Centralized Driving License System

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Abstract: *A centralized Driving License System is about directly linking the driving license with the Aadhar Card Details. Such a Driving License System may be implemented in order to reduce the number of underage Driving and its consequences in the country which is gradually increasing. The Driving License may contain a QR Code which when scanned takes connects to the database which contains the person's Aadhar Card Details. In this way Number of minors possessing fake driving licenses can be reduced.*

Keywords:

1. Introduction

Driving by minors has increased sharply in the cities, fuelled by trends such as families possessing more than one car and parents' tendency to indulge their children with ready cash and the car keys rather than impose discipline at home. It's a very serious issue as it leads to frequent accidents, especially with drunken driving by teens having become common. The increased fine has also not yielded results because the parents "pay up happily" and continue to let their minor children drive cars or ride two-wheelers. Hence it has become very important to find a solution to this problem, Centralized Driving License System is one of which.

A. Current Scenario
To be eligible for a license, an individual must be at least 18 years of age. He or she must first obtain a temporary license, which grants the right to practice driving under the supervision of a licensed individual. To obtain the temporary license, proof of residence, proof of age, a passport-sized photo, and a medical certificate must be submitted to the RTO, along with the application form. There is an application fee of Rs 360. Then the applicant must take a color blindness test and an examination with 20 multiple choice questions on road signs, traffic rules, and traffic regulations. Upon the applicant's passing these, the temporary license is processed on the same day. If the applicant fails the exam, he or she can reapply after a 7-day waiting period. After 30 days (and within 180 days) of the issuance of the temporary license, the individual may apply for a permanent license. The applicant must submit proof of age, proof of residence, a recent passport-sized photo, and his or her temporary license. The applicant must also pass a driving road test at the RTO. A Rs 90 fee is charged for the photograph and lamination of the license. If the applicant fails the road test, he or she can reapply after a 7-day waiting period. Nowadays false Driving Licenses, have probably been around as long as the real thing. With the widespread use of photo editing software and high-quality printing, creating a fake Driving License is easier today than it ever has been. But it is also a crime that states have been punishing in an increasingly severe manner, with many states punishing people with Fake Licenses as felons. All states have fake License laws, though how the crime is categorized and punished differs from state to state.

B. What is a Fake License?

A false or fake Driving License is form of License that is forged, altered, or otherwise purports to establish the false Driving License of a person. For example, you could create a fake License by taking a photo of yourself and printing an imitation state driver's license on your computer. Because the state license must be issued by a government agency, your
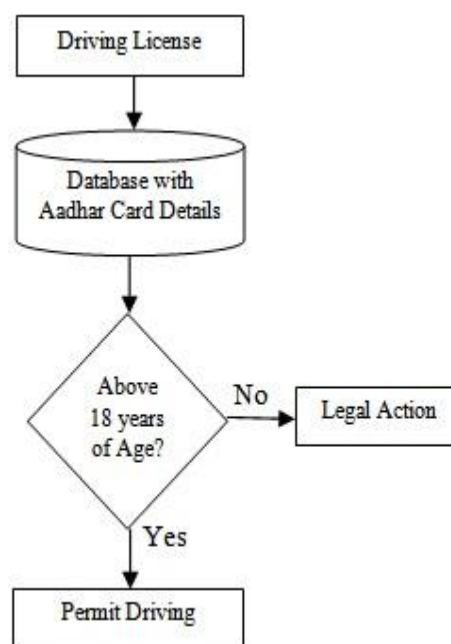

Figure 1: Flow Of the System Working

license is fraudulent and not a legal one. On the other hand, you can also have a fake License if you steal someone else's legitimate driver's license and try to use it as your own.

Teenagers nowadays have started using these techniques to obtain a Driving license even when they do not qualify to possess a driving license. These teenagers are also encouraged by their parents as the as the consequences of possessing a license by a minor is not very severe. Hence people take it for granted because of which the chances of severe road accidents are increased

Hence, a Centralized Driving License System is our proposed solution to this problem which can help reducing percentage of teenagers possessing fake licenses. This

system of licensing will prevent the minors from getting a license as they cannot fake their birth date or identity since the driving licenses are linked to their aadhar cards and if they do so they can be caught. The proposed system also discourages people to hire agents, professionals who "assist" individuals in the process of obtaining their driver's licenses. These agents appear to be more than just time saving institutions. Instead, multiple pieces of evidence suggest that agents institutionalize corruption.

2. Content

Detailed studies on minors driving with fake licenses or without licenses are given as below:

a) Why Do Drivers Obtain Fake Driving Licenses?

- Legally obtaining a driving license means that a person is qualified to drive a vehicle.
- So why would someone illegally obtain a fraudulent license? It's usually out of desperation because :
  - They used to be legally licensed, but lost their license when they were caught driving recklessly, under the influence, or even after causing a major accident.
  - They need a job, but they aren't willing or able to complete all of the necessary requirements to receive their driving license.
  - They tried to obtain their license legally, but failed some or all of the tests.
- When some individuals decide they are going to drive illegally, they may get a fraudulent license from a third party, cheat on a test, submit false results from a test, or try to use someone else's license. Regardless of the reason or the method they use to get the fake license, there is one common theme: they are endangering their life and the lives of all the other motorists they share the road with.

b) Past Cases

1. 250 drivers for Delhi Police were hired with fake licenses – April 6th 2012

- Around 250 people hired by Delhi Police as drivers on the year 2012 used fake or forged for securing the job, an investigation has revealed. The police have filed five cases and are in and are in the process of registering more First Information Reports (FIRs) as investigations are being carried on, a senior police official said.
- In one case, the applicant allegedly forged the license of a woman in Manipur.
- Delhi Police had issued advertisements to fill up 676 vacancies of drivers in the rank of Constables in February 2009.
- "We provisionally selected 676 drivers subject to verification of their driving licenses. However, we found that 250 of them have submitted fake or forged documents. Five cases have been registered and may be, some more will be filed," the official said.
- However, he claimed, that they had not joined duty as the verification process was on. "Normally every year during recruitment, we find four to five cases. But in this case, the number is very high," he said.
- In the case of Hari Om, the official claimed, he submitted a heavy driving licence from Jammu Kashmir having its validity till December 2014 but during verification it

came to light that it was issued in the name of one Nazir Ahmed Kaloo for light vehicles and motorcycles.
- Similarly, Deswal allegedly submitted a heavy driving licence issued from Haryana's Gurgaon but an investigation showed that the document was actually issued in Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- Jat allegedly produced a licence from Jalandhar in Punjab which was valid till October 2007 only. Further, it was noted that the license was renewed in Meerut; however, the authorities there denied this.
- Lalit Kumar allegedly submitted his driving licence which was actually issued in the name of one Sunil Saxena in Bulandshahr. The document allegedly given by Kumar also showed that the license was renewed in Firozabad but it was discovered to be false.
- The official said Sanjeet Kumar had submitted heavy driving license issued from Imphal West with validity upto October 2009 but he claimed the verification in Manipur showed that the license had been forged.
- "A show cause notice for cancellation of candidature was served upon him. He submitted a reply pleading that his driving license is genuine and it should again be verified by the department.
- "Accordingly DCP (Crime) was requested to get the verification again by deputing a responsible officer.
- The verification report revealed that the driving lisence was valid for driving light vehicles with effect from October 2005," the official said.
- Since two contradictory reports came, the official said, Special Branch was asked to re-verify the lisence.
- In its report submitted this February, the Special Branch claimed that the lisence was issued in the name of one Geetabli Devi and it was for light motor vehicles.
- According to investigations, some of them who submitted the licenses were not even aware that the licenses were forged as they had paid money to agents but were duped.

2. 137 fresh cases filed in fake driving license racket – Sept 3, 2013

- On Sept 2013, 137 cases of cheating have been registered against men who had provided fake driving licenses to the Delhi Police Headquarters, seeking jobs as drivers during the Commonwealth Games in 2010.
- Police sources said in 90 per cent of the cases, the fake licenses were procured from the Mathura Transport Authority. But police are yet to arrest any official in the transport authority for complicity as investigations are continuing.
- Fake licenses were also procured from the Agra Transport Authority, police sources said, adding that the racket could not have been possible without the help of transport authority employees.
- The 137 cases were registered after a meeting at the Police Headquarters in July.
- Police, however, clarified that none of the men who applied for the post of driver in the Delhi Police succeeded in securing jobs as the fraud was unearthed before they could be recruited.
- The latest cases of cheating registered by police are part of an ongoing investigation into the fraud.

- Last year, 304 cases had been registered at the IP Estate police station as police probed the fake driving licenses racket.
- Several police officers from the central district were asked to investigate the cases but a shortage of investigating officers has ensured that not much headway has been made in many of the cases.
- Despite the registration of 441 criminal cases, no arrests have been made. Police are yet to identify the kingpin of the racket.
- "We are probing the fraud with the help of Mathura Transport Authority officials. Transport authority officials claim the numbers mentioned on the forged licenses were not issued by the Mathura Transport Authority," a police officer investigating the fraud said.
- All the 137 cases have been registered under sections 420 (cheating), 468 (forgery for purpose of cheating) and 471 (using a forged document as genuine for purpose of cheating).

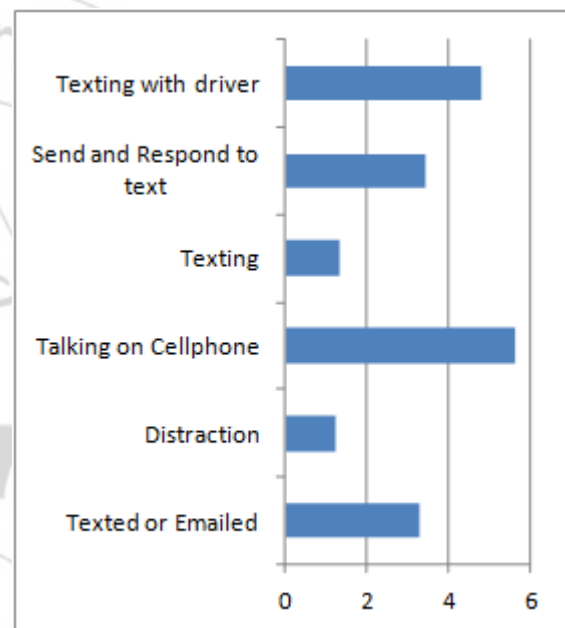3. **Eight held, fake driving license racket busted – 16th May, 2013**

- After the arrest of eight persons in connection with issue of fake driving license and seizure of computers, scanners and other equipment, the Coimbatore City Police are probing if staff from the transport department were also involved.
- According to Commissioner of Police A.K. Viswanathan, the team that investigated the case was of the strong opinion that the fraud could not have taken place without the active involvement of the transport department staff

c) Expert Views

- In correspondence with the Research Directorate, an associate professor of criminal justice at Indiana University, who served in the Indian police force for 17 years and continues to conduct research on Indian criminal justice issues, said that most identity documents in India can be faked and/or obtained by fraudulent means and can be "custom ordered in most parts of the country" (Associate Professor 11 Apr. 2014). He said that the most commonly faked documents are ration cards, birth certificates, driving licenses, and municipal documents, and that these fraudulent documents are prevalent throughout India.
- In correspondence with the Research Directorate, a representative of Transparency International (TI) India, the Indian chapter of the worldwide NGO that fights corruption and promotes transparent and ethical governance (TI n.d.), also indicated that fraudulent identity documents are commonly available in India. He stated that fraudulent documents are more prevalent in the slum areas of metropolitan cities and at border areas of the country.
- "30% of the driving licences in India are bogus." – Nitin Gadkari
- Nearly every third driver in the country has a fake license and bad drivers are responsible for most of the 1.5 lakh deaths on Indian roads every year.

d) Statistics : Teen Drivers, Cell Phones, and Texting

- 32.8% of high school students nationwide have texted or e-mailed while driving.
- 12% of distracted drivers involved in fatal car accidents were teens ages 15 to 19.
- Talking on a cell phone can double the likelihood of an accident and can slow a young driver's reaction time to that of a 70-year-old.
- Drivers under the age of 20 make up the largest percentage of distracted drivers.
- 56% of teens admit to talking on cell phones while driving.
- 13% of teens admit to texting while driving.
- 34% of teens age 16 and 17 admit that they send and respond to text messages while driving.
- 48% of kids ages 12 to 17 report being in a car when the driver was texting.

Overall, teenagers underestimate or are unable to recognize hazardous driving conditions.

Figure 2: Bar Diagram representing Statistics

e) Statistics : Issuing of License in Maharashtra

- 18,15,068 licenses were issued in the year 2013 in Maharashtra.
- Maharashtra has a total of 47 RTOs which work an average of 294 days in a year.
- The operation time for each RTO is 7 hours a day.
- If distributed equally, the result is 3 minutes per person to decide whether the person is fit for driving or not.
- 3 minutes to verify the documents and the test.

f) Statistics : Road Accidents

- Over 1,37,000 people were killed in road accidents in 2013.
- One serious road accident in the country occurs every minute and 16 die on Indian roads every hour.
- 1214 road crashes occur every day in India.
- 8 to 10 per cent of all road deaths involve vehicles driven by minors.

g) Proposed System

- Just by looking at the license, it is difficult to tell whether a license is fake or not. There should be a centralized database so that the police can verify the license.
- Hence our centralized licensing system can help in avoiding the problems related to underage driving. A centralized System for driving licenses may be developed as follows.

h) Process

- A person who wishes to obtain his/her driving license will have to register on the official website for obtaining driver's license in India.
- The registration form will have a field where he/she will have to enter the aadhar card no. and other necessary details.
- If the details in the form provided by the person matches the details of the aadhar card, the person can successfully submit the form online.
- Once the registration process is complete, the system will generate an appointment date for the learner's license test.
- For those who already possess the driving license, a portal will be developed in which the person has to enter his/her license no. and the corresponding details will be displayed.
- There will be a field which allows the peron to enter his/her aadhar card no. and submit the form.
- The details of the license and the aadhar card will be verified by the system.
- A centralized database which contains the aadhar card details of all the people applying for driving license need to be maintained. Only after these details are verified the further process of obtaining the license has to be carried.
- After all the test and formalities of obtaining the license is made, the license with a QR Code will be delivered to the home address as mentioned in the Aadhar card so that the addresses are not faked.
- Now while driving with the license if the Traffic Police asks for the License, he will have a device to scan the QR Code which will give along the details of the Aadhar card along with the photograph and birth date.
- If the details do not match or if the person is under age then the Police Official may take strict Legal Action against them.
- The above details are the cases for new licenses. For all those who already possess the Driving licenses the Traffic Police may enter their license number to check for their Aadhar Card details.

3. Future Scope

- Once this system is developed and implemented further modifications can be made in the system in order to ensure more safety for the drivers.
- We can use the Driving Licenses along with the car keys to start the car. Only on the combination of these two the car will be able to start.
- In this way the driver cannot start the car without having a driving license. Hence, people who do not posses Driving Licenses would not be able to drive.

- The cars will also require a device which scans the QR Code on the licenses.

4. Advantages

- The main and the most important advantage of this system is reducing the number of accidents on the roads which are caused due to the ignorance of the minor drivers.
- The details of all the drivers possessing the license are maintained in one centralized database. Hence it becomes easy to find for someone we are looking for.
- It becomes easy for the Police Officials to look for all the data through their device by just scanning the QR Code.
- It is very difficult for the teens to obtain a fake license and even if it is done there are higher chances of getting caught. Hence the number of drivers with fake licenses will automatically be reduced.

5. Conclusion

With advancements in technology done everyday, we as consumers and users should ensure that we use technology to its full extent. This futuristic idea will ensure that the growth and development of the society continues to flourish in the decades to come. Using this Centralized Licensing System will not only help control the road traffic system but also the enable the citizens to follow traffic rules and regulations which in turn is beneficial to the people travelling on the roads making them less prone to accidents. Although implementing this system would require a vast initial investment of both time and money but it is going to be very fruitful in the long run, if implemented and carried out correctly. Hence the system is to make our lives simple so that people can drive freely on the roads with less risks to accidents which is now one of the major concern in metropolitan cities.

6. Acknowledgement

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