

The Craftsmanship Scenario In Ouricuri In Brazil Under The Bias Of Scientific Production Mapping

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Abstract:

Background: Crafts in Ouricuri in Brazil are produced by artisans who use Ouricuri straw, a native plant, typical of some areas present in Brazil. In some Brazilian regions, the production of this craft is intensified, which leads to greater extraction of the raw material, and this craft is generally sold by artisans for a price well below the value sold in the large centers of the capitals. A fact that draws attention is the display of Ouricuri straws and the artifacts created from this raw material on the sidewalks of houses, which causes a concentration of tourists, favoring the tourist potential of the regions that produce this material. Given this scenario, this research attempted to carry out a quantitative analysis of scientific productions on *Syagrus coronata* (Ouricuri), with the aim of mapping existing and published studies on this topic.

Materials and Methods: The methodology applied consists of an exploratory study, of a quantitative nature, using the Scopus database to extract information, using filters to tabulate the data.

Results: Regarding the results, it was found that from 2015 onwards the number of articles increased. However, it was only in 2020 that the largest number of articles in this database was reached, although the quantity is still not that significant, given the years that there have been scientific productions on this topic. It was observed that the author with the most frequent publications on the topic was Brazilian, just as the main institutions were Brazilian, with the Federal University of Bahia being the institution that published the most times on the topic, totaling 19 articles. Regarding the areas and subareas of knowledge, the most covered were Agricultural and Biological Sciences, with 70 articles. As for the countries that presented the greatest number of publications, Brazil stood out, with 101 articles.

Conclusion: . Thus, it is concluded that this study highlights that, despite the relevance of Ouricuri as a raw material for the production of handicrafts in Brazil, there are still few scientific productions developed on the subject.

Key Word: Artesanato; *Syagrus Coronata*; Artigos.

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I. Introduction

Crafts are one of the richest forms of expression of the culture and creative power of a certain people, and in most cases, it is considered to represent the history of communities, reaffirming their self-esteem and origin. However, in recent years, this activity has been adding a bias that is not only cultural, but economic in nature, in which there is increasing development and social inclusion, as it generates more jobs, growth in local income and enhances regional vocations [1].

The artisan has been losing his autonomy, a central characteristic in his production and an essential element for the tradition to be perpetuated or reinvented, as this professional has been reduced to a holder of techniques that need to adapt to a specific marketing model, having given that the market is increasingly demanding, and in some situations, requires the artisan to modify and innovate the craftsmanship that has been learned from generation to generation [2].

The registration of a Geographical Indication (GI), with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), in turn, proves to be an important impact factor in the commercialization of artisanal products because in the face of the registration there is a reaffirmation of the quality and tradition existing in a certain space, as it confers quality value and a reputation for excellence in the production of that product, given that the know-how is characteristic of the origin and/or provenance, without alteration [3].

Although marginalized by regional and national development programs, handicrafts are considered, in Brazil, a cultural activity of extreme economic relevance, mainly for the income of artisan families. However, due to the informality aspect, it escapes macroeconomic planning, and its area of activity is artisans' homes, which are generally far from urban systems and manufacturing regions [4].

Furthermore, crafts do not present a peaceful point between the government, artisans and society, considering that there is a dissonance between the artisans' vision of the business. In view of this, it is important to verify the gaps that remain active between community priorities and the priorities of the government agenda, as well as identify points that can be improved so that crafts are valued and the cultures of different communities are perpetuated [5].

Given this contextualization, the following question is asked: how are scientific productions related to Crafts in Ouricuri in Brazil and around the world?

To answer this question, this study aims to map scientific production related to Crafts in Ouricuri in Brazil and around the world. Based on the general objective, some specific objectives were outlined, namely: checking the annual evolution of articles about Ouricuri; identify the authors and keywords most used in articles; present the countries with the most scientific productions on the topic; highlight the institutions that published most frequently on the topic; identify the main areas of knowledge with the most scientific productions related to the topic; observe the periodicals with the highest frequency of scientific productions and check the main sponsors who contributed financially to scientific productions about Ouricuri in Brazil and around the world.

This article is structured into sections, in which the introduction presents a summary of the topic covered, specifying the general objective of the study; the theoretical framework accurately addresses the theoretical discussion about the practice of crafts in Ouricuri; the methodology highlights the procedures adopted to carry out the research and obtain data; the results present and respond to the general objective, while the conclusion makes the final considerations of the study, as well as highlights suggestions for future research.

II. Theoretical Foundation

Craftsmanship

Crafts are one of the main human creations, as they are derived from the material culture of human groups, which converge different aspects of people's lives, as identification and distinction occur due to this production. Craftsmanship, in itself, presents an identity of groups and societies, in addition to making it possible to highlight creation and production processes that are different from scientific knowledge, even though it uses the rationality typical of popular knowledge. This knowledge and practices are part of tradition, but now they have to be linked to innovation. In this way, such attributes become responses to the centuries-old relationship of groups in communities, with the environments that surround them, including nature itself, where artisans extract the raw material [6].

Fronza and Buonano (2017) state that crafts are characterized as the sum of traditional, technical and ethnic knowledge, which through manual skills is capable of transforming different types of raw materials into products. Crafts are considered an important heritage of material culture due to the fact that they bring with them the translations of the attitudes and ways of being of communities, highlighting the culture of the localities that produce them [7].

For Borges (2012, p. 217) "crafts have become one of the most important means of representing the identity of a people or community. This happens not only in a material and/or technical way, but through the collective values of people who are strongly represented. However, it is important to understand that it is quite common for the artisan to work precisely according to tradition or the need for self-expression, which is based on the community in which the artisan resides" [8].

According to Ramos (2013), crafts are increasingly dependent on image creation processes due to the fact that the products of post-industrial society began to be consumed as an experience and not, properly, as a product. The craftsman needs to survive and, most of the time, has his production as his main source of income and ends up submitting to the demands of the market, having to innovate most of the time, without realizing that between the lines of the discourse of improving his living conditions and self-esteem itself, there is alienation and the consequent expropriation of knowledge, since by innovating and following customers' demands, they end up abandoning their know-how and traditions passed down from generation to Generation [2].

Craftsmanship undergoes interventions that require adaptation to the global parameters of quality and competitiveness of constructed products in order to obtain certificates of origin and quality seals [2]. To try to

solve problems common to Brazilian artisans, in general, and especially indigenous people, quilombolas and other traditional communities, the Brazilian Crafts Program (PAB) was created by Decree of March 21, 1991, which is a public policy at national level. , which coordinates activities to value artisans and artisanal companies, helping in the economic sector, but preserving the cultural characteristics existing in a given people [9] [10].

Craftsmanship in Ouricuri in Brazil

Crafts in Ouricuri are a quilombola heritage that has materialized and is growing significantly, as it is part of an economic activity that has high potential for generating work and income, in a decentralized manner, in addition to functioning as a major tourist attraction. Furthermore, it counts on the peculiarity and relevance of each of the links in its production chain, which are: the management of raw materials, production, dissemination and commercialization of the artisanal product on the national and international market. In view of this, government support was created to generate occupation and income, which helps to preserve Brazilian culture at every moment of product elaboration, that is, the origin of the products will now be preserved so that the different cultures are not lost [11].

Crafts with plant resources, more precisely with Ouricuri, are part of popular culture worldwide, as they represent the opportunity to generate income in the territory where there are crafts made in Ouricuri, guaranteeing the livelihood of families there. The importance of handicrafts in Ouricuri for communities is not only linked to the ability to generate income and community development, but also due to its symbolic value, considering that it allows groups to hold knowledge of cultural reference, in addition to enabling the perpetuation of knowledge and actions [12].

The activities of artisans must be understood as finite natural resources, which must be used as criteria and planning, and which in a certain way cause changes in production patterns. Therefore, the preservation of raw materials is essential for the practice of an economic activity, playing a preponderant role in rural development. Development policies must be associated with adequate management of the environment, which requires strategies so that neither the raw material nor the knowledge and practices are compromised [13].

Bibliometrics

Bibliometric research aims to identify and describe patterns in the production of scientific knowledge, in addition to estimating quality and quantity, as the production of scientific articles published on a specific topic highlights, especially, the main authors, institutions, funders and others involved in the development of research [14].

Bibliometric research presents the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge, through a quantitative analysis of bibliographic information, in order to highlight the influence of researchers, journals and areas of knowledge. It also highlights thematic axes present in certain research and suggests improvement in studies due to the fact that they are relevant studies, although little disseminated [15].

From the evaluation of scientific productions, there is an understanding of the analysis of themes, in which the trends of the research community are mapped, in order to highlight essential points. In this regard, there is the identification of opportunities for the development of areas, resulting in the improvement of scientific production in areas or themes that are stagnant, the aim of which is to highlight that it is necessary to emphasize themes that need to be taken into consideration, a factor which draws the attention of the academic community to writing [16].

The bibliographic review is based on keywords, that is, they can be taken from the domain to be studied, from bibliographic references of works, from academic journals, from authors' names, among other factors, that is, through the use of filters and keywords all stages of selection, storage, organization and dissemination of the articles in question are carried out. Thus, the results can be made available in lists, tables or even graphs to further facilitate understanding for readers and even researchers [17].

The methods, through bibliometrics, which seek proximity, are associated through contextual analysis, offering the study of trends in national and international scientific production on a specific topic [18]. Therefore, the publication of scientific documents represents the body of knowledge carried out by researchers who are specialized in an area of knowledge. Bibliometric methods allow mapping scientific production in the national and international scenario, allowing the verification of academic productions from Brazil and the world, in addition to the possibility of carrying out a comparison of productions in countries, based on the topic addressed [19].

III. Material And Methods

The methodology used in this research consists of an exploratory study, of a quantitative nature, carried out based on a bibliometric analysis, based on the mapping of scientific articles on the topic addressed. Exploratory research enables a specific vision in relation to the topic, through the theoretical framework,

through dissertations, theses, course completion works and scientific articles. The research also has a quantitative aspect due to the fact that a mapping of scientific productions on the topic in question was carried out, with graphs and numerical data.

Bibliometric studies map scientific production in the national and international context, through the publication of scientific documents in communication channels, which are recognized by the community. Technical and scientific journals and events represent the body of knowledge produced by researchers specialized in a given area of knowledge and these documents serve as an instrument for evaluating science [20].

The research process involved five sequential phases, as shown in Figure 1. The first stage included the choice of the database, to identify trends in national and international literature on “*Syagrus coronata*” (Ouricuri). We chose to investigate documents available in the Scopus database, as it is one of the most relevant databases and is indexed on the Capes portal. The second stage involved the constitution of the research sample, as the criterion for searching the documents, indexed in the Scopus database, was the use of the term. Next, all data was collected, highlighting the relevant points. Data processing was done in Excel and Word Art. Finally, the final stage included data analysis to determine the results achieved in this study.

Figure 1: Research stages



Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

The mapping was carried out in the Scopus database, which was chosen because it presents reliable data and provides data and analytical tools from different areas of knowledge, in addition to having articles from different parts of the world, a factor that contributes to an analysis more precisely. Data collection was carried out using keywords. Therefore, filters were applied to successfully achieve the research objective. To apply the filters, we chose the Article title, Abstract, Keywords option, as it covers articles on the topic in the article title and summary, and the keywords used were “Ouricuri”, “Ouricuri and Brazil”, “Crafts and Ouricuri” and “*Syagrus coronata*”. In the document type field, the “article” option was used, so that the research was based on the analysis of articles.

All searches were carried out using terms predefined by the authors, with their respective results described in Table 1, with data collected on 07/30/2023. The combination of the four term options used in Table 1 was defined, in order to obtain a better view of the topic covered. And concomitantly with the terms, selection filters were applied, using the term “Ouricuri” thirty-four (34) articles were found; using “Ouricuri and Brazil”, twenty-eight (28) articles were found; using “Crafts and Ouricuri”, only one (01) article was found; Using the scientific name of the palm tree “*Syagrus coronata*”, one hundred and one (101) articles were found on the topic.

Table 1: Search in the Scopus database

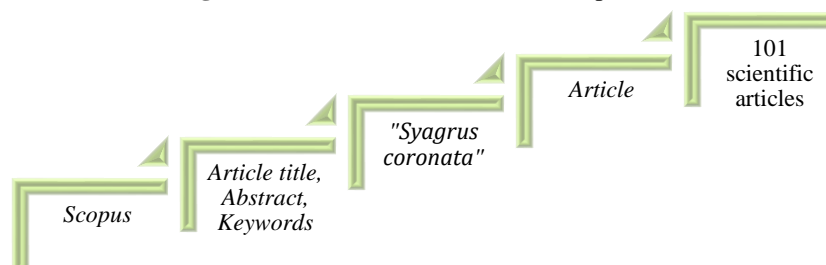
Scopus Database	Articles
<i>Ouricuri</i>	34
<i>Ouricuri and Brazil</i>	28
<i>Crafts and Ouricuri</i>	1
<i>Syagrus Coronata</i>	101

Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

Regarding the periodicity of this research, articles from 1957 to 2023 were selected, considering that it was only in 1957 that the first publication on the topic appeared in the Scopus database. After applying the filters and using the combination of keywords, we chose the last option “*Syagrus Coronata*” as it covers both articles about handicrafts in Brazil and handicrafts in Ouricuri, as well as the plant in general, which enables a comprehensive analysis of the theme. Thus, one hundred and one (101) articles related to the topic were found. It is worth mentioning that if other types of scientific production were to be searched for in the research, such as: book chapters, conference documents, books, analyses, brief research, conference review and errata, the quantity of documents would be even greater, however, we chose only by articles.

Then, with the application of filters, the data was collected and analyzed using Microsoft Excel, in order to emphasize pertinent points, such as: annual evolution, main authors, main educational institutions, areas and subareas that published more frequently and countries that published more frequently on the topic. In this way, the data was presented quantitatively, using line graphs, column graphs and tables. All articles were analyzed, highlighting all the keywords contained in them, and then, in the Word Art software, a word cloud was produced with the keywords that appeared most frequently in the one hundred and one (101) articles.

Figure 2: Flowchart of the data search process



Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

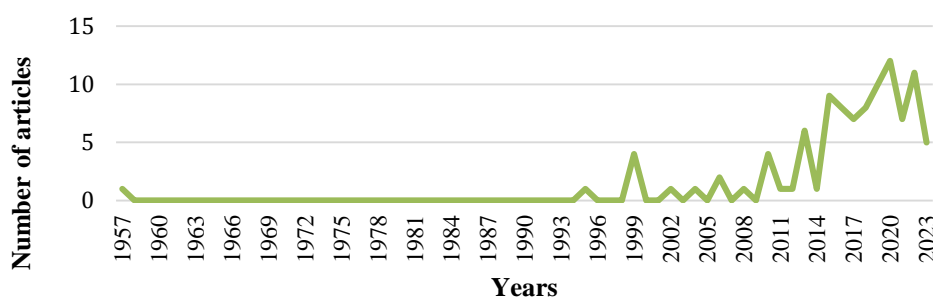
Figure 2 depicts the flowchart for searching for articles on the topic in question, which highlights the name of the chosen database, the search option, the keywords used for data analysis, the type of document and the quantity of articles analyzed in the research.

IV. Result

Regarding data collection, the annual distribution of scientific articles per year was analyzed, as shown in Figure 3. Then, the analysis corresponded to publications, taking into account the following aspects: countries, universities, areas of knowledge, journals and financiers, whose quantity was relevant in this study.

Figure 3 shows the annual distribution of scientific articles on Ouricuri, in the period from 1957 to 2023, as the first scientific production related to this topic in the Scopus database was carried out in 1957, which demonstrates the oscillation of the quantitative to over time.

Figure 3: Annual evolution of scientific productions on Ouricuri (1957-2023)

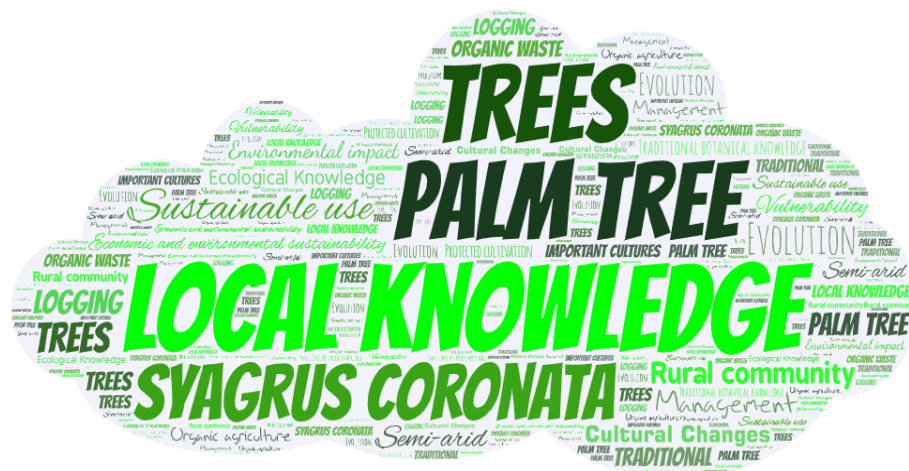


Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Furthermore, Figure 3 highlights that the year 1957 presented only one (01) article, which then, a few years later, presented only one (01) or no article, and, respectively, in the years 1958 to 1994 there was no articles, a result that is repeated in the years 1996 to 1998, as well as the years 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2009.

In the years 1957, 1995, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012 and 2014 only one (01) article was published. However, in 2006, two (02) articles were presented, while 1999 and 2010 presented four (04) articles. The year 2013 shows the number of six (06) articles and the years 2017 and 2021 presented seven (07) articles. The years 2016 and 2018 presented eight (08) articles and 2015 reveals nine (09) articles. It was noticed that the years with the highest number of publications were 2019, with ten (10), 2022, with eleven (11), and 2020 with twelve (12). In 2023, there were only five (05) articles registered on the topic.

Figure 4: Keywords used by the authors in the articles analyzed in the study



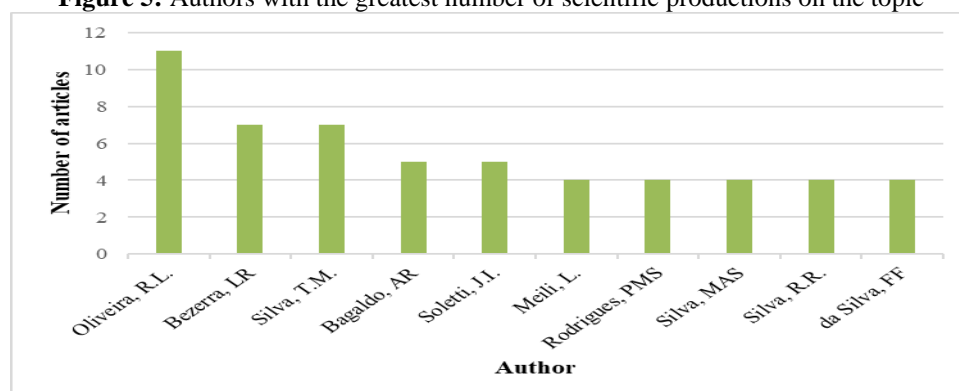
Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

Figure 4 shows all the keywords used in scientific articles developed in Brazil and around the world about Ouricuri. The word cloud was developed from one hundred and one (101) articles in the study, in the analysis period from 07/30/2023 to 08/01/2023.

A software called Word Art was used to create this word cloud to expose the keywords that were present most frequently in the articles analyzed, in addition to showing that, quantitatively, some keywords appear more often, depending on the objective of each article, being able to deepen the analysis based on these words, as the words exposed prove to be of great relevance. It was noticed that both as a keyword and in the summary of the articles, the word Ouricuri stood out.

The main keywords found in the articles were: Syagrus Coronata; Palm tree; Local knowledge, Environmental impact, Semi-arid, Vulnerability, Organic agriculture, Organic waste, Protected cultivation, Cultural changes, Important crops, Ecological knowledge, Traditional, Evolution, Local knowledge, Economic and environmental sustainability, Sustainable use, Traditional botanical knowledge, Management, Community rural, Deforestation, Trees. With the association of these words, it was possible to identify that, in fact, all words correlate with the theme and general objective of each article, placing emphasis on Ouricuri.

Figure 5: Authors with the greatest number of scientific productions on the topic



Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Figure 5 highlights the authors with the greatest number of scientific productions on the topic, with Ronaldo Lopes Oliveira presenting eleven (11) articles; Leilson Bezerra and Thadeu Mariniello Silva presented seven (07) articles. Adriana Regina Bagaldo and João Inácio Soletti published five (05) articles, while authors Lucas Meili, Priscyla Maria Silva Rodrigues, Marcos Aurélio Silva, Roberio Rodrigues Silva and Fabiano Ferreira da Silva published four (04) articles.

Ronaldo Lopes Oliveira has a degree in Animal Science from the State University of Maringá and a master's and doctorate in Animal Science from the Federal University of Viçosa. He is currently an associate professor at the Federal University of Bahia-UFBA and has experience in the area of Animal Husbandry, with an emphasis on Food Assessment for Ruminant Animals and meat quality. He is a full member of the Academy

of Sciences of Bahia and is currently Deputy Advisor for International Affairs at UFBA, in addition to presiding over the CAPES Management Committee at UFBA (Information collected in Lattes on 11/01/2023) [21].

Table 2: Journals with the highest number of scientific Productions

Periodicals	Amount
Acta Horticulturae	5
Tropical Animal Health and Production	5
Brazilian Journal of Botany	4
Brazilian Archive of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics	2
Food Science and Technology Brazil	2
Genetics and Molecular Research	2
Crops and Industrial Products	2
Tree Magazine	2
Caatinga Magazine	2
Virtual Chemistry Magazine	2

Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Table 2 highlights the journals with the largest number of publications. Acta Horticulturae and Saúde e Produção Animal Tropical are the journals that have the most articles on the subject, with a total of five (05) scientific productions, followed by the Revista Brasileira de Botânica, with four (04) articles. The other journals presented only two (02) scientific articles. Acta Horticulturae, whose ISSN is 0567-7572 in print and ISSN 2406-6168 electronic, is a peer-reviewed series, primarily, the proceedings of the ISHS Symposia and the International Horticultural Congress. Currently, it has more than 74,000 articles in full text and are available online at www.actahort.org [22].

Table 3: Institutions with the highest number of scientific Productions

Institutions	Amount
Federal university of Bahia	19
Federal University of Pernambuco	17
State University of Feira de Santana	13
Federal University of Alagoas	12
Rural Federal University of Pernambuco	11
Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia	9
São Paulo State University Júlio de Mesquita Filho	6
University of the State of Bahia	6
Federal University of Piauí	6
Brazilian Agricultural Research Company - Embrapa	5

Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Table 3 elucidates the main educational institutions with the highest number of scientific productions on the topic in question, with the Federal University of Bahia presenting the largest number, nineteen (19) articles, registered in the Scopus database. The Federal University of Pernambuco published seventeen (17) articles; the State University of Feira de Santana, thirteen (13); the Federal University of Alagoas, twelve (12); the Federal University of Pernambuco, eleven (11) articles. The Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia presented nine (09) articles and the São Paulo State University Júlio de Mesquita Filho, State University of Bahia and Federal University of Piauí presented six (06) articles. Finally, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation published five (05) articles on the topic. He Federal University of Bahia began on February 18, 1808, when Prince Regent Dom João VI established the Bahia School of Surgery, the first university course in Brazil. Still in the 19th century, it incorporated courses in Pharmacy (1832) and Dentistry (1864), the Academy of Fine Arts (1877), Law (1891) and Polytechnic (1896). In the 20th century, Isaías Alves created the Faculty of Philosophy, Sciences and Letters (1941). The founder of UFBA, the first rector of the University, was prominent in the trajectory of higher education in Bahia. Edgard Santos brought names from the international scene and built the University Hospital. The institution grew, modernized, maintaining the identity of the Edgard Santos period [23] [24].

Table 4: Areas and subareas of knowledge most prominent in scientific productions

Areas and Subareas of knowledge	Amount
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	70
Environmental science	19
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	15
Veterinary Medicine	13
Chemical	8
Chemical Engineering	6
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceuticals	6
Social Sciences	3
Earth and Planetary Sciences	3
Multidisciplinary	3

Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Table 4 presents the areas and subareas of knowledge that are most prominent in scientific productions related to the topic. The area of Agricultural and Biological Sciences covers the largest number of articles, with seventy (70) articles. Next comes Environmental Science, with nineteen (19) articles and Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology with fifteen (15) articles. The area of Veterinary Medicine totaled thirteen (13), Chemical Engineering and Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceuticals, six (06), while Social Sciences, Earth and Planetary Sciences and Multidisciplinary presented three (03) articles.

It is worth highlighting that the number of areas and subareas of knowledge exceeds the number of articles analyzed. This can be explained by the fact that a single article can have more than one area or subarea of knowledge.

Table 5: Main Funders of scientific Productions

Financiadores	Quantidade
Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel	38
National Council for Scientific and Technological Development	31
Bahia State Research Support Foundation	10
Foundation for the Support of Science and Technology of the State of Pernambuco	7
State University of Southwest Bahia	4
Carlos Chagas Filho Foundation for Research Support in the State of Rio de Janeiro	3
Federal University of São Francisco Valley Foundation	3
Federal District Research Support Foundation	3
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	3
Federal University of Pernambuco	3

Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Table 5 shows the funders who supported research for the development of scientific articles focused on Ouricuri in the Scopus database, with the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel – CAPES being the institution that financed the most research, with a total of thirty and eight (38) articles. The National Council for Scientific and Technological Development financed thirty-one (31) productions; the Bahia State Research Support Foundation collaborated with four (04) articles, while the other funders financially supported three (03) scientific articles in this database.

Table 6: Distribution of countries that published the most about Ouricuri

Países	Quantidade
Brazil	101
United States	5
Benin	2
South Africa	2
Colombia	1
Denmark	1
Italy	1

Mexico	1
Peru	1
Qatar	1

Source: Prepared by the authors, using data collected in Scopus (2023)

Table 6 highlights the countries that published the most about Ouricuri in the Scopus database. Brazil presented the largest quantity, one hundred and one (101) articles. Next comes the United States, with five (05) articles; Benin and South Africa, both with two (02) articles, and the others have only one (01) article. The quantity referring to Brazil matches the total number of articles found on the topic.

It was observed that the number of articles attributed to Brazil totals the total number of articles analyzed in this research, that is, one hundred and one (101) articles. This data shows that the other countries mentioned in this table acted as participants and partners with Brazilian researchers, which implies stating that the articles scored by other countries are included in the total of research attributed to Brazil.

V. Conclusion

In view of the results obtained and presented, the relevance of the research is highlighted in providing precise information on the development of scientific articles about Ouricuri in Brazil and in the world, through a reliable database, achieving the proposed objective when presenting the scenario of scientific research in relation to the study topic.

The applied methodology identified relevant authors, journals, funders, countries and institutions that collaborated in the dissemination of knowledge. Bibliographical research, in turn, provided a conceptual basis regarding the concepts, potential and usefulness of Ouricuri and the crafts produced by this plant native to Brazil.

It was noted that the year 2020 presented the largest number of articles on the topic, *Acta Horticulturae* was the journal with the largest number of articles published, the institution that showed the most interest on this topic was the Federal University of Bahia, and the area of knowledge that covers more articles on the subject in the Scopus database was Agricultural and Biological Sciences, while the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, as well as the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel were the main financiers that contributed to the financing of researches.

In this way, the relevance of mapping scientific production can be seen, as it highlights the relevant points and questions that still need to be taken into consideration. Thus, we seek to understand why most research on this plant is concentrated in the state of Bahia and not in other Brazilian states.

Finally, handicrafts produced with Ouricuri straw are extremely relevant in Brazil, due to their potential for tourism in the regions where their production takes place, as well as generally being the main source of income for artisans. However, there are several gaps, including this study showed that, despite Brazil being the country that presented the most scientific articles on this topic, it is clear that this number is not significant, since there have been records in the Scopus database since the 1950s. , which demonstrates that there is a need for greater engagement from researchers to develop research on Ouricuri and crafts using its straw.

For future studies, it is recommended to delve deeper into other scientific bases, with other methodologies, as well as research to understand crafts from Ouricuri and their applicability. It is especially beneficial to identify patents that may present useful knowledge for the use of Ouricuri in Brazil.

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