

Promoting e-Governance for Tribal Development: A Case Study from ASR District, Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

E-Governance is a key facilitative in enhancing the sustainable development, highlighting the transformative potential digital way on individual, group and society. The present study aims to assess the impact of ICT initiatives in promoting e-governance for tribal development in Alluri Sitarama Raju (ASR) district of Andhra Pradesh, India. For this study, a sample size of 126 tribals from Munchingput and Pedabayalu mandals randomly selected. In data collection, traditional anthropological methods such as Interviews, Observation, PRA techniques (FGDs) employed. Further SPSS-22 version used for data analysis. Outputs of this study reveal that a significant impact of e-governance on tribal development positively, emphasizing the digital platforms role enhancing government's transparency and people engagement. Notably, access to e-governance facilitates is better and it encourages tribal's active involvement. Finally, the study provides that practical insights to enhance tribal welfare through innovative governance solutions for policymakers.

Keywords: e-Governance, Transparency, Tribal Development, ICT initiatives, ASR District

INTRODUCTION

Governance is a deep-seated rethinking of infrastructure needs in a society that is fragmented, socially stratified, and digitally divided (UN-DESA, 2008). The government's efforts to erect new systems must not come at the cost of peoples' capacities to access governance itself. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the challenge for all countries is to create new systems in governance that promotes the supports and sustainable development. In India, e-Governance has evolved from computerization of all departments steadily to ICT initiatives that encapsulate the finer points of governance, such as citizen centricity, service orientation and transparency. In 21st Century, the e-Governance is one of the key tools for the simple, moral, accountable, responsive and transparent (SMART) administration and also leads to digital society. The term 'e-governance' means 'electronic governance' which using information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as World Wide Web networks, Internet, and mobile computing at various levels of the public sector and beyond, for purpose of enhancing governance, focuses on the use of new ICT initiatives by governments as applied to the full range of government functions. Mathew Symonds defines "after e-commerce and e-business, the next will be e-governance." APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India visualized digitally in Indian perspectives to mean: "a transparent SMART e-Governance with seamless access, secure and

authentic flow of data crossing the interdepartmental barrier and providing fair and unbiased service to the citizen.”

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) recently makes public services accessible to citizen in his locality, through common service delivery outlets, and ensures efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realise the basic needs of the common man. Thus, e-governance is an application of the ICT for delivering public services, exchange of information, communication, transactions, integration, various stand-alone systems, and services between government and citizens, government and business as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire frame work. From the last 10 years, a number of initiatives have been undertaken by various State Governments and Central Ministries to usher in the era of e-Government. Sustained efforts have been made at multiple levels to improve the delivery of public services and simplify the process of accessing them, which is shown in the Figure-1.

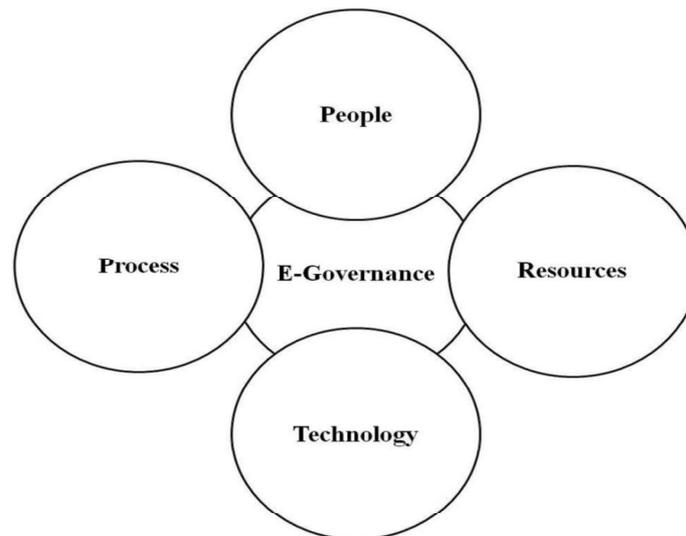


Figure-1: Components of E-Governance

It is an interest of everyone in any society to ideally meet that the above conditions. However, some societies have difficulties been achieving those conditions, despite their best effort to seek and work towards these goals. On the other hand, these societies have the capability and means to assist other because of their experience, knowledge, as well as available resources.

Dimensions of E-Governance

Generally speaking, is evident that e-Governance is intrinsically linked with the development of computer technology, networking of computers and communication systems. The scope of e-Governance has the following dimensions, as shown in Table-1:

Table-1: Dimensions of e-Governance and ICT Services

S.No	Dimension	ICT Services
1	Government to Citizen (G2C)	e-Registration, e-Health, e-Help, e-Taxation, e-Transportation
2	Citizen to Government (C2G)	e-Democracy, e-Feedback, e-Administration, e-Police
3	Government-to-Government (G2G)	SmartGov, e-Circulars, e-Sign, e-Seva
4	Government to Business (G2B)	e-Licensing, e-Tendering
5	Government to NGO (G2N)	e-Payments, NeGP
6	Government to Employees (G2E)	UMANG, e-Service, CFMS, PFMS

E-Governance and Development

Development is a holistic term, which includes conformity with parameters of freedom. From many discussions of development and governance, it then presents a conceptualisation of e-governance for development drawing on key issues raised. The conceptual framework has different levels of analysis. At the macro level, of interest is the development policy priorities which exist within a particular context and the strategies adopted for their achievement. At the micro level, of interest is the ability of individual community members to benefit from improved governance services includes analysing cultural norms within the community. In between, these levels local administrative, political and social 'intermediaries' who provide a crucial interface between the formal and informal structure to bring about developmental benefits for communities. As it leverages ICT services, e-governance has a strong positive relationship with development. In general, e-governance is a powerful tool for promoting development by enhancing government efficiency, transparency, and citizen participation, leading to positive impacts across various social and economic aspects of a society.

Few studies have continued to explore the multifaceted impact of e-governance, highlighting emerging trends and challenges. It is summarizes the contributions of literature to this field. Abel, S., Machin, T, Brownlow, C (2020) emphasized social media can be a powerful tool for bridging the information gap and facilitating communication between communities and government. Rodríguez Bolívar and Alcaide Muñoz (2022) discussed that the participatory approaches are crucial for ensuring that governance and development initiatives are relevant and effective. Uthaman V.S, Vasanthagopal R (2017) examined the opportunities of digital governance. Xavier, J. A (2021) emphasized the need for tailored approaches consider the socio-cultural context of communities to maximize impact in governance. Kumar, R. Kumar, R. Sachan, A. Gupta, P (2020) explored the best practices such as employing local languages and culturally relevant text. Dwivedi Y.K., Sahu G.P., Rana N.P., Singh M., & Chandwani R.K (2016) painted successful campaigns where social media facilitated the dissemination of information about healthcare, education, and welfare schemes, thereby better governance and development

outcomes. Keeping this in mind, the researcher intended to conduct this study on promoting e-governance for tribal development in ASR district of Andhra Pradesh.

Factors of E-Governance

Factors promoting e-Governance for development include: strong political will, robust ICT infrastructure, citizen engagement, digital literacy initiatives, transparent policies, accessible services, interoperability between systems, capacity building within agencies in public sector, focus on inclusivity, and a legal framework supporting digital governance, all aimed that at improving service delivery, reducing corruption, enhancing transparency, and empowering citizens through access to data and online participation in government processes. Moreover, social media facilitates real-time feedback, enabling the government to address issues and concerns raised by tribal members swiftly and effectively in e-governance. In India, majority population can engage in different dialogues with policymakers, share their experiences, and advocate for their rights and needs through various platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and so on.

The participatory approach enhances legitimacy of governance and ensures that they are more aligned with the actual needs and aspirations of the marginal communities (Hooda & Singla, 2020). In addition, the e-governance facilitates used greater transparency and accountability. Government actions and decisions can be openly shared and scrutinized on social media platforms, fostering a culture of accountability. Communities can monitor the implementation of development programs and hold authorities accountable for their promises and actions. Transparency is crucial in building trust between government and communities, is essential for success of any developmental initiative (Dadhich, Manish, Shalendra Singh Rao, Renu Sharma, 2021).

Tribal Development Approach

Taking a view of the tribal problems, a solution is both challenging and time consuming. But, an approach targeted for development and change from different agencies is expected. There should be an internal will and motivation to improve the situation, and secondly a “change from without” or “a change with an external support” is highly anticipated majorly from the government and the non-governmental organizations. In second case, the inputs are chiefly in the form of Five Year Plans highlight are:

- 1) In the 1st Five Year Plan (1951-56), the Community Development Programmes were focused on people’s participation and favourable motivation in change was expected through the process of diffusion of innovations which were non-invasive to their culture and could improve their lives.
- 2) In the 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-61), about 43 Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) later known as Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs) were created.

- 3) The 3rd Five Year Plan (1961-66), it focused on food production and individual Farm-Crop Production Plan (FCPP). Under the Chairman Verrier Elwin, they suggested that TDBs to be opened in all areas where over 60% of the tribals.
- 4) In the 4th Five Year Plan (1969-74), the priorities were almost unchanged but special programmes like the Crash Special Nutrition Programme and Crash Employment Programme were implemented to fulfil the supplementary nutrition diet needs of the tribal children in order to protect them from malnutrition.
- 5) In the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-79), Integrated Area Development Approach was used wherein the parameters like population proportion, ecology and resources, lifestyle and culture of the tribals was given importance in finalizing the projects through the Tribal Sub-plan scheme, at narrowing the gap between the developmental activities in tribal and other areas.
- 6) In the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover the tribal population in the smaller areas.
- 7) The 7th Five-Year Plan (1985-90) paid attention to the rehabilitation of tribals and the emancipation tribal women.
- 8) In the 8th Five-Year Plan (1992-97), despite the effects diversify economic activities in nonformal sectors, the predominant source of livelihood in TSP area continued to be agriculture.
- 9) In the 9th Five-Year Plan (1997-2002), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was sought to be revised in consonance with the provisions of the Forest Policy Resolution of 1988.
- 10) The 10th Five-Year Plan (2002-07) focused that all efforts were made to strengthening the grass root democratic institutions viz., PRIs and Gram Sabhas as per provisions of 73rd and 74th Amendments and PESA Act, 1996.
- 11) In the 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-2012), the operational imperatives of 5th Schedule, TSP 1976, PESA Act, 1996, RFRA, 2006, the desirability of a tribal- centric, tribal-participative and tribal-managed development process were kept in view.
- 12) The 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-2017) emphasised the faster, inclusive and sustainable growth in all, including tribal development.

Table-2 depicts the commitment of government on tribal development through the five year plans and fund allocation. After independence lot of problems have risen especially for tribes in terms of population (NITI Aayog, 2019). To solve problems, the government programmes and allocation of funds are insufficient.

Table-2: Details of Plan-wise Fund Allocation for Tribal Welfare

Plan Period	Total Fund Allocation	Tribal Development Programmes	Percentage
1st five year plan (1951-56)	2069	13.93	0.06
2nd five year plan (1956-57)	4800	49.92	1.08
3rd five year plan (1961-66)	7500	50.53	0.60
4th five year plan (1969-74)	15901	79.5	0.50
5th five year plan (1974-79)	38853	1157.67	3.0
6th five year plan (1980-85)	97500	3640.25	3.7
7th five year plan (1985-90)	180000	6744.85	3.8
8th five year plan (1992-97)	434100	22409.65	5.2
9th five year plan (1997-2002)	859200	32087.26	3.7
10th five year plan (2002-07)	1618460	1481	0.09
11th five year plan (2007-12)	3644718	3633	0.09
12th five year plan (2013-17)	3568626	22457	0.63

Initiatives for Tribal Development

Through more public services shifting to fully digital modes, Indian governance is witnessing a technology transformation. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) portal, Government of India lists 311 schemes, which include cash transfers under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), ASHA and Anganwadi worker honorarium, and MGNREGA wages, among others. About 120 crore Indians now have Aadhaar cards, is arguably the most important tool in the transformation of India's e-governance. Recently the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) announced, the Aadhaar is linked with PAN Cards, bank accounts, ration cards, LPG subsidies, and a host of other government schemes and services. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a nodal ministry was set up in 1999 after the bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Justice, with the objective of a focused approach for integrated development of the Scheduled Tribes, in a coordinated manner, which is shown in Table-3.

Table-3: Major schemes for the benefits of STs under Development

S.No	Major schemes
1	Anganwadi ICDS Services
2	Ayushman Bharat
3	Eklavya Model Residential School Scheme (EMRS)
4	Employees Pension Scheme
5	Jal Jeevan Mission- Har Ghar Jal
6	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
7	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

8	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
9	National Social Assistance Programme
10	PM Awas Yojana (Rural)
11	PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
12	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)
13	PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
14	PM Poshan Shakti Nirman
15	PM Ujjwala Yojana
16	PM Viswakarma Yojana
17	Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)
18	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
19	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY)
20	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)
21	Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)
22	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
23	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
24	Samagra Siksha
25	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

The following responsibilities include coordinate policies and plans related to development of STs:

- a) Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plans like Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in 1998-99.
- b) Central Sector Schemes (CSS) like Coaching and Allied Scheme, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students, Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District, Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas, Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP), Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs), Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India limited (TRIFED), Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes like Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Children.

In Andhra Pradesh, ICT initiated e-governance use at various levels yet it's worrisome. There is no reliable data that can be used to measure actual impact on the livelihood of deprived, underprivileged, and marginalized sections in particularly STs, which is shown in Table-4.

Table-4: List of e-Governance (ICT) Initiatives in Andhra Pradesh

S.No	ICT Services
1	AP online- One-stop-shop on the internet
2	Citizen Friendly Services of Transport department (CFST)
3	Computer aided Administration of Registration Department (CARD)
4	Computer literacy for High Schools in Andhra Pradesh
5	e - Crop - Digital Crop Booking
6	e-Computerised Operations for Police Services : eCops
7	e-Seva
8	Fully Automated Services of Transport Department (FAST)
9	India Health Care Project
10	India IT Freedom Project
11	JnanaBhumi- A Smart Education Portal
12	Mana TV
13	MeeSeva
14	Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS)
15	OLTP: Online Transaction Processing
16	Online booking system for sand purchase
17	Saukaryam
18	Spandana
19	Sustainable Dryland Agriculture
20	Swayamkrushi Women's Development Mutually Aided Thrift and Cooperative Society
21	Telemedicine A- AP Govt and CARE Foundation
22	VOICE: Vijayawada Online Information Centre
23	WhatsApp e-Governance, Mana Mitra

In the state, many e-governance projects initiated by Government and Local bodies uplift the basic livelihood status of the rural and tribal people. The state government of Andhra Pradesh has continuously been endeavouring to provide citizen friendly services in a better manner. Several initiatives have been undertaken by various districts. Some of them are as follows: The first IT department was established in Andhra Pradesh (1998) officially and selected by the government for computerization of all its operations was the Registration Department. This is known as Computer Aided Registration Department (CARD), opened the gateway for the introduction of e-governance in Indian States. Another first kind of service, the e-seva is providing a wide spectrum of citizen friendly services. The e-seva centre is a one-stop-shop for more than 30 government-to-consumer and business-to-consumer services for payment of electricity, water and telephone bill to the issue of birth and death certificates etc.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

This study will help the government better plan how to address such obstacles. The purpose is to provide a framework for effective implementation of e-governance elsewhere. Day-to-day improvement of ICT initiated e-governance has a necessary need for individual development. In most tribal villages, peoples are unable to access technology due to a lack of proper the Network signals as well as the basic knowledge of executing it. In the effort to identify tactics that facilitate e-Governance, the scope of the current study is not universal but draws upon experiences in regional around the state improve efficiency and transparency in Government operations. Therefore, it tries to identify the main obstacles to implementing e-Governance in this tribal belt particularly ASR district.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective is to assess the promoting e-governance for the development of tribals in Alluri Sitarama Raju district.

METHODOLOGY

The present study focuses on promoting factors such as the technological, institutional and political impact of e-governance on tribal development. For this study, the sample size is 126 respondents from nearby tribal villages in Munchingput and Pedabayalu mandals of Alluri Sitarama Raju (ASR) district were selected by a stratified random sampling technique, ensures that various sub-groups within the tribal communities are adequately represented. This approach helped capture diverse perspectives and experiences, making the findings more generalize across different tribal context. As research tool, semi-structured interview schedule was used for collection of data during 20 November 2024 to 10 January 2025. They are asked the series of questions on SWOC analysis for purpose to see the impact of ICT-initiated e-governance. Further, data have a mixed approach both qualitative and quantitative in nature, cross-checked and analyzed through SPSS-22 version.

TRIBAL POPULATION

The Central, State and Local governments have launched several ICT projects to enhance the basic livelihoods of tribals. Many such projects are successful in rural areas but not in tribal areas because of many reasons as analyzed. Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh constitute 3.7 percent of the total population numbering 1.28 million (Census 2011). The erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated into two separate states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on 2nd June by the Andhra Pradesh State Reorganisation Act-2014. There are 26 districts in the state, out of all, nine are tribal districts.

ASR District at Glance

This study covered Alluri Sitarama Raju (ASR) district, one of the north-coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. It lies between 17°- 17' and 18°-21' of N latitude and in between 80°- 53' and 82°-50' in E longitude. It is bounded on the North partly by the Odisha State Partly by

Chattisgarh State and partly by Telangana State on the South by Anakapalli, Kakinada and East Godavari Districts on the West covered by Godavari River and East by Vijayanagaram District, which is shown in Table-5.

Table-5: Details of the District's Population and Other Particulars

S.No	Particulars	Frequency
1	Geographical area of the District (sq. km)	12253
2	District area of the State	7.52%
	Latitudes:	17°- 17' and 18°-21' N
	Longitudes:	80°- 53' and 82°-50' E
3	Total District Population (lakhs)	9.54
	Male population (lakhs)	4.66
	Female population(lakhs)	4.88
	Percentage by the state population	1.92%
	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	1046
	The ST population of district	82.67%
4	Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	11.96%
5	Labour force participation (lakhs)	3.93
	Labour force participation rate of district	41.12%
	Marginal Workers (lakhs)	1.63
	Cultivators	21.58%
	Agricultural Labourers	28.96%
6	The literates (lakhs)	4.04
7	Literacy Rate of district	42.34%
	Male Literacy	57.92%
	Female Literacy	41.83%

The ASR district consists of the hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats with an altitude of about 900 meters dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 meters. Forest block topping with 1615 meters embraces the Mandals of Paderu, G.Madugula, Munchingput, Araku Valley, Ananthagiri, Chinthapalli. With Rampachodavaram Division of East Godavari District, Koyyuru, G.K.Veedhi and Chinthapalli mandals clubbed. Machkhund River which on reflow becomes Sileru, drains and waters the area in its flow and reflow and is tapped for Power Generation. As per Census 2011, the district population is 9.54 lakhs with 11.96% of growth rate and this constituted 1.92% of the population of the state while the Geographical area of the District is 12253 sq. km which is only 7.52% of the area of the State. Out of the total population, there are 4.66 lakh males and 4.88 lakh females, with a sex ratio of 1046 females for every thousand males. The Scheduled Tribes account for the district population (82.67%). There are 4.04 lakhs

literate forming 42.34% of the total population. Among total literates, 57.92% males while 41.83% females. The labour force participation rate is 41.12% (3.93 lakhs) in the district reported including marginal workers of 1.63 lakhs, constitutes among 21.58% cultivators, agricultural labourers 28.96% and remaining engages in all the sectors.

RESULTS

As respondents indicate the management plays a crucial role in implementation of the e-Governance initiatives, they believed a smart coordination like information system (IT) always needed for the efficient. Out of 126 tribal respondents, males are 56.35% (N=71) and females are 43.65% (N=55) interviewed. Though, the security of ICT initiatives is considered as one of the important factor. Social media is an initiative progressively plays important role in promoting e-governance for their development, extends beyond mere facts dissemination. Although empowerment, catalyze social changes to tribal's opinion and participation in the decision making processes. To publicize, progress of the social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and others can be used. It is observed that a subsequent usage patterns in this tribal belt. About 53.96% (68) are television, 34 (26.98%) are mobile/cell phones and 4.76% (6) are drastically out of total respondents (126) using a computer or laptop for getting news updates. Among all the mobile users, 45.2% are basic model and the remaining 54.8% are smart-phones. It is also showed out that the use of computers was very low compared to general population. Utilization of Internet is low in tribal households due to lack of awareness about internet connectivity 43 (34.13%) and remaining 65.87% (83) aware of it, but lack of proper infrastructure like tower and broadband signalling are the major challenges. Therefore, tribals are found that use mobile phones lack of the internet signal clearly, shows the digital divide existing them. Only 42.92% respondents aren't using mobile internet, they just only keep the mobile phones to receive the call. It is also evidenced that 48.69% understand how to use internet significantly. Nearly fifteen percent students are using the internet services for education purpose, followed by access to News updates (12.39%), 25% for social networking sites and majority using for enjoying movies, songs and other multimedia platform. Through their mobile or laptop, one in five tribals uses the internet for banking services, which is very low and may be due to several hurdles to its use.

Impact of e-Governance for their Development

Several welfare and development schemes have successfully been using e-governance under a strictly specified timeline. Nowadays, e-Governance initiatives (ICTs) have offered quick access to citizen services and improve the processing of government-to-citizen transactions. For the first time, Government of Andhra Pradesh has launched 'Mana Mitra' to provide all the public services through the 'WhatsApp e-Governance'. While these ICT initiatives hold great promise to promote e-governance and facilitating tribal development, several significant challenges and problems must be addressed to realize their full potential. Figure-2 shows that these problems

can be broadly categorized into digital infrastructure, digital literacy, cultural sensitivity, privacy and security, and government responsiveness.

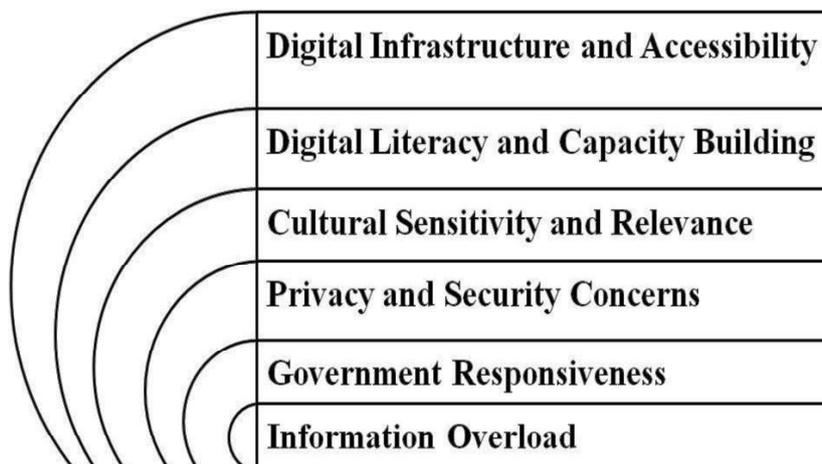


Figure-2: Problems of ICT initiated E-Governance for Tribal Development

Issues and Obstacles

The obstacles hinder e-governance activities, which can be classified simply into three main categories: 1) Organizational, 2) Social, and 3) ICT

Organizational

The results reveal that one of the core causes of e-Governance management failure are the lack of stakeholders' involvement at the implementation phase. ICT-friendly structure is must for the success of e-Governance initiatives. In many jurisdictions, legislation and regulations that intelligently navigate many issues raised by government use of technology is a challenge due to presence of few legislators, judges and staff familiar with the subject matter. To raise but not resolve the issues of e-Government forces, need for outside consultants is required that management is facing.

Social

Another category of obstacles are social, this study agrees that faced when implementing e-Governance successfully. Tribal respondents reported the main social obstacles that unequal access to information due to literacy, or equipment price, transportation, or communication services, has been recognized as the factors in e-Governance failure. The low digital literacy is main obstacle to hamper e-Governance implementation. In tribal areas, this study is noticed that particularly the digital literacy rate is very low.

ICT

For e-Governance implementation successfully, IT infrastructure should come at first and add ICT is one of the key obstacles in tribal areas where people do not have proper access to the

Internet, electricity or computers. The study is identified many ICT obstacles by opinion of the respondents such as stakeholder involvement, coordination, information sharing, digital literacy and awareness are considered to be major obstacles.

During FGDs, the respondents are selected ascending order (like 1, 2, 3...) of obstacles by their experience. The first is awareness, the second is coordination, and information sharing is indicated as a third through the use of media both print and electronic particularly television, can speedily disseminate information and share knowledge. Many e-governance initiatives have been launched for tribal welfare and development, but due to several reasons, they have not been successful. Majority tribals a lot depend upon physical infrastructure like electricity, telecommunications, etc. ICTs require initial capital investment in hardware and software. It shouldn't be made available at an affordable cost but maintained also. With a long-term vision, the steps should be taken to meet the needs of other languages and cultures, especially those accessible to tribals who do not know any language other than their mother tongue. Table-6 illustrates the SWOC analysis of e-Governance for tribal development in a district. During planning, implementation and monitoring levels, it reminds us constantly about the decision-making process used. The following measures often constraints can be minimized by introduction: a) capacity building, b) citizen portal, c) connectivity, d) local participation, e) local language, f) single window solution, and g) value for citizens.

Table-6: SWOC analysis of e-Governance for Tribal Development

Strengths (S)	Weakness (W)
(1) Leadership (2) Development policies and strategies (3) ICT initiated e-Governance projects (4) Projects in pace at many agencies (5) Enhancement of capacity development (6) Number of ICT department in agencies (7) Creating new departments (8) Web portals	(1) Limited awareness (2) Weak legal and regulatory environment (3) Ongoing initiatives and projects isolation (4) Lack of information exchange and sharing (5) Lack of capacity and skills (6) Weak partnership with research (7) No R&D culture in government agencies (8) Lack of ICT knowledge on leadership level
Opportunities (O)	Challenges (C)
(1) Growth of mobile and Internet services (2) High expectation public transparency (3) External stakeholder to be a partner (4) Basic infrastructure and legal base (5) Increasing number of ICT institutions (6) Willingness of youth in ICT education (7) Realization of ICT role in daily work	(1) Cost of telecommunications (2) Delivery of e-service to remote areas (3) Lack of technical and resources (4) Literacy and acceptance of e-Governance (5) Privacy on information and freedom (6) Lack of electricity (7) Presence of procedures in organizations

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study is supported the positive impact of e-Governance schemes on development among the tribal population in ASR district of Andhra Pradesh. It aims to bring Government transparency and thereby promote e-Governance and initiatives in the process, the findings of this study reveal that the use of ICT initiated e-governance in the region should continue to be reflected, explored and influenced in time. Despite the obstacles and challenges in a form of Digital Illiteracy and lack of e-Governance Infrastructure, has shown through monitoring strategies in ICT implementation, it can reduce and hence the results are often visualized in every sphere of life. For example, guidelines for action can be taken in the field of assessing specific initiatives for tribal development programmes in this region. It is concluded further there is a kind of digital divide of the tribals in ASR district, many e-governance schemes are not reaching and a lot needs to be done in this regard.

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