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Scientific Panorama of Sustainability: An Analysis of the Scientific Production Published in the Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber (RCMOS)

Panorama Científico da Sustentabilidade: uma análise da produção científica publicada na Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber (RCMOS)

Panorama Científico de la Sostenibilidad: un análisis de la producción científica publicada en la Revista Científica Multidisciplinaria O Saber (RCMOS)

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Abstract

Sustainability has become one of the main pillars of contemporary scientific production, integrating environmental, economic, social, technological, and institutional dimensions. This study aimed to analyze the scientific production on sustainability published in the RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber between 2021 and 2026, identifying its main thematic areas, contributions, and research trends. This is a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive bibliographic study based on the analysis of scientific articles published in the journal. Fourteen studies addressing different dimensions of sustainability were selected, including administration, engineering, corporate governance, ESG, agribusiness, natural resources, environmental education, circular economy, accounting, environmental law, and organizational management. The findings revealed a predominance of research on sustainable management, technological innovation, corporate governance, efficient use of natural resources, and strengthening environmental public policies. A high level of interdisciplinarity was observed among the studies, demonstrating that sustainability is treated as a cross-cutting concept applicable to different fields of knowledge. It is concluded that the scientific publications produced by RCMOS align with the main international trends in sustainable development, thereby contributing to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and strengthening organizational, technological, and institutional practices guided by sustainability principles.

Keywords: Sustainability; Sustainable Development; Scientific Production; Environmental Management; ESG; Governance.

Resumo

A sustentabilidade consolidou-se como um dos principais eixos da produção científica contemporânea, integrando aspectos ambientais, econômicos, sociais, tecnológicos e institucionais. O presente estudo teve como objetivo analisar a produção científica sobre sustentabilidade publicada na RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber entre 2021 e 2026, identificando suas principais áreas temáticas, contribuições e tendências. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica, de natureza qualitativa, exploratória e descritiva, fundamentada na análise de artigos científicos publicados no periódico. Foram selecionados quatorze estudos que abordam diferentes dimensões da sustentabilidade, incluindo administração, engenharia, governança corporativa, ESG, agronegócio, recursos naturais, educação ambiental, economia circular, contabilidade, direito ambiental

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e gestão organizacional. Os resultados evidenciaram predominância de pesquisas voltadas à gestão sustentável, inovação tecnológica, governança, utilização eficiente dos recursos naturais e fortalecimento das políticas públicas ambientais. Observou-se elevada interdisciplinaridade entre os estudos, o que demonstra que a sustentabilidade é tratada como um conceito transversal, aplicável a diferentes áreas do conhecimento. Conclui-se que a produção científica publicada pela RCMOS acompanha as principais tendências internacionais relacionadas ao desenvolvimento sustentável, contribuindo para a difusão do conhecimento científico e para o fortalecimento de práticas organizacionais, tecnológicas e institucionais orientadas pelos princípios da sustentabilidade.
Palavras-chave: Sustentabilidade; Desenvolvimento Sustentável; Produção Científica; Gestão Ambiental; ESG; Governança.

Resumen
La sostenibilidad se ha consolidado como uno de los principales ejes de la producción científica contemporánea, integrando dimensiones ambientales, económicas, sociales, tecnológicas e institucionales. El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar la producción científica sobre sostenibilidad publicada en la RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinaria O Saber entre 2021 y 2026, identificando sus principales áreas temáticas, contribuciones y tendencias. Se trata de una investigación bibliográfica, de carácter cualitativo, exploratorio y descriptivo, fundamentada en el análisis de artículos científicos publicados en la revista. Se seleccionaron catorce estudios que abordan diferentes dimensiones de la sostenibilidad, incluyendo administración, ingeniería, gobernanza corporativa, ESG, agronegocios, recursos naturales, educación ambiental, economía circular, contabilidad, derecho ambiental y gestión organizacional. Los resultados evidenciaron un predominio de investigaciones orientadas a la gestión sostenible, la innovación tecnológica, la gobernanza, el uso eficiente de los recursos naturales y el fortalecimiento de las políticas públicas ambientales. Asimismo, se observó un marcado carácter interdisciplinario en los estudios, lo que demuestra que la sostenibilidad constituye un concepto transversal aplicable a diversas áreas del conocimiento. Se concluye que la producción científica publicada por la RCMOS acompaña las principales tendencias internacionales en materia de desarrollo sostenible, contribuyendo a la difusión del conocimiento científico y al fortalecimiento de prácticas organizacionales, tecnológicas e institucionales orientadas a los principios de la sostenibilidad.
Palabras clave: Sostenibilidad; Desarrollo Sostenible; Producción Científica; Gestión Ambiental; ESG; Gobernanza.

Introduction

Sustainability has become one of the main guiding principles of contemporary scientific research, reflecting the need to reconcile economic development, environmental preservation, and social responsibility in the face of challenges posed by climate change,

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the scarcity of natural resources, and transformations in production systems. In this context, different areas of knowledge have begun to incorporate sustainable principles into their processes, broadening the understanding that development depends on the integration of innovation, governance, technology, public policies, and efficient resource management. This evolution highlights the multidisciplinary nature of sustainability, whose application goes beyond Environmental Sciences and encompasses areas such as Administration, Engineering, Law, Accounting, Agribusiness, Health, Education, and Organizational Management. Thus, scientific production assumes a strategic role in building solutions capable of responding to the social, economic, and environmental demands of the 21st century, contributing to the formulation of public policies, the improvement of organizational practices, and the development of sustainable technologies.

Among the instruments responsible for disseminating this knowledge, scientific journals stand out as important spaces for the dissemination of research, the exchange of experiences, and the consolidation of academic knowledge. RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber, an international open-access scientific journal, has published studies that encompass different perspectives on sustainability and address topics related to organizational management, sustainable engineering, renewable energies, biodiversity, family farming, ESG, water resources, circular economy, infrastructure, corporate governance, strategic accounting, and sustainable development.

Considering the diversity of research published by the journal, it becomes relevant to analyze this scientific production, identifying its main thematic lines, areas of concentration, and contributions to the advancement of knowledge about sustainability. Studies of this nature allow us to understand how different areas interact with each other in the construction of sustainable solutions and highlight trends that can guide future research.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the scientific production on sustainability published in RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber between 2021 and 2026. The research is characterized as a bibliographic study, of a qualitative, exploratory and descriptive nature, based on the analysis of articles published by the journal during the

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selected period. From this analysis, the aim was to present an overview of the journal's scientific contributions to the dissemination of knowledge about sustainability, highlighting the thematic diversity and multidisciplinary nature of the research developed.

Theoretical Framework

Sustainability has become one of the main paradigms of contemporary development, going beyond the environmental dimension and incorporating economic, social, technological, institutional, and governance aspects. The concept of sustainable development, disseminated after the Brundtland Report and strengthened by the United Nations' 2030 Agenda, has begun to guide public policies, business strategies, and scientific research aimed at building productive models capable of meeting current needs without compromising the resources of future generations. In this context, it is observed that sustainability depends on the integration of innovation, efficient management, socio-environmental responsibility, and the strengthening of institutions. At the organizational level, sustainability has ceased to be an environmental responsibility and has become a strategic element of competitiveness. Souza (2024) demonstrates that the management of sustainable and renewable projects requires managers to have competencies capable of integrating economic viability, social responsibility, and environmental preservation. This perspective is similar to the analysis developed by Machado (2025), who associates corporate sustainability with the organizational capacity for adaptation in the face of uncertainty. While Souza emphasizes the strategic planning of sustainable projects, Machado broadens this discussion by arguing that resilient organizations develop administrative mechanisms capable of ensuring their permanence in unstable environments. Thus, both studies converge in recognizing strategic management as the foundation of organizational sustainability.

This view is reinforced by Venturini (2021), who demonstrates that contemporary accounting goes beyond its traditional function of asset registration and begins to act as a strategic tool for governance, compliance, and corporate intelligence. Similarly, Alves (2025), when addressing the prevention of financial fraud, highlights that robust mechanisms of internal control, transparency, and risk management strengthen

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institutional trust and contribute to the sustainable development of organizations. Although they deal with distinct areas, both studies show that economic sustainability depends on the integration of governance, legal compliance, and administrative efficiency.

The incorporation of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) principles broadens this discussion by establishing parameters for evaluating the sustainable performance of organizations. Gardelin (2026) highlights that agribusiness faces the challenge of reconciling productivity, environmental preservation, and social responsibility, and demonstrates that ESG criteria influence access to financing and international competitiveness. This approach aligns with Figueiredo and Coelho (2025), who analyze Constitutional Amendment No. 132 as an instrument capable of incorporating environmental principles into Brazilian tax policy. While Gardelin emphasizes the voluntary adoption of good business practices, Figueiredo and Coelho discuss the use of legal and fiscal mechanisms to encourage responsible behavior, revealing the complementarity between private initiatives and public policies.

In the productive sector, engineering plays a central role in building sustainable models. Girardi (2025) highlights that the integration between renewable energies and civil engineering constitutes an important strategy for sustainable urban development, reducing environmental impacts and promoting greater energy efficiency. In line with this, Pinto (2025) demonstrates that mechanical engineering contributes to industrial sustainability through the application of technologies focused on the circular economy, system reliability, energy efficiency, and the optimization of production processes. Complementing these approaches, Novaes (2026) demonstrates that the integration between Lean Construction and Building Information Modeling (BIM) enables a significant reduction in waste, improved productivity, and optimization of resources used in civil construction. Although they operate in different segments of engineering, the three studies converge in arguing that technological innovation and efficient management are determining factors for sustainable development.

The rational management of natural resources also occupies a prominent position in the literature analyzed. Holanda and Macedo (2025) demonstrate that the increase in water

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demand requires new water management strategies in large-scale projects, where consumption can reach levels comparable to those of small communities. The authors emphasize that behavioral changes and strategic planning are essential to guarantee water security. This perspective is similar to the research developed by Pereira (2026), which highlights the potential of environmental education, reverse logistics, and the circular economy in reducing the environmental impacts resulting from the improper disposal of used cooking oil. While Holanda and Macedo focus their analysis on the efficient management of water resources, Pereira emphasizes the transformation of waste into new products, demonstrating that different strategies converge towards the same objective: the sustainable use of natural resources.

From an environmental perspective, Maida and Hamede (2025) broaden the discussion by analyzing biodiversity and ecosystems as structuring elements of sustainable development in Mozambique. The authors highlight that environmental degradation, inadequate exploitation of natural resources, and climate change represent significant threats to sustainability, advocating for integrated public policies, strengthening community governance, and investments in science and technology. This approach is closely related to the studies of Pereira (2026) and Holanda and Macedo (2025), as it shows that environmental conservation depends on both institutional policies and the active participation of society.

In the agri-food sector, Marcato et al. (2026) demonstrate that family farming associated with organic production strengthens the conservation of natural resources, promotes food security, and increases the resilience of production systems. The authors identify challenges related to access to credit, technical assistance, and certification, highlighting the importance of public policies for strengthening this segment. This analysis complements the reflections of Gardelin (2026), who discusses the incorporation of ESG principles into agribusiness. While Marcato et al. emphasize sustainable production practices on a small scale, Gardelin broadens the debate to the context of national and international agribusiness, showing that sustainability should be incorporated into all scales of agricultural production.

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Sustainability is also manifested in the healthcare field through managerial efficiency and institutional responsibility. Alves (2021) demonstrates that large dental clinics need to integrate operational efficiency, sanitary compliance, and economic sustainability to guarantee the quality of care and the continuity of services. Although situated within the context of supplementary healthcare, the study reinforces principles similar to those discussed by Venturini (2021) and Machado (2025), highlighting that governance, strategic planning, and monitoring through indicators constitute essential elements for the sustainability of organizations.

An integrated analysis of the studies shows that contemporary sustainability is characterized by a systemic approach, in which environmental, economic, technological, legal, and social aspects are strongly interdependent. It is observed that technological innovation, efficient management, public policies, environmental education, corporate governance, and social responsibility are not isolated elements, but rather complementary components of a development model oriented towards resilience and sustainability.

Thus, the scientific production published by RCMOS demonstrates that contemporary challenges demand multidisciplinary solutions capable of integrating engineering, administration, agribusiness, law, health, economics, and environmental sciences. The convergence between the different studies shows that sustainable development depends on the articulation between scientific knowledge, technological innovation, institutional strengthening, and social participation, which consolidates a growth model capable of reconciling economic competitiveness, environmental preservation, and the promotion of collective well-being.

Methods

This study is characterized as a bibliographic research, of a qualitative, exploratory and descriptive nature, based on the analysis of scientific production published in RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber sobre sustentabilidade (Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal Knowledge about Sustainability).

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Data collection was carried out by consulting the journal's electronic archive, selecting articles published between 2021 and 2026 that had a direct relationship with the themes of sustainability, environmental management, governance, ESG, sustainable engineering, natural resources, renewable energies, sustainable agriculture, organizational management, circular economy, and sustainable development.

As inclusion criteria, complete scientific articles published within the defined period and directly addressing aspects related to sustainability in different areas of knowledge were considered. Works that were not related to the central theme or that consisted of editorials, letters to the editor, or institutional documents were excluded.

After selecting the studies, each publication was read in its entirety, followed by the extraction of information regarding the year of publication, thematic area, main objective, and scientific contribution. The articles were organized into thematic categories to allow for a comparative analysis of the main approaches developed by the authors.

The data interpretation was carried out through qualitative content analysis, with the aim of identifying convergences, complementarities, and trends in the scientific production on sustainability published by RCMOS.

Results

We analyzed 14 scientific articles published between 2021 and 2026, covering different areas of knowledge related to sustainability.

Table 1 – Characterization of the analyzed studies

Author(s)	Year	Area	Main contribution
Alves	2021	Health Management	Economic sustainability and efficiency in management of in dental clinics.
Venturini	2021	Accounting	Strategic accounting as a tool for for corporate sustainability.
Souza	2024	Renewable	Sustainable and energy project management Administration.

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Girardi	2025	Civil Engineering: Sustainable Urban Planning.	Renewable energies applied to development
Holland and Macedo	2025	Environmental Management of Shopping Centers.	Sustainable management of water resources in
Ax	2025	Administration	Business resilience and organizational sustainability.
Chick		Engineering 2025 Mechanics	Industrial sustainability, circular economy, and reliability.
Figueiredo and Coelho	2025	Law	Tax reform and environmental protection.
Maida and Hamede		Science 2025 Environmental	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
Alves	2025	Governance	Preventing financial fraud as a tool for economic sustainability.
Gardelin	2026	Agribusiness	ESG applied to agribusiness.
Marcato et al.	2026	Agriculture	Family farming and organic production.
Author(s)	**Year**	**Area**	**Main contribution**
New	2026	Engineering	Lean Construction and BIM applied to sustainability.
Pereira		Education 2026 Environmental	Reverse logistics and circular economy with used cooking oil.

Source: Prepared by the authors (2026).

The analysis revealed a predominance of studies related to sustainable management, corporate governance, sustainable engineering, and the efficient use of natural resources. Research focused on environmental public policies, the circular economy, ESG, sustainable agriculture, technological innovation, and environmental education was also identified.

It was observed that the research presents a strong interdisciplinary character, bringing together contributions from Administration, Engineering, Law, Environmental Sciences, Agribusiness, Accounting, and Health, demonstrating that sustainability is being treated

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as a cross-cutting element capable of integrating different areas of knowledge. Another aspect identified was the increasing incorporation of technologies, management tools, and governance mechanisms as instruments to promote greater economic efficiency associated with environmental responsibility.

Discussion

The studies analyzed demonstrate a consensus regarding the fact that sustainability has ceased to be a purely environmental concern and has assumed a strategic role in organizations and public policies.

In the field of organizational management, Souza (2024) states that sustainable projects depend on the strategic actions of managers to integrate economic development with socio-environmental responsibility. This perspective is expanded by Machado (2025), who understands sustainability as a result of the organizational capacity to adapt to highly uncertain environments. While Souza focuses his analysis on project management, Machado emphasizes building business resilience as a long-term competitive advantage.

From a governance perspective, Venturini (2021) argues that strategic accounting strengthens corporate sustainability through transparency and legal compliance. This view converges with that of Alves (2025), who demonstrates that internal controls, fraud prevention, and risk management also strengthen the economic sustainability of organizations. Although they use different approaches, both authors argue that efficient governance is an essential requirement for sustainable organizations.

In the context of public policies, Gardelin (2026) analyzes ESG principles as an instrument to transform agribusiness into a more sustainable sector, while Figueiredo and Coelho (2025) discuss the role of tax reform as a state mechanism to incentivize environmentally responsible practices. It is observed that Gardelin prioritizes voluntary business initiatives, while Figueiredo and Coelho emphasize regulatory mechanisms, which demonstrates that sustainability depends on the joint action of the market and the State.

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In the field of engineering, Girardi (2025), Pinto (2025), and Novaes (2026) present complementary approaches. Girardi highlights the importance of renewable energies for urban development; Pinto focuses on the sustainability of industrial processes through the circular economy and reliability engineering; Novaes demonstrates that the integration between Lean Construction and BIM reduces waste and increases the productivity of civil construction. Despite methodological differences, they all converge on recognizing technological innovation as an element of sustainable development.

Regarding natural resources, Holanda and Macedo (2025) advocate for the rationalization of water consumption in large-scale projects, while Pereira (2026) emphasizes the reuse of waste through reverse logistics and environmental education. Maida and Hamede (2025) expand this discussion by analyzing biodiversity conservation and

of ecosystems as a condition for sustainable development. Taken together, these studies demonstrate that environmental preservation requires both technological solutions and behavioral changes, as well as the strengthening of public policies.

In the agri-food sector, Marcato et al. (2026) argue that family farming and organic production strengthen food security and environmental conservation. This approach complements Gardelin's (2026) proposal, which broadens the discussion on agribusiness from an ESG perspective. While Marcato et al. prioritize the sustainability of family farming production, Gardelin emphasizes the competitive insertion of the agricultural sector in global markets.

Finally, Alves (2021) demonstrates that sustainability also manifests itself in the management of health services, arguing that operational efficiency, sanitary compliance , and economic sustainability constitute dimensions of contemporary management. This understanding is close to the reflections of Venturini (2021) and Machado (2025), who highlight the integration between management, governance, and organizational sustainability.

In general, the studies show a high degree of convergence in recognizing that sustainability is not limited to environmental preservation, but also involves governance, technological innovation, operational efficiency, social responsibility, institutional strengthening, and economic development. The differences observed between the authors

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stem from the distinct fields of application, which demonstrates that sustainability constitutes a cross-cutting concept capable of integrating diverse areas of knowledge around a common objective: promoting viable development.

Final Considerations

An analysis of the scientific production published in RCMOS – Revista Científica Multidisciplinar O Saber (Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal The Knowledge) revealed that sustainability constitutes a cross-cutting axis capable of integrating different areas of knowledge, consolidating itself as a strategic theme for contemporary scientific development. The studies analyzed demonstrate that environmental, economic, and social challenges demand multidisciplinary solutions based on technological innovation, efficient management, governance, socio-environmental responsibility, and the strengthening of public policies.

It was observed that the thematic diversity of the publications ranges from aspects related to organizational management, sustainable engineering, natural resources and renewable energies to issues involving strategic accounting, agribusiness, reverse logistics, environmental education, biodiversity, compliance and legal instruments aimed at environmental protection. This breadth demonstrates the journal's commitment to promoting scientific production aligned with the principles of development and the contemporary demands of society.

Another relevant aspect concerns the convergence of studies regarding the need to integrate scientific knowledge with practice. Regardless of the area of investigation, the authors recognize that sustainability depends on the articulation between strategic planning, innovation, governance, education, institutional responsibility, and social participation. This perspective reinforces the idea that solutions produce consistent results when implemented systematically.

In addition to summarizing the main scientific contributions published by RCMOS, this study highlights the journal's role as a platform for disseminating research aimed at strengthening sustainability in its multiple dimensions. The methodological and thematic

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diversity observed demonstrates the journal's ability to bring together different scientific perspectives, fostering the exchange of knowledge between distinct areas.

Finally, it is recommended that future research expand this analysis through bibliometric studies, scientific impact assessments, analyses of collaboration networks among authors, and temporal analyses of the evolution of research lines published in the journal. It is hoped that this work will contribute to increasing the visibility of RCMOS's scientific output and stimulate new investigations capable of strengthening sustainability as a guiding principle for research, innovation, and social, economic, and environmental development.

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