



AADHAR CARD IN E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

This paper submits a brief review on Aadhaar Card and discusses the opportunities and benefits of adding Aadhaar cards to various cards. The e-government is focused on e-Governance focusing on the impact of the State Information Society. This concept goes a step further than digitization, even if it does not clearly understand the impact of technology on state change. India's national e-governance plan, its earlier known Identity Identification Number (UID), is designed to make every citizen of India more easily and justifiable. For this purpose, the Indian government has set up the Indian Identification Authority (UIDAI), which will provide a unique identification number to each resident who will serve as the universal proof of identity, so that the residents will be able to establish their identity cards anywhere in India. UIDAI will ensure that residents of India will be able to access the benefits and services they have. Apart from this, the Government will find this unique number important for achieving the objectives of social justice and welfare. With the help of assistants and beneficiaries, the government needs to use the Aadhaar network to overcome the needs of the arbitrators and get access to these resources directly. Aadhaar enabled payment system (AEPS) is a bank led model that allows access to online interoperable financial inclusion by any bank's business representative using a base authentication. This has helped financial inclusion.

KEYWORDS: Aadhaar Card , social justice and welfare , Aadhaar enabled payment system (AEPS).

INTRODUCTION

Globally, e-Government initiatives are being expanded on a large scale by public institutions and businesses. However, most of the initiatives only consider e-government as the public sector digitalization. So far, public and private sectors have done little research on the effect of e-government. This study helps us to understand how ICT interacts with state changes and how it interacts. Indeed, we believe that, on one hand, the ICT processes in the process of processing, due to the problems faced by technological solutions, will sit in the state. On the other hand, ICT further contributes to such a situation.

Today, people are becoming more aware of their rights to get the necessary services at their door and both state and central governments recognize the need to provide fast and efficient service to ordinary citizens through e-governance. This is an administrative tool. The use of e-Governance and ICT initiatives in India has been very successful in reducing access, reducing costs, reducing corruption and increasing support and increasing success. We have lived in the 21st century and witnessed development in urban areas, but compared to the more developed urban areas, there is a question mark about rural development. The centralization of industries in urban areas has been developed and developed for rural development, which is a major part of any developing country. This



study presents a brief review on Aadhar card and discusses the opportunities and benefits of adding Aadhaar cards to various cards.

E-GOVERNMENT:

The e-Governance can be defined as a governmental format that communicates between state and citizens through the communication of public and private artists and ICT. The e-Governance is made up of a regulatory entity, which outlines our information community and is a participatory component, where public sector information and communication technologies implement. The e-government is focused on e-Governance focusing on the impact of the State Information Society. This concept goes a step further than digitization, even if it does not clearly understand the impact of technology on state change. By definition, e-government has always been known as the pure enforcement of ICT in government and administration. Emerging research on the spread of the Internet and government and public administration promised to make the government more efficient, responsive, transparent and legal. "

E-Government has been defined as 'Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)' to change the efficacy, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the informative and behavioral exchanges in the government between government and governmental, governmental and government agencies in the federal and local governments. And business; And empower citizens through access to information and use '. The success of such initiatives is not only dependent on government help but also on the desire to accept and accept e-government services of citizens. Therefore, it is necessary for governmental decision-makers to understand the elements that encourage electronic use rather than a more traditional service delivery system.

AADHAAR:

India's national e-governance plan, its earlier known Identity Identification Number (UID), is designed to make every citizen of India more easily and justifiable. For this purpose, the Indian government has set up the Indian Identification Authority (UIDAI), which will provide a unique identification number to each resident who will serve as the universal proof of identity, so that the residents will be able to establish their identity cards anywhere in India. This id will be assigned on the basis of the resident biometrics specifications. Therefore, fingerprint of each resident and iris-related biometrics will be taken into custody. This UID number will enable demographic and biometric information to be properly established. The Authority envisions is issuing a unique identification number (UID) which can be validated and certified with cost-effective methods, and is strong enough to eliminate duplicate and fake identities. UIDAI will ensure that residents of India will be able to access the benefits and services they have. Apart from this, the Government will find this unique number important for achieving the objectives of social justice and welfare.

Based on their demographic information, the Aadhar people recognize and provide biometrics a tool for public and private agencies to establish their identity clearly. This creates the opportunity to record existing limitations in financial inclusion. Support can help poor citizens to identify banks easily, and banks can increase the number of bank-based non-bank branches and reach a larger population at a lower cost. An effective, cost effective payment solution is a serious requirement to promote financial inclusion. Support and similar authentication system can provide the desired micro pay solution combined with the basic technology application. This can provide low-cost services to everyone in a distance from their homes.

AADHAR CARD IN E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES:

Aadhar card is a unique number given to every citizen of India and is a centralized and universal identification number. Aadhar Card is a biometric document that stores the personal information of an individual in a government database and the government's support for public welfare and citizen services is being made fast. A person living in India is bound to provide support and the Supreme Court has to support the support and services up to March 31, 2018.

Apart from providing proof of identity, the Aadhaar card has various uses and benefits. The use of support is extensive and is essential for almost all people. From Beijing with PanCard, Bank is a scholarship account and Crop Insurance for farmers, Aadhaar card is required for every resident in India. Receiving support enables a person to enjoy the various benefits of various services and plans offered by the government. LPG subsidiaries, pension plans, housing plans and more, make a long list of people's happiness by supporting profits.

With the help of assistants and beneficiaries, the government needs to use the Aadhaar network to overcome the needs of the arbitrators and get access to these resources directly. As a part of this process, gradually connecting all necessary government services and benefits schemes to the Aadhaar network, can create and distribute a centralized database and track the various schemes and programs run by the beneficiaries. In this way, those who are receiving benefits can be identified but theirs

Aadhar Enabled Payment system (AEPS):

AEPS is a bank leadership model that allows access to online interoperable financial inclusion by any bank's business representative using a support certification. This has helped financial inclusion. The following basic banking transactions are as follows: -Balance Enquiry.

- Cash Withdrawal.
- Cash Deposit.
- Aadhaar to Aadhaar Funds Transfer.

E-governance – The Road Ahead:

E-governance has been explained by the use of electronic services as a distribution of government services and public information. The purpose of delivering information is usually referred to as information technology. With the development of information and communication technology, fast and good communication, efficient collection, recovery and data processing and user information change and use, they are individuals, groups, businesses, organizations or governments. It is difficult to achieve the purpose of implementing e-governance in India and to change India, which is far from the computerization of the separate Back Office operation. Implementation of e-governance will require basic change in work culture and mission orientation and requires simultaneous changes in the existing process. It is necessary to use that information to create and maintain a culture of care, processing and recovery through electronic systems and to make decisions. Efficient navigation will be required to ensure easy transition to new automated services from old processes and manual operations without hindering existing services. Initially, it may be noticed that going forward in small informed initiatives and banning large and expensive steps without fully understanding the full social impact.

CONCLUSIONS:

This paper submits a brief review on Aadhaar Card and discusses the opportunities and benefits of adding Aadhaar cards to various cards. The e-government is focused on e-Governance focusing on the impact of the State Information Society. This concept goes a step further than digitization, even if it does not clearly understand the impact of technology on state change. India's national e-governance plan, its earlier known Identity Identification Number (UID), is designed to make every citizen of India more easily and justifiable. For this purpose, the Indian government has set up the Indian Identification Authority (UIDAI), which will provide a unique identification number to each resident who will serve as the universal proof of identity, so that the residents will be able to establish their identity cards anywhere in India. UIDAI will ensure that residents of India will be able to access the benefits and services they have. Apart from this, the Government will find this unique number important for achieving the objectives of social justice and welfare. With the help of assistants and beneficiaries, the government needs to use the Aadhaar network to overcome the needs of the arbitrators and get access to these resources directly. Aadhaar enabled payment

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