**INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH BETWEEN INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOLIDARITY ECONOMY**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article presents the connections between social innovation, social entrepreneurship and social technology. There is a gap in the Brazilian literature on the links between these terms and their relationship with the solidarity economy in the country. The research question is: what are the possible connections between these terms capable of strengthening the attributes of the solidarity economy? The objectives of the research are: 1) to propose a framework of connection between the three terms and to relate the result of these connections with the attributes of the solidarity economy; 2) create a framework that represents the possible connections between the four terms investigated in this research. The authors who were part of the theoretical framework of this research were: Maciel (2019), Duque, Valadão (2017), Dagnino (2012), Moulaert et al. (2013), Godin (2012), Oliveira (2004), Melo Neto & Froes (2002) and França Filho (2001; 2006). The methodology composes a qualitative, bibliographic and exploratory research. The results of the research in relation to the theoretical contribution refer to the reduction of the gap presented in the Brazilian literature by bringing together the themes of innovation, technology, entrepreneurship and solidarity economy in Brazil. The practical implications are: 1) to use the connection framework to adapt policies and programs in a more integrated way, 2) to subsidize methodologies for the development of innovative solidarity economic enterprises and 3) to enhance entrepreneurial skills from the perspective of the solidarity economy.

**Keywords:** Social innovation, Social entrepreneurship, Social technology, Solidarity economy.

**INTRODUCTION**

This article was motivated by the need to bring together studies on social innovation, social technology and social entrepreneurship in the Brazilian literature. There is a gap in the connection between these terms, which interferes with updating the understanding of solidarity economy in Brazil.

The possibility of connecting innovation, entrepreneurship and technology directed to the social issue can contribute to the studies of solidarity economy in its theoretical and practical dimension. In this sense, the question of the research is: what are the convergent attributes that allow the establishment of possible connections between the terms social innovation, social technology and social entrepreneurship, capable of deepening the understanding of the solidarity economy in the country?

To answer this question, two main objectives were highlighted: 1) to propose a framework of connection between the three terms and to relate the result of these connections with the solidarity economy; 2) create a framework that represents the possible connections between the four terms investigated in this research.

The article was divided into five sections: 1) presentation of the introduction with the question and objectives of the research; 2) indication of the bases of the theoretical framework; 3) research methodology; 4) the results and 5) the final considerations, including the practical implication, the theoretical contribution, the limits and potentialities of the research.

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

THE SOLIDARITY ECONOMY IN BRAZIL – REFLECTIVE NOTES

The Solidarity Economy in Brazil is perceived in two dimensions: the real one, which includes a field of experimentation, led by enterprises, public managers and advisory entities, which present another way of organizing production, work and life. The other dimension is that of the political project of society, based on a socialist proposal, which contains a utopia, permeated by expectations that "another world is possible". The relationship between these two dimensions means, in Sartre's conception, "the interval between what we are and what we wish to be".

The intersection between the real and the political project is permeated by diversities, interests and conflicts, which delineate the alliances, the social bonds, the forms of sociability and, fundamentally, the strategies of simultaneous experience between the capitalist economy and the affirmation of another economy and society.

Solidarity Economy is presented as an alternative to promote changes in the world of work and in the lived world, which can interfere in the dynamics of the law of value in the capitalist system, permeated by utilitarian bonds, reinforcing the production of the value of the social bond as a possible element for the reconstruction of social relations.

This perspective of economy provided form and content to the socioeconomic experiments of popular groups, which combines economy and solidarity and which received numerous names, but which, in Brazil, became better known as Solidarity Economy.

At the 3rd National Conference on Solidarity Economy/CONAES, there was a plenary consultation regarding the meaning of the term Solidarity Economy:

set of collective initiatives for the organization of work and production, carried out by sectors of civil society. These collective experiences mean the search for emancipated work, which includes respect for the worker's aptitude for personal fulfillment, linked to the recognition of his or her peers and usefulness to those who received him/her, democratization of productivity gains, access to knowledge, reaffirmation of personal and collective identity and appreciation of life. (CONAES, 2014)

This social phenomenon highlights three important considerations: a) the response of the popular sectors to the crisis in the world of work; b) emergency and immediate nature and potential for political and social transformation; and c) response to the collapse of real socialism, within the tradition of communist and anarchist experiences of self-management.

To democratize the economy, it is necessary to "engage citizens" in everyday life. Therefore, we deal with democratic solidarity in the field of Solidarity Economy, when the socioeconomic experiences of the sectors of civil society, together with the State, stimulate the solidarity of economic and political life, through the exercise of critical and active citizenship.

This characterization marks the trajectory of the Solidarity Economy in Brazil, whose experiences have as references the Latin American Meeting of Solidarity Culture and Socioeconomics (1980); the Brazilian Network of Solidarity Socioeconomics (RBSES) (2000); the World Social Forum and the creation of the Solidarity Economy WG (2001); Creation of State Forums (2003, 2005); creation of the National Council of Solidarity Economy (2004); Brazilian Plenary Sessions and Conferences on Solidarity Economy (2002, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2014).

The Solidarity Economy in Brazil translates the concept of democratic solidarity and is associated with self-management, democracy, participation, egalitarianism, cooperation, which are elements that qualify social and labor relations. There is a perspective of a civilizing world with a greater appreciation of the social bond and whose exchange relations are stimulated by the value of the human being, to the detriment of the strategies of financialization of life in all its dimensions.

Figure 1: Attributes of the Solidarity Economy

Diagram

Automatic description

Source: CONAES, 2014

The concrete experiences of the organization of work and production of popular groups and the reflections carried out on the potentialities of these economic initiatives allowed us to consider the Solidarity Economy in Brazil in four dimensions:

1. a set of socioeconomic practices, carried out by social actors from civil society, with conceptions and attitudes that reaffirm the principles and values of human emancipation;
2. a social movement with the proposal to contribute to development, which allows the social integration of populations, as they are excluded from the process of participation in social production generated in the country;
3. new ways of organizing production, by democratizing social relations with collective responsibility, shared power and self-management, in the activities of production, distribution, consumption and credit, affirming cultural values such as cooperation, equality, security and the appreciation of life.
4. new meaning of work by the proposal to reconnect the economic, the social and the political under another register of the social.

In this article, Solidarity Economy is understood as a broader project for the construction of an emancipatory society, where the space between social experimentation and the political project has been a field of negotiations, recognition, and deconstruction. This space is translated by the legal and political framework of the solidarity economy in the country, which has a historical trajectory marked by dynamics of democratic construction.

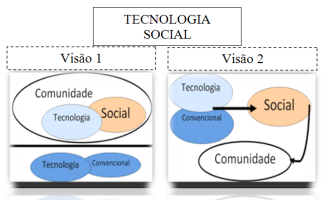
SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY IN BRAZIL - ATTRIBUTES AND PERTINENCES

The scientific production on social technology in Brazil, in the period from 2002 to 2015, has two different views, according to Andrade & Valadão (2017): a) social technology as a practice that generates social transformation through the active participation of the community itself, reinforcing the idea of the inseparability of social, technical and material aspects; b) it is an artifact that represents the demands of the community and that drives social change, through programs, processes, products and methodologies appropriate to the reality of the community. In the conception of these authors, social technology is part of the socio-technical approach, paved by sustainable development and the promotion of social inclusion.

According to these authors, the first view represents technology for the social and presupposes that science and technology are holders of the know-how in the development of communities in socioeconomic vulnerability. The second view has the critical perspective of sustainability and a socio-technical view, where the traditional forms of technological, economic or scientific development are overcome and the result is local productions from the traditions of local culture.

The currently most widespread concept integrates the two visions and presents social technology as conditioned to values, integrated into the community, but also referenced by technical and social development. Thinkers, from Dagnino (2009) onwards, have discussed Social Technology from one perspective or another, but expanding the reflections to analyses with the themes of development, sustainability and socio-technical approach of solidarity.

Figure 2: Visions of social technology



Source: Andrade & Valadão (2017)

For Dagnino (2009) social technology refers to "any product, method, process or technique created to solve some type of social problem and that meets the requirements of simplicity, low cost, easy applicability/reapplicability and proven social impact".

This approach to social technology reinforces that its field of analysis and practice must integrate culture, nature and society and every form of life comes from the production of knowledge and the creation of techniques that identify identity and culture.

Social technology is characterized as a product, technique and/or methodology that is reapplicable and developed with the participation of the community to solve social and environmental problems.

Since 2004, the Institute of Social Technology/ITS has developed reflections on social technology, highlighting the dimensions and principles that are part of this field of investigation, in order to constitute an important reference in the literature and for the understanding of this social phenomenon.

The research developed by ITS has currently reinforced the need to integrate the dimensions of education, production, economy and social bonds in the construction of a just society.

Table 1: Dimensions and principles of Social Technology



Source: ITS(2004)

The connection between dimensions and principles leads us to realize that there is an inseparability between learning and participation, change is only possible if reality is understood in its systemic form and social transformation occurs when there is respect for local identities.

It is important to highlight the perspective of education in social technology, as it involves a participatory pedagogical process, in the dialogue between knowledges, which raises the knowledge of all those involved in communication.

This conception was reinforced by Passoni (2019) when he affirms the direct relationship between social technology and education, through three factors: a) learning is generated for everyone in social exchanges, where everyone teaches and learns; b) there is a dialogue between popular knowledge and scientific knowledge, generating learning and appreciation of cultures; and c) dissemination of the knowledge and technologies developed among all.

This record strengthens the relevance of the fusion between the different types of knowledge from popular knowledge and scientific knowledge, being one of the forms of inclusion, emancipation, rescue and social development

The analysis of social technology, as a process of social inclusion, was also carried out by the Social Technology Network/RTS (2014), which reinforces the conception of a technology that promotes interaction and diversity, contributing to sustainable development and advances in Human Rights.

Given the historical conditions of Brazil in 2016, with the change of political interest in the government, related to the direction of the country's social development, the RTS was not able to sustain the intercooperation network necessary for its sustainability.

It is worth mentioning that the construction of the concept of social technology combines with a critical theory of technology, as proposed by Feenberg (2002), by showing that social technology is the result of a political process based on agreements of social groups, in favor of the common good, contrary to technocratic power, based on interest in control and power of groups with specific interests.

An important characteristic of social technology is to call into question the viability of current science and technology in responding to an adaptation to the resolution of social problems, which directly affect the community.

In this sense, the purpose of social technology is to solve social problems experienced by communities, reaffirming the thought of Melo Francisco, Froes (2002) about the conception of ST not to produce goods and services to sell, but to solve social problems. It is not directed to markets with capitalist exchanges, but to population segments in situations of social risk, without the right to citizenship.

Studies on social technology point to a model of partnerships between government, community and private sector, with the objective of creating effective solutions to solve situations originating from populations in social exclusion. However, these partnerships are mediated by an individualistic culture, which makes it impossible for the State and civil society to appropriate their effective practices of solutions and/or alternatives to the real social problems of the community.

According to Maciel (2019), the historical process is still insufficient for a social articulation that serves as a reference for the formulation of inclusive public policies for socioeconomic development. This author's thought is that social technology cannot be reduced to artifacts or methodologies and principles and interactions are more important than technology itself.

The regulation of SW as a Public Policy is still under historical construction and PL 3329/15 and the possibility of establishing interfaces with the new Regulatory Framework for Civil Society Organizations (MROSC – Law 13.019/2014) is at a low stage.

However, social technology has had applications in areas such as: health (Zamberlan, 2023), agriculture (Souza, Pozzebonbc, 2020), basic sanitation (Castro, 2021; Burgardt et al, 2018; Lobo et al, 2013), culture (Lima et al, 2013) solidarity economy (Cruz et al, 2023; Zucoloto et al, 2021); Pereira, 2010), education (Rollemberg; Farias, 2021), food security (Araújo, 2015), combating natural disasters (Kneodler et al, 2022) and housing (Zucoloto et al, 2021).

This statement is proven by the Banco do Brasil Foundation, which is a relevant actor, as it has a social technology program, which certifies and offers awards for the development and reapplication of social technology, as a solution to the social problems demanded by communities. It advances in its inclusion program, with the constitution of the social technology laboratory, offering studies and innovation in the process of developing technologies, so that the enterprise can participate more equitably in the award notice

The points of attention to scholars of this theme refer to the understanding of social technology as a process of collective construction of solutions to the genuine demands of communities and submitted to democratic control; choice of a new model of social development, which emancipates and equalizes rights, with equitable distribution of goods and services; respect for the environment; performance in work associated with self-management practices and acting in collaborative networks.

The possibility of relating the development of social technology to people's concrete experiences contributes to creating social capital, generating results of socio-environmental impact, civic engagement, recovery of self-esteem and entrepreneurial skills. These are some attributes necessary for inclusive and sustainable technological development.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES

Oliveira's (2004) studies point out that social entrepreneurship is a concept in development, but with its own theoretical, methodological and strategic characteristics. It presents the variation of the concepts, highlighting their values, vision and applicability in the development of the territory.

Chart 2 - Diverse concepts on social entrepreneurship - national view

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Author | Concept |
| Ashoka& Mckinsey (2001) | Social entrepreneurs have different characteristics from business entrepreneurs. They create social values through innovation and the strength of financial resources for social, economic and community development. Some of the basic fundamentals of social entrepreneurship are directly linked to the social entrepreneur. Sincerity, passion for what they do, clarity, personal confidence, centralized values, good will to plan, dream, and a skill for improvisation stand out. |
| Melo& Neto; Froes (2002) | When we talk about social entrepreneurship, we are looking for a new paradigm. The objective is no longer the business of the business{ }, it is the business of the social, which has civil society as its main focus of action and in the partnership involving the community, government and private sector in its strategy. |
| Rao (2002) | Social entrepreneurs, individuals who want to put their organizational and entrepreneurial experiences more into helping others than making money. |
| Pádua&Rouere 2002) | "constitute the effective contribution of innovative social entrepreneurs, whose protagonism in the social area produces sustainable development, quality of life and paradigm shift for the benefit of less privileged communities". |
| Milk (2003) | The social entrepreneur is one of the species of the genus of entrepreneurs. They are entrepreneurs with a social mission, which is always central and explicit. |

Source: adapted from Oliveira (2004)

The concepts presented indicate the following propositions: 1) a new look at social intervention with a proposal for social self-organization; 2) democratic process of social management; 3) Development of

technologies with transformative innovation and applicability of individual and social talents and 4) improvement of social capital.

For Novaes & Gil (2009), social entrepreneurship represents a "set of initiatives implemented by excluded social segments, organizations, communities and public institutions, in search of new possibilities for less favored social groups". This conception brings the social entrepreneur closer to the genuine social problems of the city, being an inducer between people and cultures to think of new alternatives for improving life and social inclusion.

Social entrepreneurship reinforces three meanings:1) a new model of operating the propellers of innovation, in the composition of the relationships between community, government and academia; 2) effectiveness and sustainability in the opportunity for solutions to solve social problems that originate and directly affect the community; 3) development of entrepreneurial skills as foundations for social exchanges with empathy, ethics and trust.

The conception of the role and function of social entrepreneurship is related to attitudes that prioritize changes in the lives of communities in the exercise of cooperation and solidarity.

REFLECTIVE NOTES ON SOCIAL INNOVATION

According to Godin (2012), social innovation has changed its meaning throughout history, moving from the meaning of socialism to social reform and, in the second half of the 20th century, it became an alternative to solutions to social problems, especially in the 1960s, where it represented a counter-hegemonic political concept emerging from the new democratization movements in search of participation and autonomy.

The interest in this topic is recent and for Patias et al. (2015) the theme is addressed in different contexts, with multiple approaches and interdisciplinary fields of study.

The understanding of social innovation as transformative social change (ANDRÉ AND ABREU, 2006), in response to social demand (CAJAIBA-SANTANA, 2014), with individuals committed to a common goal, who collectively encourage innovation and leadership (CORREIA, 2015) stands out.

James A. Phills Jr, Kriss Deiglmeier and Dale T. Miller (2008) reflected on social innovation as a basis for the creation of innovative solutions, in the search for opportunities for solutions in the face of social problems. Geoff Mulgan (2006) focused on the theoretical production of disruptive business creation.

There are different studies on social innovation and in the bibliographic study of Phills, James A. et l(2008) and the following approaches were highlighted:

Table 3: Social innovation approaches

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Innovation approach | Characterization | Authors |
| Economist | It links social innovation to an economic subject (an entrepreneur) who designs, produces and brings to the market new ideas, services or processes that open a new economic paradigm | Schumpeter, 1982  Geoff Mulgan,2006. |
| Management Science Creative Approach | Management, innovation and society, a new solution to a social problem that is more effective, efficient and sustainable or fair than existing solutions. | Phillis et al, 2008  MacCallium et al, 2009. |
| Creative Approach | Generation and implementation of new ideas about how people should organize interpersonal activities, or social interactions, to achieve one or more common goals. It analyzes the personal stories of notable people and the capabilities of leaders to solve organizational problems. | Mumford (2010)  Moulaert et al 2005  Westley, Antadze 2010 |
| Political science and public administration | Bottom-up practices and processes that emerge from below (which sometimes contest the state) that trigger institutional changes in public policies. It criticizes hierarchical bureaucratic and top-down forms of government; explore institutional changes in terms of territorial decentralization, participatory democracy, and transparency. | Swyngedouw, 2009  Moulaert et al, 2010 |
| Geographical approach | Satisfaction of alienated human needs through the transformation of social relations: transformations that improve governance systems, that guide and regulate the allocation of goods and services intended to satisfy these needs, and that establish new governance structures and organizations. | MacCallum et al, 2009 |
| Systemic approach | An active work towards systemic social change and emphasizes the collective aspect of the innovation process. A complex process of introducing new products, processes, or programs that profoundly change the basic routines, flows of resources and authorities, or beliefs of the social system in which innovation occurs, and has a disruptive nature, because it affects power, routine, and beliefs. | Bassi, 2011  Westley and Antadze, 2010. |

Cast Iron: Adapted by James A. Phills Jr., Kriss Deiglmeier and Dale T. Miller (2008).

In general, the approaches presented in chart 3, when connected, provide a broader view of social innovation, as a concept that refers to the ways of implementing effective and sustainable innovative solutions that respond to the needs of the whole society and deliver value with positive socio-environmental impact, promotion of equity and social justice.

One of the authors who has contributed to disseminate the idea that values such as cooperation and solidarity are more important than economic values in the development of social innovation is França Filho (2001), who presents the theme from four essential aspects: a) purpose; b) mode of access; c) mode of use; d) appropriation; e) origin or mode of generation.

The highlight for this author's thought is in the conception that the purpose and mode of access to social innovation is not defined as a relationship of consumption, but of value that are materialized in the benefits it delivers to society and therefore the need arises to insert the principles of fair trade and solidarity finance.

França Filho (2001) shows two contexts on social innovation, the first based on market rationality and the second on the tradition of new social movements. This second aspect highlights the social innovation associated with thinking about the process of construction and appropriation of technology, responding efficiently to overcoming the causes of social problems that affect the members of a community.

The highlight of França Filho's (2001) thought is the view that technology constitutes a socio-technical system, involving social constructions, which incorporate the values and interests of the context in which they are developed and not just an isolated, apolitical and microeconomic artifact.

This view has been shared with authors such as Thomas (2009) who situates social innovation as a social construction and generation of solutions, aligned with historically situated trajectories. Reinforced by Moulaert et al. (2013) when considering social innovation as a process that generates systemic changes and transformation of social relations with the empowerment of citizens.

These thinkers have as a common language the record of social innovation as a manifestation of change in the subject and in institutions, associated with processes that are based on social inclusion and local needs.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THEIR PARAMETERS

The 2030 agenda is a United Nations (UN) action plan, involving different sectors of society and balancing four dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social, environmental, and institutional. The greater purpose is the protection of the planet, freedom, peace and security for people and the eradication of poverty and hunger. The fundamental pillars for the development of the SDGs are: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships.

Figure 3: 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Logo, company name

Automatic description

Source: PNUD, 2017

The SDGs have a focus on global sustainability, long-term vision, wide dissemination and impact measurement and can monitor the organization's evolution in each objective with its respective goals. Every organization should aim to align with the 17 SDGs in contributing to the achievement of its goals and the social dimension as its main concern.

**METHODOLOGY**

The present study consists of a bibliographic research (GIL, 2008) whose strategy improves the view of the correlations between the themes of this research, resulting in the construction of new perceptions.

The reflections are of a theoretical and exploratory nature, as it involves the bibliographic survey, given that the connections between social technology, social innovation, social entrepreneurship and solidarity economy are still little known and analyzed.

From this observation, the formulation of the problem was established, which guided the development of the research. (LAKATOS, MARCONI, 2003). The purpose of the research is characterized as descriptive because it records and describes the observed facts without interference. (PRODANOV and FREITAS, 2013.

The data analysis is qualitative and Gil (2002) corroborates, saying that "[...] qualitative research methods are aimed at helping researchers to understand people and their social, cultural and institutional contexts". There is an inseparability between the objective world and the subjectivity of the subject, whose analysis is based on the authors' self-declaration and their understanding of the world. In this sense, the research was based on the authors' analyses and interpretations of the topics studied.

**RESEARCH RESULTS**

RESULT 1 - CONNECTORS BETWEEN SOLIDARITY ECONOMY, SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL INNOVATION

From the studies of each term it was possible to identify attributes that served as connectors between the terms, whose main theoretical result was to show that the solidarity economy is a driver of the ideas of social innovation, materializes the practice of social entrepreneurship and drives the development of social technology.

Table 4 - Connectors between terms

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Connectors** | **Solidarity Economy** | **Social Technology** | **Social Innovation** | **Social Entrepreneurship** |
| **Ethics/Mission**  Purpose  Purpose benefits and  Value delivery | Fair distribution of results  and improvement of the conditions of social life promoting an emancipatory social movement | It meets the concrete social demands experienced and identified by the population in solving problems in a sustainable, inclusive way and with respect for cultural identities to reduce social inequalities and promote social development. | It promotes qualitative social change by encouraging an innovative culture and exercising leadership. | Creation of values in favor of social, economic and community development. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge and science**  Mode of access, appropriation and use | Aggregation of knowledge to enable production, credit, marketing and consumption initiatives appropriate to community needs | Knowledge is socially constructed with collective appropriation and dependent on evaluative factors of an economic, social, political and cultural nature, with dialogue between popular knowledge and scientific knowledge | Individuals collectively engaged in intentional actions that design and produce new ideas to solve social problems with a new economic paradigm. | Creation of new ideas and alternatives that promote sustainable development, social inclusion and improvement of people's lives in communities. |
| **Dimensions**  **of Sustainability**  Prioritization of the economic, social, political, environmental and cultural dimensions | Prioritizes economic and social sustainability | Inseparability of social, environmental and cultural aspects | Social and economic and cultural sustainability | It prioritizes social sustainability. |
| **Governance**  Form of management/  Participation | Self-management with participatory and democratic practices in collective decision-making. | Participatory and democratic methodologies,  experience of self-management processes with  property  free collective intellectual | Democratic participation in the construction of solutions, generating systemic changes and transformation of social relations. | Democratic process of social management. |
| **Impact**  Scale of change and innovation related to market rationality and/or tradition of new social movements | Tradition of social movements with democratization of social relations | Market rationality associated with social changes with applicability and reapplicability of technologies | Promotion of equity and social justice. | Development of technologies with transformative innovation and applicability of individual and social talents. |
| **Performance Measure**  Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals | Fair distribution of wealth (SDGs  1, 4, 9) | Collective participation in the process of guaranteeing human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment (SDGs 5, 10, 16) | Market regulation for the principles of fair trade, solidarity finance and social finance. (SDG 12, 11, 12) | It prioritizes SDGs 7, 10, 8. |
| **Skills**  Social entrepreneur profile | Cooperation and solidarity | Strengthening Social Capital as a foundation for social exchange in the generation of autonomy and empowerment of the citizen | Cooperation and solidarity | Social self-organization;  empathy, ethics, trust and the ability to improvise. |

Source: adapted by the authors

Chart 4 shows that there are three important parameters that approximate the terms: a) social development as the end activity of all action; b) transformative change in people's lives with reinforcement of personal and social potentialities; c) commitment to achieving the goals related to the 17 SDGs.

In relation to the delivery of value to society, all the social phenomena presented have as their end activity: change transformed in people's lives in community and with joint distribution of wealth. The mode of access, appropriation and use of knowledge and technology have the same affiliation, which ensures democratic and egalitarian access, open appropriation, ethical use and aimed at the common good.

Social innovation strengthens the purpose of organizations, as it is an important resource for efficient knowledge transfer for solutions arising from the needs of society and can even leverage transformative changes and contribute to the achievement of the 17 SDGs, whose performance measure amplifies the impact on the positive achievement of the goals.

Social technology and social innovation have a great affinity in relation to the perspective of generating impact in the territory and seek to understand what impact technological innovation can provide on a broader scale than the interests of restricted social groups. Thus, social technology is a methodological instrument for social innovation in search of the sustainability of peoples and territories.

However, the level of socio-environmental impact has different magnitudes in each social phenomenon, but requiring forms of participatory management with skills that favor empathy, trust and solidarity.

Social innovation initiatives are operationalized by social technology, which becomes an instrument for the development of techniques or methodologies that help transform people's lives, through the implementation of appropriate solutions to solve the social problems faced by the community.

Therefore, the parameters of social technology – community protagonism, democratic decision-making, systematization and appropriation of knowledge provide the criteria for social innovation, by changing the relationship between the production of science and technology and the way of intervening in reality, showing that knowledge is socially constructed, as it is dependent on emerging evaluative factors of society.

The mode of collective use and appropriation of social technology strengthens is strengthened by social management and self-management, in the technical and administrative conduct of solidarity economy enterprises, which becomes a fertile environment and reference space in the concrete experience of enhancing personal and social entrepreneurial capacities, in relation to the development of social capital, empathy, reciprocity and leadership.

RESULT 2 - FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORETICAL PROPOSITION OF THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SOLIDARITY ECONOMY, SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL INNOVATION AND SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The possibility of making connections between the four terms provided the opportunity to construct two frameworks, which would better represent the convergences between the terms for the strengthening of new parameters of social development.

Figure 4A - Theoretical proposition framework A

Chart, Diagram, Bubble Chart

Automatic description

Source: authorship

The configuration of 12 words distributed in colors, with 3 words for each searched term (Figure 4A) shows the common basic assumptions that become a reference for the connection between innovation, entrepreneurship and technology and can be moved anywhere in the quadrant, when a systemic view of interconnection between them is established, as shown in the example shown in Figure 4B.

Figure 4B - Theoretical proposition B framework

Chart, Diagram, Bubble Chart

Automatic description

Source: authorship

The possibility of word movement reinforces the attributes of each particular term and at the same time allows the co-creation of words that influence themselves and at the same time reinforce a theoretical field with integrated perception.

There is a set of convergences between the terms, which translates a sense of action aligned with the construction of social bonds directed towards democratic practices and sustainable social and economic development.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The connections between the terms studied in this research evidenced four propositions:

1. The Solidarity Economy provides opportunities for the development of social technology, which becomes an important instrument to develop social innovation, through entrepreneurial capacities with a social dimension (social capital, empathy, reciprocity and solidarity).
2. Social technology provides a better approximation between scientific knowledge and popular knowledge, providing opportunities for adjustment between science and technique, with the ability to adapt the evaluation process of technology based on the needs of the community.
3. Social innovation finds a driving environment in the solidarity economy to the extent that it is a fertile agent to promote market regulation with the principles of fair trade and collective intellectual property.
4. 4. Social entrepreneurship gains scope in the practice of social innovation and the development of social technology

The results of the research in the theoretical contribution refer to the reduction of the gap presented in the Brazilian literature by bringing together the themes of innovation, technology, entrepreneurship and solidarity economy in Brazil.

The practical implications are: 1) use of the connection framework to favor policies and programs in a more integrated way, 2) subsidize methodologies for the development of innovative solidarity economic enterprises and 3) enhancement of entrepreneurial skills in the field of solidarity economy.

The limitations of the research were the impossibility of implementing a business development plan integrated in solidarity economy, based on these connections.

The future possibilities of this research are dimensioned for the applicability, in a case study, of the connections presented in chart 4B, which can subsidize and expand the proposal of the business model of solidarity economic enterprises.

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