

Freedom is the most important thing for human beings, it is what allows us to be "we". If the idea that freedom can be transformed into objects, processes and goods is counter-revolution; I believe that everything can be recovered; everything can be sold in a capitalist economy, unless people do not sell it. I believe that, despite everything that is said, the most important thing now is the Internet. Internet is freedom, freedom of communication. It can be monitored, but not controlled, it is very different.

Manuel Castells, 2015, Another Turn of Tuerka

EDITORIAL

The sociologist Manuel Castells brought to Colombia, unintentionally, several social tensions when he referred - a few decades ago - to the concept of Red Society as an emerging social structure of the Information Age that was based - more by the form than by the action - on potential social, economic, political and cultural exchanges. The structure, he assumed - being typical of the Fourth World - made sense as long as there was sufficiency of human resources, capital, labor, information and market, all vigorously linked to a sophisticated technological framework. That is, an individual who was an active part of such a Society should be characterized by a high adaptive emotional capacity to make rational and professional use of knowledge and become entangled efficiently with other equals to establish power relations.

However, as a consequence of the dynamics of Globalization as a cultural, economic and technoscientific phenomenon characteristic of capitalism: individuals, populations, territories, cities, regions and entire countries, lacking value or interest for the dynamics of global capitalism, were socially excluded -and irrelevant due to the apparent low cultural and economic contribution- of said structure.

The above is mentioned as tension because, in the face of the legalization of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MINCITI) for Colombia, it has emerged as an imperative: the consolidation of a Knowledge-based Society (SBC), despite the fact that It is not yet in any widespread form of SBC.

In view of the above, UNESCO affirmed at the end of the last century that in the face of a society of rigid occupational structure and low density of communications, the development and structuring of an informational society that, in addition to industrialized, was literate, without hierarchies, participatory and intensely communicated. That is to say: Castells agreed with UNESCO, in that the Knowledge Societies go further because they are aimed at achieving social, cultural and economic transformations leading to sustainable development and good living. In this sense, the Knowledge Society inherited an accumulation of contributions from the Information Society given to the planet and to individuals, for example, through technological innovation.

Consequently, although evolutionarily far away, the proclamation of leaving within the reach of our community all the possibilities of developing contextualized capacities for individuals to develop in the Red Society - both individually and collectively - effectively, efficiently, and in happiness in the exercise of power. And that this is only achieved by putting people at the center, but in hyperconnected global work and work environments that combine physical spaces with information flows via expedited connection channels. It will be these knowledge professionals who assume and face the challenges derived from the digital transformation of companies, universities, organizations, considering conditions of equity and power of execution.

Based on the foregoing, the idea of a **MINCIT** that guarantees the transition in Colombia to an Information Society, then to a Knowledge-based Society, can be established instead to arrive in a viable period of time to a Learning Society that assimilates the best of rationality and civilization today, but in a real country and with highly empowered individuals. The areas, even, can be the same statements: one of creation and exchange - spaces; portals; platforms; industrial, scientific and technological parks; knowledge markets-; and another for dissemination and application - regions, communities, neighborhoods, companies, universities, organizations, leaders and social groups.

To this, we add that the technoscientific complex will progressively become a direct productive force in a fragmented country like Colombia if the place and role of the Colombian in social production is changed from public policies emanating from **MINCITI**. In that idea of changing the place of resources by focusing on individuals who learn permanently and intensely communicated and collaborating, the editorial project of the Electronic Vision Magazine continues to impose new management, visibility, dissemination and impact challenges.

Following the last sense, in this issue corresponding to the second special edition of 2019, in the **Research Vision** section, there are articles with topics in: *Recognition of objects and Ransac algorithm; Protocols in mobile networks; Spectral efficiency; Smart irrigation; Monitoring of the vital pulse signal; Classifiers of prostate cancer; Batch fermentation system for bioethanol; simulation of quantum algorithm.*

In the section **Case-Study Vision** view articles in: *Thermosyphon effect through collector systems; Geolocation for motorcyclists; Architecture used in development of mobile applications; Full mesh network; Automation of greenhouse; System with wireless sleep sensor.*

For the **Current Vision** section: *Primary user emulation in cognitive radio network; Mobile applications for facial paralysis; Digital evidence on solid state drives; Laplace transform and into dynamic systems.*

In the **Context Vision** section: *Characterization of insight in the solution of mathematical problems; Estimation of stored carbon in a productive forest; Reflections on Ludwig von Mises liberalism.*

Let this be a historic opportunity to thank all our authors, reviewers, readers, and generally all teams that guarantee effective contributions to the publication of our journal, always finding challenges to assume with rigor this editorial project: a new perspective to research in the Colombian context and its rational use that knowledge.

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