

*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 magazine becomes important if it is a reference for a formed or forming community. The location and description of the emerging communities would allow the generation of new strategies to support their strengthening. Multiple segmentary analyzes derive from this principle: gender, access, relation to science, 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 the construction of community: the case of Networks. Gabriel Vélez Cuartas, Marcela Suárez Tamayo, Laura Jaramillo Guevara, Gerardo Gutiérrez University of Antioquia, 2021***

## **EDITORIAL**

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

For the Colombian case, transformative change was a truly ambitious goal for the community of academics and professionals committed to science, technology and innovation (STI) policy, since it cannot be achieved only by STI policies 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 conflicts; popular unrest and the threat of armed conflict will ultimately force governments and other actors to respond.

In the previous sense, Mazzucato and Penna, in their already classic *The Era of Missions. How to address social challenges through mission-oriented innovation policies in Latin America and the Caribbean?* (2020), we said, appealed for the political agenda to be mission-oriented (POM) to make innovation policy effective.

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

The Mission of Wise Men, who always organized and asked questions, but whose elaborations were not definitively attended to -as the late professor Carlos Vasco indicated with elegant rebellion-, 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: or 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 national science and technology actions to strengthen and have citizen trust.

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

To continue, then, in the same line of thought, the taxonomy of the scientific agenda goes through a new thematic categorization or research objects, which is very far from the proposal made by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Clean Innovation in the new Publindex journal classification model where an arbitrary grouping is imposed given by the relationship between the specialties and the behavior of the journals included in the All Science Journal Classification (ASJC): 1. Agriculture and Biological Sciences + Veterinary; 2. Arts and Humanities; 3. History; 4. Earth and Planetary Sciences + Environmental Sciences; 5. Economics, Econometrics and Finance + Business + Decision Sciences; 6. Engineering + Energy + Materials Science + Chemical Engineering + Computer Science; 7. Mathematics + Physics and Astronomy + Multidisciplinary + Chemistry; 8. Medicine + Immunology + Nursing + Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology; 9. Psychology; 10. Social Sciences without Law; 11. Law; 12. Education.

As can be seen, it does not address the transformative innovation brought about by a paradigm shift focused on POM, nor the strategic issues mentioned.

In favor of discussion, the ASJC groups in a different way: Agricultural and Biological Sciences; Arts and Humanities (Including, for example: History, History and Philosophy of Science); Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology; Business, Management and Accounting; Chemical engineering; Chemistry; Computer's science; Decision Sciences; Odontology; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Energy; Engineering (Including, for example: Biomedical Engineering, Control and Systems Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Media Technology); environmental science; Health Professions; Immunology and Microbiology; Material science; Math; Medicine; Multi-disciplinary; neuroscience; Nursing; Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceuticals; Physics and Astronomy; Psychology; Social Sciences (Including, for example: Education, Sociology and Political Science); and Veterinary.

Or in favor of discussion, the Colombian Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences groups the sections in its magazine in a different way: Biomedical Sciences; Behavioral Sciences (Psychology and related areas such as Anthropology, Sociology and Philosophy); physical sciences; Natural sciences (Biology, Microbiology, Botany, Zoology, Ecology); chemical sciences; Earth and Space Sciences; Math.

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 authors in accordance with local needs based on scientific and technological

practices established in the academic communities of our interest. The driving idea is to disseminate knowledge and research experiences for territories in crisis associated with social problems, to Build and strengthen the Redada de Tecnología en Electronica community, which is clearly defined as a thematic category within Engineering by the ASJC, even specifically addressing a: Biomedical Engineering, Control and Systems Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Media Technology, in the sights of Open Science and as support in the training of new and more researchers.

In this issue of Electronic Vision, corresponding second number of 2022, in the **Research Vision section** there are articles with topics in: Analysis of the unauthorized extraction of personal data, Design and parallel implementation of the SIMON32/64 Cryptosystem, Simulation of transradial prosthesis, design to automate aquaponics crops, Study of the behavior of the photovoltaic panel and cost of Renewable energies.

In the **Case-Study Vision** section articles in: Design of virtual reality environments applicable to assistive robotics systems, Prototype for monitoring vital signs during transportation of accident patients, energy storage based on elliptical bike, manufacturing cell in assembly of Hanoi tower and radar electric generator tank.

For the **Current Vision section**, articles about technological trends for the analysis of behavior and human activities.

In the **Context Vision section**: Management of Non-Rationality through Decisional Knots, Project- based learning as an alternative methodology in technological

education, The insufficiency of transitional justice for the peace building and The process of transformation of the pain of the mothers of Soacha in the cases of false positives.

In the ***Bibliographical Vision section***: Orlando Oliveros: The memory machine.

**Harold Vacca González**

Editor