

Research Article

Digital Governance and Administrative Effectiveness of E-Panchayats: A Study in Rural India

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The study attempted to analyse the role and impact of information and communication technology in improving the living standards of the rural people by providing the basic services like agriculture, education, health, etc According to *Best, et al*, attempts ICTs to tackle the problems of rural economic development are Widespread in developing countries, and there are benefits from examining implementations across various countries and continents over the past decade has become a test bed for innovations in information and communication technology serving the rural people. The most obvious reason for this is the search for a solution to what has long been an intractable problem: that rural India has remained while the rest of the country has moved ahead. The hope that information and communication technology can surmount at least some of rural India's social, political, and administrative challenges and create a viable for the provision of health, education, and other social services is thus information and communication technology strongest calling card, An additional expectation is that information and communication technology can be used innovatively to improve access to the large, underserved market that rural India's 700 million people represent, especially considering that India has the resources to build an information and communication technology infrastructure, i.e. Its large skilled, cost-efficient information technology workforce. The role and impact of informational services in development and empowerment of rural communities

Keywords: Agricultral Digital, Information, Communication, Education, Economic, Health, Political and Social Transformation.

1) Introduction:

The information age world has become a global match for the efficient use of information and communication technologies. Systems that control and use information and communication systems that process input and output data and transfer information from one place to another, Electronic products that process, store, and disseminate information to facilitate human activity models related to organizational, commercial, and public information and communication Technology has created various ways to promote social development introduction to Home Office Little System. It created travel contacts and provided ideas for video and video sites. The eruption of information and communication is affecting both urban and rural residents (Sanap, Manohar K.)

In various sectors in economy has become a new form of business and in many developed countries a new concept of trust has developed in various sectors. Developing systems of all countries is important for the socio-economic development of the region. Higher business forms are encouraged

to provide services to citizens and are sometimes discontinued in developed and developing countries. Information and communication Technology actually offers opportunities to compete with poverty, inequality and decline in rural areas (Arivanandan, M, 2013)

2) ICT and Development

Historically, the development of a country has been full of talent, hard work and investment. But in the 21st century and in its various forms, science is gaining prominence. Information and communication Technology allows increasing the availability and efficiency of information and information.

Information and communication Technology Development is umbrella application can be used appropriately if their employment, in one way or another, directly or indirectly benefits the underprivileged Information and communication Technology helps organizations or non-states to promote the social and economic conditions of the people in developing countries. Information and communication Technology have enormous potential to support developing countries, especially in developing countries. ICTs are an effective tool to combat poverty, promote social justice, strengthen public administration and help developing countries reach the forefront of modernization. There are many sectors that use Information and communication Technology to contribute to the development of the state. In the information era, ICT has introduced many and varied opportunities to facilitate development of society. It introduced Small Office Home Offices system. It reduced the need to travel and brought in concepts like net meetings and video conferencing. The information and communication explosion impacted populations alike (Bose, N. K, 1969)

There are many groups that play an important role in the search and conservation of national borders. Parts: Correction of basic human needs food, health, drinking water, basic education), economic development and poverty reduction growth and agricultural development, University education, Job creation, E-commerce, infrastructure development energy, water, transportation, Ecosystems and resource management and control national and international democracy, government address. The outlines illustrate areas such as expanding human needs, economic development and poverty reduction, infrastructure development, ecosystems, governance and governance that are crucial in achieving national development goals. Basic human needs such as food, drink, water, health systems, basic education, infrastructure development, utilization and utilization of the best natural resources based on economic development and poverty reduction must be provided through the open system for special mission to promote community development. Revisions in these areas are an important factor in preserving the development of the area.

3) Objective of the Study

The study attempted to analyze the role and impact of ICTS in improving the living standards of the rural people by providing the basic services like agriculture, education, health, etc, find out peoples access in the e-Governance institutions and to suggest ways by which e-Panchayat can Resolve challenges and update the system through public, private and citizen partnership

4) Methodology:

The main emphasis of the survey was on citizen perception about E- Panchayat services in Rural areas of India. It further asked respondents on how e-governance can remove corruption, delay, confusion, etc. Therefore, both explorative and descriptive research design were used.

5) ICT and Rural Development in India:

Communication is crucial for agricultural development. Agriculture, in countries that are often disrupted by information and information, has always been a major component of agricultural development. Basic food and information are often available to poor farmers, the information agencies responsible for implementing information on poor food practices and making strategic management decisions. Therefore, it would be more convenient to protect their interests and extend the powers and powers of the judiciary affecting the contracts. Information therefore plays a catalytic role, but the potential of Information and communication Technology to preserve and improve partnership processes depends largely on structural reforms and agricultural decision-making.

There are two types of potential financial assets due to the efficient, consistent, dynamic use, on the other hand, is the effective use of the high capacity limits used today. This makes sense

between two types of capacity companies. One method is to increase operational efficiency; the other is to reduce business costs, and to reduce costs and uses. In any case, channel reinforcement is a more efficient and cost-effective file to process and transmit information, including large networks and communications. Dynamic growth is associated with high inflation, which increases energy flow and future consumption. Reduced transaction costs increase and increase static efficiency. Information and communication Technology also promotes innovation as an important tool for economic growth.

Another potential benefit comes from the reduction of economic inequality, because this reduction marks the end of the social contract and, consequently, the social benefit. We can discuss the role of Information and communication Technology in every aspect of maximizing financial gain without considering the relationship between inequality and growth. But the focus is on agricultural development and the use of Information and communication Technology. At first glance, this may help reduce inequality by increasing efficiency and effectiveness, as rural developing countries have been denied access to modern communications and have gradually been denied access to services.

Applications in Literature Development reveals a variety of international and international research projects on agricultural development projects and theoretical areas of rural development. A country in rural development at the national level, before and after India's independence, they wielded executive power, large and small. Studies of rural development applications in India are limited, but limited to rural development in some countries. Therefore, it is necessary to focusing on key areas for agricultural development such as agriculture, education, health, public services, development and potential communities, rural areas, etc. (Chaudhuri, Buddadev, 1982)

Rural development depends on the socio-economic status of the rural population. Thus, the living standards of the rural population are likely to be higher in the development of one or more areas such as agriculture, education, assistance, nursing, governance, etc. The role and importance of these regions in sustaining agricultural development in India and the requirements and implications of ICT are discussed in detail below:

5.1) Agriculture:

Agriculture is one of the most important industries in India; they lose about two-thirds of the country's workforce. 07/02/2011 According to the central statistics office estimates published in 2010-11, agriculture represented 14.2% of India's Gross domestic product DP from 2004 to 2005. About 43% of the geographical area India is good for agriculture. Most farmers are dependent on agriculture or farming. It has more employees than any other province and provides basic food, including more than half the population (Census of India, 2011).

Indiana agriculture, which relies heavily on monsoons and plays an important role in building plant structures, needs to address a number of issues. Lack of infrastructure in the agricultural sector is reflected in low raw material prices, declining crops, new high-quality maize and rice varieties, improper production consumption, low seed crops, inadequate incentives and post-crop value. They also have access to farmer's markets. This includes the lack of physical access and information to markets. Good deals are difficult for farmers when communication is difficult. Limited market access due to lack of market knowledge slows down agricultural development. (Eshet-Alkalai, Yoram, 2004)

Information and communication Technology can solve problems in the agricultural sector and stimulate software development. Information and communication Technology supports agricultural activities with information on climate, soil and crop, quantity, current currency and commodity prices, etc. ,in addition, maps that allow villages to estimate monthly requirements for water and resources from a variety of sources. In addition drinking fountains should be set up and a supply of scarce water should also be distributed. Based o Information and communication Technology project management, e-agriculture development, there are programs that provide a platform that can explore and explain long-term data to predict pests within a week. Information on transportation costs to the agricultural system. Farmers were given agricultural skills to increase production and accelerate agricultural and rural development in India (C. S.R. Prabhu, 2007),

5.2) Education:

Education plays an important role in promoting personal policies and sustainable development in this area. Ignorance and poverty are the biggest obstacles in developing countries; education can be overcome quickly and easily. The main victims of education are people living in rural areas, those in developing countries, those who do not go to school, those who drop out of school, those who enrol in adulthood and the education gap in rural areas is proportionately similar to poverty. By providing money and resources in rural schools for the poor, it helps to provide quality education to poor children in rural villages, Total number of primary and secondary education in low-income countries in developing countries. (Suresh Vadrnam and Jayaprada Sahoo, 2025)

Information and communication Technology agricultural education can help overcome its serious shortcomings. Information and communication Technology has great potential to improve access, quality and equal opportunities in education at all levels, including the use of primary, secondary and higher education in a variety of educational applications. Information and communication Technology are also used to improve the efficiency, accessibility and quality of school processes in developing countries. In fact one of the proven applications is the distance education system. In primary and secondary education, Information and communication Technology significantly speeds up the learning process, improves access to learning and a more collaborative and interactive teaching methodology, but is not an effective alternative to the personal skills of teachers or parents (Suresh Vadrnam and Jayaprada Sahoo, 2024)

Global performance in the research network, usually via the Internet, strengthens national research and development systems in developing countries. The role of virtual investigation professionals across different parts of the global network completes the exchange of information and communication. Distributed and discussed papers, as well as collaborations and research reports. Another fast-growing area for Information and communication Technology education is vocational and technical education. Although Information and communication Technology is able to design multiple and staff productivity models at very low cost, many organizations and training organizations use to train in a variety of workplaces, from healthcare to IT services and even employers (Amin, A. 2014, August 25)

Information and communication Technology Solutions also offer great opportunities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of academic executives. By promoting a data warehouse and Information and communication Technology network, collaborative study can be developed, procedural materials can be purchased more efficiently, staff and students can be managed more effectively, and progress can be made closer to each student. (D.K.Jain, 2009)

5.3) Health Security:

Sustainable development in all regions depends on the health and longevity of the population. Health inequality among the rich and poor in cities and rural villages is a major problem and an obstacle to sustainable development. Infant mortality is an important indicator of sensory social status. The infant mortality rate highlights the lifestyle, lifestyle of the general population and the impact of efforts to improve maternal and child health in the country. It is an important indicator of civil society development, the cumulative impact of economic development, and technological change and health issues in the social and cultural environment. The stone pillar of public health compared to other indicators such as raw fertility, maternal mortality and five-year mortality, this information is very important to public health professionals because infant mortality is the largest type of mortality. Child deaths also occur due to a special combination of illness and complications, so that more adults may be less and less at risk. The infant mortality rate in 20 states in 2017 based on gender and place of residence, of the 20 states analyzed, of the total 13, which is lower than the national average 7.3, while Madhya Pradesh has the highest in rural areas, and highest in girls in rural areas. Most rural states in the district and town have a body mass index and countries with a national average have a body mass index. (Gelb, A. & Diofasi Metz, A, 2018)

Information and communication Technology improves human health in developing countries. As a continuous learning tool, it allows workers to gain information and gain new knowledge. Some of the promises and benefits of Information and communication Technology

development are most evident in the development or birth of health care. There are several specific ways in which Information and communication Technology can be used to improve health. A similar pattern was used to facilitate coordination between teachers. Notification of specific diseases sends required medical images to nurses and physicians. The principle of Information and communication Technology based collaboration also applies to medical research. Technology facilitates the exchange of information, to access the latest health information for communities and to educate health officials about agriculture. Rapid access to health care saves time and money in offices, districts, hospitals and hospitals with a large number of care services for rural residents (Drèze, J., Khalid, N., Khera, R., & Somanchi, A, 2017).

6) ICT in the Rural Area Especially Women in E-SEVA:

The Andhra Pradesh government supported the idea of its service under pressure to improve governance. Our mission is to value the money and services of the active community and their support over millennia in civil society. While minimizing all administrative costs and quality order delivery requirements, our goal is to address that will help them achieve quality control. In addition, there is a solution needed to propose superior designs and this can be achieved by having all the channels marketed as having a template and turning city designing into a window into city creation. Access services in a variety of ways to the order of the eyes.

First, young workers running in remote areas of the state, along with their own lives, are the backbone to autonomous governance with decentralization. With the addition of 4,000 horizontal connections from 14 governance agencies, Andhra Pradesh State Area Network is now fully operational and plans to upgrade the region line to 4 Mbits. This has never happened on this earth.

Service now has 157 large increments, which will increase by more than three Committee 2.5 million states already intention turn your slavery into a door to your fellow countrymen so that you can touch the management of each slave. In addition, it provides million per such as project billing and employs a large number of B2C businesses to customer employees, including the largest number of vacancies in the country. Its services now provide correspondence services to various banks and subsidiaries. It is noteworthy for the large-scale development of the Aadhar Foundation in the field of DBT direct benefit transfer.

Progressive countries include the United Nations, the World Bank, government, trade and private sector Millennium Development Goals and numerous projects through local and international projects.

The Society for the Promotion of Communications offers African Women's Network courses and workshops in support of e-networking in women's organizations.

In Kenya, women and men receive extensive training as weavers to learn new weaving techniques and gain more from their productivity.

UNDP Ukrainian Telecenters integrates ICT in agriculture and farm management, facilitates farmers' networks and enhances their entrepreneurial skills in the new market economy.

MSSRhas its own telecenters called Rural Village Theoretical Centres in various parts of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Odessa and Uttar Pradesh. Chennai-based Information and communication technology Agricultural Development Initiative, also known as has to set up village centres in various parts of Tamil Nadu and other states in India. Many authors have highlighted in their literature the social and technical requirements for exposing women and the use of Information and communication technology. These are just a few examples.

7) Good Governance:

Good governance is important in social order. The issue of good democratic governance is becoming a topic of discussion among the people. The reasons for this situation are perceptions that lead to better conditions: corruption, lack of basic services to the rural population, lack of donor agencies and population in general. Good governance means respect for human rights, political and organizational pluralism, and efficiency, socio-economic and political opportunities, free information, accountability and contentious institutions and the public sector, respect for laws and regulations, and good governance, Rigidity and strength (Aiyar, Y. & Walton, M. 2015).

Good agricultural governance signifies not only the growth of the country, but also the improvement of income distribution and the separation and freedom of expression between rural and urban areas. When it comes to macro design and implementation at the electron level, angular performance selection is a must. Rural development is an important part of national development, but good governance leads to justice, equality and growth in rural as well as poor, mountainous and uncultivated areas. E-Government programs are officials and ministries that use, Information and communication Technology the Internet and mobile tools and applications to provide good governance, strengthen relationships and build new partnerships in civil society. E-Government means the emergence of technological innovations and a sharp rise in governance. (Gelb, A. & Mukherjee, A. 2019).

Governments are increasingly using Information and communication Technology to free citizens from the responsibilities they have relinquished. Information and communication Technology applications seek to reduce the services of governments, cooperatives and central authorities, as well as state citizens, to their limitations. These applications use Information and communication Technology solutions for low-cost, processing and advanced connectivity solutions. Many citizens, such as City are looking to improve this technology leverage, expand the base, time of various management applications. Its aim is to facilitate citizens' access to services and improve business processes between the state and citizens.

In the previous context, a discussion on the importance and meaning of agriculture, education, health and service delivery for agricultural development, as well as the purposes of and its performance in service delivery of Information and communication Technology Providing public services or services. Enthusiasm, enthusiasm, agriculture and related activities: education, health, etc. Before embarking agricultural the following sections analyze the various experiences in developing countries (Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 2016).

In the modern age of information society, the importance of applications for agriculture is increasing. The researcher highlighted Information and communication Technology practices in different areas of agriculture and, through the analysis of Information and communication Technology, compared her experience with agricultural development activities around the world i.e.,

Community Radio Project and Kotramale Internet, Sri Lanka, Vietnamese Electronic City, Vietnam, Fanzum, Nigeria, Across Digital Village, Nigeria, ODV currently offers four major programs; Ruhrlelle Project, Laos, Tele-cottage, Race for Citizen Service in Bahia, Brazil (Demirgüç-Kunt, A., Leora K., Dorothe S., Saniya A., & Hess, J., 2018).

8) Digital Applications in Panchayati Raj and Rural Development: Indicate Experience

Rural development opportunities were discovered in India in 1986 Computerized Agricultural Systems Administration from India to the Centre for Agricultural Workers and Services to Monitoring Information Program Poverty Reduction Program this initiative has provided agricultural and agricultural programs to all countries with rural development components will help the program become more effective. Curl's plan began with the following goals:

Design and disseminate programs and solutions to collect and develop information on poverty reduction programs at the District rural development agency level and systemic monitoring to identify problems;

Train the District rural development agency command in operation or software to facilitate entry and exit times;

Constantly maintain and update software solutions;

Perverted activity;

Computer resources integrated support plan has taken many steps to achieve the goal of obtaining public services. Sharp documentation can be found in the following paragraphs;

An unexpected analysis must include the needs and expectations of citizens. Other ministries and organizations operating in the Ministry of Rural Development;

Provides IT solutions in rural areas, strengthens software solutions and strengthens e-government projects for agricultural development, rural authorities such as Institution Rural District, Panchayat Raj and Software solutions for the general public;

Develop and implement plans for horizontal transport systems located in rural areas at the National Science Centre headquarters of national and regional departments;

Carrying out research and development to understand agricultural development and its systems and architecture and structures for reusable Internet technologies, components and services;

CRISP developed following products;

Rural markets, Agriculture are an e-commerce National informatics centre solution that has attracted many beautiful Indian farmers to the world. Fortify the city; and

Rural Interfaces: This is the most robust and scalable solution for collecting and processing information about poverty reduction software. Information technology is available in three modules to meet the needs of various applications.

PRIA Soft: Panchayat Raj Institution Software Tamil Nadu state unit that manages the monitoring of money, spending and infrastructure for collecting local taxes, archives and supplies the archives of the various states.

General Voyage is highly adaptable and continues to be the gateway to the world of knowledge, communication and community service. In this way, communities can quickly and efficiently create pages that are enriched with their local content and links to their personal information and communication needs in relation to information sources and services.

District rural development Agency Gateway: The rural district administration is run by operators at the regional level to coordinate the implementation of rural development and poverty reduction programs. The farm implements and monitors the execution of state and central officials in various provinces, provinces at the regional level, banking agencies, local regional authorities, non-governmental organizations, etc. computer resources integrated support plan has developed nationwide gateways through district rural administration, the content of which is up-to-date which district rural administration may collect status informatio (Muralidharan, K., Niehaus, P., & Sukhtankar, S, 2016). n

Interaction with facility associated signal in rural areas:

- Effective financial management is critical to effective governance. District rural development agency helps banks meet their own financial relationship requirements.
- Clubs, Panchayats and other similar associations are better and more systematic.
- It will also help you make practical, event-driven decisions.
- Today's software is a drive in this direction. Economic Policy collects, receives and reports financial information about the district rural development Agency.
- Provides access to insert, delete, update, and verify financial records for employers or district rural development Agency, which in turn leads to several financial problems that are critical to district rural development Agency, lack of administrative authority.

Smart Village project:

- Promoting holistic development and strengthening of facilities.
- National information centre proposed a tenth Smart Village project
- The project aims to improve and enrich the knowledge of indigenous people.
- ICT-based e-government programs have recently highlighted the important role that ICTs can play in the development of the Indian landscape.
- Several management projects have focused on improving baseline coverage, minimizing processing costs, increasing transparency, and shortening delivery times.
- Some say a global public network is being created to provide residents with access to regional and state government addresses.
- Rural Space application centre applications should strive to provide citizens with advanced real estate services from central governments such as counties, cooperatives, state and federal governments (Suresh Vadranam and Jayaprada Sahoo, 2025)

9) Summary

There are a few Key Success Factors for a study of this nature. Strong sponsor at the senior level, there has been strong support for the project from the Director of Municipal Administration. This support was crucial to ensure implementation and adoption. Dedicated team of officers the director has been ably supported a strong team of committed officers. These officers ensured the directions of the DMA were carried out and followed across the state. Knowledgeable and empowered head of PMO Day to day work on the project has been carried out by a capable officer at the helm of affairs, the Joint Director of IT. His knowledge of the legal, procedural and practical aspects of municipal systems and the ability to find solutions to issues has been widely credited as a key success factor. Vendor committed to project success

The Application implementation Partner, e-Governments Foundation is a not for profit entity that worked despite the challenges and time and cost overruns to make the project a success. Strong monitoring of processes variety of approaches like dashboards, nodal officers, teleconferences etc. Were used to monitor different processes and ensure success. ULB level support the DPO system of having a dedicated resource to train, support and speed things along at the ULB level has also been widely identified to have been a key success factor. Suggestions & Recommendation what would be your advice to government functionaries attempting a project of this type? Assemble a great team and get your senior functionaries on board. One cannot expect great domain knowledge from the vendor. It has to come from the team Commercial vendors should be picked carefully; one should be able to persuade them to work well with you. If the commercial vendor is too focused on containing time and cost, it is difficult. This is not just about developing an application; it is about changing people's behaviour so that the system gets used and takes root. It helps to have 2 to 3 years to change behaviours and make functionaries and citizens get accustomed to the new systems. When functionaries and citizens start tasting the fruits of the work, no one can reverse these changes.

The ICTs are being increasingly used in spheres of the including the development activities. The governments started to make use of the latest technological innovations to deliver its services at [lie locations convenient to the Citizens The ICT applications attempt to Offer the services of agencies like district administration. state and Central government departments. etc to the citizens at their door steps, These applications utilize the ICTS in Offering improved and affordable connectivity and processing solutions not only urban areas but also in rural areas.

The experiences from all over the world shows the pivotal role of ICT applications for rural development- ICTs has potential to improve the livelihoods of low-income earners by enhancing delivery of socio-economic services, offering them opportunities to increase income and empowering them through participation in decision making processes. ICTs applications can help in improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural people by improving the standard of living of the rural people with effective ICT applications in fields such as agriculture, education, health, good governance, etc. for sustainable rural development in India, ICT applications in different components of sustainable development, such as improvements in Basic Human Needs (food, health care. drinking water. primary education), Economic development and poverty reduction (agriculture growth/development, higher education, job creation, e-commerce), Infrastructure Development (energy, water. transportation). Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management and Governance for (national and international inclusiveness, democracy, e-Governance), can play an important role in attaining the goal of sustainable development of a country.

10) Conclusion:

- Hence, the need for periodically rethinking on and even re-modeling of the concept of governance is possible if our policies are implemented with the quality of manpower, sincerely and efficiently.
- We need to change the perspectives, poor training, and procedures and encourage good people. Unless and until the mindset of bureaucrats is hard to change and set of procedures are re- oriented towards self decision-making e-governance is impossible with transparency and accountability.
- Conclude. E-Panchayats are the need of the hour as people in rural areas are still deprived of

basic facilities for a decent life.

- They should be provided with adequate technological resources in order to be able to play a meaningful role in the course of development. It is true that technology is part of the development of an instrument.
- At the same time, it is necessary to develop new technological innovations and guide people to take advantage of the advances of their evolution.
- Mobile phone preparation creates freedom of choice and economic liberalization for women in the field of education.
- Girls can work with their loved ones anytime and anywhere. Fathers and daughters feel safe. On the other hand, the negative effects of cell phone accessibility must be considered. Technological progress is the ultimate goal and care must be taken to prevent rural women from being displaced.

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