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1. Editorial policy

Praxis (Print ISSN: 1657-4915 / Online ISSN: 2389-7856) is a scientific journal affiliated with the Faculty of Education Sciences of the Universidad del Magdalena and published by Editorial Unimagdalena. Its main purpose is to disseminate academic and scientific contributions in the field of education arising from educational research, review, reflection, and related disciplinary theoretical developments.

The journal is published quarterly and accepts original, unpublished articles submitted in Spanish or English. It publishes research articles, review articles, and other article types defined in its editorial guidelines, provided that they are relevant to the field of education and meet the academic, ethical, and formal criteria established by the journal.

Submitted articles undergo editorial review and, when they meet the initial requirements, peer review through a double-blind process intended to ensure objectivity, confidentiality, transparency, and rigor throughout the editorial process.

Praxis is aimed at professionals, teachers, students, and researchers interested in education and socio-educational studies. It is currently classified in category **B** in Publindex. It is an open-access journal with no publication fees, and its digital version is available at: http://revistas.unimagdalena.edu.co/index.php/praxis, under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Its DOI is https://doi.org/10.21676/issn.2389-7856. It currently has a cumulative rejection rate of 54.7% and an H-index of 35 in Google Scholar. In Clarivate's *Journal Citation Reports*, it is classified in the *Education & Educational Research* category; in 2024, it ranked 465th out of 762 journals (Q3, 39.0th percentile), and in 2023 it ranked 490th out of 760 journals (Q3, 35.6th percentile). Last updated: 20/04/2026.

2. Journal scope

Praxis welcomes contributions whose main focus of analysis falls within education and socio-educational research, as well as related areas addressed from an explicit, sufficiently developed, and consistent educational perspective.

Within this framework, the journal welcomes articles on pedagogy, curriculum, early childhood, human development, comprehensive education, general teaching methods and subject-specific didactics, teacher education and professional development, teaching and learning processes, educational assessment, education policy, education for peace and territorial development, pedagogical models, intercultural education, competency development, management and administration in educational organizations, knowledge management, and information and communication technologies, among other topics related to education.

Works addressing social, cultural, territorial, political, institutional, technological, or community issues are also considered relevant, provided that they clearly frame an educational problem and demonstrate their contribution to the knowledge, analysis, or transformation of educational processes.

In terms of its subject orientation, the journal falls within the OECD major field of Social Sciences, the field of Education Sciences, and the discipline of General Education, which includes training and pedagogy. For national classification purposes, it belongs to the Minciencias Knowledge Field of Education.

3. Article submission

Submissions are accepted year-round. Authors wishing to publish in the journal must register with Open Journal System (OJS) and submit their manuscript through the platform. The following mandatory requirements must be met to initiate the editorial process:

1. The article in Word format, prepared using the journal's official template.

2. A cover letter listing the authors' full names and identification and correspondence details, including contact email, telephone number, mailing address, institutional affiliation, academic degree, ORCID, and CvLAC (for Colombian authors), as applicable. In this same letter, as additional support for editorial management, authors may suggest two potential reviewers and provide their contact details. It must be submitted as a PDF file.

In addition, depending on the characteristics of the article, authors must provide the documentation and supplementary materials required by the journal. For studies requiring institutional ethics approval, this approval must be submitted with the article. Supplementary materials needed to trace and verify the study must be provided in accordance with the requirements for each article type. Once the article has been approved, authors must submit figures as separate files and the relevant forms for the assignment and transfer of rights for illustrations and photographs.

4. Types of articles published by the journal

Articles submitted for possible publication in Praxis must fall into one of the following categories recognized by the journal:

4.1. Scientific and technological research article

A document that presents, in detail, original results derived from completed research projects and a clearly defined contribution to knowledge.

The recommended structure is as follows: title (in Spanish and English), abstract, keywords, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, conclusions, conflict of interest statement, statement on the use of artificial intelligence, author contributions, and references.

These articles should be between 6,000 and 10,000 words long, including references, and contain a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 60 references.

4.1.1. Introduction

The introduction must establish the importance and relevance of the topic to education, supported by an up-to-date, relevant, and critical review of scientific literature, with an emphasis on recent literature and primary sources. A substantial proportion of the publications should come from the last five years, supplemented by classic or foundational works where relevant.

The review must establish the current state of knowledge, compare key previous studies, and identify the debates and knowledge gaps that justify the study. On this basis, the scientific novelty must be made explicit by explaining how the research differs from previous studies, what new knowledge it contributes, and what its scientific, theoretical, methodological, practical, or educational contribution is.

The research problem, research question or hypothesis where applicable, and objectives must be clearly formulated and aligned with the scope and methodological design of the study.

The main variables, dimensions, constructs, or analytical categories guiding the research must also be defined and substantiated. In qualitative studies with emerging categories, the process by which they are developed must be explained in the methodology and evidenced in the results.

There must be coherence and traceability among the state of knowledge, the identified gap, the scientific novelty, the problem, the objectives, the variables or analytical categories, the methodology, the results, the discussion, and the conclusions.

4.1.2. Methodology

The methodology must clearly, sufficiently, and precisely describe the study design and procedures, ensuring alignment with the objectives and that the process can be understood, verified, and, where appropriate, replicated.

Depending on the nature of the study, the methodology must specify the type and design of research; context; population, sample, participants, or units of analysis; selection and sampling criteria; techniques and instruments; evidence of validity, reliability, or rigor; data collection procedures; data analysis strategy; software used; and ethical considerations. Validated, adapted, or modified instruments must be properly substantiated, and the conditions of their application must be described.

For quantitative studies, the operationalization and measurement of variables, instrument validity and reliability, data processing and cleaning, handling of missing data, verification of assumptions, and statistical techniques used must be specified, together with a justification for their selection.

For qualitative studies, the definition of units of analysis, coding procedures, construction of categories and subcategories, rigor criteria, and integration or comparison of information sources must be explained, ensuring traceability throughout the analytical process.

For mixed-methods studies, the design must be identified, the quantitative and qualitative components described, and the procedures and stages used to integrate the data explained, including how this integration contributes to achieving the objectives.

The methodology must maintain coherence and traceability among the objectives, variables or analytical categories, techniques and instruments, data collection and analysis procedures, and reported results.

4.1.3. Results

Results must be presented clearly, precisely, and logically; address the study objectives; and align with the design, variables, dimensions or analytical categories, and procedures described in the methodology. Their organization must reflect the analytical structure of the research and facilitate identification of the main findings. Where appropriate, tables and figures should be cited, numbered, and accompanied by explanatory titles and legends.

In quantitative studies, results must report the relevant statistics for the variables and analyses conducted, with enough information to support their interpretation and their relationship to the objectives and hypotheses, where applicable.

In qualitative studies, findings must be organized according to the categories and subcategories derived from the analytical process and supported by representative, traceable evidence from the data. The relationship between the data, codes, categories, and findings must be made clear.

In mixed-methods studies, results must demonstrate integration of the quantitative and qualitative components, showing their convergence, divergence, or complementarity and their combined contribution to answering the research objectives.

Results and their interpretations must be consistent with the scope of the methodological design and the evidence obtained, maintaining traceability among the objectives, analytical procedures, data, and reported findings.

4.1.4. Discussion

Results must be interpreted and critically compared with the state of the art presented in the introduction and with relevant, current literature, identifying agreements, differences, and new contributions in relation to previous research.

The discussion must return to the knowledge gap identified in the introduction and explain the extent to which the findings help address it, specifying their scientific novelty and contribution to existing knowledge.

It must also analyze the meaning and scope of the findings in relation to the research problem and objectives, and acknowledge the study's limitations and their implications for interpreting the results.

4.1.5. Conclusions

The conclusions must directly and concisely address the problem and objectives of the study, based on the main findings obtained.

They must provide an integrated synthesis of what the research allows us to conclude, consistent with the results and the scope of the methodological design. Where appropriate, recommendations, implications for education, and future research directions may be proposed on the basis of the findings and identified limitations.

4.1.6. Supplementary materials, traceability, and access

Authors are encouraged to provide supplementary materials that make it possible to verify the traceability, reliability, and reproducibility of the data, analytical procedures, and reported results, in accordance with the research approach and design.

In quantitative studies, these materials may include anonymized datasets, data dictionaries and variable operationalization, instruments used, documentation of data cleaning and transformation, analysis syntax or scripts, and other files supporting the reported results.

In qualitative studies, these materials may include data collection instruments or protocols, analysis matrices, codebooks, category and subcategory systems, coding procedures, and other evidence establishing traceability between the data, analytical process, and findings.

In mixed-methods studies, materials may include those relating to both the quantitative and qualitative components, as well as matrices, procedures, or evidence that makes it possible to verify the data integration process and the results derived from it.

The journal may request these supplementary materials at any stage of the editorial workflow, particularly during the initial editorial review, peer review, revision of requested changes, or before acceptance, when needed to verify the consistency of the data, methodological procedures, analyses, and reported results, as well as the transparency, traceability, and academic integrity of the study.

Where ethical, legal, intellectual property, or confidentiality restrictions apply, authors must declare them and specify the applicable access conditions.

Authors are encouraged to deposit these materials in open-access repositories that provide persistent identifiers, preferably DOIs, such as Zenodo, Figshare, and OSF – Open Science Framework, or in recognized institutional or disciplinary repositories.

4.2. Review article

Review articles are studies derived from documentary research processes aimed at analyzing and synthesizing published scientific literature on a problem or field of knowledge. They must use explicit, rigorous, and traceable methodological procedures appropriate to the type of review conducted and make a clearly defined contribution to knowledge.

Praxis accepts the following types of review articles:

- **Systematic review:**
  Its purpose is to answer a specific, clearly defined research question by identifying, appraising, and synthesizing the available evidence. It must use explicit, reproducible procedures for searching, selecting, extracting, appraising, and synthesizing studies. Reporting must follow PRISMA 2020 and applicable extensions, such as PRISMA-S for reporting search strategies. When a statistical synthesis of results is included, the article must be identified as a systematic review with meta-analysis.

- **Scoping review (Scoping Review):**
  Its purpose is to map and characterize the available evidence on a research field, concept, or problem by identifying characteristics, approaches, contexts, populations, concepts, trends, and knowledge gaps. It must use systematic and transparent procedures to search, select, extract, organize, and synthesize the evidence. Reporting must follow PRISMA-ScR.

- **Bibliometric analysis:**
  Its purpose is to quantitatively analyze scientific output and its structure, evolution, and relationships within a field of knowledge. It must use reproducible procedures to assemble and clean the corpus and specify the information sources, search strategies, units of analysis, indicators, bibliometric methods, thresholds, parameters, and tools used.

- **Narrative review:**
  Its purpose is to critically analyze, integrate, and interpret scientific literature on a topic, problem, or debate in order to identify perspectives, convergences, divergences, trends, and gaps, and to build an evidence-based synthesis that contributes to understanding the field. The criteria used to search for and select sources and the procedure used to organize, analyze, and synthesize the corpus must be made explicit. The thematic strands, categories, or arguments developed must be traceable to the literature analyzed.

Review articles must include: title (in Spanish and English), abstract, keywords, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, conclusions, conflict of interest statement, statement on the use of artificial intelligence, author contributions, and references.

They must be between 8,000 and 10,000 words long, including references, and contain a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 60 references. The literature analyzed must be relevant, sufficient, and representative of the field of study, with an emphasis on primary sources and a substantial presence of recent scientific literature.

The type of review must be explicitly identified and aligned with the purpose, research question or objectives, methodology, type of analysis, results, and conclusions of the article.

4.2.1. Introduction

The introduction must present the relevance and importance of the topic, supported by current scientific literature and primary sources. It must establish the current state of knowledge, identify major advances, debates, trends, and existing gaps, and justify the need for the review.

It must make explicit the novelty and contribution of the review in relation to existing knowledge and previous reviews, specifying which aspect, perspective, period, population, context, or dimension of knowledge will be addressed and how it contributes to the field.

The review question and objectives must be clearly formulated and aligned with the selected review type (systematic review, scoping review, bibliometric analysis, or narrative review) and the scope of the study.

4.2.2. Methodology

The methodology must clearly, transparently, and reproducibly describe the process used to identify, select, organize, and analyze the scientific literature. It must be consistent with the type of review, the question, and the stated objectives.

The information sources and databases consulted, search strategies and equations, descriptors and operators used, time period and languages considered, inclusion and exclusion criteria, selection procedure and corpus assembly, and information extraction and analysis strategy must be specified.

For systematic reviews, the process of identifying, selecting, extracting, appraising, and synthesizing the evidence must be described in accordance with PRISMA 2020 and applicable extensions, such as PRISMA-S for reporting searches. Where applicable, the procedures and instruments used to assess methodological quality or risk of bias must also be specified.

For scoping reviews, the process of searching, selecting, extracting, organizing, and mapping the evidence must be described in accordance with PRISMA-ScR, specifying the variables, characteristics, or dimensions used to characterize the field and identify trends and gaps.

For bibliometric analyses, the assembly and cleaning of the corpus, units of analysis, bibliometric indicators and techniques, normalization procedures, thresholds and parameters established, and software used with its version must be described.

For reviews, the procedure used to search for and select the corpus and the strategy through which the sources were organized, analyzed, and integrated to develop the review's thematic strands, categories, debates, or trends must be made explicit.

The methodology must make it possible to trace the search, corpus assembly, analysis procedure, and results presented.

4.2.3. Results

Results must be presented clearly, logically, and consistently with the review question, objectives, and type of review, and must derive directly from the corpus and analytical procedures described in the methodology. Their organization must make the main findings identifiable and maintain traceability between the studies analyzed and the results obtained.

For systematic reviews, the characteristics of the included studies and the synthesis of evidence relevant to the review question and objectives must be presented, including the results of methodological quality or risk-of-bias assessments where applicable.

For scoping reviews, the characterization and mapping of the evidence must be presented, showing the distribution and

characteristics of the studies and the main approaches, contexts, populations, concepts, trends, and gaps identified in line with the stated objectives.

For bibliometric analyses, the results of the indicators and bibliometric analyses defined in the methodology must be reported, as well as the structures and relationships identified through analyses of output, impact, collaboration, citation, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, co-occurrence, or thematic evolution, as applicable.

For narrative reviews, the results must provide a critical, integrated synthesis of the corpus, organized around the thematic strands, categories, perspectives, debates, or trends arising from the analytical procedure described in the methodology.

Tables, figures, maps, and visualizations must be linked to the analyses described and provide information necessary to understand the findings.

4.2.4. Discussion

The discussion must critically interpret the review results and compare them with the state of knowledge presented in the introduction, explaining how the findings help understand or address the gaps, debates, or problems that justified the study.

It must establish the novelty and contribution of the review in relation to previous studies and reviews, highlighting convergences, divergences, trends, and new insights derived from the analysis. The interpretation must be consistent with the type of review, the question, the objectives, the corpus analyzed, and the scope of the results.

The implications of the findings for education and the limitations of the review must also be discussed, taking into account, as applicable, the scope of the sources consulted, selection criteria, characteristics of the corpus, and analytical procedures used.

4.2.5. Conclusions

The conclusions must directly and concisely answer the review question and objectives by integrating the main findings derived from the analysis.

They must specify what can be concluded from the analyzed evidence, consistently with the type of review and the scope of the corpus studied. Where appropriate, recommendations and future research directions supported by the findings and identified gaps may be proposed.

4.2.6. Supplementary materials, traceability, and access

Review articles must provide the supplementary materials needed to verify the traceability of the search, selection, corpus assembly, extraction, and information analysis process, in accordance with the type of review conducted.

- **Systematic review:** The relevant PRISMA checklist, complete search strategies for each source consulted, data extraction matrix, record of included and excluded studies with the criteria applied, and, where applicable, the instruments and results of methodological quality or risk-of-bias assessments must be provided.
- **Scoping review:** The PRISMA-ScR checklist, complete search strategies, data extraction or charting matrix, and record of included and excluded studies with the criteria applied must be provided.
- **Bibliometric analysis:** Complete search strategies, the bibliographic database or corpus analyzed, a record of data cleaning and normalization procedures, and the files, matrices, or tables needed to verify and reproduce the bibliometric analyses conducted must be provided.
- **Narrative review:** The strategies used to locate and select sources, a record of the corpus analyzed, and an analysis or synthesis matrix that makes it possible to verify the correspondence between the sources examined and the thematic strands, categories, trends, or debates developed must be provided.

Authors are encouraged to deposit these materials in open-access repositories that provide persistent identifiers, preferably DOIs, such as Zenodo, Figshare, and OSF – Open Science Framework, or in recognized institutional or disciplinary repositories. If the materials are deposited in a repository, the article must state the repository name, persistent identifier or DOI, and access link.

The deposited materials must correspond to those used to obtain the reported results and include the documentation needed to

facilitate identification, understanding, traceability, and verification.

The journal may request supplementary materials or additional evidence at any stage of the editorial workflow to verify the consistency among the corpus, methodological procedures, analyses, and results presented. Where ethical, legal, intellectual property, or confidentiality restrictions apply, authors must declare them and specify the applicable access conditions.

4.3. Editorial

A document written by the editor or editorial team and, where deemed appropriate, by a researcher invited by the editor. Its purpose is to present guidance, analysis, and reflections of interest to the academic community related to the journal's subject area, current debates and challenges in education, research trends, or relevant aspects of editorial management and policy.

The editorial must develop an argued and well-supported position, drawing on academic literature or relevant sources where appropriate, and help contextualize matters of interest to the journal's readers and authors. It may also address institutional, scientific, or editorial developments related to the development and future direction of Praxis. It must not exceed 1,500 words and must include references and a conflict of interest statement.

5. Article structure and formatting

Articles must be written in Word format using the journal's official template, which includes continuous line numbering throughout the document to facilitate the review process.

The suggested font is Times New Roman, 11-point, single-spaced, with 2 cm margins on all sides, no columns, justified alignment, and spacing before and after each paragraph.

5.1. Title

It must be clear, descriptive, and concise, with a maximum length of 20 words.

It is required in Spanish and English.

Example:

Virtual laboratories and simulators in science education:
Systematic review

Laboratorios virtuales y simuladores en la educación científica: Revisión sistemática



• The title of the paper must be centered, with the first letter capitalized and in font size 16.
• Include the title in Spanish followed by the title in English.

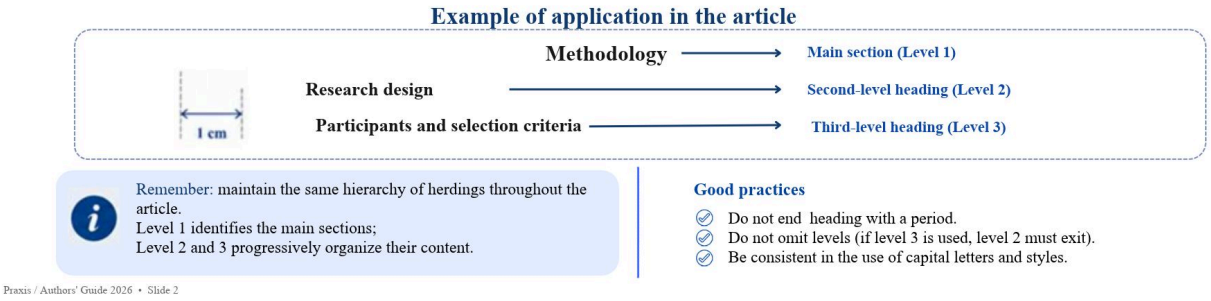
Praxis / Authors' Guide 2026 • Slide 1

5.2. Headings

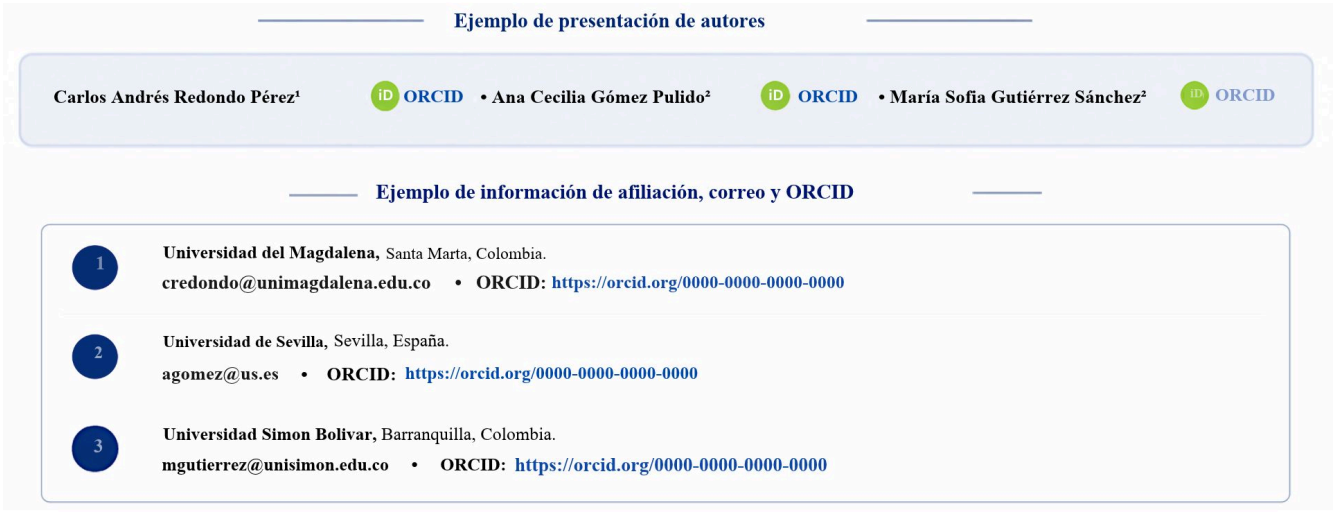
Headings

Article headings are presented as follows:

LEVEL	NAME	FORMAT	EXAMPLE
1	Main section	• Centered • ALL CAPS • Bold • Font size14 pt	**Methodology**
2	Second-level subtitle	• Left-aligned • Initial capital letter • Bold • Font size 12 pt	**Research design**
3	Third-level Heading	• First-line indent: 1 cm • Initial capital letter • Bold • Font size12 pt	**Participants and selection criteria**



5.3. Author name(s)



Authors' names must be written in full, with initial capitalization, centered, in bold, and in 12-point type. Each author must be identified with superscript Arabic numerals. The ORCID icon must also be included, with a hyperlink to the author's profile in

this academic network. If there are several authors, the first name listed must be that of the lead author.

5.4. Article reference:

The bibliographic reference must follow this order: each author's surname(s) and first-name initial(s), year of publication in parentheses, full article title, journal name (Praxis), Volume X, and issue number in parentheses (X).

Example

Redondo-Pérez, C., Gómez, A., & Gutiérrez, M. (2026). Article title. *Praxis*, *22*(1). https://doi.org/xxxxx

5.5. Abstract

An abstract in Spanish must be provided in a single paragraph, in 10-point type, with a maximum length of 180 words. A standard IMRaD structure is recommended, briefly including the study objective, a concise description of the methodology, the main results, and the conclusions, implications, and contributions. The abstract must not include citations, tables, or figures.

5.6. Keywords

After the abstract, include a list of three to five keywords (separated by semicolons) that identify the article.

Example

Keywords: virtual laboratories; educational simulators; secondary education; science education; systematic review.

5.7. Abstract:

The abstract must be an English translation of the Spanish abstract.

5.8. Keywords

Each keyword must be translated into English.

Example

Keywords: virtual laboratories; educational simulators; secondary education; science education; systematic review.

5.9. Content structure

The organization and development of the introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusions must follow the guidance and criteria established for the relevant article type, according to its nature, purpose, scope, and design.

Authors must consult the specific requirements established in this guide for each article type, which set out the applicable criteria for coherence, methodological rigor, traceability, presentation of results, discussion, conclusions, and supplementary materials.

5.10. Funding

If the article is based on a project or received financial support, the funding organization and the project or grant number or code must be stated.

5.11. Conflict of interest statement

Authors must explicitly declare the presence or absence of actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest that could influence, or be perceived as influencing, the study design, data collection and analysis, interpretation of results, or writing of the article. Conflicts may be financial (employment, consulting, fees, shareholdings, patents) or non-financial (relevant personal or professional relationships, affiliations, or institutional commitments).

5.12. Author contributions

The article must include a specific statement describing each author's contribution to the work. It is recommended that contributions be described individually, including aspects such as conceptualization, methodology, analysis, drafting, critical review, and final editing.

5.13. Statement on the use of artificial intelligence

Authors must explicitly state whether they used artificial intelligence tools while preparing the article and specify the type of use.

5.14. Data and supplementary materials availability statement

Authors must indicate the availability and location of the data and materials supporting the research, including repositories or access links where applicable. Any restrictions must be justified. The editorial team may request supporting documentation.

5.15. Institutional review board statement

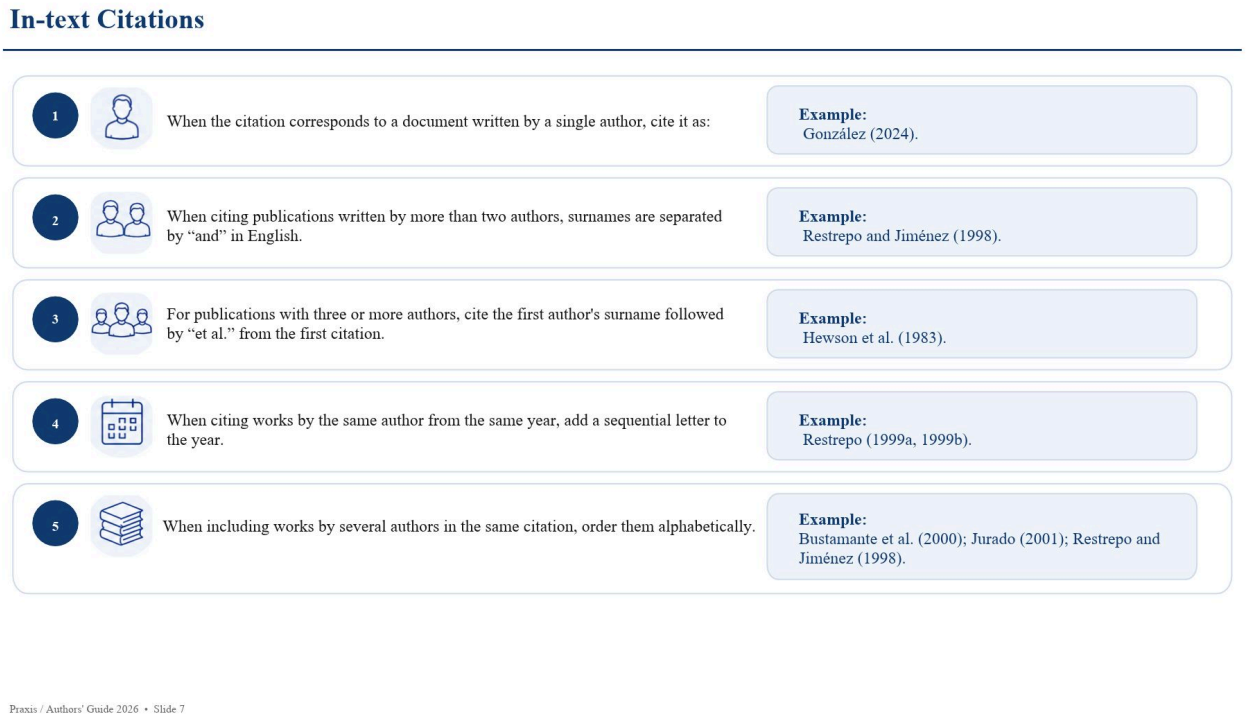
Where applicable, authors must state the ethics committee, institution, approval number or code, and approval date. If approval was not required, they must justify why it does not apply in light of the nature of the study and current regulations.

5.16. Informed consent statement

Authors must state whether informed consent was obtained from participants or their legal representatives, where applicable. For research involving minors, they must specify authorization from their representatives and assent, as applicable. If this does not apply, they must justify this in accordance with current regulations.

5.17. In-text citations

Citations in the body of the article must follow the current APA standards, taking into account citation format based on the number of authors, the language of publication, and the type of reference cited.

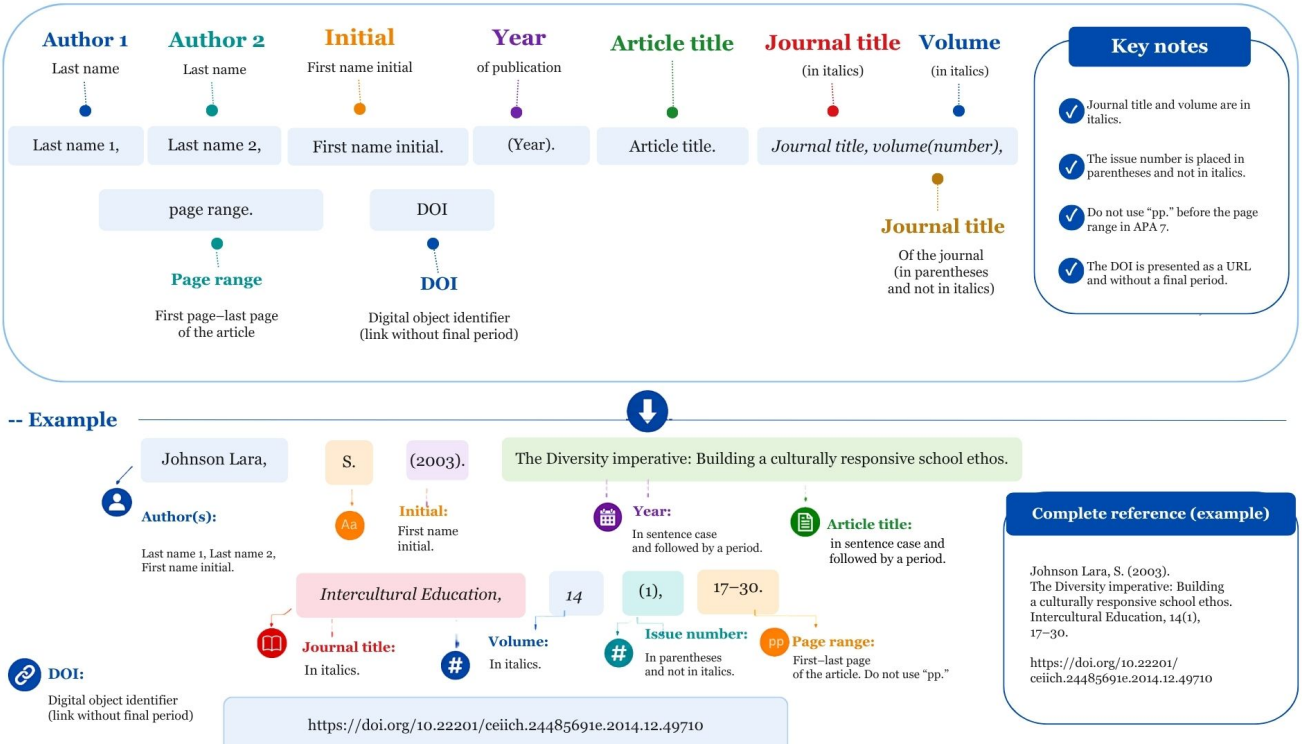


5.18. References

A complete list of all references must be included at the end of the article, ordered alphabetically by the first author's surname for each citation and formatted with a hanging indent (1.5 line spacing), following the latest edition of the American Psychological Association (APA) citation and style guidelines. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of references; all authors cited in the text must appear in the reference list and vice versa.

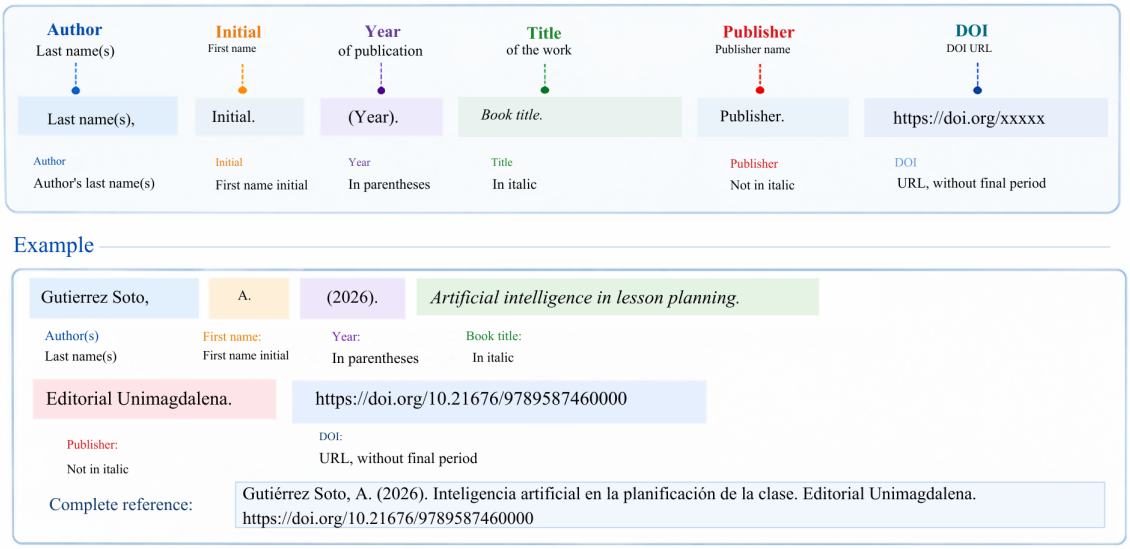
5.18.1. Scientific articles

Include the following, in this order: the author's surname and first-name initial, year of publication in parentheses, article title, journal name in italics, volume in italics, issue number in parentheses, page range, and DOI.



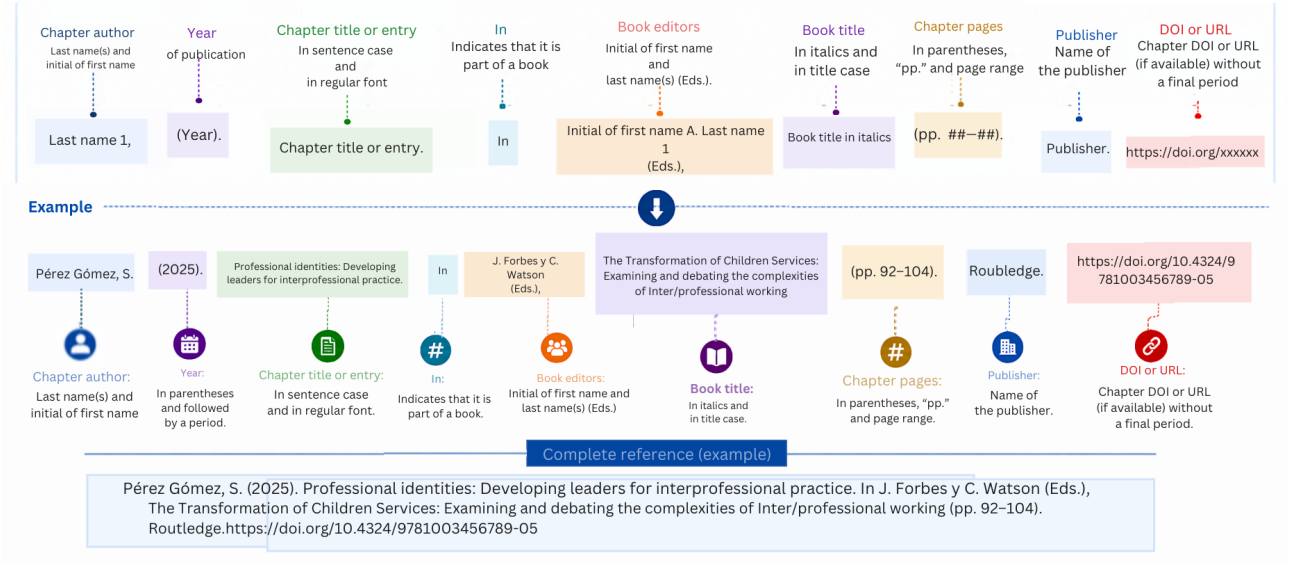
5.18.2. Books

Include the following, in this order: the author's surname and first-name initial, year of publication in parentheses, title of the work in italics, publisher, and DOI if available.



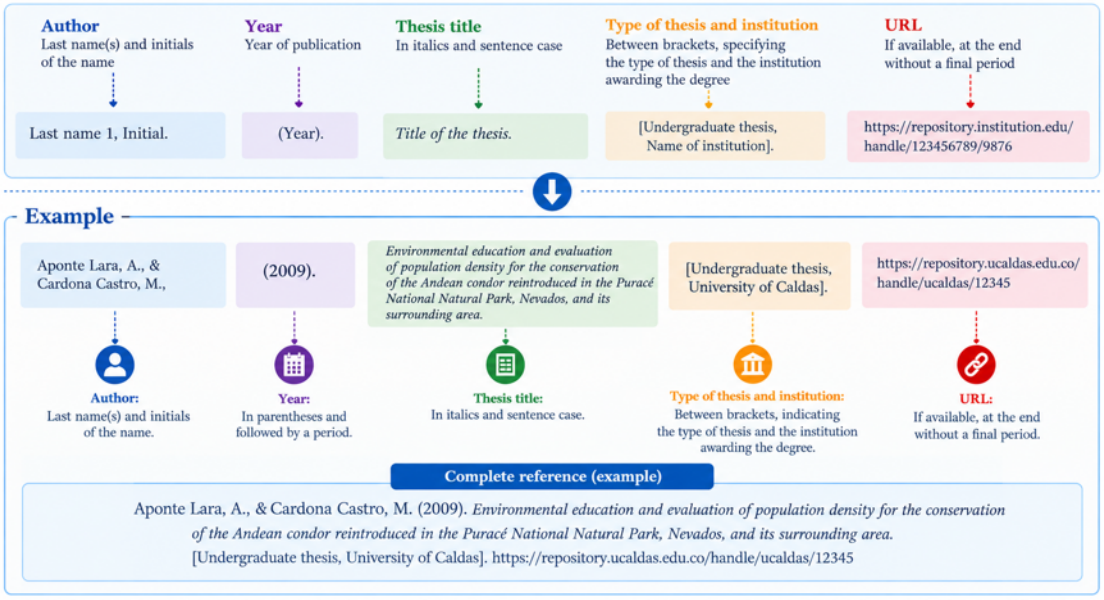
5.18.3. Book chapters

Include the following, in this order: the chapter author's surname and first-name initial, year of publication in parentheses, chapter title, the word "In," the editor(s)' first-name initial(s) and surname(s), the abbreviation (Ed.) or (Eds.), the book title in italics, the chapter page range in parentheses, and finally the publisher.



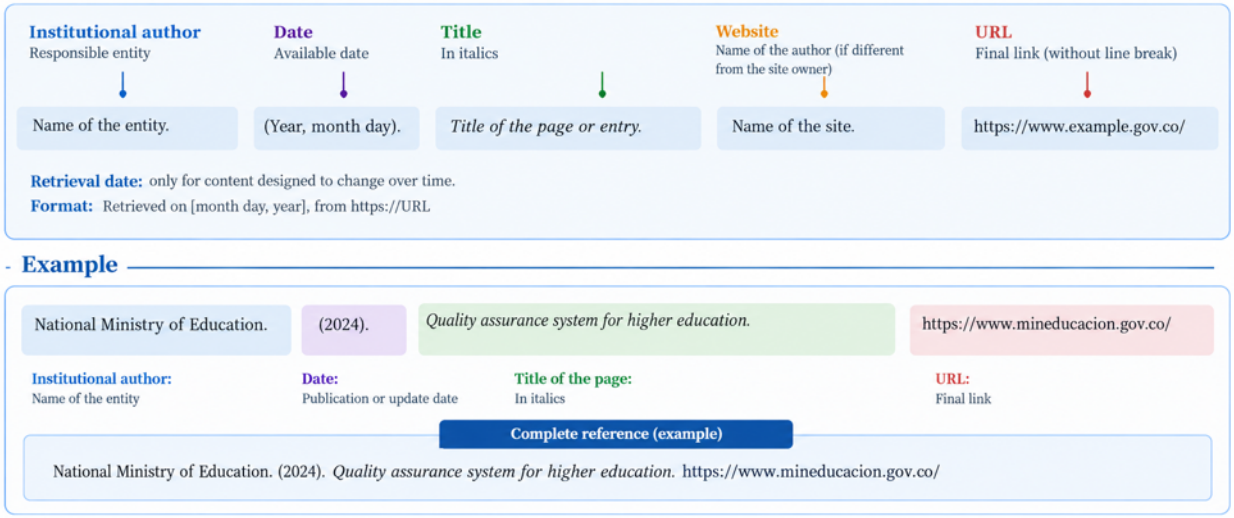
5.18.4. Theses

Include the following, in this order: the author's surname and first-name initial, year of publication in parentheses, thesis title in italics, a description in square brackets specifying the type of thesis and the institution awarding the degree, and the URL, when available.



5.18.5. Institutional organization

Include the following, in this order: the name of the responsible organization or the author's surname and first-name initial, the publication or update date in parentheses, the title of the page or entry in italics, the website name if different from the author, and finally the URL. The retrieval date should be included only when the content is designed to change or be updated over time.



5.19. Tables and figures

A maximum of six tables and six figures is permitted per article. They must be relevant to the presentation of results, numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, cited in the text in order of appearance, and placed near their first mention. The information they present must complement the text.

Tables must be created in an editable format, preferably using Word or Excel tools, and maintain a consistent design. The content must use the same font as the article, with a minimum size of 8 points. The label "Table" and its number must appear in bold, followed by a brief, informative title in italics, in 12-point Times New Roman, positioned above the table.

Figures must be of sufficient quality for publication and must also be submitted as separate files in TIFF, PNG, or JPEG format, at a minimum resolution of 300 dpi. The label "Figure" and its number must appear in bold, followed by a brief, informative title in italics, in 12-point Times New Roman, positioned below the figure.

Tables and figures must have a clear, consistent visual presentation. When color is used, the journal's institutional Praxis palette is preferred, with Praxis blue (HEX #153967; RGB 21, 57, 103) as the main color and complementary shades. Color selection should support legibility and distinguish the information clearly.

The source or credit, where applicable, must appear below the table or figure in 9-point Times New Roman. Reproduced or adapted material previously published must include a citation to the original source.

Example:

Table 1. *Distribution of participants by performance level*

Level	Frequency	Percentage
Beginner	12	30%
Intermediate	18	45%
Advanced	10	25%

Source: Gómez (2020).

Figure Example

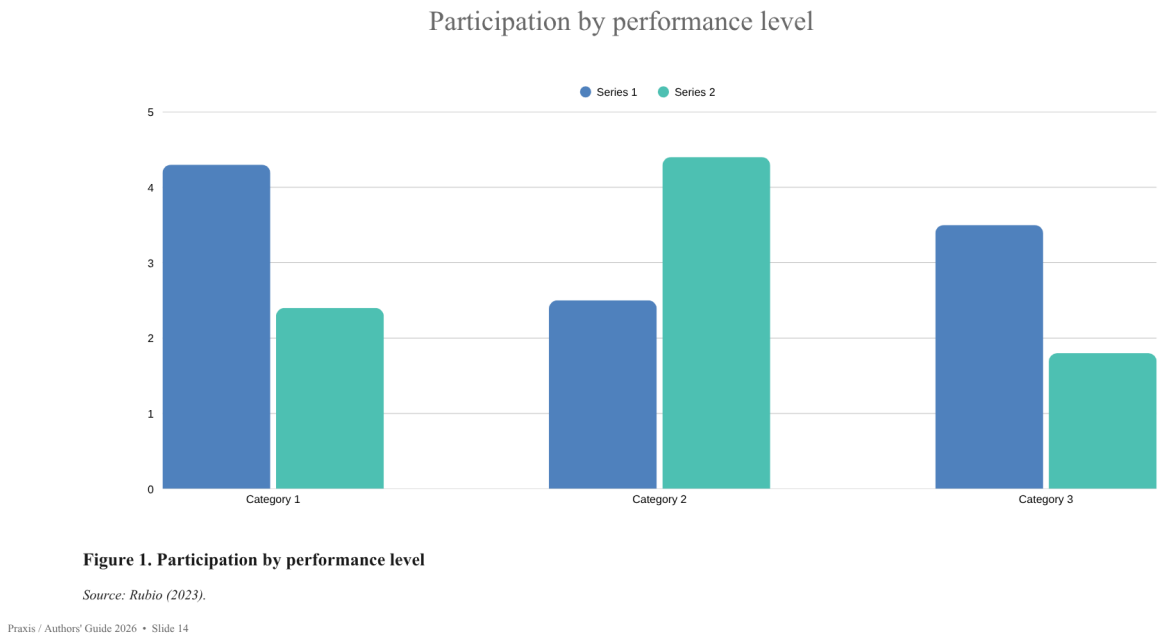


Figure 1. Participation by performance level

Source: Rubio (2023).

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Figure 1. *Participation by performance level*
Source: Rubio (2023).

5.20. Appendices

Appendices will be available only in the journal's digital version and must be placed at the end of the article in sequential order, as Appendix I, Appendix II, Appendix III, and so on. Each appendix must be clearly identified with a brief, descriptive title, and its presentation must follow the editorial criteria for tables or figures, as applicable. Files should be submitted in standard formats with a short caption to facilitate identification, bearing in mind that this material is usually published as received by the journal.

5.21. Abbreviations

Abbreviations, initialisms, and acronyms must be written out in full the first time they appear in the text, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses and in their original language. Their use should be limited to expressions widely used in academic contexts or strictly necessary for understanding the article. Unnecessary, little-known, or previously undefined abbreviations should be avoided. This recommendation also applies to the abstract, tables, and figures, where relevant.

Example:

- United Nations (UN)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

5.22. Scientific nomenclature

Scientific names of genera and species must be written in italics. The first time they are mentioned, they must be written in full, including in the title and abstract; in subsequent mentions, the genus may be abbreviated to its uppercase initial, followed by the full species name in italics.

In articles written in Spanish, decimals are expressed with a comma (,), whereas articles written in English use a period (.). Thousands are separated by a space, not by a period or comma. Numbers from zero to nine should be written out, except when used with units of measurement, percentages, decimals, or other quantitative data that should be expressed in numerals for clarity. These conventions promote editorial consistency and readability.

5.23. Units

Measurements should preferably be expressed in International System of Units (SI) units. A space must be left between the number and the unit, and no period should follow the abbreviation. Abbreviated units should be used only when preceded by a numeral.

Examples:

15 m, 10%, 20 °C, 7 kg.

5.24. Equations

Mathematical equations and formulas must be provided in an editable format, not as images. It is recommended that they be created with Word's equation editor or an equivalent program. All symbols must be explained immediately after their first occurrence. Equations cited in the text must be numbered consecutively, with the number aligned on the right in parentheses. For simple fractions, the forward slash (/) is recommended as long as it does not affect clarity. Statistical significance must be indicated by a lowercase p, with no space between the sign and the corresponding value.

Example:

$p<0.05$.

5.25. Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. They should be used only to expand on an idea, provide a specific clarification, or add supplementary information that cannot be naturally incorporated into the body text. They must not be used for bibliographic references and should, wherever possible, not exceed three lines.

5.26. Copyright

When an article includes previously published text, tables, figures, photographs, or other materials, authors must verify that their use does not infringe copyright. If protected material is reproduced or adapted, authors are responsible for obtaining the necessary permissions from the rights holder and including the corresponding reference in the article. Where applicable, the figure or table caption must indicate this. Material taken from unpublished documents, letters, or articles may not be used

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7. Peer review process

Receipt of an article does not, by itself, imply acceptance or a commitment by the journal to publish it. All submissions first undergo a preliminary editorial review to verify compliance with the journal's criteria in the following categories: mandatory requirements, optional requirements, identification, structure and form, and content and ethics. Mandatory requirements are the minimum conditions for beginning the editorial process; identification criteria verify basic information about the article and its authors; structure and form criteria assess compliance with the template and editorial standards; and content and ethics criteria evaluate originality, academic integrity, and adherence to good practices.

This preliminary review will be completed within ten (10) days of receipt of the article. If revisions are required, authors will have ten (10) calendar days to address the comments; otherwise, the article will not proceed in the editorial process and may not be resubmitted. If an article does not meet the initial requirements, it may be returned to the authors for revision or, as appropriate, excluded from further consideration.

The article will then undergo an editorial content review assessing academic quality, internal coherence, thematic relevance, strength of argument, and fit with the submitted article type, taking into account the characteristics and requirements of each publication category. Following this review, the article may proceed, be returned to the authors for revision, or be declined for external review if it does not meet the journal's academic and editorial standards. This stage will be completed within ten (10) days after approval of the initial formatting review. If revisions are requested, authors will likewise have ten (10) calendar days to submit the revised version.

Articles that pass this stage will be sent to national or international peer reviewers with recognized expertise in the topic, under a double-blind review process. Reviewers will have an estimated period of up to twenty (20) days to submit their assessments and may provide comments, recommendations, or requests for clarification. Based on the reviews received, the Editorial Committee will make a decision on the article. If revisions are requested, authors will have ten (10) calendar days to address them and submit the revised version.

As a result of the review process, an article may be accepted without changes, accepted with minor changes, accepted with major changes, or rejected. In all cases, authors will be informed of the editorial decision in a timely manner and, where applicable, will receive reviewers' comments so they can make the requested revisions and submit a new version for final review.

If there is substantial disagreement between the reviewers' assessments, particularly if one is favorable and the other unfavorable, the article may be sent to a third reviewer, whose assessment will help determine the editorial decision.

The estimated time for notification of review results may range from four to six months, depending on the volume of submissions, reviewer availability, and complexity of the review process.

Responding promptly to revision requests issued by the journal at each stage of the editorial process is essential for the article to proceed. If the journal does not receive a response or revised version within the established deadlines, it may close the editorial process for the article.

Accepted articles will proceed to editorial preparation, which includes copyediting, editing, and layout. During this stage, authors may be contacted to validate formal changes or resolve editorial queries. Before final publication, page proofs will be sent for review and final approval.

8. Anti-plagiarism policy

To safeguard the originality and academic integrity of articles, the journal subjects all submissions to similarity analysis and plagiarism-detection tools. If complete copying or substantial, unjustified similarity is identified, the article will not be sent for external review and the authors will be notified of the decision. If the detected matches are partial and can be corrected, the necessary changes will be requested before the editorial process continues, provided they are made within the specified deadline and in accordance with the journal's ethical standards.

Ethics in research and publication is a core principle of the editorial process. If plagiarism, improper use of sources, copyright infringement, or another significant ethical breach is confirmed, the journal may suspend or terminate the editorial process at any stage. Depending on the severity of the case, the Editorial Committee may take measures such as formally notifying the authors, informing their affiliated or funding institution, referring the matter to the appropriate higher authority, or formally retracting the article, where applicable.

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Authors must explicitly state whether they used artificial intelligence tools while preparing the article, indicating which tool was used and for what purpose.

The use of artificial intelligence tools does not replace the authors' academic, ethical, and intellectual responsibility for the article's content. Authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy of the information, integrity of the data, appropriate citation of sources, originality of the text, and final version submitted for review.

Artificial intelligence tools may not be listed as authors of the article or considered responsible for its content. If no such tools were used, this must be explicitly stated.

As part of the editorial process, all articles will be checked using Turnitin both for similarity analysis and to identify possible signs of writing assisted by artificial intelligence. If the editorial review finds a high percentage of text with characteristics consistent with AI-generated or AI-assisted writing, authors will be required to review and reformulate the sections identified by the journal to remove such signs and ensure that the article reflects the authors' own academic and intellectual work. Failure to meet this requirement will prevent the editorial process from continuing.

10. Corrections and retractions policy

After publication, an article may be corrected if significant errors are identified that affect elements such as the title, authors' names, institutional affiliation, abstract, text content, tables, figures, acknowledgments, or data and funding statements. These corrections will be handled in accordance with the Editorial Committee's guidelines to preserve the accuracy, transparency, and integrity of the scholarly record.

The Editor and Editorial Committee may also consider retracting an article when conclusive evidence shows that its findings are unreliable because of substantial errors, fabrication or falsification of data, image manipulation, plagiarism, duplicate publication, unauthorized use of materials, copyright infringement, or serious ethical violations.

Retraction may also be considered in cases involving unethical research or publication practices, manipulation of the peer-review process, or failure to disclose conflicts of interest that, in the editorial team's judgment, may have significantly affected the assessment or interpretation of the article. In such cases, the journal will act in accordance with principles of integrity and international guidelines for good editorial practice.

Notes of interest

- The journal accepts articles in Spanish or English and prioritizes those demonstrating strong academic and scientific relevance nationally and internationally.

- Once a submission is received, the journal will notify the author through the OJS platform that the article has been received and editorial management has begun. No certificates will be issued while the article is at this stage.
- Certificates may be issued, at the authors' request, only after the article has successfully completed the editorial process and has been approved for publication.
- Authors may submit inquiries or additional information through the OJS platform.

11. Ethical considerations in research

Praxis follows the principles of integrity and good editorial practice promoted by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and requires research involving participants to comply with the ethical principles and regulations applicable to the context in which the research was conducted.

Type or condition of research	Prior institutional ethics approval	Additional requirements
Research involving children and adolescents	Required	Informed consent from parents or legal guardians and assent from participants, according to their age and capacity to understand.
Research involving vulnerable individuals or groups	Required	Informed consent and specific measures to protect participants.
Educational or pedagogical interventions implemented for research purposes to assess their effects or outcomes on participants	Required	Informed consent and a description of the protection measures implemented.
Research collecting sensitive personal data	Required	Informed consent and procedures for confidentiality, anonymization or pseudonymization, and data protection.
Research using individual or identifiable records, such as grades, academic files, counseling reports, individual assessments, or institutional databases containing personal information	Required	Authorization to access the information and measures to ensure confidentiality and data protection.
Research obtaining or publishing photographs, audio or video recordings, or other identifiable materials involving participants	Required	Consent and authorization to obtain and use the material, as applicable.
Surveys, interviews, focus groups, or observations involving adult participants, without intervention or processing of sensitive or identifiable data	Ethics statement and informed consent	Voluntary participation, informed consent, confidentiality, and data protection.
Studies based exclusively on published scientific literature, documents, or aggregated public data that prevent the individual identification of people	Exempt	Compliance with academic integrity requirements and appropriate use of sources.

For cases classified as "Required," the methodology must state the name of the Research Ethics Committee or relevant institutional body, the approval code or number, and the approval date. Approval must have been obtained before data collection began and must correspond to the study being submitted. Failure to meet this requirement will prevent the editorial process from continuing.