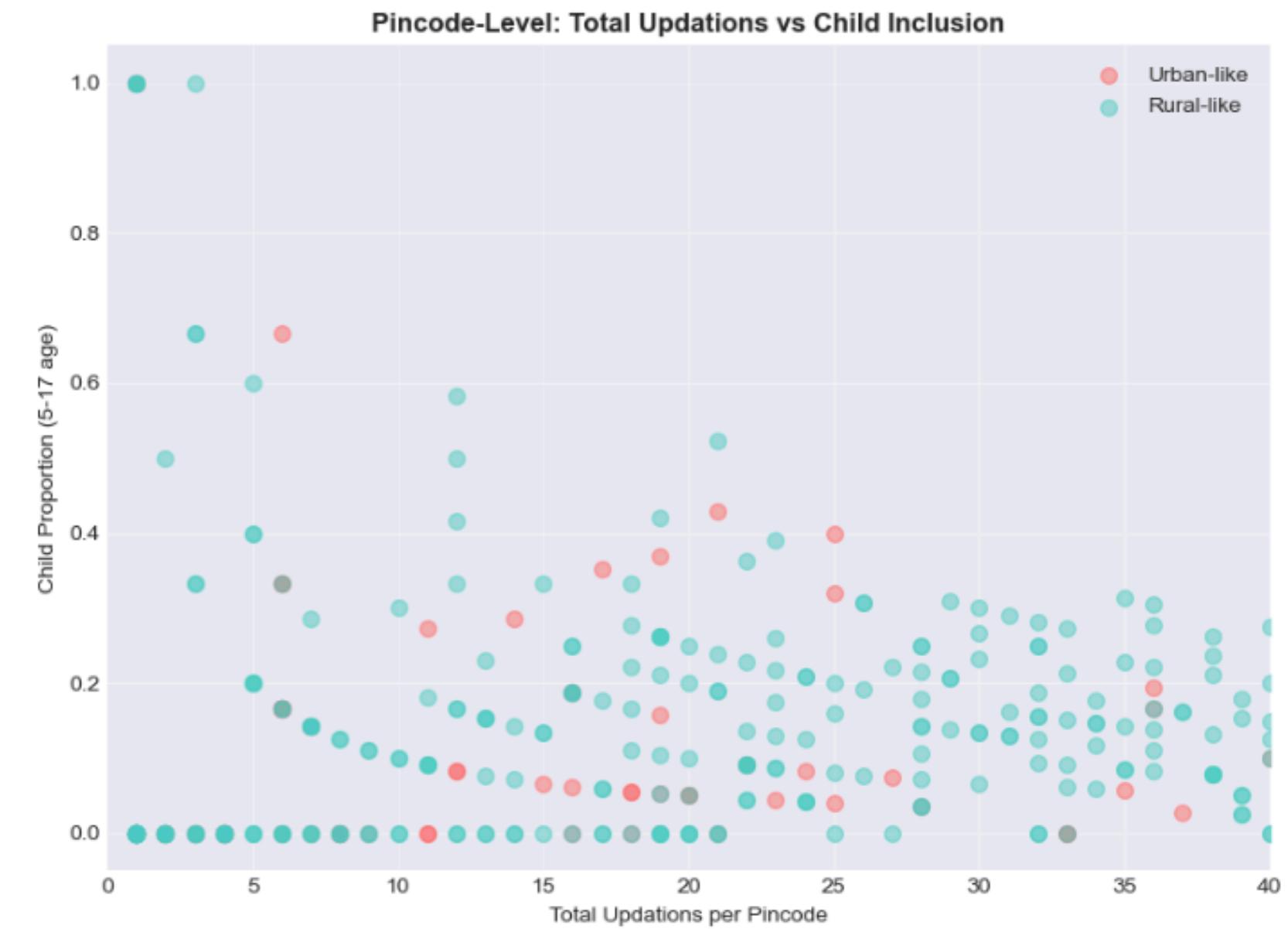
# PROBLEM CONTEXT

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- Aadhaar update failures are often overlooked compared to enrolment
- Consequences include:
  - a.Authentication failures
  - b.Denial of education-linked benefits to children
  - c.Reduced welfare access in rural areas
- The issue is not only low rate of updates, but systemic inequality across:
  - a.Geography
  - b.Settlement type
  - c.Age groups
- Objective: Convert raw Aadhar update data into actionable intelligence for targeted policymaking

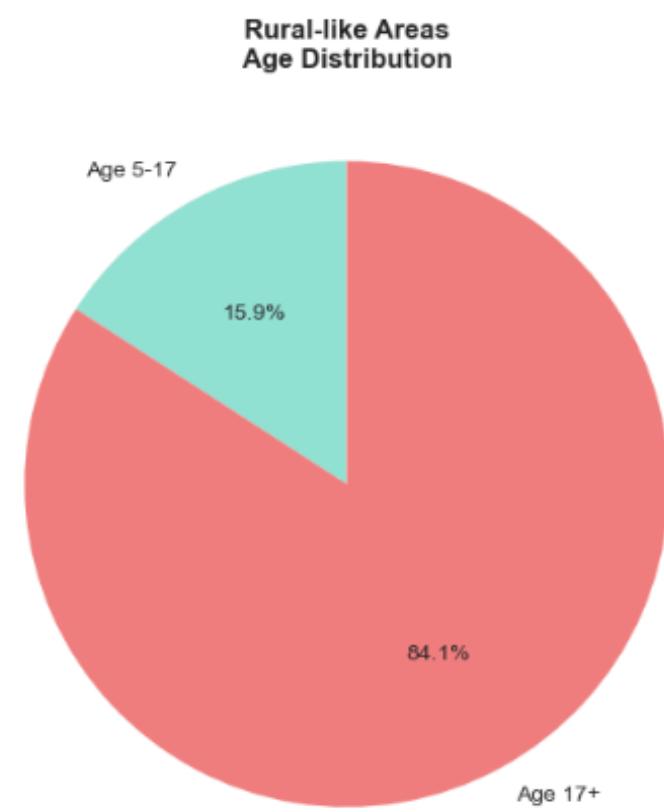
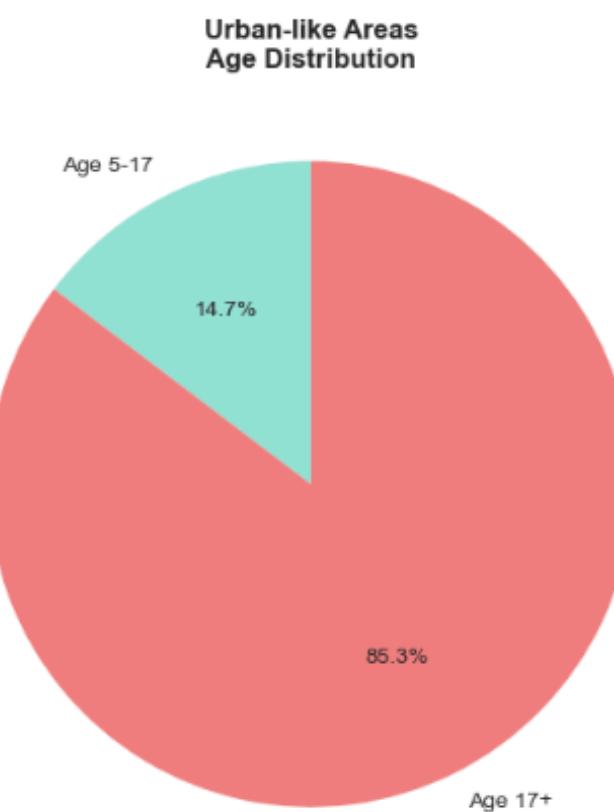
# DATA DESCRIPTION & SCOPE

- Geographic Coverage: Multiple Indian states
- Granularity: State → District → Pincode
- Temporal Coverage: Daily Aadhaar update records
- Key Variables:
  - a. Total updates
  - b. Age groups: 5–17 and 17+
  - c. Area type: Urban-like vs Rural-like
- Enables both macro-level comparison and micro-level targeting



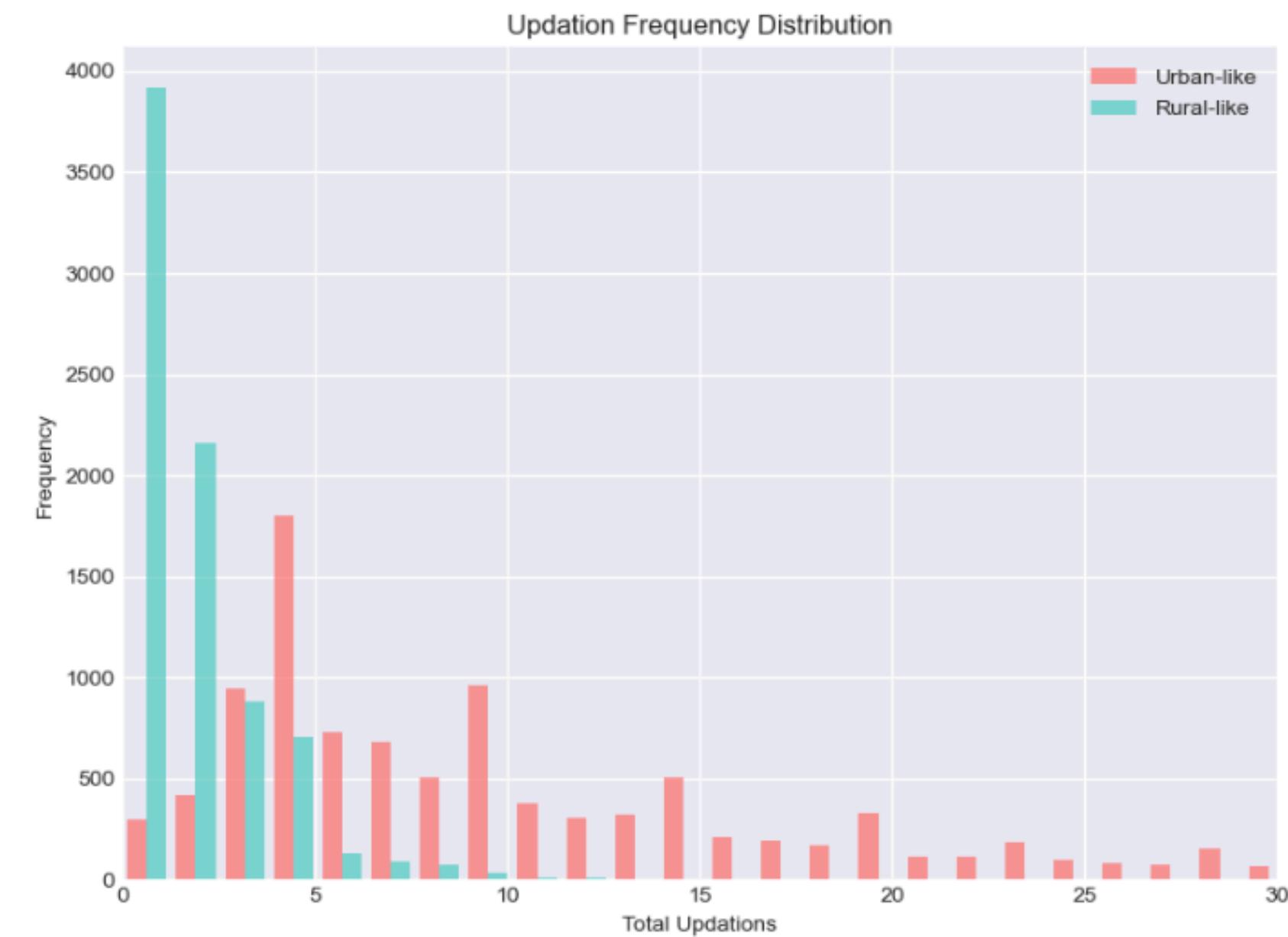
# METHODOLOGY

- Identification of low-performing states using update volume and growth trends
- Classification of pin codes as urban-like or rural-like using district median logic
- Segmentation into policy-relevant age groups (5–17, 17+)
- Statistical validation using t-tests and p-values
- Growth, gap, and risk analysis to identify:
  - a.High-risk districts
  - b.Top-performing districts
  - c.Critical pin codes



# ANALYSIS & KEY FINDINGS

- High rates of updates are heavily concentrated in urban-like areas
- Rural-like areas show:
  - a. Lower absolute rate of updates
  - b. Slower cumulative growth
  - c. Children (5–17) are significantly under represented in rural updates
  - d. Strong inter-state inequality in Aadhar update efficiency
  - e. Several districts and pincodes emerge as priority intervention zones



# CITIZEN-FACING APPLICATION

- Integrates insights into a citizen-accessible platform
- Features include:
  - a.Embedded transparency
  - b.Step-by-step Aadhaar update guidance
  - c.Clear explanation of benefits of timely Aadhar updates.
  - d.FAQs to address information gaps
  - e.Language support in English and Hindi
- Future Scope: Expansion to multiple regional Indian languages

The screenshot displays two main sections of the Aadhaar Update Help application:

**All India Aadhar Dashboard:**

- Total Updates by District:** A world map showing Aadhaar update distribution across continents.
- State-wise Aadhaar Update Distribution:** A horizontal bar chart showing the number of updates for various Indian states. The top states are Uttar Pradesh (approx. 6M), Maharashtra (approx. 4.5M), Bihar (approx. 3.5M), West Bengal (approx. 3M), Madhya Pradesh (approx. 2.5M), Gujarat (approx. 2M), Tamil Nadu (approx. 1.8M), Andhra Pradesh (approx. 1.5M), Chhattisgarh (approx. 1.2M), Bihar (approx. 1.2M), Jharkhand (approx. 1M), Odisha (approx. 1M), and Karnataka (approx. 1M).
- Select State:** A dropdown menu showing options like West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Unknown.
- Total Aadhaar Updates:** A line graph showing the total Aadhaar updates over time, showing a steady increase from approximately 10M in 2015 to 37M in 2023.

**Aadhaar Update Help (Hindi):**

- आधार कैसे अपडेट करें:** A numbered list of 4 steps:
  - पते के ऑनलाइन अपडेट के लिए UIDAI की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर जाएं।
  - बायोमेट्रिक अपडेट के लिए नजदीकी आधार सेवा केंद्र जाएं।
  - वैध पहचान और पते के प्रमाण दस्तावेज़ साथ रखें।
  - अपडेट के बाद प्राप्त पावती पर्ची सुरक्षित रखें।
- आवश्यक दस्तावेज़:** A checklist with one item checked:  आधार कार्ड

# RECOMMENDATIONS & POLICY IMPLICATIONS

## Immediate (0–6 months)

- Mobile Aadhar update camps in high-risk districts
- School-based Aadhar update drives (ages 5–17)
- District-level dashboard monitoring

## Short-Term (6–18 months)

- Incentivised rural campaigns
- Integration with school and anganwadi systems
- Capacity building of enrolment operators

## Long-Term (18+ months)

- Lifecycle-based Aadhar update policy
- Automated reminders via SMS/app
- Continuous data-driven governance monitoring

# **IMPACT & WAY FORWARD**

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- Prevents exclusion of children and rural populations
- Enables targeted, data-driven interventions
- Scalable and feasible using existing infrastructure
- Reframes the process of updating Aadhaar as an inclusion-focused governance challenge
- Aligns with the vision of Digital India