_____

Clubbing and Digitalization of Government ID Proofs

Simrin V. Rebeiro
Student, Department of Computer
Engineering
Institute of Technology and
Management Universe
Vadodara, India
simrinrebeiro4@gmail.com

Khushboo V. Jethwa
Student, Department of Computer
Engineering
Institute of Technology and
Management Universe
Vadodara, India
khushboojethwa@gmail.com

Arushi N. Gour
Student, Department of Computer
Engineering
Institute of Technology and
Management Universe
Vadodara, India
arushigour96@gmail.com

Zeel H. Mehta
Student, Department of Computer Engineering
Institute of Technology and Management Universe
Vadodara, India
mehtazeel27091996@gmail.com

Krupali D. Mistry
Asst. Professor, Department of Computer Engineering
Institute of Technology and Management Universe
Vadodara, India
krupali.mistry1993@gmail.com

Abstract— Clubbing and Digitalization of Government ID Proofs is a software system for organizing and storing different kinds of documents required for a person's identity proof. This software system handles digital documents, rather than paper documents, although in some instances, this system may also handle digital scanned versions of original paper documents. This system includes important legal documents like Birth Certificate, Aadhaar Card, PAN Card, Driving Licence, Passport, etc, a more general type of storage system that helps users to organize and store paper or digital documents. Each and every user can access by logging into the application using their username and password. This centralized system would help in providing the user to store a large volume of data and efficiently retrieve their data. This system will also help the users to update or edit any changes in their previously added information conveniently.

Keywords-Digitalization, Clubbing, Government ID Proof, Updation, Android Studio, PHP

_____***** _____

I.   INTRODUCTION

At present the paper documents we store are generally in the form of files and registers; therefore it is very difficult to maintain data record in the system as all the records are entered in the register or the respective record books.

There are chances of the record books or files in which all the data is kept may be torn out, misplaced or some other damages which results in the loss important data. Hence it is difficult to maintain old files and registers which have data of past years which the owner has kept for future references.

In cases, where the user wants to apply for his/her personal details such as change of name or phone number, the existing mediums are not methodical or efficient enough to help the user with it. Also, for different government ID proofs, they do not provide a connecting link between the other websites. Thus, generating a new ID card at every platform makes the process more cumbersome.

This application has been designed in such a way that each user can have access to the system part based on the role it is playing. Following mentioned are the major functionalities of the application:

A. Registration for new user
B. Adding new information
C. Updating information
D. View/Analyze IDs periodically

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Maryline Laurent et. al. [1] states that Ninety percent of Internet users use their digital IDs to access e-administration and e-commerce services, 8% for online banking, and 77% for social networks and by digital ID, that is information like login and password is needed to activate an account, but also any traces such as IP address, photos, types of purchase, etc. are left by an individual due to their activities or technological devices.

Gerrit Hornung et. al. [2] states that the ID card, with its proof of identity, will gain a new functionality, making it applicable for diverse internet transactions. Functionally, the electronic proof of identity corresponds to existing non-electronic personal proof of identity guidelines in legal and business connections.

Clare Sullivan [3] describes that the nature and functions of the concept, particularly the set of information which constitutes an individual's transactional identity. The paper then considers the central question of who, or what, is the legal person in a transaction i.e. who or what enters into legal relations in terms of digital identity.

_____

_____

Raphael Gellert et. al. [4] explores the differences and interplays between the rights to privacy and data protection. the authors also propose paths for articulating the two rights using the qualitative and quantitative thresholds of the two rights, which leads them to rethink the relationship between privacy and data protection, and ultimately, the status of data protection as a fundamental right.

Gloria Gonzalez Fuster et. al. [5] investigates existing tensions between different understandings of the right to the protection of personal data, and explores the assumptions and conceptual legacies underlying both approaches and it also reviews the conceptualization of personal data protection.

Zuzanna Warso [6] says that in order for data protection laws to flesh out not only the fundamental right of data protection, but also play a mediatory role in balancing other rights, the application of the personal/household exception should be extended to include private online activities.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this system, the Aadhaar card serves as the base for all other government identity proofs as the unique identification number on it is going to be the linking agent. For keeping the confidential data given by the user secure we have used **SHA-256 Cryptographic Hash Algorithm**. This system contains three main modules that is the Admin module, Employee module and User module and they have been explained as below:

a. The **Admin module** manages the account details of the employee. The Admin has the right to add/remove an employee categorically and update/edit any information regarding the employee.
   Procedure:
   ▪ The Admin can login into his/her panel using the required credentials.
   ▪ After logging in the admin will fill the registration details of the employee and get he/she registered on the panel.

b. The **Employee module** manages the information provided by the users for their respective documents. This module functions for inserting/updating information required for the identity validation. This module also stores the identity proof of the user categorically.

   Procedure:
   ▪ The Employee can login into the panel using his/her required credentials.

   ▪ After logging in he/she gets view their own respective panel, viz. Aadhaar card, Driving licence, Passport, Birth certificate and PAN card.
   ▪ Then he/she can fill the form details of the user and generate their identity proofs.
   ▪ He/she can also update/edit the user details as per their input.

c. The **User module** registers on the application as well as check and download information as per the requirement.

   Procedure:
   ▪ The User registers, receives his/her username and password through he/she login into the application as and when required.
   ▪ After having completed his/her identity verification the user can view his/her government ID proofs in a digital form.
   ▪ The User can even download the required identity proof.
   ▪ The User can update/edit any data such as change of name, change of address or any other contact details at one place and it gets reflected in every identity proof.

IV. FLOWCHART

The flowchart for our proposed idea is as shown below:
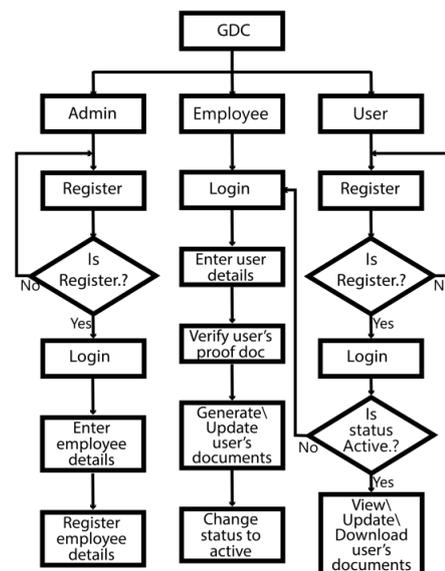
Fig. 1: Flowchart of GDC

_____

_____

V. RESULT
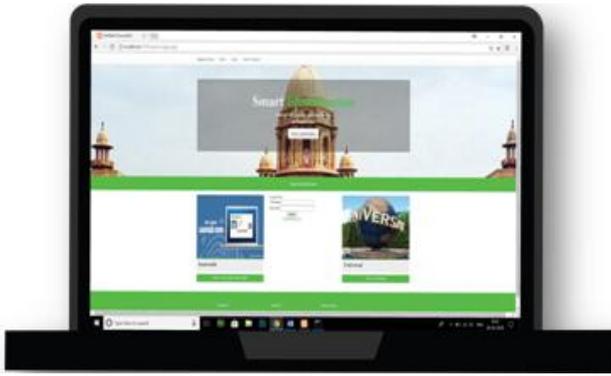
Fig. 2: Admin/Employee Login page
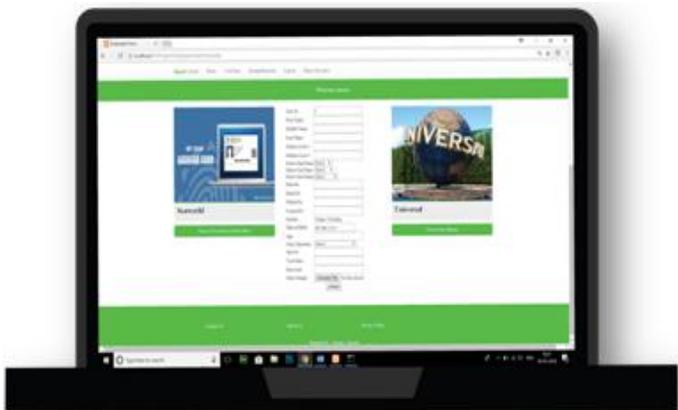
Fig. 3: Registration page
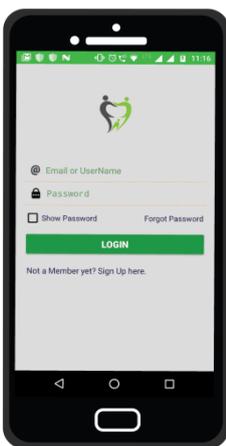
Fig. 4: User Login page   **Fig. 5: User Dashboard**

VI. CONCLUSION

With this project we have tried to propose an idea to the government to implement for the people in today's age of digitization. The users can obtain their essential identity proofs and also carry them along in their mobile phones at a single platform, hence, making it user friendly.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

In addition to the system that has been proposed above, a news flash column can be provided that mentions about the latest government policies. Secondly, notifying features such as informing the user to get a driving licence as soon as he/she turns 18 years. Also, a feature for asking the user at a fixed interval of five or ten years whether he/she has changed his/her address or any other contact details.

VIII. REFERENCES

[1]   "1 – Digital Identity", Maryline Laurent, Julie Denouel, Claire Levallois-Barth, Patrick Waelbroeck
[2]   "An ID card for the Internet – The new German ID card with "electronic proof of identity"", Gerrit Hornung , Alexander Robnagel
[3]   "Digital identity – The legal person?", Clare Sullivan
[4]   "The legal construction of privacy and data protection", Raphael Gellert, Serge Gutwirth
[5]   "Opening up personal data protection: A conceptual controversy", Gloria Gonzalez Fuster, Serge Gutwirth
[6]   "There's more to it than data protection – Fundamental rights, privacy and the personal/household exemption in the digital age", ZuzannaWarso
[7]   https://digilocker.gov.in
[8]   https://www.bankbazaar.com/aadhar-card/updating-aadhar-details.html
[9]   https://uidai.gov.in/enrolment-update/aadhaar-enrolment/aadhaar-data-update.html
[10]   http://rtogujarat.gov.in/
[11]   https://www.thepancard.com
[12]   http://www.passportindia.gov.in/AppOnlineProject/welcomeLink

_____