

Editorial

Dr. Ramiro Aurelio Buitrago
ramirobuitrago@urbe.edu.ve
Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The present issue of the magazine *Pensamiento Americano* in this year 2024, corresponding to the months of May/August, is aimed at the dissemination of original writings. These are developed on updated, dissimilar and extremely interesting topics, such as: Transcontinental human mobilization, formative research and research training in distance education, challenges and competencies of the Colombian teacher, environmental impacts, cognitive training and intellectual disability, territorial imbalances in Cauca (Colombia), social intervention for the observation and solution of school conflict in Colombia, biocultural rights, emotional intelligence and creativity, social skills, universal access to knowledge, copyright related to music, internationalization of higher education, multidimensional inequality in Mexico. In this sense, it is a propitious occasion to express that in this Vol. 17, No. 34, the following contents are presented to the entire scientific community:

Starting with the socialization of this issue, the authors Carlos Enrique Osorio Garcés, Tulio Andrés Clavijo Gallego and Verence Sánchez Castillo, are the ones who share with us the article entitled: “TERRITORIAL IMBALANCES IN CAUCA”. This study is aimed at offering an objective perspective on the realities that configure the material spaces, based on spatialization, the theory of unequal geographic development, and the analysis of the main historical categories. It reflects on the processes of resistance to the traditional economic modeling, under the support of social organizations of ethnic-territorial character, and also proposes and explores new frameworks of analysis that allow a comprehensive approach to everything that represents and summons the Cauca, as well as pointing out which are the critical points to be transformed.

As a second contribution, we find the work of the authors Carlos F. Miranda-Medina, Lourdes Isabel Albor-Chadid and Karla Rodríguez-Burgos, who give us the opportunity to read their article entitled: “SOCIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR OBSERVATION AND SOLUTION OF THE SCHOOL CONFLICT IN COLOMBIA”. This paper shows the analysis of the effect of a social intervention program that aims to measure the skills of conflict resolution and reasoning, after its observation; with students from three secondary schools in Barranquilla, Colombia. In it, reflections are offered where it is suggested that the observed variables can be

stimulated through activities that train participants in the recognition of conflict and allow them to identify suitable tools to resolve it. In this, results are socialized in which it is suggested that this type of intervention be developed in an institutional and permanent way to improve the way of solving conflicts in students, thus favoring school coexistence.

Next, we share the work carried out by authors Gilbert Stein Vergara Mosquera and Laura Johana Moreno Córdoba, entitled: “EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SENTENCE T-622/16 AND BIOCULTURAL RIGHTS”, which addresses the alleged effectiveness of the Colombian State, its institutions and communities in the defense, promotion and safeguarding of the biocultural rights of the populations located in the Atrato river basin. With the completion of the study in question and the results obtained, it became evident that the orders of the constitutional court, aimed at guaranteeing the protection of biocultural rights, have not been able to ensure, strengthen, favor, or really intervene in the practical life of all those ethnic communities, integrated by the men and women who embody the human element of the territory. Therefore, the researchers conclude by asserting that state neglect, inoperability and institutional inefficiency have contributed to the contamination of the Atrato River, which threatens the sustainability of the biocultural rights of the community residents of the Department of Chocó. Consequently, this has had a negative impact on their quality of life.

At the same time, the researcher Erika Yamila Melo Romero, gives us the great opportunity to read part of her precious work, through this article, entitled as follows: “COMPARISON OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY LEVELS IN SCHOOLED AND HOMESCHOOLED CHILDREN HOMESCHOOLERS”. In this manuscript, the objective is to compare the level of development of emotional intelligence and creativity in boys and girls between 8 and 10 years of age from two groups (Schooled: 35, and Homeschoolers: 9). This extension arises from the recognition [that from the author’s perspective] is given to the demands of today’s world, which requires individuals who are able to adapt, relate and find precise solutions for different circumstances, regardless of their origin or the learning style to which they have had access. Therefore, emotional intelligence and creativity play a relevant role in the personal success of individuals. Consequently, it is extremely important to take into account that contemporary social reality emerges complex, disruptive, abrupt and challenging.

Likewise, it is necessary to present the article written by the authors Liliana Álvarez Ruiz, Patricia Mendívil Hernández, Mónica Isabel Herazo Chamorro, Marisela Restrepo Ruiz and Eduardo González Sánchez, which has been entitled as follows: “THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS”. It shows that for some time the Corporación Universitaria del Caribe-CECAR has shown interest in generating spaces of internationalization from the academy, transforming its teaching-learning processes to face the demands of the globalized world; developing and strengthening in future professionals, competencies and skills that provide them with sufficient tools with which to confront the contemporary social and labor reality. Therefore, the text aims to identify the perceptions of internship students towards higher education and its consequent internationalization; and, at the same time, the authors chose to describe the benefits of internationalization in such processes.

Similarly, it is appropriate to bring up the work of the authors Edwin Samir Asprilla Panesso, Jesús Javier Domínguez Mosquera, Jhonatan Espinosa Mena and Yair Alexander Palacios Minotta, entitled: “EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACTION OF TUTELA TO GUARANTEE THE PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES TO VENEZOLAN MIGRANTS IN CHOCÓ (2016-2021)”. Said article has the objective of auscultating the normative tools available to Venezuelan migrants to make their right to health effective, through the method of analysis and synthesis. In its development, the reader can observe that the argument of the extensive in question lies in the analysis of the tutela action as an effective tool that allows the protection of the right to health of Venezuelan migrants in the Department of Chocó. In this regard, it is highlighted that the

volume of Venezuelan migrants in the region has represented a great challenge for the provision of essential services, such as health services, which has exposed the significant shortcomings that have been present for some time and that, with the current scenario, have worsened due to the demand generated by the migrant population.

Thus, it is appropriate to include in this segment the work of authors Cecilia García Amador, David Vázquez Guzmán and Ana Luz Ramos Soto, which has been titled as follows: “INCREASE IN INEQUALITY IN HEALTH EXPENDITURES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MEXICO”. This manuscript shows us, as a research purpose, the interest in deepening in how the problem of inequality in access to health care in Mexico was exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. To address this important issue, the behavior of health expenditures of Mexican households was broken down through a descriptive statistical analysis; using data from the National Survey of Household Income and Expenditures (ENIGH) of 2018, 2020 and 2022. It is noteworthy that, in its methodology, it highlights the construction of income quintiles, type of expenditure and the indicator of lack of access to health services; in addition, a regional analysis was performed. Among the results, it is possible to observe a general increase in health expenditures of more than 30% between 2018 and 2022, with this phenomenon presenting itself more clearly in households in the highest income quintile. Regionally, the Southern Zone of the country showed the highest expenditure in proportion to its health income.

In the same vein, the authors Jhan Carlos Herrera Pérez, Efraín Darío Ochoa Londoño, Jefferson Tello Zuluaga and Erixon Esneider Romero Palomino, entitled: “CHALLENGES AND TEACHERS’ COMPETENCIES IN ADDRESSING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN COLOMBIA”, present the work prepared by the authors Jhan Carlos Herrera Pérez, Efraín Darío Ochoa Londoño, Jefferson Tello Zuluaga and Erixon Esneider Romero Palomino. The objective of this review article is to expose the regulations in Colombia, the characterization of inclusive students, the use of technology in educational processes, as well as strategies and methodologies to promote inclusive education. This study arose with attention to the contemporary sociocultural panorama, where inclusive education has acquired some significant relevance at a global level, seeking to guarantee access to an education of excellence to each student, regardless of their abilities, and fostering an inclusive and diverse environment in educational institutions.

Next, the work of the authors María Fernanda Jaimes Melgarejo, Johan Sebastián Lozano Parra, Sergio Andrés Caballero Palomino and Carlos Fernando Morantes Franco is presented, which has been entitled: “CONCEPTION OF COPYRIGHT RELATED TO MUSIC: AN ANALYSIS FROM ITS BASIS”. The objective of the article in question is to analyze, at a doctrinal and legal level, the role of copyrights and related rights in the production of a musical work. This research work arose due to the interest generated in recent years by this subject matter, especially when in some legal systems the copyrights related to the music industry are exposed in an ambiguous manner, thus clouding the thin line between one and the other in the spectrum of intellectual property rights.

In order to give continuity to the compendium of articles presented on this occasion, it is appropriate to include the work of Marco Antonio Esquivel-Hernández and Alexandro Escudero-Nahón, entitled “THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL PRINCIPLES FOR REALIZING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE IN MEXICO”. The objective of this research was to present, in a clear and concrete manner, a set of theoretical, conceptual and procedural principles that are useful for carrying out UCA in the Mexican context. Thus, it is necessary to point out that Universal Access to Knowledge (AUC) is a term recently promoted by the National Council of Humanities, Sciences and Technologies (CONAHCYT) of Mexico, but there is no clear guide to carry it out. Therefore, an AUC model with best practices is necessary for the expansion of science among society, and this manuscript elaborates approaches of fundamental interest that enrich the subject.

At the same time, the work of the authors Tatiana Milena Muñoz, Geraldinne Saavedra Barrera and Neygel Julissa Prada is shared with the entire scientific community, entitled as follows: “COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL SKILLS IN A RURAL AND URBAN CONTEXT IN COLOMBIA”. This article aims to compare social skills in rural and urban contexts in Santander. For its development and extension, a quantitative approach was used, with a descriptive-comparative design. The instruments used were a sociodemographic questionnaire and the BAS-3 Socialization Battery, with which five dimensions were evaluated: social anxiety/timidity, leadership, sincerity, consideration for others, self-control in relationships, and social withdrawal. The sample in this study consisted of 93 participants from two educational institutions, one in Mesa de los Santos (rural) and the other in Bucaramanga (urban). In this research, it was possible to compare the social skills of 6th grade students from two schools, one in a rural area and the other in an urban area of Santander (Colombia), in order to identify how the context influences the development of social competencies, as well as many other issues.

Meanwhile, it is essential to present the work elaborated by the authors Juan Manuel Andrade Navia, Alfredo Olaya Amaya and Diego Iván Caviedes Rubio, entitled: “ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS GENERATED BY THE EL QUIMBO HYDROELECTRIC - COLOMBIA. AN EX-POST EVALUATION”. The objective of this article is to identify the environmental impacts generated by the construction and operation of the “El Quimbo” hydroelectric power plant in the area of influence in southern Colombia from an ex-post perspective. In the improvement of this research, the stakeholders applied a mixed methodology, under the deductive and descriptive method; using information gathering techniques such as documentary analysis, open and participatory reconnaissance, and the Delphi survey. The study in question arose with attention to the great relevance and preponderance that hydroelectric plants have acquired in recent years, with attention to the energy crisis that has globally enveloped contemporary society, even more so with the perennial threat of climate change and the demand for electricity that has been established worldwide after the year 2000.

Likewise, it is a pleasure to have the opportunity to present the work of the authors Álvaro Alejandro Acosta Echavarría, David Andrés Montoya Arenas, Daniel Landinez, Ana María Gonzáles Uribe and Anyerson Stiths Gómez-Tabares, which has been entitled: “EFFECT OF A COGNITIVE TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE EXECUTIVE FUNCTION ON THE PLANNING COMPONENT IN ADULTS WITH MILD INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY”. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effect of a computerized cognitive training program on the executive function of planning in people with mild intellectual disability. In its realization, a methodological component of quasi-experimental design was used and there were 10 participants, who received 20 training sessions during 2 months. This initiative arose from the great visibility that disability is receiving today, taking into account that, [in the words of the authors], there are approximately 1 billion people worldwide who experience some type of intellectual disability, whose condition generates limitations that include functional, adaptive and cognitive limitations.

At the same time, it is necessary to add to the conglomerate of articles in this issue the work of authors Clara Tatiana Verney, Emilcen Pérez Gallo, Gloria Esperanza Castellanos G. and José Alejandro González Campos, entitled: “CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TRAINING RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING IN DISTANCE EDUCATION”. The objective of this article is none other than to reflect on research in higher education institutions, the relationship between virtual education, research and its association with the curriculum. It is important to emphasize that, in these times, formative research and research training are strategies and scenarios that favor the learning of students and teachers in higher education, meeting local needs, regardless of the medium through which the academic program is offered.

Finally, it is appropriate to add to the list of works socialized in this issue, the research work developed by authors

Daniel Roman-Acosta, Lusby Depablos-Machado and Ramón Benjamín Buelvas-Sierra, entitled as follows: “CONTEMPORARY DYNAMICS OF HUMAN MOBILITY: A SYSTEMATIZED REVIEW”. The extension in question aims to analyze the ethical, legal and social implications of digital tools in migration, highlighting the challenges and opportunities, especially in relation to privacy and AI-driven decision making. The present research emerged under the framework of contemporary human mobility and the use of information and communication technologies. This manuscript addresses fundamental concerns such as privacy and government control of biometric data in the field of migration. It is no secret that, in recent years, the diaspora has risen as the most relevant phenomenon from the social, political, cultural, health, national security and even public international law and private international law spectrums.