

*Contents of publications:
quality, collaboration and scientific integrity*

In an increasingly diverse world of profound differentiations but limited in plural perspectives that allow the dynamization of complex inclusion in praxis, the predominance of knowledge management mimics, in its generality, the expressions of the predominant systems, their interests, and their means.

The transformations, changes, adaptations, and updates, all emerging, must be intertwined with the social, political, and economic realities, among others, of the different societies and without a doubt supported by science, advances, general knowledge, and now in the determinant of the cyberculture driven by Information and communications technology-ICT, social networks, including the tendencies of its users, setting up new identities, imaginaries, philosophical and epistemic constructs.

Specifically, in the social sciences, the production and dissemination of knowledge from these new realities and dynamics of action require theoretical contributions in context, from the regional local to application proposals that respond to marginalized human groups with greater demands for historical and current inclusion, most of them demanding.

In such dynamics of knowledge generation, collaborative constructions are demanded, in harmony with epistemological-methodological structures, paradigmatic positions, constructs, scientific axiology, and dissemination, from scientific groups that share and contribute to problems, instruments, results, and resources.

Assuming responsibility, objectivity, and the possibility of replicability of the knowledge provided exhaustively, strengthening the—scientific community—around good practices, ethics, and quality of content for its impact on humanity and in inter, multi or trans-disciplinary views in complexity. Whether from the world view, Latin American or even the global South, the generation of knowledge and its scope determine the substantial contributions in any field.

From the analysis of the social, legal, and political sciences, central themes that do not perish, on the contrary, because they are unresolved or mediated by the established metanarratives, demand

more dialogic, dynamic, updated, communicative, plural, and also divergent debate to originate new studio versions.

The contents of scientific articles must be structured with criteria of rigor, understanding quality in terms of impact, scope, and effectiveness, as well as its dissemination and dissemination, as well as in the approximation of viable solutions on issues of legal and political reengineering for States, governments, societies, organizations, and citizens (Rojo-Martínez & Crespo-Martínez, 2023; Bolaño et al., 2023; Barrero-Barrero & Velásquez-Fandiño, 2022; Hernández, 2022; Hernández et al., 2009).

In general, all actors and institutions share the responsibility for development, growth, and well-being in all human orders, all of which require the acquisition of *scientific knowledge* to be achieved, timely, accessible, renewed knowledge relevant to circumstances and environments, to propose solutions to the accumulation of both cyclical and structural problems.

Consequently, this philosophical, ontological, axiological construction of generating, disseminating, and sharing knowledge is the priority need to structure research around collaborative, supportive, plural work, complex in its approaches, in such a way that co-responsibility volitional action of the researcher(s) in scientific creation is the driving axis where the essence of producing extended knowledge lies.

Likewise, preserving knowledge with scientific integrity from good practices in publications is a priority. In this coverage, Universities, higher education institutions, institutes, research organizations, editorial bodies, and editors must maintain ethics in the contents published in scientific journals.

Exhaustively review content by editors and evaluators to ensure that applicant authors are committed to honest, transparent, autonomous production in terms of original and impartial ideas, methods applied with systematized criteria, open, reliable data, inquiry, and results with possibilities of transferability and replicability for other investigations.

The latter is evidently due to the impact of science on the trust that must be guaranteed between scientists and societies (Committee on Publication Ethics [COPE], 2023; Departamento Administrativo de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación [Colciencias], 2018).

EDITORIAL

In any case, the contents of scientific articles, in a unique way, must contribute to generating critical, emancipatory knowledge, breaking schemes of submission and inequalities between societies through their original, ethical, collaborative contributions, with quality and rigor criteria. Scientific so that communities of peers contribute and expand, reconstruct, and strengthen research results and processes.

Continuing to reveal arguments about democracy, the State, human rights, poverty, unemployment, migration, violence, power, and exclusion-inclusion, among others, is an obligation of social scientists. It is urgent to reform the State, deepen democracy, rights, and quality of life, and understand artificial intelligence, cyberculture and its repercussions, the different unfinished issues, and substantial changes for the legal and political systems.

From Jurídicas CUC, we present THE ARTICLES of volume 19, the year 2023, from this worldview of scientific knowledge committed to its impact, quality, collaborative nature, and the exercise of the best publication practices.

Ph.D. _ Judith J. Hernández García de Velazco
Jurídicas CUC Editor-in-Chief
Researcher

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