

Introduction to E-Government

Exercise: 7

Subject: LEGAL GROUNDS IN YOUR PROJECT

Group No. A6

Names: Sahil Ladola

Ravi Ramani Jeel Katrodiya

Yash Nakrani

Agenda



- Overview of UMANG Project
- Key regulations governing UMANG
- Technical implications of regulations
- Challenges for disruptive innovation
- References

Project Overview – UMANG (Federal level)



- UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) was launched by the Ministry of Electronics and IT
- ➤ Offers access to 1,700+ services from 210+ departments on a single platform
- Targets simplification and digitization of citizengovernment interaction
- Supports regional languages and rural access via mobile

Services include:

- Filing income tax returns
- Booking gas cylinders
- Paying utility bills and traffic fines
- Accessing health records and pension data



https://web.umang.gov.in/landing/

Key regulations governing UMANG



1. Aadhaar Act, 2016

URL: the aadhaar act 2016.pdf

Frames:

- ✓ Mandates Aadhaar-based authentication for services (e.g., tax filing, DigiLocker access).
- ✓ Enables OOP by linking citizen identity to reusable data across services.
- ✓ Provides a legal framework for identity-linked service delivery.

2. Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA), 2023

URL: dpdpa 2023.pdf

Frames:

- ✓ Governs the collection, processing, and storage of personal data.
- ✓ Requires consent management, data minimization, and breach notifications.
- ✓ Restricts data sharing without explicit user consent (e.g., Skill India ↔ NCS integration).

Key regulations governing UMANG



3. Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amended 2008)

URL: <u>IT Act, 2000</u>

Frames:

- ✓ Validates digital signatures, electronic records, and governs cybersecurity (e.g., e-KYC for job applications).
- ✓ Establishes liability and compliance for digital public service providers.
- ✓ Legalizes UMANG's paperless service delivery.

4. National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA) Framework

URL: NeSDA 2021 Report

Frames:

- ✓ Sets standards for service quality, accessibility, and interoperability for e-Governance platforms.
- ✓ It covers services across seven sectors Finance, Labour & Employment, Education, Local Governance & Utility Services, Social Welfare, Environment and Tourism sectors.

Technical implications of regulations



Aadhaar Act

- Integration with Aadhaar APIs for KYC/eKYC.
- Secure identity mapping and deduplication.

DPDP Act

- Data encryption in transit & at rest.
- Consent management systems.
- Mechanisms for data access, rectification, and erasure.

IT Act

- Implementation of secure authentication (digital signatures, OTPs).
- Audit trails for all digital transactions.

NeSDA Framework

- Standardized APIs for service interoperability.
- Accessibility features for citizens with disabilities.
- > Real-time service analytics and dashboards.

Challenges & Constraints for Disruptive Technologies



Privacy vs. Innovation

- > Strict consent and data minimization under DPDP limit AI/ML training on user data.
- Real-time personalization must balance with privacy by design.

Interoperability

- Integrating diverse legacy government systems with UMANG's modern APIs.
- Ensuring data quality and consistency across departments.

Security Demands

- ➤ High cost and complexity of end-to-end encryption and frequent security audits.
- Managing risks of identity theft and fraud in Aadhaar-based services.

Infrastructure Gaps

- Rural connectivity delays real-time authentication (Aadhaar Act violation risk).
- High cost of quantum-resistant encryption (IT Act future-proofing).

Reference



UMANG

https://web.umang.gov.in/

IT Act, 2000:

https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/03/ITbill 2000.pdf

DPDP Act, 2023:

https://www.meity.gov.in/static/uploads/2024/06/2bf1f0e9f04e6fb4f8fef35e82c42aa5.pdf

Aadhaar Act, 2016:

https://uidai.gov.in/images/the_aadhaar_act_2016.pdf

NeSDA Framework Report, 2021:

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1833276



