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SATELLITE RESEARCH RATE IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

Abstract

The 2030 agenda proposes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to enhance research and improve society; the amount of research grows with the governmental strategies of consensus with common sense for society and in general stakeholders benefit from research. In this sense, the present work studied the research index of the main institutions in Peru, a developing country, since the acquisition of its PeruSat-1 satellite. The main product of the Peruvian satellite is the satellite images; from the images and with remote sensing techniques we obtain several applications for each SDG. We constructed the research index graphs with the number of articles published in conferences indexed by the National Commission for Aerospace Research and Development (Peruvian space agency) since the launching of PeruSat-1. Also, we evaluated the index of other institutions that used the satellite images. We classified the scientific articles of the main research centers with space themes according to their application such as public health, fiscalization, agriculture, deforestation, air quality, etc. In addition, we evaluated the internal and external factors that encouraged and hindered the growth of satellite research such as government policies, digital transformation trends, cybersecurity of data of geopolitical interest, international agreements with other countries, etc. We found that research in satellite imagery has increased since the launching of the Peruvian satellite and in recent years the research rate has grown even more due to state policies. The research helps to solve the main problems of the society such as health, mining, deforestation, education, etc. through the cooperation activities between Peruvian institutions. This study demonstrates that the satellite imagery research index has multiple benefits for society and helps us to achieve a sustainable future for all.