



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION ON LEGISLATIVE PROCESS: AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS FROM THE LAST FIVE YEARS FROM THE WEB OF SCIENCE AND SCOPUS BASES

ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA DA PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA SOBRE PROCESSO LEGISLATIVO: UM PANORAMA DAS PUBLICAÇÕES DOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO ANOS DAS BASES WEB OF SCIENCE E SCOPUS
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Abstract

This article presents a bibliographic study of the descriptive type conducted from a systematic review and bibliometric analysis of publications related to the legislative process in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. The objective was to identify the patterns in these databases and describe a comparative panorama of scientific productions on the legislative process. The search was limited to publications from the last five years, which contained the term “legislative process” in their title, abstract or keywords, with subsequent data analysis using VOSviewer software. The results were evaluated based on four variables: number of publications, distribution of publications over time, coauthorship by country and cooccurrence of keywords, revealing that there is still an unexplored bias, considering the universe of international publication bases used, of scientific production that connects knowledge and

information management to the legislative process.

Resumo

Este artigo apresenta um estudo bibliográfico, do tipo descritivo, conduzido a partir de uma revisão sistemática e análise bibliométrica das publicações relacionadas ao processo legislativo, nas bases de dados Web of Science e Scopus. O objetivo foi identificar os padrões nestas bases e descrever um panorama comparativo das produções científicas sobre processo legislativo. A pesquisa limitou-se às publicações dos últimos cinco anos, que continham em seu título, resumo ou palavras-chave o termo “legislative process”, com posterior análise dos dados por meio do software VOSviewer. Os resultados foram avaliados a partir de quatro variáveis: quantidade de publicações, distribuição das publicações no recorte temporal, coautoria por países e co-ocorrência de palavras-chave, revelando que há um viés ainda inexplorado, considerando o universo das bases de publicação internacional utilizadas, de produção científica que conecte gestão de conhecimento e informação ao processo legislativo.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Federal Constitution of 1988 brought, in its article 59, the general provisions on the legislative process, proclaiming that it would derive from it the elaboration of amendments to the Constitution, complementary, ordinary and delegated laws, provisional measures, legislative decrees and resolutions, also establishing which complementary law

would provide for the elaboration, writing, amendment and consolidation of laws (BRASIL, 1988).

For Alexandre de Moraes (2020), the legislative process can be conceptualized from two aspects: legal and sociological. From a legal perspective, it can be understood as the organized set of measures that govern the procedure to be observed in the production of normative acts, derived from the constitutional text itself, while from a sociological

perspective, the term can be defined as the sum of real factors that drive and guide the responsibilities of legislators.

Social transformations constantly and significantly drive the evolution of the legislative process over time, with a view to ensuring representativeness and efficiency in decision-making. In this process, several challenges are encountered, involving the complexity of social demands, such as the speed of change and the importance of having laws aligned with democratic principles.

In this sense, as Peres and Batista (2021) prescribe, there is a social tendency to observe and evaluate the quality of public services provided through the image that society creates about organizations so that knowledge management practices and processes strategic management strategies based on knowledge can have a significant impact on the performance of public organizations.

Knowledge management can be understood as a cluster of processes and technologies that aim to support the creation, storage, transfer and application of knowledge in different organizations (PERES and BATISTA, 2021).

The study of knowledge management, understood as a tool for strategic administration management, is used to identify a set of instruments and processes aimed at by the organization and to enable the creation, processing, transfer and application of knowledge in its areas (PERES and BATISTA, 2021).

Technological modernization is essential for public administration (PA) to implement efficient strategic management. Furthermore, the knowledge generated within the organization plays a fundamental role in the pursuit of objectives and decision-making. The primary objective of implementing knowledge management (KM) in AP is to improve the efficiency,

effectiveness and quality of services offered to the population (CITTA and COSTA, 2022).

With regard to the legislative process, given the social impact of creating and implementing laws, managing knowledge efficiently becomes even more indispensable.

In this context, the present research aims to carry out a systematic review with bibliometric analysis on publications carried out that have the legislative process as their theme by comparing data from the Science and Web of Science *databases, considering them*, for this purpose, as knowledge management tools.

The systematic literature review makes it possible to identify, evaluate and synthesize the available knowledge on a given topic, which allows a broader, more comprehensive and updated view of relevant academic publications. In turn, bibliometric analysis is a technique that uses quantitative methods to examine the characteristics and patterns of publications, such as production per year, the most explored areas of knowledge and the most influential or most cited authors.

Bibliometrics is a statistical technique used to map and create a variety of indicators related to the processing and management of information and knowledge. This approach is especially applied to scientific and technological information and communication systems, as well as productivity, and is essential for the planning, evaluation and management of science and technology in a given scientific community or country (GUEDES AND BORSCHIVER, 2005).

Science and Web of Science databases. Such databases are recognized as important knowledge management tools, covering a wide range of scientific journals and offering advanced research and analysis resources. Comparison of the data obtained will allow a more comprehensive and in-depth view of publications

related to the legislative process. By analyzing the differences and similarities between the bases, it will be possible to identify both gaps in knowledge and emerging areas of research, in addition to evaluating the impact and relevance of the publications found.

Finally, it is expected to contribute to the understanding of the panorama of publications on the legislative process, providing relevant information for knowledge management in this context.

Additionally, the results obtained may guide future research and practices related to knowledge management in the legislative process, improving decision-making and promoting a more efficient and responsive legislative system to the needs of society.

2. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Within the system of the classic division of powers presented by Montesquieu, the production of norms aimed at regulating life in society is a typical activity inherent to the Legislative Branch.

Although this is a prerogative of the Legislature, the other constituted powers are also capable of producing similar coercive rules, such as the Head of the Executive Branch, who, in case of urgency and demonstrated relevance, can issue provisional measures; although temporary, they have the force of law.

Another example is the preparation of internal regulations by the courts, which regulate their own functioning, with a view to providing guidance to the external public.

In this context, it can be observed that all constituted powers – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary – have the ability to produce norms.

However, the laws enacted by the Legislative Branch are distinguished from others because they are produced through a set of acts of a political nature called the *legislative process*.

As stipulated in article 44 of the Federal Constitution, the Legislative Power is exercised by the National Congress, which is responsible for ruling on all matters within the competence of the Union. This legislative leadership is also composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate.

The first, formed by representatives of the States, Territories and Federal District, was elected by the proportional system. The second, composed of representatives of the States and Federal District, democratically elected through the majority system (BRASIL, 1988).

For Paulo and Alexandrino (2019), the classic federative theory focuses on the requirement that federated entities collaborate in the formation of the national will through the representation of these entities in the legislative body at the federal level. In Brazil, the Federal District and the states are included in this process through their equal representation in the Federal Senate, while the municipalities, called anomalous or atypical federated entities, do not participate in the process, as they are not part of the federal legislature.

Due to the federative model adopted by Brazil, the Federal Constitution guarantees member states and municipalities autonomy, which, in short, consists of the ability to promote their own political, administrative and budgetary organization, which is achieved through the exercise of legislative activity.

This dynamic is supported by the federative form of the State, which enables the harmonious existence of different political people in a process of decentralization, making it necessary, therefore, to adopt a mechanism capable of delimiting the scope of action of each of these people. This is precisely one of the roles of the Federal Constitution, which also did not exempt itself from providing norms related to

nonautonomous federative entities – Federal District and Territories.

In this scenario, there are matters of exclusive legislative competence of the Union, such as, for example, rules involving Criminal Law, reserving to it the prerogative of establishing typical (criminal) facts.

There are also matters covered by common legislative competence among the federated entities, such as activities and standards involving the public health system, in such a way that the Union, states, municipalities and the Federal District can regulate health matters, considering the predominance of interest.

Likewise, there are matters whose general rules are reserved for the legislative competence of the Union, with the states being responsible for issuing supplementary rules, as occurs with tax matters. The National Tax Code brings together a set of rules pertinent to all federated entities, so that each of them must create their own complementary rules, taking into account their specificities.

Due to the form of State adopted by Brazil, it can be seen that the Legislative Power belonging to all spheres – federal, state, municipal and district – acts to produce laws that aim to regulate social facts, as well as resolve issues problems faced by society.

In this section, of this academic article, we will seek to address, in more depth, the federal legislative process.

Reis (2022) modernly conceptualizes the legislative process as a dispute for control of the indispensable means for dominating both collective decision-making and the definition of what will be the common good or a cooperative action involving shared intentionality and a plural subject.

The understanding of the expression “legislative process” permeates the constitutional provision that orders act, such as initiative, amendment,

voting, sanction and veto, promulgation and publication, to be carried out by bodies competent in the production of laws and other normative species, listed in art. 59 of the Charter of the Republic. The different categories of normative species, listed below, have, with the exception of the amendment to the Constitution, the same hierarchical position (PAULO and ALEXANDRINO, 2019):

Art. 59. The legislative process includes the following:

- I – amendments to the Constitution;
- II – complementary laws;
- III – ordinary laws;
- IV – delegated laws;
- V – provisional measures;
- VI – legislative decrees;
- VII – resolutions.

Single paragraph. Complementary law will provide for the elaboration, writing, amendment and consolidation of laws. (BRAZIL, 1988)

The aforementioned legislative species have different purposes, in addition to having their own specificities within the legislative process provided for in the Federal Constitution.

The purpose of amendments is to modify or review the Constitution itself, which is why, as stated elsewhere, they are hierarchically above other normative types. There are no material distinctions involving complementary, ordinary and delegated laws; however, these types have different phases or assumptions during the legislative process.

Legislative decrees and resolutions, in turn, are types of norms aimed only at the Legislative Branch

itself, so their legal effects are produced only within the scope of the National Congress.

In Brazil, as in most countries, the indirect or representative legislative process is adopted. In this model, the people elect their representatives, who autonomously decide on the most diverse themes, whose competence is defined in the Federal Constitution (MORAES, 2020).

Regarding rites and deadlines, legislative processes can be ordinary, summary or special. In the first, which is intended for the elaboration of ordinary laws, there are no strict deadlines for the completion of its phases. While the summary legislative process follows the same phases as the previous one, there are deadlines for the National Congress to deliberate on the matter. Finally, the special legislative process follows a different procedure, such as the processes for drafting amendments to the Constitution, delegated laws, and provisional measures (PAULO and ALEXANDRINO, 2019).

The production of the acts listed above in noncompliance with the rules established in the legislative process, provided for in the Constitution, results in their formal unconstitutionality, which can be recognized by the Judiciary through concrete or abstract constitutionality control. However, this provision of the Magna Carta does not constitute a permanent clause, which means that it can be changed through an amendment to the Constitution. As an example, we have Constitutional Amendment No. [32/2001](#), modifying the legislative process related to provisional measures (PAULO and ALEXANDRINO, 2019).

From another perspective, which aims at normative unity and maintaining democratic principles, Moraes (2020) adds that the understanding of the Federal Supreme Court is that the general rules set out in the constitutional text on the legislative process must,

obligatorily, constitute state models, imposing on Member States to comply with the normative standards defined by the Federal Constitution of 1988, as seen in the excerpt below:

... legally, the Federal Constitution defines a sequence of acts to be carried out by legislative bodies, aiming at the formation of the normative species provided for in art. 59: Constitutional amendments, complementary and ordinary laws, delegated laws, provisional measures, legislative decrees and resolutions (MORAES, 2020, p. 1,245).

It should be noted that the Federal Supreme Court considers the basic rules of the legislative process provided for in the Federal Constitution as mandatory models for State Constitutions, declaring that the structuring model of the legislative process, as outlined in its fundamental aspects by the Charter of the Republic, is imposed, as a normative standard, of compulsory compliance, with unconditional compliance by Member States (MORAES, 2020).

Likewise, Paulo and Alexandrino (2019) prescribe that the fundamental provisions of the legislative process established in the Federal Constitution must be compulsorily followed by the states, Federal District and municipalities due to their relationship with the fundamental principle of separation and independence of powers. Thus, only the normative types provided for in article 59 of the Federal Constitution can be adopted by federative entities, with a similar procedure, initiative and approval quorum.

In summary, states, the Federal District and municipalities can adopt the same types of legislation

provided for in the Federal Constitution (article 59), but in doing so, they must comply with the legislative process model established by the federal constituent legislature, in relation to initiative, legislative procedures for drafting, deliberations, prohibitions, among others, considering the peculiarities of their respective Legislative Powers, which are unicameral.

3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC PUBLICATION BASES AS YOUR COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENT

Taking as a starting point the concept of information, known as the interpretation of data, within a delimited context, with the objective of seeking a resolution to a problem or acquiring new knowledge (RIBEIRO, SOUZA and SOUZA, 2015), it can be inferred that its efficient management has never been more necessary than in the digital age.

Furthermore, Sveiby (1998, *apud* CARVALHO, 2000), when promoting a scale of value between data, information and knowledge, concludes that information is the raw material of knowledge management and cannot be dispensed with.

Although digitalization has made information more accessible, consequently increasing its transmission speed, the need to carry out good management has become imperative, especially in environments dependent on this instrumentation and the transmutation of information into knowledge (LEON, 2009).

In this sense, the reading of scholars in the area reveals that information management is a stage of knowledge management activity, which can be contemplated, as mentioned by Choo (1996, *apud* Holsapple and Joshi, 2004), *interpretation, transformation and processing* of information, consubstantiating a set of practices to “*prospect, collect, filter, monitor, disseminate*

information of different natures” from the data obtained (VALENTIM, 2008).

From the grouped conceptualizations, it is possible to observe the possibility of framing the knowledge bases used to research academic publications as a collective information management instrument, since its mechanisms allow, with a high degree of ease and intuitiveness, to promote the respective activities management of the materials located there.

It is also interesting to mention that the publication bases used to prepare this bibliometric review allow for a diagnosis to be made regarding the content already explored by the academic community and those still little explored, which constitutes, in the same way, a management activity of the information (VALENTIM, 2008).

Furthermore, precisely because they constitute digital search tools, eliminating difficult access to printed publications and enabling use by anyone who has an internet provider and the respective periodicals, virtual databases appear as an instrument that democratizes access to the community and to academic knowledge, enabling the sharing of publications from the most diverse areas of knowledge, without geographic or temporal limitations.

Furthermore, this dynamic of sharing and access confers, in addition to verifying the information flow (VALENTIM, 2008), a high degree of reliability to the academic community, given the scope of information originating from publications, making it possible to verify the country and university in that the respective research was promoted, even favoring the creation of a *network* based on common areas of research.

Even though the academic community is not understood as a single organization in the strict sense, since it is made up of a countless number of worldwide

educational institutions, these, individually, are organizations with an informational flow capable of promoting the scientific production of which they are based. maintains memory precisely through tools that can connect and disseminate them.

It is also worth highlighting that the academic community, multifaceted and diverse, has common objectives, namely, the production and evolution of knowledge, which allows the conception of a collective management of knowledge, instrumentalized by digital tools made possible, including by scientific advancement.

4. METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

The construction of the research methodology presented here allows it to be classified as bibliographic, of the descriptive type (GIL, 2002), since it aims to describe a defined phenomenon, namely, the scientific production published in the referenced bases regarding the legislative process.

Furthermore, the research includes bibliometric analysis of the results obtained, with a view to presenting a quantitative overview of published productions. To this end, the development was orderly, methodical, and structured with the purpose of offering a systematized comparison that used primary studies as sources obtained through the *Web of Science* and *Scopus* databases, now considered published knowledge management instruments with international relevance.

According to Guedes and Borschiver (2005), bibliometrics is the elucidation of the theoretical foundations of information science through the use of empirical laws and principles. Constituting a quantitative tool that has the ability to reduce the subjectivity present in the indexing and retrieval of information, resulting in the production of knowledge in a specific subject area. In essence, this approach contributes to decision-making in information and

knowledge management, as it helps in the organization and systematization of scientific and technological information.

The selection process of these two bases also considered the intuitiveness of the search engines and refinement of the results, considering the possibility of generating or converting the computed reports into a file extension compatible with the VOSviewer software, chosen to generate diverse *analyses and* more accurate.

After some attempts at familiarization, having chosen the approach that would favor the extraction of more comprehensive data to create the scenario, the search for publications was carried out using the expression “*legislative process*” (“*legislative process*”) in quotation marks in the two selected bases, considering, for this purpose, the presence of the terms in the title, summary and keywords, elements that contain the main metadata of the documents.

The restrictions related to the respective universe of publications were waived, so the entire diversity of published documents provided by the databases was considered.

The *Web of Science* database analysis report was generated on May 31, 2023, revealing 520 publications. The *Scopus* report considered for this bibliometric review was generated on June 11, 2023, revealing 763 results, substantiating the second attempt to obtain results. This is because the report generated on May 31, 2023, which revealed 758 publications, was corrupted due to an error in the database itself, meaning that reading by the chosen *software* was prevented.

In the future, aiming to obtain a more current catalog and conducive to the constitution of a bibliography for the future construction of a scientific article related to the researched topic, the refinement of results included the delimitation of the time period, considering publications published on January 1, 2018- on June 11, 2023.

Subsequently, care was taken to export the reports obtained from the knowledge bases in the extensions. *csv* and *txt*, compatible with the use of *VOSviewer Software*, the reports were included, and the analysis criteria were selected to generate the graphs presented here.

Of all the possibilities presented by *VOSviewer*, three focuses of analysis were chosen for generating maps: authors, keywords and countries. From this delimitation, it was possible to analyze the results using the same criteria, obtaining a balanced overview and grouping the generated maps.

The *VOSviewer* tool was used as an initial presentation parameter, which, when teaching how to use it, provides some guidance in the interpretation of the generated maps.

In this way, the criteria and interpretative elements that made it possible to extract information from the maps are described below each of them, without, of course, the intention of exhausting all interpretative biases, inviting the reader, and carrying out their own interpretations, in addition to those presented here.

As an aid, graphs were produced in the Excel tool, with the aim of making the general data collected visually represented.

Finally, aiming to clarify what can be found in the analyses proposed here, both in the collection and description of the data presented by each map, the main

terms in English were used, with a view to indexing the publications, as they were searched in international bases for managing this knowledge.

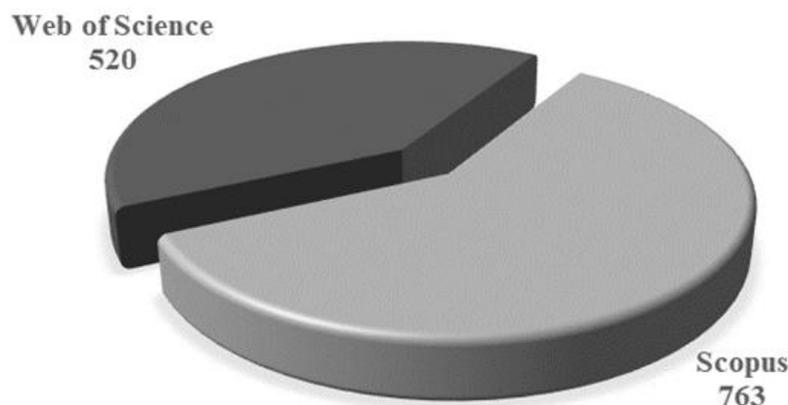
In the discussion of results below, however, for the reader's better understanding, there are translations or connecting information in parentheses and footnotes with free translation of the terms highlighted there, in the first occurrence of each of them.

5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In this section, the results obtained and the discussions generated by the shared individual analyses are displayed, accompanied by the visual representation of the data collected, based on four variables. They are the number of publications, distribution of publications in the research time frame, coauthorship by country and co occurrence of keywords.

5.1 Number of publications

As mentioned in the methodological description, the reports generated in the international publication databases revealed, with the described parameters, a total of 1,283 documents, which correspond, in turn, to the sum of 520 publications found in the Web of Science database and 763 in the Scopus database, represented graphically as follows:



Graph 1 – Total publications researched. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Web of Science* and *Scopus* (2023).

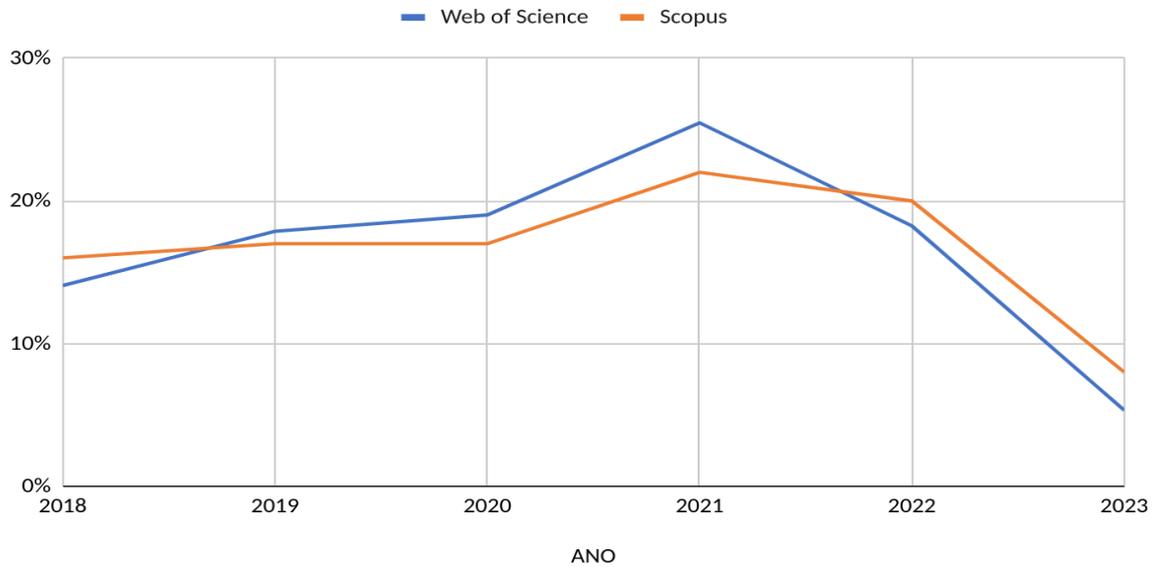
The *Scopus* database presented a higher number of publications, 59.47% of the total. However, for the same time period, *Web of Science publications* accounted for only 40.53% of the total sample.

5.2 Publications per year

The distribution of publications per year was measured by extracting data from the platforms, as both provide a sampling tool for this variable. It is possible to observe, through the analysis of graph 2, that the distribution of publications per year in both databases

is similar, even presenting a peak of publications in the same year, although *Scopus* demonstrates a more regular distribution of publications in the studied time frame.

It is worth mentioning that the analysis for the year 2023 is partial, as only publications up to the date of data collection are included. Therefore, the data presented only demonstrate a fragmented selection of the year's publications, making it impossible to compare data from previous years.



Graph 2 – Publications per year from the *Web of Science* and *Scopus* databases. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Web of Science* and *Scopus* (2023).

5.3 Coauthorship by countries

Looking at the information extracted regarding relations between countries, the density map of the *Web of Science database*, generated by the main tool

chosen, reveals a much higher concentration of publications on the topic researched, in coauthorship, in the United States of America, first place, and in Brazil, second, according to the following figure:



Figure 1 – Coauthorship by *Web of Countries Science*. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Web of Science* (2023).

Also highlighted, even if not in the main plan, are Germany, Russia and Italy.

Even though the map indicates the incidence of coauthorship within each country, which is represented by the darker shade of blue, it is important to highlight, for careful analysis, that the positioning of countries on the map and their format were not processed randomly.

The circular format indicates, to a greater or lesser extent, the proximity relationships between countries: not geographic but productive. This may

mean the existence of publications that feature authors from countries closest to each other. Thus, this perspective is capable of justifying the centralized presence on the map of geographically distant countries, such as the United States, Canada, and Poland.

From this, there is an enormous difference between the map now discussed and that of the *Scopus database*, even though both were generated using the same parameter.



Figure 2 – Coauthorship by *Scopus countries*. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Scopus* (2023).

The map above, representing the incidence of coauthorship by countries of documents published in the *Scopus database*, also demonstrates the prominence of the United States of America (*United States of America*), followed by Australia, Italy and the *Russian Federation*.

Once again, the relationship of proximity or distance between the countries draws attention, highlighting, for this last criterion, New Zealand (*New Zealand*), which, in addition to being distant, does not have significant coauthorship relationships.

Despite the greater number of publications found in the *Scopus database*, which may cause some strangeness, considering the larger published universe and the map generated, it is interesting to highlight that the criteria for creating visual representations included the exclusion of publications and countries without co

authorship. Thus, from the universe of *Web of Science publications*, the tool identified 24 connected countries with greater connection strength, and from the universe of the *Scopus database*, only 54 were considered, but only those present on the map prevailed when considering the connection forces.

5.4 Co-occurrence of keywords

For this map, generated from the overlay (*Overlay Visualization*) of co-occurrences of keywords from publications in the *Web of Science database*, the tool used identified 268 keywords, of which 233 were selected, having been excluded, for this purpose, those that had no relationship with at least one other, considering the minimum number of one occurrence per keyword.

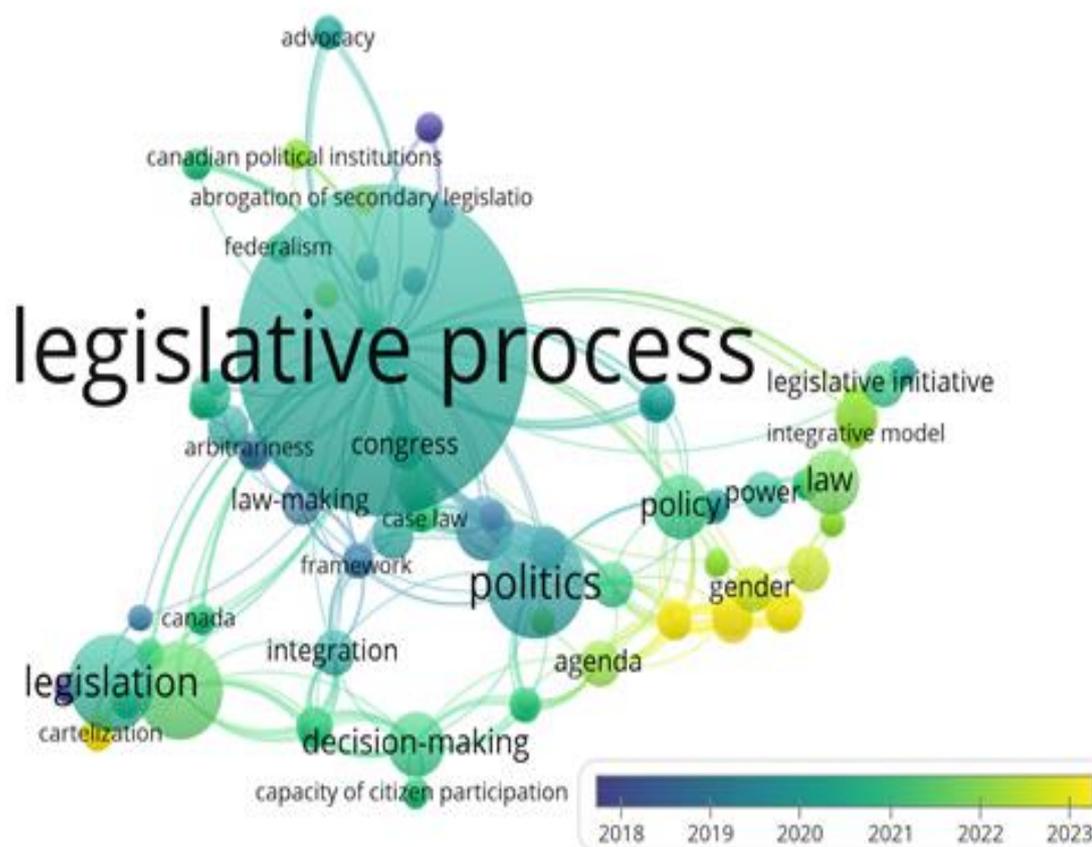


Figure 3 – Co-occurrence of *Web of Science* keywords. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Web of Science* (2023).

For analysis criteria, it is interesting to note the centrality of the theme “*legislative process*”¹, which is closely related to other associated themes, such as “*legislation*”² and “*politics*”³, with a higher incidence of occurrences, considering the sizes of the representative spheres and the lines that connect them to the central keyword.

However, there is also a significant relationship with the theme “*decision making*”⁴, in turn equally related to “*legislation*” and “*politics*”, although there is a more tenuous relationship with the latter.

Likewise, although the relationship is equally tenuous, it is possible to observe a link between the

main keyword and the terms “*arbitrariness*”⁵ and “*congress*”⁶, although there is only a proximity in relation to the dates on which they appear together, not a related expressiveness the number of shared occurrences.

Another interesting criterion from which information can be extracted is the identification of the year of publications to which these keywords belong, so that the predominant colors on the map reveal the concentration of publications on the highlighted themes between 2020 and 2021 and an almost insignificant incidence of publications from 2022 to June 2023.

¹Free translation: “*legislative process*”.

²Free translation: “*legislation*”.

³Free translation: “*politics*”.

⁴Free translation: “*decision making*”.

⁵Free translation: “*arbitrariness*”.

⁶Free translation: “*Congress*”.

For this Scopus database map, also generated from the overlay of keyword co-occurrences (*Overlay Visualization*), the tool recognized a total of 3,127,

having used 2,728, excluding those not related to at least one other. Again, a minimum of one occurrence was considered for each.

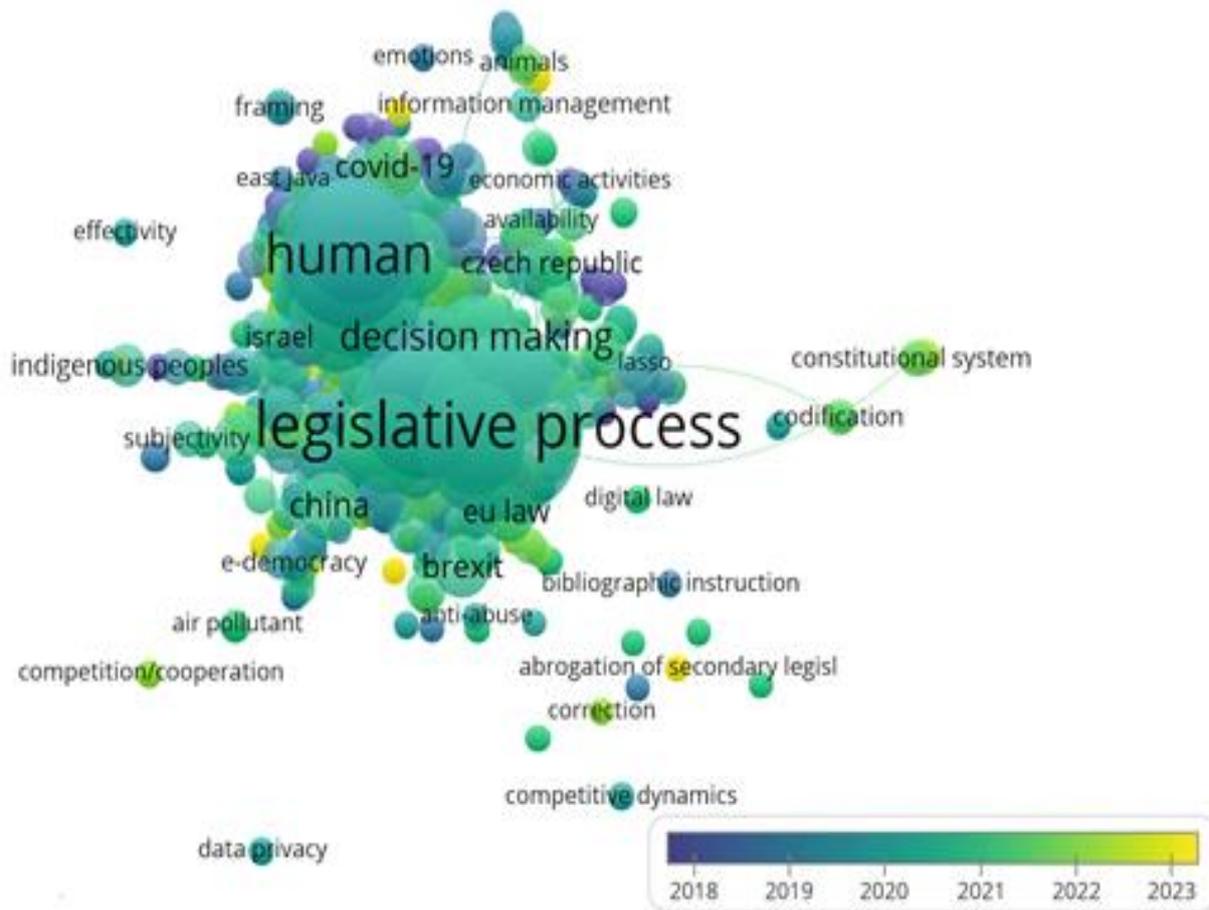


Figure 4 – Co-occurrence of Scopus keywords. Source: Own elaboration based on data from *Scopus* (2023)

Here, it is also possible to observe the centrality of *the legislative process*, but we also note the evidence of the keyword “*human*”⁷, related, in turn, to terms such as “*decision making*”, “*indigenous peoples*”⁸ and “*Israel*”, making it possible to infer some more specific themes.

It is also interesting to mention, although not so close, the relationship between the central keywords and “*information management*”⁹, allowing the observation that there is, in this publication base, a very small number of academic works that seek to unite the two

themes. Although there are few incidences, these, at least, are included in the map now analyzed, unlike that generated in the *Web of Science database*, in which there were no publications common to these two themes.

It should also be said that the publications were concentrated in the years 2020 and 2021, with identical inexpressiveness in the period from the beginning of 2022 to the middle of 2023.

6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

⁷Free translation: “*human*”.

⁸Free translation: “*indigenous peoples*”.

⁹Free translation: “*information management*”.

Starting from the objective of this study, which was to identify the patterns and describe a comparative panorama of scientific productions on the legislative process in the databases studied, allowing, from the bibliometric analysis of the data, it was possible to carry out a diagnosis of the need for production advances scientific research on the legislative process.

Valentim (2008) infers that information management focuses, in organizational environments, on obtaining a diagnosis of information needs and mapping information flows in their sectors. In this way, the present study allowed, through the use of the *Web of Science* and *Scopus* databases as knowledge management tools, to identify, in summary form, the following data about publications on the legislative process:

The *Web of Science* database analysis report revealed 520 incidences, while in the *Scopus database report*, we have 763, with a peak in 2021 and a decrease in 2022, in both databases. The distribution over time was more uniform in *Scopus*, although the two tools present approximate patterns in the number of publications.

Regarding coauthorship by country, in the *Web of Science*, there is a greater concentration of publications on the researched topic in the United States of America and Brazil. *Scopus* also shows the prominence of the United States of America, followed by Australia, Italy and the Russian Federation.

Finally, regarding the co-occurrence of keywords, in the *Web of Science database*, the tool used identified 268 keywords, of which 233 were selected, with the term “*legislative process*”, keeping a close relationship with other associated themes, such as “*legislation*” and “*politics*”. In the *Scopus* database, 3,127 terms were identified, 2,728 of which were used,

resulting in the expressions “*legislative process*”, “*human*”, “*decision making*”, “*indigenous peoples*” and “*israel*”.

From this perspective, it is noticeable that there is a greater variety of keywords in publications in the *Scopus database* since the terms found do not only refer to the legal sphere. The presence of terms such as “*decision-making*” and “*indigenous populations*” demonstrates that there is a greater diversity of themes in the publications of this database, even demonstrating a concern with the decision-making process of legislators in the formation of national will and with vulnerable populations.

It is noted that the publications from both databases have similarities. However, there is still an unexplored bias, considering the universe of international publication bases used, of scientific production that connects knowledge and information management to the legislative process.

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