**Concept of Citizen**

A citizen is defined in two main ways. First, there are those who can't participate politically, like children, and then citizens who are either passive or active in political life.

The term "citizenship" has two meanings: one refers to all members of a state, and the other to the rights and duties each person has.

Citizenship means being part of a state and having certain rights and responsibilities. It’s about having political rights and duties as a member of society.

**Types of Citizens**

There are mainly three types of citizens;

**Active Citizens**

An active citizen is someone who feels personally responsible or guided by ethical values, such as concerns about global issues like climate change. They actively speak out to promote ethical practices in their society, country, and the world.

**Participatory Citizenship**

Participatory citizenship involves people actively engaging in various aspects of society—civic, political, social, economic, and cultural. By being involved in everyday activities and feeling a sense of belonging, they contribute to the collective well-being of their community.

**Digital Citizenship**

Digital citizenship involves using digital technologies in a positive and responsible way. It helps individuals and communities develop important values, skills, and knowledge through continuous learning.

Being a good digital citizen means understanding how to participate in the digital world while respecting human rights and dignity. It also involves recognizing the importance of digital citizenship and actively learning how to contribute positively to society online.

**Elements of Digital Citizenship**

The International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) identifies 9 key elements of digital citizenship:

1. **Digital Access:** Ensuring everyone has access to technology and information, its all about bridging the gap between those who have it and those who don't.
2. **Digital Etiquette:** Treating others with respect and kindness online, avoiding behaviors like discrimination and cyberbullying.
3. **Digital Commerce:** Engaging in buying and selling online in a transparent, timely, and customer-focused manner.
4. **Digital Rights and Responsibilities:** Balancing digital rights, such as free speech and privacy, with responsibilities to protect these rights for others.
5. **Digital Literacy:** Having the basic skills to use digital tools effectively, like creating accounts, sending emails, and making presentations.
6. **Digital Law:** Understanding and following the rules and guidelines that govern online behavior.
7. **Digital Communication:** Using various online platforms to communicate, including social media, emails, and virtual calls.
8. **Digital Health and Wellness:** Maintaining mental and physical well-being online, including managing screen time and avoiding harmful content.
9. **Digital Security:** Protecting personal information and resources online by avoiding scams, viruses, and fraudulent activities.

**Examples/Precautions of digital citizenship include:**

1. **Using Antivirus Software:** Learning to download and use antivirus software to protect your device from online threats.
2. **Protecting Privacy in Virtual Interactions:** Establishing guidelines and protocols to safeguard privacy during online meetings or events with participants from different locations.
3. **Online Leadership Course:** Creating and teaching an online course on leadership, which helps students understand their role as responsible digital citizens.
4. **Reporting and Blocking on Social Media:** Reporting bullies or trolls on social media platforms and blocking users who send inappropriate messages in private chats.