



# UIDAI DATA HACKATHON, 2026

## BRIDGING GAPS IN AADHAAR UPDATION: 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, updation remains uneven
- Low updation leads to invisible exclusion, especially amongst:
  - a.Rural populations
  - b.Children aged 5–17 years
- This project uses large-scale updation 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

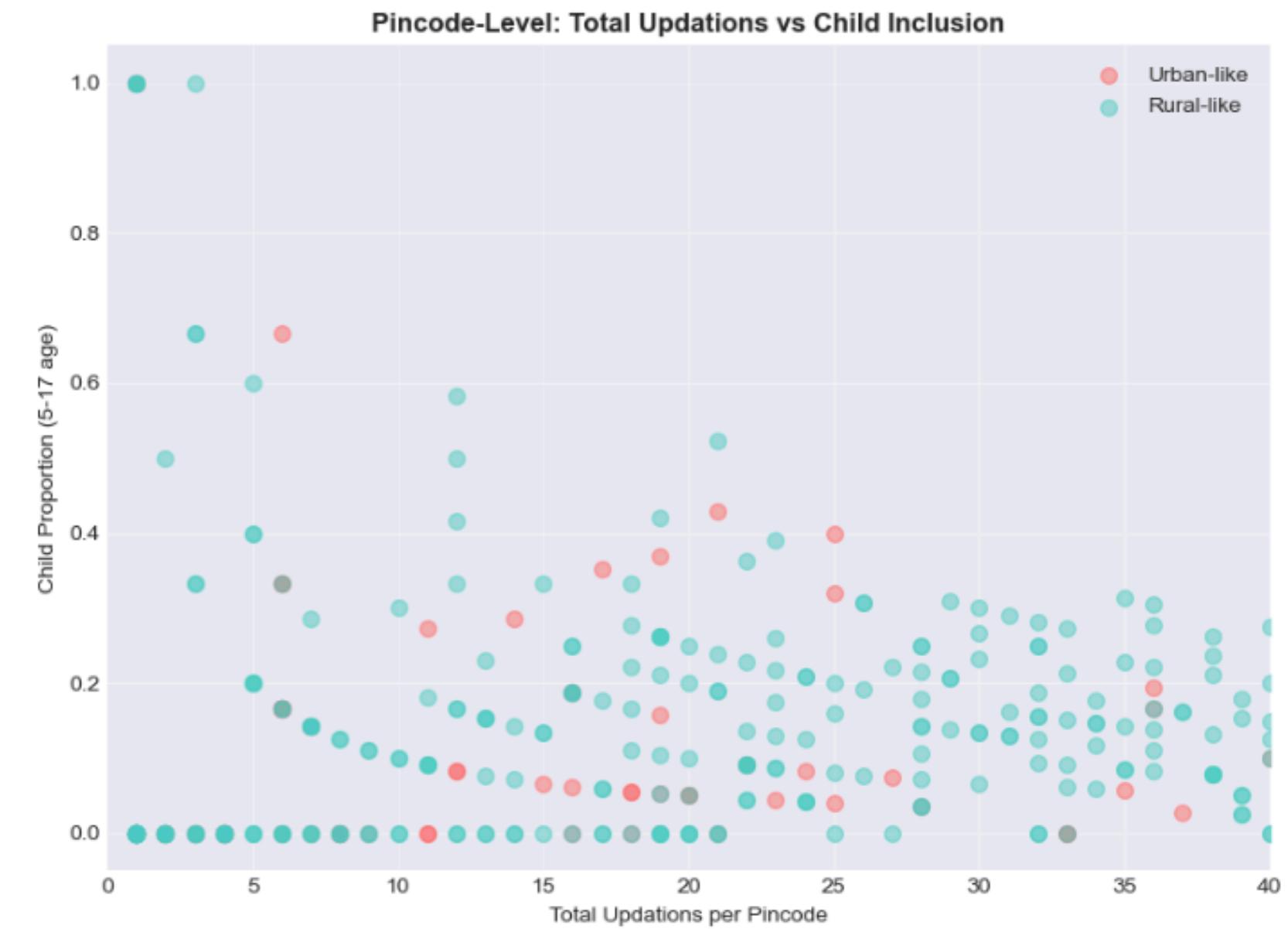
# PROBLEM CONTEXT

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- Aadhaar updation 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 updation, but systemic inequality across:
  - a.Geography
  - b.Settlement type
  - c.Age groups
- Objective: Convert raw updation data into actionable intelligence for targeted policymaking

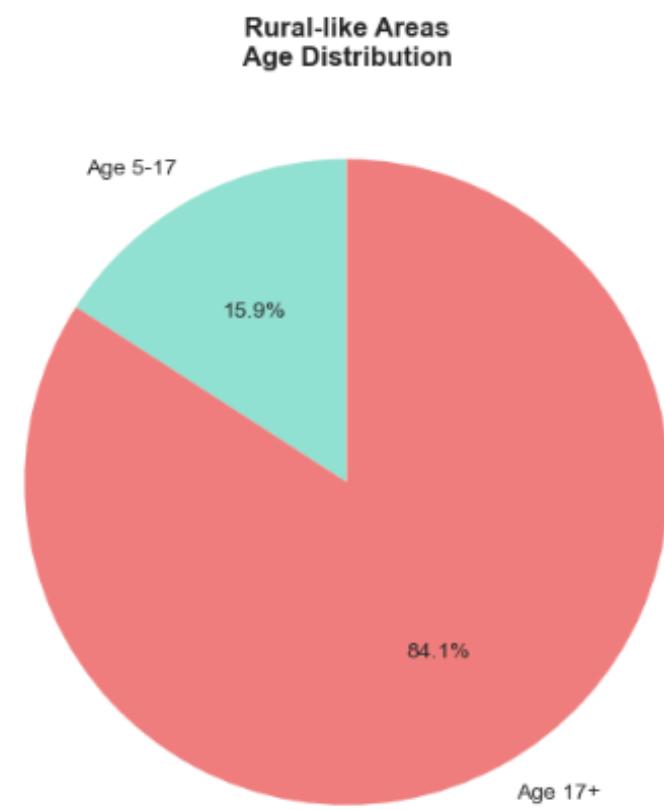
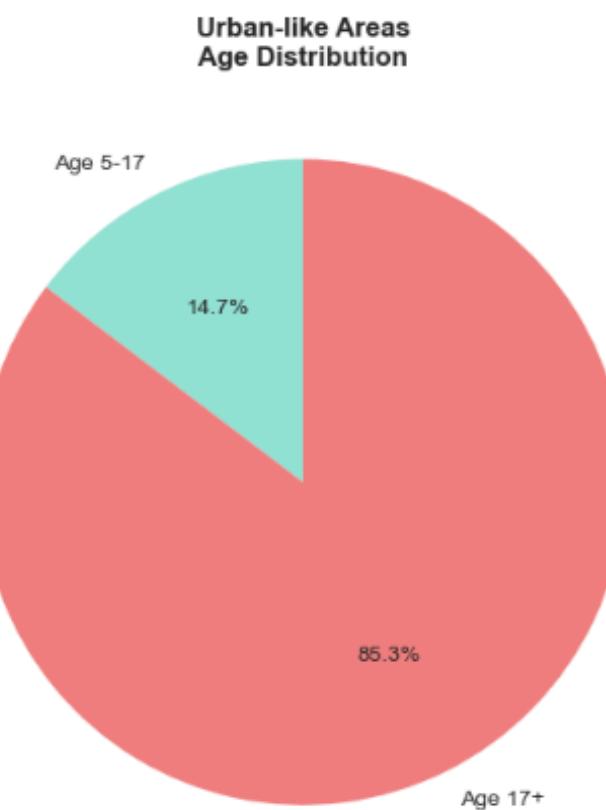
# DATA DESCRIPTION & SCOPE

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



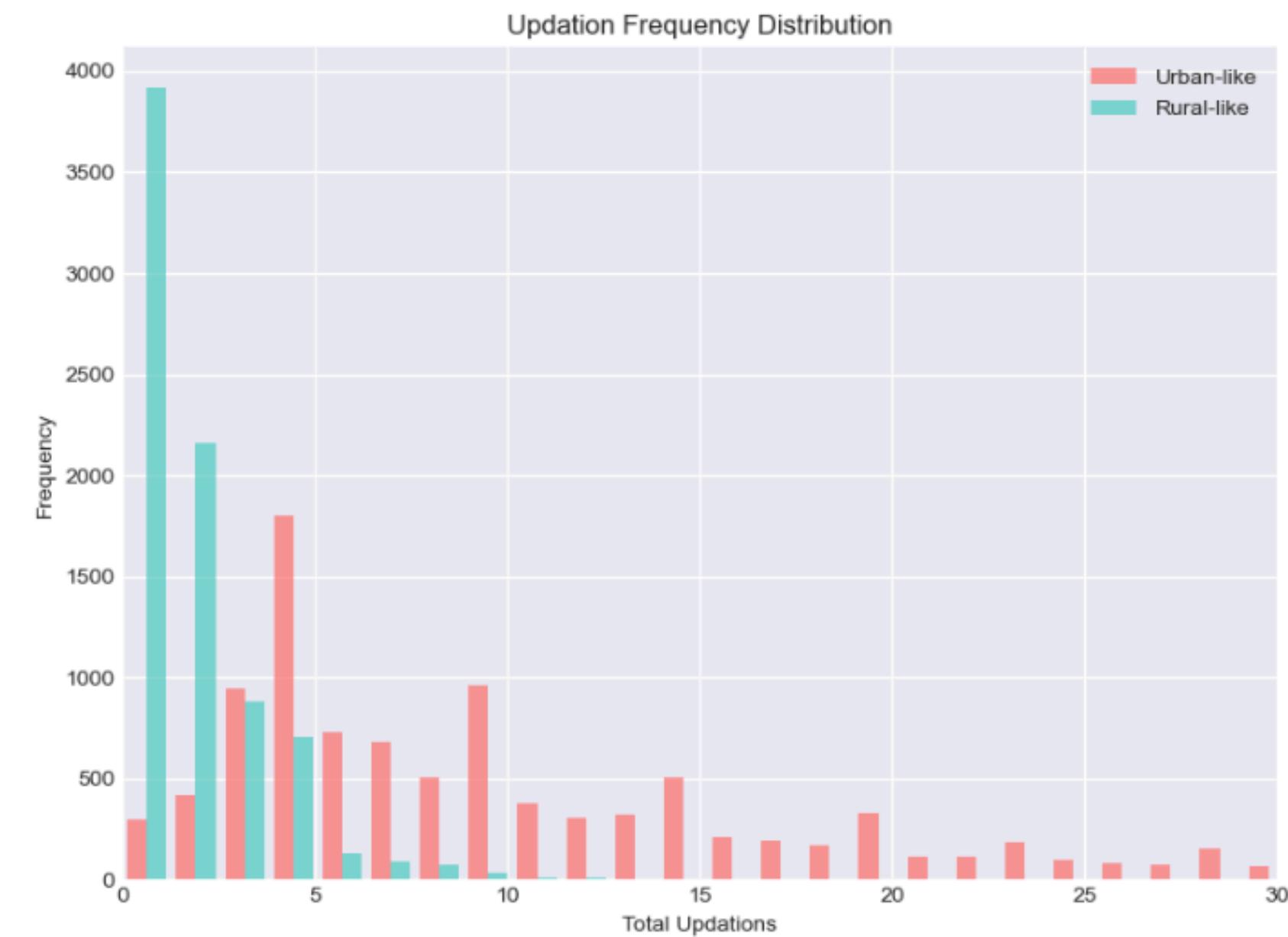
# METHODOLOGY

- Identification of low-performing states using updation 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

- Updations are heavily concentrated in urban-like areas
- Rural-like areas show:
  - a. Lower absolute updations
  - b. Slower cumulative growth
  - c. Children (5–17) are significantly under represented in rural updations
  - d. Strong inter-state inequality in updation efficiency
  - e. Several districts and pin codes 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 updation guidance
  - c.Clear explanation of benefits of timely updation.
  - 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 update counts for various countries and districts.
- State-wise Aadhaar Update Distribution:** A horizontal bar chart showing the number of updates for each state in India. 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 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 a checked box for "आधार कार्ड".

# RECOMMENDATIONS & POLICY IMPLICATIONS

## Immediate (0–6 months)

- Mobile updation camps in high-risk districts
- School-based updation 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 updation 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 Aadhaar upgradation as an inclusion-focused governance challenge
- Aligns with the vision of Digital India