



National Forensic Sciences University

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An Institution of National Importance
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Topic: Digital Citizen
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Digital Citizen

Roles, Responsibilities, and Impact in the Digital Era

What is a Digital Citizen?

A digital citizen is an individual who:

- i. Uses technology responsibly and effectively.
- ii. Engages in online communities constructively.
- iii. Advocates for ethical practices in the digital world.
- iv. Contributes positively to the digital society.



Key Attributes of a Digital Citizen



Digital Literacy:
Understanding and using
technology efficiently.



Ethical Behavior:
Respecting privacy and
intellectual property.



Civic Engagement:
Participating in online
governance and advocacy.



Global Awareness:
Addressing global issues
like cyberbullying and
misinformation.



Digital Citizenship in Smart Cities

Smart	Smart cities rely on digital citizens to:
Use	Use smart technologies like public transport apps and e-governance portals.
Provide	Provide feedback for urban development.
Engage in	Engage in sustainability initiatives.
Enhance	Enhance connectivity and inclusivity.

Responsibilities of a Digital Citizen



Maintain Cybersecurity: Protect personal data and follow safe online practices.



Respect Others: Avoid cyberbullying and respect diverse opinions.



Promote Inclusivity: Help bridge the digital divide.



Advocate for Sustainability: Support eco-friendly digital initiatives.

Benefits of Digital Citizenship in Smart Cities



Improved Quality of Life: Access to smarter healthcare, education, and transport.



Efficient Resource Management: Using IoT to save energy and reduce waste.



Enhanced Participation: Involvement in city governance and decision-making.



Economic Growth: Promoting innovation and digital businesses.

Three Age Groups of Digital Citizens

Young Digital Natives (Below 18): Highly adaptive but vulnerable to cyber threats.

Working Professionals (18-50): Active in digital governance, economy, and smart services.

Senior Citizens (50+): Facing digital divide but gradually adapting to technology.

Problems Faced by Digital Citizens (Age-Based)

Young Digital Natives: Cyberbullying, excessive screen time, misinformation.

Working Professionals: Work-life balance, data privacy concerns, cyber threats.

Senior Citizens: Digital literacy issues, phishing scams, difficulty adapting to new tech.

Three Tiers of Digital Citizens

Metro Citizens: Access to advanced smart city infrastructure and digital services.

Normal City Residents: Using digital tools but facing occasional accessibility issues.

Village Residents: Limited digital access, often affected by poor connectivity and digital illiteracy.

Problems Faced by Digital Citizens (Tier-Based)

Metro Citizens: Over-reliance on technology, privacy invasion, digital fraud.

Normal City Residents:
Inconsistent connectivity, limited digital awareness.

Village Residents: Poor infrastructure, lack of awareness, difficulty in digital adoption.

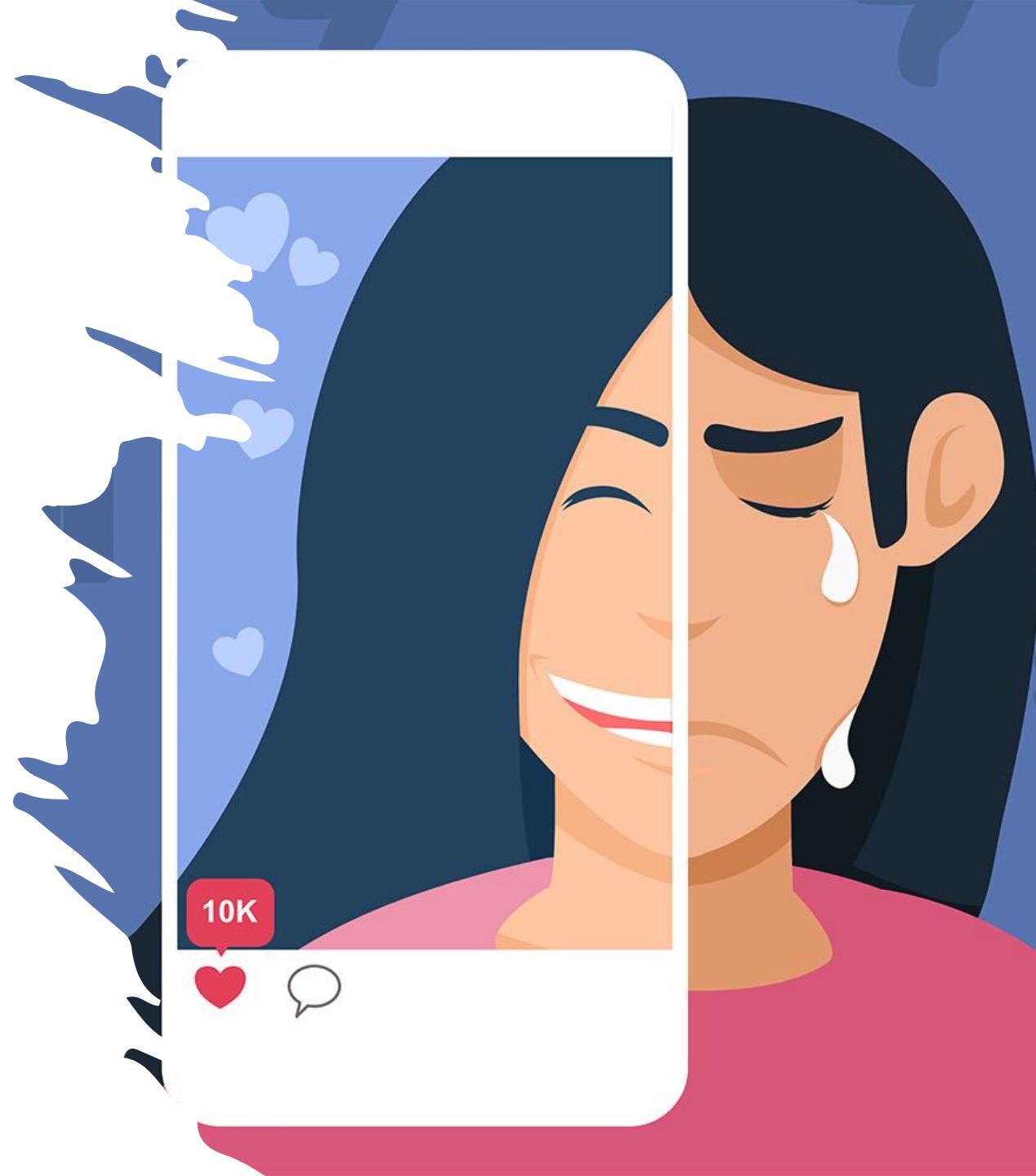
How to Become a Responsible Digital Citizen

- **Educate Yourself:** Stay updated on digital trends and cybersecurity.
- **Engage Positively:** Contribute to online communities constructively.
- **Advocate for Change:** Promote digital inclusion and sustainable practices.
- **Practice Ethics:** Respect others' rights and intellectual property.



Why Can Digital Citizens Be Socially Backward?

- **Lack of Digital Civics Education:** Limited understanding of digital rights and responsibilities.
- **Social Media Echo Chambers:** Reinforcing biased views and misinformation.
- **Limited Enforcement of Rules:** Online spaces lacking regulation encourage unethical behaviour.
- **Aspect of India:** Civic sense in digital spaces is often not a priority.



Digital Citizens in Action



Example 1: Citizens using apps to report local issues, e.g., broken streetlights.



Example 2: Public transport systems optimized based on user feedback.



Example 3: Digital literacy programs reducing the digital divide in underprivileged areas.

Real-Life Examples of Digital Citizens

- **Online Activists:** Using social media to drive social change.
- **Smart Commuters:** Using digital payments and mobility apps.
- **Cybersecurity Advocates:** Promoting safe online practices.



Case Studies on Digital Citizenship

i. Estonia (E-Governance Model): Fully digitalized public services.

Estonia offers fully digitalized public services, including e-residency, online voting, digital ID, and paperless governance, making it one of the most advanced digital societies.

ii. India (Digital India Initiative): Bridging the digital divide through mobile governance.

A government program aimed at bridging the digital divide by promoting mobile governance, e-services, digital literacy, and internet accessibility across urban and rural areas.

iii. Singapore (Smart Nation Project): Integrating technology into everyday governance.

A nationwide initiative using AI, IoT, and big data to enhance governance, public services, urban planning, and citizen well-being through smart technology integration.

More Case Studies on Digital Citizenship

South Korea – Digital Literacy Programs

 Nationwide initiatives to educate citizens on cybersecurity, responsible internet use, and digital ethics.

Finland – Media Education

 Focuses on critical thinking, fact-checking, and responsible online behavior to combat misinformation.

Brazil – Citizen-Led Digital Movements

 Online activism drives policy changes, promotes transparency, and strengthens democratic participation.

◆ These initiatives empower individuals to be responsible, informed, and active digital citizens.



Challenges Faced by Digital Citizens



Cybersecurity Threats:
Hacking, phishing, and
data breaches.



Digital Divide:
Limited access to
technology in some areas.



Misinformation:
Spread of fake news and
unreliable data.



Balancing Privacy:
Ensuring privacy while
embracing connectivity.



Beyond Technology: True Digital Citizenship

Being a digital citizen isn't just about using technology or social media; it's about:

 **Responsible Use**

Ethical behavior, online privacy, and cybersecurity.

 **Civic Participation**

Engaging in e-governance, digital payments, and public services.

 **Critical Thinking**

Identifying fake news, protecting data, and ensuring online safety.

 **Inclusivity & Accessibility**

Bridging the digital divide and advocating digital rights.

 **Sustainability & Ethics**

Reducing e-waste, promoting responsible tech use.

 **Digital-Real Balance**

Managing screen time, mental well-being, and real-world interactions.

< A true digital citizen builds a safer, smarter, and more ethical digital society. />

Conclusion

- Digital citizens are the backbone of smart cities, driving innovation and sustainability.
- Through responsible use of technology, they contribute to creating a connected and inclusive society.





Thank
you.

