

From the point of view of incentives and available resources, the evaluation of a scientific university journal should consider the purpose of supporting the development of a community of specialized researchers. In this sense, a journal becomes important if it is a reference for a community formed or information. The location and description of emerging communities would allow the generation of new strategies to support their strengthening. Multiple segmental analyses are derived from this principle: gender, access, relationship between science and the socio-economic environment, uses of publications, identification of invisible schools, circulation and mobility...

New model of responsible metrics to measure the performance of scientific journals in community building: the case of Redes. Gabriel Vélez Cuartas, Marcela Suárez Tamayo, Laura Jaramillo Guevara, Gerardo Gutiérrez Universidad de Antioquia, 2021.

EDITORIAL

In the previous editorial of *Visión Electrónica*, it was emphasized that the reflections on innovation, science and technology systems, and all their associated subsystems, must resolve urgent challenges for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean which, without exception, face disproportionate and growing inequality; but one in particular is a priority: that of broadly including the regional population in *transformative* innovation processes and the socio-economic system as a whole in order to address the problem of inequality.

For the Colombian case, *transformative* change was a truly ambitious goal for the community of academics and practitioners engaged in science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, since it cannot be achieved by STI policies alone but through a broader historical process: *if inequities become more severe, the consequences of climate change and pollution will begin to hit harder, leading, for example, to more migration and even contributing to more conflict; popular unrest and the threat of armed conflict will ultimately force governments and other actors to respond.*

In the same vein, Mazzucato and Penna, in their classic *The Mission Era: How to Address Social Challenges through Mission-Oriented Innovation Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*

(2020), called for the political agenda to be mission-oriented (POM) to make innovation policy effective.

POM as systemic public policies based on cutting-edge knowledge to achieve specific objectives or scientific “big projects” or research programs determined to solve major environmental, demographic, economic or social problems: renewable energies as a mission in relation to the green economy; the improvement of living environments as a mission to address the aging and demographic crisis, inequality and youth unemployment; smart cities as a mission to address mobility, security, water quality, health care, among others, strategically directed and funded to fuel innovation efforts.

The Mission of Wise Men, who always organized and questioned them, but did not attend to their elaborations in a definitive manner - as indicated with elegant rebelliousness by the late Professor Carlos Vasco -, recommended in 2020 the realization of emblematic missions: ***Diverse Colombia, bioeconomy and creative economy; Water and climate change; Colombia towards a new productive, sustainable and competitive model; Knowledge and innovation for equity; and educate with quality.***

In other words, they configured strategic issues: ***Science for peace and citizenship:*** o the construction of technological and social solutions to promote and strengthen peaceful coexistence in conditions of equity and social justice. E: ***Innovation and Transparency for Institutional Transformation focused on Social-Regional convergence,*** or the generation of trust and legitimacy of the actions of science and national technologies to strengthen and have citizen confidence.

By 2022, then, it was clear that the so-called scientific ecosystems had a sense of *transformative innovation* as they would be based on research and innovation projects co-created and co-executed with communities in the territory, to solve innovation challenges with an impact on socio-technical systems in specific sectors, taking into account the needs and opportunities of the regions and communities.

Consequently, any model of measurement or metrics of Science for Colombia must go through other logics that are not the exclusive ones of citation or associated mercantilization; but, instead,

through other responsibilities: to consider aspects related to the impact that knowledge generates in the territories in terms of its differential values and its contributions to the overcoming of social problems.

In other words: consider that metrics are tools for evaluation and not the only ways of observing performance. Metrics must be diverse, but they must also be accompanied by qualitative evaluations. In this sense, they would say at the University of Antioquia with Ernest Abadal of the University of Barcelona and other humanists in the last five years that: **responsible metrics...** *are not constituted from the mathematical model, because responsibility is a moral and not a statistical assessment. This moral assessment can only be confirmed if there is a community that allows qualification and participation to some degree in its construction, application and reflection.*

Emphasis on: **Community building**, or the *historical reconstruction of a set of authors...with geographically located referents, with expansion strategies in the constitution of communities;* emphasis on **Knowledge Networks** as *interorganizational formations of circulation and dissemination of knowledge with intersectoral relationships and the intensification of their collaboration from co- authorship.* Critical emphasis **on Open Access** at institutional, faculty, group and even researcher level to know, at a quantitative and comparable level, the burden of publishing or paying for subscriptions to commercial databases that entail high costs for countries, science organizations, universities, and others, not always transparent. Emphasis on the **training of new researchers** with undergraduate papers and graduate these in which research articles by different authors are cited

...or participation in the training processes of students in the use of knowledge for training purposes.

In addition, these evaluation criteria must be accompanied by new incentive systems since these systems are based on competition and not on sharing: a new statute for academic productivity. The Electronic Vision Journal, then, has understood that it must transform its traditional ways of relating to the context and move towards better dialogues with the authors in accordance with local needs based on scientific and technological practices based on the academic communities

of our interest. The main idea is to disseminate experiences of knowledge and research for the territories in crisis associated with social problems, to build and strengthen the community Red de Tecnología en Electrónica, with the aim of Open Science and as a support in the formation of new and more researchers.

In this issue of Electronic Vision, corresponding first number of 2022, in the **Research Vision** section, there are articles with topics in: *Barriers and challenges for the development of telehealth in Peru; computational analysis of digital photoelasticity and thermoelastic stress; Path planning using metaheuristics; exoskeletons for strokes diseases; Use of wastewater and waste for electrical generation; the normalized power spectral density with free software; Enterprise Architecture fundamental for the challenges in Colombia.*

In the **Case-Study Vision** section, there are articles with topics in: *Remote crops; industrial processes energetically critical factors; greenhouse automation; Automated technologies in the FMS; Architecture of a 2D Game for Android and IOS.*

For the **Current Vision section**, there are articles with topics in signals and dynamic systems; *Management through Decision Knots.*

In the **Context Vision section**: *two articles with topics in, decisions that transform the teacher's processes and actions and the students' learning; The teacher who wants to teach.*

In the **Bibliographical Vision** section: *Amartya Sen: A Home in the World.*

And **Historical Vision**: *Carlos Eduardo Vasco Uribe or the careful mathematician teacher and learner carer: end or beginning!*

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