

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1490**  
**ANSWERED ON-06.12.2012**

Issuance of Aadhaar cards

1490 DR. PRABHA THAKUR

- (a) the whether scheme for making Aadhaar cards is going on in all States of the country;
- (b) the benefits and facilities a common-man is likely to get after having Aadhaar card;
- (c) the complete process for making of this card; and
- (d) the time by when the person should get the card after getting receipt in lieu of registration form, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & PLANNING  
(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA)

(a): The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI is authorized to enroll, through Multiple Registrars upto 600 million residents by March 2014 in 18 States/UTs as per Annexure-I. The enrolments are expected to be covered over the next 18 to 24 months. The rest of the population will be covered by Registrar General of India(RGI) under National Population Register(NPR) process.

(b): Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to efficient and better delivery of services. Enrollment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. They have also been requested to examine recognizing Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) in the various resident centric schemes. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile telephone and LPG connections. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative PoI and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC). Some of the State/UT Governments viz. Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes. Recently Ministry of External Affairs and Central Board of Direct Taxes have been requested to recognise Aadhaar as one of the valid PoI/PoA documents for obtaining Passport, and PAN card respectively.

(c)&(d): UIDAI will issue an unique identity number (Aadhaar), not a card. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) collects certain demographic and biometric details. For Proof of Identity (PoI)/Proof of Address (PoA), documents are required to be furnished. List of documents accepted as PoA/PoI is enclosed as Annexure-II. In addition, for residents who do not have documentary Proof of

Identity and address, the concept of trusted introducers is used to facilitate their enrolment as per recommendation of the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee (DDSVPC). Introducers can be people from various walks of life such as elected members, members of local administration bodies postmen, influencers such as teachers & doctors, Anganwadi/ASHA workers, representatives of local NGOs etc., duly identified and notified by the Registrars and having an Aadhaar number. The prescribed processes are uniformly applicable across the country. The data is immediately encrypted on completion of enrolment and transmitted to Central Identities Data Repository of UIDAI at Bangalore for processing. After a series of validation/quality checks, the residents biometrics are matched against the entire database using multiple Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS) and a unique identity number is assigned if no duplicate is detected within 90 days through India Post, our delivery partner.