

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3344
ANSWERED ON:25.04.2012
ISSUING OF AADHAAR CARD
Meinya Dr. Thokchom;Singh Smt. Meena

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for slow pace of formation and issuance of Aadhaar Cards under the Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the Unique Identification Authority of India(UIDAI);
- (b) the clear-cut policy of the Government to make these Aadhaar Cards mandatory/compulsory for all the citizens of India in future;
- (c) the steps being taken to speed up this scheme; and
- (d) the details of usages of the Aadhaar number for the citizens?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR PLANNING, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES
(DR. ASHWANI KUMAR)

(a): UIDAI was authorized to enroll 200 million residents through Multiple Registrars by March 2012 and it has achieved this target.

(b): Currently, enrolment for Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Aadhaar numbers

(Aadhaar) to all residents of India. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric details. Aadhaar does not confer citizenship nor does it guarantee entitlements which will be determined by the relevant statutory/implementing authorities.

(c): The Cabinet Committee on UIDAI has given its approval for continuation of enrolments of additional 400 million residents by UIDAI. UIDAI's Multiple Registrars Model in 18 States/UTs (as per Annexure-1) will carry out these enrolments and they are expected to be done over the next 18 to 24 months.

(d): Government of Jharkhand (Rural Development Department) in partnership with three banks, namely Bank of India, Union Bank of India and ICICI Bank has started a pilot project for delivery of MGNREGS wages and Old Age Pensions and Scholarships/Stipend payments using the Aadhaar number and the online Authentication services in 4 blocks. As on 21.4.2012, 2246 transactions have been made involving a sum of Rs.8,44,600/-. Basically, Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to improve delivery of public services. 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. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as Proof of Identity(PoI) and Proof of Address(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 driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health & Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI & PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty lines 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. Some of the State Governments have also recognized Aadhaar as PoI & PoA for their resident centric schemes. Govt of Himachal Pradesh has recently decided to implement projects using Aadhaar platform for authentication of beneficiaries under Public Distribution System, authentication and disbursement of social security pensions using the Aadhaar enabled payments Platform. Any decision relating to making Aadhaar mandatory for any given scheme is to be taken by the concerned agency/Department. .

ANNEXURE – I

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA S. No. States/UTs 1. ANDHRA PRADESH 2. CHANDIGARH 3. DAMAN & DIU 4. GOA 5. GUJARAT 6. HARYANA 7 HIMACHAL PRADESH 8. JHARKHAND 9. KARNATAKA 10. KERALA 11. MADHYA PRADESH 12. MAHARASHTRA 13. NCT OF DELHI 14. PUDUCHERRY 15. PUNJAB 16. RAJASTHAN 17. SIKKIM 18. TRIPURA