SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this study is to characterize, through literature, the ways in which social participation is inserted into the axes of sustainable development.

Theoretical Framework: In this topic, the main concepts and theories that underpin the research are presented. Sustainable development and popular participation stand out, providing a solid basis for understanding the research context.

Method: The methodology adopted is a non-systematic review, which was developed in Google Scholar searches with the terms “Social Participation” and “Sustainability”, prioritizing publications between 2019 and 2023. 40 random articles were chosen from the search platform and the direction of the stage of the work that contributed to the preparation of this article was the citation of seminal works on sustainability and social participation to occur.

Results and Discussion: The results obtained revealed that social participation is present in several segments of sustainable development. In the discussion section, these results are contextualized in light of the theoretical framework, highlighting the implications and relationships identified. Possible discrepancies and limitations of the study are also considered in this section.

Research Implications: The practical and theoretical implications of this research are discussed, providing insights into how the results can be applied or influence practices in the field of sustainability. These implications may include social participation as a driver of sustainable development.

Originality/Value: This study contributes to the literature because it expands the vision and concept of sustainable development through social participation. The relevance and value of this research are highlighted because it identifies the population's participation in the axes of sustainable development in several areas, such as water use, archeology, thematic committees, agrarian conflicts, and tourism.

Keywords: Social Participation, Sustainable Development, Non-Participation, Federal Constitution.

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é caracterizar, através da literatura, as formas que a participação social é inserida nos eixos do desenvolvimento sustentável.

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Referencial Teórico: Neste tópico, são apresentados os principais conceitos e teorias que fundamentam a pesquisa. Destacam-se o desenvolvimento sustentável e a participação popular, fornecendo uma base sólida para a compreensão do contexto da investigação.

Método: A metodologia adotada é a revisão não sistemática, que foi desenvolvida no Google Acadêmico buscas com os termos “Participação Social” and “Sustentabilidade”, sendo priorizado as publicações entre 2019 e 2023. Foram escolhidos 40 artigos aleatórios da plataforma de busca e o direcionador da etapa dos trabalhos que contribuíram para a elaboração desse artigo foi a citação de obras seminais da sustentabilidade e que ocorresse a participação social.

Resultados e Discussão: Os resultados obtidos revelaram que a participação social está presente em diversos segmentos do desenvolvimento sustentável. Na seção de discussão, esses resultados são contextualizados à luz do referencial teórico, destacando-se as implicações e relações identificadas. Possíveis discrepâncias e limitações do estudo também são consideradas nesta seção.

Implicações da Pesquisa: As implicações práticas e teóricas desta pesquisa são discutidas, fornecendo insights sobre como os resultados podem ser aplicados ou influenciar práticas no campo da sustentabilidade. Essas implicações podem abranger a participação social como propulsora de desenvolvimento sustentável.

Originalidade/Valor: Este estudo contribui para a literatura porque amplia a visão e conceito do desenvolvimento sustentável através da participação social. A relevância e o valor desta pesquisa são evidenciados porque é identificado a participação da população nos eixos do desenvolvimento sustentável em diversas áreas, como no uso da água, arqueologia, comitês temáticos, conflitos agrários, e no turismo.


PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio es caracterizar, a través de la literatura, las formas en que la participación social se inserta en los ejes del desarrollo sostenible.

Marco Teórico: En este tema se presentan los principales conceptos y teorías que sustentan la investigación. Destacan el desarrollo sostenible y la participación popular, proporcionando una base sólida para comprender el contexto de la investigación.

Método: La metodología adoptada es una revisión no sistemática, la cual se desarrolló en búsquedas en Google Scholar con los términos “Participación Social” y “Sostenibilidad”, priorizando las publicaciones entre 2019 y 2023. Se eligieron 40 artículos aleatorios de la plataforma de búsqueda y la dirección del La etapa de trabajo que contribuyó a la elaboración de este artículo fue la cita de trabajos seminales sobre sostenibilidad y participación social.

Resultados y Discusión: Los resultados obtenidos revelaron que la participación social está presente en varios segmentos del desarrollo sostenible. En la sección de discusión, estos resultados se contextualizan a la luz del marco teórico, destacando las implicaciones y relaciones identificadas. En este apartado también se consideran posibles discrepancias y limitaciones del estudio.

Implicaciones de la Investigación: Se discuten las implicaciones prácticas y teóricas de esta investigación, proporcionando información sobre cómo los resultados pueden aplicarse o influir en las prácticas en el campo de la sostenibilidad. Estas implicaciones pueden incluir la participación social como motor del desarrollo sostenible.

Originalidad/Valor: Este estudio contribuye a la literatura porque amplía la visión y el concepto de desarrollo sostenible a través de la participación social. La relevancia y valor de esta investigación se evidencia porque identifica la participación de la población en los ejes del desarrollo sostenible en diversas áreas, como uso del agua, arqueología, comités temáticos, conflictos agrarios y turismo.

Palabras clave: Participación Social, Desarrolviendo Sustentable, No Participación, Constitución Federal.
1 INTRODUCTION

Social participation is unquestionable in the Magna Carta of 1988, which allows all decision-making, without distinction of purpose and dependence on political representatives, to be exercised directly by citizens; this participation makes it possible to identify elements of irregularities and the lack of provision of diffuse and collective rights in the community; thus, management can list the priorities of the population's demands and allocate resources that meet society's demands (Tenório and Teixeira, 2021). Social participation has relevant requirements listed in several international standards to which Brazil is a member, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986 (Raymundo and Maiola, 2022).

In this way, it is possible to verify that social participation has contributed significantly to the process of improving governance, promotes innovative solutions and also contributes to legitimacy and trust between government actions and the population (Struecker and Hoffmann, 2017). The mechanisms for implementing social participation are observed in the participatory budget, master plans, digital platforms and the councils provided for in the legislation attached to the 1988 Federal Constitution (Vasconcelos, 2014).

Therefore, it is possible to observe that popular participation becomes a complex organism, especially when exercised as a driver of propositions to resolve social, environmental and economic imbalance (Mansur et al., 2016). From this imbalance, it is possible to highlight the bases of sustainable development, which for the authors Rocha and Bursztyn (2005), on a global scale, organizations are correlating social participation with sustainable development as a fundamental part of these asymmetries, because the first The basis of this development is meeting the basic needs of everyone, including future generations.

It is important to contextualize that these discussions, about development that involves the adequate use of the earth's finite resources, have been seen since 1972 with the Stockholm Declaration, in the Creation of the United Nations Environment Program – UNEP, in Eco-92, in Agenda 21 and Rio + 20 (Molin and Ferreira, 2019; Raymundo and Maiola, 2022; Molina, 2019).
In this context, this article aims to characterize, through literature, the ways in which social participation is inserted into the axes of sustainable development. The methodology adopted is a non-systematic review, where searches were carried out using the Google Scholar platform with the key terms “Social Participation” and “Sustainability” which initially resulted in 45,100 results. In the second moment, publications from 2019 to 2023 were prioritized, resulting in 16,800 results. Given the large number of articles found, in order to refine the filtering, 40 random articles were selected and from this number, the works that cited seminal sustainability authors and that involved popular participation were analyzed, reaching the result of 28 articles who contributed to the elaboration of the theoretical framework and the identification of social participation in sustainable development.

2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of development has always permeated history, acquiring a range of meanings and connotations over time and despite being seen as a synonym for economic growth, its scope goes far beyond this paradigm, being intrinsically complex (Sachs, 2008). The author Barbieri (2009) adds that for a country to be considered developed or developing, it is necessary to evaluate the level of industrialization, per capita income and economic diversification.

These intrinsic paradigms have been observed since the period between the Stockholm Conference, in 1972, and the World Commission on Environment and Development, in 1987, which marked the discussion and construction of the concepts of development and being sustainable, presenting the following definition for the unification of these key terms: one that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs and aspirations (Sugahara et al, 2018).

Brundtland Report presents two key concepts that involve the concept of sustainable development, namely the priority given by the report to the needs of the poorest and the idea of social and technological limits to the environmental aspect, in a way that makes it difficult to meet the needs of this generation and future generations (Sugahara et al, 2018).

The concept of sustainable development emerges as an attempt, firstly, to understand the connection between human degradation of the environment and development, especially in poorer countries, which are the cradle of large-scale production, such as in the Industrial Revolution, the which raises criticism (Molina, 2019). Thus, the organization of production within predatory capitalism results in socioeconomic challenges (Sachs, 2008). The pressure on
non-renewable resources and environmental pollution may intensify, opposing the conventional idea of development, in dialogue with Furtado (1974), who argues that the model of economic development centered on the accumulation of wealth is fallacious, as negligence negative environmental and social aspects.

Sustainable development has three pillars, the environmental one, which proposes the protection of the biosphere with adequate use of natural resources; the economic one that aims to respect the limits of the planet's finite resources and reduce inequalities and waste; and social, which covers all specific issues of society and is also directly affected by environmental and economic adversities and problems existing in the community (Santos and Pinto, 2021). In support of sustainability, the State in the economic axis must be concerned with the diversification of the economy, food security, technological innovation, scientific development and sovereignty; on an environmental basis, it is not just about preserving the biome, but analyzing the benefits that this preservation provides; and on the social axis, social homogeneity is essential (Pruner and Kool, 2013).

3 POPULAR PARTICIPATION

The legal basis for popular participation is found in the 1988 Magna Carta in its first title, article 1, in section II and sole paragraph, where the exercise of citizenship and power must be exercised directly by the people (Tenório and Teixeira, 2021; Raymundo and Maiola, 2022). In the Constitutional drafting, social participation is also found in art. 198, which provides for the role of society in the Unified Health System community, in art. 204 which allows actions in the area of social assistance (Aguiar and Riscado, 2019), in art. 206 with democratic management as one of the main drivers in the provision of education (Castro, 2019) and in article 216 the collaboration of the community to promote and protect Brazilian cultural heritage (Silva and Simonian, 2022).

Contextualizing the international scenario, the influence of the World Bank in Brazil led to the creation of Federal Law no. 9,443/1997 called the Water Law; In this infra-constitutional norm, water is constituted as a limited public good with economic value and its use must be integrated with social participation (Granado et al., 2020).

In Brazil, the improvement of social participation legitimized Decree no. 8,243/2014 creating the possibility of social participation through digital interfaces (Ladinho and Dufloth, 2020). The idea of creating channels that allow dialogue for popular participation in the decision-making and management process, such as participatory budgeting, master plans,
digital platforms, public hearings, working groups, mass media and meetings, is bringing the population closer to governmental acts; however, there is a lack of interest among the population in exercising their citizenship rights due to the poor credibility and effectiveness of public policies (Rocha and Bursztyn, 2005; Vasconcelos, 2014). One way to mitigate this failure is to achieve social participation through the implementation of public policies (Jesus et al., 2021; Pocock et al., 2019).

Other points to be highlighted in social participation in the decision-making and management process are the lack of human resources with adequate training to effectively contribute to the perspective of local development, the lack of infrastructure to develop democratic acts with excellence, the lack of information about the legislation and the lack of techniques to distinguish the elitist consensus from the real other local ones (Rocha and Bursztyn, 2005; Comerlatto et al., 2020; Leal and Sampaio, 2021).

3.1 OTHER FORMS OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION

Social participation is defined in public and democratic spaces, such as the hearings for the construction of the public budget, moving various perspectives towards the need to change planning and management assumptions, including environmental management itself, as individual freedoms are influenced social, economic, civil provisions, social values and everything that makes up a nation (Pereira and Teodósio, 2008).

Previously, the responsibility for addressing these issues belonged to economic and social institutions that preached a lifestyle that formed consumers-subjects-citizens, transforming them through a new culture and strengthening citizenship through consumption practices; Now, if these subjects would be transformed by culture, nevertheless, there would be social participation in all the spaces in which they are present, such as, for example, the political-institutional processes that regulate access to resources, property and environmental services. (Pereira and Teodósio, 2008)

In the Amazon, the project for the museumization of archaeological sites in the state of Pará took place, a project configured as part of an interinstitutional effort focused on encouraging the appreciation and preservation of archaeological heritage, based on the participation of community residents and tourists; The logic of the enterprise is for the community to benefit from the socialization and management of archaeological sites (Silva and Simonian, 2022).
On the south coast of the state of São Paulo, with the strong expansion of the creation of luxury condominiums in the region and the possibility of creating nuclear power plants, from 1946 to 1986, environmentalists and residents of the region asked for the preservation of these areas; however, the totalitarian government, at the time, enacted the creation of the Jureia-Itatins Ecological Station, which provided for the full protection of the area, without the possibility of human habitation; this obligation of non-housing encouraged the creation of community associations that began to demand their rights; as a result, they were able to be reclassified to the Jureia-Itatins Mosaic of Conservation Units and obtained legal permission to live in different parts of the region and managed to preserve, in part, their culture (Lima and Prado, 2021).

It is important to highlight social participation in the River Basin Committees, among the list of responsibilities, which has become fundamental to act at the first level in cases of conflicts in management and also in the coordination of different agents for the adequate location of this resource; Another point is the decentralization of management, which became local and resulted in a change in paradigms acquired in the last century (Seixas et al., 2021).

Another interesting point to be commented on is the application of social participation to enhance the Tourist Route of the Trilha dos Santos Mártires das Missões in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in which the identification of strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities was observed through this participation. that best structures and adapts the use of natural resources to this purpose, where the core of participation is the valorization of cultural identity, the redefinition of local environments and the community and, also, the preservation of the municipal historical-cultural heritage (Tobias et al., 2023).

4 CONCLUSION

Social participation was found in miscellaneous ranges, being they in several cases, like obligations legal and also they are identified in development contexts sustainable, being: study of water use (where you citizens they can participate in defining priorities for water use and management) identified in the study by Seixas et al. (2021); archeology (the citizens they can participate in heritage preservation and listing archaeological) in Silva and Simonian (2022); preservation of memory and culture in Lima and Prado (2021); theme committees hydroelectric plants (the citizens participate in the definition of policies and projects energy-related hydroelectric plant); working groups that work at decision about conflict zones
territorial in the conservation areas and tourism (where you citizens participate in the axes strategic at use of resources natural locations) in Tobias et al. (2023).

In this way it was possible identify that popular participation is being a tool to propose the development sustainable, as society’s participation allows the citizens contribute with your ideas and experiences in the local management and decision process and also provides the strengthening, supervision and transparency of the government and in relation to policies public adopted.

Considering that research is a literature review no systematically, it was possible identify you axes that social participation is being used in the development sustainable. To contribute to the Upcoming studies that aim to study that relationship, it is essential that the researchers improve the conceptualization of the development axis sustainable that will apply social participation as direct. That because in literature studied few works there was that synchrony, the pillar of development sustainable was treated generically.

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