**Objective:**

The main purpose of database is to maintain record and unique identity of its users. It helps user in providing authorized address and identity for availing various government related service. It also serves government in eliminating duplicate / fake identity.

Let website be called “uidai.com”

**Users of Website:**

1. Residents of India
2. Government Agencies
3. Aadhaar enrolment centre

**Use** **Cases**

1. Resident of India

* Registered User

**Updating Data**

Registered user can update all personal information such as address, mobile number and biometric information. Updating information can be done by online as well as at Aadhaar enrolment centre. The required data for such update is address proof and other valid proofs related to the information which user want to update.

**Avail Services**

Registered user can also do e-KYC, generate Virtual ID, lock/unlock Aadhaar services and biometrics, Bank seeding status, transfer to Aadhaar linked back account, etc.

Bank seeding status helps user to identify various bank that are linked to their Aadhaar card. In order to check whether their Aadhaar has been successfully linked they need provide the relevant information about their bank and their own Aadhaar number.  Once such information is submitted it outputs the success or failure of the link between bank account and Aadhaar card cardholder. Once account has been successfully linked various government agencies can directly provide monetary benefits to beneficiaries to the account linked by their Aadhaar number.

Locking / Unlocking Aadhaar services and biometric helps the user in protecting themselves from threats arising from theft, loss of their identity number. Once Aadhaar has been locked services such as bank verification, sim activation cannot be performed. Also biometric are access are blocked to ensure security of registered users. Locking/Unlocking can be simply done by requesting lock after login into website.

* Unregistered User

**Registration**

The unregistered citizen visit website with intention of finding ways to register themselves and get their unique identity numbers. They have to make online booking of appointment at nearby enrolment centre. Booking of online appointment require information such as city, state , pin code to find nearest possible enrolment centre will be allocated. They get informed about required document to register themselves such as address proof, guardian, birth certificate, etc.

1. **Government** **Agencies**

**Identify** **Fake**/ **Duplicate** **Identity**

The main purpose of issuing the Aadhaar number is to uniquely identify a citizen of India. Thus, the data on website can be used by government for identifying fake / duplicate identity. This ensures security of Aadhaar ecosystem and enhance safety of the citizens. The identification is done on basis of unique 12-digit Aadhaar number. All information can be fetched by government authority from Aadhaar number

**Distribution** **of** **subsidies** **and** **other** **government** **benefits**

Aadhaar identity also help government in smooth implementation of various schemes for public benefit. It helps in transferring money to the beneficiaries account directly as such account are linked to Aadhaar number of publics. Government can also verify an individual’s detail required for any scheme directly using their Aadhaar number.

1. **Aadhaar enrolment centre**

The enrolment centre uses the database to make update whenever the new registration is made or at the time of updating information of existing user.

**Update Biometric details**

To update biometric details of individual the visit to enrolment centre is necessary thus this centre help in updating critical information related to an individual.

**Registration**

Aadhaar enrolment centre uses website to register new user. The initial details of new user are uploaded to website at enrolment centres.

**Benefits of using a Database Management System for Aadhar system**

1. Data Integrity and Uniqueness: In case of Aadhar system main objective is to ensure uniqueness of data of user. Thus, using proper constraint, we can ensure minimum replication of data and protect it from inconsistencies arising in maintaining the record of millions of people.

1. Fast Access and Updating of Data: Another benefit of using DBMS for such record storing is to ensure fast access to data at the time of update and modification. Implementation of such large data on other data system would lead to delay queries related to fetching and updating the data of user.

1. Security: DBMS also ensure security and protection of data of its user. It allows authorization base access to data hence protecting its user from frauds. SQL based system can increase security of data by performing data masking where required;

1. Data Interpretation: DBMS also provide insight into the trend of data. It helps in analysing data, thus helping in understanding demographics and identifying areas of improvement.

**Tentative list of reports (Queries):**

**General queries for users:**

* **Download Aadhaar card / Masked Aadhaar for verification purposes**
* **Ordering of PVC card**
* **Aadhaar card status**

**For non-registered user:**

* **Find nearby Aadhaar seva Kendra on basis of pin code, city, state.**
* **Book appointment for issuing an Aadhaar card.**
* **List of documents required to issue an Aadhaar card.**

**For registered user:**

* **Updating details in Aadhaar card such as residential address, mobile number, biometric information.**
* **Checking the update status for update query**
* **Virtual ID generation for given card holder**
* **Finding the accounts linked to Aadhaar number**
* **Locking / Unlocking of Aadhar card**
* **Update history**

**Aadhaar Seva Kendra:**

* **Check for the appointment of new users**
* **Uploading the relevant information of new user in database**
* **Updating the information of existing user especially biometric information**