

From the Magnitude of the Crisis to the Human Complexity

In the midst of the current crisis aroused by the emergence of an unprecedented virus that has already reached global presence, the need for science to offer alternatives to reduce the effects of the virus on the population and to find a vaccine in the medium term is more than obvious. For this reason, thousands of academic articles on the subject have been published in publishing houses of international reach, such as Elsevier or Clarivate, where studies with a health sciences approach are stored. In light of a threat to life, the importance of science is almost always proven. Nonetheless, the same doesn't happen with humanities or social sciences, and in a world that privileges the accumulation of wealth, power, the fight towards mass mobilization, and pragmatic actions, the reflection on the human can be disqualified under the "usefulness" criterion. In fact, it would seem that in light of the pandemic humanities are being put aside even more.

The effect of the virus has revealed the vulnerability of many for whom daily life literally depends on the renowned "normality;" nonetheless, it has also revealed the banalities of basing the achievement of success on prominent acquisitive power and the accumulation of professional degrees. In fact, we discover that our attire, our unfounded rush, and the aspiration for extended property lose sense when the individual faces his or her humanity: the finitude, contingency, and imperfection unequivocally constitute our existence. It is possible then that this improbable situation leads us to think on our fallible nature, since nothing can guarantee we won't be targeted by a new crisis on behalf of our existence, and it is precisely for this reason that the reflection on the human is today, more than ever, prevailing and needed.

In its multiple dimensions, the human being is an accumulation of possibilities that exceed the exclusivity of tangible progress; many are concerned about inequality, politics, education, the functioning of society, or the meaning of life, so humanities may be the answer that can satisfy the complexity of the human

being: from there we can propose sustainable development models, research new ways to close the gaps of inequality, strengthen our abilities to rationally understand different phenomena, and even develop unique methods to explore creativity and art.

These and other concerns justify the relevance of our work: here is a new edition of the *Análisis* journal, an issue where readers can find diverse academic proposals that address the human and its productions in all its complexity.

The first article of this edition reconstructs the fascinating history of the organ of the Basilica of Chiquínquirá at the end of the xix century and the beginning of the xx century. There, based on a documentary research of sources that include clippings, illustrations, letters, and hand programs, the author explores the origin of the instrument, its particularities, and the characters that weave the unique narrative of the emblematic organ.

Based on the review of the dichotomous interpretative model that analyses the cultural transformations produced by globalization, the second article proposes to identify the limits of the homogenization-diversification disjunctive to suggest interpretative models to analyze culture in accordance with the dynamic phenomena of the contemporaneity.

Then, the third article presents the Aristotelian concept of *justice* as well as the interest in the rational understanding of human behavior as the pillar of the achievement of welfare in classical Greece. Thus, through the articulation of *justice* in Aristotle, and its corresponding ethical-political implications, the author reveals the importance of this notion for the common good of the States and the politic exercise at present.

Given the frequency of studies on teaching students to think critically so they can make rational decisions towards social and individual reality, the fourth article presents a phenomenological-hermeneutical description of a barely explored activity: the experience of thinking critically.

The fifth article reflects on the youth subjectivities and the forms of institutionalization. To the author, it is vital that the school moves towards an approach that gives more importance to the support of young people in their subjective transitions, as with the decline of institutions, as stated by the author, the institutional needs or the theories of universal kind cannot continue to be prioritized, but rather dynamic situational frameworks are required that allow for the understanding of subjectivities in context.

In more literary terms, the sixth article provides a brief overview of one of the most iconic characters of literature and cinema: Snow White. Here, resorting to Gérard Genette's notion of transtextuality, the author analyzes the film by the Spanish Pablo Berger about this cultural icon and, amidst an insightful game of

references, the circumstances that make Snow White an autonomous person are revealed, who, at the same time, keeps a relation with its preceding adaptations.

Similarly, based on the novelistic work of Fanny Buitrago, the seventh article proposes an exegesis of the work from the autobiographical and sensory construction. In the light of these notions, and of the concepts of fantasy, dialogue and polyphony, the text condenses a detailed analysis of two famous novels of the writer, born in Barranquilla.

Additionally, the eighth article analyzes the components of interprofessional education in a sample of training practices from ten undergraduate programs by means of a methodological exercise of quantitative-descriptive order. There, through the recognition of the benefits that underlie the interprofessional education for teamwork, there is a call for the inclusion of this type of training in the curriculum with the purpose of strengthening students' skills and impacting positively health systems.

Finally, in order to establish the concepts and beliefs of the academic and administrative community towards LGBT people in the context of higher education, the ninth article presents the results of a thorough research on the social representations of the inclusion of LGBT people in three health science faculties. This work also seeks to establish a sharp correlation between the emergence of such representations and sociodemographic, religious, and customary variables.

Towards the end of this edition, there is also an interesting interview with Michael Löwy by Sigifredo Romero Tovar, member of the Fray Alonso de Zamora Institute of Socio-Historical Studies, on the ecosocialist alternative to the current planetary ecological crisis. The issue closes with an explanatory note on the article "The Annihilation of the Aristocracy in *Lirio Negro*, by José María Vargas Vila," published in the 83th edition, and with the review of J. Ignacio 'Iñaki' Chaves G. about a unsettling work that deals with the ecosocial transition and journalistic ethics. Welcome!

Danny Cuéllar Aragón

Editor