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Blog 1: The Responsibility to Teach Media Fluency

Media literacy is now more crucial than ever in shaping our children's education. Teachers must understand the role of media in our evolving landscape. It remains a vital part of how civilization swiftly disseminates knowledge across a large population. According to De Abreu (2019), teaching media fluency expertise is critical in the school environment as technology continues to frame how students know about and respond to digital content and the conversations they collect. This is a critical task for teachers that must not be overlooked.

All students are expected to obtain, evaluate, quantify, and generate different types of media. This influences their perception of how the media affects a civilization. They also discover why media fluency is so relevant in the global age. As per McDougall et al. (2018), media fluency skills meet various needs, including developing critical cognitive capabilities, identifying targeted customers effectively, recognizing prejudice and false information, and the capacity to disperse customized media content. These are just a couple of minor effective media fluency learning concepts that can be imparted. With such practices, the teacher can significantly influence changing students' perceptions and broadening their critical reasoning skills. Teachers offer an alternative viewpoint on media and its use in the process.

Blog 2: Digital Rights

Digital rights are constitutional and human liberties that allow people to access, utilize, develop, and upload digital content and access and use computer systems, other digital equipment, and communications systems (Calzada, 2019). The issue is especially relevant to the safety and recognition of constitutionally guaranteed rights, including the right to privacy and data protection, in the era of electronic systems, especially the internet. Although we enjoy

privacy rights and liberty in the online realm, Buzzi (2021) argues that we also must use it prudently. A multitude of human rights issues has been defined as being pertinent to the internet. These include freedoms of articulation, confidentiality, and relationship.

Technological advancements are continuous, and each one necessitates the creation of a new policy system. The hyper-connectivity enabled by 5G, the collection of data with artificial intelligence, the evaluation of the same with data analytics, and the use of cloud computing for storage, among many other things, create a need to control this data traffic while protecting persons' rights. Digital rights are essentially an appendage of the rights outlined in the United Nations' affirmation of human rights as they apply to the digital world. Its main goal is to ensure Internet access, minimize the so-called digital divide, and make appropriate use of the internet as a shared asset owned by everyone. However, due to a lack of global consensus, each government has made its own digital rights statute.

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