Legislative information on Brazilian women's rights in the making: How to organize according to the 2030 Agenda

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ABSTRACT

The article presents a theoretical, methodological, and practical framework for the study of legislative information pertaining to the representation and organization of Brazilian women's rights in a state of flux. The objective is to present a categorization system that can be used to classify legislative proposals currently being considered by the Chamber of Deputies, which pertain to women's rights under construction. This will demonstrate legislative progress or setbacks in relation to the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) and its targets. The methodology establishes arguments and structures actions that facilitate the design of applied research projects within the field of information science. A bibliographic approach is employed to construct the fundamental theory, while exploratory research and a qualitative methodology are utilized to generate categories and explanatory notes. These are based on the tenets of the knowledge organization and in alignment with the assertions set forth in the 2030 Agenda. The guiding thematic units are based on a quantitative analysis of the subjects found in the legislative data and metadata of 1,041 legislative proposals initiated and underway in the 56th Legislature (2019–2023). Consequently, 12 categories were devised. It can be concluded that the creation of a categorization for Brazilian legislative proposals on the rights of Brazilian women under construction, with a view to the 2030 Agenda, addresses the necessity for legislative information on women's development. Furthermore, it reveals the necessity for public policies and transparency of information in order to gauge the intentions and attention of the Brazilian Parliament and to meet the goals of the SDGs.

Keywords: categorization, Agenda 2030, legislative information, women's rights in the making, information science

1. INTRODUCTION

The legislative information that coordinates and represents
the legislative proposals currently under consideration in
the Brazilian Parliament with regard to the rights of Bra-
zilian women lacks records of the specific goal and/or Sus-
tainable Development Goal (SDG) to which it contributes.
In light of the aforementioned circumstances, the question
arises: How can society find out about the effectiveness
of the legislative proposals underway in the Chamber of
Deputies, which address the rights under construction of
Brazilian women, in relation to achieving the goals of the
SDGs of the 2030 Agenda? In order to address this ques-
tion, the overarching objective of this research is to present
a categorization system for the classification of legisla-
tive proposals currently being processed in the Chamber
of Deputies that pertain to the advancement of women's
rights. This system will demonstrate the extent to which
legislative progress is being made towards achieving the
2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 5 and its nine goals aimed
at achieving gender equality and empowering all women
and girls. The rationale for employing an applied feminist
research approach in this study is to ascertain the extent
to which the legislative branch is contributing to the con-
struction of future laws and public policies that promote
the sustainability of Brazilian women.

It is of significant importance to be aware that Brazil is one of the 193 countries that has pledged its commitment to the document, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," an instructive global plan that presents, among other things, equitable parameters for a prosperous future for women, under the motto "Leave no one behind." The 2030 Agenda, as it is known, presents 17 SDGs and 169 targets that must be met by the year 2030 (United Nations, 2015). It is, therefore, evident that measures and efforts are required to create legal and administrative structures that promote regulations and public policies to ensure compliance with and monitoring of gender equality. However, it is notable that the instructive documents of the information policies adopted by the Chamber of Deputies do not present any procedure for identifying legislative proposals in relation to the 2030 Agenda. In this study, we turn to the field of information science, which is due to its interdisciplinary nature; multiple insertions, interactions, and interfaces; relationship with the knowledge organization (KO); and social and human dimensions.

2. ORGANIZING KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE WOMEN'S VULNERABILITY VISIBLE

Theoretical and methodological foundations indicate that KO is a new scientific discipline. It offers a significant contribution to the establishment and ordering of our conceptual world (Dahlberg, 2006). Additionally, it encompasses activities such as description, indexing, and classification of documents. There are various historical and theoretical approaches that relate to different views of knowledge, cognition, language, and social organization (Hjørland, 2008). As a field of study, KO is recognized for its role

in understanding the nature and quality of organizational processes, as well as the KO systems used to structure documents and document representations and concepts. Schneider (2013, p. 63) warns that KO "reveals its decisive strategic character, both in the cooperation and conflict that permeate the political game, given the key role of information in power disputes, which includes adequate knowledge of the forces in dispute […]."

Furthermore, Miranda (1999) delineates KO as the study of resources and instruments for identifying, extracting, and describing information recorded in documents. This is based on an analysis of their content or mode of production, with the objective of classifying and ordering them in a manner that enables the most effective and satisfactory retrieval, taking into account user demands. Despite the objective and neutral intent of classification and categorization in KO, the schemes they represent are historically and culturally conditioned. They reflect social, political, and religious thinking, as well as the state of scientific evolution and the mentalities of information professionals of their time (González Casanova, 1996; Shera, 1961).

In KO, subjects are organized through a formal categorization of concepts that encompass objects, phenomena, processes, properties, and relationships that are important in the formation and combination of concept systems (Dahlberg, 1978). However, Smith and Medin (1981) propose a classic model in their book, "Categories and Concepts," which suggests that items can be grouped in innumerable ways to form categories. Furthermore, they posit that individuals can learn to identify or construct these categories in accordance with their cultural norms, as there are no inherent limitations in the world or in our

nervous system that dictate the manner in which we categorize our observations. In the view of Smith and Medin (1981), categories are characterized by defining or critical attributes, which are shared by all members of a category and not by non-members. There is no overlap between members and non-members, and the extent of a category (which items are members) is determined by the intent (or set of attributes) in question.

This method is employed for the purpose of establishing bottom-up groupings, that is, from the perspective of the object's meaning within its cultural context. This is achieved through a process of constant grouping by similarity, which ultimately leads to the formation of a broader category. Accordingly, the notion of an internal structure within a category, whereby some items are regarded as superior to others, is untenable (Smith & Medin, 1981). In this vein, from the perspective of a flexible organization, Olson (1998, 2007) asserts that KO studies should be based on values oriented towards a critical and flexible cataloging of women's issues and suggests an alternative model. This approach rejects the notion of a universal model and accepts the idea of a singular concept of truth. It also emphasizes network relationships, eschewing the traditional pyramidal hierarchy in favor of a web-like structure. Furthermore, it considers the contextual situation and experience, involves knowledgeable communities, and recognizes power as a factor in knowledge.

It is widely acknowledged that institutions adopt distinctive forms of organization, representation, and management in order to adapt to their respective missions. However, the flows required to meet user needs and sociocultural demands are not always clearly defined (Cordovil & Francelin, 2022). From this perspective, Spivak

(2010) challenges the assumption that the mere production of information equates to knowledge and access. In her interventionist, engaged, and contesting writing, the author presents an alternative model for the organization of information related to the act of producing knowledge for women who lack power and a voice, drawing on appropriate ideals to inform this approach. Those whose voices are not heard belong to the lower classes, the so-called subaltern. They are excluded from markets, political and legal representation, and even from the possibility of membership in the dominant social stratum. For the author, speaking on behalf of the other inevitably encounters hegemonic discourses. Even when a discourse of resistance is constructed, it is challenging to create a space for the subaltern to speak and be heard. This is particularly evident in the context of women, given the inherent complexities of gender issues and the subalternity of women (Spivak, 2010).

The act of speaking on behalf of women does not inherently entail the provision of a voice or the act of making their wishes heard. In the production of knowledge, the woman-subaltern is reflected in discourses that do not belong to her intellectually, as well as narratives that are not accessible to her within her obliterated world. Spivak (2010) acknowledges her complicity in the unease of representing the other as an object of knowledge. However, she seeks to engage with a productive space that allows her to challenge the very foundations of her theoretical approach. In light of Spivak's (2010) critique of academic theoretical productions that seek to speak for and/or represent the dilemmas of the subaltern, it becomes evident that KO, in addition to its theoretical approaches, also allows for the utilization of its theories for creative praxis. This may

be exemplified by the formulation of a thematic–interpretative categorization that can structure data in an information system motivated by women's vulnerabilities and needs, with a view to analyzing the degree of relevance of the proposals in relation to the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

Olson (1998) draws upon the conceptual framework established by Catharine Stimpson to develop a framework of four assumptions that define the field of women's studies. (1) The study of women is a field of inquiry that is worthy of attention in its own right; (2) sexism is a pervasive phenomenon; (3) our models of the world require reexamination; and (4) issues of sexual difference must be addressed. First, acknowledging the intrinsic value of studying women establishes the legitimacy of examining a group and a set of topics that are commonly marginalized. The realization that women are valued members of information user populations indicates the importance of works about and for women as sources of appropriate access. The second assumption is that the existence of sexism demonstrates the impossibility of achieving neutrality in practice. Rather, the prejudices that inform our actions are constructed by social discourses, including the pervasive sexism that characterizes our society (Olson, 1998). Consequently, the third assumption requires us to question the ontological and epistemological assumptions of our systems in their imposition of metanarratives and the privileges of hierarchy that are based on the tacit assumption that there is a singular reality and that people come to know it by universally definable means (Olson, 1998). The fourth assumption, which recognizes the necessity of addressing issues of sexual difference, challenges the assumption that equal treatment will necessarily produce equitable results. There is a need to contextualize women's

issues in order to replace misguided attempts at objectivity, which consist of using the same approach for all topics and materials (Olson, 1998).

It is, therefore, essential to undertake the classification of people, objects, texts, documents, events, and ideas when there is a need to gain an understanding of the specific characteristics that define these groups. Vignaux (2000, p. 10) posits that "society is no longer seen as a whole. [...] we have to classify, subdivide, hierarchize and decompose it, as if we were always looking for labels, in order to try to understand something." Souza (2006, p. 29) defines the process of classification as "a middle process that develops based on two basic references: the nature of the information—the object of classification, and the specific characteristics and needs of the user community in relation to the ultimate purpose of using the information [...]." Langridge (1977, p. 11) highlights the attention to "the fact that most people do not realize how much classifying is merely an indication of the fundamental nature of the process of classification." The fact is that "we constantly seek to classify things in order to name them, and we seek to name them in order to categorize" (Vignaux, 2000, p. 18).

The classification of documents enables the separation of documents into groups in order to identify their subject or theme. This process is based on the fundamental principles of indexing, which utilize terms to represent the text thematically. Thematic classification serves as the primary means of accessing a document, as the user seeking information can retrieve it by searching for the subject in the catalog. Lancaster (2004, p. 27) posits that the factors influencing the performance of an information retrieval system are the indexing policy and the accuracy of the

indexing. ABNT Standard 12676 delineates the indexing process as comprising three stages, which are not mutually exclusive but rather tend to overlap: "(a) examining the document and establishing the subject of its content; (b) identifying the concepts present in the subject; (c) translating these concepts into the terms of an indexing language" (ABNT, 1992, p. 2). Lancaster (2004) posits that indexing involves two stages: conceptual analysis and translation. This view is corroborated by Fujita (2012), who refers to the two stages of the indexing process as the same:

a. Analysis of the subject: determination of intrinsic thematicity (representation by concepts of the most significant subject of the content considering the author), identification of concepts (conceptual indexing), concept selection, and determination of extrinsic thematicity (representation of the most significant subject considering the user reader).

b. Translation: translation of the terms into documentary language (Fujita, 2012, p. 43).

The process of indexing is an intermediary process that is contingent upon the completion of other processes. In other words, the implementation of an indexing process requires the establishment of an information policy, which serves to ensure the operational conditions and, consequently, access to the subject for searches. Accordingly, Lancaster (2004, p. 1) asserts that "[...] indexing processes identify the subject matter of the document [...]" and "[...] involve preparing a representation of the content" (Lancaster, 2004, p. 6). Furthermore, the author posits that "subject indexing is usually done with a view to meeting the needs of a particular clientele—the users of

an information center or a specific publication" (Lancaster, 2004, p. 9). In this context, an indexing policy is constituted by a set of procedures, materials, standards, and techniques, which are informed by decisions that reflect the practice and theoretical principles of the organizational culture of an information system (Fujita, 2012). Thus,

> […] indexing is not an end in itself. 'Good indexing' is defined very pragmatically as indexing that allows items to be retrieved from a database during searches for which they are useful answers, and that prevents them from being retrieved when they are not useful answers. (Lancaster, 2004, p. 83)

As Foskett (1973, p. 45) notes, "the indexer must be careful not to introduce unnecessary bias and the user must be warned of its possible existence." This suggests that indexing and information retrieval are inextricably linked processes, with the former directly influencing the latter. Consequently, to evaluate indexing, one can consider the elements that condition its results in information retrieval.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology presents a structured approach to research, delineating the rationale and methodology behind the actions taken. This approach is designed to facilitate the idealization of applied research. A bibliographic approach is employed to construct the fundamental theory, while exploratory research and a qualitative methodology are utilized to generate categories and explanatory notes. These are based on the tenets of the KO and in accordance with the statements set forth in the SDGs and associated targets of the 2030 Agenda. The resulting categorization

represents a critical, functional, and flexible classification. The creation of categories in alignment with the 2030 Agenda serves to mitigate the potential for informational injustices (Viola & Sales, 2022) pertaining to the data and metadata of legislative proposals. This, in turn, facilitates a more comprehensive and systematic organization of information, thereby enhancing the accuracy and comprehensiveness of knowledge regarding the needs of women. The categories allow for the effective representation and organization of legislative data and metadata, with clear reference attributions that demonstrate Parliament's intentions to achieve the 17 SDGs with regard to women's rights and vulnerabilities (Figure 1).

Figure 1. The 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. Source: United Nations Brazil (2023).

In between, the teachings of Jacob (1991, 2004) are referenced, which highlight the distinction between classification and categorization. The process for flexible categorization with cognitive properties is also indicated. The author elucidates that classification and categorization

systems are mechanisms that establish order through the grouping of related phenomena and that fundamental differences between them influence the manner in which this order is achieved. The traditional approach to classification is characterized by a high degree of rigidity, whereby an entity is either classified as a member of a given class or excluded from it. Conversely, the categorization process is flexible and creative, forming non-binding associations between entities. These associations are not based on a set of predetermined principles; rather, they are the result of the simple recognition of similarities that exist between a set of entities. Categorization divides the world of experience into groups or categories whose members have some immediate similarity within a given context. The composition of the category may be influenced by variation in context. This fact is the basis for both the flexibility and the power of cognitive categorization (Jacob, 1991, 2004).

In the search for parameters for this categorization, we added the foundations laid down by Schütz (1970) for the creation of categories based on three types of the conception of relevance (motivational, thematic, and interpretive) in the cognitive context of the world of life. This world adds specificities to the various vulnerabilities encountered by women in their daily lives in search of equity and rights. The model created and developed by Schütz (1970) allows for new applications, such as the one below, to be created. This is used to create a functional, critical, and flexible categorization of legislative proposals in progress on the rights of Brazilian women, which is associated with information retrieval. This is in line with the goals of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.

In order to achieve this objective, the categorization system is designed to prioritize the three types of relevance

that are essential for the advancement of women's sustainable development. The initial category is that of motivational relevance, which is determined by the interests inherent in the goals and interconnections of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. This category is particularly pertinent in situations where the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social, and environmental—are blended in a balanced way to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The aforementioned elements serve to define the relevance of the categorization in light of its stated purposes. The principle of motivational relevance is demonstrated to operate effectively in the selected volitional situation. The second type is based on thematic relevance. This type will determine the elements that define the problem in a given situation due to specific interests. The metadata, comprising index terms and terms included in the amendments, constitute the pertinent thematic units for classification into the categories established. The third type is interpretative relevance, which builds upon the second type by recognizing the problem (e.g., how are legislative proposals dealing with the rights of Brazilian women classified with a view to achieving the goals of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda?). It should be noted that the formulation—categorization—as such requires interpretation. From the interpretative relevance, it is possible to verify the need for explanatory notes of the categorization to define which goals and objectives each category refers to.

This paper presents a proposal for the creation of categories using a bottom-up method of categorization. This method is based on the goals and SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and forms non-hierarchical, flexible, functional, and critical groupings. The aim is to meet the real needs
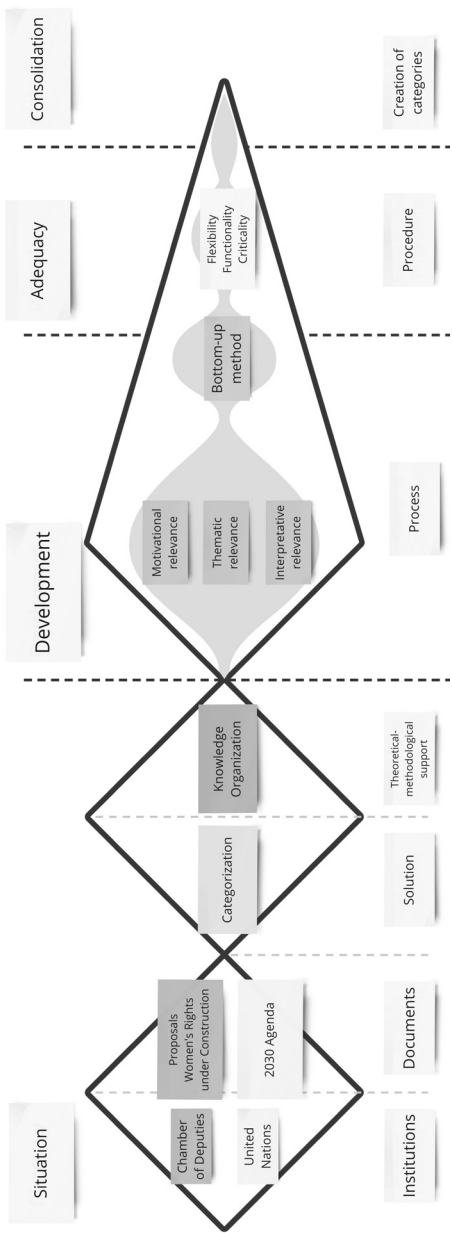
Figure 2. Situation, development, adequacy, and consolidation of the creation of categories. Adapted from Chen (2020) and the author (2023).

and vulnerabilities of Brazilian women. The figure was constructed based on the Zendesk Triple Diamond model, developed by Mike Chen, Kim Lenox, and Jennifer Chang, in order to facilitate the visualization of the proposed categorization construction process. The diamond model was selected for its utility in elucidating the convergences that enable the discovery of resources, processes, and procedures for problem-solving (Figure 2).

In an adequacy of the Zendesk Triple model (Chen, 2020) for the purposes of this research, the initial phase presents the context of the situation, comprising institutions and documents. These include the Chamber of Deputies and legislative information, as well as legislative proposals currently being processed on the rights of Brazilian women. Additionally, the United Nations is included, with reference to the Agenda proposed in 2015, which comprises SDGs and targets to be met by 2030 (Figure 2). Subsequently, the solution identified is a categorization based on the theoretical framework of KO. The second phase demonstrates the development of the process in terms of motivational, thematic, and interpretive relevance, as well as the utilization of the bottom-up method, which enables the implementation of flexible, functional, and critical procedures to consolidate the creation of categories in the third phase.

4. RESULTS

In light of the epistemological and methodological framework that has been elucidated, a proposal for a categorization system is put forth, with the objective of classifying legislative proposals in a manner that is aligned with the goals of the SDGs. The categories classify legislative proposals pertaining to the rights of Brazilian women, as set

Table 1. Categories, thematic units, and explanatory notes.

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 1 (Elimination of poverty and hunger)	Farmer; Agriculture; Artisanal agroindustry; Food; Food aid; Basic food basket; Council for transparency and evaluation of policies to combat poverty; Right to food; **Hunger;** Bolsa Família program law; School meals; Alimony; **Poverty;** Food allowance; Food allowance.	Eradicating extreme poverty, reducing by at least half the proportion of women of all ages living in poverty, implementing adequate social protection measures and systems, eliminating hunger and all forms of malnutrition, achieving food security, and doubling the agricultural productivity and income of women small-scale food producers. (SDG 1—targets 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3; SDG 2—targets 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3).

(*Continued*)

Table 1. *Continued*

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 2 (Universal access to health and reduction of maternal and premature mortality)	Agência Nacional de Saúde Suplementar (ANS); Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (Anvisa); Agente Comunitário de Saúde; Agente de combate às endemias; Agosto Lilás; Aleitamento; Amamentação; Ambulatório; Anticonceptional; Assistência à saúde; Assistência farmacêutica; Assistência Fisioterapêutica; Assistência médica; Atenção à saúde; Primary health care; Comprehensive health care; Outpatient care; Emergency care; Medical care; Certificate; Well-being; Women's check-up campaign; Health center; Cesarean section; Surgery; Clinic; Health Council; Consultation; Coronavirus; diagnosis; Postpartum depression; Right to health; Reproductive rights; Illness; Doula; Sterilization; Fertilization; Pregnant woman; Pregnancy; Hospital; Infertility; Artificial insemination; Hospitalization; Disability;	Ensuring universal access to health and health services, including sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and family planning, and reducing the maternal mortality rate and premature mortality from diseases, and promoting women's mental health and well-being. (SDG 5—target 5.6; SDG 3—targets 3.1, 3.4, and 3.7)

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
	Laboratory; Infant; Infant; Tubal ligation; Medical report; Health insurance law; Mammography; Mastectomy; Medication; Medicine; Doctor; Menopause; **Maternal mortality;** Death; Birth; Unborn child; Stillbirth; Obesity; Patient; Pandemic; Childbirth; Family planning; Health plan; Premature; Prenatal; Puerperium; Newborn; Women's health care network; maternal and child care network (RAMI); Private health care network; Public health care network; Human reproduction; **Health; Sexual and reproductive health;** Unified Health System (SUS); Treatment; Health unit; Medical emergency; Vaccine; Vaccination.	

(Continued)

Table 1. Continued

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 3 (Guaranteed education)	Access to education; Student; University environment; Illiteracy; Educational assistance; Student assistance; Educational assistance; Pedagogical assistance; Educational activity; Pedagogical activity; Daycare aid; Library; Scholarship; Educational campaign; National Education Council; Course; Right to education; **Education;** Teaching; School; Student; Law of Guidelines and Bases of National Education; Book; School network; Teaching network; National week; University.	Ensuring equal access to quality, affordable technical, vocational, and higher education to eliminate gender disparities in education. (SDG 4—targets 4.3 and 4.5)
CAT 4 (Eliminating forms of violence)	Aggression; Aggressor; Domestic environment; Threat; Analgesia; Criminal record; Weapon; Harassment; Attended; Police authority; Police report; Panic button; Register of women aggressors; Brazilian Women's houses; Convicted; Specialized Women's Police Station (DEAM); Non-compliance; Right to safety; Confrontation; Rape, Feminicide; Maria da Penha Law; Protective measure; Public security body; Prison; **Violence;** Victim.	Elimination of all forms of violence, discrimination in the public and private spheres, and harmful practices against women. (SDG 5—targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3)

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 5 (Guaranteed work and employment)	Accident at work; Agreement; Addition; Admission; Work environment; Retirement; Apprentice; Activity; Professional category; Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT); Employment contract; Social security contribution; Regional Labor Office; Dismissal; Dismissal; Diarist; Labor law; Labor law; Dismissal; Entrepreneurship; Employee; Employer; **Employment;** Stability; Professional exercise; Vacations; Severance Indemnity Fund (FGTS); National Institute of Social Security (INSS); Working hours; Young apprentice; Just cause; Labor justice; Labor legislation; Leave; Domestic employee law; Internship law; Weekly rest law; Unemployment insurance law; Labor law; Woman entrepreneur; Labor market; Labor obligation; Social Security; Labor reform; General Social Security System (RGPS), Remuneration; Termination; Salary; **Worker;** Labor.	Recognition and appreciation of unpaid care and domestic work, public policies, protection of labor rights, promotion of safe working environments, the achievement of full and productive employment, decent work, and equal pay for women. (SDG 5—target 5.4; SDG 8—targets 8.5 and 8.8)

(Continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 6 (Political, economic, and public participation and leadership opportunities)	Candidate, Candidacy; Empowerment; Women's empowerment; Party fund; Women's soccer; Heritage, Equality; Gender equality, Equality between sexes; Party legend; Electoral legislation; Elections law; Sports incentive law; Political parties law; **Leadership**; Electoral observatory; **Participation**; Political party; Electoral reform; Political reform.	Ensuring the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. (SDG 5—target 5.5)
CAT 7 (Access to information and communication technologies and information)	**Access to information**; Apparatus; **Communication**; Right to Information; Technological innovation law; Fundamental freedoms, Civil Rights Framework for the Internet; Digital environment; Electronic environment; Means of communication; Information technology; Telephone, Telephony; Television.	Increasing the use of basic technologies, in particular, information and communication technologies and public access to information, and protecting fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. (SDG 5—target 5.b; SDG 16—target 16.10)

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 8 (Creation of public policies, equality, and empowerment legislation and access to justice)	**Access to justice;** Creation; National day; Guardianship; Paternity investigation; Racial discrimination; Equality; Empowerment; Percentage; Person with disabilities; **Public policy;** Social policy; Prejudice; Recognition of paternity; Property separation regime; Succession; Stable union; Widow; Income vulnerability; Social vulnerability.	Adoption and strengthening of solid policies and applicable legislation to promote gender equality, empower women, and guarantee equal access to justice. (SDG 5—target 5.c; SDG 16—target 16.3)
CAT 9 (Access to drinking water, basic sanitation, and hygiene)	Supply; **Water;** Drinking fountain; **Basic sanitation; Hygiene.**	Universal and equitable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene, and an end to open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women. (SDG 6—targets 6.1 and 6.2)

(*Continued*)

Table 1. *Continued*

CATEGORIES	THEMATIC UNITS	CATEGORY EXPLANATORY NOTES
CAT 10 (Housing guarantee and financial services)	Affirmative action; Financial autonomy; Fiduciary alienation; Rent; Apartment; Settlement; Rental assistance; Tax benefit; Financial benefit; Real estate; Own home; Condominium; Right to housing; **Housing;** My House, My Life Program law; National Social Interest Housing System law; Microfinance; Housing; Property; Family provider; Residence; **Financial services.**	Guaranteed equal rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources and access to safe, adequate, and affordable housing. (SDG 5—target 5.a; SDG 1—target 1.4; SDG 11—target 11.1)
CAT 11 (Access to transportation systems and safe public spaces)	Traffic agent; App; Seat; Parking; **Public spaces;** Means of transport; Urban mobility; **Transportation.**	Guaranteed access to safe, accessible, inclusive, sustainable, and affordable transportation systems and public spaces. (SDG 11—targets 11.2 and 11.7)
CAT 12 (Against the 2030 Agenda)	**Issues not** covered by the SDGs, for example, proposals that deny women sexual and reproductive rights.	Negative relevance.

Source: Own authorship (2023).

forth in the principal document: "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Building on Schütz (1970), it is acknowledged that the motivational, thematic, and interpretative relevance attributed to the SDG targets, proposals, and thematic units are eminently modelable. Consequently, the categories have been devised to illustrate actions based on relevance for classifying legislative proposals in relation to the 2030 Agenda (Table 1).

The categories (CAT) were constructed on the basis of the statements set forth in the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and their associated targets. Thematic units were extracted from the metadata of 1,041 legislative proposals initiated and underway in the 56th Legislature (2019–2023) using the index terms "woman" or "sex education" or "sexual health" or "family planning" or "human reproduction" or "artificial insemination" or "alimony" or "alimony payment" or "paternity investigation" or "recognition of paternity" or "stable union" or "divorce" or "widow" or "civil marriage" or "couple" or "partner" or "spouse*" or "maternity leave" or "parental leave" or "maternity salary" or "birth allowance" or "home education," on the Chamber of Deputies portal, which make up the legislative metadata of the proposals until January 2023 (Brazil, 2023). A thematic analysis and integrative synthesis of the terms were conducted to ascertain which terms were most appropriate for representing the thematic units of each category. The terms/thematic units with the greatest emphasis in each category were highlighted in bold. Additionally, the categories are accompanied by explanatory notes that provide the relevant correspondence to the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In the pursuit of theoretical and methodological founda-tions to underpin the categorization and classification of proposals under consideration in the Chamber of Depu-ties, we encountered KO, which enables the assessment of the quality and efficacy of legislative proposals, with due consideration to the principles of justice. Furthermore, the inviolability of the right to life, liberty, equality, security, and property, as prescribed in the Brazilian Federal Consti-tution (Brazil, 1988), is aligned with the goals and SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, the KO references enabled the formulation of a proposed categorization for the opti-mal systematization of legislative proposals pertaining to the rights of Brazilian women, with a view to the goals of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. The 12 categories, which consider motivational, thematic, and interpretative rele-vance, are flexible and creative and are based on an under-standing of similarities rather than a set of predetermined principles. This approach allows for the demonstration of the quality and effectiveness of the proposals being pro-cessed with a view to the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, the categories are associated with the SDG targets, which address women's needs. The organization is based on situ-ated knowledge when the necessity for action arises. Con-sequently, the KO encompasses contemporary critical and pluralistic assessments of women's actual needs and vul-nerabilities, as recorded in the 2030 Agenda.

The categorization of legislative proposals on the rights of Brazilian women thus provides insight into the extent to which the Brazilian Parliament is committed to the SDGs, especially SDG 5, and whether its initiatives represent progress or setbacks for women. The categories

provide a concise and structured overview of the key issues affecting Brazilian women and their alignment with the 2030 Agenda. These arguments are further reinforced by SDG 16 and its target 10, which seek to advance the establishment of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, guarantee access to justice for all and foster the establishment of effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. This is to be achieved by ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms. In light of national legislation and international agreements, including SDG 9 and its target 5, which are based on the construction of resilient infrastructure, the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and the fostering of innovation through the strengthening of scientific research (United Nations, 2015), it would be beneficial to encourage studies that facilitate greater accessibility to legislative information.

It can be concluded that the creation of a categorization for Brazilian legislative proposals on the rights of Brazilian women, with a view to the 2030 Agenda, meets the need for legislative information on women's development. Furthermore, it reveals the need for public policies and transparency of information in order to gauge the intentions and attention of the Brazilian Parliament, with the ultimate goal of meeting the targets of the SDGs. The categorization represents a structure of existing intentions within the 2030 Agenda, addressing issues affecting women with the objective of organizing knowledge of legislative proposals currently in progress. It is evident, therefore, that the systematization of the categorization for legislative proposals, which aims to measure the degree of effectiveness in relation to the SDG goals of the 2030 Agenda, corroborates public transparency and access to information.

The 2030 Agenda represents a state commitment, rather than a government commitment. It sets out guidelines, objectives, and targets for humanity to achieve a transition to a more sustainable development model. Nevertheless, the transition hinges on the implementation of long-term structural changes and shifts in cultural and social paradigms that extend beyond the tenure of a parliamentary term and an executive mandate. Progress in achieving the SDGs will lead to an enhanced quality of life for the population, a more productive and efficient economy, a more protected and stable environment, and a more sustainable future for the planet. It is imperative to maintain compliance with this Agenda to guide Brazil's reconstruction and transformation process.

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