Abstract
This paper of a research addresses some important issues raised by the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in relation to individual rights. A key aspect is the need to exploit the potential of ICT to deepen democracy and improve relations between citizens and government through public participation through electronic media. From there, the author examines the emergence of a genuine right to interact with government through electronic media. This right has been already included in the charters of rights in some regions of Spain and in the rules of the European Union, and should be added to the Constitutions as a fundamental right. The right has a special significance in the educational field, since it implies the need for a «digital literacy» that avoids the well-known «eCompetency gap». This gap makes ICT a way of exclusion for disadvantaged groups instead of meeting the functions of inclusion and social progress as intended.

Keywords