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## EDITORIAL

### On the social appropriation of knowledge

Some critics of the publication of scientific articles and journals question the value of such efforts on the basis of their real contribution to society. However, we as editors are confident that researchers are not expecting to exhaust the contribution of their investigations in an article, a book chapter, or even an entire book. Certainly, even the most “dense” author expects that a peer reads his or her writings, reacts to them and that somehow they change the way he or she used to see the world.

In social sciences, the majority of articles are intended to deliver research findings that reach some level of social assimilation; nevertheless, very often we don’t know how to favor that kind of knowledge integration. First, these written products need to be adapted so their “language” can be understood by different and wider sectors of the population. In other words, several pieces of communication need to be created after each article. Publishers at the university-level may contribute in this regard by creating teams that are capable of doing such “translation” for different audiences.

Alternatively, if certain manuscripts result from working with certain academic communities, it is highly recommended that any associated research budget includes the socialization and debate of the results with the involved communities. An assessment of any changes in the practices that results from the assimilation of the research findings is also strongly recommended. Moreover, if the research was conducted using the “participant action” approach, a follow-up on the collective elaborations that have been reached needs to be guaranteed.

In any case, we understand that producing social assimilation of knowledge continues to be a more challenging issue for researchers in psychology, and social scientist in general, than for us, journal editors.

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Editor