

Parivar Pehchan Patra

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In News: Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar launched a unique identity card – called Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) – through which the state government aims to monitor each of the approximately 54 lakh families living across the state.

Parivar Pehchan Patra Yojna

- The primary objective of Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) is to create authentic, verified and reliable data of all families in Haryana.
- PPP identifies each and every family in Haryana and keeps the basic data of the family, provided with the consent of the family, in a digital format.
- Each family will be provided an eight digit Family-Id. The Family ID will be linked to the Birth, Death and Marriage records to ensure automatic updation of the family data as and when such life events happen.
- Family ID will link existing, independent schemes like scholarships, subsidies and pensions, so as to ensure consistency and reliability and at the same time enabling automatic selection of beneficiaries of various schemes, subsidies and pensions.
- The data available in the Family Id database will be used to determine eligibility through which automatic self-selection of beneficiaries will be done for receiving benefits.
- Therefore, once the database of families is created, families need not then apply to receive benefits under each individual scheme.
- Further, once the data in the PPP database is authenticated and verified, a beneficiary will not be required to submit any more documents.
- No, it will not be mandatory for every family of the state to obtain a PPP. But, yes, PPP is mandatory for

families availing benefits under government schemes. Also, whenever a family wants to avail any government scheme, it will have to first get a PPP to be eligible.

How is PPP different from the Aadhaar card?

- The PPP, mathematically, is an integral number of Aadhaar.
- While Aadhaar represents an individual as a unit, a PPP represents a family as a unit.
- Most of our government schemes are structured around the family. It is not structured around an individual.
- For example, ration eligibility is there for the family but the family can split it into various members as long as they are above 18 years and say they are separating entitlements for all individuals.