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PRESENTATION

PRESENTACIÓN

It is with great joy that we share with our readers the fact that our journal has been included in new databases of high prestige. Our journal can now be consulted online at Web of Science, Ulrich web, ERIH Plus, EBSCO, CLASE and we are also members of the Latin American Human Social Science Association of Academic journals. There is also the recognition of our Institution as Universidad Católica Luis Amigó given by the Ministry of Education, that came as a result of cooperative research work and publications. Our celebration is the result of hard work to provide high-quality services and products.

We are pleased to present an issue that focuses on questions based on emerging situations that come about as a result of the imperative and domineering discourses of our time; which have become research objects. As usual, there are different topics from different disciplines. In honor of our multidisciplinary approach this issue includes contribution of research papers from the fields of law, psychology, sociology, anthropology, history and social geography, education, social work, political sciences and psychiatry.

The editorial was written by Dr. Agustina Palacios who presents the current debates on the rights of people with special needs as well as the achievements regarding equality issues which according to Rousseau (1762/1893) can only be done through a social contract, regarding no prejudice, the situation of women and education. The responsibility of the social sciences is clear in all of these contexts.

The research paper presented by Richard Larrotta Castillo and others references a descriptive study carried out with 14 inmates in Colombian prisons in order to compare the consumption of psychoactive substances before and after entering the system. Thus, providing the conditions to think about possible psychosocial interventions to be carried out in this type of institution. This paper can be related to the proposal made by Jiménez López and Arenas Osunas of a “Program for suicidal prevention, mental disorder treatment, and mental health development for resident doctors.” Since they have established the need of an early intervention with resident doctors, who are prone to suffer the *burnout* effect and has become a risk for depression. The suicidal prevalence in this group (4%-10% according to the authors) cannot be ignored, thus justifying the need to create prevention programs that can be based on the case that is reported in this issue.

Social interactions take place in the everyday activities that people live in towns and cities. In the article “Landscape and cultural diversity in a region,” Aguirre Aguilar approaches the activities in which people in three Mexican cities invest their free time; such actions affect their life styles and in spaces of a certain social order with several cultures, as well as interaction with end up being according to Pierre Bourdieu (1984) a sociology of distinction and taste. This way working on the dialectics between cultural offer and demands in Urban cultures in Veracruz, Boca del Río and Medellín.

Two articles seem to come together in their interests in memory, highlighting the importance it holds for social studies in Latin America. Even if they come from different countries and traditions “Conflict and memory...” and “Everyday memories and territories...” both articles make similar methodological proposals for hearing the voices of victims and people who lived the Colombian armed conflict as well as the Malvinas’ war, in order to bring their memories to new generations.

Regarding families, it is common to find parents who ask themselves: “What can we do about new technologies and the use children and teenagers have for it?”, “How is it possible to control the content they are seeing?” López-Sánchez and García del Castillo reflect on information technologies and communication, the challenges that they bring, but also on the possibilities that they might offer as long as parents and teachers know how to mediate the content that children and teenagers see based on knowledge and moral authority, clearly establishing the need to educate older generations in digital literacy in order to close the digital gap.

Through qualitative research Vivero-Arriagada questions the influence of neoliberalism on the way social work is perceived and carried out in Chile. There are four different stages of Social work in Chile and through discourse analysis shows the conceptions that professionals and beneficiaries have regarding social workers.

Ignacio García Marín studies a phenomenon that has not been previously analyzed in-depth, because of the economic, cultural, psychological repercussion it might have; that is, the binational cities along the US Mexican border, which has major commercial interaction, employment, and the creation of new challenges for both countries.

In order to bring comprehension to the perspective that Social sciences have on exile, Ávila-Toscano has carried out a bibliometric study on this issue showing which disciplines have the most publications on it.

Regarding the topic of political movements discriminated because of their stand for social justice, Cruz Rodríguez and Thahir Silva study the origin, structure and political project of *the Marcha Patriótica* movement. Even though this movement is quite young and has high levels of stigmatization from the traditional political sectors and has managed to solidify its position in the country because of their collective actions.

We hope these articles bring understanding and possible solutions to the issues at hand, as well as, possible cooperation among researchers who hold similar interests.

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