

Alignment of the Latin American Journal of Social Sciences, Childhood, and Youth with the national open science policy¹

Open science is understood as allowing the processes and results of scientific research (articles, data, methods, resources, *software*, etc.) to be accessible and reusable by all without restrictions financial, geographical either linguistic (Anglada & Abadal, 2018; Babini & Rovelli, 2020; Méndez, 2021; MinCiencias, 2020; OECD, 2015, Unesco, 2021); but, moreover, it seeks for science to be "collaborative, and done "with and for" society" (Anglada & Abadal, 2018, p. 293), democratizing and expanding its scope as much as possible. Thus, ultimately, open science implies a new way of doing, communicating and sharing science (Méndez, 2021; OECD, 2015).

Due to these characteristics, it is globally recognized as a fundamental tool to democratize access to knowledge, promote transparency in research and increase its replicability (Achinelli *et al.*, 2023; MinCiencias, 2022) as well as its use (Anglada & Abadal, 2018). In other words, it implies opening up processes and results to society and other researchers, so that both can participate, dialogue, evaluate it and take advantage of it to the maximum.

Although there are multiple views on what the keys to its development should be (Anglada & Abadal, 2018; Méndez, 2021; Zetter *et al.*, 2024), in general six fundamental elements are considered, namely: open data, open evaluation, open materials, open access, free software and citizen science (Anglada & Abadal, 2018; Babini & Rovelli, 2020; van Dijk *et al.*, 2021), thus covering

¹ Prepared by David A. Acosta for the *Magazine Latin American of Sciences Social, Childhood and Youth* within the framework of the project "Strengthening the Latin American Journal of Social Sciences, Childhood and Youth and Aletheia, Journal of Development Human, Educational and Social Contemporary", developed with funds of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation-Colombian renewal, 2024-2025. Contract No. 002-2024.

"from analysis methods to codes of program used in the investigation" (Achinelli and to the., 2023, p. 119). Consequently, it implies a shift from a paradigm focused solely on publication to one more focused on sharing and collaboration (Antunes et al., 2020).

This paradigm has been widely promoted by international organizations such as UNESCO (2021), the OECD (2015) or Clacso (Babini & Rovelli, 2020), which see open science as an opportunity to democratize knowledge, improve transparency and scientific reproducibility, as well as promote the collaboration global. It former, especially in response to the increasing cost and restricted access to scientific information, as well as the establishment of the editorial model in which the commercial and the hegemonic prevail, in which only a handful of publishers concentrate the publication of the main magazines in the world, in addition to dictating how their impact is measured (Achinelli *et al.*, 2023 De la Fuente, *et al.*, 2022; LA Referencia, 2019).

It is for this reason that in our continent open science has been postulated not only in shape of policies public (between others, the cases of Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Paraguay; Achinelli *et al.*, 2023; Babini & Rovelli, 2020), but as a fundamental right that allows communities to access knowledge, regardless of their economic resources and without any form of discrimination (Unesco, 2021).

Justification

In Latin America, a pioneer in the open access paradigm, this was quickly consolidated thanks to regional initiatives such as SciELO and Redalyc, but fundamentally due to its wide adoption by university publishers, which promoted a model No commercial for the diffusion of the knowledge (Babini & Rovelli, 2020; Ghiglione & Mondino, 2023; LA Referencia, 2019). This is why it is the region with the most progress in these processes in the world. In line with this tradition, our journal has published all its content in open access from its very beginning, which is an advantage. significant in the adoption of the beginning of science open.



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

Centro de Estudios Avanzados
en Niñez y Juventud

ALIANZA



REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES, NIÑEZ Y JUVENTUD

However, open science also means fostering transparency in editorial processes, access to the underlying data of studies, and commitment to a diverse and inclusive scientific community—fields that the journal must necessarily explore. Furthermore, Unesco (2021) states that open science must be accessible not only to researchers but also to the general public, involving social actors and promoting greater scientific literacy; which is why the journal must work in new actions that allow achieve with saying aim.

On the other hand, it has been established that the various practices of open science positively affect the visibility and impact of articles (OECD, 2015); such that their adoption could have a concrete effect on the authors who choose our journal. backing and justifying his decision.

Therefore, the implementation of the principles of open science can enrich to the *Latin American Journal of Social Sciences, Childhood and Youth*, consolidating its position as a space for accessible knowledge, committed to the social and scientific advancement of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to the problems of children and young people in the region.

Finally, and specifically, this document arises from the need to specify the actions that can take to the short, medium and long term. This due to that The context of open science is "full of recommendations, declarations, statements and even meta-recommendations", but very few "practical implementation commitments" (Méndez, 2021, p. 16). The celebrated *Policy National of Science Open* (MinCiencias, 2022) from Colombia is a case in point. It sets forth a series of objectives, but in no way gives us even a glimpse of how to achieve those goals. Therefore, in what follows, we present the proposals that we believe can help not only fulfill the "must be" set forth by the policy, but also incorporate the open science paradigm in which we firmly believe—beyond guidelines and policies—and in which we have advanced multiple actions throughout our history.



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

Recommended actions and strategies to implement the policy of science open

Before of the presentation, some clarifications: first, in the actions that HE detail Below are some of the underlined principles in many documents and proposals (such as open access, continuous publication, and the implementation of alternative metrics) that have been used by the journal for several years.

In second place, also HE suggests that the implementation of the strategies that HE choose a **gradual approach**, testing in each case its effectiveness and level of adherence by all stakeholders. Finally, we recommend that the journal could adhere to the *TOP Guidelines* from the Center for Open Science (<https://www.cos.io/initiatives/top-guidelines>), which provide guidance for adopting open science processes and practices.

1. Implementation of the revision by peers open (*open peer review*)

Open peer review contributes to transparency and quality in the editorial process, allowing reviewers' comments and the identities of both parties (author and conductor) be visible publicly (Antunes *et al.*, 2020; de la Fuente *et al.*, 2022; Wehn *et al.*, 2024; Unesco, 2021). This practice promotes a assessment further responsible, further dialogic and of better quality, reduces bias, allows to recognize prejudices or conflicts of interests, as well as fostering a sense of responsibility and rigor, since reviewers are more aware that their feedback is public and accessible (Antunes *et al.*, 2020; Babini & Rovelli, 2020; de la Fuente *et al.*, 2022). Furthermore, as we stated in the introduction, it is considered as one of the pillars of the science open.

Therefore, the proposed action is to adopt open peer review as a *voluntary option*. for authors and reviewers. The magazine can offer this mode and assess his acceptance and effectiveness before of implement it of manner mandatory, toasting training to reviewers to adapt to this methodology.



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

Other possibility (the which No quarrel with the former), has been promoted by various actors (by example, SciELO) and implies include in the articles the names of the peers those in charge of its review, as well as the editors who reviewed and processed the article (de la Fuente *et al.*, 2022; figure 1) and even their opinions (Zetter *et al.*, 2024). We could also begin this process on a voluntary basis to assess its level of adoption. Additionally, it would be ideal if readers could also comment and participate in the evaluation of the document (de la Fuente *et al.*, 2022). However, it should be studied not only whether the above is feasible, but also how it could be best carried out.

Figure 1

Possible use of information about those involved in the editorial process

Referencias

Aram, D., & Besser-Biron, S. (2016). Parents' support during different writing tasks: A comparison between parents of precocious readers, preschoolers, and school-age children. *Reading and Writing*, 30(2), 363-386. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11145-016-9680-6>

Aram, D., & Levin, I. (2001). Mother-child joint writing in low SES: Sociocultural factors, maternal mediation and emergent literacy. *Cognitive Development*, 16, 831-852. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0885-2014\(01\)00067-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0885-2014(01)00067-3)

Aram, D., & Levin, I. (2016). Mother-child joint writing as a learning activity. En J. Perera, M. Aparici, E. Rosado, & N. Salas (Eds.) y M. Joshi (Ed. de Serie). *Literacy studies: Perspectives from cognitive neurosciences, linguistics, psychology and education* (pp. 29-45). Nueva York: Springer.

Datos abiertos de la investigación
Disponibles en <https://osf.io>

Materiales abiertos de la investigación
Disponibles en <https://osf.io>

Pares revisores del artículo (comité científico)
María Pérez, Universidad de Manizales. Doctora en Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Manizales.
Pedro Pérez, Universidad de Manizales. Doctor en Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Manizales.

Revisión académica (revisión de escritorio)
Héctor Fabio Ospina, Universidad de Manizales, Cinde. Doctor en Educación de la Nova University-Cinde.
Simón Montoya, Corporación Akará. Doctor en Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud del Cinde y la Universidad de Manizales.

Revisión editorial
David Arturo Acosta-Silva, Universidad de Manizales, Corporación Universitaria Unitec. Doctor en Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud del Cinde y la Universidad de Manizales.



2. Employment of prepublications (*pre-prints*)

According to Babini & Rovelli (2020), the *pre-print system* It involves the expeditious publication of a document - due to its extreme quality - before it has reached its final editorial form, which "accelerates the process of scientific communication and provides greater visibility and citation possibilities to publications" (p. 56). In this sense, the journal could determine cases in which, at the suggestion of peers or the editorial committee, a manuscript has such quality or importance that it is necessary to publish it immediately so that it has a fast diffusion.

In this case, the document would be published in a version clearly marked as *pre - print, without layout and without final editorial correction; but, of course, with its evaluation, peer review and software review processes. anti-plagiarism completed and fulfilled to completeness.*

3. Facilitate data sharing and reuse by publishing open data in accessible repositories

As we know, one of the key recommendations of open science is to ensure that the data underlying scientific articles are available for consultation and reuse, complying with the FAIR principles (*findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable*; Antunes *et al.*, 2020; Babini & Rovelli, 2020; OECD, 2015). Even in *Resolution 361* of 2020, the Ministry of Science proposed that all those who receive public resources must allow free and full access to their data.

Such openness is essential to improve reproducibility and transparency in research, besides of promote the trust in the studies and reduce the duplication of efforts (Mendez, 2021). This requires authors to share the datasets, methods, software, and other elements underlying their research, storing them in recognized repositories and ensuring they are available under open licenses (such as Creative Commons). Of course, protecting the privacy of participants where required.

We've included guidelines for this process in our instructions for authors for several years now; however, it seems that most authors are not only unfamiliar with these processes, but they also don't know how to proceed. Therefore, the initial proposed action is to create a manual that explains to authors both the importance of this procedure and the steps they must take if they decide to follow it.

On the other hand, the possibility of establishing agreements with data repositories such as Zenodo, the Open Science Framework or the new SciELObservatorio project (Zetter *et al.*, 2024), as well as repositories of other educational institutions, so that authors can directly link their data to the articles.

The latter could also be carried out through scientific social networks (the most recognized being ResearchGate and SSRN) or even on personal websites of the researchers, blogs, etc., of course in a version that clearly indicates that it is not the revised and completed article.

4. Promotion of the science citizen and he commitment social

UNESCO and other authors emphasize that open science must include participation of social actors (especially of the usually excluded groups, such as minorities), as well as promoting citizen science (Babini & Rovelli, 2020; MinCiencias, 2022; Unesco, 2021; Wehn *et al.* Community participation in research projects is essential for increasing scientific literacy and promoting science that is relevant to society. Ultimately, what should be achieved is for knowledge to become a common good (MinCiencias, 2022).

Therefore, open science promotes not only the communication of results to interested communities and society in general, but also the active participation of stakeholders, social and citizens in the creation and application of the knowledge (Olive & Morales, 2022; Wehn *et al.*, 2024). In Latin America, where local communities can offer valuable perspectives, citizen science is a crucial component for more inclusive and relevant research (UNESCO, 2021).

Such participation can take a multitude of forms, including: participatory action research,



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>



REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES, NIÑEZ Y JUVENTUD

community monitoring of the study, scientific volunteering, observatories citizens, *crowdsourcing*, science community, etc (Unesco, 2021; Wehn *et al.*, 2024).

While the journal has published participatory action research studies, as well as research that has in one way or another given children and young people an active role, the proposed action is to more vigorously promote the publication of research that has allowed the participation of communities and children and young people in the research (such as in data collection or validation of results).

Likewise, articles could be published describing social engagement initiatives in research and highlighting the social impacts of these collaborations. Guidelines for authors on the inclusion of citizen science could be offered, providing examples. and highlighting its relevance. We should also strive to ensure that the journal can become a bridge between researchers and communities. In addition, we should also consider how to promote the creation of a community around of the magazine (Ghiglione & Mondino, 2023).

Another element that stands out in this regard is allowing society at large to benefit from the knowledge generated by the social sciences. To make research results clearer and more usable, we propose implementing summaries (especially of the results) written in a language that is understandable to anyone, regardless of their particular knowledge.

5. Training in science open for authors and reviewers

The science open requires that the authors and reviewers are informed about processes and principles relating to transparency, open access and data publication; but, above all, that they also have the necessary knowledge to put these principles into practice (Ghiglione & Mondino, 2023; Méndez, 2021; OECD, 2015; Unesco, 2021). In addition, as it they pose Better and Pajić (2023), to less of that the actions expected No be easy to do, only the most devoted users will do them.

Therefore, we should think of ways to provide continuous training. for editors and reviewers on ethics, integrity, and open science standards, improving their ability to maintain publication

 @RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ

 @revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-sociales-niñez-y-juventud

 revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co

 <https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

quality. This could take the form of periodic workshops and virtual courses on open science for editors, reviewers, and authors. But to start, we should hold (even in conjunction with other stakeholders) talks, seminars, or debates on what open science is and what it entails, and in this way, begin to increase both knowledge and awareness of its importance and benefits. This includes training in open peer review practices, data management, and publishing in access open. So, the idea I would be promote a dialogue continuous with researchers about their needs and concerns regarding open science can help adjust the policies publishers and improve his acceptance.

So same, I would be necessary provide guides detailed and easy of wear for that Authors can engage in open science practices, such as publishing data sets and *software*.

6. Encourage the collaboration and stake of the authors

Following from the previous point, simply opening a journal to the principles of open science is not enough to get authors to follow its example. Therefore, it is important to consider how to recognize contributions to this paradigm. For example, offering mechanisms for the authors receive recognition by the quality of their data, *software* either reviews open, for example, through alternative metrics or mentions of social impact.

Another possibility is to make their practices visible within the articles themselves, with the use of open science badges (*Open Science Badges*, images that show the reader how a article ha continued one either several beginning of the science open; figure 2), the which have proven useful in increasing the adoption of open science practices (Mellor & Pajić, 2023).

Success stories could also be promoted (on social media) to motivate others to follow your example. This could include testimonials from researchers who have had experience. positive.



REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES, NIÑEZ Y JUVENTUD

Figure 2

Possible employment of the Open Science Badges in the layout of the magazine



7. Promotion of the diversity and inclusion linguistics

Linguistic diversity is fundamental for open science in Latin America, as it allows research results to reach a broader and more diverse audience, beyond English, facilitating the inclusion of local communities in the generation and development of use of knowledge (Babini & Rovelli, 2020; Olivera & Morales, 2022; Unesco, 2021). Multilingualism is so central that it is part of the definition of open science proposed by the Government Colombian.

Thus, the journal could explore agreements with academic institutions to finance the translation of certain articles, especially those of high impact or relevance. social, No only to the English (as HE made in the last year thank you to the financing from MinCiencias), but also to the

 @RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ

 @revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-sociales-niñez-y-juventud

 revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co

 <https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>



Portuguese either, even, to others languages.

Challenges

Finally, we consider it important to highlight the most significant problems and challenges we will face in the development of this project. We will most likely these will be able to be solved to long term, but we will need further that the good willpower of all the involved.

1. *Limited resources*: the various actions that HE they have presented require of resources No not only financial, but, fundamentally, of people in charge of its development. This is Perhaps the most significant of the challenges to be faced. For example, offering regular training programs will be demanding in terms of time and resources.

Perhaps one way out that could be considered is a figure that allows for the help of students. scholarship holders either postdocs that can take charge of are chores. Other A possibility could be to form networks or consortia with other scientific journals to share resources and experiences. and best practices.

2. *Overcoming cultural resistance*: The transition to open science requires a significant cultural shift within scientific institutions and communities (Méndez, 2021). Many researchers, editors, and other stakeholders are so accustomed to traditional publishing models that they may resist adopting new practices. Thus, we will also need to consider strategies to mitigate this resistance as much as possible. HE can (and that this in ours hands); but, to the same time, provide the freedom to that the decision No sea of none manner imposed.
3. *Training and adaptation of the equipment editorial*: the transition to a system of science Open access not only requires external training, but also the journal's editorial and technical team. This will require finding experts who can help us with this.
4. *Update of processes, policies and Standards*: Regardless of the strategies chosen, all of them



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

will have an impact on current processes; therefore, all of them will need to be reviewed and updated. For example, new assessment processes may be needed to include the review of data collected by citizens or to verify that open data does not compromise confidentiality of the children, girls and youth participants of the studies.

Conclusion

The adoption of open science principles in the *Journal Latin American of Sciences Social, Childhood and Youth* will strengthen our long-standing commitment to accessibility, transparency, and inclusion in scholarly communication. Implementing open peer review, encouraging citizen science, publishing data in accessible repositories, respecting linguistic diversity, and training authors and reviewers are steps aligned with the recommendations of organisms international as the UNESCO and the OECD, So as with politics Colombian in the subject.

These actions will not only position the journal as a benchmark for open science in America Latina, but that also will expand his impact social, fulfilling its mission of promoting accessible and relevant knowledge for the communities of the region.

As these principles are implemented, the journal will not only align with international standards but will also contribute to the development of a more equitable and inclusive scientific community, committed to social progress and universal access to scientific knowledge.

References

- Achinelli, M. F., Villagra, M. G., & Duarte, TO. (2023). Access open and magazines scientists at the UNA. *Integration and Knowledge*, 12 (2), 117-134. <https://doi.org/10.61203/2347-0658.v12.n2.42041>
- Anglada, L., & Abadal, AND. (2018). That is the science open? *Yearbook ThinkEPI*, 12, 292-298.



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

<https://doi.org/10.3145/thinkepi.2018.43>

Antunes, D. L., Sanches, T., Lopes, C., & Alonso-Arévalo, J. (2020). Post in the Open science ecosystem. *Multimedia Documentation Notebooks*, 31, 1-11.

<https://doi.org/10.5209/cdmu.71449>

Babini, D., & Rovelli, L. (2020). *Tendencias recientes en las políticas científicas de ciencia abierta y acceso abierto en América Latina*. Clacso; Foundation Carolina.

De la Fuente, J., Martínez, A., Cervera, A., & Guzmán, G.E. (2022). Implementation of open science practices in scientific journals indexed by the National Council of Science and Technology. *Entretextos*, 14 (38), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.59057/iberoleon.20075316.202238374>

Ghiglione, A., & Mondino, E. (2023). Interview with Eduardo Aguado López. Academic and scientific journals in the constellation of open science: steps taken, setbacks, and perspectives. *Word Clue (The Silver)*, 12 (2), e193. <https://doi.org/10.24215/18539912e193>

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. (2020, March 19). *Resolution 361 of 2020. By the which HE adopts the Clause of Property Intellectual to include in the Calls Public, Invitations, Contracts and Agreements entered into by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation*.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. (2022, August 3). *Resolution 0777. By which the National Open Science Policy 2022-2030 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation is adopted. and Innovation*.

Mellor, D., & Pajić, D. (2023). Promoting open science principles and primenjena psihologija (Applied Psychology) [Editorial]. *Primenjena Psihologija*, 16 (4), 437-445. <https://doi.org/10.19090/pp.v16i4.2512>

Méndez, E. (2021). Open Science by Default: The New Normal for Research. *AR- BOR. Science, Thought and Culture*, 197 (799), a587.

<https://doi.org/10.3989/arbor.2021.799002>



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

OECD. (2015). *Making open science a reality* (OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers No. 25; OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers, Vol. 25).
<https://doi.org/10.1787/5jrs2f963zs1-en>

Olivera, P., & Morales, J. (2022). Academic field, open science and scientific journals in Latin America: interview with Fernanda Beigel. *Journal Topics Sociological*, 30, 551-560.
<https://doi.org/10.29344/07196458.30.3301>

Grid of repositories of access open to the science. (2018). *Communication academic and access Open: Actions for Public Policy in Latin America*. LA Reference. <https://zenodo.org/record/1292320>

nesco. (2021). [UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science](https://doi.org/10.54677/YDOG4702).
<https://doi.org/10.54677/YDOG4702>

They go Dijk, W., Schatschneider, C., & Hart, S. TO. (2021). Open science in education sciences. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 54 (2),139-152. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022219420945267>

Wehn, OR., Ajates, R., Mandeville, C., Somerwill, L., Kragh, G., & Haklay, M. (2024). Opening science to society: How to progress societal engagement into (open) science policies. *Royal Society Open Science*, 11 (5), 231309. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.231309>

Zetter, J., Diaz, J. C., Garrido, P., Galicians, M. R., & Rivera, F. J. (2024). *Project SciELObservatory Mexico: definition and measurement of the application of practices proposed by open science* [Preprint]. <https://doi.org/10.1590/SciELOPreprints.8844>



@RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ



@revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud



revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co



<https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>

Centro de Estudios Avanzados
en Niñez y Juventud

ALIANZA



REVISTA LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES, NIÑEZ Y JUVENTUD

 @RevistaLatinoamericanadeCSNYJ

 @revista-latinoamericana-ciencias-
sociales-niñez-y-juventud

 revistaumanizales@cinde.org.co

 <https://revistaumanizales.cinde.org.co/>