

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2785**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 09.12.2016

**CASES OF BOGUS AADHAAR CARDS**

**2785. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:**

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS and INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the bogus Aadhaar Card recovered from Pakistani diplomat has put a question mark on UID scheme itself, if so, whether any new precautions are being taken, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the number of Aadhaar cards issued so far, the number of cards that are due and by when they would be issued; and
- (c) the number of cases of bogus Aadhaar cards that have come to light so far and the action taken in this regard, the details thereof for last three years?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (c): UIDAI only issues Aadhaar to the residents of the country. Aadhaar is not a proof of citizenship or nationality.

The methodology approved for issuance of unique identity for every resident of the country involves use of certain basic demographic information combined with ten finger prints, both irises and photograph to uniquely identify a resident through a process of de-duplication. The demographic and biometric attributes of residents are collected by various agencies of the Central and the State Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are 'Registrars' of the UIDAI. The information is subsequently uploaded by these agencies to UIDAI where it undergoes a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication before an Aadhaar is generated.

The verification procedure for demographic data submitted by the resident during enrolment includes supporting documents, introducer system and National Population Register process of public scrutiny. Major portion of the enrolment is document based. There are well defined lists of Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA). Under document based enrolment, a resident has to submit any of the PoI/PoA from the said list.

There are well defined processes and guidelines of Aadhaar enrolment that the Registrars and Enrolment Agencies are bound to follow. A proper deterring mechanism is in place discouraging any deviation from these laid down processes and guidelines. The complete trail of each and every enrolment is maintained. There is provision for concurrent evaluation of the Enrolment Centres.

Aadhaar is generated after a number of quality checks and biometric de-duplication. Every attempt is made to ensure that fake/bogus enrolments are identified through quality checks and biometric de-duplication process, and rejected. In a miniscule number of cases, where an ineligible enrolment may slip through, there are provisions for taking action against the delinquent operator/supervisor/enrolment agency; financial penalties; and criminal proceedings by lodging of FIR, besides cancellation of such Aadhaars.

Aadhaar verification service is available on a public portal <https://resident.uidai.net.in> where any person can check the validity of an Aadhaar instantaneously. The entities requiring a resident to produce Aadhaar as a proof of identity can authenticate the Aadhaar holder online, anytime and anywhere.

(b): As on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016, a total of 108.41 crores Aadhaars have been generated. The state/UT wise details vis-à-vis the population as per 2011 census is given in Annexure. Though a target of universal enrolment is being pursued, enrolment for Aadhaar is voluntary and an on-going process.

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**ANNEXURE**

S.No.	State/UT	Population as per 2011 census	Aadhaar generated as on 30.11.2016	% Aadhaar generated
1	A & N Islands	379944	387171	102
2	Andhra Pradesh	49378776	50483253	102
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	913536	66
4	Assam	31169272	1882365	6
5	Bihar	103804637	80093502	77
6	Chandigarh	1054686	1101357	104
7	Chhattisgarh	25540196	26119702	102
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	342853	343477	100
9	Daman & Diu	242911	203224	84
10	Delhi	16753235	20269779	121
11	Goa	1457723	1480161	102
12	Gujarat	60383628	55040488	91
13	Haryana	25353081	27073732	107
14	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	7228341	105
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	8776819	70
16	Jharkhand	32966238	33286416	101
17	Karnataka	61130704	58660859	96
18	Kerala	33387677	34568836	104
19	Lakshadweep	64429	67230	104
20	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	69192767	95
21	Maharashtra	112372972	109643730	98
22	Manipur	2721756	1908217	70
23	Meghalaya	2964007	255805	9
24	Mizoram	1091014	560975	51
25	Nagaland	1980602	1120902	57
26	Odisha	41947358	36718293	88
27	Puducherry	1244464	1275702	103
28	Punjab	27704236	29383989	106
29	Rajasthan	68621012	61467361	90
30	Sikkim	607688	588255	97

31	Tamil Nadu	72138958	66443881	92
32	Telangana	35220187	37815374	107
33	Tripura	3671032	3620456	99
34	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	167291596	84
35	Uttarakhand	10116752	9635926	95
36	West Bengal	91347736	79213055	87
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1210126852</b>	<b>1084116532</b>	<b>90</b>

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