**A**

**Synopsis**

**On**

“**A Study on Citizen Awareness Level about Security and Privacy of Aadhaar Card in Udaipur City”**

“उदयपुरशहरमेंसुरक्षाऔरगोपनीयताकीदिशामेंआधारकार्डकीनागरिकजागरूकतापरएकअध्ययन”

By

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**Faculty of Management**

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**UDAIPUR**

**OUTLINE OF PROPOSED RESEARCH WORK**

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**Research Title :**

“**A Study on Citizen Awareness Level about Security and Privacy of Aadhaar Card in Udaipur City”**

**“**उदयपुर शहर में आधार कार्ड की सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता के बारे में नागरिक जागरूकता स्तर पर एक अध्ययन**”**

**Introduction**

The Aadhaar challenge is the world's biggest countrywide identification assignment launched by government of India. It's objective to accumulate demographic and biometric data and save it in a centralized database. Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) is the government agency in India that stores and manages data for this project. CIDR is regulated by the UIDAI, is responsible for verifying the authority of documents submitted by individual.The basic requirement and goal of UIDAI is to uniquely discover an individual out of a population of 1.2 billion humans and to eliminate the duplicate identity.

Recently there has been large discussion over the privateness and protection problems associated to the Aadhaar project. Security and Privacy of Aadhaar project have been the concern of a lot heated debate recently.There have been serveral mentioned cases, for an example, once hackers allegedly compromised the national identities database of Turkey and stole regarding fifty million fingerprints [BBC News,2016]. This records can be used for serveral malicious functions such as identity theft, financial frauds etc. The Aadhaar undertaking has been and is being seriously debated due to privateness and security considerations. The authorities of India has made it obligatory to link Aadhaar with various platforms like as bank a/c, PAN card, LPG connection etc.This makes the protection of the entire machine more fundamental considering now the finance region can be targeted by means of malicious parties. Identity thefts using Aadhaar can be utilized in tax frauds. Also, there have been minimum of one instance that ill-designed websites of various authorities schemes have leaked hundreds of thousands of aadhaar identities [Amber Sinha and Srinivas Kodali,2017]. In current practice, Aadhaar ids are amassed by all the provider vendors as a part of "Know Your Customer" requirement. Multiple carrier companies can interact collectively or with employees of UIDAI to profile clients and then can abuse/sell this statistics for profit. This is absolutely unethical and therefore the UIDAI have safeguards in location to stop such practices. The Aadhaar act mentions that the gadget have to be secure but does now not mention any technical specifications for security and privateness for the system. UIDAI on its internet site does point out the safety measures it has taken however its effectiveness is no longer clear. Published information suggests that end-to-end encryption is used for safety and consequently sufficient. But this is truly not ample as neither privacy troubles can be handled via this nor can one be sure that there are no other methods to attack the system . Although the government of India has made provisions for strict penalties in the Act for fraudulent things to do of any form but these are simply legal provisions which have impact on condition that the breach is recognised and therefore the violator apprehended. The authorities plans on linking health zone and voter identification cards with Aadhaar numbers in close to future [Economic Times Edition Delhi,13.04.2017]. Linking of health archives to Aadhaar risks public safety. A huge amount of systems are going to be based on Aadhaar when usage of Aadhaar is extended in these areas. In this study we will analyse the awareness of citizens of Udaipur city in the direction of Aadhaar security and privacy.

**Importance of the Study**

Today the Government of India has made it obligatory to link Aadhaar number to a number of systems like Mobile Phone, Bank a/c, PAN etc. but this data can also be used for many illegal purposes such as identification theft, economic frauds, tracking of individual's personal detail etc. This project of Aadhaar is become more critical due to lack of awareness among people. so this study will help in make bigger the level of consciousness regarding Aadhaar 's safety and privacy.The researcher will analyze the awareness level of citizens in the direction of the security and privacy issues of Aadhaar card in Udaipur City.

**Statement of Problem**

The title of the research is "A Study on Citizen Awareness level about Aadhaar Card towards Security and Privacy in Udaipur City". This suggests that how some distance the residents of Udaipur aware about protection and privacy of Aadhaar card. Aadhaar has become the focal point of debate on right of privacy, threats to facts safety and citizens’ rights to privateness go far beyond it. To analyses the focus in the research main facts is accrued via questionnaire. For sturdy identification systems it is necessary to conscious about all protection and privateness worries so that there is less opportunity of identity theft, monetary frauds etc.

**Scope of the Study**

Aadhaar is to furnish digital, unique and non-duplicable biometric based totally identification to each and every resident of India. In addition to it, Aadhaar also provides a platform and infrastructure to authenticate citizen's identification online from every time and anywhere.In this proposed learn about I will only inspect the awareness of citizens regarding Aadhaar card security, privacy and usability in Udaipur town only.

**Review of Literature**

**“Aadhaar Card: Challenges and Impact on Digital Transformation” by 'Raja Siddharth Raju1, Sukhdev Singh1, 2, Kiran Khatter'** reveals that government of India is linking the Aadhaar card with many platforms but there are so many security & privacy issues. This study discussed the scope and advantages of linking Aadhaar card to various systems and also analysed the implementations of Aadhaar card that may lead to security threats. Twitter’s top story was MS Dhoni Aadhaar data got leaked which also depicts some flaws in Aadhaar Act which is Chapter VI Clause 4 of Aadhaar Act 2016 depicts that “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, except for the purposes as may be specified by regulations.” Also Clause 30 of IT Act 2000 states that biometric or demographic data are recognized as an ‘electronic and sensitive data of an individual’ and Chapter VII Clause 37 of Aadhaar Act 2016 states “Whoever, intentionally discloses, transmits, copies or otherwise disseminates any identity information collected in the course of enrolment or authentication to any person not authorized under this Act or regulations made there under or in contravention of any agreement or arrangement entered into pursuant to the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term 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”.Aadhaar cannot be used as a proof of citizenship as Clause 9 of Chapter III Aadhaar Act 2016 which states that “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.” Also, Aadhaar Act 2016, Chapter I Clause 2(v) states that “If a resident who has resided in India for more than 182 days or more than that is applicable to enrol for Aadhaar”.As the major concern is the security and privacy of the data, UIDAI soon going to adopt a new way on the Aadhaar biometric devices from June 1, 2017.

**"RIGHT TO PRIVACY- IS UIDAI A VIOLATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL’S ‘FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT" by 'Sabreen Ahmed & Shubh Ankit Singh Sengar University of Petroleum & Energy Studie'** analyses that UIDAI referred biometric informations, it is violating the privacy right of the individuals and it would create a big issues for individual and for government also.To remove this problems, UIDAI has to amullate this biometric system for collecting the informations and can collect general information of individuals.An individual has so many privacy and in his all physic the most private thing that belongs to him. In biometric system the data collected like fingerprints, IRIS etc may used by someone without his consent for any other purpose. It would violate the fundamental right of right to privacy forsee in right to life under article 21. so this study discussed the right of privacy and how UIDAI affects the right to privacy of an individual.

**"INTERPLAY OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY VIS-À-VIS THE AADHAAR SCHEME" by 'Bahram N. Vakil, Saloni Bhandari & Firoza Dodhi '** analyses that However, as the Aadhaar scheme covers 1.1 billion Indians, India have to take stricly action on privacy of the records collected.Just by way of example the Aadhaar scheme has significantly aided inclusive finance with the aid of adding more than 29 crores in new bank accounts, and saved the Government over Rs. 34000 crores through direct transfer of benefits. Therefore, the name for a complete law for the protection of an individual’s proper to privacy is imperative, particularly in mild of the dramatic enlarge in the wide variety of net users in India each and every year.At current the Aadhaar regime has various unanswered privateness issues that could end result in an unfortunate and unnecessary set back to the whole regime.

**"Privacy and Security of Aadhaar:A Computer Science Perspective"by Shweta Agrawal Subhashis Banerjee Subodh Sharma** analyses Perhaps the single most essential specific question that begs answering is who have to have the right to confirm the identity of an individual, and under what circumstances? we agree with that the Aadhaar project requires knowledgeable and comprehensive policy debates, masking all angles, to realise its full effectiveness without inflicting the type of disruptions that have been reported. Specifically,this study discovered that The Aadhaar number, which is a single world identifier that is supposed to work throughout application domains, makes people prone to privateness breaches. Thus, there are serious privateness concerns at present, Study consider that Aadhaar can be made safe from a technological view point with due-diligence. Study analysed the Aadhaar project from the factors of view of privateness and safety and have pointed out some technicalweaknesses and viable remedies.

**Towards a more secure Aadhaar Ajinkya Rajput and K. Gopinath** pointed out some weaknesses in the Aadhaar project layout such as the lack of distinction between authentication and identification which leads to confusions and insecure design. It is possible to profile or track individual in the current systam whereas in a citizen centric structure identification and authentication besides users consent must never possible, also some necessary loopholes in security exist such as lack of liveness detection through which it is feasible to assault the machine the use of replayed biometrics. This study also provided solutions regarding this issues but these need to be evaluated in real situations.Furthermore, the internal techniques in UIDAI may additionally be required to observe an get admission to control architecture.

**Analysis of Aadhaar: A Project Management Perspective by** [**Rupesh Kumar Pati**](http://journals.sagepub.com/author/Pati%2C+Rupesh+Kumar)**,** [**Vipin Kumar**](http://journals.sagepub.com/author/Kumar%2C+Vipin)**,** [**Nishtha Jain**](http://journals.sagepub.com/author/Jain%2C+Nishtha) find out and also tries to become aware of possible risk and advise a contingency way for this and comparable authorities projects in future, to make sure a better success rate. This study identified various gaps and suggests a plan. The foremost responsibility of the UIDAI is to remove difficulty in allotment of Unique Identification Number (UID) to Indian residents which can be used for all the government transactions/benefits schemes like gas subsidy, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA). This study conducts a systematic overview of the materials/articles accessible through secondary sources such as newspapers, research papers and authorities reports on Aadhaar project.This study identified three major concerns to affect the project which include duplicate and fake identities, access to remote areas and presence of multiple stakeholders.

**Research Objectives of the Study**

To analyze the role of Security & privacy related to of Udaipur District, the objectives of my research are as follows:

* To analyse the awareness level of citizens towards usability of Aadhaar card.
* To analyse the awareness level of citizens towards security of Aadhaar card.
* To analyse the awareness level of citizens towards privacy of Aadhaar card.
* To study the objectives of government to initiate Aadhaar card.
* To analyze the differences in citizen awareness level regarding security and privacy of Aadhaar card across demographic variables ( Gender, educational qualification occupation).

**Research methodology**

Research is any such activity which helps to gain fresh insight into something. It is an investigation to find answers to questions. It is a way to acquire knowledge. As per the advanced learner’s dictionary of current English defines it as “an investigation undertaken in order to discover new facts get additional information etc.”

* Research design

It is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with the economy in procedure. Here in this study research design includes population, sampling technique, and tools and techniques for the purpose of analysis.

* Location of study

The study will be carried out in Udaipur City.

* Sampling design & Selection of sample

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Primary Data

This data will be collected by the researcher first hand which is purely his own work. For the purpose of data collection detailed and comprehensive Questionnaire will be prepared. As per the objectives of the research Questionnaire would be prepared by the researcher himself. For collecting actual and factual information research will be done by interviewing citizens of Udaipur City.

Secondary Data:

Secondary data will be collected from the already published books, research journals, Reports,Internet Web sites etc which is very much necessary for getting into the research of topic.

Universe

Citizens of Udaipur City.

* Sample Size

Number of respondents will be around 400.

Occupation Number of Respondents

Business 100

Service 100

Professionals 100

Workers/ Labor 50

Others 50

* Sampling Method

For the present study, Stratified Random Sampling technique will used to get sample from universe.

* Limitation of Research
* Some of the respondents can hide the real information.
* Some time people did not have time to fill questionnaire, so they tick option without even reading the question.
* A sample size cannot always represent the whole population.
* Time and money was one of the constraints while conducting the research.

**Hypothesis**

Hypothesis testing is main function to suggest new experiments and observations. Ordinarily it means assumption or some supposition to be disproved. In this study, the researcher has identified the following broad hypothesis:

* There is no significant difference among the awareness level of citizens regarding usability of Aadhaar card.
* There is no significant difference among the awareness level of citizens regarding security of Aadhaar card.
* There is no significant difference among the awareness level of citizens regarding privacy of Aadhaar card.
* There is no significant difference among the awareness level of citizens regarding usability of Aadhaar card in relation to its demographic variables.
* There is no significant difference among the awareness level of citizens regarding security and privacy of Aadhaar card in relation to its demographic variables.

1. **TENTATIVE CHAPTERISATION**
2. Introduction
   * 1. Introduction
     2. Operational Definitions of the concept
     3. Evolution of Aadhaar card
     4. Need of the Study
     5. Objective of the study
     6. Hypothesis
3. Security and Privacy Issues of Aadhaar card
4. Review of Literature
5. Research Methodology
   * 1. Relevance of the Study and Problem Identification
     2. Research Approach
     3. Research Design
     4. Scope of The Study
     5. Population , Sampling and Sample Size
     6. Sampling Unit
     7. Instrument Design

viii) Data Collection & Period of Survey

* + 1. Data Analysis & Technique
    2. Limitation of Research

1. Data Analysis& Testing of Hypotheses
   * 1. Statistical test used
     2. Sample Profile
     3. Analysis
     4. Awareness towards security and privacy of Aadhar card
     5. Impact of demographics
2. Conclusion
   * 1. Major findings of the study
     2. Result of Hypothesis testing
     3. Suggestions
     4. Future studies
     5. Major Findings

APPENDIX-1 : BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX-2 : QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX-3 : ABSTRACT OF PAPERS

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

* "Towards a more secure Aadhaar" by Ajinkya Rajput1 and K. Gopinath1

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* "Interplay Of The Right To Privacy Vis-À-Vis The Aadhaar scheme" by Bahram N. Vakil, Saloni Bhandari& Firoza Dodhi
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DECLARATION

“I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

**Place: Udaipur Signature:**

**Date: Name:**