

# EDITORIAL

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With our educational practices and our role as a research professor, an enthusiastic commitment to carrying out research is assumed; and approaching the end of the first quarter of this century, we can say without a doubt, that today, more than ever, the teaching of research in primary education classrooms is becoming more important, and, above all, socially useful. It is necessary to learn to investigate by investigating. Through this action, as Fuentes (2021) affirms, the child begins to perceive, to realize that there are areas of interest for them; to look at the world in a constructive way, raising their critical capacity, taking theoretical positions, fostering their exploratory spirit and motivating their capacity for wonder.

As Gallardo (2018) observes, the teaching-learning process is synthesized in the effective interaction that occurs between teacher-student. In the case of research, the closeness is strengthened as the teacher is linked to a group of children and adolescents eager for practice, tasks and activities that awaken their aptitudes for the search for answers to phenomena that challenge their curiosity and their creativity.

Therefore, the role of the research professor is essential because it is held up as the model to follow, as the mentor that guides them towards a world of immense possibilities, as builders of a society that urgently needs to be revitalized from knowing how to be and live together. In this sense, Díaz (2019) indicates that the teacher must be the beacon that radiates the light that the student requires to satisfy their developing scientific curiosity. Hence, only by investigating can you learn to investigate because that practice is understood and incorporated into your being throughout your existence, especially when the same (practice) is consistent with adequate training, review and permanent reflection. Research is dynamic and involves deconstruction, reconstruction and construction.

When that young person starts University, they bring a fundamental requirement: a taste for research, the desire to continue deepening their research training at the hands of proactive teachers with vast experience. In this regard, Delgado and Alfonzo (2019) indicate that the role of the research professor implies continuous reflection, critical thinking about what they have learned in their training and a dissemination of it with their peers and students, in order to establish synergies about what is learned and researched. Montes de Oca and Machado (2009) had



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already warned that there cannot be a successful higher education without research activity, since it is an essential part of the didactic process and has an accentuated value for professional training.

In this sense, it is essential to provide university students with the appropriate and necessary tools to guide research with scientific rigor. The teacher must develop the investigative skills in the student, which according to Pastora et al. (2020), not only externalize their intellectual maturity, but also their mastery over the investigated topic, their position as a researcher, the ability to search for information based on logical, orderly and reflective reasoning, which lead to new discoveries and indications about a problem that needs to be solved.

In relation to the above, in this third edition of the year of our Revista Científica UISRAEL, we are pleased to present to the consideration of the scientific community and the general public 11 investigations, 10 articles and an essay that cover different areas of knowledge, mostly related to education, from different points of view.

Firstly, there is the article *“Augmented reality for the development of variational geometric thinking”*, whose objective is to analyze the effect of the application of augmented reality as an instrument for the development of variational geometric thinking in high school students.

Secondly, the article called *“Ludoactive”* is presented: an innovative didactic resource for the optimization of the pedagogical processes of the Yonoly educational center in Barranquilla - Colombia. This has the purpose, in addition to the recreation of the participants, of offering a didactic pedagogical alternative to be applied at school, home or sports facilities for motor learning and improving the physical, mental and metabolic condition in addition to strengthening other areas of knowledge.

On the other hand, *“Digital transformation: methodological proposal for the automation of processes from the BPM approach”* has been published. Its objective is to present a methodological proposal from a business process management (BPM) approach, which adapts to any digital transformation that involves the automation of processes of organizations of different types, sizes and economic sectors.

Next, the work *“The neighborhood periphery of the Historic Center of Quito is presented as a habitable, dynamic, patrimonial and social place”*, whose purpose is to reflect on those characteristics offered by the neighborhoods established in the perimeter of the center of Quito.

In addition, the article called *“Incidence of Burnout syndrome and its relationship with obesity, sedentary lifestyle and high blood pressure”* has been published. This research aims to determine the incidence that Burnout syndrome has on these three aspects already mentioned.

*“Crimes of greater psychosocial connotation in the province of Tungurahua”* is the name of the following work that addresses a topic of singular importance for society and the entities in charge of security and the administration of justice of which crime is understood as an illegal act, contrary to the law, and that causes harm to those who suffer it.

Later, the work *“Art as an educational innovation to develop thinking in the 21st century”* can be read. Its objective is to propose art as an educational innovation to implicitly develop thought, seeking to adapt poetry, drawing, theater and music, at the same time, in the teaching-learning process in the field of Higher Education.

Following the order, the article entitled *“Augmented reality in the PPEA, a study with high school students”*. In this work, its authors analyzed the consequences of introducing smartphone and AR software in the classroom and what this meant in terms of improvement in the teaching-learning processes and in the actors involved in said actions.

For its part, *“Gamification for sustainable development: a strategy to bridge digital gaps and foster inclusive spaces”* has as its fundamental purpose the development of learning spaces called Nunka Yapajniamuri Virtual Ecological Games (Climate Change) and a module based on the EDS CoDesignS method, within the teacher professionalization program that is carried out in the Ecuadorian Amazon, which has allowed the incorporation of technological and linguistic competencies, thinking skills, and the reaffirmation of the ancestral knowledge of the country’s peoples and nationalities.

The last article published is *“Relevance of psychotherapeutic interventions in families under the legal regime of supervised visits in Ambato - Ecuador”*, whose objective is to assess the relevance of the psychotherapeutic intervention in families under the regime of visits supervised by the technical team of Family, Women, Childhood and Adolescence judicial units of Ambato, Ecuador, from July 2020 to July 2021.

Finally, an essay called *“An extension of the university: a sense of social responsibility”* is presented. It gives a reflection on the sense of social responsibility that universities must have, understanding that such responsibility is a collective agreement, so that a dynamic dialogue can be established between the university and the wider society itself. Thus, developing the true sense of belonging that should exist in the student campus.

We are sure that these investigations, the fruit of fecund efforts, will not only contribute to enriching the body of knowledge in different fields, but will also generate interesting reflections in the scientific community and the general public.



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