

FEASIBILITY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VIRTUAL ID OF UIDAI IN PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION: AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The present research endeavor is to understand the feasibility of implementation of virtual ID of UIDAI that is digital identity of end-users in public governances and administration, wherein, this concept will help in safeguarding the confidentiality of data of UIDAI users, stops fraudulence, avoids misuse, shuns the cumbersome and trauma causing to end-users and concerned parties. On the contrary, it facilitates and helps in due e-governance in public service and yield through administration. Further, this paper tries to comprehend the design of Virtual ID model, pedagogy, scope, probable loop holes as security issues and remedies, operational model of governance and administration through Information, Communication and Technology Infrastructure. Primary and secondary based data is used in the research work which attempts to cognize the acceptance of concept and inclination of concerned parties. Even more, research work stretches further upon yield generation model as tax collection, fines and penalties, fees, payments and receipts in multi-disciplinary arena as in state and central government bodies with its nature and advantages in nearing future. This research also focuses on a model with multifaceted approach which helps in facilitation with up-to-dated cross checks as transparency of concerned parties from the perspective of governance and administration in sustained manner.

Keyword: Virtual ID, Digital Identity, Sustainable Development, E-governance and administration and Information, Communication and Technology Infrastructure.

I. Introduction

A statutory authority established a concept of UIDAI - Unique Identification Authority of India as AADHAR for the beset delivery of Financial and allied subsidies and benefits under the Act known as AADHAR ACT, 2016, in year 2016 July under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY). Before getting into effect of administration UIDAI was associated with NITI AAYOG (earlier known as Planning Commission), but in later part, that is September, 2015 onwards

the then Government reviewed apportionments of business guidelines to ascribe to UIDAI to Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEIT) (“About UIDAI,” n.d., para. 1).

UIDAI, 12 digit card alternatively entitled as AADHAR was created and issued to all residents of India with objectives of i) vigorous enough to eradicate duplicate and sham identity and ii) for verification and authentication of users for various purposes in an easy and cost effective way. Aadhar is accountable for registration and substantiation, inclusive of functioning and administration of all phases of Aadhaar Life Cycle (ALC), developing the procedure, policy and system for issuance of Aadhaar numbers to citizens and perform authentication and also needed to confirm the security of identification and authentication records of citizens. The issuance of first AADHAR was on 29th September, 2010 and issuance till present time is over 120 crore with the till budget of (US \$1.4 bn) that is 9,942 crore. (“About UIDAI,” n.d., para. 2).

As Aadhar is aimed at the objectives of issuance, authentication and maintenance every citizen biometric and allied data, the Aadhar has have its own hierarchical structure wherein it’s Head Quarter in New Delhi, 8 Regional Offices across country and two data centers as one at Bengaluru and another at Gurugram. The authority consists of two part-time Members and a chief-Executive Officer who shall be the member –secretary of the authority. At the HQ, CEO is abetted by 7 Deputy Director Generals, Joint secretary level officers of Government, as in-charge of several wings of Aadhar/UIDAI. DDGs are reinforced by Assistant Director General, Deputy Directors, Section Officers and Assistant Section Officers. HQ has a total sanctioned strength of 127 officers and staff members, inclusive of Accountants and IT Subdivisions. Each of eight Regional Offices of UIDAI is headed by a DDG and the support structure comprises of ADG, Deputy Directors, Section Officers, Assistant Section Officers, Senior Accounts Officer, Accountant and Personal Staff (“UIDAI Organization Structure,” n.d., para. 1).

II. Aadhar (UIDAI) Overview

Nandan Nilekani, on 23rd June, co-founder of Infosys, was appointed by the then-government, UPA, to lead project on capacity of chairman said project, which was equivalent as cabinet minister. Nilekani specified in 2010 May, he would augment legislation to safeguard the data held by the UIDAI (“Brief of Aadhar,” n.d., para. 13). From the second half of 2010, Aadhar commenced the publication of list of first 15 qualified agencies to train the crew in enrollment process, 220 qualified agencies to take direct part in said process. Prior to this publication, the project had been mere 20 states and two qualified registrars as LIC of India and SBI. But publication of qualified agencies introduced several private players in this project as to attain the objective of registering over 40% of the population in two years, requiring 31,019 personnel, 155 training centers, 4,431 centers and 22,157 stations for enrollment across country (“Brief of Aadhar,” n.d., para. 14).

With a broad view, in expanding the prevailing scheme across country, in latter part of same year, over 51 districts were targeted with an Aadhar mapped direct benefit transfer scheme (DBTS) to remove leakages in the systems by directly transferring money to the bank account of recipient. As far as public interest issues was concerned, in late 2012, there was a litigation against government in Supreme Court, stating that this project was being implemented without legislative backings, UIDAI was proceeding on basis of an executive order it could not gather biometric data which would be a violation of privacy as article 21 of constitution. Upon which, in 2011, modification by parliamentary standing committee of finance and rejected the National identification Authority of India Bill 2010, termed current project as unethical and violative parliament’s prerogative. In alignment with same Supreme Court, in 2013, issued an interim order stating that Government couldn’t deny a service to anyone who doesn’t possess Aadhar, as the identity number is subject to voluntary (“Brief of Aadhar,” n.d., para. 17). The then government, in 2016, made an announcement of introduction of Aadhar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) bill as money bill with concern of mass surveillance and ethnic cleansing in future, right to privacy – face authentication, iris, fingerprint or OTP as the case may be. (“Brief of Aadhar,” n.d., para. 24)

III. Prime Merits of Aadhar

- a) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) - Aadhar has been mapped to some public utility, subsidy and unemployment benefit schemes as domestic LPG schemes & MGNEGA wherein subsidy refund is directly transferred to Aadhar linked bank account over earlier scheme of NEFT which was Aadhar less. In 2011, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas signed MoU with UIDAI with hope of ID system would help eliminating forfeiture of subsidized kerosene and LPG. In 2014, having gone through lot of strategic discussions, Government of India started with modified DBTL as PAHAL under which subsidy will be deposited to purchaser's bank account even if he/she doesn't have Aadhar, which shows increment in consumption of gas was nearly 4% higher than same period of last year. Modi, Prime Minister said for incorporation of all land records with Aadhar/UIDAI at the earliest, emphasizing at his monthly Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) meeting in 2016 that this was extremely important to enable observing of the successful application of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana or Crop Insurance Scheme ("Brief of Aadhar," n.d., para. 24).
- b) Biometric Enabled Systems (BES) - Aadhar enabled biometric systems were introduced and installed in 2014, at offices to check late arrivals and absenteeism of Government Employees which helps to have close observation and control of said authority on employees by using last 4 digits of respective Aadhar or finger print as per need ("Brief of Aadhar," n.d., para. 25).
- c) Other Usages by Central Government Agencies- External Affairs Ministry, in later part of 2014, were considering making Aadhaar an obligatory requirement for passport holders, as it zipped up the verification process by making it easier check if an applicant had any criminal records in the National Crime Records Bureau database. October 2014, DEIT stated that they were thinking mapping Aadhar to SIM cards. Accordingly all telecom operators were directed to accumulate Aadhar from all new applicants of SIM cards and buyer can activate SIM at the point of buying SIM by submitting Aadhar number and pressing fingerprints on electronic device. July, 2014 the EPFO of India resumed the mapping of PF accounts with Aadhar numbers. August 2014, as per direction of PM Planning Commission of India (PCI) to enroll all prisoners in India under UIDAI/Aadhar. Latter segment of 2014, it was proposed by Ministry for Woman and Child Development, that Aadhar would be made mandatory for individuals to create a profile on matrimonial websites, to avert fake profiles and protect parties from exploitation. In 2015, National Electoral Roll purification and Authentication Programme of the commission was taken up with motto of linking the Elector's Photo Identity Card with the Aadhar of registered voter and creation of an error free voter identification system, especially by eradicating repetitions ("Brief of Aadhar," n.d., para. 28).
- d) Allied uses by states - With reference to Hyderabad region of Telangana state, Aadhaar numbers were linked to ration cards to remove duplications. Over 63,932 ration cards in white category and 229,757 names were removed from database in the drive between 2012 - 2014. By September 2014, 15 lakh illegal ration cards had been surrendered. In April 2015 the state of Maharashtra began enrolling all school students in the state in the Aadhaar project to implement the Right to Education Act properly. Electronic-Know Your Customer (e-KYC) using Aadhaar card is also being introduced to activate mobile connections, online payment application and so on alike avenues instantly to check Aadhaar Card Status ("Brief of Aadhar," n.d., para. 29)

IV. Review of Literature

With the considerable response and remarkable issuance of digital identity card through software stack in India, has stemmed to export the technology layer powering Aadhaar enables the delivery of citizen services, to foreign countries is slowly gaining momentum. Wherein, more than 20 countries have shown interest in understanding and implementing digital identity system or/and alike technology. As per Financial daily Mint report in mid-2016 that countries like Russia, Morocco, Algeria, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Tunisia are keen in implementing DIS and the World Bank would act as a facilitator to export the model, which focuses on force-multiplier in the global push toward poverty alleviation, access to finance and shared prosperity. UN is also in favor of such initiative and proposes to its member countries issue Legal Identification to all citizens by 2030 as a part of its sustainable development goals (Jaydevan PK. 2010).

The vice president at Observer Research Foundation says that companies such as Facebook and Google race to gain personal data, for developing countries it is tradeoff as the control over such processed data and India can propose an Aadhaar based alternative that lets governments retain jurisdiction over their data .DIS are a matter of vicious consideration world over as there is a massive thrust to digitize identification mechanisms in many countries. It appears that in libertarian countries that are sensitive to informational privacy, DIS are largely perceived as a optimistic force that help cut through red tape and mend the efficiency of governance. Wherein authoritarian regimes, can play role of 'Major Contributors'. A country like, Estonia, being hailed as 'digital republics' as they have digitized numerous government functions on the back of a DIS. On the other part, China, that is being referred a digital totalitarian territory, as it adopts DIS to keep an eye on its citizens (Jaydevan PK. 2010).

Population in rural of Bangladesh is still facing many obstacles when attempting to access the formal financial system. It focused on branch-based banking, got failed because rural dwellers deal mostly in cash, and the transaction expenses are considerably expensive. Vis-à-vis the difficulty of building bank branch networks, the Central Bank initiated promoting inclusive digital financial programs. Digital Financial Services Lab+ is a collaborative initiative between the Central Bank and Access to Information, a digital inclusion programme under Prime Minister Office. DFS analyzed the UIDAI, which registered over 1 billion people in five years using essential biometric information. DFS research states that beneficiaries in Bangladesh could save as much as 58 %, 32% and 80% in time, cost and the number of visits respectively if government safety net payments were digitized ("UN Survey," 2018. para. 1&2. page 33.)

UIDAI/Aadhaar has direct influence in creating digital infrastructure helps in social and financial transfers. Its value as a practice of identity implies that those who were previously disregarded can now be included in a number of welfare schemes. The direct influence in refining employee performance or absenteeism is yet unclear. Aadhaar/UIDAI needs to become more universally accessible and apt for urban and rural populace and the upper and the middle or lower class, to realize its full potential as a game-changer that can enhance pellucidity. Connectivity Problems and accessing the Aadhaar server for transactions continues and need to be re-addressed. A law concerned to privacy protection is imperative and might enable the future of Aadhaar by enabling it more authentic and cyber secure. There is considerable scope for empirically evaluating the impact of Aadhaar on the up gradation of both public delivery and social inclusion. Opinions seem to converge predominantly on the value of UID in it bringing greater portability across the country, well-connected banking network be in place. Extensive research is needed on such issues, using economic and sociological investigation. (Banrjee, S. 2016)

Aadhaar as Digital identity project is one of the noteworthy projects in India to bring the universal movement of digital innovation. The launch of the project was focused on the inter-operability of several e-governance functionalities to confirm the optimal deployment of Information, Communication and Technology Infrastructure. About this Government of India has recently made UIDAI/Aadhaar card mandatory for many government applications, schemes and also has promoted Aadhaar enabled transactions (Raju, RS., and et.al.2017)

There has been a struggle to consider right to privacy as an essential right within the realm of Art. Although the concept of Aadhaar and issuance of it, has provided many benefits and has helped in saving precious time of an individual by making an instant transaction. Concept of Aadhaar disrupts the individual's privacy and national hazard since any one can easily have access to personal details for a data breach. In criminal trial, scientific techniques may be adopted to extract data from the accused/witness and/or the suspect without infringing their right to privacy and self-incrimination is possible when they make statements willingly and by following procedure set by law. Similarly sort of scheme was introduced in England as a "trial and error" method but it was discarded on the reason that it disrupts individual authorization. In India, Aadhaar has had a similar impact and therefore is a transgression to personal liberty as safe guarded under Article 21 of the Constitution (Jeevalaya, V. 2018).

There is high level of convenience to Aadhaar card holders from the perspective of data security and privacy in safe guarding biometric information and personal data and also it is helpful in e-governance and administration with new model of digital Identity. The concept of 16 digits VID will allow users to authenticate transactions and e-know-your-customer (KYC) services instead of providing Aadhaar number. VID is temporary, revocable 16 digit random number mapped with Aadhaar generated from the UIDAI resident portal. It can be generated multiple times in a day. No other authority or any intruder can hack data unless an individual shares or allows access. All access is prohibited to registered mobile (OTP facility) which helps in avoiding fraudulence causing from data security and biometric information. VID can help in accessing data and availing services in many more avenues to a name a few are as i) opening bank account, ii) availing Government subsidies, iii) applying for Tatkal Passports and iv) buying new insurance policy or any investment ("Aadhaar VID,"n.d.)

The National Population Register is aimed at creation of an inclusive identity database of all the residents in country. Having created it helped in becoming a stout source of authentic real time data assists in better targeting of the benefits and services under various Government schemes improve infrastructural planning, provide a boost to strengthen security of the country and prevent identity fraud. In the meantime, alike NPR, UID project was conceived to create a verifiable and credible database of individuals enables to deliver benefits to individuals. The UID database was initially proposed to be based on the credible and validated data of voter list of the ECI and thereafter linkages were to be established with major database holders such as MoRD, PDS, ECI and RGI ("National E-Governance Scheme," page 71).

V. Importance of Study

Digital Augmented Support referred in Hindi as Aadhaar, program was launched with a prime motive to cater universal identity to every resident of India. Now, citizens can get it with much of ease and its acceptance is made mandatory for several benefits to beneficiaries, wherein every individual carries only one unique identification number. Besides this, it will aid in curbing the corruption, helps in avoiding fraudulence, illegal activities, anti- social activities and crime and so on. Taking unanimous merits of Aadhaar into account it is must for all to get it issued and use in day to day course of transactions. It can further be seen that the card will be given more impetus as more and more government schemes are being launched necessitating it as a obligatory document from the perspective that all the benefits, schemes, utilities and rights would be merged with Aadhaar as convergent point to all above referred options("Importance of Aadhaar,"n.d. Para.1.)

Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): PMJDY admits Aadhaar card/12 digit number as the only document adequate to open the bank account. Although one can open PMJDY account alongside other documents. The advantages offered are free zero balance savings account, RuPay card (debit/credit card), accident and life insurance and so on.

Speedy issuance of Passport: To avail passport facility one has to have compulsorily a Aadhaar card as new rule is laid down by concerned authority that without Aadhaar no passport will be issued. Since all the needed data is electronically available, the issuance of Passport has become very speedy that in 10 days passport will be made available to the individuals with due police verification.

Booking Up to 12 tickets in IRCTC website in a month: Users can book upto 12 tickets in a month, if they get themselves verified through their Aadhaar along with at least 1 passenger also being verified through Aadhaar. However, provision of No Aadhaar Verification is made for booking up to 6 tickets in a month.

Direct Benefit Transfer (LPG Subsidy): The principal motive behind a mechanism to shun leakage of funds where an individual gets direct benefit of LPG subsidy by linking bank account to 17 digit LPG consumer number. It greatly helped in the proper application of this scheme as it supports the government to recognize the beneficiaries from his Aadhaar details. The concerned bodies are widening the scope of DBT covering various options like PAHAL, MGNREGS, scholarships, etc. Recent statistics states that, Government has saved approximately 65,000 crore through DBT.

Monthly Pension: Linkage of Aadhaar with monthly pensions schemes helps in shunning the fraudulent incidents of fake beneficiaries will be stopped the initiation of monthly pension's schemes with Aadhaar.

Opening new bank account: A digital identity with Quick Response Code which has all the biometric details including identity, photo and address proof, which is fair alternative bunch of documents with lot of convenience is Aadhaar is now made compulsory while opening bank account. For the existing bank account holders they are to provide Aadhaar to the banks where they hold account for more than six months. Digi Locker: Indian Government has introduced digital locker (DigiLocker) system for all for storing all personal documents in digital form on the government's server. The sign-up process requires person to link his/her 12 digit Aadhaar card number. Digilocker with Aadhaar option keeps all the data with higher convenience.

Provident Fund: As pension option, Employee Provident Fund Organization has also turned up to Aadhaar Based Online Claim Submission (ABOCS) for PF account holders.

Digital Life Certificate: An initiative launched by Ministry of Electronics and IT named as "Jeevan Praman for Pensioners", which will end a process where pensioner had to be physically present at the Pension Disbursing Agency for renewing his / her life certificate. Aadhaar is best option where all the details of pensioner will be accessed digitally by the agency.

Driving License: Mapping of Aadhaar to all sorts of driving license (Learning and Permanent Driving) for all types of vehicle category will help in checking prevalence of multiple licenses.

EIC Card Linking: The action of inking of voter's ID since 2015 is to eliminate bogus voters and bogus voting. Once EIC and Aadhaar are linked, it becomes difficult to duplicate and have multiple voters ID Card which would curb illegal use of voter id card.

Mobile Number: whether it is mobile or landline or may be network cable service related to telecom services all subscribers (prepaid and postpaid) must have to link Aadhaar to their subscription for availing services.

SEBI: Aadhaar is now accepted as a proof of identity and address by Securities and Exchange Board of India for investments in stock market.

Investments: Submission of Aadhaar to financial institutions is mandatory where one is doing mutual fund, other investments as may be dealing in real estate or other trades.

PAN card and IT return: This is measured to be the best step to curb black money. With this not only black money will be curbed but non-tax payers will be identified and they will be made compulsory to pay tax by the law ("Importance of Aadhaar, "n.d. Para.2.)

VI. Importance and benefits of 16 Digit VID in Aadhaar

The virtual ID system by UIDAI permits users to spawn a 16-digit number that may be used for completing process of e-KYC formalities with telecom corporations and other service authorities. Virtual ID can be utilized by those who really do not want to share their original UIDAI details with a service provider for security reasons. VID system will be copiously operational when banks and service providers should have to rollout the VID facility. Amid qualms of personal data theft among people in early phase, UIDAI proclaimed that VID alongside facial recognition will be operational and will discourse the concerns of privacy and authentication related to Aadhaar.

Operation of Aadhaar Virtual ID

a) VID is a provisional and revocable 16-digit random number charted with the Aadhaar number which means it won't be possible to derive Aadhaar number from VID.

b) The last digit in VID is the checksum applying 'Verhoeff' algorithm procedure (checksum principle for error detection) as in Aadhaar number. Hence, there will be only one valid and active VID for a 12 digit Aadhaar number at any given time.

c) Aadhaar card holder can adopt VID in lieu of 12 digit Aadhaar number whenever the authentication of services and validation is performed in form of KYC. E.g. users would be able to generate, recover and revoke their VID from UIDAI website, mAadhaar app or Aadhaar enrolment centers. For generation of VID, one will have to feed his 12 digit Aadhaar number on official UIDAI website and respond to OTP to receive VID. While in this mechanism, RBI has instructed all banks to tweak their systems to allow the use of VIDs in replacement of Aadhaar. This helps users to choose whether they want to give Aadhaar and VID either to banks. Concerning institutions will face penal actions in case of non-compliance. ("Virtual ID - eKYC,"n.d).

The Dept. of Telecom had also asked telecom service providers (TSPs) to tweak their systems to enable applications of VIDs. Markedly, VID can be generated alone by the Aadhaar number holder and can also replace VID from time to time once UIDAI fixes minimum validity period ("VID - digital virtual id,"n.d).

Benefits of 16 Digits VID in Aadhar

1. Accession to needed data:- The benefit of this concept is that not all the data will be accessed by the third party only needed data will be accessed by the concerned authority in virtual or actual presence of Aadhar holder or as the case may be. This keeps high security of privacy of data.

2. VID makes work less laborious: - This will reduce paper work, no Aadhar Card or any biometric verification is needed mere VID through Android enabled and Java based mobile either is enough for authentication without disclosing 12 digits Aadhar.

3. More safe and secured: - It has more security provided sound and security proof IT or cloud is enabled which shuns any type of fraudulence ("16 digits vid benefits,"n.d).

VII. Statement of the Problem

Since Aadhar is made compulsory and unanimously being applied everywhere with security measure, despite VID is fair option as secured access of Aadhar, has some loopholes. Hence, new approach in VID can sort out above issues and can support as extended arm to UIDAI in public governances and administration.

VIII. Objectives of Research Study

- a) To know the feasibility of VID among general public and implementation at Government level
- b) To understand benefits of VID mechanism in both governance and revenue generation

IX. Hypothesis

H01:- VID Mechanism does not impact on Feasibility, Security, Speed, and Economy and doesn't provide Support to UIDAI in Public Governances and Administration.

H02:- VID Mechanism neither supports Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Productivity nor minimizes the Administrative Burden in Public Governances and Administration.

X. Research Methodology

Population - People from Pimpri-Chinchwad area

Sampling Frame - General Public

Sampling Units: Self-employed, Salaried, Professionals, College going Students

Sampling Size - 400 Units (general public (280) and Aadhar verifying authorities (120)).

Sampling Method - Non - Probabilistic (Random) Stratified Sampling.

Research Instrument - Interviews and Structured Questionnaire.

Research Type-Descriptive.

Data Collection Approach -The data collected to the needed information consists of both primary (interviewing the respondents through personal interview and administration of structured questionnaire) and secondary data (company websites, books, reports newspaper, etc.) can be analyzed using appropriate evaluating tools.

Measurement and Analysis Techniques –The measurement techniques and evaluation of the data is done through simple percentage method, cross tabulation and graphical representation with the help of data code sheet using MS Excel. While validating hypothesis i) Chi-square test, ii) One Sample t test and iii) Multiple Co-relation is used.

XI. Data Analysis and Hypothesis Validation

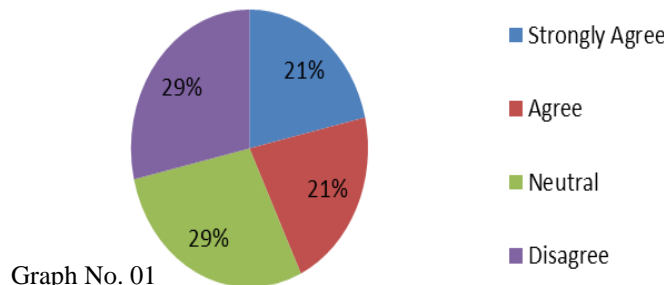
In present survey the data is collected through administration of structured questionnaire wherein population size was divided into two broad categories as general public (280) and the Aadhar verifying authorities (120). Survey was mainly focusing on perspectives of both targeted samples about convenience of mere Aadhar card or feasibility 16 digit VID card to be mapped Aadhar.

UIDAI integrated application Softwares for accessing the all data for respective purpose –

This question was asked to determine the psychology of respondents to integrate the UIDAI/Aadhar card with Application Software for governance purpose

RESPONSES	NUMBER	TABLE NO. 01
STRONGLY AGREE	60	
AGREE	60	
NEUTRAL	80	
DISAGREE	80	
TOTAL	280	

Preference towards access to application of Aadhar data



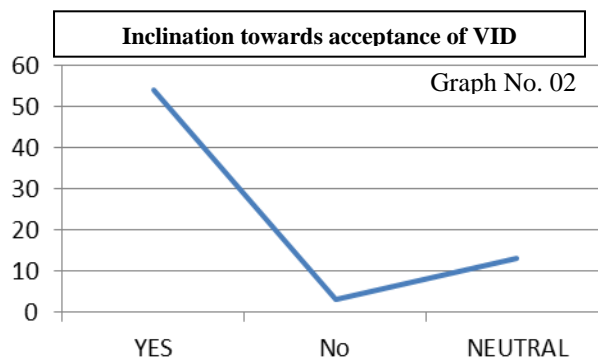
From the Table and Graph it is clear that most of the response is equally spread across the population, but slight higher response is denying having access to application of Aadhar data.

REASONS	NUMBER	TABLE NO. 02
SECURITY	36	
MISUSE	32	
CAN'T SAY	12	
TOTAL	80	

Reason behind not to have access of Aadhar data to application. This question was asked to know the reason as to why respondent doesn't want to link Aadhar with data. The Table No. 02 states that respondents don't want to share their personal data and majority that is 45-50% are stating that there might be security and misuse issue with mapping of Aadhar with application. Rest very meager percentages of respondents say that they don't bother with mapping.

Instead of giving all documents or Aadhar number if VID as option which will not disclose all data except needed one - This question was asked to understand that number of respondents interested towards acceptance of VID

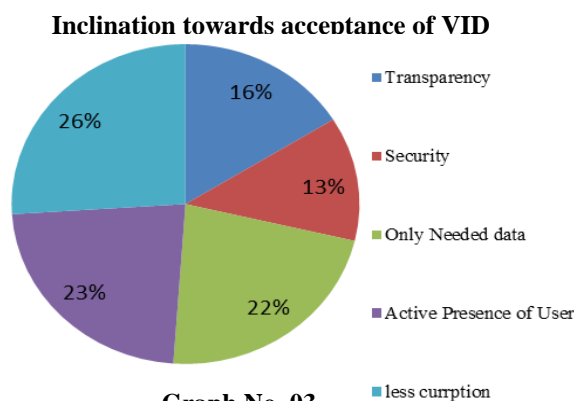
REASONS	NUMBER	TABLE NO. 03
SECURITY	216	
MISUSE	12	
CAN'T SAY	52	
TOTAL	280	



Above 3rd graphical and tabular representation state that the respondents want to be tech savvy and more concerned about personal data and even they are ready cooperate with compulsion of Aadhar for governance but 77.14% say that no 12 digit Aadhar or any other documents given to authority for administration. If VID helps them in governance through just needed data will be accessed with actual or virtual presence of individual. But surprisingly 18.57% say that they are fine with present system and new one either.

REASONS	NUMBER	TABLE NO. 04
TRANSPARENCY	36	
SECURITY	28	
ACCESS TO NEEDED DATA ONLY	50	
ACTIVE PRESENCE OF USER	51	
LESS SCOPE FOR CORRUPTION	58	

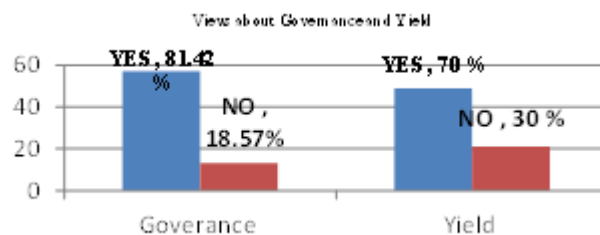
Inclination towards VID – This multiple choice question was asked to gauge the reason why respondents incline towards accept of VID



Pie chart says high amount of majority is inclined towards 16 Digit VID. There might be a belief that 26% people say that they would be a scope for very less corruption, followed by are personal and virtual presence and connected through a common platform that is cloud of Technology while accessing the data is 23%. Followed by 22% i.e. no full data can be accessed except needed one, 16% say about fairness in accession but there might be intruders while data accession and only 13% people that it is safe.

Views of general public about governance and Yield (Revenue generation) – This question was asked to know the view about governance and revenue generation with VID –

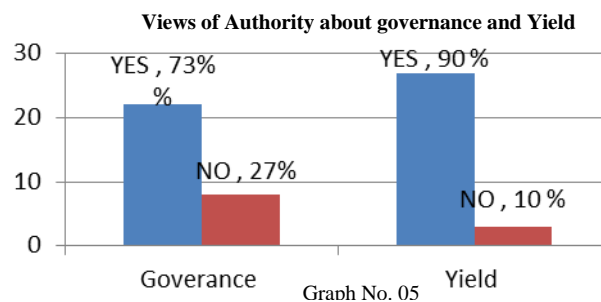
OPTIONS	GOVERNANCE	YIELD GENERATION	TABLE NO. 05
YES	228	196	
NO	52	8	
TOTAL	280	280	



A joint option of people about governance and revenue generation through 16 VID has remarkably fair response wherein governance and revenue generation stands with over 81% and 70% respectively.

Views of Authority about governance and Yield (Revenue generation) – This question was asked to authorities like bank, RTO and so on. From the perspective that whether VID over mere Aadhar will have convenience in governance and helps in timely revenue generation.

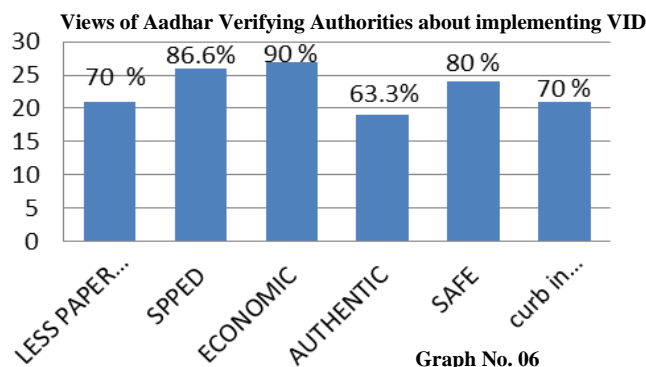
OPTIONS	GOVERNANCE	YIELD GENERATION	TABLE NO. 06
YES	88	92	
NO	32	28	
TOTAL	120	120	



In survey when Aadhar verifying authorities were asked about their views of VID governance and yield through implementing the same, 73% and 90% of 88 and 92 respondents respectively reported that this system will have definitely a positive impact and it should be accepted respectively.

Views of Authority about why VID to be implemented in all utilities – This multiple choice question was asked to authorities like bank, RTO and so on about why VID should be implemented.

REASONS	NUMBER	TABLE NO. 07
PAPER LESS WORK	21	
SPEED	26	
ECONOMIC	27	
AUTHENTIC	19	
SAFE	24	
CURB IN CORRUPTION	21	



The Aadhar verifying authorities claim that there can be high scale of convenience from the perspective of paperwork, speed, economic, safety, less scope for corruption. All mentioned parameters have secured $\geq 70\%$ preference in implementing VID in real course of action. In survey it's found that only 19% score is reported as far as authenticity is concern.

Hypothesis Validation

The hypotheses were tested on the basis of primary data collected from field survey. Hypotheses purported that VID Mechanism tools with optimum tool plays a vital and major role to uplift and enhance the Feasibility to UIDAI in public governances and Administration.

To verify this Hypothesis assumption and assertion, more than thirty questions were asked to four hundred respondents from authentic and Responsible Respondent. In first section selected crucial questions were asked to test the impact of the VID Mechanism and its effect such as support, secure and provide Feasibility to UIDAI in public governances and Administration.

Respondents were asked to express their opinion using five-point Likert type scale 1 to 5 (Strongly agree =5 to strongly disagree=1). Moreover, it is assumed that a mean value greater than 3 will offer support for the Hypothesis I. A Chi-square test, One Sample t test and Multiple Co-relation were used to test the 1st Hypothesis to assess the impact of VID Mechanism tools on different dependent variables. (Support, security, economy, Feasibility and time consumption etc.).

Testing of Hypothesis I:

H01:- VID Mechanism does not impact on Feasibility, Security, Speed, and Economy and doesn't provide Support to UIDAI in Public Governances and Administration

Ha1:- VID Mechanism impacts on Feasibility, Security, Speed, and Economy and provide Support to UIDAI in Public Governances and Administration

VID Mechanism as a tool

S.N.	VID as Tool	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Supportive	71%	26%	3%	0	0
2	Secure	64%	33%	3%	0	0
3	Feasible	47%	50%	13%	0	0
4	Economic	33%	48%	15%	4%	0
5	Time Consuming	14%	33%	50%	03%	0

Source :- Primary Data (Table No. 08)

The above table reveals that majority of respondents' i.e. average of 97% respondents were strongly agree/ agree that recommended VID Mechanisms process is most Supportive for public governances and administration , 3% respondent remain undecided with the views. None of the respondents disagree/strongly disagree with the views. The researcher reveals that majority of respondent recommended VID Mechanisms process is most supportive in public governances and Administration. The opinion of respondents on the VID Mechanisms for in Security for public governances and administration population about 97% of respondents agree/strongly-agree and 3% disagree. None of the respondents disagree/strongly disagree with the views. The researcher reveals that majority of respondent were recommended VID Mechanisms process high Security Purposes in public governances and Administration.

The respondents reveals that Feasibility in VID Mechanism is best Option, i.e. 97% strongly-agree / agree whereas only 3% disagree. None of the respondents disagree/strongly disagree with the views. The researcher reveals that majority of respondent were recommended VID Mechanisms as a more feasible to UIDAI in public governances and Administration.

About 81% of the respondents' agree/strongly-agree with the opinion that the Economy is the best deal with VID Mechanism process for public governances and administration.15% of the respondents disagree. The researcher reveals that majority of respondent were recommended VID Mechanism process is more economic for public governances and administration

Followed by 50 % of the opinion of respondent's undecided on the view of time consumption for VID Mechanism process for public governances and administration. 3% disagree with the same and 47% agree/ strongly agree with the views. None of the respondents strongly disagree with the views. The researcher reveals that still few respondents were not recommended VID Mechanism process for public governances and administration on the view of time consumption.

Opinion of respondent for VID Mechanism process for public governances and administration

S.N.	Views about VID	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Supportive	71%	26%	3%	0	0
2	Secure	64%	33%	3%	0	0
3	Feasible	47%	50%	13%	0	0
4	Economic	33%	48%	15%	4%	0
5	Time Consuming	14%	33%	50%	03%	0

Source :- Primary Data (Table No. 09)

Above table Shows that the Chi-Square test calculated value impact of for VID Mechanism such as Support, Security, Speed, Economy and Feasibility are higher than the tabulated value. Also for One

Sample t test it is shows that the calculated value for as S Support, Security, Speed, Economy and Feasibility is greater than critical value.

So the null Hypothesis (Ho) is rejected partially for five functions such as Support, Security, Feasibility, Economy, and Time Consumption in favors of the alternative Hypotheses (Ha1) which states that VID Mechanism has positive impact on Support, Security, Speed, Economy and Feasibility to UIDAI in public governances and administration.

Co-relation between VID Mechanism and its impact such as support, security, speed, economy and feasibility.

Data and information has been collected from respondents to find out the co-relation between VID Mechanism and its impact on five functions such as Support, Security, Speed, Economy and Feasibility is tabulated in following table no 10.

VID Mechanism	Total	Average	Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r)
More Supportive	93.5	4.68	0.640896
	87.45	4.37	
More Secure	92.3	4.62	0.515205394
	87.95	4.4	
More Feasible	88.2	4.41	0.003836912
	83.95	4.2	
More Economic	82.95	4.15	0.116283759
	69.25	3.46	
More Time Consuming	71.3	3.57	0.441506321
	65.15	3.26	
Source:- Primary Data (Table No. 10)			

The impact of VID Mechanism as an independent variable on dependent variable as Support is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r) is positive (0.640896) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable. The researcher reveals that VID Mechanism provide more Support for Public Governances and Administration.

The impact VID Mechanism as an independent variable on dependent variable as Security is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r) is positive (0.515205394) i.e. independent variables have a positive co-relation with dependent variable. The researcher reveals that VID Mechanism provides high degree Security for Public Governances and Administration.

The impact VID Mechanism as an independent variable on dependent variable as a Feasibility is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r) is positive (0.003836912) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable. The researcher reveals that VID Mechanism is most Feasible for public Governances and Administration

The impact VID Mechanism as an independent variable on dependent variable as an Economy is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r) is positive (0.116283759) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable. The researcher reveals that VID Mechanism is the most economic for public governances and administration.

The impact VID Mechanism as an independent variable on dependent variable as an Time Consume is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson's Coefficient (r) is positive (0.116283759) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable. The researcher reveals that VID Mechanism speed up and reduces time for public Governances and Administration.

By all these parameter here, the null Hypothesis (H_0) gets rejected partially for VID Mechanism on five functions favor of the alternative Hypotheses (H_a) which states that VID Mechanism support, secure, speedup, economic and provide feasible to UIDAI in public Governances and Administration.

Hypothesis 2

H_0 2:- VID Mechanism neither supports Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Productivity nor minimizes the Administrative Burden in Public Governances and Administration

H_a 2:- VID Mechanism supports Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Productivity and minimizes the Administrative Burden in Public Governances and Administration

The advantages of VID Mechanism: The opinion of respondents regarding the advantages of VID Mechanism such as Efficiency, Effectiveness, Productivity and the Administrative Burden in Public Governances and Administration are shown in following table.

Benefits of VID	Yes	No	Benefits of VID	Yes	No
Efficiency	68%	32%	Productivity	69%	31%
Effectiveness	73%	27%	Reducing Administrative burden	63%	37%

Advantages of VID Mechanism {(Source:- Primary Data) Table No. 11

It is observed from the above table that 68 % of the opinion of respondents agrees with the statement that Efficiency is the advantages of VID Mechanisms whereas 32% of the respondents remain disagree with statement. Researcher reveals that majority of the respondent follows that Efficiency is the advantages of VID Mechanisms in Public Governances and Administration.

It is observed from the above table that 73 % of the opinion of respondents agree with the statement that VID Mechanisms and its practices provide the Effectiveness in Mechanisms, 27% of the respondents remain disagree with the statement. Researcher reveals that majority of the respondent agree that VID Mechanisms tools were refocus Effectiveness in in Public Governances and Administration.

It can be observed from the above table that about 69 % of the opinion of respondents agrees with the statement that VID Mechanisms practices are more Productive, 31% of the respondents remain disagree with the statement. Researcher reveals that majority of the respondent follows that VID Mechanisms increases Productivity in Public Governances and Administration.

It can be observed from table 63 % of the opinion of respondents agree with the statement that VID Mechanisms is easy to access the information and avoid the Reduction for the administrative burden and 37% of the respondents remain disagree with the statement. Researcher reveals that majority of the respondent accept VID Mechanisms to access the Reduction for the administrative burden for Public Governances and Administration.

The Chi-Square test and One Sample t test statistics are apply on above data and the result is tabulated in following table.

Application of Chi-Square and One Sample t test				
Advantages	Chi-Square Test		One Sample Test	
	Calculated Value	Table Value	Calculated Value	Table Value
Efficiency	82.807	5.024	0.59525	0.068
Effectiveness	51.84	5.024	0.6	0.068
Productivity	27.60	5.024	0.575	0.068
Reducing Administrative Burden	28.090	5.024	0.6	0.068

Source:- Primary Data (Table No. 12)

The above table shows that the Chi-Square test calculated value for Efficiency, Effectiveness Productivity and Reduction for the Administrative Burden is higher than the tabulated value. Also for One Sample t test it is shows that the calculated value for Efficiency, Effectiveness Productivity, and Reduction for the Administrative Burden is greater than critical value. So here the null Hypothesis (Ho2) is rejected partially in favors of the alternative hypothesis which states that An Implication and Application of VID provides more Efficiency, Effectiveness, Productivity and Reduction for the Administrative Burden in public Governances and Administration.

Co-relation between VID Mechanisms and the its advantages:

Data and information has been collected from Respondents to find out the advantages of Application of VID Mechanisms. The impact of VID tools as an independent variable on dependent variable as an advantage is tabulated in following table.

Co-relation between VID Mechanisms and advantages		
VID Mechanism		Karl Pearson’s Coefficient (r)
Total	Average	
93.5	4.68	0.256538474
87.45	4.37	
92.3	4.62	0.024702255
87.95	4.4	
88.2	4.41	0.097079007
83.95	4.2	
82.95	4.15	0.13610487
69.25	3.46	
Source:- Primary Data (Table No. 13)		

An implication and Application of VID Mechanisms as an independent variable on dependent variable as Efficiency is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson’s Coefficient (r) is positive (0.256538474) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable.

An Implication and Application of VID Mechanisms tools as an independent variable on dependent variable as Effectiveness is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson’s Coefficient (r) is positive (0.024702255) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable.

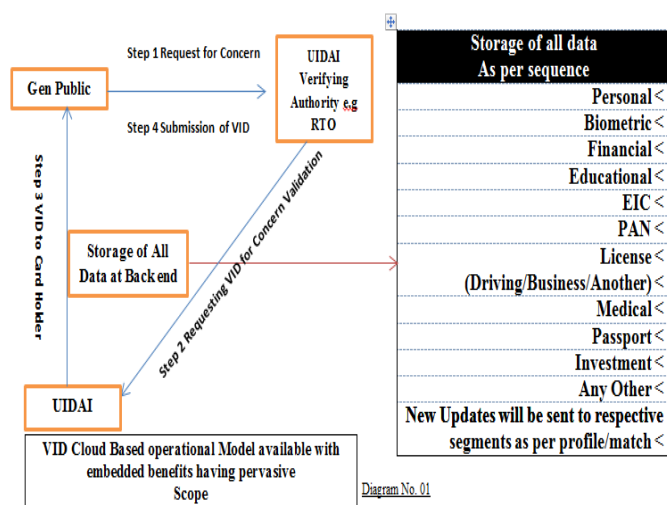
An Implication and Application of VID Mechanisms tools as an independent variable on dependent variable as a Productivity is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson’s Coefficient (r) is positive (0.097079007) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable.

An Implication and Application of VID Mechanisms tools as an independent variable on dependent variable as a Reduction for the administrative burden is tabulated in above table. The calculated value of Karl Pearson’s Coefficient (r) is positive (0.13610487) i.e. independent variable has a positive co-relation with dependent variable.

By all these means research scholar has rejected the second null hypothesis (Ho2) partially in favors of the alternative Hypotheses (H2) which states that An Implication and Application of VID provides more Efficiency, Effectiveness, Productivity and Reduction for the Administrative Burden in Public Governances and Administration.

XII. Result and Discussion

From the above interpretation it can be inferred that there is high feasibility to accept and implement the 16 digit VID in Aadhar from both general public and verifying authorities as Bank, RTO, License, Business, PAN, Ration, Phone, Mobile, Insurance, LPG, Education, Job, Water, Property, SETU, Utility, Tax in 3 Level (Municipals, State and Central Govt.), Passport, Medical, Shopping, Investment, Loan, Internet, GYM (SERVICE), Restaurant, Tourism, Electricity, Digital Sign, Land Records/Dealing, Trading and so on. The concept of VID has high degree of Transparency, Speed, Economy, Safety, Validation, less paperwork, convenience and virtually card holder remain present through cloud of technology which makes his data safe to him and authentic to above referred verifying authorizes. But considering the couple of loopholes as cyber safety the below mentioned model to be tested and implemented for better execution which ensure about fair governance with apt tracking all transaction in any sector and revenue/yield generation with transparency by curbing corruption.



Mechanism of Operational Model

Brief about Mechanism of Operational Model

General Public as Aadhar card holder when he approaches Aadhar verifying authority say for example RTO, in such instances he must have broken the traffic rule when cops catches him and asks for fine, scans his vehicle number, automatically his vehicle number will appear with all the needed data, here Aadhar registered mobile number has really a major role to play, when it comes to pay fine Aadhar card holder has to send request for concern to verifying authority (step 1), and then verifying authority requests UIDAI portal to send 16 digit VID as OTP to card holder (step 2), after due process only needed data will be retrieved from back end storage and VID will be forwarded to card holder (step 3), having received VID, card holder will submit the same to Cops then and then only fine will be charged and said fine will be paid from Aadhar linked bank account of card holder, the fine will be deposited to RTO account and immediately record of receipt will be maintained in back end storage of card holder UIDAI account.

The above cited instance states that this VID system has all the transparency; records are properly maintained and very less scope for corruption. Another notable observation is, say for example consecutively for 3 times if card holder gets caught before RTO cops automatically UIDAI will get seized will lead to all other data on Aadhar will get blocked and can't enjoy other benefits. This system will help in abiding traffic rules and helps in maintaining traffic activities in disciplined way. In VID system let there be whatever changes, updates, deletion or modification very time data will be recorded on Aadhar portal and all data will be available and retrieved as per need.

VID in Aadhar from the perspective of revenue generation – i) in continuation to last illustration, once Aadhar gets blocked, it has to be renewed by paying due penalty, then other services and Aadhar will get activated and ii) Like prepaid services, customers have to pay and recharge their subscription, in same way every

financial year all card holders to recharge Aadhar card paying certain but considerable amount so that Aadhar will be active for stipulated period. These two ways will generate revenue through Aadhar and will also set for discipline in respective avenues.

VID in Aadhar from the perspective of Transparency and Accountability - As there are governance and administration wise revenue generating authorities in India starting from Local bodies as Municipal Corporation, State Government and Central Government, whatever fines or charges collected by the UIDAI card holders will get deposited in accounts of respective governing bodies for instance cleanliness, gutters, drainage, water charges to Municipal Corporation, industries, education, agriculture, tax policy, state administration policies to State Government and security at national level, international trade, development of underprivileged class, setting commissions and its administration for corruption and inflation, local development funds, employment generation, GDP and Development of Country and so on to Central Government, Due to which transparency about funds will be maintained as where exactly the collected funds of UIDAI card holder is being employed and above referred receiving authorities will be accountable for utilization of same in correct manner.

XIII. Suggestions and Recommendations

From the all above throughout discussion although the VID has many benefits over lacunas of mere 12 digit Aadhar card, there can be minute points of discussion which lead to issues of havoc nature. The reason for such issues can be i) data is huge in number approx. 120 crore population with many details of many verticals, ii) cost involved in it, as earlier Project of Aadhar is worth of over Rs. 9,440 crore, iii) issues of security about card holder data as in Aadhar card is linked with PAN, RATION, EIC, BANK details and so on, which is very crucial and vital in nature. Hence, considering the pivotally of above it is suggested that issuance of VID must be abided with strong Cloud Technology, so that in any case the intruders can't hack it, alongside biometric verification, there must be VID with OTP system to be embedded every time. If VID is not available through mobile, there must be denial of verification and some other necessary measures to be cultivated to sort out the issue. The advent of new civilization is stemming up and need of ongoing information uprising. Research minds have to indoctrinate unique bunch of rudimentary dexterities which will help them to lead in volatile and dynamic predicaments related to VID of UIDAI.

In nearing future, if the VID project gets into reality, the concerned project authorities radically may have to work upon technology based know-how and a devise to develop apt auto information administrators. With the patronage of ECGET (Electronic Computing Gadgets and Enabled Technologies) project or research intellects have to maintain dynamic and practical deployment of information by refining the abilities required for access, dissemination and applications of processed data of UIDAI card holders (Savanoor, S., and et.al.2019)

XIV. CONCLUSION

In modern era, the information and Technology is acknowledged as an operative instrument for spawning the economic activity in efficient governance. This model offers strong platform for government (in 3 levels from tax payment or any charges collection as mentioned in result and discussion) for yield generation and help in nation building. Further, this model plays a redistributive role with the assurance of robust and fair governance. Hence, considering overall perspective of general public and verifying authorities and it can be said that there is a fair feasibility in implementing VID 16 digit in Aadhar number. Now, the approving and deciding authority as Government at Local, State and Central level have to re-think on feasibility of budget in terms of i) time to design, test and implement, ii) man power, iii) cost involved in it, iv) well equipped and hack proof cloud technology and iv) back up plan once project starts. Hence, the concept of VID of UIDAI is an attempt towards administrative sustainable development that meets the needs of present without settling down the ability of future generations to meet their governance needs.

XV. SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

1. In this paper there might be some more untapped or not mentioned Aadhar verifying authorities. Hence, such uncovered sectors can be covered under implementation of VID.
2. This paper gives bird view about the feasibility, further there can be detailed work on many aspects as in storage of all the data in one go and single data can find key link in better governance, which help in smooth functioning and reducing the crime rates/fraudulences and so on.
3. If this concept may get success in domestic level, then under the joint collaboration of concerned ministries, there can be formation of international consultancy, which can offer such services to the foreign countries for better services in form of governance and revenue generation.

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