

INFORMATION POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA: THE CASE OF COLOMBIA

ALEJANDRA VÉLEZ

IFLA LAC Secretary

Library coordinator at Universidad Tecnológica del Chocó

Member of Colegio Colombiano de Bibliotecología

Founding member #BibliotecariosAlSenado

alejvelm@gmail.com

<http://blog.nomono.co/tag/bibliotecariosalsenado/>





STRATEGIES AND LEGAL STRUCTURES FOR INFORMATION UNITS



«Plan Nacional de Patrimonio bibliográfico»



LEER LIBERA
Plan Nacional de Lectura y Bibliotecas

«Plan Nacional de Lectura y Bibliotecas»



«Plan Nacional de Lectura y Escritura»



«Proyecto de Ley para la creación del Ministerio de Ciencia Tecnología e Innovación»

STRATEGIES AND LEGAL STRUCTURES FOR INFORMATION UNITS

However, the exposed policies fall short of the current needs of the Information Units, consequently with the foregoing, #BibliotecariosAlSenado is analyzing said legislation against the needs of the sector in order to propose new policies that address the services and its field of action.

SECURITY IN INFORMATION FOR CITIZENSHIP



Ley de Transparencia y del
Derecho de Acceso a la
Información Pública

«Ley de transparencia»



«Sistema de Información local»



DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL
DE DERECHO DE AUTOR

«Ley de Derecho de Autor»



«BibliotecariosAlSenado»

SECURITY IN INFORMATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

Another very important action that has allowed the defense of the profession, has been the work of the collective of culture and librarian political action, called #BibliotecariosAlSenado, a movement that was born in Colombia and is gaining strength in Latin America, its first work took place around to the Copyright Law and its impact on library services and at a Latin American level with representation in the Permanent Committee on Copyright and Related Rights of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

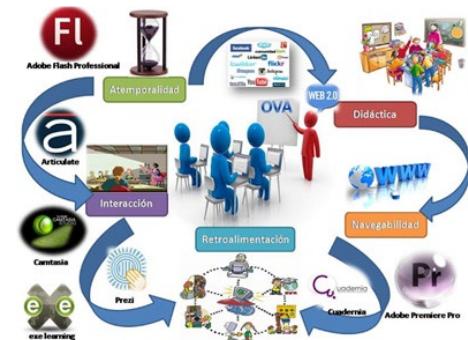
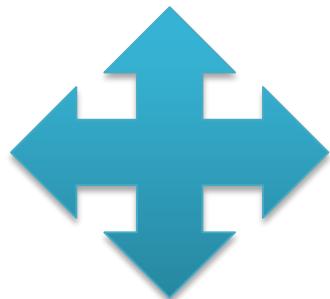
TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategies such as Digital Educational Resources Open - REDA, the Live Digital Strategy, the Virtual Learning Objects and the National Open Access System, have allowed the creation of institutional repositories and greater access to digital information, for which the units of Information has been a fundamental support not only in the training of users, but also in the formulation of policies, as well as in the management, administration, organization and dissemination of information.

TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Recursos Educativos
Digitales Abiertos
Colombia



«Objetos Virtuales de Aprendizaje»



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Comfanalco. Infocal. (2018). Recuperado de: <http://infocal.comfenalcoantioquia.com/>
- Congreso de la república de Colombia. (2018). Creación ministerio ciencia, tecnología e innovación. Recuperado de: <http://www.camara.gov.co/creacion-ministerio-ciencia-tecnologia-e-innovacion>
- Congreso de la República de Colombia. (2018). Por la cual se modifica la ley 23 de 1982 y se establecen otras disposiciones en materia de derecho de autor y derechos conexos. Recuperado de: <http://leyes.senado.gov.co/proyectos/index.php/proyectos-ley/periodo-legislativo-2014-2018/2017-2018/article/208-por-la-cual-se-modifica-la-ley-23-de-1982-y-se-establecen-otras-disposiciones-en-materia-de-derecho-de-autor-y-derechos-conexos-mensaje-de-urgencia>
- Ministerio de Educación Nacional. (2012). Recursos Educativos Digitales Abiertos. Recuperado de: <http://186.113.12.159/Documentacion/LibroREDA.pdf>
- Ministerio de Educación Nacional. (2017). Plan Nacional de Lectura y Escritura (PNLE). Recuperado de: <https://www.mineducacion.gov.co/1759/w3-propertyvalue-55308.html>
- Ministerio de Educación Nacional. Sistema Nacional de Acceso Abierto – SNAAC. (2016).. Recuperado de: <http://snaac.renata.edu.co:8080/web/guest/inicio>
- Ministerio de Educación Nacional. (s.f.). Objetos Virtuales de aprendizaje. Recuperado de: <http://colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/directivos/1598/article-172369.html>
- Ministerio de Cultura. (2017). Política para la gestión del patrimonio bibliográfico y documental. Recuperado de: <http://bibliotecanacional.gov.co/es-co/formacion/caja-de-herramientas/Documents/Poli%CC%81tica%20Gesti%C3%B3n%20Patrimonio%20BD.pdf>
- Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones. (2011).. El Plan Vive Digital. Recuperado de: <http://www.mintic.gov.co/portal/vivedigital/612/w3-propertyvalue-6106.html>
- Ministerio de Cultura. (s.f.). Plan Nacional de Lectura y Bibliotecas. Recuperado de: http://colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/familia/1597/articles-204015_archivo1.pdf
- Secretaría de Transparencia. (2014). ABC Ley de Transparencia y del Derecho de Acceso a la Información Pública. Recuperado de: <https://www.ramajudicial.gov.co/documents/5067224/14535305/ABC+LEY+DE+TRANSPARENCIA.pdf/68516da7-3ea2-4d64-9ca6-32fb3737190>

Terima Kasih

Gracias, Thanks, Muito Obrigada, Merci

<p>ESTRATEGIAS Y ESTRUCTURAS LEGALES PARA UNIDADES DE INFORMACIÓN</p> 	<p>DIAPPOSITIVA 3: STRATEGIES AND LEGAL STRUCTURES FOR INFORMATION UNITS</p> <h3>INTRODUCCIÓN</h3> <p>In order to generate actions that give legal support to library work in Colombia, policies have been deployed to generate public actions for access, rescue, dissemination and transfer of information and the generation of new knowledge in pursuit of social development ; that is why the information units implement in their services activities such as: El Plan Nacional de Patrimonio Bibliográfico, Plan Nacional de Lectura y Bibliotecas, el Plan Nacional de Lectura y Escritura.</p>
	<p>«Plan Nacional de Patrimonio bibliográfico»: Guarantee the recovery, technical and physical processing, conservation, access and promulgate bibliographic and documentary heritage.</p>
	<p>“Plan Nacional del Lectura y Bibliotecas”: It is proposed to promote libraries conceived as citizen actions that lead to the improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants of the different municipalities and Colombian localities.</p>
	<p>“Plan Nacional de Lectura y Escritura”: Encourage the development of communication skills by improving the reading and writing levels of pre-school, elementary and middle school students.</p>
	<p>“Proyecto de Ley para la creación del Ministerio de Ciencia Tecnología e Innovación”: Achieve a productive and competitive model based on the generation, transfer, and use of knowledge.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ESTRATEGIAS Y ESTRUCTURAS LEGALES PARA UNIDADES DE INFORMACIÓN</p> <p>Sin embargo, las políticas expuestas se quedan cortas frente a las necesidades actuales de las Unidades de Información, en consecuencia con lo anterior, <i>#BibliotecariosAlSenado</i> está analizando dicha legislación frente a las necesidades del sector con el fin de proponer nuevas políticas que atiendan los servicios y su quehacer.</p>	<p>DIPOSITIVA 4: STRATEGIES AND LEGAL STRUCTURES FOR INFORMATION UNITS</p> <p>It is for the foregoing that discussions are being held on the draft law “Creación del Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología e Innovación” for which the observations of the library sector are exposed to the bill with the aim of contributing to the development of the policy public in the strategic sectors mediated by Information Science, taking into account that those countries that have solid scientific information structures have better results in their participation in global research, in social appropriation of science and better conditions of competitiveness technological</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SEGURIDAD EN INFORMACIÓN PARA LA CIUDADANÍA</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the relationship between legal frameworks and citizen services. It shows two main paths: one leading from the "Ley de Transparencia" (Transparency Law) to the "Infolocal" service, and another leading from the "Ley de Derecho de Autor" (Copyright Law) to the "BibliotecariosAlSenado" service.</p>	<p>DIPOSITIVA 5: SECURITY IN INFORMATION FOR CITIZENSHIP</p> <p>INTRODUCCIÓN</p> <p>The Colombian libraries have been generating services for the access of public information by the citizens; an example of this is the Local Information Service of the Libraries Department of Caja de Compensación Familiar Comfenaldo in Antioquia.</p>
 <p>The diagram shows the "Ley de Transparencia y del Derecho de Acceso a la Información Pública" (Transparency and Right of Access to Public Information Law) leading directly to the "Infolocal" service.</p>	<p>“Ley de transparencia”: Regulate the right of access to public information, the procedures for the exercise and guarantee of the right and the exceptions to the publicity of information.</p>
<p>Un ejemplo de la estrategia aplicada en los servicios bibliotecarios es el Sistema de Información Local</p>  <p>The Infographic for the Infolocal service features the text "Infolocal Red de Bibliotecas de Comfenalco".</p>	<p>“Infolocal”: contribute to the appropriation of the information of the territory, through the management and promotion of the information generated in the communities and the implementation of training and dialogue actions to strengthen the exercise of citizenship.</p>
 <p>The diagram shows the "DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE DERECHO DE AUTOR" (National Copyright Office) leading directly to the "Infolocal" service.</p>	<p>“Dirección Nacional de Derecho de Autor”: Contribute to the essential purposes of the Colombian State, through the design, management, administration and execution of government policies on copyright and related rights.</p>

<p>As a propositional structure and analysis of the incidence of the law in the services of the information units: BibliotecariosAlSenado</p> 	<h3>DIAPOSITIVA 6: SECURITY IN INFORMATION FOR CITIZENSHIP</h3> <p>SEGURIDAD EN INFORMACIÓN PARA LA CIUDADANÍA</p> <p>Otro accionar muy importante y que ha permitido la defensa de la profesión, ha sido el trabajo de el Colectivo de Cultura y Acción Política Bibliotecaria denominado #BibliotecariosAlSenado, movimiento que nace en Colombia y va tomando fuerza en Latinoamérica, sus primeras labores se dieron entorno a la Ley de Derecho de Autor y su incidencia en los servicios bibliotecarios y a nivel latinoamericano con la representación en el comité permanente de Derechos de Autor y Derechos Conexos de la Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual.</p>
<p>INFRAESTRUCTURA TECNOLÓGICA</p> <p>Estrategias como los Recursos Educativos Digitales Abierto – REDA, la Estrategia Vive digital, los Objetos Virtuales de aprendizaje y el Sistema Nacional de Acceso Abierto, han permitido la creación los repositorios institucionales y un mayor acceso a la información digital, para lo cual las unidades de información han sido un apoyo fundamental no sólo en la formación de usuarios, sino también en la formulación de políticas, así como en la gestión, administración, organización y difusión de la información.</p>	<h3>DIAPOSITIVA 7: TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE</h3> <p>Solo leerla</p>
 <p>Recursos Educativos Digitales Abiertos Colombia</p>	<h3>DIAPOSITIVA 8: TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE</h3> <p>“Recursos Educativos Digitales Abiertos”: Production and management of digital educational content, which is an aspect that is very relevant, since through it, it helps to close the access to information gap, promote public access and open to knowledge; develop national capacities for production, strengthen collaboration and cooperation frameworks for production and management of educational content; consolidate the national offer of digital educational content and develop the capacity for access, use and reuse of content by educational communities.</p>
	<p>“Estrategia Vive Digital”: promote the mass use of the Internet, to make a leap towards Democratic Prosperity.</p>

<p>The diagram shows a central circle labeled 'OVA' with a person icon inside. Surrounding it are various icons representing different components: 'Atemporaldad' (timelessness) with a clock, 'Didáctica' (pedagogy) with a book, 'Navegabilidad' (navigability) with a globe, 'Cátedra' (lectern) with a podium, 'Cátedras' (lectures) with a person at a podium, 'Pr' (Adobe Premiere Pro) with a video camera, 'Cátedras' (lectures) with a person at a podium, 'Retroalimentación' (feedback) with a circular arrow, 'Interacción' (interaction) with a person icon, 'Articulate' with a person icon, 'elearning' with a person icon, 'Cartoia' with a person icon, 'FL' (Adobe Flash Professional) with a person icon, and 'Pr' (Adobe Premiere Pro) with a video camera.</p>	<p>“Objetos Virtuales de Aprendizaje”: Set of digital resources, self-sustainable and reusable, with an educational purpose and made up of at least three internal components: Content, learning activities and elements of contextualization. The learning object must have an external information structure (metadata) that facilitates its storage, identification and recovery.</p>
<p>The logo features the text 'SISTEMA NACIONAL' at the top, followed by a large orange keyhole icon containing the word 'Acceso'. Below the keyhole, the word 'Abierto' is written in a larger, stylized font. At the bottom, it says 'CONOCIMIENTO COLOMBIA'.</p>	<p>“Sistema Nacional de Acceso Abierto”: promote and strengthen at the national level the access, promotion, use and visibility of scientific publications resulting from research processes. In turn, this National System constitutes a platform that contributes to the design and construction of public policy to increase and incentivize the visibility, access, use and appropriation of knowledge produced in Colombia.</p>