

Reflections on the Research and Accreditation of Professional Schools in Peru, in Accordance with Law 30220

Felipe Rafael Valle Díaz¹, William Camilo Yauris Polo¹, Yudy Pérez Zúñiga²

(1. Universidad Nacional José María Arguedas, Peru; 2. Universidad Tecnológica de Los Andes, Peru)

Abstract: The research's purpose was to reflexively understand the current status of the research and the conditions to accredit Professional Schools in Peru, under Law 30220. It is a qualitative research, which design is documentary-critical, based on information from SUNEDU, MINEDU. The technique used was documentary analysis. We are five years after the approval of the university reform and four of the ruling of the Constitutional Court that validated its approval and execution. In Peru, being a researcher is required to meet several requirements, set forth by CONCYTEC, today there are more than 2,000 recognized researchers. Research, at national level before 2014, was encapsulated, buried for decades, with honorable exceptions, which can be credited in the SCIMAGO, QSL ranking. The history of the development of research in Peru is lacking. The university law has the spirit that the bodies making up the university must be destined to produce. research, as a primary university function and this serves to solve problems in society. At Peru level; the universities have at least one electronic scientific journal, and a considerable number of them are indexed at least in Latindex. A series of very important considerations and requirements is established to accredit a Professional School, it being essential that there are developed lines of research, under specialists that respond to the concept and profile of the graduate of the Professional School and that these lines contribute to strengthening the reading praxis of the professor, in addition to the position of the Professional School. The transparent, honest, tolerant, respectable research praxis will make it possible for the research malpractice to disappear, and for this the researcher must start with a profound transformation, in addition to undergoing specific controls to renew his status as a researcher.

Key words: research, accreditation, researcher, professional school, publication

1. Introduction

There is a debate and diverse positions between professors and students of public and private universities, regarding the approval and implementation of University Law 30220. This new University Law is a reform against the repealed Law 23733, both were conceived under different international technological contexts and conjuncture. The former university law did not contemplate as a requirement and basis for promotion, ratification; research professor as a primary function; on the contrary, it adhered to the years of service, experience in credit load, social

Felipe Rafael Valle Díaz, Doctor in Administration, Universidad Nacional José María Arguedas Andahuaylas. E-mail: fvalle@unajma.edu.pe.

William Camilo Yauris Polo, Professor, Universidad Nacional José María Arguedas Andahuaylas. Email: wauris@unajma.edu.pe.

Yudy Pérez Zúñiga, Professor, Universidad Tecnológica de los Andes Andahuaylas. E-mail: yudypz0507@gmail.com.

Reflections on the Research and Accreditation of Professional Schools in Peru, in Accordance with Law 30220

projection actions; scientific production was parameterized, because a text was considered as a book, and even a book was never born from research groups, support from the body of specialists, it was enough that the professor wrote, and cited properly; that the book is registered in the National Library, it was everything; there were no higher quality controls; such as accredited external peers; except for honorable exceptions from universities with international accreditation and a culture developed by more than 25 years of management in intellectual production..

In addition, the low monthly payroll, in public university professors, initiated and consolidated acts of corruption of officials, impoverishing the organizational culture, presenting apathy towards the institution, lack of institutional identification; added to the massification of universities nationwide, which did not meet minimum quality requirements to provide higher education services; complemented by the resistance of a considerable amount of lecturing staff, who were reluctant to leave their comfort zone; so far it was a scenario not encouraging for Peruvian university institutions, the little that exists and progress was made by the individual effort or small group, but considerable amount of research professors.

The new law designed, approved and implemented under the spirit of competition and meritocracy, breaks with all the inadequate conditions, the status quo, the conformism developed in the lecturing staff. We are in a transition stage of strengthening and implementing the new University Law 30220.

In these last five years of exercise, it has been possible to consolidate the adaptations and updates of curricula and program, prioritize the attention of university welfare, and promote research through a contest of professors and students. What remains to change, which presents a strong counterweight is the resistance to change in a considerable number of professors; to date due to demands of the national Peruvian professors' union - FENDUP, the term of severance and retirement date was extended, which caused diverse positions and criticisms within the union and society itself, but it was done, despite the extreme deficiencies that presents the lecturing staff at the national level; for example: the majority of university professors have obtained an academic degree where it will be easier for them to be able to meet the requirement not to be withdrawn; but they forgot that the degree must be in the specialty of the Professional School where they run professorship.

Therefore, to date there is an imbalance, unproductiveness in research, publications lines, since the degree of professor or specialty for the development of scientific production is inconsistent, added that in many universities with no more than 15 years of operation, the work experience of lecturing staff is minimal or nil.

Therefore, the article seeks to express, the purpose of understanding the current status of research and the conditions to accredit Professional Schools in Peru, under the implementation of University Law 30220. It is a qualitative research, because the study is limited to studying the phenomena in response to the implementation of the new Peruvian University Law 30220. The design is documentary-critical, based on information from the Superintendence of Higher Education (SUNEDU), Ministry of Education (MINEDU) and the Federation of University Professors of Peru (FENDUP). The technique used was documentary analysis.

2. Scientific Research

Scientific research, in the daily work of all researcher, has a beginning and an end, something comes to mind, ideas begin to appear, ideas that remain there, because it does not put emphasis, it remains in a project idea, without execution, endless; it is a situation that a large majority of researchers go through, in which they can take this step. "The value of a research is determined when researchers try to reproduce or, more commonly, disseminate the results of a study", Baltimore (2019) tells us that it should remain in products, in scientific articles, in books, patents, etc.,

Reflections on the Research and Accreditation of Professional Schools in Peru, in Accordance with Law 30220

because everyone who does scientific research, their facts cannot be left alone in a thesis report, nowadays post-graduates, undergraduates and post-doctoral students are required the synthesized scientific writing of research reports. This requirement is not extremely rigorous, but it depends entirely on the decision-making and commitment of the researcher.

On the other hand, the option that the undergraduate student can graduate with a scientific article is a position that has to be matured, under a consensus and acceptance that starts from the university community itself and the predisposition of the authorities. It has to start by adapting curricula and program content of the subjects, from the intermediate cycles to the last undergraduate cycles, which allow the development of formative research.

This is respected, executed from the regulation and requirement to students to achieve this research process and indirectly initiate scientific writing, which could not be developed and meet standards if not regulated; in addition, if there were the possibility that the publication of the most outstanding students could be financed and that they had the accompaniment of a professor with references in research, this would make it possible to clarify the research and writing process, initiating a decision making in the students, about a predisposition and inclination to publish, should have those products, as stated and required by University Law 30220 in Article 48 refers to the Research: "... constitutes an essential and mandatory function of the university, which encourages and performs, responding through the production of knowledge and development of technologies to the needs of society, with special emphasis on the national reality. Professors, students and graduates participate in the research activity in their own institution or in national or international research networks, created by public or private university institutions".

Producing knowledge, at this time it is not only because of the explicit pressure in University Law 30220, the demands are growing for universities to try to reach international standards, since they must be on par with production and intervention in the face of national and international competition, so that graduates have an identification and position when they reach first-level university degree and bachelor's degree.

The long-awaited institutional licensing is based on minimum quality conditions, these conditions must be able to provide essential basic services, which allow the full development of the academic, research and university extension, in addition to ensuring the administrative management of all academic and research processes. This is framed in Supreme Decree No. 012-2014-MINEDU, ROF of SUNEDU, Article 41 stating that "The Licensing Department of SUNEDU is responsible for conducting the approval or denial process of institutional licensing applications. Subsequently, the SUNEDU Board of Directors will be the one who denies or approves the Institutional Operation License, temporary and renewable, with a minimum term of six (6) years".

One of several minimum quality conditions is that the university has lines of research approved and developed, which respond to the needs of its immediate environment. These lines of research must be aligned to the institutional body that regulates, normalizes, finances and contributes to scientific research, we refer to the Council of Science, Research and Technology (CONCYTEC), to the National Development Planning strategy of the National Center for Peruvian Strategic Planning and to the regional-provincial productive potential and the needs demands of the population. The integration of all the plans and strategies outlined by these institutions to the university mission and vision, will allow a direction of the problems that must be addressed, seek a solution for society, and where the development of research is primordial and essential cornerstone to give recommendations, propose intervention projects, which any public and private investor, be satisfied with the return or impact that is intended to be achieved. Therefore, it is important that research lines are developed in accordance with regional productive potential, population needs, and development visions; since these will contribute to the sustainability of the productive and

Reflections on the Research and Accreditation of Professional Schools in Peru, in Accordance with Law 30220

social sectors.

For the accreditation of universities, it adheres to a process of compliance with the regulations approved for the National System for the Accreditation of Higher Education “SINEACE”, which consists of 34 standards and 12 factors of university educational quality. A predominant factor that affects the University Reform 30220, is on the production of research by the university community and especially professors.

First, there should be approved and developed research lines for each Professional School, with publications that guarantee sustainability. Second, academic degrees of specialization at the master degree’s level must be tight, linked to the profile of the Professional School, in such a way that guarantees the optimization of processes and products by specialized human resources; an example: Professional School of Agronomy, the master's degrees of professors should be in: Design of irrigation system, biotechnology, fruit growing and storage, productive mechanization, or agricultural economics. Another example is for the Professional School of Business Administration, the master’s degrees of professors should be in: Business Management, Administration, Business Administration, Business Finance, Marketing, or Human Resource Management.

Third, there should be a frequency of publication of at least two articles per year in each research line and by research professor, to give not only sustainability, but expand to other related areas in the research line, for example: Tourism can be expanded in ecotourism, creative industry, experiential tourism, archaeological tourism and adventure tourism. Fourth: a production center or research center must be created that consolidates, strengthens the research performed, which serves as a demonstration that the research produced, had a purpose, that it was possible to achieve it through its application in immediate reality, for example: Investment proposal for eco-tourism zone located in Book Summary. Fifth: researchers must be registered in the National Registry of Science and Technology Researchers “RENACYT”. This institution that is part of CONCYTEC-Peru, is the one who guarantees, accredits the status of a research professor or researcher at the national level. To do this, the regulations in force include two fields-levels of researchers: María Rostorowski and Carlos Monge, whose calls are twice a year.

This new regulated mechanism to qualify researchers, elementary and important is necessary, under the independence of the governing body which is CONCYTEC. It is imperative that the University and, above all, the Professional School be able to have human resources, trained in research with knowledge and experience. It is worth highlighting the following question: How many qualified researchers does the university where you work have? It is a difficult response because a considerable number of professors are just being trained with post-graduate studies. The most accessible level for any researcher is María Rostworowski, which is based on her candidacy form, evaluation in the RENACYT regulation. Intellectual production is a column of primary support that allows the approval of accreditation. Publication in indexed journals is essential since it forms evidence of continuous hard work, dedication to research; but there is an accuracy, and that is that the publication should be recorded in an indexed journal, which has a location and rating by international rating agencies between Q1 to Q3 indicators, the Q4 rank is the lowest, but it is the most suitable for beginners and especially in undergraduate.

The ranking of journals indexed at the most reliable, transparent Latin American level; which shows that to achieve a place among the top 20 positions of Latin American universities in publication, is because it began, continued with an organizational transformation in the direction of research and innovation, we refer to the SCIMAGO ranking. Non-indexed journals are tested, since the acceptance period and minimum requirements vary according to the rules of the publisher.

In the specialized research literature market worldwide, we can find a variety of publishing platforms, with

different levels of demand in terms of protocols and rigorous evaluation. This responds to consolidated groups, with a track record of publication, registration, accreditation, intellectual property, which support the institution, credibility of published papers, in addition to their applications worldwide, we have: Scopus, Scielo, Copernicus, WOS and Journal of periodic publication.

3. Responsible Behavior in Research

To follow the steps and difficulties of an researcher, is to understand that he had the duty, commitment to align himself with principles, values, which CONCYTEC disseminates and provides through a free course, adhered to videos, which once heard, seen allows take an exam and certify the passed scholar, in knowledge and procedures for responsible ethical conduct of the researcher. But this is not enough, the CONCYTEC responsible conduct test allows the researcher to enter the philosophy, ethics of the research, understand the respect for the object of study, not only as an isolated unit, but as a system that has repercussions on the other agents immersed in it.

It teaches us to reflect on the importance of respecting intellectual property and how the effort, dedication, transparency of outcomes resulting from the researcher's work must be considered, protected, safeguarded; because they are efforts in time, investment, love, spirituality about the contents in each article expressed. From here we can specify that manipulation or treatment impolite, not empathic, dishonest with the units of analysis, is special if we deal with human beings; it has harmful consequences for the research project, since they can be boycotted and even denounce the bad intervention practice to obtain the data.

Plagiarism, which means not recognizing the originality, origin of the achievement of a researcher, is a primary issue, which is worked with great effort, throughout the scientific community at national and international level. The plagiarism so far has receded, but much more is missing, is to start a culture from undergraduate training, in professors and students, as well as investment in information technology, review of digital files. Although platforms and software exist internationally, which allow to identify plagiarism processes of intellectual property, they are not yet universal access, due to the high cost of use and property rights, added to the fact that each software has programmed commands, which when processing exposed files; they show different results, with considerable deviations, due to the programming of the criteria.

This, on the one hand, is a complement to the control before publishing, avoiding infringing intellectual property rights; but there is another problem, which little is done; because it is very difficult to have enough resources; we refer to the practice of creating experimental databases, to publish information on data that were imagined and this is due to the fact that there is little demand by publishers, which require photographic evidence, videos, which allows justifying the data collection, and even minutes of meeting and agreements to start the process with authorities belonging to the sample size.

The publication of standards based on Scopus, Scielo, WOS, Latindex, Dulcinea, ROAD, DOAJ, and in addition to some patent, is a barrier to classify and also the type of articles that must be developed. The articles that qualify are: original research, review, bibliographic research, reflection, essays. Originality is fundamental. The researcher has a contribution, which he expects; that this promote a reflection, transformation decisions, predisposition towards continuous improvement, which must occur in the future. The originality of the scientific article is very important, since it expresses writes in a unique, special way the researcher's style; denotes the sense, vision, understanding of the researcher regarding the research topic, identifying his type of writing based on words used.

4. Student Can Graduate with Scientific Article

With the guidance of the professor, this possibility is offered, forcing it would not be relevant, that it is the possibility at the undergraduate level, a research work that would be equivalent to the writing of a thesis, to choose the undergraduate's degree and to opt for the bachelor's degree, it would be convenient for the university government bodies to approve that the degree be under the scheme of a scientific article, with a maximum presentation of 18 pages, conclusion and reference separated in a maximum of three pages. The exquisite thing of reflecting on this point of imbalance in the face of the position of the lecturing staff of traditional universities, where it is very difficult to change things, is that doing research as it is, under what is established, with theoretical delimitations and prepositions to a priori, denote pure positivism, in addition to given practice, repetition of processes and fixed schemes; it is shown that it is very difficult for the lecturing staff; be able to get out of their comfort zone, which reverses its risk aversion; for this reason, any mechanism of impulse or improvement to develop research part of the awareness, commitment of the lecturing staff, as a driver, supports the entire research process.

Around all the institutions linked to scientific work in the world; it is widespread that innovation is a synonym for changing clothes, this gives the sense of change process, which must be permanent and that generates conditions, positions in old and new models and approaches. Based on this assessment, opportunities appear every day to design an infinite number of new and innovative topics in scientific work. This is very important because it allows to sustain the final report, being more demanding for the accuracy, veracity of the results obtained.

Establish a system of procedures for very flexible research for students, will achieve improvement, greater acceptance, and conclude the research work. The title approved under a reflexive, propitious analysis, without defining it or establishing it completely, will allow it not to be written on stone, where the conclusions and contributions, if they can be sustained from the bibliographic references, also because the methodology of obtaining the results will be relevant, validated.

The other aspect is the clarity, truthfulness, relevance of the identification and approach of the study problem, which is the cornerstone of the research. When the problem statement is outlined, information must be crossed with the units under study, with the surrounding units and the position of the researcher himself; this crossing will allow the study problem to be fully identified and the research will have a specific direction, from the quantitative approach; because for the qualitative approach the problem can be identified, extended, not limited, being a posteriori approach.

Regarding praxis in the process of formulating research projects; a very important issue related to research, is that the number of specific problems and objectives should not be set, because this is counterproductive. The practice of mutilating elements that make up a logical reasoning, construction of assumptions, principles and the model under the elements should be left behind; this is why the theory is violated and the results of the research are meaningless.

Other questionable practices, linked to malpractice, which is in the process of eradication, are misconduct, referred to fraud, forgery, both generate distortions to the scientific community when bibliographic reference is taken, contributions that are not valid, here it is entered in the ethical field, therefore there is a whole system at CONCYTEC level to eradicate these practices; also confirm that if these questionable practices are penalized, example in the Peruvian penal code, there are articles that criminalize these improper practices.

5. Criteria for a Researcher

There are a considerable number of researchers who publish, many of them according to their economic situation, they can opt for a free database or a protected database with rights and even several are considered in non-indexed journals, but with databases. The following electronic addresses present web pages of magazines, journals, scientific databases, which have achieved worldwide prestige and position and are determining references for the Peruvian case of a researcher's qualification, we have: <https://www.scopus.com/sources?zone=&origin=sbrowse>, <http://mjl.clarivate.com/>, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com>, <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/browse/periodicals/title>, <http://www.ams.org/publications/journals/journals>, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals>, <https://www.spiedigitallibrary.org/journals>, <https://link.springer.com/journals/>, there are more, the fundamental thing is to understand that the only way to be visible, receive opinions, criticisms is that the researcher must have evidence of their existence and work, and this is achieved in these media.

When a researcher does not publish in impact journals, but nevertheless possesses, presents articles with the capacity to be accepted by indexed journal, this is because in the international and national scientific community, there is a group of recognized researchers who present an antagonistic position regarding the classification of journals, classification indices that qualify to be a researcher, is not uncommon to search the web and find nonindexed magazines and journals; what they support is that greater weight should be given when a researcher is a member of a scientific community with networks that support him, proving the reliability of the research work.

Given the Peruvian university reform, Law 30220 and the process of accreditation of Professional School, it is also supported in the scientific production of each professor, according to the research line. The professor must have the academic degree of specialization, which is the master's degree; of the denomination of the Professional School, which will allow him to develop in greater depth, diverse subjects; therefore it is extremely important to keep in mind; although it is distasteful for a considerable number of university professors that the specialty obtained in the Master's Degree is decisive for the praxis of research topics and when a professor obtains a Master's degree in another specialty that is not limited to his professional degree, then we have problems identifying and developing skills in the specialty.

Another circumstance, which a researcher is going through, is to seek the acceptance of an indexed journal, to begin as a researcher we have Latindex, where every novice research professor must focus, meet the criteria, think about progressively climbing towards other journals such as: Scielo, Dulcinea, San Gregorio, EOS, WOS, DOAP, Redalcy, among others, whose requirements are more demanding.

The main thing is to know, adapt to any evaluation made by blind external peers; this is correct but it happens on many occasions that due to the haste of publishing, the lack of indexing classification, poor web search ability, causes a researcher, without thinking, massifies emails of article invitations, gets excited, generating a serious consequence for his little experience, when motivated by the response he sends the article, giving absolute rights to the magazine, where in several cases he is not granted royalties, an example, indexed journals, which have a prestige and recognition for their transparency, rigor, they are generally located between the first to the third quartile of research culture positioning that they possess in the development of science, the quantity of articles evaluated and rejected, the quality of the published article; these are the rules to follow in the publications and deliver royalties.

This is more noticeable in the publication of books, it is difficult to publish a book, it has to be in database, support and research body, external groups or research teams, and not necessarily because the publisher is located in a recognized indexed journal; I publish in an editorial that is indexed because I recognize and trust the conditions

of publication are very strict, giving a strategic position to my publication.

For this year, CONCYTEC-Peru amended the qualification regulation to incorporate researchers, established a series of equivalences between means of publication, having as a primary reference Scopus, for example a book equals three articles, an article in Scopus is equivalent to three in Latindex, two in Scielo; but also; if they could recognize the strength and importance of the journal and web, in the case of the WOS, their published articles are equivalent to those published by Scopus; in addition to other journal and scientific base; however, the requirements are refined year after year and it is more difficult to qualify as a researcher or professor-researcher. Likewise, to be considered as an expert and researcher, the H index is taken as a reference, this means the number of times you have been cited, taken as a reference for other scientific articles or academic thesis.

It is important to identify preferably with institutional mail or Google mail, create academic profiles, institutional mail, affiliation name, belong to a social network, search for articles associated with its production, by default, update your appointments and publications, the profile is created an example of this is: Delgado-Alcázar-Juan 2014. A recognized search engine is the Google Scholar, which gives an account of its publications and the bibliographic citations they have received. The main functions and characteristics of the product are described. Despite the technical and methodological problems that Google Scholar may present as a source of information, the authors estimate that they do not substantially affect the h and g indices offered, being within a 10% error rate. The total population analyzed has been 40,993 professors, of which a total of 13,518 are displayed in the first third of their respective areas.

The presentation in national and international congresses, now indirectly counts as the publication, thinking that the organizers of the Congress; will publish a book of abstracts in the form of an article or in the form of a book, impact magazine, the quality of the article, the organizers will decide, if it will be indexed in Scopus or magazine or Journal. The organizers of the Congress disseminate that, in it, there is an evaluation of blind external peers, for research papers and scientific articles, the book of abstracts whose content are scientific articles are supported in the evaluation of external peers. In Peru, academic events are taking place, but whose abstracts or publications are made only in final reports or in journals without indexing records, few publish in an indexed magazine or journal, as an example the Latindex, Scielo magazines, among others.

A strong impulse for scientific production, progress has been made in Peru, is still not ideal, as in the case of Brazil, Chile, as the figure changes in comparison to Peru. Ecuador reinvests better than us, as of 2017 it is quite noticeable, because it is producing a lot of national scientific production, this progress was based on the University Reform, as an example the requirement to be dean, among several, one of them, it was essential to have national and international publications, the same for the university president and professor is obliged to make a postgraduate degree abroad. It was a drastic University Reform.

6. Criteria for a Researcher

The academic events that take place in the universities, should not be lost as such, in an event or seminar, it must end in publications, this is essential because it qualifies for the accreditation of the institution; publishing in Scopus is not so easy, structuring a scientific article designed in Scopus, web of Science WOS, therefore, is to better position the institution, the issues will be solutions that have a contribution and possibility of implementation towards society. The added value of an academic event, makes it possible to disseminate not only the event, but also the institution that allows the development and implementation of the academic event. The academic event becomes

relevant, it has significance when the scientific articles and papers presented go through a rigorous qualification by external evaluating peers, the same recognized by their trajectory in research, allows the event to reach a unique position, which duly used will allow to sustain in time the magnitude, presence of the academic event.

As an elementary function of the university, it is to produce research, but unfortunately during the last more than 40 years of university exercise at the Peru level, professors from public and some private universities, for the most part, did not contribute to develop research and unless it served to solve some necessary, immediate problems of society. There are universities, especially prestigious private, internationally accredited that they have been able to contribute and have a position; they are few and the national universities shine in their absence. It is that the fundamental of the research was that it serves to implement a solution and not only leave a recommendation, it should also disseminate, promote the results and achievements of research implementation through academic events known as: forums, congresses, seminars and these materialized in scientific journals.

Therefore, the professor in these times has to research, innovate and add new technologies that are the priorities to become autonomous professors and researchers according to L. M. Yauris, W. C. and Pérez Y. (2018). Everything is possible, publish, what is the contribution, whether quantitative or qualitative research work. There is a dilemma here because the majority of publications are of physical, biological, chemical sciences, which reach 65% of the total intellectual production at Peru level, the remainder 35% is limited to the social sciences, it is special to literature and in humanities. This responds to the developing approach, which predominates is the quantitative one, because the methodology, theory, is easier to use for quantitative work.

7. Conclusions

In the Peruvian reality, being a researcher is required to meet several requirements, established by the competent body, CONCYTEC case, today in Peru there are more than 2000 recognized researchers. Research, at national level before the 2014 university reform; was encapsulated, buried for decades, in most public and private universities, with honorable exceptions, which can be verified and accredited in the SCIMAGO, QSL and other rankings. Although, it is not enough that a law can reverse the lacking, deteriorating history of research development in Peru; at least we are aware that a reform needs adherents, which legitimize, feel that it was time for change for the benefit of Peruvian society. University Law 30220, which left without effect the former University Law 23733, has the spirit that the bodies that make up the university must be destined to produce research, as a primary university function and this serves to solve problems in society.

Today, given the variety of journals, expansion and technological support of the web, it has made possible the massification and dissemination of knowledge, the product of scientific research, which is synthesized in scientific articles, shown in internationally indexed magazines or journals. At Peru level; the universities have at least one electronic scientific journal, and a considerable number of them are counted at least in Latindex. A series of very important considerations and requirements is established to accredit a Professional School, it being essential that there are developed lines of research, under specialists that respond to the concept and profile of the graduate of the Professional School and that these lines contribute to strengthening the reading praxis of the professor, in addition to the position of the Professional School. The sensitization, awareness of a transparent, honest, tolerant, respectable research praxis, will make it possible for the research malpractice to disappear, and for this the researcher must start with a profound transformation, in addition to undergoing specific controls to renew his researcher status Our Peru, just four years of university reform, is in the process of transition the consolidation of the first phase of development

Reflections on the Research and Accreditation of Professional Schools in Peru, in Accordance with Law 30220

of the Peruvian University.

References

- David Baltimore (29 March, 2019). Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Date of consultation: 3:23 p.m, available online at: https://es.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=David_Baltimore&oldid=114910546.
- Supreme Decree No. 012-2014-MINEDU, ROF of SUNEDU, Article 41 of the Licensing Department, The Licensing Department is the line body, in charge of directing, coordinating and executing the creation and licensing process for the higher education service, It depends hierarchically on the Superintendence.
- Delgado-López-Cózar Emilio, Orduña-Malea Enrique, Jiménez-Contreras Evaristo and Ruiz-Pérez Rafael (2014). “H In-dex Scholar: the index h of the professors of the Spanish public universities in humanities and social sciences”, *El profesional de la información (The Information Profesional)*, January-February, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 87–94.
- The Congress of The Republic has given the following Law: university law 30220 www.reformauniversitaria.pe, Calle Del Comercio, 193, San Borja, Lima, Peru, available online at: http://www.minedu.gob.pe/reforma-universitaria/pdf/ley_universitaria.pdf.
- L. F. M. J. Yauris, Polo W. C. and Pérez Y. (2018). “Magazine, research and postgraduate”, Vol. 33, No. 2, (Issue dedicated to: October), p. 180, available online at: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=6736288>.
- Lozano-Díaz S. O. (2014). “Prácticas innovadoras de enseñanza con mediación TIC que generan ambientes creativos de aprendizaje (Innovative teaching practices with ICT mediation that generate creative learning environments)”, *Virtual Magazine Universidad Católica del Norte*, 43, pp. 147–160, available online at: <http://revistavirtual.ucn.edu.co/index.php/RevistaUCN/article/view/557/1103>.