Summary
Education is a key factor in the construction of new societies that allows the reduction of inequalities, therefore, it is essential to discuss actions that enable the achievement of these common goals. Second day with this sub-theme will provide spaces for reflection and debate where the challenges of SSE in education and research throughout people's lives, both in formal and non-formal spaces, as well as the design of new routes and strategies, can be appreciated.

Concept note
The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) seeks a change of paradigms, where people and the environment are placed at the center, in that sense, education as a liberating and transforming tool transfers those values and principles based on human rights to its practice in daily life. Therefore, by introducing the vision of SSE in all areas of knowledge, it is possible to bring the concept closer to everyone, simplifying it, making it more tangible and understandable. The idea is to motivate people to become agents of social and economic change through generation of a critical and participatory awareness for a transforming economy, which is, from its conception, more supportive and fairer, in the service of the collective welfare of people in the communities.

Education is one of the most influential factors in the advancement and development of people and, therefore, of societies. In addition to providing knowledge, it enriches the culture, values and principles that characterize human beings; therefore, it is essential to have strategies to promote SSE in the field of education and research aimed at
achieving the acquisition of tools to sensitize people about the universal principles that the Social and Solidarity Economy incorporates in society and relations between all citizens: equity, justice, economic fraternity, social solidarity and democracy.

On the other hand, in terms of learning, it is important to consider the need to implement innovations in educational practice from the paradigm of popular education and the learning community. Since learning is present throughout the life cycle of everyone, this means that education can adopt an inclusive and rights-expanding stance.

SSE represents possibilities by contributing through its practices, experiences, and knowledge in building alternative models and ways of doing differently from the current development models, these are proposed by its own protagonists from their individual and collective actions, the solution to challenges is to find methodology, that is to change theory into practice. The social and solidarity economy is studied, in addition to conventional initiatives, through practical epistemic analysis due to the need to build and implement alternative strategies to the current system. From this perspective, experimental strategies that are accompanied by the design of methodologies for field practice acquire relevance, to link thoughts from the economic science and knowledge with practical actions.

**Objectives**

1. To recognize the importance of promoting educational practices based on values and principles related to the social and solidarity economy, which make possible to bring people in the center of development for all.
2. To promote pedagogical strategies based on the acquisition of critical knowledge, under participatory and inclusive perspectives, which enable an education free from ideological and moralistic subjections.
3. Promote research and the generation of knowledge about and from the social and solidarity economy, with due scientific rigor but taking up, retrieving, and systematizing the experiences and empirical knowledge that the activity and development of the SSE has generated and generates on a daily basis.
Main question
What should be the actions or strategies of individuals, governments, groups, societies, countries, to achieve a better and more inclusive world? What key actions should be promoted from the local level?

Guiding questions

Round 1

1. To what extent does the educational system represent a viable strategy to promote the values, principles, and practices of the SSE?
2. How to implement strategies to promote cooperative education, with a social and solidarity vision, in formal and non-formal schemes throughout the life cycle?
3. To what extent is the current educational system liberating and how education make people subject and submissive to the surroundings? How can we promote critical and reflective thinking in people from the SSE?

Round 2

4. Is there interest in research with a social and solidarity vision outside the circle of academia specialized in the SSE? How can we foster it?
5. What would be the role of academia in the dissemination of recent scientific knowledge for the benefit of all people?
6. How can science and technology be brought closer to all sectors of the SSE?