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ASSIGNMENT 03

Digital India and E-Governance

Technology for citizens

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SUBJECT

Information Technology

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01 Introduction

Digital India aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society. It focuses on digital infrastructure, services on demand and digital literacy.

02 Key Pillars

The programme rests on several connected goals.

- Broadband connectivity in villages
- Universal mobile access
- Public internet access points
- E-governance and e-services
- Digital literacy for all

Service type	Example	Benefit
Payments	UPI	Instant transfers
Documents	Digital locker	No paper copies
Education	Online courses	Learning anywhere
Health	Tele-consultation	Access in villages

03 Examples of E-Services

Citizens can now pay bills, file tax returns, apply for certificates and receive benefits online.

- Online applications for certificates
- Digital payments through UPI
- Digital storage of documents
- Online scholarship portals

Remember

E-governance means using digital technology to deliver government services quickly and transparently.

04 Benefits and Challenges

Digital services save time, reduce corruption and reach remote areas, but the digital divide and cyber security remain concerns.

- Faster service delivery
- Transparency
- Digital divide between rural and urban
- Need for strong data protection

05 Conclusion

Digital India can make governance simpler and fairer if every citizen gets access and the skills to use technology safely.

06 Bibliography

- NCERT textbook, relevant chapter (latest edition).
- Reference book on the subject, standard edition.
- Class notes provided by the teacher.