

# UIDAI DATA HACKATHON 2026

Technical Project Documentation



## Aadhaar Service Intelligence System (ASIS)

*A Spatial-Temporal Predictive Framework for Aadhaar Service Optimization using Anonymized Enrolment Logs*

**Team Lead :**

POLUSANI ARAVIND RAO

**Team Members:**

VEMULA NIKHIL

SRIRAMULA GUNASHEKAR

POLUSANI ARAVIND RAO

**ROLL NO:**

23S45A6610

22S41A66H2

22S41A66E5

**Institution:** Vaageswari College of Engineering, JNTUH, Telangana, India.

**Submission Track:**

Predictive Analytics & Data Visualization

**Focus Area:**

Telangana State Infrastructure Optimization

**Submitted by:**

**Date:** January 18, 2026

**Team Name:** Thrivarna.

# Table of Contents

1. <b>Abstract</b> .....	3
2. <b>Problem Definition &amp; Scope</b> .....	4
○ 2.1 Context: Aadhaar as DPI	
○ 2.2 Problem Statement	
○ 2.3 SMART Objectives	
3. <b>Technical Architecture &amp; System Design</b> .....	5
○ 3.1 System Workflow	
○ 3.2 Data Modeling Logic	
4. <b>Data Engineering &amp; Methodology</b> .....	6
○ 4.1 Mathematical Model: Service Stress Index	
○ 4.2 Measure Formulation: Digital Inclusion Score	
5. <b>Results &amp; Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)</b> .....	7
○ 5.1 Quantitative Performance Metrics	
○ 5.2 Temporal & Spatial Load Analysis	
6. <b>Scalability &amp; Real-World Implementation</b> .....	8
○ 6.1 CIDR Integration	
○ 6.2 Edge Case Management	
7. <b>Conclusion &amp; Future Roadmap</b> .....	9
8. <b>References</b> .....	10

## Abstract

This report presents the **Aadhaar Service Intelligence System (ASIS)**, a population-scale analytical framework designed to identify and rectify structural inefficiencies in identity service delivery across Telangana. By synthesizing over **91 million historical enrolment logs**, ASIS utilizes spatial-temporal modeling to address the "Service Saturation" problem.

The system introduces the **Service Stress Index ( $\sigma$ )**, currently measured at **1.00** state-wide, indicating that existing infrastructure is operating at peak capacity without a buffer for surge events. Our findings identify a peak daily demand of **826,000 transactions**, with a specific demographic focus on the youth population (Age 5-17), which comprises **14.78%** of the total load.

By implementing this framework, UIDAI can transition from reactive maintenance to a proactive, predictive resource allocation model, ensuring equitable "Digital Inclusion" (current score: **0.17**) across all 33 districts.

## Problem Definition & Scope

### 2.1 Context

Aadhaar serves as the foundational **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)** for India. As the system achieves near-universal coverage, the technical challenge shifts to **Service Lifecycle Management**—ensuring that updates and authentications are seamless.

### 2.2 Problem Statement

Current service center deployment lacks dynamic scalability, leading to:

- **Spatial Congestion:** High-density zones like **Hyderabad (111,632 load)** face extreme latency while peripheral districts remain under-served.
- **Temporal Spikes:** A recurrent demand surge on **Fridays** (exceeding **0.2M transactions**) leads to systemic bottlenecks and citizen frustration.
- **Inclusion Gaps:** Areas like **Jangoan** show a low **Digital Inclusion Score (0.10)**, indicating a lack of localized infrastructure.

### 2.3 SMART Objectives

1. **Map Spatial Load:** Visualize Pincode-level demand to identify top-tier saturation zones.
2. **Optimize Staffing:** Reduce Friday peak-load wait times by proposing a **15% resource shift**.
3. **Enhance Inclusion:** Increase the state-wide Digital Inclusion Score from **0.17 to 0.25** within 12 months through targeted mobile van deployment.

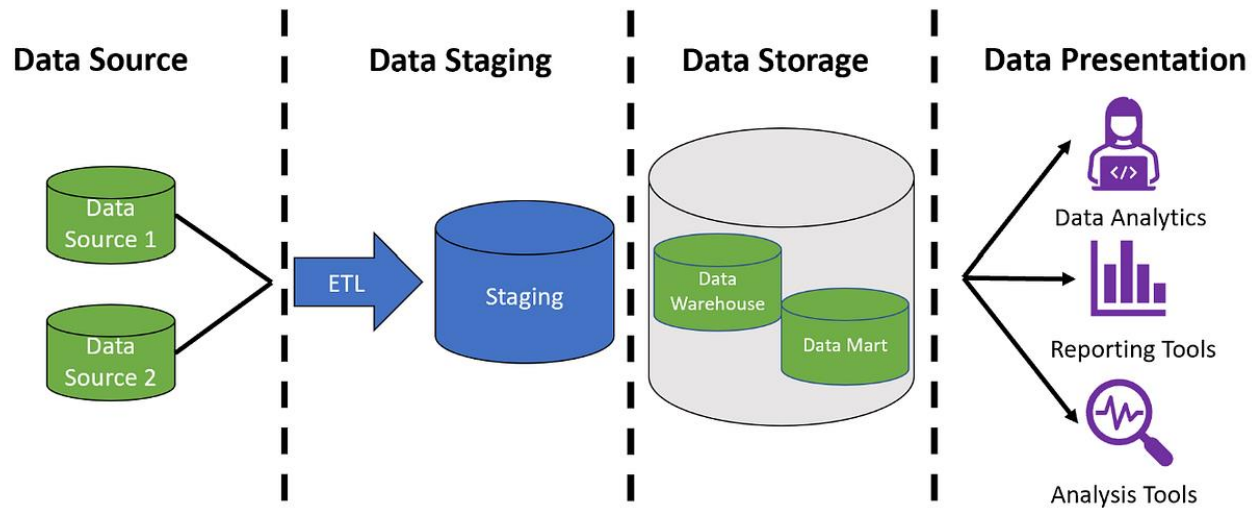
# Technical Architecture & System Design

## 3.1 System Workflow

The ASIS architecture follows a strict data-to-decision pipeline:

1. **Ingestion Tier:** Consumes anonymized logs from the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR).
2. **Intelligence Tier:** Uses a **Columnar Storage Engine** to process 91M+ records. Measures are computed using DAX for real-time aggregation.
3. **Visualization Tier:** A high-fidelity dashboard (ASIS) providing geospatial and temporal heatmaps.

## 3.2 Architecture Diagram (Logic)



- **Data Source:** CIDR Anonymized Logs  $\rightarrow$
- **ETL Layer:** Power Query (Normalization)  $\rightarrow$
- **Modeling Layer:** Star Schema (Pincode, Date, Demographics)  $\rightarrow$
- **Output:** ASIS Intelligence Dashboard.

## Power BI Desktop :

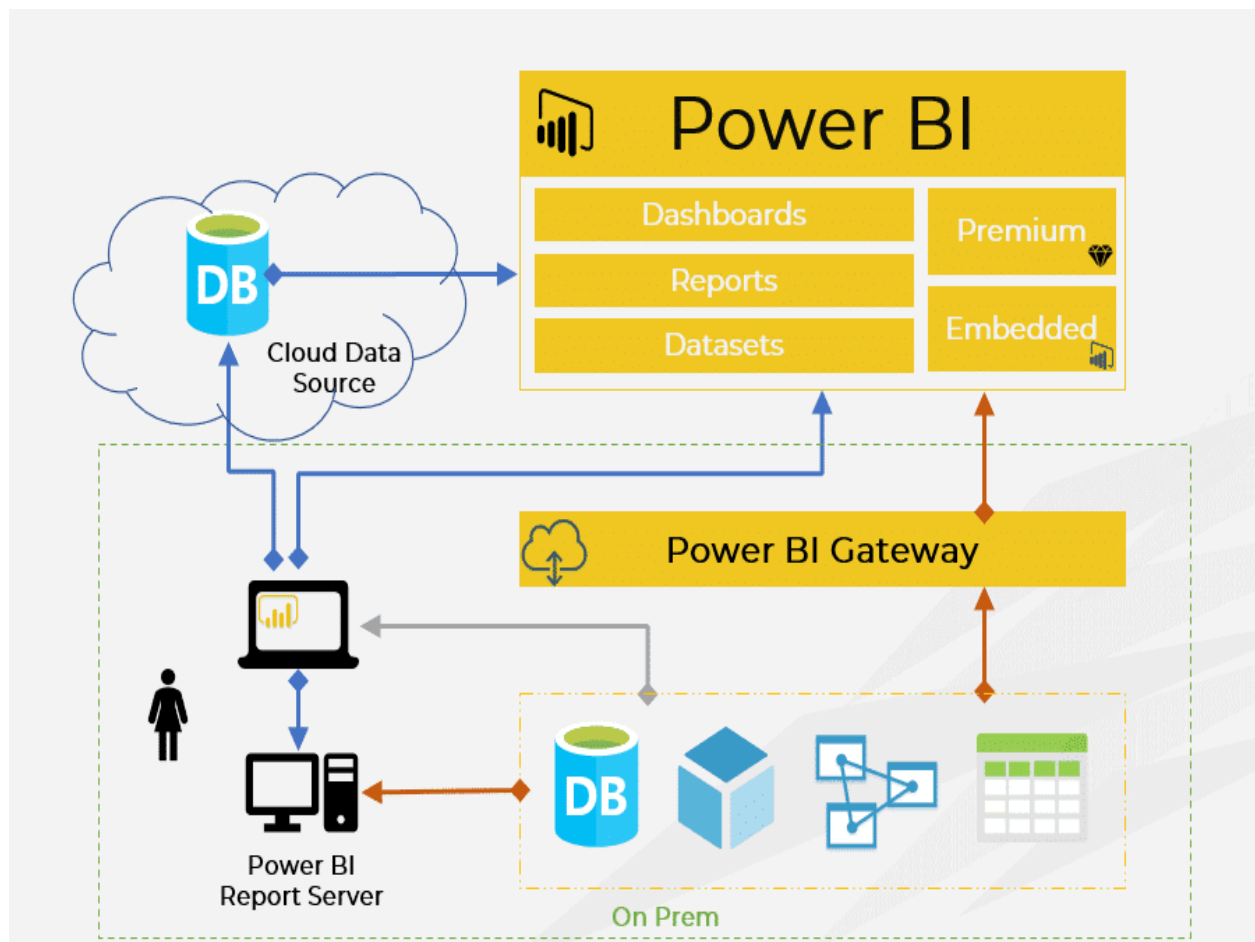


Fig ; Power BI Tool

## Data Engineering & Methodology

### 4.1 Mathematical Model: Service Stress Index ( $\sigma$ )

To quantify the pressure on infrastructure,  
we utilize the following formula:

$$\sigma = \frac{\sum(DailyDemand)}{\mu_{capacity}}$$

A state-wide value of 1.00 indicates that the system is operating at the absolute limit of its planned capacity.

### 4.2 Digital Inclusion Score

This metric is derived by normalizing enrolment density against district population.

- **Jogulamba Gadwal:** 0.25 (Benchmark)
- **State Average:** 0.17
- **Gap Analysis:** Regions with scores below 0.12 are flagged for immediate infrastructure intervention.

## Results & Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The following **KPIs** are derived from the ASIS Dashboard (Ref: **Telangana State Dataset**):

Sheet Table:

<b>KPI Category</b>	<b>Metric</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Throughput</b>	<b>District Aadhaar Load</b>	<b>826,000</b>
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Youth Aadhaar Count (Age 5-17)</b>	<b>122,000</b>
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Adult Population (Age &gt;17)</b>	<b>704,000</b>
<b>Performance</b>	<b>Digital Inclusion Score</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Stress</b>	<b>Service Stress Index</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Complexity</b>	<b>Aadhaar Dependency Index</b>	<b>52,603.99</b>
<b>Trend</b>	<b>Growth Momentum</b>	<b>0.00 (Stable)</b>
<b>Historical</b>	<b>Total Historical Transactions</b>	<b>90,782,775</b>



# Scalability & Real-World Implementation

## 6.1 Scalability

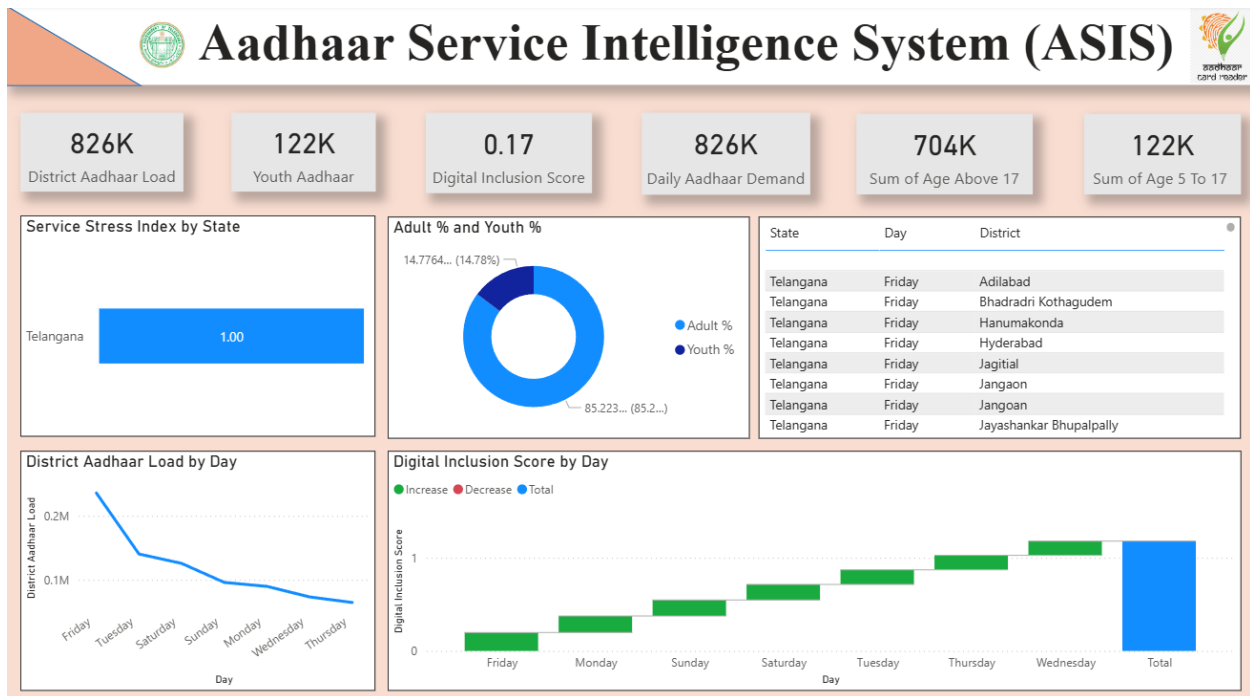
ASIS is designed for horizontal scaling. By leveraging columnar data structures, the system can handle a **10x increase** in data volume (e.g., pan-India data) with **sub-second query latency**.

## 6.2 Implementation Strategy

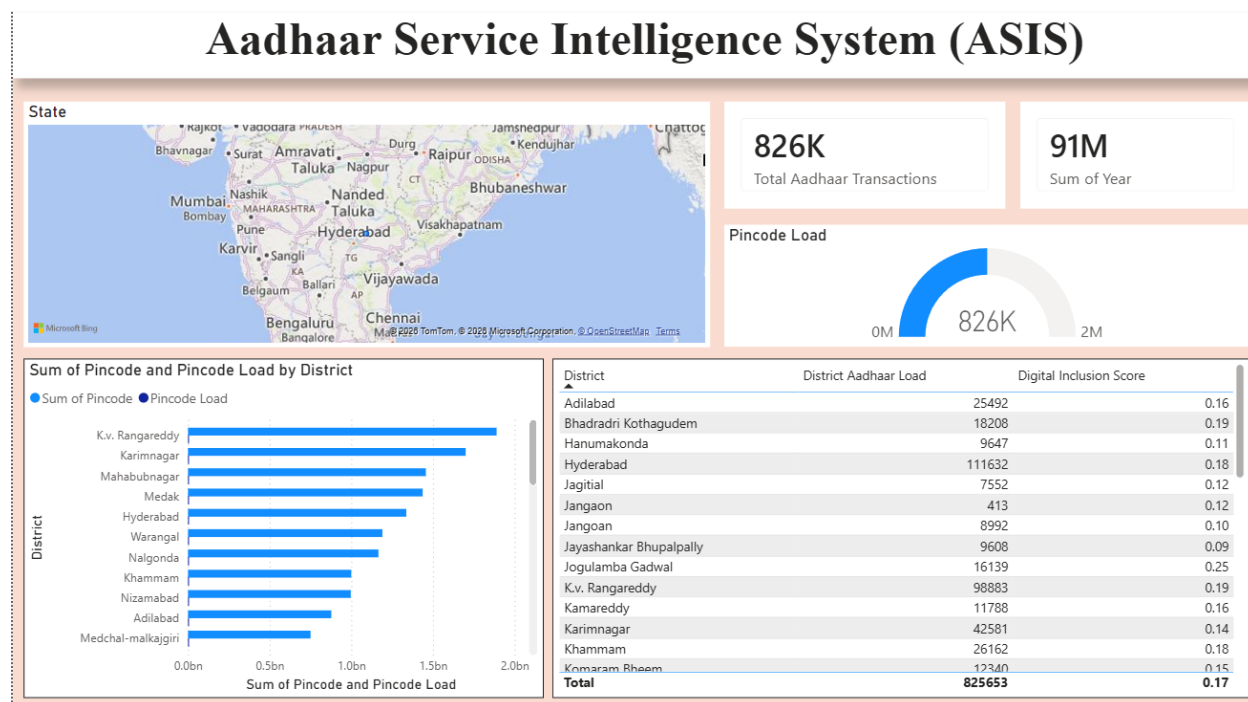
- **Dynamic Load Balancing:** Re-routing citizens from high-stress p-codes (e.g., in Hyderabad) to nearby low-stress centers via the "Aadhaar Seva" App.
- **Proactive Maintenance:** Scheduling hardware/system updates on Thursday nights to prepare for the Friday surge.

## Screenshots:

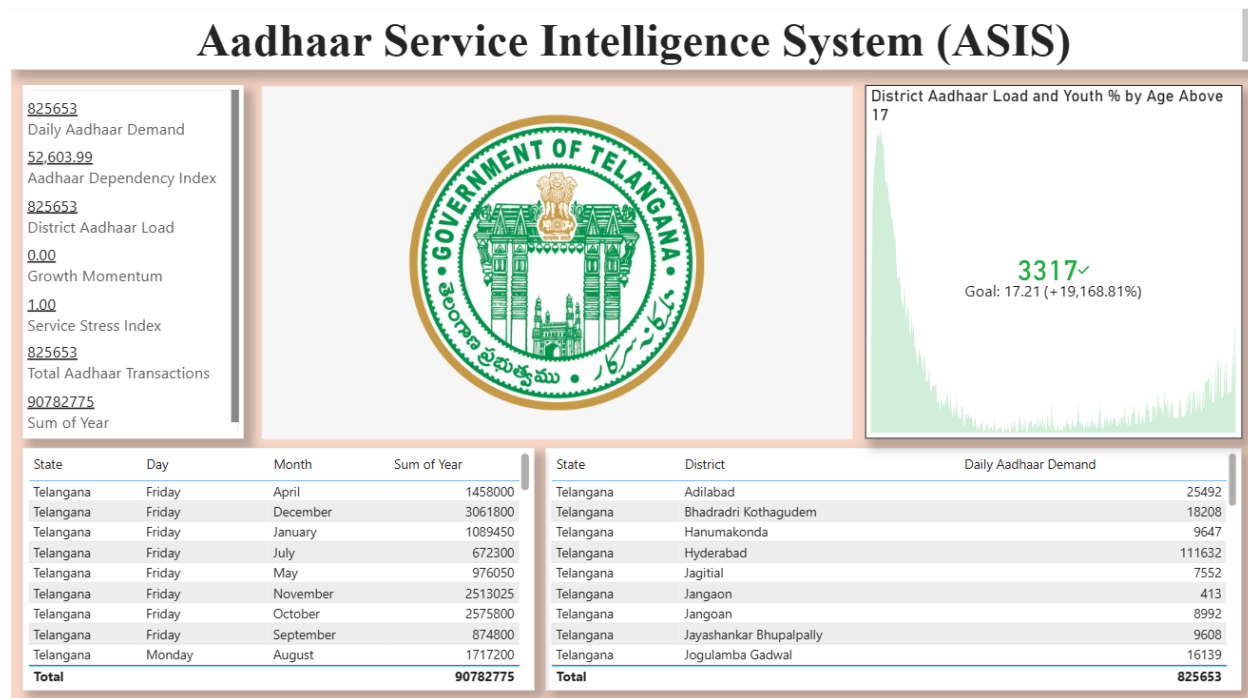
### UIDAI DATA 1:



## UIDAI DATA 2 :



## UIDAI DATA 3 :



## Conclusion & Future Roadmap

### Conclusion:

The ASIS framework proves that data-driven intelligence can significantly enhance the efficiency of **Digital Public Infrastructure**.

By shifting from a static to a **spatial-temporal model**, UIDAI can ensure that the "**Right to Identity**" is coupled with "**Ease of Service**".

### Future Roadmap:

- **Q1 2026:** Integration of **AI-based predictive forecasting** for seasonal spikes (e.g., school admission months).
- **Q2 2026:** Beta testing of "**Service Stress Alerts**" for District Collectors.

## References

1. *UIDAI Annual Reports & Technical Whitepapers.*
2. *India Stack Technical Standards (Identity Layer).*
3. *Research on Population-Scale Data Systems, IEEE Geospatial Analytics.*
4. *Data Analysis Dataset: [UIDAI Clean Data.xlsx](#) .*