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Journal of Social Researches

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Content

Article	Page
State of the art of social entrepreneurship GUENDULAY-LEÓN, Karen Alejandra, JIMÉNEZ-VELÁSICO, Gabriela, LÓPEZ-DÍAZ, Katia Noemí, CRUZ-CABRERA, Blasa Celerina <i>Tecnológico Nacional de México - Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca</i>	1-9
Strategic analysis of the development hubs for the well-being of the transisthmian project in Oaxaca CASTILLO-LEAL, Maricela, RÍOS-CASTILLO, Maricela and PÉREZ-LARRAÑAGA, Héctor <i>Tecnológico Nacional de México - Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca</i> <i>Tecnológico Nacional de México - Instituto Tecnológico de Nuevo León</i>	10-18
Digital security: are social media regulated in Mexico? GÁNDARA-RUIZ Salvador, MAYORGA-SALAMANCA, Ramón Octavio and LEYVA-RODRIGUEZ, Edgar <i>Universidad de Guadalajara</i>	19-24
Evolution of the division of powers through the constitutional documents of independent México HUIZAR-HUIZAR, Teresita & MAGALLANES-DE LUNA, Mireya del Rayito <i>Universidad de Guadalajara</i>	25-32

State of the art of social entrepreneurship

Estado del arte del Emprendimiento social

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Abstract

Social Entrepreneurship (SE) has different connotations from different authors, resulting attractive to many, since within its lines it encloses multiple dimensions according to the context in which it is developed, both geographically and culturally, without leaving aside the social, therefore, it is preponderant to generate a literary review through the social and / or environmental objectives over the economic ones, The term ES is understood as any business initiative, for profit or non-profit, whose objective is the generation of social value, is an attractive topic of new creation that has quickly captured the interest of many researchers to address it from different perspectives, which is why the objective of this study is to generate a documentary analysis through the State of the art, through a two-phase methodology: Heuristic and hermeneutic, based practically on discovering, investigating, collecting and consulting the documents to be analyzed using the Scopus database. The hermeneutic phase allows to generate procedures without rigorousness, relying on documents, research works, articles, which were previously consulted, filtering these findings, to retake only the documents that serve as a source of information.

Resumen

El Emprendimiento social (ES) tiene diferentes connotaciones a partir de diferentes autores, resultando atractivo para muchos, ya que dentro de sus líneas encierra múltiples dimensiones según el contexto en el que se desarrolle, tanto geográfica como culturalmente, sin dejar de lado lo social, por tanto, resulta preponderante generar una revisión literaria a través de los objetivos sociales y/ ambientales por sobre los económicos, el término de ES se entiende como cualquier iniciativa de negocio, con o sin fin de lucro, cuyo objetivo es la generación de valor social, es un tema atractivo de nueva creación que ha acaparado rápidamente el interés de muchos investigadores para abordarlo desde diferentes perspectivas, es por ello que el objetivo de este estudio es generar un análisis documental a través del Estado del arte, mediante una metodología de dos fases: la heurística y hermenéutica, basada prácticamente en descubrir, indagar, recolectar y consultar los documentos a analizar haciendo uso de la base de datos de Scopus. La fase hermenéutica permite generar procedimientos sin rigurosidad, se apoya de los documentos, trabajos de investigación, artículos, que ya fueron consultados con anterioridad, filtrando estos hallazgos, a manera de retomar solo los documentos que sirven como fuente de información.

Social Entrepreneurship, Social Innovation, Local Development

Emprendimiento social, Hermenéutica, Dimensiones

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Introduction

Social Entrepreneurship is a relatively new phenomenon, which has emerged in recent years due to the deep economic crises, thus deriving the concept of "Entrepreneurship" considered as a way of "getting ahead", however, the current environment in which we live characterized by high competitiveness has generated new emergences of entrepreneurship, thus emerging the concept of SE as an active area in research.

Thus, SE is considered as a specific labour and social orientation, basically focused on the development of social projects that cannot be integrated within the concept of traditional entrepreneurship, i.e. it goes beyond generating profits and profitability, on the contrary, SE implies generating opportunities for the generation of initiatives aimed at overcoming social problems or difficulties, through business, social or community activities.

Social Entrepreneurship is currently of interest to society in general, as it allows the ability to solve and address social problems in those issues in which the public sector or non-governmental organisations have not participated. This is how this other type of entrepreneurship arises, which must have certain innovative elements and initiatives that identify and explore viable and sustainable opportunities for the solution of social problems.

Thus, one of the objectives of social entrepreneurship is to address the social problems generated by globalisation itself, facilitating and improving the courses of action that are committed to a transformation in all areas, from a gradual transformation and social impact, improving the living conditions of each inhabitant, as well as the community, through the creation of social value and innovative actions.

Methodology

The methodology employed consisted of two phases: heuristic and hermeneutic, the first of which is practically based on discovering, investigating, collecting and consulting the documents to be analysed, within this literary collection, articles and research works were considered, for which the Scopus database was used.

Likewise, within the heuristic phase, there are stages (see Figure 1) that assist in the consultation of documents, starting with the preparation, identification and analysis of the documents consulted, that is, determining the area of study, limiting the ES with topics related to the WP and that affect or integrate networks, cooperatives or artisan entrepreneurship, both nationally and internationally.

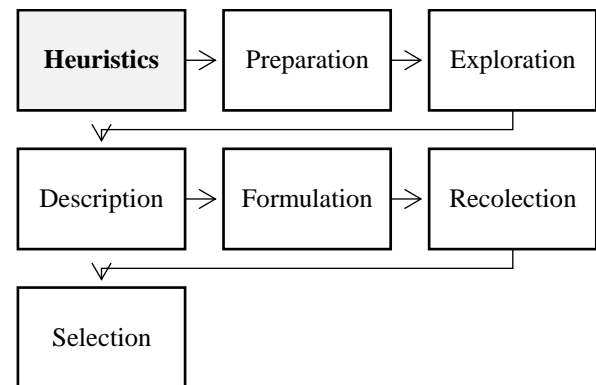


Figure 1 Heuristic phase and its sub-phases
Source: Prepared based on (Palacio et al., 2014)

Subsequently, an exploration was carried out, through analytical reading and understanding of the problem, extracting the necessary information by reviewing the data obtained on the different theoretical references, describing everything found, another element is the formulation, through the generation of new ideas, through an analysis of what the different authors have generated through their research, also determining the delimitations in which the studies incur. On the other hand, the collection is based on the compilation of information and the most important aspects, such as the methodological designs used, and finally, the selection of the documents to be used in the construction of the state of the art is carried out, organising the material to be used.

As for the hermeneutic phase (see Figure 2), it describes non-rigorous or non-formal procedures whose purpose is to resolve a difficulty. This phase is the continuation of the hermeneutic stage, i.e. it is based on the documents, research work and articles that were consulted previously, filtering these findings in order to take up only the documents that serve as a source of information.

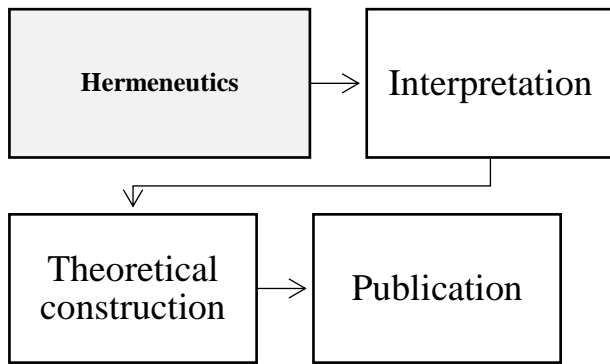


Figure 2 Hermeneutic phase and its sub-phases
 Source: Elaborated based on (Palacio et al., 2014)

Thus, according to research that indicates similarities and/or significant differences in terms of the ES, topic, methodology used, including data collection techniques and instruments, information related to the unit of analysis was filtered. With regard to the temporal delimitation, only documents no older than thirty years since their publication were taken into account, taking up studies that contribute something different to the research in terms of the theory used, from the relationship of the variables with other related concepts or jointly, as well as studies that are similar in dimensions, categories and indicators.

It should be noted that the information presented below was fragmented according to the analytical literary approach aimed mainly at examining the differences in the theoretical framework and general aspects of HE and LD integrated in the different investigations, thus generating an analysis of the different structures and processes taken from the documents, integrating important aspects such as objectives, research problem and methodology proposed and used, as well as addressing issues related to crafts, family support networks, cooperatives or other associations related to artisan producers and families.

Results

This section includes a compendium of research, which seeks to summarise, organise and structure the content of the same, in order to investigate and determine the way in which Social Entrepreneurship (SE) has been treated, i.e., it attempts to describe the current state of research on SE, where these studies are directed, what are the proposals for future lines of research, what has been the progress of knowledge on the topic addressed and how it has been developed.

Thus, this research addresses the state of the art by referring to the analysis of the documents consulted from a critical stance, with regard to the progress made and what remains to be done in relation to HE and its reference in Local Development (LD). Therefore, this document analysed the most outstanding aspects of the SE within the organisations, support networks and family networks of artisans. All this, in order to avoid duplication of information or research, distancing the study from identical topics previously addressed, it should be noted that this section should not be considered as a finished product, on the contrary, it is a theoretical support that provides clear and concise evidence on gaps in the literature, which are possible to address, from new problems, new research hypotheses, and/or methodological approaches (Palacio et al. 2014).

Likewise, this state of the art makes it possible to investigate the extensive body of HE literature, in the words of Vargas and Calvo (1987), who point out that the state of the art consists of inventorying and systematising the production in an area of knowledge, which means that it is not only necessary to make a list of the documents found, on the contrary, this analysis should go beyond a list of the documents found. In short, this section seeks to compile the background, analysing important aspects such as key words, problems, methodology, approaches, objectives, as well as what new ideas still need to be studied.

It is important to determine the questions that must be addressed in this research exercise. According to Salazar et al. (2005), the main questions that must be answered are:

What fields of research have been addressed?

What concepts have been brought into context?

What content has been taken up in the studies?

Theoretical and empirical review on social entrepreneurship and local development

Within the research on the topic of social entrepreneurship, related studies can be found in the term of local development, which are expressed in the key words of the same, as well as the terms most commonly used are: cooperatives, social innovation, sustainable development, sustainability, social enterprises, endogenous development, resources, regional capacities, entrepreneurship, solidarity economy, partnership, growth, participation, artisans, communities, entrepreneurship, circular economy, among others.

On the other hand, some of the delimitations regarding the research problem result from cooperative management in the market economy, such is the case of the study "Local development in the rural regions of Eastern Europe: Post-socialist paradoxes of economic and social entrepreneurship" which highlights that individual members may be found who do not tend to bear the full cost of collective decisions (Grancelli, 2011a; Sen, 1966). On the other hand, they highlight as a problem the propensity of underinvestment by individuals who can benefit from the productive use of a resource only for a limited time, as well as the divergent interests of the main actors that generally arise from the separation of ownership and control and, therefore, can also affect large cooperative enterprises (Milgrom and Roberts, 1993).

In addition to these delimitations, empirical knowledge itself seeks to assess the extent to which community members set up new ventures that take advantage of the resources and capacities of the territory in order to generate sustainable businesses, create new jobs and maintain the traditional way of doing things, and also according to the authors Bernardino and Santos (2017) helps to identify the specific role of social innovation with potential for local economic development, thus the research "Local development through social and territorial innovation: An exploratory case study" focuses on the characteristics of the territory (culture, natural and social heritage, etc.) and the local community where the inhabitants decide together on the products to offer and the tourist attractions to implement in order to achieve a competitive and sustainable advantage in the market.

Thus through a regional perspective, the study provides both social entrepreneurs and public policy makers with valuable information on how to deal with problems and issues arising from the resource allocation decisions of entrepreneurs, the originality of the research brings models of social innovation to local development.

On the other hand, according to Ramírez (2018) in the article "Construction of collaborative communities from design and endogenous entrepreneurship" a theoretical analysis based on endogenous design was found, approaching social entrepreneurship from collective and collaborative work, as well as seeking to investigate progress in collaborative communities, which seek social entrepreneurship based on generative dialogues.

Similarly, in the study "An analysis about the local development: The social entrepreneurship at Morro do Jaburu - Vitória (ES), Brazil", the research questions and seeks to identify the ES actions carried out within the community, which culminate in local development practices in the studied area, these practices are understood as a set of measures adopted by a group of people who, taking into account the potential of the territory, propose to reduce the levels of poverty and increase the conditions of health, education, housing, income and the good use of natural resources (Kuyumjian et al. , 2014).

In contrast to the aforementioned studies, there is research within this compendium of literature that deals with the search for and resolution of gender problems by exploring the mechanisms that allow women to succeed in highly marginalised indigenous communities, such is the case of the document "Women empowerment through social innovation in indigenous social enterprises" by the authors (Maguirre et al., 2016). Vásquez and Dávila, (2008) state that in the "search for solutions to social problems, the social entrepreneur identifies opportunities that present themselves as problems that require solutions and strives to create enterprises to solve them" (p. 108).

Something similar occurs with the study of the authors Mora and Martínez (2018) who consider it appropriate within their research "Sustainable local development, corporate social responsibility and social entrepreneurship" to focus their attention on social innovation as a generator of solutions to social problems, highlighting its adaptation to smaller regions linked to high levels of marginalisation, considering it difficult to provide the same solutions to similar problems in different contexts, given the unique identity of each territory.

On the other hand, in the research problem that deals with the study "Theoretical review and study proposal on social entrepreneurship and technological innovation", they highlight the importance of value creation for the generation of economic and social development, sustained and sustainable, thus generating the creation of new value, however, within their lines they exalt the following question "how to undertake this creation of new value taking into account the economic and social development, when more than half of the population in the world suffers some kind of poverty or marginalisation?" (Marín and Rivera, 2014, p. 48).

Finally we find studies such as "The creative economy, innovation and entrepreneurship: an empirical examination" that employ substantial work through social innovation, Social entrepreneurship and its relationship with creativity, discuss other drivers on the creative economy and link it to micro-level phenomena, with indicators at the national level, as well as propose a link between entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity in order to deepen studies on the entrepreneurial creative economy, thus generating a relationship between entrepreneurship, innovation and creative activity (Gouvea et al., 2021).

Objectives, epistemological approaches and research dimensions

It is imperative to highlight the objectives of the research, which deal with the analysis of the incidence of social entrepreneurship through cooperatives, as well as to analyse the social knowledge produced within social enterprises, establishing a relationship between the generation of new knowledge and social innovation, thus managing new modes of interaction within the environment in which the enterprises are located, they also propose to analyse social entrepreneurship and the most representative factors such as: social, economic, political, environmental, educational order and social development (Godói and Valadão, 2013; Grancelli, 2011b; Kuyumjian et al. , 2014).

It is important to add as objectives to explore mechanisms that facilitate innovation for the empowerment of women belonging to social enterprises, or through cooperatives that in turn promote local development, also running studies that seek to establish concise relationships between corporate social responsibility, the ES and its interaction in local development, on the other hand, contributions were identified in endogenous design, through the community and that facilitates the creation of collaborative links between small entrepreneurs using the own resource of each community (Bernardino and Santos, 2017; Maguirre et al, 2016; Mora and Martínez, 2018; Ramírez, 2018).

In another order of ideas, the approaches mostly used within this group of research, are consistent with a processual approach, in which attention is paid to structural and cultural aspects, there are also approaches of solidarity among members and reciprocity with the community, as well as approaches of innovative action and the complexity of social processes, while other studies opted for an integrated and holistic approach to the problems faced by citizens, Other studies also found approaches on collaborative management practices and models of active participation of artisans, given by generative dialogues, describing the social entrepreneur as a generator of change, and finally in other research, the focus is on creative activity oriented towards "business as usual", stimulating both individual and collective citizen participation.

In another order of ideas, some of the dimensions mostly used within this collection of studies, which can be seen in Figure 3, are related to Collaborative Management, integrating within their lines the decollectivisation, gender perspectives or highly marginalised communities, changes in the symbiotic between large cooperatives generating a counterpart with rural households. In this same theme, democratic, economic, political, environmental and cultural aspects are integrated, as well as innovation for social need, working capital needs, balance between social and financial aspects, among others (Grancelli, 2011a; Maguirre et al., 2016).

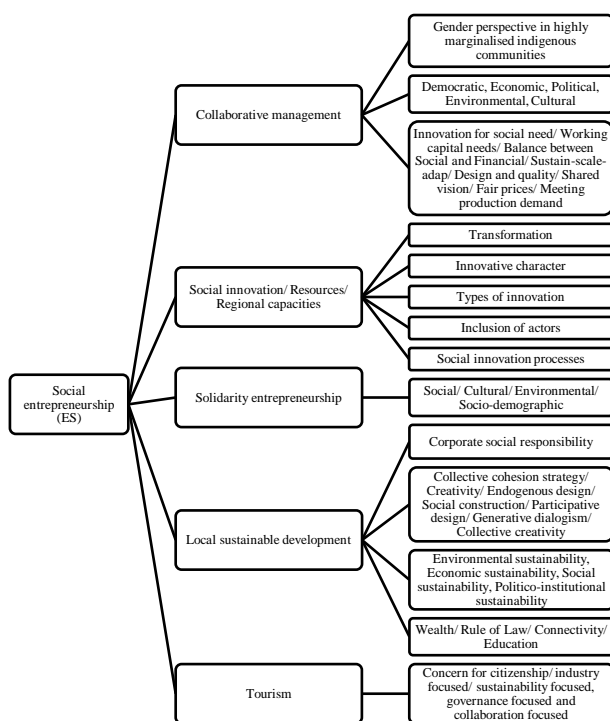


Figure 3 Dimensions of social entrepreneurship

Source: Own elaboration with information from (Banerjee and Mazzarella, 2022; Bernardino and Santos, 2017; Burgos et al., 2020; Gouvea et al., 2021; Grancelli, 2011a; Maguirre et al., 2016; Mora and Martínez, 2018; Ramírez, 2018; Vinodan and Meera, 2021)

On the other hand, social innovation, resources and capacities of each region or territory are integrated as dimensions of social entrepreneurship. Within this set of dimensions, they also mention transformation, which refers to the context in which social innovation is developed, integrating in this category (context, people, actions, development of new solutions to social and/or economic problems), followed by the innovative character that indicates the central role of social action, as well as the types of innovation given by the scale, the actors, the context, cooperatives, associations and unions, in the same way the innovation processes are part of this compendium of dimensions addressing issues of methods, modes of implementation, alliances, negotiation, diffusion, among others (Bernardino and Santos, 2017; Burgos et al., 2020).

Finally, corporate social responsibility, cohesion strategies, creativity, endogenous design, social construction and participatory design, are part of the dimensions that integrate and strengthen sustainable local development, in addition to environmental, economic, social and political sustainability, citizenship, specialised industry, governance and focused collaboration, while all the research addresses local development as the main theory, although the dimensions are varied and there is no equality in characteristics or aspects that integrate them, most of them seek the common good, that is, they focus on problems of a social nature (Gouvea et al., 2021; Kuyumjian et al., 2014; Ramírez, 2018).

Methodological aspects and research results

In relation to the second component, an overview was made according to the methodology used, instruments and units of analysis, having said this, it was determined that most of the research uses the qualitative, descriptive, documentary, sequential and exploratory method, which were developed in two phases starting with a mapping, to subsequently generate an applied research, as well as case studies and participatory action studies were carried out.

Research was carried out in family cooperatives and rural households, communities, workers, suppliers, customers, government, cooperative management partners, as well as global databases and case studies, i.e. individual enterprises. The structured and semi-structured interviews were mainly applied to key managers in order to verify the main characteristics of the entrepreneurs, thus generating a depth in the data, within the questions they integrate social, economic and environmental aspects, with greater emphasis on the social, the valorisation of these data and the results themselves, was generated through judgments of experts in the field (Banerjee and Mazzarella, 2022; Godói and Valadao, 2013; Kuyumjian et al, 2014; Maguirre et al., 2016; Ramírez, 2018; Vinodan and Meera, 2021).

On the other hand, other authors carried out data collection and questioning through the ETPO method (successes, setbacks, potentials and obstacles), thus producing a systematisation that deals with past situations that may be repeated in the near future. The methodology also made use of standard multivariate methods through various elements, treating the data by means of a factor analysis using the principal factor (PF) method (Gouvea et al., 2021).

By way of conclusion, on the topic of social entrepreneurship, interesting findings were found, topics related broadly and openly to the economy, politics and the local, as is the case of the Local Development paradigm, therefore, one of the theoretical challenges lies in clarifying the interrelationships between economic development and the consolidation of property rights of entrepreneurs through innovation, as well as how the government and non-profit institutions favour the growth of social entrepreneurship for the creation of a new policy of Local Development. Likewise, the results indicated important challenges that prevent dynamic learning, with knowledge generation from collective experiences of socialisation, given the lack of individualised learning actions, which in turn prevents the generation of innovative strategies (Cohen et al., 2008).

Conclusions

Some of the social entrepreneurship actions practised in the different units of analysis imply a variation in the process of Local Development in the same communities, as well as, the results showed clear evidence that the organisations that exercise SE are of different scope, activity, purpose and practices, without neglecting the impact on the local socio-economic environment, these undertakings are included as a fundamental part of a complex, articulated and interdependent system that facilitates local development.

Thus, once the bibliographical review related to the most outstanding aspects studied in relation to social entrepreneurship has been carried out, we find topics such as corporate social responsibility and local development, detecting that most of them are only limited to the simple vision of entrepreneurship and innovation, In the work with artisan communities it is important to highlight that entrepreneurship is not a unique and exclusive business process, on the contrary, this type of entrepreneurship in communities seeks the development of human beings as a path towards collective development.

Analysing social entrepreneurship as a key factor in the generation of local development allows for future research to be carried out, with the aim of making known the different elements that integrate both concepts, such as the creation of social value and the promotion of transformation at the community level in line with the objectives of sustainable development, It can also be shown that social entrepreneurship and the creative economy vary systematically across countries, communities, and/or smaller and highly marginalised territories, and that SE is positively associated with the creative economy, governance, non-profit organisations and the size of entrepreneurs. Furthermore, it is understood that societies build optimal conditions for fostering social entrepreneurship and social innovation.

Finally, it provides quality evidence of new insights on the crucial role of the change agent in the successful transformation of a design intervention into a social enterprise, proposing an original framework for creating innovative organisations based on the effective participation and empowerment of artisans producing goods for sale, The project proposes an original framework for creating innovative organisations based on the effective participation and empowerment of artisans who produce goods for sale, their progress and their improvement in the quality of life individually and collectively, exposing new knowledge about the crucial role of the change agent in the improvement of each individual who integrates the community, cooperatives, support networks, among others and who produce goods for the generation of an improvement in the quality of life and which in turn provokes social value.

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Strategic analysis of the development hubs for the well-being of the transisthmian project in Oaxaca

Análisis estratégico de los polos de desarrollo para el bienestar del proyecto transístmico en Oaxaca

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Abstract

The Transisthmian Project in Oaxaca is essential for regional development. It seeks to create development hubs for local well-being in an area with historic economic and social challenges. The main objective is to apply strategic planning in the development hubs for the welfare of the Transisthmian Project in Oaxaca to ensure its success and regional sustainability. The strategic planning methodology allows through the MEFE and MEFI matrix:

1. Identify the necessary resources, financial, human and technological, in the area to establish and maintain the development hubs.
2. Management and mitigation of risks to constantly evaluate results.
3. Evaluating, adjusting and improving the progress of the development hubs on an ongoing basis.

The MEFE matrix is used to evaluate external aspects that impact a region. The MEFI evaluates internal factors that affect community development. In conclusion, the Transisthmian Project's strategic planning methodology in Oaxaca is key to achieving development objectives in the region. It aligns stakeholders, allocates resources efficiently, addresses risks, and evaluates progress. With sound planning, the project drives sustainable development and local well-being.

Stakeholders, Strategic, Evaluating

Resumen

El Proyecto Transístmico en Oaxaca es esencial para el desarrollo regional. Busca crear polos de desarrollo para el bienestar local en un área con históricos desafíos económicos y sociales. El objetivo principal es aplicar la planeación estratégica en los polos de desarrollo para el bienestar del Proyecto Transístmico en Oaxaca para asegurar su éxito y sostenibilidad regional. La metodología de la planeación estratégica permite a través de la matriz MEFE y MEFI:

1. Identificar los recursos necesarios, financieros, humanos y tecnológicos, en el área para establecer y mantener los polos de desarrollo.
2. Gestión y mitigación de riesgos para evaluar constantemente resultados.
3. Evaluar, ajustar y mejorar el progreso de los polos de desarrollo de forma continua.

La matriz MEFE se usa para evaluar aspectos externos que impactan en una región. La MEFI evalúa factores internos que afectan el desarrollo de la comunidad. En conclusión, la metodología de planeación estratégica en el Proyecto Transístmico en Oaxaca es clave para alcanzar los objetivos de desarrollo en la región. Alinea partes interesadas, asigna recursos eficientemente, aborda riesgos y evalúa el progreso. Con una planificación sólida, el proyecto impulsa el desarrollo sostenible y el bienestar local.

Stakeholders, Estratégico, Evaluación

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Introduction

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, has been the focus of attention in recent years due to the Transisthmian Project, also known as Interoceanic, an economic and social development initiative aimed at improving the quality of life of the local population. An essential part of this initiative is the strategic planning of the "poles of development for well-being" that are being established in the region (Diario Oficial de la Federación, 2023). This article presents a strategic analysis exercise on one of the five communities called to become a development pole for well-being, namely San Blas Atempa, using the MEFE (Matrix for the Evaluation of External Factors) and MEFI (Matrix for the Evaluation of Internal Factors) matrices.

During the diagnostic visits, focus groups and interviews with the study population, as well as on the basis of basic statistical information, it was possible to present this strategic analysis.

Method

MEFE Matrix (Matrix for the Evaluation of External Factors):

The MEFE matrix is used to evaluate and analyse external factors that can influence the success or failure of a project or strategic plan (Ponce, 2006). In the case of the development poles in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, this matrix becomes an essential tool to understand the challenges and opportunities faced by the project.

Strengths (F): In the context of development poles, external strengths that can support the success of the project should be identified. These may include factors such as government interest in the region, the strategic geographic location of the Isthmus, and investment opportunities.

Opportunities (O): This looks at external opportunities that can be leveraged to benefit the project. This could include the availability of international funds for regional development, the growing demand for services in the area, and the existing transport infrastructure.

Weaknesses (D): External weaknesses that could hinder the success of the development poles are identified. These can range from a lack of basic infrastructure to environmental or social challenges in the region.

Threats (A): Finally, external threats that could pose risks to the project are assessed. This could include factors such as natural disasters, social conflicts or changes in government policies.

MEFI Matrix (Matrix for the Evaluation of Internal Factors):

The MEFI matrix, on the other hand, focuses on the internal factors that affect the project's ability to achieve its objectives. This involves a comprehensive analysis of the internal resources, skills and capacities available to the development poles.

Internal Strengths (IF): This lists internal strengths, such as the availability of financial resources, strategic alliances and existing infrastructure.

Internal Weaknesses (ID): Internal weaknesses are identified, such as shortage of qualified staff or lack of experience in managing similar projects.

How were the development poles for well-being selected?

Based on the update of the Isthmus Programme as of May 2022, it was decided to work with five municipalities located in Oaxaca, out of the ten so-called Poles of Development for Wellbeing; San Blas Atempa, Asunción Ixtaltepec, Ciudad Ixtepec, Santa María Mixtequilla and Salina Cruz.

These municipalities, as indicated at the meeting of the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec-Confederation of Industrial Chambers (2022), were selected by a collegiate group according to technical criteria and procedures such as:

- "Strategic positioning with respect to resources, communications and supply of services".
- "Competitiveness-oriented incentive configuration through investment attraction."

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- Integration into the industrial production ecosystem through industrial groupings or clusters.
- "Linkage to local productive vocations, regional productive chains and availability of human capital."
- "Granting of a package of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives and support through one-stop shops and customs facilitation."
- "Availability of a favourable business climate: public safety and social peace."

Having clarified the delimitation of the unit of analysis, in the first instance it is necessary to refer to the entire region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which according to the General Coordination of the State Planning Committee for the Development of Oaxaca COPLADE (2017), covers an area of 20,755.26 km², is subdivided into 41 municipalities grouped by districts: Tehuantepec and Juchitán (Figure 1).



Figure 1 Isthmus of Tehuantepec region
Source: Nahmad, 2010.

Likewise, the region represents the second largest population concentration in the state (629,036 inhabitants) and constitutes 15.9% of its total population. The municipality with the largest population is the H. Ciudad de Juchitán de Zaragoza with 98,043 inhabitants and the smallest is San Miguel Tenango with 729 inhabitants (COPLADE, 2017).

The Isthmus region is made up of 41 municipalities where 1,352 localities are distributed, as counted in the 2020 Population and Housing Census. The population is concentrated in the Tehuantepec-Juchitán-Ixtepec corridor, but is also widely dispersed in mountain and jungle areas, 39.9% of the region's population is located in cities and 33.1% in towns with 1 to 499 inhabitants, which are generally rural and difficult to access (idem).

The Isthmus region is dominated by the indigenous population of the Zapotec, Mixe, Chontal, Huave and Zoque ethnic groups. There is a concentration of the population aged 3 and over who speak an indigenous language (32.8%), a figure very similar to the state average (32.2%), and more than 60% of the population considers itself indigenous, a figure lower than the state average of 65% (idem).

However, the Isthmus region has great potential for the wind energy industry, and in 2015 there were close to 1,000 wind turbines in 23 wind farms controlled by 10 companies, including the CFE (idem).

Unit of Analysis: San Blas Atempa

Location

The municipality of San Blas Atempa, meaning "by the river", is located in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec region in the southeast of the state (Figure 2), at coordinates 95° 13' west longitude, 16° 19' north latitude, at an altitude of 40 metres above sea level. It is bordered to the north by Santo Domingo Tehuantepec and San Pedro Comitancillo, to the south by San Pedro Huilotepec and Salina Cruz, to the east by Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, and to the west by Juchitán de Zaragoza (Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario Territorial y Urbano, 2020).

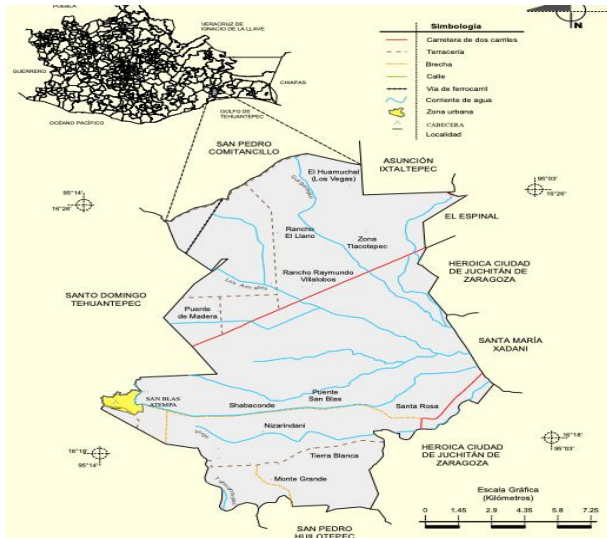


Figure 2 Municipality of San Blas Atempa
 Source: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2010).

Socio-demographic characteristics

The population of the municipality in 2020 was 19,696 inhabitants (9,925 women and 9,771 men). The indigenous population is represented by 19,252 people and 230 Afro-Mexicans. The municipality is made up of 28 localities and registers a high social backwardness (Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca, 2023).

The main economic activities reported are agriculture and livestock and the production of handicrafts. In this sense, the elaboration of embroidery uses basic tools in the productive process, the work is practically done by hand. Despite the little implementation of technology, this process is valued for its importance in the social reproduction of artisan families, according to Devillard (1990), this activity as a productive element performs functions of residence, production and distribution, "they are a mechanism that functions both in the production and reproduction of life, both in education and health care, as well as in the field of decision-making and collective security" (Zibechi, 2015).

This work begins on a small scale, which is why the whole family is involved in this activity. Small-scale production begins as a means of self-consumption or exchange (barter) for basic necessities, and later as a means of commercialisation for local consumption and national and international markets.

Strategic analysis of the Municipality of San Blas Atempa

The results of the MEFE Matrix are presented below:

Threats

1. Natural disasters: This community is located in a seismically active zone, which exposes it to earthquakes and tsunamis.
2. Climate change: The region often faces droughts and problems of access to clean water, which can affect agriculture and the daily life of the population.
3. Environmental impact: Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and pollution can threaten the environment and local resources.
4. Threat to culture and biocultural heritage: The Isthmus of Oaxaca is a region rich in culture and history, and the construction of the project could threaten archaeological sites, the loss of biocultural heritage and local traditions.
5. Changes in Governmental Policies: Upcoming electoral movements could affect the support and continuity of the project.
6. Funding Sustainability: Possible interruptions in funding or management could threaten the success of both the project and the welfare development poles.

Opportunities:

1. Tourism Potential: Tourism promotion of the development poles for wellbeing will generate jobs and income thanks to the coastal location and regional culture of San Blas Atempa.
2. Use of renewable energies: The proximity to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec allows the use of renewable energy sources, such as wind power, to generate electricity and reduce energy costs.
3. Interoceanic Project: This development project will strengthen local capacities in search of the well-being of the population.

4. Investments in infrastructure: The investment that will be carried out with the interoceanic project in roads and basic services will improve connectivity and the quality of life of the population of the development poles for well-being.
5. Adoption of sustainable practices: Promoting the adoption of sustainable practices in the management of natural resources will preserve the environment and generate income for the population of the welfare development poles.
6. Partnerships with NGOs: It is necessary to promote collaboration with NGOs that provide technical and financial support for local development projects such as that of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and its development poles.

Factor	Valoue	Calification	Weighted result
A1. Natural disasters	.08	1	.08
A2. Climate change	.03	2	.06
A3. Environmental impact	.03	2	.06
A4. Threat to culture and biocultural heritage.	.08	1	.08
A5. Changes in government policies.	.08	1	.08
A6. Sustainability of funding	.08	1	.08
01. Tourism potential	.10	3	0.3
02. Use of renewable energies,	.10	3	0.3
03. Inter-oceanic project	.11	4	.44
04. Investments in infrastructure.	.11	4	.44
05. Adoption of sustainable practices.	.10	3	0.3
06. Partnerships with NGOs	.10	3	0.3
TOTAL	1	28	2.52

Table 1 MEFE matrix for San Blas Atempa

Results of the MEFE Matrix analysis:

A score of 2.52 on an External Factor Evaluation Matrix (EFEM) indicates that the evaluated external factor is considered moderately important in the context of the strategic analysis. The following is an interpretation of a score of 2.52 on the MEFE:

1. Moderate Importance: A value of 2.52 suggests that the external environment factors have some relevance, but is not considered extremely critical or insignificant in the strategic analysis.
2. Moderate Impact: This score indicates that external factors may have a moderate impact on the community or project, but are not necessarily determining factors that dictate the strategy on their own.
3. Consideration in Planning: Although these are not extremely important factors, they should still be considered in strategic planning, as they can influence strategic decisions, but do not completely dominate them.
4. Potential Area for Improvement or Attention: If these factors are considered favourable, it may be an area where the community or project can capitalise or improve further. If they are considered unfavourable, they may require attention to mitigate potential negative impacts.
5. Balance with Other Factors: In the context of the MEFE, it is important to consider how these factors compare with other external factors assessed. A value of 2.52 may indicate that some factors have a moderate balance compared to others.

Overall, a MEFE score of 2.52 implies that the external factors assessed are neither extremely critical nor insignificant, and should be part of the strategic analysis, but not necessarily a dominant factor in decision-making. The precise importance and impact of this factor will depend on the context and how it relates to other factors assessed in the MEFE matrix.

We will now look at the behaviour of the FEMI Matrix to come to a final conclusion.

Weaknesses:

1. limited infrastructure: The lack of adequate infrastructure, such as roads and utilities, limits the economic development of the community.
2. High social backwardness: A high proportion of the population lives in conditions of poverty, which affects access to basic services and quality of life.
3. Unemployment: The lack of job opportunities generates economic inequalities in the region.
4. Limited access to education: The lack of middle and high schools hinders access to quality education.
5. Insecurity: Crime and violence affect the security and quality of life of the inhabitants of San Blas Atempa.
6. Limited access to health services: The lack of adequate medical facilities hinders access to quality health care for the population.
7. Social and agrarian conflicts: There are conflicts in the population related to political and land distribution problems.
8. Lack of a municipal dump. The current dump is insufficient and does not meet the requirements and characteristics stipulated for municipal dumps.

Strengths:

Natural resources: The coastal location and local natural resources support economic activities such as fishing and agriculture.

1. Tourist attractions: The natural beauty and coastal location become a tourist attraction that generates employment and income for the population.
2. Embroidery craft traditions: The community has traditional craft skills in regional costume embroidery that promote local production and trade.

3. Community resilience: The community has experience in managing natural disasters and can be resilient in times of crisis.
4. Cultural identity: There is a strong sense of cultural identity, which promotes social cohesion and community pride.
5. Community solidarity: Collaboration among residents has fostered local projects and community empowerment.
6. Strategic location: The geographical location of the municipality in the region facilitates trade.
7. High literacy rate: Illiteracy has been reduced and nowadays the majority of the population between 6 and 14 years of age can read and write.

Factor	Valor	Calification	Weighted result
DI1. Unlimited infrastructure	.10	1	.10
DI2. High social backwardness.	.10	1	.10
DI3. Unemployment	.05	2	.10
DI4. Limited access to education.	.10	1	.10
DI5. Insecurity	.05	2	.10
DI6. Limited access to health services.	.10	1	.10
DI7. Social and agrarian conflicts.	.10	1	.10
DI8. Lack of a municipal dump.	.05	2	.10
FI1. Natural resources.	.03	3	.09
FI2. Tourist attractions.	.03	3	.09
FI3. Embroidery craft traditions.	.05	4	.20
FI4. Community resilience	.05	4	.20
FI5. Cultural identity	.06	4	.24
FI6. Community solidarity	.05	3	.15
FI7. Strategic location	.05	4	.20
FI8. High literacy rate	.03	3	.09
TOTAL	1	39	2.06

Table 2 MEFI matrix for San Blas Atempa

Results of the analysis of the MEFI Matrix

This matrix obtains a value of 2.06, that is, it has a value lower than the average of 2.5, which indicates that the identified strengths are not seen as significant advantages or strong differentiators by the municipality or by those who developed the Transisthmian Project; that is, they exist, but their impact or importance in the general strategy has not been considered.

Weaknesses, on the other hand, have a specific importance that can become major obstacles or significant limitations for the community or the project.

Interpreting values below 2.5 on the MEFI matrix leads to the following considerations:

1. **Reassessment of Priorities:** If weaknesses and strengths have low values, it may be necessary to reassess whether these areas deserve significant attention in the current strategy. It may be that other external factors are more important.
2. **Focus on External Factors:** It may be more important to focus on external factors, such as opportunities and threats, that may have a greater impact on the success of the community or project.
3. **Continue to Monitor:** Even if internal factors are not considered critical at this time, it is important to continue to monitor them in case they change in the future or become more relevant.
4. **Look for Differentiating Factors:** If the identified strengths are weak, it may be beneficial to look for additional areas in which the community can differentiate itself or improve its competitive position.

In summary, these values in the MEFI matrix help the community to identify areas in which it needs to improve and areas in which it can rely on to achieve its objectives, but should continue to be considered and evaluated in the changing context of the Transisthmian project environment.

Acknowledgement

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Conclusion

The use of the MEFÉ and MEFI matrices in the strategic planning of development poles for well-being in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec provides a sound basis for informed decision-making. These tools enable planners and decision-makers to identify critical internal and external factors that can influence project success. They also help prioritise actions and strategies to capitalise on opportunities and mitigate threats, while leveraging internal strengths and addressing weaknesses. Ultimately, these matrices play a key role in effective strategic planning and in creating a clear path towards sustainable development and well-being in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Thus, it was concluded that the internal and external factors of the so-called development poles in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Oaxaca are of vital importance for the success and positive impact of the Transisthmian Project and, in general, for the wellbeing of the region and its inhabitants. Some of the reasons for this importance are set out below:

- a) This megaproject plans a significant impact on the quality of life of the people residing in the areas surrounding the development poles for welfare. In the case study, the high degree of marginalisation of the community refers to low quality of life, unemployment and underemployment, low education, limited access to health services, poor infrastructure and vulnerability to crises and disasters.
- b) On the other hand, in order for the Transismic Project to be sustainable in the long term, it is essential that the communities that are the development poles are in a solid position in economic, social and environmental terms, as this ensures that the mega-project not only develops, but also continues to benefit future generations.

- c) Also, external factors, such as a stable and investment-friendly political environment, adequate transport infrastructure and a skilled workforce, can attract investors and businesses to the area and this in turn generates jobs and economic opportunities for local people. However, the welfare development pole analysed lacks these positive factors and is not perceived as a community with the capacity to attract investment.
- d) When the communities where the megaproject will be implemented are in a strong position, they are more likely to participate actively and constructively in the development and implementation of the project. However, in the Isthmus region there have been some demonstrations against the implementation of the megaproject due to the negative public perception of the project.

As Sachetti (2023) points out, considering the importance of strong governance, the literature highlights that those who are not in control, along with their ideas, interests and intuitions, do not exert influence on the decision-making process. In other words, there are concrete situations, such as the Transismic Project, where stakeholders (inhabitants of the welfare poles) operate with different motivations and knowledge than the decision-makers (Federal Government).

In other words, it must be recognised that the internal and external factors of the welfare development poles and those of the communities near them are fundamental to ensure that the Transismic Project and other development projects have a positive impact on the region and the welfare of its inhabitants, so a focus on these factors is necessary to contribute to the sustainability, quality of life and overall success of the project.

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Digital security: are social media regulated in Mexico?**Seguridad digital: ¿son reguladas las redes sociales en México?**

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Abstract

In Mexico, the advance of ICTS (Information and communication technologies) has led to the generalized population's use of electronic devices and social media transforming the way of communication and social interaction. Nevertheless, this transition to a not regularized digital communication has generated meaningful challenges. The lack of social media regularization has left citizens' legal sphere vulnerable, violating human rights such as dignity, privacy, and sexual intimacy. The Olympia law emerged as a response to penalize crimes against sexual intimacy violation and protect people's human rights. Notwithstanding this progress, Mexico encounters continuous challenges due to the lack of an appropriate regularization of social media. The absence of clear and specific laws to approach crimes in digital environments leaves citizens vulnerable and discourages complaint generating impunity and irresponsibility online. To resolve these issues, the Mexican state must implement efficient measurements including clear laws, digital education, and awareness programs to protect citizens' digital rights and ensure a safe digital environment.

ICTS (Information and communication technologies), Sexual intimacy, Impunity

Resumen

En México, el avance de las Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicación (TIC) ha llevado al uso generalizado de la población a dispositivos electrónicos y redes sociales, transformando la forma de comunicación y la interacción social. Sin embargo, esta transición hacia una comunicación digital no regulada ha planteado desafíos significativos. La falta de regulación en las redes sociales ha dejado vulnerable la esfera jurídica de los ciudadanos, violando derechos humanos como la dignidad, privacidad e intimidad sexual. La ley Olimpia surge como respuesta para castigar los delitos contra la violación a la intimidad sexual y protegiendo los derechos de las personas. A pesar de este avance, México enfrenta desafíos continuos debido a la falta de regulación adecuada en las redes sociales. La ausencia de leyes claras y específicas para abordar delitos en entornos digitales deja a los ciudadanos vulnerables y desalienta la denuncia, generando impunidad e irresponsabilidad en línea. Para resolver estos problemas, es esencial que el Estado mexicano implemente medidas efectivas, incluyendo leyes claras, educación digital y programas de concientización, para proteger los derechos digitales de sus ciudadanos y garantizar un entorno digital seguro. Objetivo: Analizar la regulación de redes sociales y la implementación de la Ley Olimpia en México en la prevención y sanción del acoso en línea respecto de la dignidad e intimidad sexual de las personas en el entorno digital.

TICS (Tecnologías de la información y la comunicación), Intimidad sexual, Impunidad

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Introduction

In Mexico, thanks to scientific advances, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been implemented in the daily life of citizens, and the widespread use and access to electronic devices such as mobile phones and computers is natural, which has given rise to a new era of social interaction and knowledge dissemination. In this scenario, social networks have emerged as a facilitating tool for everyday activities, revolutionising the way we connect and engage with others.

However, this transition towards unregulated digital communication has raised a number of legal issues, making it challenging to resolve conflicts related to the problems of digital environments. The absence of regulation in social networks has left the legal sphere of citizens vulnerable and human rights have been violated, especially those related to dignity, privacy and sexual intimacy. This absence of regulation has raised profound concerns about the safety and well-being of users in the digital world, creating a complex paradigm in which technology, communication and human rights are immediately intertwined in unexpected and often problematic ways. The increasing use of ICTs for digital social interaction has amplified these legal concerns, creating an environment in which the absence of regulation translates directly into acquiescence to the violation of basic human rights.

In this context, the need to address these contemporary problems and establish effective regulations that protect these fundamental rights of online citizens became evident. The Olympia law is one of the major normative reforms that serves as a regulator in finding solutions in this digital revolution, a priority and crucial law for Mexico in the 21st century, however, not all of the digital environment related to social networks is foreseen in the norms, which represents a lack of protection of human rights by the Mexican state.

Development

Mexico is a country that has implemented public policies aimed at reaching the population with the use of ICTs. Currently, 93% of the population has access to the internet, according to figures obtained by INEGI in 2022 (see Graphic 1), which implies that a little more than half of the national population has access to this service. It was also found that in 2022, 91% of the internet is used to access social networks, see Graph 2. This suggests that when we talk about the internet, it is linked to social networks, or in other words, they depend on each other, and that the majority of users who have internet access make use of social networks. Social networks were created with the aim of bringing users closer to communicate, making linking with another person easy to access, however, over time social networks have adapted to serve as a support tool in carrying out various activities both complex and everyday, now serve to offer services, serve as a tool for trade, to perform remote work, to dispense with moving from home to perform studies of any kind, and most importantly, for the dissemination of information and content.

TORREBLANCA (2023) highlights as a precedent that sets a precedent and is a source of the lack of effective regulation of technological media, the Communications Decency Act, which was passed in the United States Congress in 1996. This ensured that the platforms and their users did not have the need to be forced to have prior authorisation before publication, even though in the 1990s the internet was not the technological medium that we know today due to its scope, but it is necessary to point out that for Senator J. James Exon it was necessary to ensure freedom of expression, this medium that would open the doors to a world that to this day represents one of the greatest advances in the history of mankind. James Exon it was necessary to ensure freedom of expression, this medium that would open the doors to a world that to this day represents one of the greatest advances in the history of mankind, establishes that no provider or user of any technological platform, could be treated as editors or voice of content that provides information, leaving these companies immune, which implies impunity when disseminating content, to be beyond the reach of the courts of justice, basing the decision on allowing innovation and expansion of new technology, without censorship and responding to freedom of expression.

GÁNDARA-RUIZ Salvador, MAYORGA-SALAMANCA, Ramón Octavio and LEYVA-RODRÍGUEZ, Edgar. Digital security: are social media regulated in Mexico?. Journal of Social Researches. 2023

The dissemination of information and content presents a national problem, in social networks we observe the behaviour of sharing information without verifying its veracity, some examples are the publication of the supposed death of a famous person, the publication where the benefits of some herb or home remedy to cure diseases, the steps to follow to raise your self-esteem or flirt, or any yellow news to discredit a certain fact or person.

In addition to veracity, the effects produced by sharing information, images or any type of content that represents an affectation of human rights affecting the legal sphere and the dignity of Mexicans must be taken into account. This exchange of content is carried out in different ways, for example sexting, a term used to refer to the exchange of messages with sexual content between users of social networks, a common practice among adolescents, about which Nava and Núñez (2020) point out:

Sexting consists of sending images with little or no clothing. It is a fashion that was born among adolescents and which was carried out through mobile phone messages (hence the name that derives from the union of text and sex in English). (p. 710)

Once information or content of a sexual nature had been exchanged between friends, partners or strangers, users shared it, which led to a distribution that affected the dignity, as well as the rights of freedom and sexual intimacy of individuals, a problem that the Mexican state did not seek to prevent or solve. Thanks to the struggle of people like Olimpia Coral Melo, who was an activist, victim and survivor of this conduct, the problem of sharing any type of personal information of a sexual nature without consent was given visibility, and thus the Olimpia Law was created. This law is the set of reforms that have served to typify crimes against the violation of sexual intimacy, resulting in its typification in the Federal Penal Code.

Article 199 Octies. - The crime of violation of sexual intimacy is committed by any person who discloses, shares, distributes or publishes images, videos or audios of intimate sexual content of a person of legal age, without their consent, approval or authorisation.

As well as whoever videotapes, audiotapes, photographs, prints or elaborates images, audios or videos with intimate sexual content of a person without their consent, without their approval, or without their authorisation. These conducts will be punished with a penalty of three to six years in prison and a fine of five hundred to one thousand Units of Measurement and Updating (Código Penal Federal, art 199 octies, 2023).

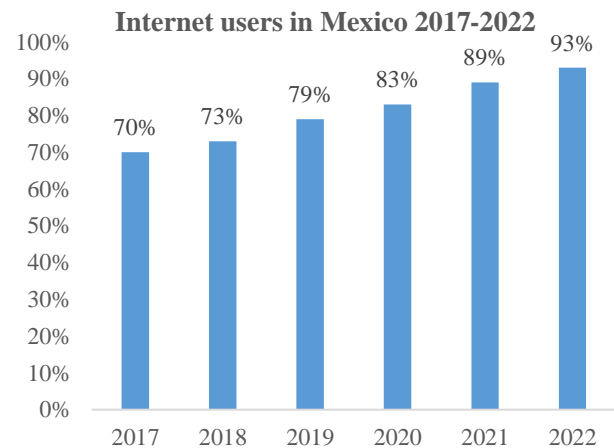
The enactment of the Olimpia law marked a turning point in the protection of human rights in Mexico from a digital point of view. By addressing the problem of non-consensual sharing and dissemination of intimate sexual content, these reforms to local and federal laws aim to eliminate a harmful practice that attacked the dignity and human rights of the individuals involved. Prior to the implementation of this law, images, videos, audios, messages or any kind of content of an intimate nature could circulate without restriction, leaving victims in a vulnerable and irreparable position.

Ultimately, the Olimpia law represents a significant step towards a fairer and more equitable Mexican digital society. By protecting people's dignity and rights to sexual freedom and privacy, this law has not only changed the digital legal landscape in Mexico, but it is also an eye-opener and a wake-up call for social media users to look at the problems that social media use poses, from privacy violations to crimes such as fraud and scams. The Mexican state, which should be in charge of observing the problems posed by the digital world of which Mexico is now a part, should be determined to protect the human rights of citizens, as well as to punish and repair the damage caused.

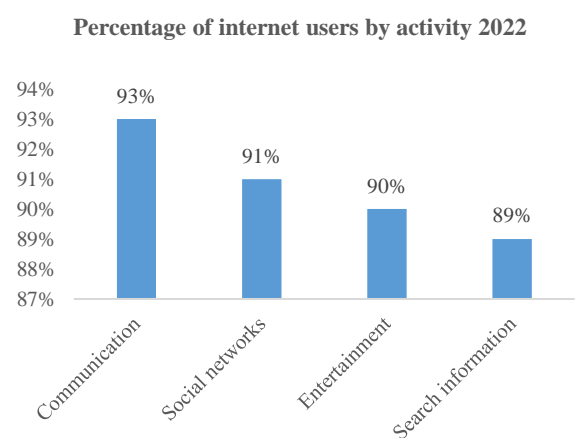
However, despite the progress that a transitional movement such as the Olympia law represents, Mexico still faces great challenges in terms of the lack of regulation of social networks. As technology advances and digital platforms become more complex, given their technical difficulties, fashions or any number of variables, new problems and challenges arise that require immediate attention. The lack of adequate regulation has allowed the spread of hate speech, misinformation or junk information and online harassment.

The absence of an effective response by the Mexican state to the imminent need for regulation aggravates the legal situation in the digital environment. As there are no laws, or those that exist are not clear and specific to digital environments, to address cybercrime and protect vulnerable citizens from the threats posed by the digital environment. In addition, Mexico is a clear example of a failed rule of law, where impunity prevails and prevails over the law, making it difficult for victims of any abuse or undermining of their human rights through the digital environment, discouraging victims from reporting and seeking justice. The lack of adequate measures to find, hold accountable and convict the actors of these crimes creates an environment in which irresponsible online behaviour is left without any solution, which perpetuates the culture of anonymity and irresponsibility on social networks, generating a domino effect, where society, seeing that its behaviour on social networks has no consequences, incites the procreation of cybercriminals. In this respect, the social networks themselves have sought to self-regulate in order to be a safer place, implementing mechanisms for self-control of sexual content, as well as highlighting certain age-related conditions: "The main social networks prohibit their use before the age of 13, so they are not responsible for the content that is shared and the people with whom users interact" (Viedma, F. 20). (Viedma, F. 2022).

In order to resolve these conflicts of law, the Mexican state must be required to take effective measures to regulate social networks and protect the digital rights of its citizens. This implies the creation and enforcement of laws that punish the myriad of rights that can be violated in the real world, such as online harassment, dissemination of illegal content and disinformation. In addition, the government must invest in educational programmes to educate users about the responsible use, dangers and consequences of the digital environment.



Graphic 1 Internet users in Mexico 2017-2022
Note: Source: INEGI (2023)



Graphic 2 Percentage of internet users by activity 2022
Source: INEGI (2023)

Methodology

In the development of this opinion article, a research methodology with a descriptive scope, the historical method and the inductive documentary technique were used. Through the descriptive scope, a thorough analysis of the doctrine and laws regarding the research topic was carried out, breaking down its fundamental aspects and those considered most important in order to provide a complete understanding. By resorting to the historical method, the roots and chronological development of the topic have been investigated, allowing for the identification of patterns and triggers in the transformation or creation of new paradigms that have resulted in the regulation of social networks in Mexico. In addition, the inductive documentary technique was used, highlighting specific cases such as the Olimpia Law, which served as an individual premise to analyse the generality of cases, this analysed information supports and enriches the opinions expressed in the article.

This combination of methodological approaches has provided a solid and well-founded basis for structuring the ideas and arguments presented in the opinion article.

Conclusions

In Mexico, it is imperative to create rules to regulate social networks, as there have been countless problems related to the protection of personal data, as each of the social networks requests permission to collect, analyse, even dispose of or sell personal data to a third party for any type of purpose, economic, social or political. An example is the Netflix documentary "The dilemma of social networks", where Orłowski, J. (2020): exposes the way in which these private data are used to manipulate society to do or not to do a behaviour, this is reflected in clicking on certain advertising, in making a certain purchase and even influencing the vote for the presidential elections. The creation of effective regulations becomes a crucial and necessary task to safeguard the integrity of personal information in a world where technology is advancing by leaps and bounds.

In addition, it is essential to consider the issue of cybersecurity. Personal information stored on social media is an attractive target for cybercriminals. Regulations should include provisions to ensure that digital platforms implement robust security measures to protect users' data against cyber attacks and security breaches.

Another key issue to address is the dissemination of false or manipulated content on social media, also known as fakes, where any kind of information, including sexual content, is created with artificial intelligence. For while there is a right to express opinions and share ideas, these ideas should not fall under disinformation and even defamation, which has become a real threat to Mexico and its information society, Regulating social networks also implies establishing measures to mitigate the spread of fake news and promote valuable information online. A classic example is turning to social networks for remedies or cures when there is an illness. In this regard, "A good example of this is some alternative medicine practitioners, who persuade their clients in a deceptive way in order to sell their products or therapies" (Rodríguez, 2023).

In this sense, it is important to take into account that in Mexico there is a problem of bias or social and cultural gaps, so that for part of the population it is not only complex, but impossible to distinguish truthful information.

The creation of these norms should be the responsibility of states, which should seek to impose the conditions and rules of use on both platforms and users, in addition to promoting digital education, which plays a crucial role in this process of information exchange; it is essential that people are aware of their rights as well as obligations and limits online. This includes understanding how privacy settings work, how to protect themselves from attacks, as well as taking responsibility for their actions on social networks.

Hong (2023) points out that it is crucial to precisely define cyberbullying when creating policies, guidelines or initiatives aimed at combating it. Policymakers should not assume that those working to end bullying, whether in schools or in some other common environment, are fully aware of what it is, because governments do not know how to detect, nor act to counteract its source and consequences.

In summary, the regulation of social networks in Mexico must address not only the protection of personal data, but also misinformation and cybersecurity. Networks must be a safe place where they make a joint effort involving governments, digital platforms, users and anyone involved to create a safe and trustworthy online environment for all.

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Evolution of the division of powers through the constitutional documents of independent México**Evolution of the division of powers through the constitutional documents of independent México**

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to carry out a search of the antecedents of Mexican Constitutionalism, with a historical perspective, in order to analyze the structure of the division of powers in its current system of application through its governmental hierarchy. From the first constitution of 1824, to the current Mexican Political Constitution of 1917. In the present work a search was made in different academic repositories, such as Google, Scielo and Redalyc. Taking into account the most relevant events that refer to the information found in the publications, which are also related to the research topic, in order to answer the following question: What has been the historical evolution of the division of powers in Mexico? In this way and with the information gathered, a documentary and descriptive research will be developed by means of the historical method, and the results gathered in this research.

Constitutionalism, Governmental, Historical, Political, Constitution, Academic, Evolution, Division of powers**Resumen**

En el presente artículo tiene como finalidad realizar una búsqueda de los antecedentes propios al Constitucionalismo Mexicano, con una perspectiva histórica, a fin de lograr analizar la estructura de la división de poderes en su sistema de aplicación actual mediante su jerarquía gubernamental. Desde la primera constitución de 1824, hasta la actual Constitución Política Mexicana de 1917. En el presente trabajo se realizó una búsqueda en diferentes repositorios académicos, como lo son el Google, Scielo y Redalyc. Teniendo en cuenta los acontecimientos de mayor relevancia que hacen referencia de la información encontrada en las publicaciones, que además tienen relación con el tema de investigación, para dar respuesta a la siguiente pregunta ¿Cuál ha sido la evolución histórica de la división de poderes en México? De esta forma y con la información recabada se desarrollará mediante el método histórico, una investigación de tipo documental, descriptiva, y resultados recabados en la presente investigación.

Constitucionalismo, Gubernamental, Histórico, Político, Constitución, Académico, Evolución, División de poderes

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Introduction

This research will address the division of powers in independent Mexico, taking into consideration the historical constitutional documents in which the division of powers is addressed, being one of the most important dates of Mexican constitutionalism from the Constitution of 1857, where the way in which power would be divided for its governmental exercise according to the democratic political structure consolidated at that time was established for the first time. The distribution of power was established by means of three bodies, the executive, legislative and judicial, forming a republic with mixed states, with respect to the application of power. For this purpose, a comparative historical analysis will be made of the constitutional legal instruments of the dates 1824, 1857 and 1917, which frame the legal safeguard of the division of powers, as well as the philosophical support of great thinkers such as; John Locke and Charles Louis de Secondat (Montesquieu), who believe that the three great forms of government are complemented by the republic, monarchy and despotism, Montesquieu being the thinker who proposed the theory on the division of powers through three jurisdictional bodies, whose primary objective was to protect the rights of citizens in general and freedom, He was an analytical philosopher about the politics of England, which he took as a model, since that country had a model of divided power through legislative parliament and judicial judges, his idea was also supported by the declaration of the rights of man and the citizen in France in 1789. Its system was implemented in constitutional laws that are analysed from the aforementioned dates, a model that is used today, having importance in our country since it allows in a democratic way a distribution of power that lies in the organs of the state, avoiding the concentration of power in a single individual, thus guaranteeing the autonomy of the state, to provide protection and equality towards the rights of man through the application of the applicable legal norms for each state.

I. Constitution of 1824

Montesquieu, in the theory of the separation of powers of the state, argues that the legal division of the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial powers can limit the arbitrary exercise of power and protect the freedoms and rights of citizens only if it is linked to another principle based on their social distribution:

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"In a state, that is, in a society in which there are laws, freedom can only consist in being able to do what one ought to want and in not being obliged to do what one ought not to want"(2003) The struggle for the fundamental rights of man has been latent throughout history, for this the ancestors were looking for ways to create legal standards that could be useful when regulating behaviours as a society and through them to punish what is considered as behaviours that alter the social order in order to cause harm, so through the past generations, who with war confrontations defended and demanded the impartation of justice, from a juridical approach and at a public level, constitutionalism emerges on a trace of political organisation according to the needs of the City-States, to be conceived as the main juridical axis of State organisation, enshrining in it the limits for the excesses of power, for this the Constituent Power.

Constitutionalism, as a legal system, is equivalent to a set of limits and links, not only formal, but also substantial, rigidly imposed on all normative sources by supra-ordinate rules; and, as a theory of Law, to a conception of validity of laws linked not only to the conformity of their forms of production in the procedural rules on their formation, but also to the coherence of their contents with the constitutionally established principles of justice (González, 2018).

Power emanating from the constituent power arises through the autonomy derived from society, through a structural political organisation with the aim of creating the norms to regulate social, political and legal coexistence, thereby giving the Constitutional body the validity for its operation and territorial normative application, which adds, interprets, elaborates and reforms the different legislations of the State.

The original constituent power always remains a fully autonomous power to order and rearrange the basic coexistence of a political society through the Political Constitution, when so decided autonomously by the political body of society, having the freedom to configure this legal order (Nogueira, 2017).

The constitution of 1824 consists of 7 titles and 171 articles through which the existence of the 19 states was recognised, which depended entirely on the Federal District, basically establishing the freedoms under which the country would be governed, freedom enshrined in its first article through which it is acquired from the independence of the Spanish country by configuring itself unique and independent, "acquiring the name of federal constitution of the United Mexican States" the numeral 7 of its content is embodied the structure with which the power is shared, between its representative bodies divided into; legislative, executive and judicial, "Art. The legislative power of the federation is vested in a General Congress. This is divided into two Houses, one of deputies and the other of senators". (Const, 1824) Therefore, in its second section, the form in which it would be represented by means of those elected by the States for two-year periods was described, the fundamental basis for the appointment of representatives being the population, which is why, due to the population census, eighty thousand souls were taken as a numerical reference for the appointment of a deputy by unanimity, In turn, it will be up to each state, by means of the established census, to determine in the federation the way in which the chamber of deputies will be renewed after a decade, and in each of the states, in the same way, the number of deputies will be chosen to integrate the current congress. For the territories that are composed of a number greater than forty thousand inhabitants, it will correspond to them to participate in the appointment of a proprietary deputy and a substitute deputy, to represent them with voice and vote at the time of meeting for the confirmation of laws and decrees. And for those territories that do not reach the required number of inhabitants, it will be given the autonomy to name a substitute and an owner to represent them in all areas and matters, the dates for all the aforementioned elections will correspond to the first Sunday of the month of October prior to the renewal of the chamber, by means of direct elections. Article 123 of Title V, mentions the distribution of power by the body in which the function will fall, this being the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, also the circuit courts and the district courts. Being the chamber in charge of making the corresponding revision of the lists to enumerate the votes, the way in which power would be shared in Mexico from this first constitution onwards was also organised.

II. Constitution of 1824

The 1824 Constitution of Mexico initiated a division of powers between the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, with mechanisms to avoid concentration of power and to guarantee the autonomy of the States in a federal system. (Const, 1824).

1. Legislative branch:

- The Constitution of 1824 founded a General Congress composed of two chambers: the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Senators. The former represented the interests of the people, while the latter represented the interests of the states.
- The main function of the legislative branch was to make laws and important decisions for the country.
- The division into two chambers sought to balance legislative power between the states and the people, avoiding a domination of one over the other.

2. Executive power:

- Executive power rested with a single individual, the President of the Republic. The president was elected for a limited term and could not be re-elected consecutively.
- The president was responsible for executing and enforcing the laws passed by Congress and heading the country's armed forces.
- It sought to maintain a balance between the executive and legislative branches, avoiding excessive concentration of power in one person.

3. The judiciary:

- The Judicial Branch was in charge of the Supreme Court of Justice, which was responsible for interpreting and applying the laws.

- The Supreme Court had the power to resolve conflicts between states, cases to which the Federation was a party, and to try federal public officials for crimes committed in the exercise of their functions.
- This separation of judicial powers ensured the independence of the judiciary and its ability to act as a counterbalance to the other two branches.

III. Constitution of 1857

The evolution of society continued and with the help of written rules, from the date mentioned above, the structure that would govern society as a result of the written legal rules was consolidated. In 1857, a reform of the structure of power became necessary, establishing in its first article the recognition of the Mexican people of the rights of man as the representative of legal institutions, to make the respective declaration on the legislation in the due respect and support of the guarantees, also specifying in its second title, article 39, the aspects related to the division of powers, granting the Mexican people the maximum National Sovereignty under a form of public power originally emanating from it, granting the people the firm right to modify at any time the form of governmental constitution. Thus, against precedents, practices and even convictions, the constituent deputies established in the text of 1857 a presidential system - which did not cease to be so because of the ministerial endorsement, nor because of the requirement for ministers to appear before Congress - because the Constitution of 1824, whose articles it copied, had been presidential (Pantoja, 2008). (Pantoja, 2008).

Article 40 will refer to the form in which it will be constituted as a representative Republic with autonomous democracy, made up of sovereign and free states in accordance with the regime under which they are governed, and united by the Federation that established them, to continue, Article 41 will support the exercise of the people's sovereignty represented by the powers of the Union in cases of competence and of the States regarding internal regimes, and once formed, to govern with autonomy and democracy according to the legal bases already established in accordance with the current territorial composition without contradicting the federal pact.

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Thus, in its Title III, it establishes the division of powers, where it states that "Article 50.- The supreme power of the federation is divided for its exercise into legislative, executive and judicial powers. Two or more of these powers may never be united in one person or corporation, nor may the legislative power be deposited in one individual" (Const, 1857). It establishes the principles for the organisation of the Mexican states, emphasising the republican, representative and popular form of government, and ensuring that state laws respect individual guarantees and the Federal Constitution. This article contributed to the consolidation of a democratic federal system in Mexico.

Consequently, it breaks down the integration of each of the powers that would make up the legislative, executive and judicial powers, in the integration of the legislative power it describes that for the exercise of its functions an assembly is created which will be called the Congress of the Union, composed of two chambers: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, this division seeks to balance the representation between the population and the States. The Chamber of Deputies is the lower chamber and directly represents the population. Deputies are elected by popular vote and their number is determined by the population of each state. The Senate is the upper chamber and represents the states; each state sends an equal number of senators, regardless of its population, which legitimises that the states will have an equal voice in Congress.

- **Form of Government:** Mexican states must have a republican form of government, meaning that power emanates from the people and is exercised through representatives elected by popular vote. This reflects the 1857 Constitution's commitment to the democratic system.
- **Representative and Popular:** In addition to being republican, state governments must be representative and popular. This implies that citizens should be able to elect their representatives and participate in the political process of their states.

- Limitations on State Laws: The article mandates an important limitation on state legislation by stating that state laws cannot be contrary to individual guarantees and the provisions of the Federal Constitution. This ensures that the fundamental rights of citizens, established in the 1857 Constitution, are protected in all states of the Federation and prevents states from adopting laws that violate these rights.

IV. Constitution of 1917

Promulgated and published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 5 February 1917, its main objective in Article 2 is the indivisibility of the Mexican Republic, as well as the multicultural self-determination of the indigenous peoples that make it up, the conservation of their institutional, economic, cultural, social and political customs, which is the structure under which Mexican society must be governed, the autonomy it has acquired as a federal republic, for which it will be an autonomous territory to decide on its coexistence in the aforementioned fields, It will be autonomous and independent to regulate all the conflicts that the nation demands to regulate through the written legal norm, making the election according to paragraph A of its third paragraph on the practice of procedure in a traditional way for the election of the authorities that will represent it in all its forms of government, making relevant that men and women will be able to exercise their right to vote, and in the same way to access the performance of public positions as long as the federal pacts before the Sovereignty of the State are respected, In this way, by means of political-electoral elections, the municipal authorities would be elected who would be responsible for leading the people.

Unlike the liberal Constitution of 1857, which was permeated by an iusnaturalist doctrine, the reforms approved in 1917 directly sought to solve concrete political problems. From this perspective, I believe that a detailed historical analysis of why the issues of the social question, government intervention in the economy and the strengthening of the executive branch were raised, and how the constituents made decisions in this regard, allows us to demonstrate that the Mexican constituent of 1917 was essentially pragmatic (Marván, 2018).

Chapter III article 80 will be in charge of regulating the Executive power, depositing in a single person who will be called President of the United Mexican States, who will be elected through direct elections regulated by the electoral law, and also article 82 refers to the requirements to occupy this position, one of the main ones is to be Mexican by birth, be 35 years old, reside in the country, taking possession of his mandate on October 1st and lasting in office for six years, and in the subsequent articles deriving the obligations related to the president.

In Chapter II, Article 51 highlights the jurisdictional organ on which the legislative elaboration will fall, this being the General Congress divided into two chambers, one of deputies and the other of senators. Article 52 also mentions that 300 deputies elected by unanimous vote, in addition to 200 deputies, will be in charge of drafting regulations in accordance with the needs of the territorial environment in which they will be applied.

Chapter IV on judicial power, regulated by Article 94 of Chapter IV, which will be deposited in a specific body that will be called the Supreme Court of Justice of the nation, as well as an Electoral Court, and Regional Plenary Courts, in addition to Collegiate Circuit Courts and District Courts. The Supreme Court of Justice will be composed of eleven members, both ministers and ministers, and its function will be divided into plenary or chambers, in a public manner. (Const, 2023).

1. Executive Power: The figure of the President of the Republic as the head of the Executive Power is maintained. He is granted broad powers and responsibilities, including the direction of public administration and the ability to propose laws. However, it limits his immediate re-election and his presidential term to a maximum of six years.

2. Legislative branch: The legislative branch is composed of a bicameral Congress of the Union, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The Constitution institutes the functions and responsibilities of these two chambers and creates procedures for the creation and approval of laws. In addition, proportional representation is established in the Chamber of Deputies, which seeks to balance power among different political parties.
3. Judicial branch: Mexico's judicial branch is represented by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) and other courts. The Constitution builds the independence of the judiciary and grants it the power to interpret laws and guarantee the constitutionality of government actions. In addition, the amparo system is created as a mechanism to protect individual rights and the Constitution.

The compilation and mention of events prior to the formation of the Constituent Assembly is part of the panorama of the crisis and difficulty that the last years of the Mexican Revolution represented to form the so-called "national unity" and thus put an end to the failure of the previous interim governments in order to consolidate the "struggle for democracy" expressed in ink and paper, also called the Constitution of 1917, which is still in force (Hernández, 2018).

It provides for a system of government based on the division of powers with the aim of preventing the concentration of power and protecting individual rights. Through the separation of powers and other checks and balances, the Constitution seeks to guarantee political stability and respect for the law in the country.

Methodology to be developed

As a methodology for this article, the deductive historical method is used, which has been used by historians with the aim of analysing the most relevant past events, derived from all those ancient instruments of the period or testimonies that support the study of the subject to be developed, its main objective is based on the discovery of the historical background, from a social science perspective, in an analytical vision, in addition to explaining things from how they were carried out. The main sources for its implementation through research are concatenated according to the step to follow, related to the information that is elaborated according to the time of study by the documents found in government institutions, libraries belonging to the state derived from works carried out by philosophers, archaeologists and sociologists. By means of this method the work of analysis will be carried out on the basis of the theme of the evolution of the division of powers; executive, legislative and judicial.

Results

Regarding the historical descriptive-documental research, the results obtained in the first constitution of 1824 of independent Mexico, correspond to a Constitutional document elaborated at that time with the purpose of regulating the Mexican nation, endowed with Juridical and Political Character it was established the federal political system by means of which the social federation and the declaration of the independence of Mexico would be regulated. It was installed in Mexican America as a primordial pact in which the division of the 19 States and 5 Territories would be determined, giving autonomy to each State to elect its ruler as well as its congress, this would be done through the division of powers, executive in the election of the people, represented in a single individual to represent him, called president, legislative attributed to senators and deputies, and judicial would be in charge of the supreme court of justice of the nation.

Consequently, the constitution of 1857 was composed of 8 titles and 120 articles giving protection to the fundamental rights of man, a body that also subdivided the public and political power into three, executive, legislative and judicial, which in relation to the previous one, keeps and preserves the same structural line with respect to the powers it subdivides, the president being the person invested by the executive power in charge of governing a nation, the legislative power would be represented by the Congress of the Union, the judicial power would be represented by the judges and magistrates who should enforce the legislation through the application of justice, only with a legal evolution in its content applicable to society.

In the current constitution of 1917, all of the above is perfected and continues with the same political and legal structure through the bodies in charge of imparting justice, which due to the increase in the population has made it necessary to increase the number of spaces and people so that the judicial power can apply autonomy through a hierarchical order that has been established through the State courts that hear matters in the different areas, In addition, and thus following the same structural line, the executive power has the responsibility to govern the country, it is attributed the powers to implement and enforce the laws approved by the legislative power, which implies supervising the application of public policies, the regulation of society and the administration of public resources. The legislative branch is responsible for drafting laws in accordance with the needs of the territorial space to which they will be applied, in order to regulate the conduct of society in accordance with its needs, It is up to him to enforce it by means of punishment in accordance with the crime committed by the persons who resort to access to justice for its enforcement and in this order of ideas I base the hierarchical, political, and legal structural order, it is concluded, the relative to the division of powers that through the years had the same structural design applicable in society, only with a representative evolution for society.

The task is not easy because it is a broad, complex, intense, exhausting constitutional life, with many advances and setbacks, with clear models, but confronted in an agonistic way. A constitutional life that is a reflection of the convulsive political, social, cultural and economic life underlying the 19th and 20th centuries (Martínez, 2017).

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Conclusions

The result obtained from the present work on the way in which political powers are divided from the first constitutional period, taking as a model the thought of the philosopher Montesquieu, towards the way of dividing political power, through elected representatives, in a democratic way, in order to govern the state through the application of applicable written legal norms, this thought was first embodied in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States of 1824, where for the first time in history the power was shared, being this in executive, legislative and judicial, with the direct participation of the people through the constituent power in order to divide and be represented in two chambers, one of deputies and another of senators, the result obtained from this work about the way in which the political powers are divided since the first constitutional period. It continues its evolution of political democracy and a new form of government was gradually adapted, but conserving the essence of the first constitution by carrying out the form of government through three different governmental bodies and reforming itself to continue consolidating itself now in the constitution of 1824. For the constitution of 1917 the evolution and the proposed way of dividing the power is the one that is practiced until nowadays in a political way with elections regulated by the INE who is in charge of watching over the amount of the votes cast by the people, delegating the function of representing and governing to the president with the enrobing of the executive. As well as the legislature represented by the chamber of senators and deputies, the elaboration of the law that will later be applied by the judiciary which is made up of judges and magistrates specialised in the matter. It should be noted that these powers may differ depending on the constitution and laws of each state, depending on the time that elapses between each constitution, and due to political or constitutional changes, the division of powers and the performance of particular duties may change over time.

Today, the separation of powers is crucial because it is necessary for the maintenance of democracy, the defence of human rights and the efficient functioning of all governments. Its importance cannot be underestimated.

HUIZAR-HUIZAR, Teresita & MAGALLANES-DE LUNA, Mireya del Rayito. Evolution of the division of powers through the constitutional documents of independent México. *Journal of Social Researches*. 2023

For a number of fundamental reasons that underline its importance in today's world, the separation of powers remains relevant. The separation of powers serves as a system of checks and balances to prevent the concentration of absolute power in the hands of one person or group. In a society where the abuse of power can have disastrous effects on the freedom and rights of citizens, this is especially necessary. There will always be independent organisations charged with defending and enforcing human rights thanks to the separation of powers. The judiciary and legislature have the capacity to oversee the operations of the executive and ultimately ensure that powers and their division are respected. The judiciary and legislature have the capacity to oversee the operations of the executive and ultimately to ensure that the fundamental rights of individuals are respected. Many democracies rely heavily on the separation of powers to maintain political stability. It ensures that the transfer of power is peaceful and democratic and helps prevent coups d'état. In contrast, political conflicts, social movements and economic changes have had an impact on the historical evolution of Mexico's power structure, which has been characterised by periods of advance and retreat. Despite the difficulties, Mexico's political system continues to be based on the separation of powers as a fundamental principle, although there is still room for improvement in terms of how well the different powers complement each other and how independent they are of each other.

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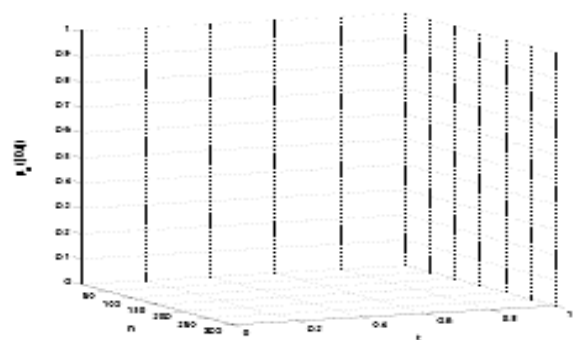
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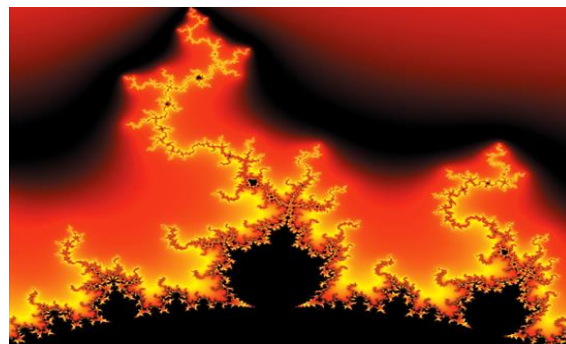


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