

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION AT UNIPAMPA: A SCIENTOMETRIC STUDY

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The publication of scientific articles forms the basis of scientific research, and one way to quantitatively study and analyze the patterns of this literature is through scientometrics. Through scientometric studies, it is possible to understand and express emerging trends in science. This makes it possible to understand the evolution or decline of different scientific areas and draw attention to areas that need strengthening. At this point, scientometrics is a tool that helps scientific institutions and government agencies to make rational decisions to encourage strategic areas. Aiming to evaluate the scientific production developed at the Federal University of Pampa, this work aimed to carry out a scientometric study of data referring to the publications of scientific articles by authors affiliated with this university. The article selection was performed using the Web of Science platform, based on the search for "Universidade Federal do Pampa" in the field 'Affiliation', with no defined date range. Afterward, document filters were used, selecting the options "Article" and "Article Review". The number of articles published per year, the research areas with the highest number of published articles, the journals with the highest number of publications, Brazilian institutions and countries with the highest number of partnerships, and the languages of publications were evaluated. Finally, the funding agencies with the highest number of funded articles and the authors with the highest number of published articles were verified. During the search, 3151 documents were found that satisfied the query performed. Between 2007 (when the first article with an author from this university was published) and 2018, an increasing rate was observed in the number of articles published. Between 2018 and 2021, a condition of stability was observed, followed by a sharp drop in the number of articles in 2022. This decrease may be a consequence of the experimental limitations imposed by the pandemic and the recurrent budget cuts in recent years. Among these articles, 97.4% are original articles, and 2.6% are review articles, divided mainly between the research areas of Agriculture (13.2%), Engineering (7.43%), Veterinary Sciences (6, 7%), Biochemistry (6.6%), and Pharmacology (6.6%). Among the journals with the highest number of publications, *Ciência Rural* (2.7%), *Semina: Ciências Agrárias* (1.6%), and *Acta Scientiarum Veterinarian* (1.3%), corroborating data from the most relevant research areas. Although the most recurrent journals are Brazilian, 84.6% of the articles are published in English, 14.5% in Portuguese and 0.9% in Spanish. The countries with the highest number of partnerships with Unipampa are the USA (176 articles), and Spain (101 articles), followed by England, Italy, Portugal and Canada (up to 70 articles each). Among the Brazilian institutions with the highest number of partners are UFSM, UFRGS, UFPEL, USP, and UFSC, with participation in 871, 736, 331, 196 and 153 articles, respectively. The most prominent funding agencies are CNPq, Capes, and FAPERGS, which funded 1435, 1153 and 571 articles, respectively. We can also highlight the importance of funding provided by FAPESP (135 articles) and notices from Unipampa, which funded 117 articles. One data that can also be evaluated concerns the authorship of these articles. When evaluating the 25 researchers with the highest number of publications, only 34.8% are women, and 65.2% are men. This data is alarming and must be considered in developing affirmative action policies for women in science developed at Unipampa. With the analysis of these data, the relevance of the Federal University of Pampa in the national scientific scenario becomes evident. The importance of public funding agencies, whether federal, state, or the university's public notices, is also highlighted. The need to assess the issue of gender disparity is highly relevant since the discussion of gender parity is an issue that stands out, and efforts must be taken to obtain greater gender homogeneity among researchers. Finally, measures must be taken to encourage research in areas with less emphasis in the number of publications.

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