

**A Study on Situation of National Identity Card in Nepal: implications and challenges****Romkant Pandey***romkant.pandey@cded.tu.edu.np*

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**Abstract**

*"A Study on the Implications and Challenges of National Identity Card in Bhaktapur, Nepal" is the title of a paper that focuses on looking into how biometric data is collected for identification and verification purposes, especially when it comes to age. The main goals of this study are to look into how the National Identity Card is being used in Nepal and to look into the challenges and problems that come with using the National Identity Card there. The numbers show how the responses were spread out among different age groups, with a focus on those who actively participated. It talks about Nepal's culture and racial variety by stating that the people who answered the survey were from different groups, like the Brahmin, Kshetri, and Janajati. It shows how important it is for the government to keep an eye on different systems, and it emphasizes how important it is for the home ministry to be careful and aware of other ministries and functional units. The phrase stresses how important it is to recognize software and technology for protecting people's privacy, as the Constitution of Nepal, 2072, says that everyone has the right to privacy. It also says that information about the public and the state can be shared, but personal information and actions must be kept safe. Things look like the people of Nepal agree with these rules and conditions. The line also talks about the Right to Information Act, the Right to Duplicate Act, and the Evidence Act of Nepal as ways to get back lost public papers. In the end, it stresses how important it is for central ministries to work together to provide services to the people in a Federal Republic of Nepal. This is especially true when it comes to issuing national ID cards with the help of the home ministry and suggestions from local governments.*

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**Keywords:** *National Identity Card (NID), Information, Security, Challenges, Implementation.***Introduction**

A National Identity Card (NID) system is a government initiative to issue a standardized identification document to its citizens. The purpose of a National Identity Card is to provide a unique and secure means of identifying individuals within a country. The card typically includes essential personal information such as name, date of birth, photograph, and sometimes biometric data like fingerprints or iris scans.

The objectives of implementing a National Identity Card system can vary from country to country, but common goals include improving national security, streamlining administrative processes, enhancing public service delivery, and facilitating efficient governance. The card serves as an official proof of identity and is often required for various transactions, such as opening bank accounts, voting, accessing government services, and more.

The design and features of National Identity Cards can differ, and advancements in technology have led many countries to incorporate biometric data for increased security and accuracy. The implementation of such systems is typically guided by legal frameworks and regulations to ensure the protection of individuals' privacy and the secure handling of sensitive personal information. A worldwide community has emerged as a result of technological advancement.

New technology is now proliferating in business and education around the globe. Information was scarce in the past, but now people all around the globe are surrounded by it. The pervasiveness and prominence of technology has caused a paradigm change in the educational approach (Khan, 2018, p.). The phrase 'Technology in Education' has become a watchword in every educational environment in the world today. In the past few decades, technology has made a successful entrance into education, serving as a catalyst. No one will dispute that its impact on instructors and students has been negligible. It is crucial to incorporate technology into education because it meets the needs of students in the 21st century. Clearly, the modern classroom environment differs drastically from the traditional teacher-led classroom. Traditional methods, which predominantly consist of teacher-led lectures and memorization exercises, restrict students to memorization by rote. These traditional methods are severely ineffective at developing English proficiency among students (Khan, 2018). The objective of the electronic literacy approach is to equip students with reading, writing, and interpersonal communication skills through the use of technology. Thus, the students of the digital age should be able to work with technology in their learning environment to make their learning meaningful. To make students able to work with technologies, teachers should also have the potential to use technology and they should also share with them the ample amount of practice and work they need in their technology-facilitated teaching environments. In addition to this, technology-enhanced instruction allows teachers to cater to different types of learners and to provide guidance and feedback to individual learners (NRB, 2016).

In order to hand out national identification (NID) cards, the government has intensified its preparedness. The Ministry of Home Affairs' National Identity Card Distribution Management Centre has gone above and beyond what was anticipated for the last stage of preparation. The government is getting ready to provide identification cards to the Panchthar and Singha Durbar authorities. In the first phase, the center would hand out 110,000 cards to residents of Panchthar and an additional 7,000 cards to government employees stationed at Singha Durbar. Ram Krishna Subedi, the executive director of the centre, reported that discussions about the significance of the national identity card, the requirements and procedure for obtaining it, as well as the publicity campaign for the national identity card, have begun with the heads of government offices and local representatives. According to Subedi, the authorities are sent out into the field to gather personal information. We are hoping to deliver cards around the middle of February (U, 2011)," he said.

The country's people won't get national identification cards for more than five years. stated Khadka (2013). Only those with Nepalese citizenship will be given the national identification card. National identification cards were initially proposed by the government in fiscal 2008. However, on December 28 of last year, the cabinet had accepted the standards set for the cards. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other nearby nations all use national identification cards.

At the lunching ceremony, Home Secretary Prem Kumar Rai officially began printing identification cards at the NIDMC personal centre under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Asian Development Bank-funded pilot project's primary goal is to provide 117,000 electronic ID cards to Singha Durbar employees and residents in Panchthar district. Each qualified Nepali citizen's biometric information, together with an individual ID number, will be on the new electronic card. The current citizenship card will be replaced with the suggested ID. It will include four fingerprints—two from the index finger and two each from the thumb—as well as the family name, given name, address, father's and mother's names. (Khan, 2021)

Producing identification documentation, according to Strategic Framework, is a commonplace task for millions of individuals worldwide. However, the inability to establish their identification prevents 1.5 billion individuals, the bulk of whom reside in Asia and Africa, from gaining access to fundamental rights and services. Evidence suggests that those without formal identity documents and birth records are often the most vulnerable citizens in the world's poorest nations. Governments all across the globe are beginning to prioritise the recognition and verification of an individual's identity as well as the rights that go along with it, and this is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal goal 16.9: "free and universal legal identity, including birth registration by 2030." In addition, it is essential for achieving several other SDGs. The National Identity Card of Nepal is a federal-level identity card that Nepali people may receive based on their biometric and demographic data. It has a unique identity number for each individual. The National ID Card Management Centre (NIDMC), a statutory body overseen by the Home Ministry and formed by the government of Nepal in July 2011, gathers the data. (Khan, 2014).

Computers and the Internet have heavily influenced the working lives of people throughout the world. There is a drastic change in the way people study, communicate, gather information, do business, and collaborate with others all around the world. This is because of the increase in electronic literacy among people. The new communication and digital technology have expedited the rate of literacy and language learning. Regarding electronic literacy, Regmi (2015, p. 11) explains it as, "being able to cope with the decent, multimedia charter of new electronic media facilitating reading and writing processes that are more democratic, learner-centered, holistic, and natural than the process involved in working with pre-computer, linear texts". Thus, we can say that the use of technology is not only a support to teaching and learning but also a tool to achieve electronic literacy for people in the digital world (Regmi, 2015).

Thus, the government's recent decision to expand the distribution of national identity cards, which include personal and biometric data, in all the districts at the same time has alarmed digital security experts and lawmakers. They say the government hasn't sufficiently addressed the safety shortcomings regarding the access and storage of such a huge volume of sensitive personal data of nearly 30 million Nepali. In November 2019, the government began a pilot program funded by the Asian Development Bank to distribute digital identification cards in Panchthar in eastern Nepal and for the Singha Durbar staff. This was under the government's policy from 2009, which envisioned providing digital identity cards, with a unique identification to all Nepali citizens. The plan was to expand the identification card distribution to 15 districts first, then to another 25, and eventually across the country. But the Ministry of Home Affairs last month quietly scrapped the original plan and decided to expand the digital identity card distribution countrywide at once.

National identity is the product of the development of modern nationalism. Since the French Revolution, modern nationalism is not only an ideology but also a political and social movement based on this ideology. The most direct political product of modern nationalism is the nation-state. Any modern nation-state includes two important aspects. One is the nation-state system and the other is the national identity of the inhabitants in the territory of the state. Cultural identity as a manifestation of social attributes of human beings is also an important medium affecting the identity of individuals and ethnic groups and national identity. Therefore, national identity refers to the identity of the citizens of a country with their own country's historical and cultural traditions, moral values, ideals, beliefs, national sovereignty, and so on. It is manifested as individuals or groups believe that they belong to a country as a political community (Sharma, 2021).

Legal identity can be understood as a composite condition obtained through birth or civil registration which gives the person an identity (name and nationality) and variables of unique personal identifiers, such as biometrics combined with a unique identity number. The consequences for people who lack documentation that proves their legal identity can be devastating. Every day in any given country around the world, individuals are denied access to fundamental services and rights because they cannot present positive proof of identity. These services and rights include not only public benefits such as education, health coverage, and old-age pensions, but also private ones such as access to banking and credit services, property titles, and inheritance. The subject of this research has been termed eID. management system. The Modified terminology defines:

*“Identity management is the managing of partial identities of entities, i.e., definition, designation, and administration of identity attributes as well as choice of the partial identity to be (re-) used in a specific context.*

*“An identity management system is an organizational and technical infrastructure used for the definition, designation, and administration of identity attributes” (Pradhan, 2021.)*

Civil registration is the continuous, permanent, universal, and required recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, and divorces) and other civil status events of the population in accordance with decrees, laws, or regulations in each country. It establishes and provides legal documentation of these incidents, and their records serve as sources for vital statistics.

For many years, UNICEF and Plan International have promoted registration at birth in the context of the rights of the child, thus giving the child a name and nationality. On a global level, the number of children who are born and not registered in their respective national civil registries is staggering. In 2005, approximately 48 million of the world's children under five years of age were not registered at birth, meaning that 36 percent or more than a third of these children are officially nonexistent. A certificate is defined as “an electronic attestation, which links signature verification data to a person and confirms the identity of that person”. According to the Directive 1999/93/EC, a qualified certificate must contain, among other things, the name of the signatory or a pseudonym, the identification of the CA, the state in which it is established, and several attributes about the allowed use of the certificate.

### **Objectives of The Study**

To explore the implementation situation of the National Identity Card in Nepal and to analysis of the challenges and problems to implement the National Identity Card in Nepal are the main objectives of this Study.

### **Literature Review**

Rejection viably cuts off these 33 populaces from a large number of the administrations connected to public character programs. Individuals who come up short on any authority documentation are denied public exchanges and administrations, monetary administrations like opening bank accounts or enrolling property, and medical care. None of the proof we audit for the 48 public character programs incorporates data for the level of the selected who are poor and the level of the poor in the objective populace who are enlisted. Nonetheless, we discover some proof of difficulties faced by the poor in selecting or utilizing public character programs (Khadka, 2013).

The digitized confirmation framework likewise permitted authorities to guarantee that helpless ladies were immediate beneficiaries of moves (Sharma, 2021). Character cards and the issuance of novel ID numbers can progress money-related thought by giving unbanked individuals the affirmations banks need to affirm customer characters (Regmi, 2015). We find this is the most broadly perceived financial limit related to ID cards. Of 24 ID programs with financial relationships in the composition, 22 are referred to as helping with working with adherence to KYC rules. In basically all cases, the card limits essentially to affirm character.

In Tanzania, for example, the Specialist Priest of Home Issues remarked that the country's new, biometric electronic ID can guarantee the character of individuals during some arbitrary trade (Pradhan, 2020).

In Nepal, the relationship between KYC for financial trades and the Bank Verification Number (BVN) drive addresses a likely threat to extended money-related thought. BVN chooses a lone unmistakable confirmation number to monetary equilibrium owners for checks at all banks and points of trade. The concentrated biometric-put-together system is dependent concerning constructing the usefulness of banking exercises and setting up a singular, standard ID structure that meets KYC essentials for all customers (GoN, 2020).

Regardless, the BVN will transform into the solitary recognized kind of check to get to records or make trades following the completion of the enrollment period in 2015. Reports suggest that public chaos over the new system and selection essentials have set off a free-for-all that could potentially lead to a surge of inhabitants pulling out cash from formal records as opposed to taking on the BVN program (Paudyal, S. 2015). Progressed Banking Disregarding the way that solitary five undertakings portray viable associations with cutting-edge banking, the inspirations driving tying ID ventures to modernized banking are diffuse. Usages of ID programs consolidate streamlining government portions and zeroing in on the movement of blessings, giving direct assistance to disaster losses, and extending financial fuse. Biometric development is driving the ability to oversee secure online trades. All of the five of the undertakings connected to modernized banking are or are needed to beamed with biometric information. Two of the high-level monetary associations (India, and Pakistan) are related to government cash move programs. Theory, and some confirmation, suggest that the usage of electronic IDs can diminish spillage and improve transport adequacy (Mahammud, 2003).

in 2014 randomized evaluation of sponsorship transport by two government help programs in Andhra Pradesh, India, found that adding a biometric check to affirm recipients' character preceding apportioning holds incited a 35 percent decline in spillages (Regmi, 2015).

### **Methodology**

In this study, the mixed-method of research was used, including quantitative and qualitative approaches. As a rule, in such research, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were taken into consideration when appropriate, there are several reasons for using a mixed methods design to conduct a narrative inquiry. Under the quantitative research design, the descriptive research method was applied for the research the qualitative data was used for validation of qualitative results.

The total number of respondents is only 45 and the research area was also selected, Bhaktapur district where the respondents are taking NID card holders by using the purposive sampling method. The primary and secondary tool was used for data collection for this research work. Interviews with NID receiver family members have been taken for the study. The unstructured and semi-structured questionnaire has also been included for such respondents to collect the information. Different case Studies were conducted to obtain the relevant data.

### **Result and Discussion**

#### **Analysis of the data and interpretation of the result**

#### **Age Structure of the Respondents**

Age is the factor to changes the NID. The respondents are of different age group, which is presented in the table

***Table 1: Age Structure of the Respondents***

<b>Age group</b>	<b>No of Respondents</b>	<b>Percent</b>
16-30	19	42.23
30-40	6	13.33
40-50	14	31.11
50-60	5	11.11
60 Above	1	2.22
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 1 shows that 42.23 percent of the total respondents in the study are of 16-30 age groups. In the same way, 13.33 percent of respondents are from the 30-40 age groups, 31.11 percent of respondents are from the 40-50 age groups, 11.11 percent of respondents are from the 50-60 age groups, and 2.22 percent of respondents are from the 60 above age group. The data shows that women of the age group 20 to 40 are more active. According to Nepalese the maximum is 78 years and the average HDI is 60 years. In this table age group of 16-30 is active and involved in NID. It shows that the interest of younger is towards the micro-credit because A-class banking in rural areas is not active.

### Ethnic Composition of the Respondents

In the fieldwork, respondents belonging to the different ethnic groups have been found which is presented in Table 2.

*Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Ethnicity*

Sn	Castes	Number of holders of nid	Percent
1	Brahman	5	11.12
2	Kshetri	16	35.56
3	Janajati	19	42.22
4	Dalit	4	8.88
5	Other	1	2.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

Nepal is diverse in culture and religion. Many castes are scattered in different parts of Nepal. In the same way, my village is decorated. This Table 2 shows the ethnic composition of the respondents out of 45 respondents 5 (11.12 %) respondents are from the Brahmin ethnic group and 16, (35.56%) respondents are from Kshetri ethnic group. In the same way, the numbers of respondents from the Janajati ethnic group are 42.22 percent respectively. Dalit women's involvement is not bad. They comprise 8.88 percent of the total respondents and 2.22 percent of respondent from another ethnic group respectively. As Tamang and Newar are categorized under ethnic group (janajati), their representation as respondents for this study is 42.22 percent. According to Marx, there is no meaning of caste but economy. In the same NID different castes from diverse religions are involved.

### Educational Status of Respondents

*Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education*

SN	Education Level	Number of Holders of NID	Percent
1	Illiterate	5	11.12
2	Primary Level	16	35.56
3	Secondary Level	19	42.22
4	Bachelor Level	4	8.88
5	Master Level	1	2.22
<i>Total</i>		<i>45</i>	<i>100</i>

The table provides a breakdown of National Identification Card (NID) holders based on their education levels. The majority of NID holders have attained at least a secondary level of education, comprising 42.22% of the total with 19 individuals. Following closely are those with a primary level of education, constituting 35.56% of the total with 16 individuals. A smaller percentage, 8.88%, represents individuals with a bachelor's level of education, accounting for 4

NID holders. The least represented group consists of individuals with a master's level of education, making up 2.22% of the total with just 1 individual. Interestingly, there are 5 NID holders who are classified as illiterate, comprising 11.12% of the total. In summary, the data highlights a diverse distribution of NID holders across various education levels, with secondary and primary education levels being the most prevalent.

### **Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marriage is a biological, sociological, and psychological social institution. It is a unique institution required by males and females too. The marital status of the respondents in the field survey can be presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marital status	No of respondent	Percent
Married	42	93.34
Unmarried	0	0
Divorced	1	2.22
Widow	2	4.44
Total	45	100

The table presents data on the marital status of respondents, with a total of 45 participants. The majority, comprising 93.34%, are married, indicating a prevalent marital status among the surveyed individuals. Interestingly, there are no unmarried respondents, suggesting a homogenous marital composition within the sample. A small percentage, 2.22%, reported being divorced, while 4.44% identified as widowed. The findings highlight the predominantly married nature of the respondent group, with minimal representation of unmarried individuals and a notable but relatively small proportion of divorced and widowed participants in the survey.

### **Head of the family of NID holder**

In each home, the Head of family member was the NID holder of respondents, in the field survey is presented in Table 4. Women as husband NID holders represented in the different areas in developing countries are found in low numbers but in this study, the age the role of women has been increased.

**Table 4: Head of the NID holder**

Head of the family	No of respondent	Percent
Women	11	24.45
Husband	25	55.55
Others	9	20
<b>Total</b>	45	100



The table provides a demographic breakdown of respondents based on the head of the family in a given population. The data reveals that husbands constitute the majority, representing 55.55% of the respondents. Women head 24.45% of the families, while the category labeled as "Others" comprises 20% of the respondents.

The total number of respondents in the sample is 45, with each category contributing to the overall composition. This information sheds light on the distribution of family leadership within the surveyed population, highlighting the predominant role of husbands in heading households.

### **The main occupation of the respondent**

The main occupation of respondents involved in microfinance is presented in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: The main occupation of respondents:**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Service holder	4	8.89
Agriculture	16	35.56
Business	6	13.33
Buffalo/Goat farming	12	26.67
Helper	6	13.33
Other	1	2.22
Total	45	100

The table provides a snapshot of the occupational distribution among respondents, totaling 45 individuals. The majority of respondents, constituting 35.56%, are engaged in agriculture, reflecting a significant reliance on farming activities. Following closely behind, 26.67% of respondents are involved in buffalo/goat farming, underlining the importance of animal husbandry in this population. Service holders represent 8.89%, while business professionals make up 13.33% of the respondents. Similarly, helpers account for another 13.33%. A smaller proportion, 2.22%, falls under the category of "Other" occupations. This diversity in occupations within the surveyed population highlights a range of economic activities, with agriculture and livestock farming playing prominent roles in shaping the occupational landscape.

### **Benefit from NID**

Benefits from NID can upgrade the holder's life standard. If it is saved, in the coming life generation becomes happy. The benefit from NID by respondents is presented in Table 13

**Table 6: Benefits from NID**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No of responders</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Economic benefit	36	80
Non-economic benefit	9	20
Total	45	100

The table presents data on the responses gathered, categorizing them into two main groups: Economic benefit and Non-economic benefit. Among the 45 total responders, 36 individuals, constituting 80%, identified Economic benefits, while 9 respondents, comprising 20%, highlighted Non-economic benefits.

This breakdown indicates a significant emphasis on Economic benefits among the participants. The distinction between the two categories suggests that the survey or study in question sought to explore and understand perspectives on both economic and non-economic aspects, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the benefits perceived by the respondents

Nepal's Bank Verification Number (BVN) validates monetary exchanges using just biometric highlights and a PIN. Yemen's citizen enrollment doles out every inhabitant a remarkably recognizable proof number and records biometric data without giving a card. The greater part (28 of 48) of the projects we audit remember an electronic segment for their physical certifications. In the context of Nepal, the program began in 2068 B.S. The national identity from different areas: cultural, legal, political, and economic dimensions determine the identity of Nepalese personalities. Regarding Citizenship, the whole identities are summed up in a certain framework. The program is currently active in certain districts for experiments. In this concern, the relativity of identity from ethnicity is mostly prioritized. Some of the citizens disagree with such identities.

#### **Is the program currently active?**

**Table 7: Description of the currently activate status of the program**

	Response		Percentage	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Is the program currently active?</b>	28	17	62.22	37.78
Total	45		100%	

The table provides information on the current status of a program, indicating whether it is active or not. Out of a total of 45 responses, 28 participants affirmed that the program is currently active, constituting 62.22% of the total responses. On the other hand, 17 respondents stated that the program is not active, accounting for 37.78% of the total. The table underscores a majority agreement among participants regarding the program's active status, with a notable percentage indicating affirmative responses.

#### **Preplanned and Anticipated Programmes**

Most of the programs are pre-planned to have a new vision and copy developed countries in this networking period. For this, we can see it, in table 2.

**Table 8: Preplanned and Anticipated Programmes**

	Response		Percentage (100)	
	Pre-planned	Anticipated		
<i>Preplanned and Anticipated Programmes?</i>	40	5	88.89	11.11
Total	45		100	

The provided table illustrates the distribution of responses regarding preplanned and anticipated programs. Out of a total of 45 responses, a substantial majority of 40 (88.89%) were categorized as preplanned programs, indicating a high level of deliberate and prearranged activities. In contrast, a minority of 5 responses (11.11%) were classified as anticipated programs, suggesting a lower level of expectation or preparation. The data suggests a predominant inclination towards preplanned initiatives among the participants, highlighting a preference for structured and premeditated activities in comparison to those that are anticipated but not explicitly planned.

**Table 9: Status of respondent views for registration of NID**

	Response		Percentage	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Is NID registration compulsory for the citizen?	40	5	83.33	16.67
Total	45		100	

The table presents data on whether National Identification Number (NID) registration is compulsory for citizens, with responses categorized as "Yes" or "No." Among the 45 individuals surveyed, 40 respondents (83.33%) affirmed that NID registration is compulsory, while 5 respondents (16.67%) indicated otherwise.

The total percentage distribution accounts for the entire sample size, ensuring that the responses sum up to 100%. This data suggests a majority perception among the surveyed population that NID registration is a mandatory requirement for citizens. The information highlights the importance of understanding public sentiments regarding NID registration and its perceived compulsion among the citizenry.

There are different methods of registration/ initial capture of national identity cards in Nepal.

**Table 10: Method of registration**

	The requirement for having NID
Method of registration/initial capture.	Citizenship holder in Nepal
	Age above 16
	Non-Residential Nepalese (NRN)
	Other

The table outlines various methods of registration or initial capture for obtaining a National Identity Card (NID) in Nepal, categorizing them into different groups based on eligibility criteria. The primary requirement for obtaining an NID is being a citizenship holder in Nepal. Individuals eligible for this process must be above the age of 16. Additionally, the table identifies a specific category for Non-Residential Nepalese (NRN), suggesting a tailored registration method for Nepali citizens residing abroad. There is also a general category labeled as "Other," which may encompass individuals with unique circumstances or specific requirements not covered by the

aforementioned categories. Overall, the table provides a concise overview of the diverse methods of NID registration, catering to different segments of the population in Nepal.

### **Narrative Analysis**

Narrative analysis falls within the category of analytic frameworks in which researchers interpret narratives presented within the research context or those shared in everyday situations. Scholars engaging in this analytical approach generate varied but equally significant interpretations and conclusions by examining different aspects. These aspects encompass, among other factors, the narrative's structure, its purposes, the content it conveys, and the manner in which it is delivered.

### **Execution Difficulties**

#### **Expense**

An Online System, An Offline System, and a Mixture System are used for data storage. To get quick responses concerning the citizens, the online system is heavily used in the program. The conditions for risk acceptance/rejection for data entry in the system can be categorized into: 1) Unauthorized individuals allowed enrollment/access and 2) Authorized individuals denied enrollment/access. There are many challenges faced in the implementation of the program smoothly are:

- Surveillance and Privacy Rights Violations.
- Concerns about accountability
- Infringements of Other Civil Liberties.
- Doubt several of Its Effectiveness against Criminal and Terrorism.
- Function Creep.
- Costs.
- Data Security
- Technical Complexity and Logistical Issues.
- Other

#### **Supervision for the Program.**

##### ***How the institution is responsible for supervising this program?***

*In this context, different respondents replied variously. Most of them focus on the duties of the state to monitor the state mechanism from all sides. Meantime, the home ministry should be careful and sensitive towards all ministries and functional mechanisms.*

#### **Mechanism for Information Security.**

##### ***How would you protect citizen's data confidentiality?***

*In this present time, the software and the machine should be recognized by all authorized figures to keep the privacy of the citizens. According to the Constitution of Nepal, 2072, the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right is given to citizens. So, the public and state-oriented information can be addressed. Except for the process, all personal pieces of evidence, and activities can be hidden. In these terms and conditions, Nepalese society agrees.*

#### **Provision to get a copy of the original NID.**

##### ***How to get a copy of the original if the national identity card is lost?***

*According to the Right to Information, the Right to Duplicate and Evidence Act of Nepal is the medium to take the Xerox of any lost public thing/ document from the state. Every citizen is ready for this provision and procedures.*

### **Distribution body for NID**

#### ***What is the role of which bodies in the distribution of national identity cards?***

*Every central ministry has its task but they should co-ordinate to give facilities to people in the context of Republicanism. In this Federal Republic of Nepal, in the collaboration of the home ministry, the administration from quasi- quasi-judicial process(QJB), and the administrative bodies in the recommendation of the local government, the national identity card should be issued.*

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the data highlights the multifaceted responsibilities associated with supervising the national identity card program in Bhaktapur district of Nepal. Respondents emphasize the crucial role of the state, particularly the home ministry, in diligently overseeing various ministries and functional mechanisms. The focus on information security underscores the need for authorized recognition of software and machines to protect citizens' data confidentiality. The acknowledgment of the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right in the Constitution of Nepal establishes a legal framework for safeguarding personal information. Additionally, the provision for obtaining a duplicate NID through the Right to Information and Duplicate and Evidence Act ensures a process for citizens in case of card loss. The distribution of NIDs involves coordinated efforts among central ministries, quasi-judicial processes, and administrative bodies, reflecting the collaborative nature of this endeavor in the Federal Republic of Nepal. Overall, the comprehensive approach outlined in the data underscores the importance of a well-coordinated and secure system for the issuance and supervision of national identity cards in the context of Nepal's Republican framework.

The data presented in the various tables provides valuable insights into the occupational distribution, benefits perceived by respondents, program status, program planning, and the perception of National Identification Number (NID) registration in Nepal. The predominant occupation of agriculture and buffalo/goat farming underscores the significance of agricultural and livestock activities in shaping the economic landscape. The high emphasis on economic benefits, the majority agreement on program activity, and the preference for preplanned initiatives highlight the practical and deliberate approach of the surveyed population. Moreover, the overwhelming perception that NID registration is compulsory emphasizes the importance of understanding public sentiments regarding this mandatory requirement. The diverse methods outlined for NID registration demonstrate a tailored approach to cater to various segments of the population, including Non-Residential Nepalese and individuals falling under the "Other" category. Collectively, this data provides a comprehensive overview of key aspects, shedding light on the economic activities, preferences, and perceptions prevalent among the surveyed population in Bhaktapur district Nepal.

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