

UIDAI PROJECT

Use of Technology in increasing Efficiency Transparency and Delivery



1

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**CONTENTS**

1. About uidai.
2. What is aadhaar card
3. Features of uidai model

* The unique identification number (uid) will only provide identity
* The uid will prove identity, not citizenship
* A pro-poor approach
* Enrolment of residents with proper verification
* A partnership model
* The uidai will emphasize a flexible model for registrars
* Enrolment will not be mandated
* Theuidai will issue a number, not a card
* The number will not contain intelligence
* The uidai will only collect basic information on the resident

1. How the enrollment process works?
2. Benefits and targets
3. Risk behind aadhar
4. Conclusion

**ABOUT UIDAI**

The UIDAI was established on 28 January 2009 after thePlanning Commission of Indiaissued a notification.

On 23 June 2009,Mr. Nandan Nilekani, the co-founder ofInfosys, was appointed by theUnited Progressive Alliancegovernment to head the project. He was given the newly created position of the Chairman of UIDAI which was equivalent to a Cabinet minister.In April 2010, the logo and the brand nameAadhaarwas launched by Nilekani.

In May 2010, Nilekani said he would support a legislation to protect the data held by the UIDAI. In 2012, the UIDAI launched an online verification system for Aadhar numbers.

Using the system banks, telecom companies and government departments could enter an Aadhaar number and verify if the person was a resident of India. The purpose of the UIDAI is to issue a unique identification number (UID) to all Indian residents that is (a) robust enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities, and (b) can be verified and authenticated in an easy, cost-effective way.

The UIDAI's approach will keep in mind the learnings from the government's previous efforts at issuing identity.

**WHAT IS AADHAAR CARD??**

Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identification number issued by the Indian government to every individual resident of India. **The** **Unique Identification** **Authority of India (UIDAI)**, which functions under the Planning Commission ofIndia, is responsible for managing Aadhaar numbers and Aadhaar identification cards.

The Aadhaar project was initiated as an attempt towards having a single, unique identification document or number that would capture all the details, including demographic and biometric information, of every resident Indian individual.

Currently there are a plethora of identity documents in India including passports, permanent account numbers (PANs), driving licenses and ration cards. The Aadhaar card / UID will not replace these identification documents but can be used as the sole identification proof when applying for other things. It will also serve as the basis for Know Your Customer (KYC) norms used by banks, financial institutions, telecom firms and other businesses that maintain customer profiles. Aadhaar numbers will eventually serve as the basis for a database with which disadvantaged Indian residents can access services that have been denied to them due to lack of identification documents.

A resident Indian can apply for the Aadhaar number and card by submitting the existing proof of identity (passport, PAN card, driving license, etc.) and proof of address (phone/ power bill, bank statements, etc.) and by undergoing biometric profiling (fingerprints and iris scan) at any Aadhaar center.

Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident in India and satisfies the verification process laid down by the UIDAI can enroll for Aadhaar. Each individual needs to enroll only once which is free of cost.

**FEATURES OF UIDAI MODEL**

**1.The Unique Identification number (UID) will only provide identity:**

The UIDAI's purview will be limited to the issue of unique identification numbers linked to a person's demographic and biometric information.

The UID will only guarantee identity, not rights, benefits or entitlements.

**2.The UID will prove identity, not citizenship:**

All residents in the country can be issued a unique ID. The UID is proof of identity and does not confer citizenship.

**3. A pro-poor approach :**

The UIDAI envisions full enrolment of residents, with a focus on enrolling

India's poor and underprivileged communities. The Registrars that the UIDAI plans to partner with – the NREGA, RSBY, and PDS – will help bring large numbers of the poor and underprivileged into the UID system.

The UID method of authentication will also improve service delivery for the poor.

2

**4.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 UIDAI plans to enrol residents into its database with proper verification of their demographic and biometric information. This will ensure that the data collected is clean from the start of the program.

However, much of the poor and underserved population lack identity documents and the UID may be the first form of identification they have access to. The UIDAI will ensure that the Know Your Resident (KYR) standards don't become a barrier for enrolling the poor, and will devise suitable

procedures to ensure their inclusion without compromising the integrity of the data.

**5. A partnership model :**

The UIDAI approach leverages the existing infrastructure of government and private agencies across India. The UIDAI will be the regulatory authority managing a Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR), which will issue UIDs, update resident information, and authenticate the identity of residents as

required. In addition, the UIDAI will partner with agencies such as central and state departments and private sector agencies who will be 'Registrars' for the UIDAI. Registrars will process UID applications, and connect to the CIDR to de-duplicate resident information and receive UID numbers. These Registrars can either be enrollers, or will appoint agencies as enrollers, who will interface with people seeking UID numbers. The Authority will also partner with service providers for authentication.

**6.The UIDAI will emphasize a flexible model for Registrars:**

The Registrars will retain significant flexibility in their processes, including issuing cards, pricing, expanding KYR (Know Your Resident) verification, collecting demographic data on residents for their specific requirements,

and in authentication. The UIDAI will provide standards to enable Registrars maintain uniformity in collecting certain demographic and biometric information, and in basic KYR. These standards have been finalized by the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee

and Biometric Standards Committees which was constituted by the UIDAI constituted.

**7.Enrolment will not be mandated:**

The UIDAI approach will be a demand-driven one, where the

benefits and services that are linked to the UID will ensure demand for the number. This will not

however, preclude governments or Registrars from mandating enrolment.

**8.TheUIDAI will issue a number, not a card:**

The UIDAI's role is limited to issuing the number. This Number may be printed on the document/card that is issued by the Registrar.

**9.The number will not contain intelligence:**

Loading intelligence into identity numbers makes them susceptible to fraud and theft. The UID will be a random number.

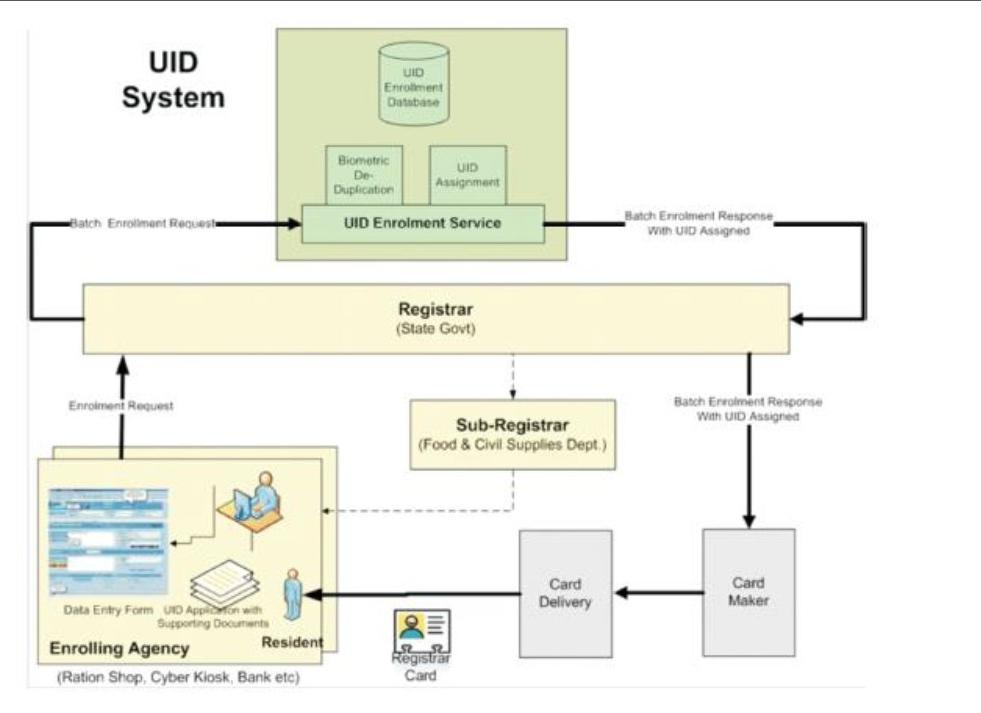
**10.The UIDAI will only collect basic information on the resident**

The UIDAI will seek the following demographic and biometric information in order to issue a UID number:

* Name
* Date of birth
* Gender
* Father's/Husband's/ Guardian's name and UID number (optional for adult residents)
* Mother's/ Wife's/ Guardian's name and UID number( optional for adult residents)
* Introducer's name and UID number ( in case of lack of documents)
* Address
* All ten fingerprints, photograph and both iris scans.

6

**HOW THE ENROLLMENT PROCESS WORKS?**



The enrolment process for the UID number will begin with a resident submitting his/her information to the enrolling agency with supporting documents. This information will be verified according to the prescribed verification procedure as per the DDSVP Committee Report. To make

sure the poor are not excluded, the UIDAI has prescribed guidelines for applicants without documents. Once the enroller verifies the resident's information, it will submit the application request – either

singly or in batches – through the Registrar to the CIDR. The CIDR will then run a de-duplication check, comparing the resident's biometric and demographic information to the records in the database to ensure that the resident is not already enrolled. Since de-duplication also compares biometric records, it would catch individuals enrolling with a different set of demographic details. The fact that the UID system is both de-duplicated and

universal will discourage residents from giving incorrect data at the time of enrolment.

7

BENEFITS AND TARGETS

**JAN DHAN YOJANA**

The Guiness world record holder scheme Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accepts Aadhaar card/number as the only document sufficient to open the bank account.

Guinness World Records Recognises the Achievements made under PMJDY, Guinness World Records Certificate says "The most bank accounts opened in 1 week as a part of financial inclusion campaign is 18,096,130 and was achieved by Banks in India from 23 to 29 August 2014"

Although you open PMJDYaccount after producing other documents as well. The benefits offered are RuPay card, free zero balance savings account, life and accident insurance and many others. Read more on how to open PMJDY account with no valid documents.

By 10 February 2016, over 20 crore (200 million) bank accounts were opened and ₹323.78 billion (US$4.8 billion) were deposited under the scheme

**PASSPORT IN 10 DAYS**

This benefit of Aadhaar card will relieve you the most! If you have an Aadhaar card, you can get passport in just 10 days. Under this format, police

verification will be done at a later date as opposed to the previous rule requiring police verification which used to be time consuming. Also under the new government’s rule, if you need a passport, Aadhaar number is compulsory. To expedite the passport issuing system, the ministry of external affairs (MEA) has now decided to rely on Aadhaar card for identification of the applicant and on the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) database for validation of his/her criminal antecedents, said a ministry official.

With the applicant's self-declaration on aspects like citizenship, criminal antecedents, criminal proceedings, summons/warrants sufficing, the government will start issuing fresh passports on condition that the applicant will get the police verification done later. This is done in case of Tatkaal seva, too.

8

Starting 9th March 2015, Aadhaar card UIDAI number would be linked to the voter ID’s. This action is taken to eliminate bogus voters. Once

an Aadhaar number is linked, it would become impossible for an multiple voter ID card holder to make it’s illegal use, as registration requires voter card holder to be physically present and produce Aadhaar card to the polling booth officer for linking.

In order to link Voter ID Card with Aadhar (also known as Aadhar Seeding), one needs to simply follow one of the following easy methods. This hardly takes five minutes but is sure to help you a lot in the future, considering the potential of both Voter ID Card (EPIC) and Aadhar card as a vital document in India.

**Seeding of Aadhar with Voter ID Card (EPIC) can be done through either of the following ways:**

* Online
* Via SMS
* Through call center

**MONTHLY PENSIONS**

All the pensioners from select states will now have to register their Aadhaar card number to their respective department in order to receive

monthly pension. This move was initiated as there have been fraudulent incidents as beneficiaries requesting pension were found to be fake.

**DIGITAL LIFE CERTIFICATE**

In another big relief to the common man, India’s honourable prime minister Shri Narendra Modi has launched “Jeevan Praman” scheme by launching digital life

certificate which would straight away benefit over one crore pensioners. This self certification would be Aadhar based and work as a proof of pensioner’s existence.

**Current process to receive pension**

9

At present, submission of life certificate issued by approved authorities or appearing in person is mandatory by every retired employee of various government organisations and public sector units in order to receive pension money. The life certificate has to be submitted to pension disbursing agencies in the month of November every year which also requires verification and attestation by gazetted officer or bank officials. Due to this, the process was very time consuming for the pensioner.

**Benefits of Digital Life Certificate – How the process would change now?**

Software has been developed to record Aadhar number, biometric details, date and time by the department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). This application can be downloaded on mobile phone/desktop/laptop. After downloading, user needs to plug the biometric reading device which will record the details of the pensioner. After the details are recorded, they would be uploaded to a centralized database which would then be accessed by the pension disbursing agency. This would act as a proof of pensioner is alive so that they can receive the pension amount.

**How to get software application and biometric device**

The software application would be available for free whereas biometric reading device would be available at a very low cost.

For pensioners living in rural areas where the software application or internet connectivity is not possible, service centres would be opened.

**OPENING BANK ACCOUNT(LINKING AADHAR CARD)**

**BENEFITS OF LINKING TO THE ACCOUNT HOLDER**

The most important benefit of seeding the number is receiving the social welfare scheme payments, and other benefits from various schemes run by government of India.

**FINANCIAL TRANSCATIONS –MADE EASY:**

10

Financial transactions — opening a bank account, investing in a mutual fund or even applying for a personal loan - would require the investor or borrower to go through a tight Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure. The process takes anywhere between two and 30 days to be completed.

With the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) allowing authorised entities to access its database, things have become simpler for investors, policyholders and borrowers who wish to transact by using their Aadhaar card.

**SUBSIDY FOR COMMODITY PRODUCTS**

Also the subsidy for various commodity products such as kerosene, sugar, rice, pulses and many other products whose prizes are subsidized are also transferred to the linked account.

**PAYMENTS**

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREGA):**

Wages under this scheme will also be credited directly to the bank account of the workers.

**Tribal Welfare Schemes:**

Payments from these schemes will also be credited in the addhar linked bank accounts.

**SCHOLARSHIPS**

Students who receive scholarship from the government can get this money only if bank account which is on the name of the student is linked with their Aadhaar number. However this is mandatory only for the students from select Indian states.

**ACCESSIBILITY**

Linked accounts can be accessible from anywhere across India. In the future consumers can acces through ATMs.

11

**DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBTL)**

Also called as PAHAL(Prtyaksh Hanstantrit Labh) scheme.

LPG cylinder subsidy amount is directly credited in the Aadhaar linked bank account after the LPG consumer number is linked. The difference between market price and subsidised rate is credited which is the subsidy amount. You can also opt out of subsidy which will benefit the government monetarily.

**BENEFITS TO THE GOVERNMENT:**

It is not that only Indian citizens are getting benefits of linking the card. Government too has advantages as the welfare subsidies are sent to the correct beneficiary. Earlier due to non-availability of the identity, benefits were claimed by fake persons who duplicate the identity. This results in poor and disabled person not receiving the benefits. So by seeding the number, government’s money will reach to the genuine person.

12

Risk Behind Aadhar

PRIVACY CONCERNS

Biometric data is not something you can change if cases of misuse crop up. There does not seem to be appropriate care taken by the government to protect the data from unauthorized access.

The data is to be privatized through NIUs (National Information Utilities), where once the data is stable, it would not even belong to the government but private utilities, controlling it as a monopoly. The citizen, urged by the government to create the cards is not informed about how their personal information will be used or controlled.

Recent revelations show that data once entered in the UID system cannot be removed. This basically means that once you get an Aadhaar card made, your information is out of your control and you will not be able to cancel your own identification data.

Storage on servers in the US. The US is getting increasingly data hungry and alarming disclosures of illegal access to databases, where even Google had to encrypt internal traffic to protect privacy have come to light. The US can legally get access to data stored on servers within the country – regardless of your permission or the permission of government of India.

THE COST

India is a developing country. We have many priorities on our funds, and it is unclear how an expense of an estimated 150,000 crore rupees helps

the Indian citizen or does anything that a far cheaper identity card couldn’t.

In contrast, India seems to have spent some 2,500 per card so far, though the citizen is not required to pay anything. Much of this large cost appears to be due to the expenses involved in collecting and working with biometric data, yet the

13

biometric data is neither collected in an efficient manner, nor used at all in verifying identification. Then why is the expense done?

Additionally, while the investment is done using government funds, ready databases will be controlled by private entities (who will profit from offering identification services), and the government will be paying customers of the databases it has already spent a bomb to create. Of course, no citizen has been given any power to refuse his or her information being used for profit by private entities with the blessings of the government.

COERCION TO REGISTER

Attempts to tie **UID** identification with everything are increasing. The idea of government subsidies is being replaced by citizens buying at market prices and being reimbursed by the government into their “Aadhaar linked” bank accounts. In other words, spend more on food and fuel, or give us your biometric data. Several instances of schools requiring Aadhaar card details of students have come to light, which is probably a violation of the Right To Education act, since refusing education to children for any reason is punishable under the RTE .

In a country where a fifth of the population is under a poverty line that belongs on “extreme survival” type shows rather than a Planning Commission planning for the well being of a country, essentially this amounts to a direct order to spend what it takes on travel to your Aadhaar card center, get whatever proofs are needed or pay some corrupt officials, invest some money in creating a bank account, raise the money to purchase necessities at market price and wait for the refund to come. Or you can buy at market price and not get a refund. This is as good as holding a gun to the stomachs of the poor and telling them to register for an Aadhaar card.

No legal basis

There is no legal basis for UID. The draft bill was rejected by a standing committee in 2010 and has never seen the Parliament ever since. Courts have ruled over and over that people cannot be forced to create Aadhaar cards and they cannot be refused their rights for the lack of Aadhaar cards, but it has no impact on a rogue

14

government that continues to push more and more essentials into dependency on Aadhaar identification, regardless of lack of any legal authority to do so.

FALSE CLAIMS OF PREVENTING CORRUPTION

India is a country where the corrupt are the first to get false papers made. The idea that an Aadhaar card will prevent corruption is bogus. Completely bogus. It has been demonstrated over and over that false Aadhaar cards are being made. These Aadhaar cards can easily be used to create bogus bank accounts or gas connections and so on. With elections coming up, one only wonders how many Aadhaar cards were used to create multiple voter IDs in different places by various elements engaged in election rigging. Replies to RTI clearly demonstrate that the Aadhaar card number attached to various accounts is not verified using the very expensive biometrics. Unsurprising, considering that earlier exposes of fraudulent cards have demonstrated cards for a coriander plant and cards for people who never visit the Aadhaar center as long as they provide a photo. So what biometrics would they be verified against?

POTENTIAL FOR MISUSE

As stated earlier, Aadhaar cards can be made very easily and with little verification raising potential for criminals to create alternative identities easily. In a state where police are often found complicit in crimes, syping and persecution, it may be possible for vested interests to plant records of biometric details matching someone they want to target among evidence. Multiple identification can be used to get around limits to profit from government schemes, like getting employment under multiple names under MNREGA or getting more cylinders of gas using subsidies under multiple identities.

Considering that the biometric data is not used to verify identity, there is nothing stopping a person from making several cards in several names at different places

– say – in one place for each phase of the polls… to take Sharad Pawar’s “joke” into completely realistic possibility.

15

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Aadhaar cards could facilitate regularization of illegal migrants leading to cartelization of such practices and exploiting government facilities and adding burden on the state. They could be used by political parties for election rigging by manipulating demographics of a place. Given some time, it will be impossible to distinguish an Indian citizen from a migrant, since all their documentation will essentially be authentic.

UNAUTHORIZED USE

There have been instances reported in newspapers where banks contacted people who got their Aadhaar cards made offering to open a bank account that would link to the card. How the bank got the person’s information including name, Aadhaar card number and address to send the offer to…. should be a thought that will get any sane person paranoid.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY

E-VOTING

The E-voting system using the way of cloud technology is a new and it is more secure way of the highly secure voting system in information security research in India. The E-voting system provides a platform for the voter to elect their elector and manifest their best choice for who will be governed.The faith of the public in the E-voting process is most important

The E-voting system using cloud has many important steps. The system emphasizes on two areas

* From Admin area of the E-voting system of India
* From voter area

16

**Verification of voter Information**

In E-voting system using cloud, all details of the voter are verified with the main database of the E-voting commission of India; According to Unique AADHAAR Identification Number. Each voter of India has their own Unique AADHAAR Identification Number. The government of India is generated Unique AADHAAR Identity number for every voter/citizen of India. But Especial first things, through Unique AADHAAR Identification Number the registration and verification of voter should be done by the Admin of the constituency. If the registration and verification of the voter are matched with the main database server of Election commission of India then e-mail is automatically generated which contain the all details of voter as well as a password. After that password is compulsory to change by each voter, then voters will login with AADHAAR ID and the changed password then voters will be able to vote. In verification process the proposed system used an index finger for identifying the voter if the index finger print does not match with the main database server of Election commission then immediately blocks the AADHAAR Identification Number. The system does verification of the voter again. All the changes will be done only virtual keyboard/on screen keyboard. The main use of a virtual keyboard is for security purpose because nobody can able to get his/her password.

CLOUD STORAGE IN INDIA

There are millions of voters so the database size is very big, the E-voting system using cloud storage is a more suitable for storing the big data. The proposed E-voting system using cloud has easily managed the maintenance and security of the database.

In E-voting system using cloud, the admin gets elector’s details with an AADHAAR Identity number of the elector and after verification of all the information of electors, the admin will register elector for his/her constituency. After registration the electors get their unique identification number. In this stage Elector image, Elector Unique identification number and their party sign are added. The AADHAAR Identity number is mandatory for every elector to register.

17

DIGILOCKER

**DigiLocker,** as the name suggests, is the Digital Locker launched by theDepartment of Electronics & Information Technology (DietY), under the Ministry of Communications & IT. DigiLocker is a cloud storage and is one step forward towards dream of **Digital India**. Now you must be wondering, we already have cloud storage services like Dropbox etc then why we need 1 more. The answer is very simple, DigiLocker is a cloud service to avail Govt Services, which can be used for personal storage also.

ADVANTAGES OF DIGILOCKER

1. **The Cost of Providing the Service:** DigiLocker will gradually bring down the costof providing the service by the govt. It will reduce the govt’s staffing requirement & other operational costs thus will bring the govt expenditure in control.
2. **Quick turnaround time:** Today it takes around 2 weeks to get new PAN card.Most of the people apply through agents which involve additional cost. Now imagine, the entire process is digital. You applied for PAN online. Income Tax department will raise online request for documents required to issue PAN. You will eSign the documents through **DigiLocker** using Aadhaar e-KYC service. eSign is same as Digital Signature. The only difference is that you have to complete KYC requirement whenever you apply for Digital Signature. In case of eSign, KYC of Aadhaar will suffice for eSign. E-signed documents will be received by Income Tax Department. Your PAN will be issued and appear in DigiLocker under “Digital Documents”. In short, any agency can request for your documents based on aadhaar. Instead of sending the physical copy you can send digitally verified copy stored as URI (Universal Resource Indicator) in DigiLocker. The agency can directly access your document from the central repository through URI. Documents can only be requested by the agencies who will register with Digital Locker System.
3. **Reduce Frauds:** Today financial frauds are very common. Documents are beingcompromised at various touch points. Digitization will eliminate all such risks. Documents can be shared in safe and secure manner. At the same, you have to ensure that you should not share your DigiLocker or Aadhaar details with anyone.

18

**4. eSign:** In layman terms, eSign is self-attestation or digital signature. It is thereplacement of physical signature. The user can sign the document via aadhaar linked digital signature. You can also sign “Uploaded Documents” besides “Digital Documents”. The best part is eSign facility is Free whereas for digital signatures, you need to pay annual fees.

**7. Anytime Anywhere Access:** You can access your documents anytime anywhere.No need to carry your documents. Therefore, DigiLocker brings convenience factor. Govt is also planning to launch Mobile App shortly, which will further make it convenient to access the documents on the move.

DATA ENCRYPTION

**Information storage security**:

Information under storage is kept in encrypted. Access shall be backed up by data integrity control, audit trail monitoring and archival.

**Information transmission security**:

Transmission of Information into and out of the systems would be monitored by a suitable Firewall and appropriate policies and procedures shall be implemented to ensure that viruses and other malicious codes are filtered. Al l transmissions of data including confidential mails in the name of UIDAI should be encrypted and digitally signed.

**Logical access security:**

Policies and Procedures shall be implemented for ensuring that access to any IT device is made available only with appropriate access authentication such as Passwords. Appropriate measures shall be initiated for ensuring that a strong password policy is maintained across the organization. Use of hardware tokens with biometric and RFID tags shall be used where considered necessary.

**Aadhaar-linked biometric attendance for Central staff What is AEBAS ?**

**AEBAS** stands for **Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System**. The purposeAEBAS system is to enable an employee with an Aadhaar Number, to mark his/her

19

attendance in the government offices through Biometric Authentication device. For this purpose, Authentication Tablets/Desktop Authentication devices will be installed in each offices of the Central Ministries/Departments.

**Features**

Biometric Attendance System based on Aadhaar Authentication (Fingerprint and Iris Based Authentication).

Attendance System with real time monitoring. Comprehensive MIS.

Lightweight System- Does not requires any special hardware or algorithm.

Works on multiple platforms (Windows, Android, etc.) and form factors( Laptop, Desktop and Tablets, etc.).

Robust System- Self sustained for small power cuts.

Time taken to Record Attendance: 1-2 Seconds on Wi-Fi

8-11 Seconds on GPRS (SIM)

**Advantages**

Employee cannot ,

Mark attendance in backdate Mark someone else’s attendance

Tracks time of entry, exit hence MIS can track hours spent in office. Easy online registration

**E - Governance**

E-Governance in India, a major initiative under the ‘National e-Governance Plan’ (NeGP) of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India,

20

was approved in 2006 and it is the backbone of ‘Digital India’ vision.

E-Governance is about Government’s interaction with government, it’s way of

conducting business with companies and delivering services to its citizens by leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled strategies for ensuring transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the process which is not only faster but also more personalized and can be accessed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It also entails integrating services across different governmental agencies in order to reduce cost structures, simplify interaction and improve overall service delivery in real time.

E-Governance involves citizen to participate in Government’s decision making process. Inspite of poor infrastructure, poverty, illiteracy, language dominance & all other reasons India has number of award winning e-governance projects. Effective promotions schemes by the India government will also be a boosting factor to provide quality services to their India is likely to soon emerge as a Leader in E-Governance due to the fact that here is current high level of political commitment and adequate sources of funding. According to Skoch consultancy New Delhi, 81% citizens report reduction in corruption, 95% find cost of e-governance affordable and 78% favours fast delivery of services. E-Governance is the key to the “Good Governance” for developing country like India to minimize corruption, provide efficient and effective or quality services to their citizens. Conclusion “Digital India is no longer an initiative by the government, it has evolved into a revolution, a movement”

**IT for jobs**

This pillar focuses on providing training to the youth in the skills required for availing employment opportunities in the IT / ITES sector.

Components of this pillar include:

• Train 10 million students from smaller towns & villages for IT sector jobs over 5 years.

21

* Setting up BPOs in every north-eastern state to facilitate ICT enabled growth in these states.
  + Training 300,000 service delivery agents as part of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services.
* Training 500,000 Rural Workforce on Telecom and Telecom related services 9. Early Harvest Programmes: • IT platform for sending messages.
* E-greetings portal on Mygov.in • Biometric attendance.
  + Wi-fi in all universities.
  + Secure email for government officials.
* Standardized government email design.
* Public Wi-fi spots in all cities with 1 million population and at tourist hubs.
* School books to be e-books.
  + SMS-based weather information and disaster alerts.
  + National portal for lost and found children -

22

CONCLUSION

Hailing India’s Aadhaar digital ID, the World Bank has said the initiative is estimated to be saving the government about USD 1 billion annually by curbing corruption as it underlined that digital technologies can promote inclusion, efficiency and innovation.

“We estimate that this (Aadhaar digital ID) is saving approximately USD 1 billion (Rs 650 crores) a year by reducing

corruption and leakage for the Indian government. It is a help in fiscal budgeting. It is a help in providing other useful services,” World Bank Chief Economist Kaushik Basu said.

However there are some drawbacks in this project, but after overcoming these problems in UIDAI, India will be one step towards the developed India.

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