

Country:India

Committee: UNESCO

Agenda Item:Reducing Inequalities in Digital Education

India, one of the largest and most diverse nations in South Asia, is home to a myriad of cultures, languages, and religions. India's people earn their living through business, agriculture and a strong technology sector. While cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru have modern education and health services, many rural areas still struggle with basic needs like education, adequate number of schools, and poor or unreliable internet access. This creates uneven opportunities for students living in different parts of the country. Because of its size and diversity, India faces problems making sure that all students-especially those from poor families-can access digital education.

The issue of reducing inequalities in digital education became more recognized in early 2000s as technology spread across the world. Digital education has become a highlight especially after the Covid-19 pandemic, where schools had to use digital education. Countries with strong digital systems like USA, South Korea, Japan and several European nations students were able to keep up with their education. India plays a major role because of having one of the world's largest student populations and a big gap between urban and rural access to technology. In India some students don't have technologic devices like: computers, smartphones, tablets and more. This problem made it difficult for students to keep up with their education during school closures. The *United Nations* had addressed this problem through the *Sustainable Development Goals*(Number 4:Quality and Number

10:Reduced inequalities) and resolutions promoting international internet access and digital inclusion.

India believes that reducing inequalities in digital education is very important because we believe that every student has the right to receive an education. The government has created programs like *Digital India*, *Pm e Vidya* and *DIKSHA* to provide more online-learning tools and help students and teachers to use digital tools. India's policy focuses on improving internet connectivity in rural areas, providing low cost digital devices to students who can't afford them. India supports stronger international cooperation to share digital resources and projects to raise funds in countries that need them. India thinks that the *United Nations* should help countries by providing affordable learning materials and encourage partnership that makes technology easier to access. We expect the committee to take practical steps to fair access to technology access and support countries that face big challenges. By working together the committee can ensure that every child -regardless of the difference- has every right to get education.

References

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