

Received: 11/18/2021

Accepted: 12/20/2021

TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT: THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL REFERENCES OF THE PRODUCTIVE DIMENSION¹

ABORDAGEM TERRITORIAL DO DESENVOLVIMENTO: REFERÊNCIAS TEÓRICO-METODOLÓGICAS DA DIMENSÃO PRODUTIVA

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Abstract

The present study deals with territorial heritage, taking a multidisciplinary and multidimensional approach, providing theoretical and methodological references on the productive dimension, systemically and articulated with the other dimensions. The objective is to theoretically contextualize the productive dimension in the territorial dynamics of development as well as to propose methodological indicatives that can provide the basis for a multidimensional methodological tool to be used in diagnostic studies, analysis, and territorial prospection. The diagnosis focuses on the socioeconomic-cultural and environmental characterization, the analysis proposes to detect the strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats, while the territorial prospection evaluates the future alternatives of a certain territory, be it a territory, a region, or a municipality. This methodological approach recognizes the components and variables of the productive dimension that may contribute to the structuring of a methodological instrument that generates scenarios, public policies, and priorities in the promotion of territorial development.

Keywords: Territorial Approach. Productive Dimension. Territorial Development. Theoretical-Methodological Assumptions.

¹ We thank Fapergs for supporting the Research Project "Territorial heritage as a reference in the process of developing territories or regions: a study in three regions of Rio Grande do Sul", approved through the Public Notice: FAPERGS 07/2021 – Programa Pesquisador Gaúcho – PqG.

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Resumo

O presente estudo versa sobre o patrimônio territorial, contemplando uma abordagem multidisciplinar e multidimensional, aportando referências teórico-metodológicas sobre a dimensão produtiva, de forma sistêmica e articulada com as demais dimensões. O objetivo é contextualizar teoricamente a dimensão produtiva na dinâmica territorial do desenvolvimento e propor indicativos metodológicos que possam embasar um instrumental metodológico multidimensional a ser utilizado na realização de estudos de diagnóstico, análise e prospecção territorial. O diagnóstico tem seu foco na caracterização socioeconômico-cultural e ambiental, a análise propõe-se detectar as forças, oportunidades, fraquezas e ameaças, enquanto a prospecção territorial avalia as alternativas de futuro de um determinado recorte territorial, seja este um território, uma região ou um município. Esta abordagem metodológica reconhece os componentes e variáveis da dimensão produtiva que possam contribuir na estruturação de um instrumental metodológico que oportunize gerar cenários, políticas públicas e prioridades na promoção do desenvolvimento territorial.

Palavras-chave: Abordagem Territorial. Dimensão Produtiva. Desenvolvimento Territorial. Pressupostos Teórico-Metodológicos.

Introduction

The advances and transformations of society and academic-scientific capacities have advanced and produced new epistemic-theoretical-methodological foundations on the theme of development, territorial governance, and the territorial approach to development. These advances suggest and justify the need to consider multidisciplinary and multidimensional approaches, recognizing different paradigms of knowledge.

In the first quarter of 2021, at the initiative of more than thirty researchers from Brazil, Portugal, Spain, and Argentina, from twenty universities, they started the execution of a research project, whose schedule foresees its completion in 2023. Research Territorial heritage as a reference in the process of developing territories or regions (ProPAT)⁸. The project as a whole aims to propose and validate a methodological instrument more suited to the territorial perspective of analysis, in order to contribute to the elaboration of territorial diagnoses that favor the prospection of innovative and sustainable development alternatives, having the territorial heritage as a reference.

Territorial heritage is understood as the set of assets and resources, material and immaterial, that have accumulated throughout history in a given territory, resulting from historical processes of socioeconomic and cultural construction and reconstruction in relation to the environmental context, represented in its different dimensions (productive, cultural, institutional, natural, social and human-intellectual) (DALLABRIDA, 2020a). In line with the epistemic basis, the project in question assumes a theoretical basis based on four conceptual categories: territory, governance, heritage, and territorial development.

The first stage of the investigation was successfully completed and aimed at a theoretical reflection with contributions to an epistemic-theoretical-methodological framework converging with the territorial approach to development. This production resulted in two published texts: (i) Dallabrida, Rotta, and Büttenbender (2021), where epistemic-theoretical assumptions are presented; (ii) Dallabrida et al. (2021), in which conceptual categories and methodological assumptions converging with the territorial approach to development are explained.

In 2021, progress was made in the second stage of ProPAT, through new rounds of debates in six thematic subgroups, deepening the productive, natural, human and intellectual, social, cultural, and institutional dimensions. Despite knowing that the integrated and multidimensional analysis is the one that is consistent with the territorial approach to development, proposed by the project, in this article aspects of the productive dimension of the territory and territorial heritage

⁸ Research project coordinated by Professor Valdir Roque Dallabrida, visiting professor at the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR), referring to the research grant (CNPQ). Simultaneously, within the scope of UFPR/PPGDTS is in execution the project "Territorial Heritage as a reference in the process of development of territories or regions: epistemic-theoretical-methodological foundations and the proposal of a methodological instrumental".

will be outlined, aiming to theoretically contextualize the productive dimension in the territorial dynamics of development and to propose methodological indications that can support a multidimensional methodological instrument to be used in the accomplishment of studies of diagnosis, analysis, and territorial prospectation. The diagnosis focuses on the socio-economic-cultural and environmental characterization, the analysis proposes to detect the strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and threats, while the territorial prospectation evaluates the alternatives for the future of a determined territorial segment, be it a country, a unit of the federation, a territory, a region or a municipality.

In addition to these introductory considerations, this article is organized into six sections. The first refers to the analysis of the productive dimension of the territory and the paradigmatic interpretative affiliations. Aspects of territorial governance and local territorial systems (SLoT) are addressed in section two, followed by section three with the approach of systems, cities, and co-evolutionary aspects. In section four, reference is made to peripheral realities and regions of low economic dynamism, their co-evolutionary concepts. In section five, indicative elements for a methodological proposal are presented. Finally, it ends with section six, with the final considerations of this article.

Analysis of the productive dimension of the territory and the paradigmatic interpretative affiliations

The conduction of the paradigmatic debate in broad groups of researchers of different areas makes it necessary to reflect from different worldviews, theoretical references, political positions, and styles of thought (FLECK, 2010). Intentionality is implicit in the clashes between paradigmatic conceptions, which is manifested by cognitive action, perception, languages, and practices, connecting thought and reality, knowledge and fact, subject and object (SEARLE, 1995). These paradigms establish a dominant and conservative understanding of development, which implies ideologically standardizing the domain of techniques, temporalities, functionalities, and efficiency/effectiveness, whose objective is the productive realization that materializes in space (SILVEIRA, 2013). Such changes, according to the author, constitute territories, as they encompass power relations, causing social acceleration that can annul old territorialities with the undoing of the political, economic, social, and cultural limits to which the identity was associated.

The idea of territory used can be an important guideline in the development of the critical and decolonial conception of the notion of territorial heritage. There is an incisive criticism by Santos (2003) of competitiveness as a form of action. According to the author, the intentions are manifested in the set of techniques that partially involves the globe, forming a principle of selectivity that takes place as a principle of hierarchy, where non-hegemonic techniques are hegemonized by the invasion of the dominant technical system.

Specifically in the field of rurality, the paradigmatic approach in Latin America occurs between conceptions about the agrarian question and agrarian capitalism. The aspect of the agrarian question paradigm (PQA) is defended by theorists who understand that the form of creation and recreation of the peasant occurs in the struggle for land, in the class struggle, and the fight for agrarian reform. Its starting point is class struggles to explain territorial disputes and their conflicts in the defense of development models that enable peasant autonomy. He understands that agrarian problems are part of the structure of capitalism, therefore, the fight against capitalism is the prospect of building another society (FERNANDES, 2008). Theorists and public policymakers belonging to the *Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural - RIMISP* stand in the opposite view, defending the paradigm of agrarian capitalism (PCA), understanding that the only future for the peasantry lies in the metamorphosis of the peasant into a farmer. familiar.

When analyzing the two interpretative strands, Felício (2006) interprets the first as a critical position to confront the consensual thinking that defends the expansion of capitalism uniquely and homogeneously in the field. Both paradigms are situated in the clash of interests that highlights a development model for the Brazilian countryside, which serves groups with different objectives. In short, for the PQA the problem lies with capitalism and for the PCA the problem lies with the peasantry (FERNANDES, 2008).

The approaches to the productive dimension of the territory and the paradigmatic interpretative affiliations are a reference for studies with innovative thoughts that recommend multidisciplinary and multidimensional emphases.

Economic dimension in territorial heritage and co-evolutionary and governance aspects in the territory

Given the dominant theories, this section intends to address how the territorial heritage category can support more complex critical and multidimensional analyzes of territorial development. The construction of its conceptual and methodological basis considers elements that make up the territorial systems understood as: (i) products of the process of co-evolution and long-term interaction between social relations and the environment (MAGNAGHI, 2010); (ii) consolidated by the mediation of work and information (RAFFESTIN, 1993) under intense hegemonic pressure from the uniqueness of techniques and their intentions (SANTOS, 2006); (iii) carriers of active or passive territoriality (DEMATTEIS; GOVERNA, 2005); (iv) spaces permeated by socio-spatial and socio-territorial expressions, processes and movements (FERNANDES, 2005; PEDON, 2009; SOBREIRO FILHO, 2016) that can be characterized as spaces of resistance and counter-hegemonic territorialities; (v) spaces permeated by exogenous logics (technical, scientific and informational) that, as verticalities, dimension various configurations of territorial alienation and changes in horizontalities (SANTOS; SILVEIRA, 2003).

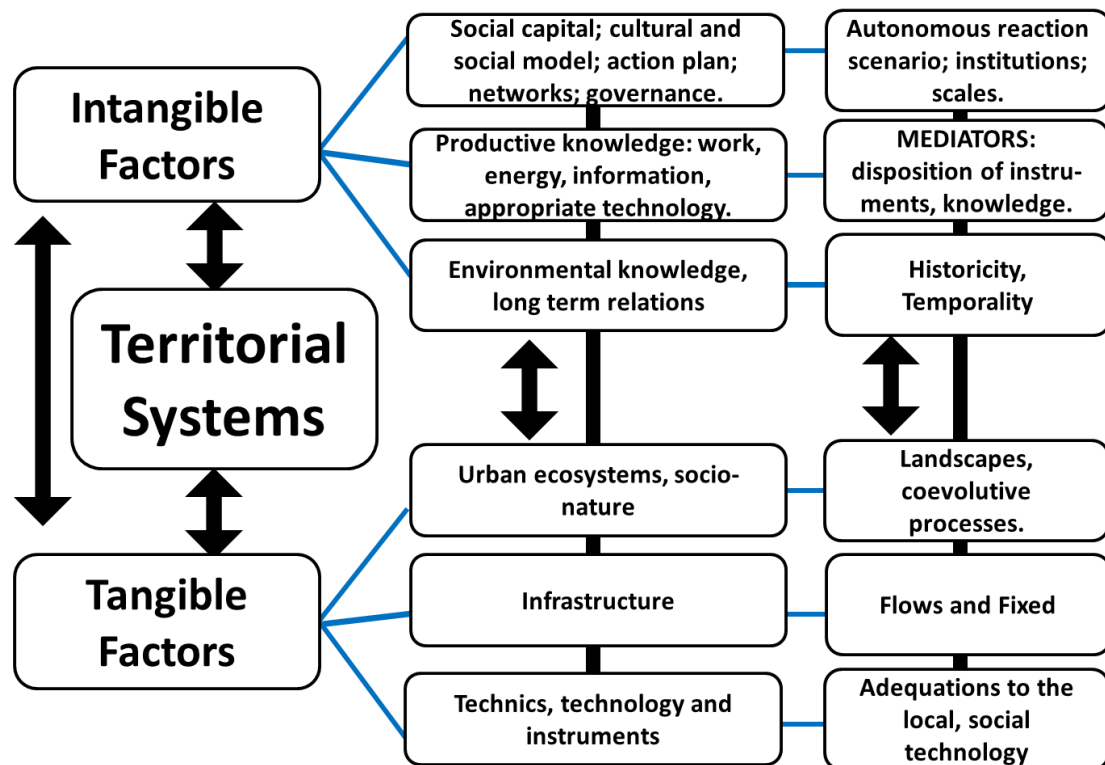
For Magnaghi (2010) territorial heritage is made up of a living system of high complexity and as such, it must be treated as a resource for producing wealth, which, in short, appears in three positions: (i) dissipation/destruction – liberation of the territorial bond produced by urbanization; (ii) conservation of the territory for future generations; (iii) appreciation of the identity of the place and additional creation of resources, which means producing new territorializing acts that increase the value of territorial heritage. The author proposes an analysis of multisectoral and integrated sustainability requirements, being, by definition, anti-economist, and anti-naturalist, proposing an anthropo-biocentrist approach.

Another fundamental aspect defended by Magnaghi (2010) is the recognition of permanence, the structural invariant, which is the landscape character that defines the identity of a place. It emphasizes that each cycle of territorialization is an event that deals with the same updated hereditary environment, reifying and structuring in the territory peculiar and differentiated forms of occupations in the complex universe of potentialities and random successes, for always configuring the process as a result of a symbiosis between an environmental element and human.

Therefore, the interpretations of resources, in their technical-spatial and temporal dimension, are responsible for altering and specifying the interactions between the environment and the socio-economy. The content of what is called a resource is historically transformed and depends both on the evolution of environments and on the evolution of technical possibilities, the nature of social needs, and economic conditions (GODARD, 1997, p. 207).

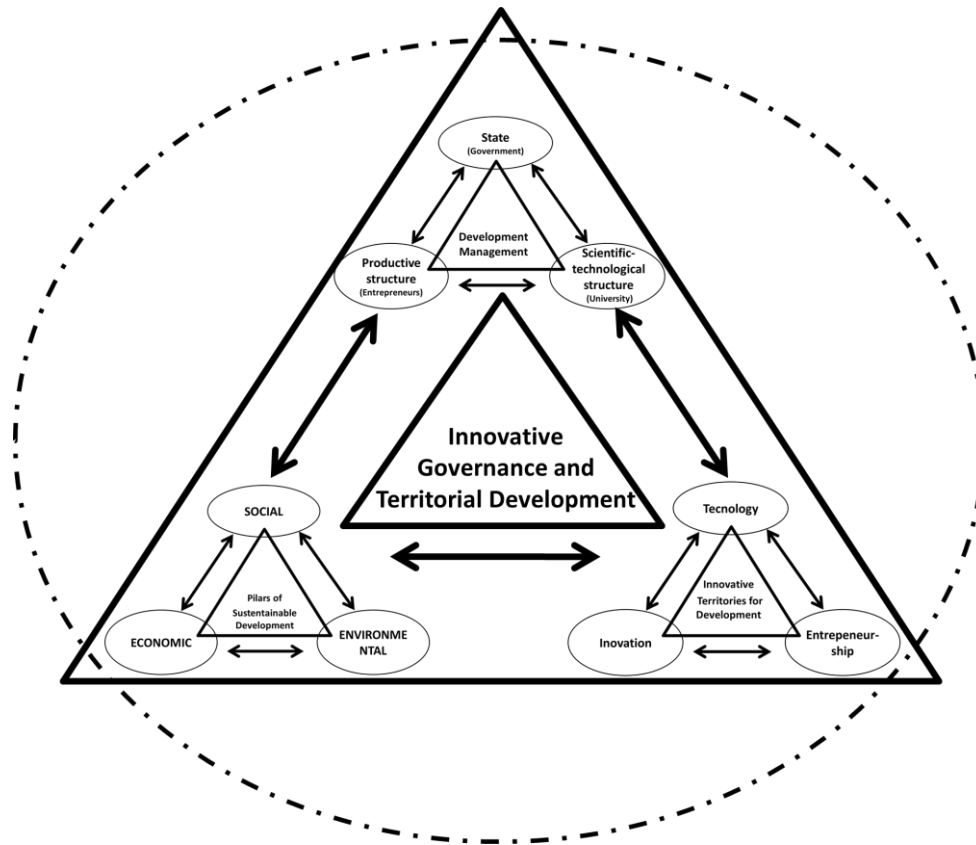
Taking this approach as a reference, a set of elements is evidenced that conforms to a methodological flowchart, considering tangible and intangible factors, within the scope of the concept of territorial heritage, whose mediation takes place from territorial systems (BARTOLI, 2014; 2017), as illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1: Tangible and intangible factors composing territorial system



Source: Bartoli (2014)

Büttenbender and Sausen (2020) base the articulatory and convergent strategy of the territory, with relevant influence on the productive dimension, propose a construct that supports the approach of innovative governance for territorial development. The authors maintain that this approach has breadth, diversity, and complexity in the relationships and institutions involved. With strong economic and productive influence, the construct combines the multiple dimensions of the governance process, scaled into three triangular approaches. The first, when he highlights the contributions of Etzkowitz (2009) with the triple helix, combining cooperation between the State (government), industry (employers), and university. The second approach is based on the foundations of Julien (2010), which combines the investments in technology, innovation, and entrepreneurship, recognizing the relations intra, within each vertex; between, between the three vertices; and extra, between each of the vertices with the external environment of the space in which they are located. The third approach, with the definitions of Elkington (1998) and Dias (2009), provides the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. These variables are also impacted by political, economic-productive, social, environmental, cultural, and natural relationships that occur in the territory. The innovative governance and territorial development construct, illustratively represented in figure 2, is recognized as an open, complex, and dynamic system, expressed by the continuous circular contour.

Figure 2: Construct of innovative governance and territorial development

Source: Büttendörfer e Sausen (2020, p. 454)

The concepts of governance and development vary over time and are supported by different schools and reflect in the scope of the territory different phases, detailed by Büttendörfer and Sausen (2020), highlighting: (i) modernization strategy in the 1950s; (ii) decoupling strategy in the 1960s; (iii) basic needs assessment strategy in the 1970s; (iv) natural adjustment strategy in the 1980s; (v) sustainable development strategy in the 1990s; (vi) global governance strategy in the late 1990s; and (vii) medium-range strategies, socio-territorial pacts and the creation of innovative regions, from 2000 onwards. In this context, constitutive elements of development were established, highlighting regions capable of investing and integrating research, science, and technology with the productive systems of the territory, assuming, therefore, affirmative repercussions in the approach of territorial heritage.

Therefore, the bases of territorial development in the knowledge society are identified in the strategies focused on cooperation networks that involve public power (state structure at all levels), companies (entrepreneurs), universities (research and development centers, schools at all levels), and community organizations (churches, NGOs, associations, cooperatives, unions, etc.). Another specific approach, such as the Local Territorial Systems - SLoT model, has its contributions to the territorial approach. Developed by researchers from the Turin group, the SLoT model is useful for investigating the mechanisms of internal evolution of individualized, hybridized systems that are open to exchanges with the outside world. It intends, from the territorial approach, to analyze a certain level in the genetic-cultural hierarchy from an evolutionary perspective (DEMATTEIS, 2005). For this author, diversity within the system is understood as potential variability, increasing the range of possible choices, being a strategic resource in the evolutionary scale of the system. It also considers this diversification as a result of long-term co-evolutionary processes of local societies with the territory and the environment. This collective wealth plays the role of a genetic-cultural set, whose transmission adds to the innovative capacity and autonomy of territorial systems at different scales (DEMATTEIS, 2008).

The SLoT model proposes to describe the relationship between social interaction, the potential of the local territory, governance, and development. Through the local network of subjects and their relations with the territorial specificity, it seeks to interpret actions, where the territory

behaves in certain circumstances as a collective subject (DEMATTEIS, 1995). Bartoli (2017) revisits aspects related to SLoT, its potential, contributions, and limitations of the model, through studies in the Amazon and Latin American reality, serving as a source of rich ideas and theoretical-conceptual reflections.

Systems, cities, and co-evolutionary aspects.

The application of metaphors is constant in the creation of analytical models for the representation and analysis of cities, whether mechanical or biological. Camagni (2005) points out that the general characteristics necessary for a living system (such as openness, hierarchical organization at various levels, purpose, and diversity) are easily extensible to the city system. Camagni (2005) highlights that the system is open to its environment, from where it obtains the energy and information necessary for its self-reproduction and is internally organized into multiple levels, in order to guarantee relative autonomy to its elements. He further asserts that self-reproduction is its purpose and implies a minimum level of diversity and variety necessary to adapt to the fluctuations of the external environment.

In an analytical perspective that is also systemic, Machado (2005) uses the notions of “settlement systems” as central aspects of territorial ordering. With a systemic approach, Mendonça (2008) makes a methodological proposal for an integrated study of the city based on the Urban Socio-Environmental System. Bettencourt (2015) proposes complex systems for public policies. The answers require a better understanding of the nature of cities in their various interdependencies, from the physical base, their infrastructure and services, and socio-economic life.

The application of the systemic approach to understanding urban dynamics is established by Griffith and Berdague (2006), emphasizing that humans have the semiological capacity to build their own linguistic relationships. The semiosphere occurs through the triangulation between the object itself, the symbol (established by social convention), and the user. Proposing to analyze the city as a hybrid, Swyngedouw (2001) states that there is a socio-natural production of the city, where social relations produce the history of nature and society through the production of discourses, images, and symbols (ideological and representational practices), launching the notion of socio-nature.

Covas and Covas (2013) propose the approach by geo economy and the constitution of networks between spaces and territorial cooperation, understanding the network with the notion of containing the active principle necessary to solve all the ills that the world suffers from. The network is a transversal way of looking at the problem, a welcoming ecosystem capable of providing great contextual diversity and many other benefits, favoring the reinvention of the local productive system. The network can be conceived as a mobile and itinerant enterprise that compensates for the relative immobility of its users-recipients, adopting different formats, from the most associative to the most condominium forms. As an alternative, Covas and Covas (2013) propose the geo economy approach and the constitution of cooperation spaces, and the formation of network territories. The geo-economy of cooperation spaces must program and design cooperative strategies that reduce their own vulnerabilities and increase the field of possibilities for generating social capital between actors who until then barely knew each other and interacted little. The authors cite examples, such as (i) value chains, with science and technology networks and platforms; (ii) alternative energy networks and communities; (iii) smart territories with green and circular economy networks and community networks for prevention and civil protection; (iv) geo economy of systems with extension networks and business cooperation and social networks of the 4th sector with collaborative communities. The objective is, therefore, to manage a matrix of flows, valuing their emerging properties, which are: (i) the multiscalarity and subsidiarity of multi-level governance; (ii) the multifunctionality and capillarity of network economies; (iii) product life cycle internalities and circularities; (iv) positive and negative externalities and the ethics of collaborative commons and the institutional conditions and competences to deal with them; (v) creativity for the design of collaborative and cultural spaces.

From these different approaches emerge guidelines for the formulation of theoretical-methodological support for the measurement of the productive dimension in the approach to territorial heritage.

Peripheral realities and regions of low economic dynamism, and their co-evolutionary concepts

From a Marxist point of view, Harvey (2005) emphasizes that the competitive coercion necessary in the activity of capital accumulation is merciless with the less capable and unable to reach more complex scales of relationships. The author emphasizes the continuous processes of deterritorialization and reterritorialization promoted by capitalist globalization. Such processes allow, at the same time, to “reinvent” the territory that, for the author, must refer to imaginative exercises that break the bonds of institutional universes. The “dialectical utopianism” proposed by the author has the virtue of going beyond simplistic conceptions of the relationships between forms and processes. The spatial forms intended by planners or rulers end up being subverted and even controlled by the social processes they intended to control. The production and defense of geographical differences supports the definition of possible fields for future political actions, as well as being essential for understanding capitalist contradictions.

On the evolution of capitalism, Harvey (2011) describes interrelationships and conflicts between the needs of technical and social evolution for capital accumulation and the knowledge structures, norms, and cultural beliefs compatible with its infinite accumulation. He emphasizes that these interrelationships have played a fundamental role in the evolution of the capitalist accumulation system. Thus, the author builds an analysis of the constant transmutations from the interaction of these spheres, defending that capitalism remained firm, as it engaged in a perpetual revolutionary movement in all spheres to accommodate the inevitable tensions of endless capital accumulation, on a compound growth rate.

Relating to the processes of deterritorialization and reterritorialization promoted by capitalist globalization pointed out by Harvey (2005) and Bartoli (2017; 2019) studies were carried out on Amazonian realities and described different territorial systems, considering the characteristics of spheres that would be stagnant, providing opportunities for comparisons in the evolutionary trajectory of the territorialities of the groups. The concept of the evolution of relationships is linked to the territoriality that groups build. This is made up of the ability to improve the internal organization so that the groups' project (productive, according to our analysis) obtains advances in terms of the quality of territorial relations.

On the other hand, Ribeiro's (2013) critical approach, in his proposal on the need to think about socially necessary markets, dialogues with the term socially necessary circulation developed in Santos and Silveira (2003), who develops a critical analysis of transport systems that accentuate alienation region in Brazil. The alienation of work or competitive coercion induces the accumulation of capital, or even from the term territorial alienation, present in the reflection, questioning the way in which the territory is used.

Indicative elements for a methodological proposal: components and variables for the study of the productive dimension of the territory

A set of different possible components and variables that can be methodologically used for the diagnosis of the productive dimension, within the scope of the six dimensions of territorial heritage, are approached and detailed, inspired by a model of territorial strategic planning presented by Allebrandt, Büttendörfer, and Siedenberg (2010). For this purpose, components and variables for the diagnosis are described and detailed, which can contribute to the proposition of a situational analysis matrix, applied to the territory. This approach refers to an integrated and multidimensional assessment, relating the productive dimension with the other dimensions of territorial heritage.

Table 1 details the methodological proposal for the study of the productive dimension of the territory in research on territorial heritage, elaborated from the contributions of the authors and approaches mentioned in this article.

Table 1: Methodological proposal for the study of the productive dimension of a territory and its heritage.

Components	Variables for the analysis	Reference indicators
Financial Resources	<p>a- Situation regarding the monthly and annual amount of income in local circulation;</p> <p>b- Perspectives on attracting future investments;</p> <p>c- Origin of investments (regional, national, international);</p> <p>d- Local existence of institutions in the financial sector and availability of credit lines for public and private investments;</p> <p>e- Average per capita income of the local population...</p>	<p>Strengthening aggregations of subjects (governance) to obtain fairer financing systems</p> <p>Existence of popular banks and solidary local currencies that privilege the maintenance of the use of income in the place.</p> <p>Popular credit initiatives.</p>
Agricultural System	<p>a- Agricultural cultivation, vegetable-extractive, mineral-extractive, livestock, and horticultural activities that make up the local agrarian system;</p> <p>b- Amount of monthly and annual income generated by each sector;</p> <p>c- Characterization of activities regarding (i) environmental sustainability, (ii) technological innovation, (iii) ability to add local value, (iv) stimulation of new or other links in the production chain, (v) destination production (local consumption, local/regional processing, marketing and/or export without processing, or semi-processed);</p> <p>d- Perspectives for new activities or innovations in local production chains;</p> <p>e- Percentage of agricultural land used for organic production in relation to the total...</p> <p>f - List specific assets mobilized and specific potential resources;</p> <p>g - Number of establishments/properties and employment generated.</p>	<p>Analysis of spatial patterns, consumption and land use, entropy, and ecological footprint.</p> <p>Intensive agroecology patterns, concern for ecosystems, democratic zoning of land use, low consumption of non-renewable resources, the privilege for uses with the purpose of returning to local society.</p> <p>Maintenance of relationships with ecosystems and continuity of preservation of the genetic-evolutionary characteristics of the territory, conservation of bio-socio-geo-diversity, territorial awareness, presence of socio-territorial movements, conquest of productive territories.</p>
Industrial System	<p>a- Sectors of activity covered (number of establishments and employment generated);</p> <p>b-c-d- Same for the agricultural sector.</p> <p>e- Average percentage of the annual budget invested in R&D;</p> <p>f- Percentage of investment in capital goods;</p> <p>g- Percentage and variation in company spending on ICTs;</p> <p>h- Percentage of companies registered with ISO 14,000, or similar;</p> <p>i- Existence of company incentives for the professional training of their employees.</p> <p>j - List specific assets mobilized and specific potential resources;</p> <p>l - Sectors, or potential sectors, that can be characterized as integrated production systems (upstream and downstream of the value chain);</p> <p>m - Existence of business associations and representative social organizations;</p> <p>n - Existence of research institutes and universities for training and qualifying the workforce in the productive sectors;</p> <p>o - Existence of employers' and workers' unions that represent the industrial sectors;</p> <p>p - Existence of corporations with international certifications or ISOs.</p>	<p>Technologies adapted to the local reality (appropriate technologies), valorization of practices of small industries.</p> <p>Opening on the introduction of new techniques.</p> <p>Selective adaptation related to the needs of local populations.</p> <p>Presence of local circuits of regulatory information, appropriate to the place, as derived from the explanation of knowledge and contextual practices.</p>
Commercial activities and services	<p>a- Sectors of activities that stand out in the commercial sector and the share of each amount of local income in circulation (number of establishments and employment generated);</p> <p>b- Sectors of activities that stand out in the service sector and the share of each amount of local income in circulation (number of establishments and employment generated);</p> <p>c- People employed in R&D per 1000/inhabitants.</p> <p>d - Characterization of activities with tourism potential and/or potential tourist circuits;</p> <p>e - Existence of business associations and representative social organizations;</p> <p>f - Existence of research institutes and universities for training and qualifying the workforce;</p>	<p>Consider alternative systems of fair or solidary trade, seeking recognition of the social and territorial value of the product (certificates and seals).</p> <p>Seek understanding of the maintenance of local networks submissive to the dominant mercantile capital.</p> <p>Maintenance of functional production flow networks to local production.</p> <p>Relationship of trade with other productive variables.</p>

	g - Existence of employers' and workers' unions that represent the industrial sectors; h - Existence of corporations with international certifications (ISOs and others).	Tourist services or tourist circuits with territorial appeal (cultural identity).
Equipment and Infrastructure	a- Main aspects in relation to locally existing equipment and infrastructure, regarding (i) identification and available quantity, (ii) situation regarding quality and innovation; b- Potential in terms of the contribution of equipment and infrastructure to the dynamism of the productive sector and impacts on people's quality of life; c- Situation regarding unmet needs, or improvements in what exists; d- Number of projects planned or carried out in multimodal and/or integrated transport and/or storage platform strategies; e- Percentage of productive enterprises using renewable energies; f- Percentage of the area of the territorial cut that is considered a risk area; g- Assessment of the existence of risk mitigation projects; h- Percentage of the population living in risk-prone areas; i- Rate of change in annual spending on health and education; j- Existence of mobility plans at regional and/or local level; l- Assessment of the existence of basic facilities (health centers, daycare centers, basic schools; hospitals, university, airport...), considering the local population; m - potential infrastructure investment projects concerned with being flexible - concerned with the choices from future generations.	Investigate the formation of strategic networks to break local territorial constraints, alternative networks, choice of points of local interest. Ecological infrastructure as areas of natural capital, when incorporated as an edaphoclimatic system for agricultural production. Role of transport networks in the formation of the "Ecological backpack" (ALIER, 2011). More adaptable and flexible urban and infrastructure facilities (giving future generations the potential for choice (GODARD, 1997).
Productive organizations and their typologies	a. Composition of the productive institutional structure in the region (business profile); b. Size statements, productive segments, corporate control); ç. The cooperative economy in the territory Cooperatives, number, branches, activities, importance); d. Existence of micro and small business networks; e. Firms' mastery of knowledge and technological mastery and ability to generate innovation; f. Local union structures and mechanisms and the representation of productive entities. g. Presence of elements of the circular economy.	Experiences of innovative governance and territorial development (BÜTTENBENDER and SAUSEN, 2020). Valuing innovation and learning strategies, cooperation, and skills management for development (BÜTTENBENDER, 2020a). Institutional arrangements, economic-productive networks, cooperation, value addition, and development (BÜTTENBENDER, 2019a). Cooperative practices and management of cooperatives (BÜTTENBENDER, 2019b and BÜTTENBENDER, 2020b.)

Source: Elaborated by the Authors (2021).

Final Considerations

This article was about territorial heritage, from a multidisciplinary and multidimensional approach, indicating theoretical-methodological references on the productive dimension, which can support a multidimensional methodological instrument to be used in the accomplishment of studies of diagnosis, analysis, and territorial prospection. The main objective was to theoretically contextualize the productive dimension in the territorial dynamics of development. This methodological contribution recognizes, from the productive dimension, the various components, and verification variables, to generate scenarios, public policies, and priorities in the promotion of territorial development. It is a first step on the long road ahead.

The advances to be produced by the members of the research group, with the multidisciplinary and multidimensional contributions related to the other dimensions of territorial heritage, may generate additional contributions, with a view to the continuous improvement of the theoretical-methodological foundations of the productive dimension, generating interfaces. In any case, it is recognized that the foundations, methods, and instruments invoked so far are no longer sufficient to respond to the current challenges of research that addresses the territorial approach to development, as well as, specifically, the approach to territorial heritage.

The paradigms that establish the new epistemic-theoretical-methodological assumptions, referenced in the investigation that resulted in this text, are generators of innovations in the way of producing science, bringing important contributions to the sustainable territorial development of different societies.

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