

органів, які здійснюють діяльність щодо інформаційного простору держави; розвиток механізмів взаємодії держави та інститутів громадянського суспільства щодо протидії інформаційній агресії проти України тощо.

У матеріалах розділу наведені окремі результати дослідження у цій сфері.

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## **DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP AS A PROMOTER OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO**

This paper aims to analyze the legal and political position of the Mexican State regarding digital citizenship as an important component of the human right to development. The questions here posed are: Does digital citizenship constitute an auxiliary component of the human right to development? What is the constitutional, legal and political reception of this right in Mexico? Let's begin by conceptualizing digital citizenship as the competent and positive participation in digital society and economy. This implies: 1. To create, publish, share, socialize, investigate, communicate and learn, through digital technological means. 2. To express and develop values, skills, attitudes, knowledge and critical thinking through active and responsible participation in communities (local, national and global) at all levels: political, economic, social, cultural and intercultural. 3. To engage in a simultaneous process of lifelong learning and the continued defense of human dignity and human rights. The UN General Assembly defined the right to development as: "(...) an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized."(1). According to what was previously expressed in the Declaration on the Right to Development of 1986, the States have both general obligations and specific duties which are necessary for the validity of this right among the population. As such, we can mention the obligation of respect that implies that people who are under the jurisdiction of a State have enough freedom to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, without discrimination of race, religion or skin color. On the other hand, we have the duty of cooperation among States to promote the human right to

development on a universal level.

It can thus be appreciated that the literacy of the population in terms of digital citizenship, could enhance the economic growth of countries, welfare levels and the enjoyment of certain human rights such as the access to education, the right to information (which includes access to information and freedom of expression), work, health, and even rights to identity and the enjoyment of cultural and economic rights, which are also under the responsibility of States. This responsibility is even more explicit in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in its articles 7 and 8 (2). With these needs as a starting point, in 1970, the Committee for Development Planning expressed that an international strategy of effective development requires "generalized reforms and institutional changes" (3) in developing countries to create an environment conducive to their rapid development. In this way, a significant change could happen for Latin America and especially Mexico, if its citizens were trained to take advantage of the development opportunities posed by new technologies, instead of focusing on the exploitation of natural resources as the main means of production. Mexico, for example, continues to be placed behind the average of the OECD member countries, and its regional development rate also presents wide margins of inequality. The OECD itself says that a strategic priority for Mexico is to improve the quality of education so that students can take advantage of advances in technology and information technology, thus promoting greater integration of the country in the global economy. Additionally, in developed countries it is estimated that 47% of jobs will disappear in the short and medium term due to its imminent automation. This, together with the decrease in the demographic growth presents a huge challenge for the country. This is a challenge it will have to face during the next decades and before which, it emerges as a latent need the construction of a society more and better educated, more productive and more inclusive. It is time to take preventive actions that lessen the impact of this global technological phenomenon.

Mexico can benefit from the construction of an inclusive digital society and economy. This inclusion can be enhanced through legislation and public policies for digital literacy, and for lifelong learning. All these needs are reflected in the Mexican constitutional framework, which provides the basis for the human right to development, education, and inclusion, mainly based on the principles established in articles 1, 2, 3, and 25 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (4). At the federal legislative level, the General Education Law (5) and the Science and Technology Law (6) were established, and national development plans have been issued, such as the National Digital Strategy (NDS), which establishes some guidelines on the importance of the development of infrastructure that supports digital technologies, especially broadband and the transformation towards open government. However, few are the references to the development of technological competences oriented to

digital citizenship, which may result in a wasted opportunity of both generating a development within the so-called "orange economy" based on intellectual and creative production and of contributing to the accessibility to other human rights, such as those that have been previously indicated.

The human right to development implies the positive obligation of States to seek economic, social and political conditions so that people can carry out their life project without the oppressions that unmet needs impose, especially poverty and lack of knowledge. Nonetheless, given the conditions imposed by technological advances and globalization, the need arises to train citizens in the responsible and proactive use of the new technological reality. This reality has economic and social impacts, which are linked to and openly condition other human rights, in addition to the right to development. Therefore, the progression of a nation in a culture that favors digital citizenship favors progress at the same time. However, as has been stated, Mexico still focuses, despite its recent constitutional and legal reforms, on the advancement of infrastructure, without emphasizing its correct use.

#### *Literature*

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4. Political Constitution of the United Mexican States in <https://www2.juridicas.unam.mx/constitucion-reordenada-consolidada/en/vigente>
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### **FIGURE OF THE DEFENDER OF RIGHTS AT HEARINGS IN MEXICO, GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

This information has been recognized in various ways in the legal environment, on the other hand, as a human right, progress in the field of international human rights law is reflected in various international documents (1), some of which we mention below. : Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 19), American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man