

## **Analysis of the Scientific Production on Peruvian History in WOS and SCOPUS (2015-2020)**

**By**

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### **Abstract**

A documentary review was carried out on the production and publication of research papers related to the study of the variable of scientific production in the history of Peru. The purpose of the bibliometric analysis proposed in this document is to know the main characteristics of the volume of publications registered in the Scopus and WOS database during the period 2015-2020 in Latin American countries, achieving the identification of 665 publications in total registered in Scopus and 1836 publications registered in WOS. The information provided by the said platform was organized through tables and figures categorizing the information by Year of Publication, Country of Origin, Area of Knowledge, and Type of Publication. Once these characteristics were described, the position of different authors regarding the proposed topic was referenced by employing a qualitative analysis. Among the main findings of this research, it is found that Peru, with 460 documents in Scopus and 1437 documents in WOS publications, is the Latin American country with the highest production. The area of knowledge that made the greatest contribution to the construction of bibliographic material referring to the study of the scientific production on the history of Peru in Scopus was Medicine with 238 published documents and in WOS it was zoology with 275 documents, and the type of publication that was most used during the above-mentioned period was the journal article, which represents 86% in Scopus and 93% in WOS of the total scientific production.

**Keywords:** scientific production, history of Peru

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## **1. Introduction**

Scientific production is the amount of research conducted on a specific topic that contributes to social evolution and the generation of applied knowledge documents. In Peru, scientific production has been growing steadily in the last decade, which demonstrates the efforts of the State and educational institutions to strengthen research skills. One of the topics where there is a greater amount of scientific production is medicine, which is an essential factor in the research indexes.

On the other hand, the scientific production related to the history of Peru has focused mostly on the 90s. Even so, history and social sciences in general represent less than 15% of Peruvian scientific production. Seeking to increase these percentages is not an easy task because it is always associated with the memorization of dates and events with great historical relevance when it is rather the analysis and the repercussions that these have today. It is not only about scientific production as a literary review of historical texts, but its interpretation, background, consequences, and particular characteristics that make the history of Peru a very different one, starting not only from historical facts of losses but from events that are still important in social evolution giving importance to all historical periods.

Thanks to the above, it can be said that the scientific production in Peru in recent years has presented a good percentage of increase, being still necessary to promote historical scientific production in universities and private educational institutions to become one of the countries with greater research contribution in Latin America.

Therefore, it is important to know in terms of bibliographic resources, the current status of research on the Scientific Production on the History of Peru, and therefore a bibliometric analysis of the scientific production registered in the Scopus database during the period 2015-2020 is proposed to answer the question: How has been the production and publication of research papers related to the study of the variable Scientific Production on the History of Peru during the period 2015-2020?

## **2. General objective**

To analyze from a bibliometric and bibliographic perspective, the production of high-impact research papers on the variable Scientific Production on the History of Peru during the period 2015-2020.

## **3. Method**

Quantitative analysis of the information provided by Scopus under a bibliometric approach on the scientific production concerning the Scientific Production on History of Peru is carried out. Also, from a qualitative perspective, examples of some research papers published in the area of the study mentioned above are analyzed from a bibliographic approach to describe the position of different authors on the proposed topic.

The search is carried out through the tool provided by Scopus and WOS and the parameters referenced in Table 1 are established.

**3.1 Methodological design**

**Table 1. Methodological design.**

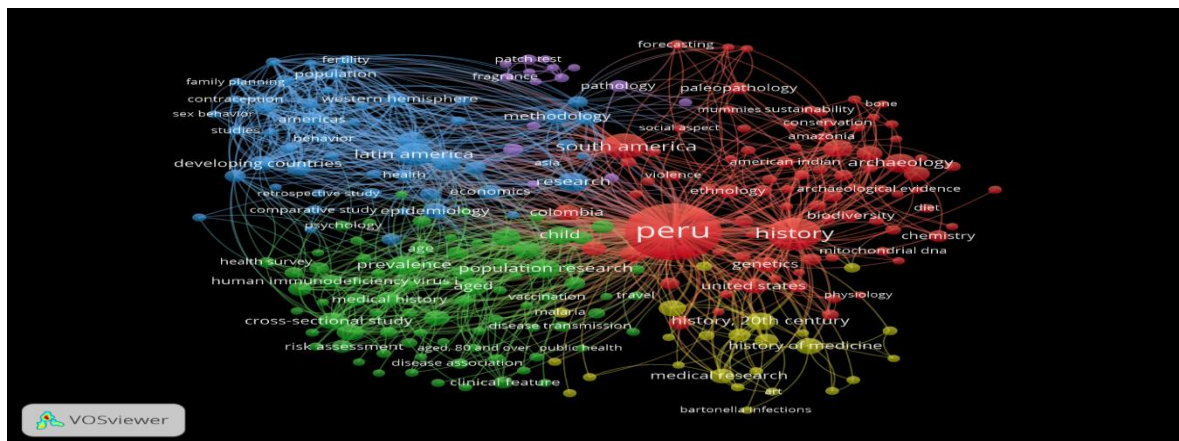
PHASE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION
PHASE 1 DATA COLLECTION	Data was collected using the Scopus and WOS web page search tool, through which a total of 665 publications in Scopus and 1836 publications in WOS were identified.	Published papers whose study variables are related to the Scientific Production on the History of Peru. Research papers published during the period 2015-2020. Limited to Latin American countries. Without distinction of area of knowledge. Without distinction of type of publication.
PHASE 2 CONSTRUCTION OF ANALYSIS MATERIAL	The information identified in the previous phase is organized. The classification will be made by means of graphs, figures, and tables based on data provided by Scopus.	Word Co-occurrence. Year of publication Country of origin of the publication. Area of knowledge. Type of publication
PHASE 3 DRAFTING OF CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL DOCUMENT	After the analysis carried out in the previous phase, the conclusions are drawn up and the final document is prepared.	

Source: Own elaboration (2022)

**4. Results**

**4.1 Co-occurrence of words**

Figure 1 shows the co-occurrence of keywords within the publications identified in the Scopus database.



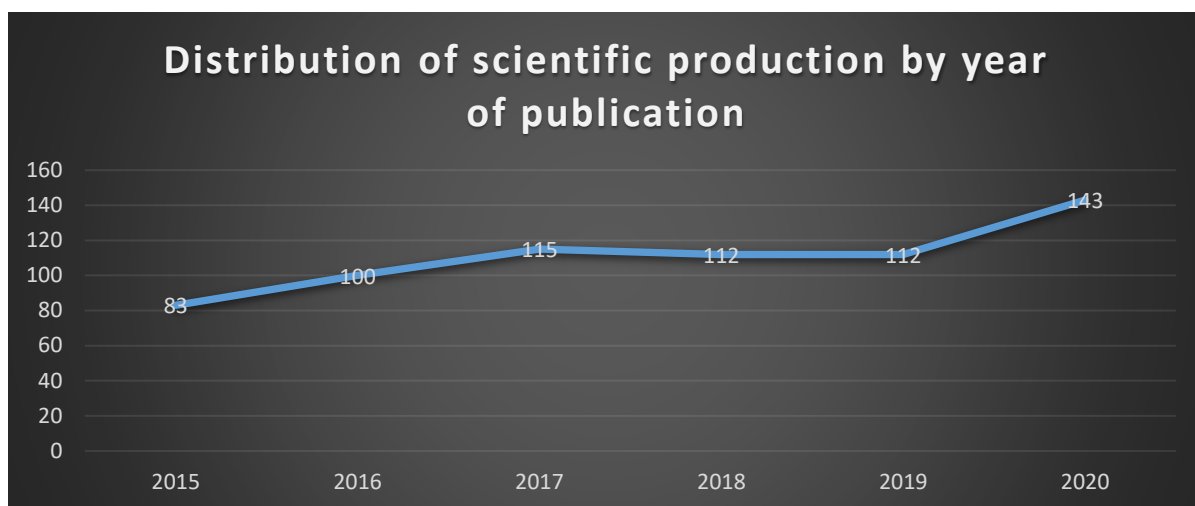
**Figure 1. Co-occurrence of words**

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

As shown in Figure 1, the most used keyword is Peru, which is the demographic limit of this research as it deals with the analysis of the history of this Latin American country and how the scientific production in this regard has been increasing in recent years allowing it to have research advances compared to other countries in the region. Secondly, there is the keyword history which is the main variable in this research and refers to all the works whose main objective is to study the history of Peru and its recurrence as a research topic, how it has grown and what parameters are used in its process, taking into account both literary reviews and analysis of historically important events for the country taking into account the time delimitations. Keywords such as South America, methodology, social aspects, and 20th century are found, which refer to the historical phenomenon that took place in Latin America in the '90s and which is currently the most studied historical period since it is the time of revolutions and important social changes in the Latin American history. Finally, the population of developing countries, violence, and archeology determine the central topics of research in the social sciences and humanities, as the history of Peru and Latin America, in general, is one of the constant violent losses.

**4.2 Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.**

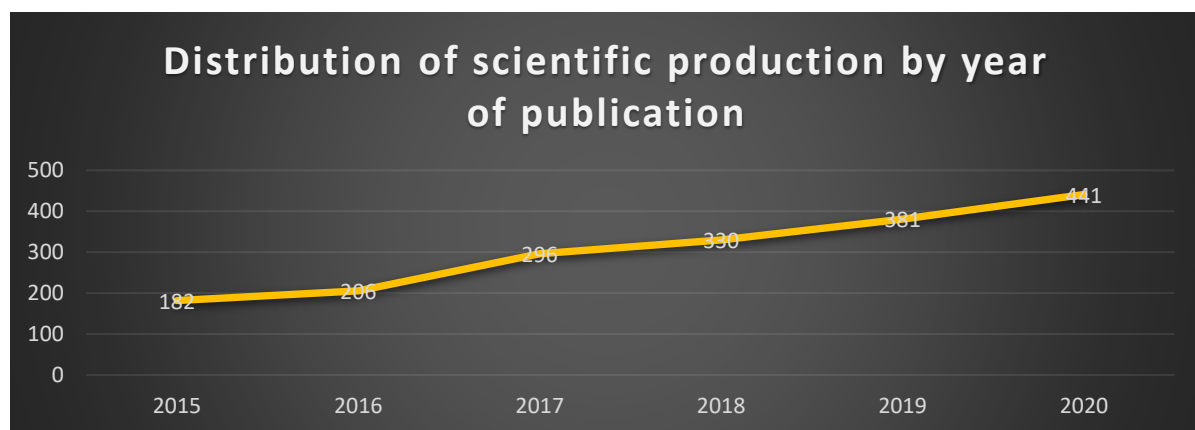
Figure 2 and Figure 3 show how the scientific production is distributed according to the year of publication, taking into account that the period from 2015 to 2020 is taken as follows.



**Figure 2.** *Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.*  
 Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

The year with the highest number of publications related to the variables of study is 2020 with 143 publications, among which is the title “The emergence of colonial fiscal categorizations in Peru. Foreigners and Yanaconas of the King, XVI to XIX centuries” (Albiez-Wieck & Gil Montero, 2020). This paper analyzes the emergence and subsequent development of two fiscal categorizations related to indigenous peoples in the viceroyalty of Peru, taking into account the social categorizations from the conquest until the end of the 19th century, differentiating between the king's Yanaconas and outsiders, thus determining how Peruvian society has behaved throughout history.

In second place is 2019 with 112 documents related to the variables under study, among which is the title “Social order, morals, and public instruction. The concepts of education and instruction in Peru, 1820-1870” (Pérez, 2019). This paper aims to analyze the political dimension of the concepts of education and schooling in Peru between 1820 and 1870, determining the concepts suitable for social evolution, with schooling being different depending on the political sector since while the wealthy class prioritized epistemological knowledge, the indigenous peoples were taught knowledge of manual labor.

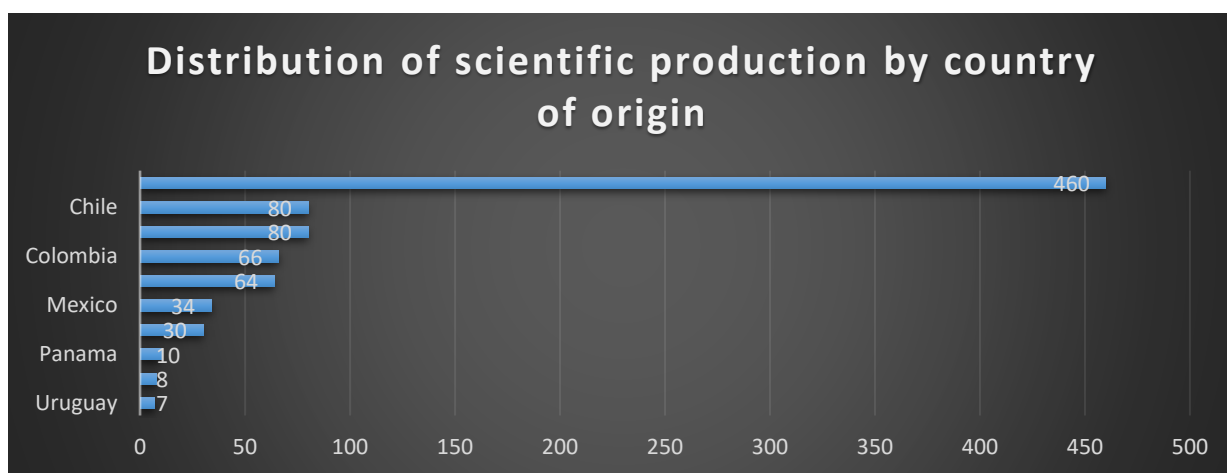


**Figure 3.** *Distribution of scientific production by year of publication.*  
 Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by WOS.

2020 is the year with the highest number of publications registered in WOS in the indicated period, followed by 2019 with 381 documents, and in third place is 2018 with 330 publications within which is “Wheat is the nerve of the whole republic”; Spatial histories of a European crop in colonial Lima, Peru, 1535-1705” (Bell, 2018). This document analyzes the work of Martin de MuMa where he criticizes the colonial order from which he writes resorting to the exemplary tradition and also how he marks a model for the administration, this work is quite dense due to the censorship of the time, so an analysis about the topics covered in this publication is necessary.

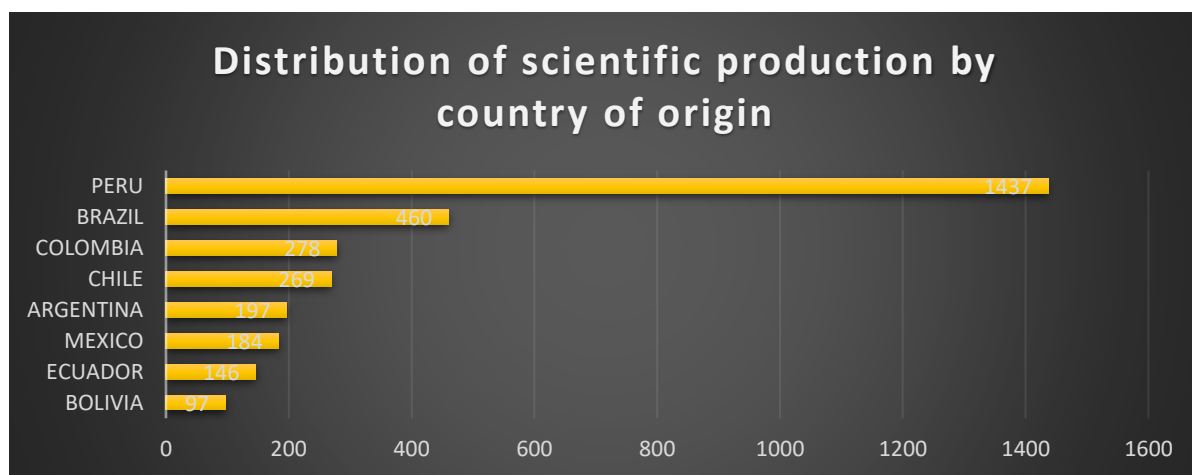
**4.3 Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.**

Figures 4 and 5 show the distribution of scientific production according to the nationality of the authors.



**Figure 4.** *Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.*  
Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

Peru is the country with the highest number of publications related to the variables during the period 2015-2020 within these documents is the paper entitled “Ricardo Palma, chronicler and painter of the Inquisition of Lima” (Guibovich Pérez, 2020). This document is the analysis of a work of Ricardo Palma which aims to relate how was the inquisition in colonial Peru, so this document has as its main objective to better understand the thinking and literary work of the author more broadly to be a text still widely consulted today as a way to know the most relevant events at the time of the inquisition.



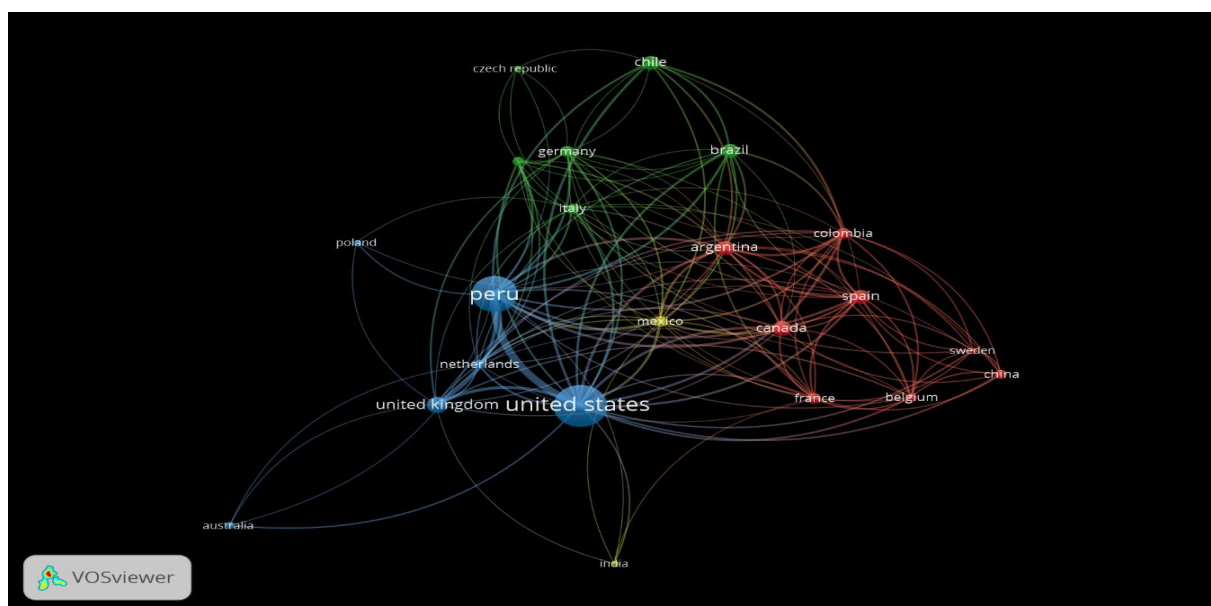
**Figure 5.** *Distribution of scientific production by country of origin.*

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by WOS.



In the Web of Science database, Peru is the country with the highest scientific production according to the analysis of the elaboration of research on the History of Peru, presenting 1437 documents, among which is the paper entitled “General histories of the Church in Peru: status quaestionis, 1953-2014” (Barrios, 2015). The main objective of this document is to build a general history of the Catholic Church in Peru starting from the beginning of the territory, passing through 1950 where more complete histories of what the church was at that time can be glimpsed. This publication is informative so that everyone can have access to a detailed and constructed history of the role of the church in Peru.

At this point, it should be noted that the production of scientific publications, when classified by country of origin, presents a special characteristic and that is the collaboration between authors with different affiliations to both public and private institutions, and these institutions can be from the same country or different nationalities so that the production of an article co-authored by different authors from different countries of origin allows each of the countries to add up as a unit in the overall publications. This is best explained in Figure 4, which shows the flow of collaborative work from different countries.



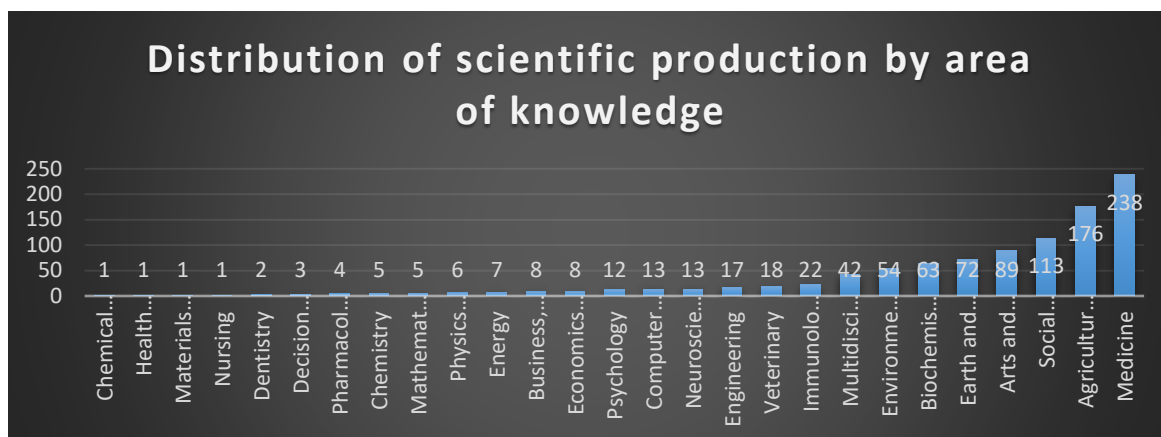
**Figure 6.** *Co-citations between countries.*

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

As mentioned above, Peru is the country with the largest number of publications registered in Scopus and WOS, having documents in collaboration with countries such as the United States, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and India, which shows the interest of different countries from different regions in learning about the scientific production regarding the history of Peru. In second place is Brazil, as the second country with the largest contribution to scientific material related to the variables under study, with 80 publications in Scopus and 860 in WOS: Latin American military regimes in the Cold War” (Klein & Luna, 2017). In this documentary, a comparison is made between the Cold War in Brazil and the military regimes in Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, and Uruguay between 1964 and 1985, a period in which Latin America experienced a large number of political changes due to the economic recession and social revolutions.

#### **4.4 Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge**

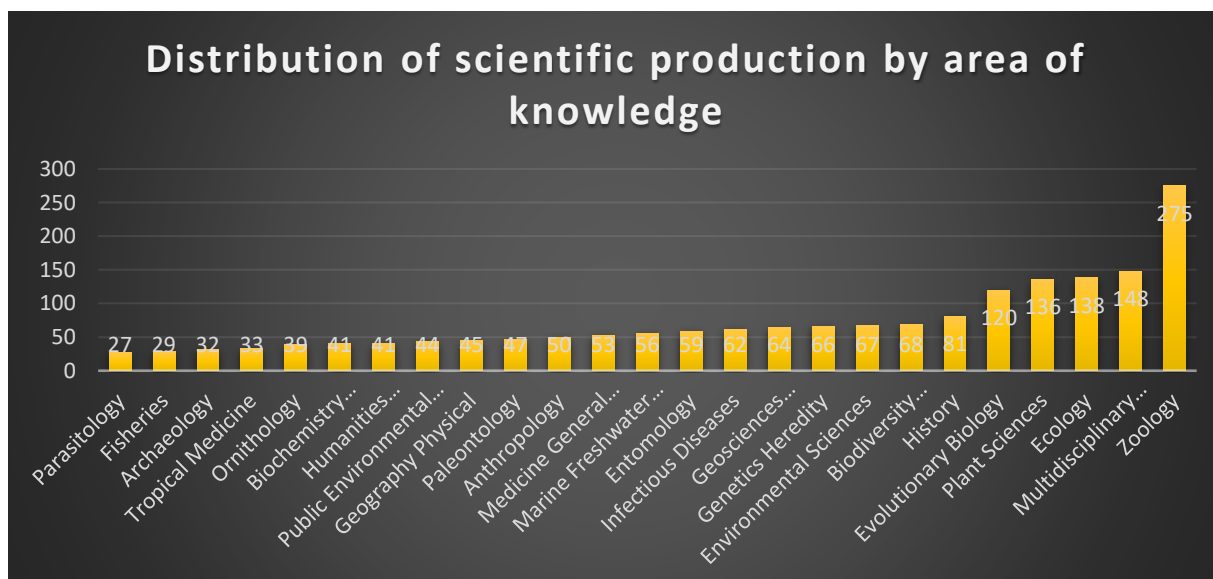
Figures 7 and 8 below show the distribution of scientific publications according to the area of knowledge through which the different research methodologies are carried out.



**Figure 7.** *Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.*

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

Medicine is the area of knowledge with the highest number of contributions through the theories that are framed in it, in the search for new knowledge about the scientific production on the history of Peru presenting 238 documents, in second place is agriculture with 176 documents and in third place social sciences with 113 publications, within which is the title “ School of Liberals: The Period of the Cortes of Cadiz in Peruvian School Textbooks (2010 and 2017)” (Revoredo, 2020). This document analyzes the presence of nationalist ideology and the values of republicanism and political liberalism in school textbooks published in Peru and provides alternatives for strengthening citizenship skills in Peruvian schools.



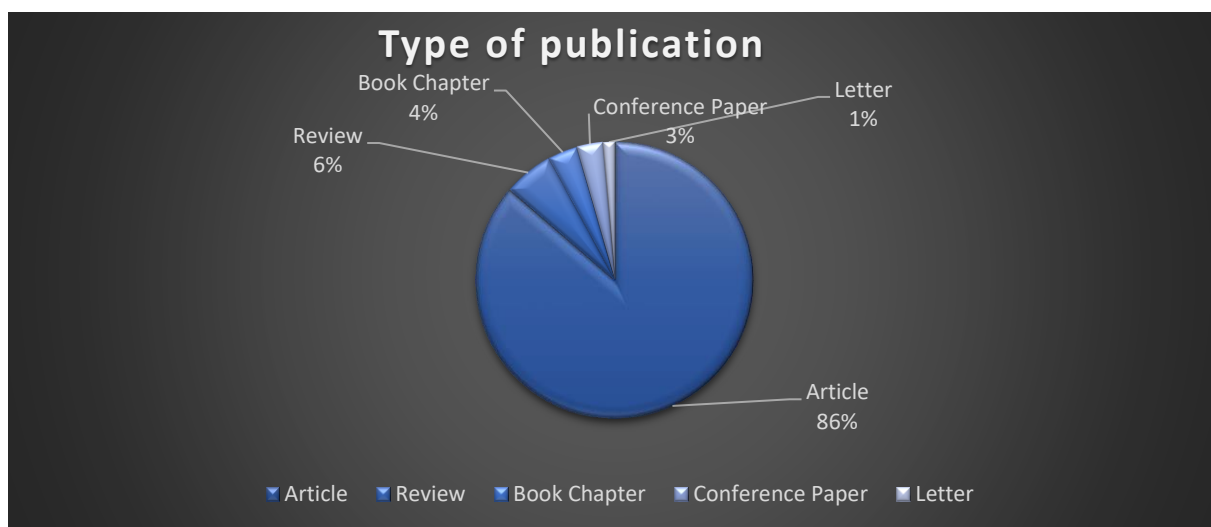
**Figure 8.** *Distribution of scientific production by area of knowledge.*

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by WOS.

Zoology is the area of knowledge with the highest number of documents registered in WOS with a total of 275 publications, in second place is multidisciplinary sciences where 148 documents were written following the guidelines of the topics related to this area, within these documents is the title “The commercial circuit in the South Pacific during the war between Spain and England seen through a triad of connected traders, 1796-1816” (Mazzeo, 2020 ). The purpose of this paper is to present a history of intercontinental trade and contact, which allows a perspective analysis to visualize the connections between the great trade and the coastal trade in wartime between 1796 and 1816 through discussions with groups of traders who maintained these relationships in such chaotic times as that period of history.

**4.5 Type of publication**

Figures 9 and 10 show how the bibliographic production is distributed according to the type of publication chosen by the authors



**Figure 9.** Type of publication

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

As shown in Figure 9, within the different types of publications, 86% of the total number of documents identified in Phase 1 of the Methodological Design correspond to Journal Articles, including the one entitled “Latin America in the Non-Aligned Movement: A matter of autonomy and sovereignty, 1961-1990” (Albuquerque, 2020). This document analyzes the participation of Latin American nations in the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War. It is estimated that this was due to the period of decolonization that the Latin American continent was undergoing at that time, which was not convenient for the implementation of its sovereignty.



**Figure 10.** Type of publication.

Source: Own elaboration (2022); based on data provided by Scopus.

93% of the documents identified in the WOS database belong to journal articles, among which is the title “Sociability and modern urban configuration of camps in Peru: La Oroya and Talara (1940-1970)” (Aranda Dioses, 2020). This study analyzes the mining area of La Oroya and the oil field of Talara, between 1940 and 1970, a period that marks a phase of



modernization in Peruvian society, to determine the urban differences in the two territories configured differently, taking into account the sociability in everyday life, which implies forms of social integration or segregation and analyzing how citizens respond to urban modernity projects.

## 5. Conclusions

Thanks to the bibliometric analysis proposed in this research, it can be determined that Peru is the Latin American country with the largest number of bibliographic records in Scopus and WOS databases during the period between 2015 and 2020 with a total of 665 documents registered in Scopus and 1836 documents registered in WOS. The scientific production related to the study of the Scientific Production on the History of Peru has presented an important growth during the above-mentioned period in the two databases, going from 83 publications in Scopus and 182 publications in WOS in 2015 to 143 units in Scopus and 441 documents in WOS in 2020, that is, the creation of bibliographic records was increased in a period of 5 years, which indicates the importance that the history of Peru represents to increase scientific production through the study of relevant periods for the Peruvian social transformation.

Scientific production in Peru has shown an increase in the development of research thanks to the efforts of educational institutions in promoting activities that enhance research skills in professionals making them participate in social transformation through the application of knowledge obtained to the problems seen in the social context. In Peru, the subject with the highest scientific production is medicine, so the history of Peru does not have a large amount of research, being the social sciences and humanities only 15% of the total scientific production in Peru; even so, these are comforting figures since they are one of the countries with the highest growth in the region, so, although it is not among the best scientific producers, it has had great progress in the last decade. All of the above, allows this article to conclude, highlighting the importance of knowing Peruvian history in all its stages and analyzing relevant texts in history that can be a little complex to interpret due to the censorship that was seen before. That is why it highlights the need for studies such as the one presented in this paper, which make a tour of those texts that address the aforementioned topic, to give the reader a broad view of the current situation of the bibliography on the scientific production on the history of Peru.

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