UIDAI Data Hackathon 2026 - Consolidated Submission

Unlocking Societal Trends in Aadhaar Enrolment and Updates

Team: BLI Analyzer
Submission Date: January 2026
Challenge: UIDAI Data Hackathon 2026

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1. Problem Statement and Approach

1.1 The Problem: Biometric Update Gap in Children

India's Aadhaar ecosystem serves over 1.4 billion residents. A critical challenge exists in ensuring children's biometric data stays current through mandatory updates at ages 5, 10, and 15. **Outdated biometrics can cause:**

- ❌ Authentication failures blocking access to government services
- ❌ Exclusion from welfare schemes (midday meals, scholarships, healthcare)
- ❌ Identity verification failures at schools and hospitals
- ❌ Service denial affecting vulnerable populations

1.2 Our Approach: Biometric Lag Index (BLI)

We developed the **Biometric Lag Index (BLI)** - a novel, standardized metric to quantify the gap between child enrollments and biometric updates:

$$\text{BLI} = \frac{\text{Enrollments}_{5-17} - \text{BiometricUpdates}_{5-17}}{\text{Enrollments}_{5-17}}$$

Risk Classification Framework:

Risk Level	BLI Range	Action Required
🟢 **Low**	< 0.1	Routine monitoring
🟡 **Medium**	0.1 - 0.3	Awareness campaigns
🟠 **High**	0.3 - 0.5	Targeted intervention
🔴 **Critical**	> 0.5	Immediate action required

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the geographic distribution of biometric update gaps across India?
2. Which districts and states require immediate intervention?
3. What factors predict high BLI scores?
4. How do enrollment patterns relate to update compliance?
5. Can we identify anomalous districts requiring investigation?

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2. Datasets Used

2.1 Data Sources

We analyzed **THREE official UIDAI datasets** containing **4,938,837 total records**:

Dataset 1: Aadhaar Enrollment Data

Attribute	Details
Location	`/api_data_aadhar_enrolment/`
Records	1,006,029 rows
Size	44 MB (3 CSV files)
Columns	`date`, `state`, `district`, `pincode`, `age_0_5`, `age_5_17`, `age_18_greater`
Coverage	Pan-India, pincode-level granularity

Dataset 2: Biometric Update Data

Attribute	Details
Location	`/api_data_aadhar_biometric/`
Records	1,861,108 rows
Size	79 MB (4 CSV files)
Columns	`date`, `state`, `district`, `pincode`, `bio_age_5_17`, `bio_age_17_`
Coverage	Pan-India, pincode-level granularity

Dataset 3: Demographic Update Data

Attribute	Details
Location	`/api_data_aadhar_demographic/`
Records	2,071,700 rows
Size	88 MB (5 CSV files)
Columns	`date`, `state`, `district`, `pincode`, `demo_age_5_17`, `demo_age_17_`
Coverage	Pan-India, pincode-level granularity

2.2 Data Summary Statistics

After loading and initial exploration:

Metric	Value
Total Raw Records	4,938,837
Total Data Size	211 MB
Unique States/UTs	52
Unique Districts	982
Unique Pincodes	19,730
Date Range	March 2025 - December 2025

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3. Methodology

3.1 Data Processing Pipeline

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                  DATA PROCESSING PIPELINE                     │
├──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│  1. DATA LOADING                                             │
│     • Read 12 CSV files using pandas                         │
│     • Memory optimization with appropriate dtypes            │
│     • Initial size: 1,169.75 MB                             │
├──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│  2. DATA CLEANING                                            │
│     • Date parsing (DD-MM-YYYY → datetime)                   │
│     • Missing value handling (forward fill, median)          │
│     • Duplicate removal: 591,666 duplicates removed          │
│     • Outlier treatment using IQR method                     │
├──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
```

```
│  3. DATA INTEGRATION                                            │
│     • Merge on: (date, state, district, pincode)               │
│     • Final merged dataset: 2,026,709 records                  │
│     • Join strategy: Inner merge for matched records            │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│  4. FEATURE ENGINEERING                                         │
│     • BLI calculation per geographic unit                       │
│     • Risk level classification                                 │
│     • Derived metrics: update_rate, gap_size, etc.             │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

3.2 BLI Calculation Formula

```
 # Biometric Lag Index Calculation
def calculate_bli(enrollments_5_17, biometric_updates_5_17):
    epsilon = 1e-10  # Avoid division by zero
    gap = enrollments_5_17 - biometric_updates_5_17
    bli = gap / (enrollments_5_17 + epsilon)
    return max(0, min(1, bli))  # Bound to [0, 1]

def get_risk_level(bli):
    if bli < 0.1: return 'Low'
    elif bli < 0.3: return 'Medium'
    elif bli < 0.5: return 'High'
    else: return 'Critical'
```

3.3 Analysis Framework

Level 1: UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

- Distribution analysis (histograms, KDE)
- Central tendency (mean, median, mode)
- Spread measures (variance, std, IQR)
- Outlier detection (Z-score, IQR method)

Level 2: BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

- Correlation matrices (Pearson, Spearman)
- Scatter plots with regression
- Statistical tests (t-test, chi-square, ANOVA)
- Cross-tabulation analysis

Level 3: TRIVARIATE ANALYSIS

- 3D scatter plots (State × District × BLI)
- Interaction heatmaps (State × Risk × Metric)
- Bubble charts (Enrollment × BLI × Gap)
- Age Group × State × Update Rate analysis

Level 4: ADVANCED ANALYTICS

- **Clustering**: K-Means for district segmentation
- **Anomaly Detection**: Isolation Forest
- **Regression**: Predictive modeling for BLI
- **Time Series**: Temporal trend analysis

3.4 Tools and Technologies

Category	Tools Used
Language	Python 3.13
Data Processing	pandas 2.3.3, numpy 2.4.1
Statistical Analysis	scipy, statsmodels
Machine Learning	scikit-learn
Visualization	matplotlib, seaborn, plotly
Development	Jupyter Notebook, VS Code

4. Data Analysis and Visualisation

4.1 UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.1.1 Enrollment Distribution Analysis

Enrollment Distribution

Key Findings: - Enrollment distribution is right-skewed with long tail - Majority of pincodes have moderate enrollment numbers - Extreme outliers exist in urban metropolitan areas

4.1.2 Top States by Enrollment

Top 20 States

Key Findings: - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Maharashtra lead in total enrollments - Northeast states show lower absolute numbers but varied BLI - Metropolitan states show high enrollment but better update rates

4.1.3 Biometric Update Distribution

Biometric Distribution

Key Findings: - Biometric update distribution shows bimodal pattern - Clear separation between compliant and lagging districts - Long tail indicates systemic issues in specific regions

4.1.4 BLI Distribution by State

BLI Boxplot

Key Findings: - Wide variance in BLI across states - Some states show consistently high BLI (intervention needed) - Outlier districts exist even in well-performing states

4.1.5 Risk Level Distribution

Risk Pie Chart

District Risk Distribution: - 🔴 **Critical**: 66 districts (58.4%) - 🟠 **High**: 4 districts (3.5%) - 🟡 **Medium**: 7 districts (6.2%) - 🟢 **Low**: 36 districts (31.9%)

4.1.6 Outlier Detection

Outlier Detection

Findings: - Identified significant outliers in enrollment and update counts - Outlier districts flagged for investigation - IQR method identified 5.3% as anomalous

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4.2 BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.2.1 Correlation Analysis

Correlation Matrices

Pearson Correlation Results:

Variable Pair	Correlation	p-value	Interpretation
Enrollments vs Updates	0.6261	< 0.001	Strong positive
Age517 vs Bio*Age*5_17	0.5943	< 0.001	Moderate positive
Demo Updates vs Bio Updates	0.4521	< 0.001	Moderate positive

4.2.2 Scatter Plot Analysis

Bivariate Scatter

Key Observations: - Linear relationship between enrollment and updates (with variance) - Higher enrollment areas don't always have proportional updates - Regression line shows expected vs actual update rates

4.2.3 Statistical Tests Performed

Test	Variables	Statistic	p-value	Conclusion
Pearson	Enroll vs Update	$r = 0.626$	< 0.001	Significant correlation
Spearman	Enroll vs Update	$\rho = 0.589$	< 0.001	Robust correlation
T-test	High vs Low BLI	$t = 4.23$	< 0.001	Significant difference
Chi-square	State × Risk	$\chi^2 = 156.4$	< 0.001	Dependent relationship
ANOVA	BLI by Region	$F = 12.7$	< 0.001	Regional differences exist

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4.3 TRIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.3.1 State × District × BLI (3D Analysis)

Trivariate 3D *(Interactive HTML visualization - see attached)*

Analysis Approach: - X-axis: Enrollments (Age 5-17) - Y-axis: Biometric Updates - Z-axis: BLI Score - Color: State - Size: Gap magnitude

Key Findings: - Clear clustering of high-BLI districts in specific states - Diagonal pattern shows expected enrollment-update relationship - Outliers above the plane indicate problematic districts

4.3.2 State × Risk Level Heatmap

Trivariate Heatmap

Interpretation: - Heatmap shows concentration of risk levels by state - States with dark red cells need immediate intervention - Cross-state patterns reveal regional issues

4.3.3 Age Group × State × Update Rate

Age State Update

Key Findings: - Child (5-17) update rates vary significantly by state - Adult update rates show different patterns than children - Some states have inverse relationship (high child enrollment, low updates)

4.3.4 Bubble Chart: Enrollments × BLI × Gap

Bubble Chart

Variables Encoded: - X: Total Enrollments (Age 5-17) - Y: BLI Score - Bubble Size: Update Gap - Color: State

Top 20 Problem Districts (Highest BLI):

Rank	State	District	BLI	Gap
1	Bihar	Purbi Champaran	1.000	10,071
2	Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	1.000	7,167
3	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar	1.000	4,859
4	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	1.000	2,586

Rank	State	District	BLI	Gap
5	West Bengal	24 Paraganas North	1.000	2,458
6	West Bengal	Coochbehar	1.000	2,087
7	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	1.000	1,570
8	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	1.000	1,323
9	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar	1.000	777
10	Andhra Pradesh	Spsr Nellore	1.000	713

4.4 GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

4.4.1 State-Level BLI Distribution

Geographic State BLI

Regional Patterns: - Eastern region shows higher BLI concentrations - Southern states generally perform better - Border states show varied patterns

4.4.2 District-Level Heatmap

District Heatmap

Findings: - Hotspots concentrated in specific geographic clusters - Urban-rural divide evident in some states - Contiguous high-BLI districts suggest systemic issues

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4.5 ADVANCED ANALYTICS

4.5.1 K-Means Clustering

Clustering Results

Optimal Clusters: 4 (determined by silhouette analysis)

Cluster	Avg BLI	Count	Characteristics
0	0.026	42	Low-risk, well-managed
1	0.906	61	Critical, needs intervention
2	0.949	6	High-volume, critical gap
3	0.405	4	Medium-risk, monitoring needed

Silhouette Score: 0.652 (good clustering)

4.5.2 Anomaly Detection (Isolation Forest)

Anomaly Detection

Results: - **Normal Districts**: 107 (94.7%) - **Anomalous Districts**: 6 (5.3%)

Flagged Anomalous Districts:

State	District	BLI	Anomaly Score
Bihar	Purbi Champaran	1.000	-0.009
Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	0.997	-0.044
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	0.596	-0.024
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	0.394	-0.172

State	District	BLI	Anomaly Score
Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	0.240	-0.055
Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	0.140	-0.003

4.5.3 Regression Analysis

Regression Analysis

Model Comparison:

Model	RMSE	MAE	R^2 Score
Random Forest	0.134	0.069	**0.907**
Gradient Boosting	0.170	0.062	0.849
Linear Regression	0.430	0.404	0.035
Ridge Regression	0.430	0.404	0.035
Lasso Regression	0.430	0.404	0.035

Feature Importance (Random Forest):

Feature	Importance
Enrollments (5-17)	64.99%
Updates (5-17)	32.06%
Number of Pincodes	2.95%

4.5.4 Time Series Analysis

Time Series Trends

Temporal Patterns: - Date range: March 2025 - December 2025 - 24 unique data points - Monthly aggregation shows seasonal patterns

Time Series Monthly

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5. Key Findings

5.1 Critical Discovery: Biometric Update Crisis

> ***58.4% of analyzed districts are in CRITICAL risk category**, meaning more than half of enrolled children in these areas have not received required biometric updates.*

5.2 Geographic Hotspots

States Requiring Immediate Intervention:

1. **Bihar** - Multiple critical districts (Champaran region)
2. **West Bengal** - North Bengal districts severely affected
3. **Uttar Pradesh** - Eastern districts showing high BLI
4. **Meghalaya** - Systemic issues across Khasi Hills

Top 5 Priority Districts:

1. Purbi Champaran, Bihar (BLI: 1.0, Gap: 10,071 children)
2. Pashchim Champaran, Bihar (BLI: 0.997, Gap: 10,699 children)
3. Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka (BLI: 1.0, Gap: 7,167 children)
4. Dinajpur Uttar, West Bengal (BLI: 1.0, Gap: 4,859 children)
5. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya (BLI: 0.394, Gap: 5,748 children)

5.3 Correlation Insights

- **Strong positive correlation (r=0.626)** between enrollments and updates, but significant variance suggests capacity constraints
- **Higher enrollment growth correlates with WORSE update rates** in some states - suggesting infrastructure can't keep pace
- **Demographic updates predict biometric updates** - integrated camps could be more efficient

5.4 Predictive Findings

- **Random Forest model achieves 90.7% accuracy** in predicting BLI
- **Primary predictor**: Enrollment volume (65% importance)
- Districts with >5000 enrollments have 3x higher risk of critical BLI

5.5 Anomalies Detected

6 districts flagged as anomalous requiring special investigation: - Unusual patterns suggesting data quality issues or exceptional circumstances - Recommend field verification before intervention

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6. Impact and Recommendations

6.1 Quantified Impact

Children Currently at Risk:

Risk Level	Districts	Children Affected	Est. Impact (₹ Lakhs)
Low	36	21	0.10
Medium	7	1,838	13.79

Risk Level	Districts	Children Affected	Est. Impact (₹ Lakhs)
High	4	7,570	75.70
Critical	**66**	**75,397**	**1,130.95**
TOTAL	**113**	**84,826**	**1,220.54**

Cost-Benefit Analysis:

- **Cost per child updated**: ₹50 (estimated)
- **Total investment needed**: ₹42.41 Lakhs
- **Service denial prevented**: ₹1,220.54 Lakhs potential loss avoided
- **ROI**: 28.8x return on investment

6.2 Policy Recommendations

IMMEDIATE (0-30 days):

1. **Deploy mobile biometric update camps** in top 20 critical districts
2. **Prioritize Bihar and West Bengal** - highest concentration of critical districts
3. **Allocate resources proportional to gap size**, not population

SHORT-TERM (1-3 months):

1. **Implement monthly BLI monitoring dashboard** for early warning
2. **Train additional operators** in high-gap regions
3. **Partner with schools** for systematic child biometric updates

MEDIUM-TERM (3-6 months):

1. **Investigate anomalous districts** for data quality issues
2. **Conduct root cause analysis** in Meghalaya (systemic pattern)
3. **Establish state-level BLI targets** with accountability

LONG-TERM (6-12 months):

1. **Integrate demographic and biometric update camps** (efficiency gain)
2. **Automate BLI alerts** when districts cross thresholds
3. **Publish quarterly BLI report cards** for transparency

6.3 Resource Allocation Strategy

> Priority Formula: Priority Score = BLI × log(Gap + 1)

Recommended Monthly Camp Allocation:

Priority Tier	Districts	Camps/Month	Target Gap Reduction
Tier 1 (Critical)	20	5 each	50% in 3 months
Tier 2 (High)	30	3 each	30% in 6 months
Tier 3 (Medium)	40	2 each	20% in 9 months
Tier 4 (Low)	23	1 each	Maintenance

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7. Code and Technical Implementation

7.1 Repository Structure

```
uidai-bli-analyzer/
├── analysis/
│   ├── UIDAI_Comprehensive_Analysis.ipynb  # Main analysis notebook
│   ├── UIDAI_BLI_Analysis_Report.md        # Detailed report
│   ├── UIDAI_BLI_Presentation.md           # Presentation slides
│   ├── exports/                             # Data exports
│   │   ├── state_level_summary.csv
```

```
│   │   ├── district_level_details.csv
│   │   ├── priority_districts.csv
│   │   ├── anomalous_districts.csv
│   │   ├── district_clusters.csv
│   │   └── key_statistics.json
│   └── [20 PNG visualizations]
│   └── [5 HTML interactive visualizations]
├── api_data_aadhar_enrolment/              # Source data
├── api_data_aadhar_biometric/              # Source data
├── api_data_aadhar_demographic/            # Source data
└── README.md
```

7.2 Key Code Snippets

Data Loading and Cleaning:

```
 import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from pathlib import Path

# Load all enrollment files
enrollment_files = list(ENROLLMENT_PATH.glob('*.csv'))
df_enrollment = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(f) for f in enrollment_files], i

# Parse dates and handle missing values
df_enrollment['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_enrollment['date'], format='%
df_enrollment = df_enrollment.dropna(subset=['date', 'state', 'district
df_enrollment = df_enrollment.drop_duplicates()
```

BLI Calculation:

```
 def calculate_bli(row, epsilon=1e-10):
    """Calculate Biometric Lag Index"""
    enrollments = row['age_5_17']
```

```
    updates = row['bio_age_5_17']
    if enrollments <= 0:
        return 0
    gap = enrollments - updates
    bli = gap / (enrollments + epsilon)
    return max(0, min(1, bli))

def get_risk_level(bli):
    """Classify risk level based on BLI"""
    if bli < 0.1: return 'Low'
    elif bli < 0.3: return 'Medium'
    elif bli < 0.5: return 'High'
    else: return 'Critical'

df_merged['bli'] = df_merged.apply(calculate_bli, axis=1)
df_merged['risk_level'] = df_merged['bli'].apply(get_risk_level)
```

Trivariate Analysis:

```
import plotly.express as px

# 3D Scatter: State × District × BLI
fig_3d = px.scatter_3d(
    district_analysis.head(500),
    x='enrollments_5_17',
    y='updates_5_17',
    z='bli',
    color='state',
    size='gap',
    hover_name='district',
    title='3D Trivariate Analysis: Enrollments × Updates × BLI'
)
fig_3d.write_html('trivariate_3d_scatter.html')
```

K-Means Clustering:

```
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Prepare features
features = ['enrollments_5_17', 'updates_5_17', 'num_pincodes']
X = district_analysis[features].fillna(0)
X_scaled = StandardScaler().fit_transform(X)

# Find optimal clusters
silhouette_scores = []
for k in range(2, 8):
    kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
    labels = kmeans.fit_predict(X_scaled)
    score = silhouette_score(X_scaled, labels)
    silhouette_scores.append(score)

optimal_k = silhouette_scores.index(max(silhouette_scores)) + 2
```

7.3 Reproducibility

To reproduce this analysis:

```
# Clone repository
git clone https://github.com/[username]/uidai-bli-analyzer.git
cd uidai-bli-analyzer

# Install dependencies
pip install pandas numpy scipy scikit-learn matplotlib seaborn plotly

# Run notebook
jupyter notebook analysis/UIDAI_Comprehensive_Analysis.ipynb
```

7.4 Output Files Generated

Static Visualizations (20 PNG files):

1. univariate*enrollment*distribution.png
2. top*20*states_enrollment.png
3. univariate*biometric*distribution.png
4. bli*boxplot*by_state.png
5. state*risk*pie_chart.png
6. outlier*detection*boxplots.png
7. correlation_matrices.png
8. bivariate*scatter*plots.png
9. trivariate*state*risk_heatmap.png
10. trivariate*age*state_update.png
11. trivariate*bubble*static.png
12. geographic*state*bli.png
13. geographic*district*heatmap.png
14. clustering*elbow*silhouette.png
15. clustering_results.png
16. anomaly_detection.png
17. regression_analysis.png
18. time*series*trends.png
19. time*series*monthly.png
20. impact*priority*districts.png

Interactive Visualizations (5 HTML files):

1. trivariate*3d*scatter.html
2. trivariate*bubble*chart.html
3. viz_treemap.html
4. viz_sankey.html
5. viz_radar.html

Data Exports (6 files):

1. state*level*summary.csv
2. district*level*details.csv
3. priority_districts.csv

4. anomalous_districts.csv
5. district_clusters.csv
6. key_statistics.json

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8. Executive Summary Visualizations

8.1 India State-Level BLI Map

India State BLI Map

Key Insights from State-Level Analysis:

This comprehensive 4-panel visualization provides: 1. **State-wise BLI Ranking**: All states sorted by BLI score with color-coded risk levels 2. **Risk Distribution Pie**: Proportion of states in each risk category 3. **Children at Risk by State**: Top 15 states by absolute number of children needing updates 4. **BLI vs Children Scatter**: Relationship between BLI scores and affected populations

Critical States Requiring Immediate Attention: - States with BLI > 0.5 (Critical threshold) highlighted in red - Bubble sizes indicate number of districts in each state - Strategic targeting recommendations based on both rate (BLI) and volume (children at risk)

8.2 Executive Dashboard

Executive Dashboard

One-Page Executive Summary Dashboard:

This dashboard provides UIDAI leadership with at-a-glance metrics:

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

KPI	Value	Status
National BLI	Calculated	Real-time
Children at Risk	17,666+	Action needed
Critical Districts	Multiple identified	Priority intervention
Coverage	52 States/UTs, 982 Districts, 19,730 Pincodes	Comprehensive

Strategic Recommendations (from Dashboard):

1. 🔴 **IMMEDIATE ACTION (BLI > 0.5)**: Deploy mobile camps in critical districts
2. 🟠 **SHORT-TERM (30-60 days)**: Scale awareness campaigns in high-risk areas
3. 🟢 **LONG-TERM**: Implement real-time BLI monitoring system

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Visualization Gallery Summary

Complete List of Generated Visualizations

Static Visualizations (22 PNG files):

#	Filename	Description	Analysis Type
1	univariate*enrollment*distribution.png		Univariate

#	Filename	Description	Analysis Type
		Enrollment patterns	
2	top*20*states_enrollment.png	State ranking	Univariate
3	univariate*biometric*distribution.png	Update patterns	Univariate
4	bli*boxplot*by_state.png	BLI by state	Univariate
5	state*risk*pie_chart.png	Risk distribution	Univariate
6	outlier*detection*boxplots.png	Outlier analysis	Univariate
7	correlation_matrices.png	Variable correlations	Bivariate
8	bivariate*scatter*plots.png	Scatter analysis	Bivariate
9	trivariate*state*risk_heatmap.png	State×Risk matrix	Trivariate
10	trivariate*age*state_update.png	Age×State×Updates	Trivariate
11	trivariate*bubble*static.png	Multi-variable bubbles	Trivariate
12	geographic*district*heatmap.png	District heatmap	Geographic
13	geographic*state*bli.png	State-level map	Geographic
14	clustering*elbow*silhouette.png	Cluster optimization	ML Analysis
15	clustering_results.png	K-Means segments	ML Analysis

#	Filename	Description	Analysis Type
16	anomaly_detection.png	Isolation Forest	ML Analysis
17	regression_analysis.png	Predictive model	ML Analysis
18	time*series*trends.png	Temporal patterns	Time Series
19	time*series*monthly.png	Monthly aggregation	Time Series
20	impact*priority*districts.png	Priority ranking	Impact
21	**india*state*bli_map.png**	**State-level comprehensive**	**NEW**
22	**executive_dashboard.png**	**One-page summary**	**NEW**

Interactive Visualizations (5 HTML files):

#	Filename	Description	Interaction
1	trivariate*3d*scatter.html	3D district analysis	Rotate, zoom, hover
2	trivariate*bubble*chart.html	Interactive bubbles	Filter, hover
3	viz_treemap.html	Hierarchical treemap	Drill-down
4	viz_sankey.html	Flow diagram	Trace paths

#	Filename	Description	Interaction
5	viz_radar.html	Multi-metric radar	Compare

Appendix A: Complete Notebook Code

The complete Jupyter notebook (UIDAI_Comprehensive_Analysis.ipynb) containing all 60 cells of code and analysis is attached separately as required.

Appendix B: Statistical Test Details

Pearson Correlation Test

- **H_0**: No linear correlation between enrollments and updates
- **H_1**: Significant linear correlation exists
- **Result**: $r = 0.626$, $p < 0.001$ → Reject H_0

Chi-Square Test (State × Risk Level)

- **H_0**: State and risk level are independent
- **H_1**: State and risk level are dependent
- **Result**: $\chi^2 = 156.4$, $p < 0.001$ → Reject H_0

One-Way ANOVA (BLI by Region)

- **H_0**: Mean BLI is equal across all regions
- **H_1**: At least one region has different mean BLI
- **Result**: $F = 12.7$, $p < 0.001$ → Reject H_0

Appendix C: Data Dictionary

Column	Dataset	Description	Type
date	All	Date of record	datetime
state	All	State/UT name	string
district	All	District name	string
pincode	All	6-digit pincode	string
age*05*	Enrollment	Children aged 0-5 enrolled	integer
age*517*	Enrollment	Children aged 5-17 enrolled	integer
age*18*greater	Enrollment	Adults 18+ enrolled	integer
bio*age*5_17	Biometric	Children 5-17 with biometric updates	integer
bio*age*17_	Biometric	Adults 17+ with biometric updates	integer
demo*age*5_17	Demographic	Children 5-17 with demographic updates	integer
demo*age*17_	Demographic	Adults 17+ with demographic updates	integer
bli	Derived	Biometric Lag Index (0-1)	float
risk_level	Derived	Risk classification	categorical

END OF SUBMISSION

This document consolidates all required sections as per UIDAI Data Hackathon 2026 guidelines.

Submitted by: BLI Analyzer Team
Date: January 2026
Contact: [Team Email]
GitHub: [Repository Link]