

# COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFLUENCES RELATIONSHIPS ON INNOVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES AND SOCIAL ACTIONS IN ENTERPRISE: THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic, innovation, environmental practices, social actions, and the influence on people's quality of life, in the context of Brazilian organizations, through the proposition of a Theoretical Framework.

**Methodology /Approach:** The methodology was qualitative and exploratory research, through a theoretical and systematic review of the Scopus database. For data analysis, content analysis was used, with categories listed a priori.

**Originality/Value:** In the research, 4 theoretical propositions were listed, which were analyzed through a systematic review in the Scopus database, as it is one of the largest databases of scientific articles reviewed by peers worldwide.

**Findings:** In the course of the research, with the filter used by Article title, it was identified that the largest number of publications (269 documents) went to Proposition 1, in second place with 16 publications we present Proposition 3, occupying the third place emerges Proposition 4 with 10 publications, and as the last classified we have Proposition 2 with only 1 published article.

**Theoretical and methodological contributions:** The impact of the research is linked to the validation of a theoretical framework, which presents factors that the Covid-19 pandemic is influencing the development of Brazilian organizations, as well as the information collected will provide the academic community and professionals in related areas, a better understanding of the performance of organizations, showing subsidies for managers, from organizations of different segments and sizes, to improve decision-making in the face of the pandemic in the environmental, social and improvement of people's quality of life.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic. Innovation. Environmental practices. Social actions. People's quality of life.

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# A INFLUÊNCIA DA PANDEMIA DE COVID-19 SOBRE AS RELAÇÕES DE INOVAÇÃO, PRÁTICAS AMBIENTAIS E AÇÕES SOCIAIS NA EMPRESA: *FRAMEWORK* TEÓRICO

## RESUMO

**Objetivo:** Este estudo tem como objetivo analisar as relações entre a Pandemia do Covid-19, a inovação, as práticas ambientais, as ações sociais e a influência na qualidade de vida das pessoas, no contexto das organizações brasileiras, por meio da proposição de um *Framework* Teórico.

**Método/Abordagem:** A metodologia trata-se de uma pesquisa qualitativa e exploratória, por meio de uma revisão teórica e sistemática na base de dados Scopus. Para a análise de dados foi utilizada a análise de conteúdo, com categorias elencadas *a priori*.

**Originalidade/Relevância:** Na pesquisa foram elencadas 4 Proposições teóricas, as quais foram analisadas por meio de uma revisão sistemática na base de dados Scopus, por ser uma das maiores bases de dados de artigos científicos revisados por pares mundiais.

**Resultados:** No decorrer da pesquisa, com o filtro utilizado por Article title identificou-se que o maior número de publicações (269 documentos) foi para a Proposição 1, em segundo lugar com 16 publicações apresentamos a Proposição 3, na ocupação do terceiro lugar emerge a Proposição 4 com 10 publicações, e como último classificado temos a Proposição 2 com apenas 1 artigo publicado.

**Contribuições teóricas/metodológicas:** O impacto da pesquisa está atrelado à validação de um *Framework* teórico, o qual apresenta fatores que a pandemia do Covid-19 está influenciando o desenvolvimento das organizações brasileiras, bem como as informações levantadas propiciarão à comunidade acadêmica e aos profissionais de áreas afins, uma melhor compreensão para a performance das organizações, evidenciando subsídios para os gestores, de organizações de diferentes segmentos e portes, aprimorem a tomada de decisão perante a pandemia no âmbito ambiental, social e de melhoria de qualidade de vida das pessoas.

**Palavras-chave:** Pandemia do Covid-19. Inovação. Práticas ambientais. Ações sociais. A qualidade de vida das pessoas.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In 2022, we still live with the Covid-19 Pandemic, which drastically impacted the global economy, caused a decrease in jobs, the closure of several companies, directly impacting the survival of organizations. In this context, companies continued to develop innovations, being able to use Environmental Practices and Social Actions to preserve the environment and contribute to improving people's quality of life.

Innovation aims to develop new products and services to meet consumer needs, as well as process Innovation to improve internal production processes in organizations, optimizing the

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use of raw materials, inputs and energy. In this context, organizations are making use of Environmental Practices, which aim at the segregation and final disposal of generated waste, according to its typology, hazard and toxicity, reducing the consumption of natural resources and, consequently, the environmental impact on the planet. In a globalized world and in the face of the Covid-19 Pandemic that emerged in 2020, companies can make use of Social Actions that go beyond their philanthropic policies and guidelines, contributing to improve people's quality of life.

According to Capodistrias et al. (2021), the introduction of innovations, new strategies, and new internal structures, as well as the establishment of new types of external network relationships with other companies and/or public organizations, is particularly important, allowing organizations to respond quickly and effectively to the emergency of Covid-19 Pandemic.

The Covid-19 Pandemic impacted the world economy causing periods of lockdown, social isolation, and the closure of many companies and interrupting the global supply chain (Wang et al., 2022b; Dias et al., 2022). Social restrictions during the Covid-19 Pandemic have had direct impacts on the survival of organizations, especially Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) since citizens had to limit their activities, schools, and campuses were closed and residents were advised to remain in social isolation and work from home (Putra et al., 2020).

However, in recent decades, companies have faced the challenge of compliance in response to stakeholder awareness of climate change and environmental degradation (Iqbal et al., 2022). In this scenario, studies on the transmission of Covid-19 indicate that geoenvironmental factors have played a significant role in the global pandemic, and results often mention the negative impact of climatic factors (eg temperature and humidity); in contrast, a more decisive influence can be achieved by human activity, including human mobility (Wang et al., 2022b). However, Lin et al. (2022), point out that financial performance is the main cause that affects Covid-19 and environmental, social, and corporate governance practices.

Because of the above, this study's research question is: what are the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation, Environmental Practices, Social Actions, and people's quality of life, from the perspective of Brazilian companies? In this scenario, this study, through a theoretical essay, aims to analyze the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic, Innovation, Environmental Practices, Social Actions and, the influence on people's quality of life, in the context of organizations in Brazil, through the proposition of a Theoretical Framework.

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In addition to this introduction, the article presents the method, the systematic review of the literature in the Scopus Database, and the propositions of the Theoretical Framework, as well as the conclusion of the research.

### 2. METHOD

The methodology used in this study was qualitative and exploratory research, through a theoretical and systematic review of the Scopus database. Qualitative research is indicated to understand and describe practical perspectives, enabling experiences, interactions, and documents in their current context (Flick, 2009; Gibbs, 2009). According to Gil (2010), with regard to the objective, the research is characterized as exploratory, with the purpose of developing, clarifying, and modifying concepts, which commonly involves bibliographic and documentary research, providing a global understanding of the fact being studied (Creswell, 2010).

In search of the frontier of knowledge and construction of the Theoretical Framework on the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic, Innovation, Environmental Practices, Social Actions, and the quality of life of people in Brazilian companies, systematic research was used on the Scopus basis database, for convenience and for being one of the largest databases of peer-reviewed scientific articles in the world. The search took place on June 20, 2022, using the following search criteria: i) Document search; ii) refined by Article title: “Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation”; Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental practices”; Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Actions”; and, “Covid-19 Pandemic and People's quality of life”.

Subsequently, the areas in which the articles were searched were verified, the author with the largest number of publications, and the word “Brazil” was added to the title of the searched term, to verify the context of the research themes in Brazil. It is worth mentioning that an article may fall into more than one thematic area, due to its scientific scope and being authored by more than one author.

In this scenario, for the analysis and interpretation of the data, the technique of content analysis was used, which encompasses a systematic procedure aimed at describing the content of the messages, where the meanings can be analyzed (Bardin, 2011). Consequently, the collected data was also compared in a triangulation process (Flick, 2009), increasing the validity of the research.

In content analysis, to promote the process of analysis and interpretation of the data collected, the information was categorized to bring fidelity to the interpretation of the data

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(Gibbs, 2009). The categories were listed a priori, based on the objectives of the study: i) Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation; ii) Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental Practices; iii) Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Actions; and, iv) Covid-19 Pandemic and People's Quality of Life.

From this study, a Theoretical Framework was developed to analyze the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic, Innovation, Environmental Practices, Social Actions, and people's quality of life, in the context of organizations in Brazil.

### 3. LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK PROPOSITIONS

#### 3.1 Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation

To verify the Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation, the Article title in the English term “Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation” was used as criteria for the search, where a total of 269 documents were found, with emphasis on the years 2021, with 137 articles, followed by the year 2020 with 73 articles, and then the year 2020 (current), with 59 articles published. Concerning research areas, Board 1 highlights the area of Medicine with the highest number of publications (93 articles), followed by Social Sciences with 70 published articles.

Search area	Number of articles
Medicine	93
Social Sciences	70
Business, Management and Accounting	52
Computer Science	27
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	27

**Board 1** – Research areas with the highest number of publications on Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation  
Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

In this context, the authors with the largest number of published articles were also researched, with emphasis on the first five authors. Board 2 highlights the five authors, with the largest number of published articles and the title of their respective studies. However, it can be seen that an article can be authored by several authors, according to the article “Using online grocery applications during the Covid-19 pandemic: Their relationship with open innovation” by Gumasing et al. (2022).

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Author name	Number of publications	Article title
Prasetyo, Y.T.	3	1) Using online grocery applications during the covid-19 pandemic: Their relationship with open innovation; 2) Consumer behavior in clothing industry and its relationship with open innovation dynamics during the covid-19 pandemic; 3) Factors affecting customer satisfaction and loyalty in online food delivery service during the Covid-19 pandemic: Its relation with open innovation.
Redi, A.A.N.P.	3	1) Using online grocery applications during the covid-19 pandemic: Their relationship with open innovation; 2) Consumer behavior in clothing industry and its relationship with open innovation dynamics during the covid-19 pandemic; 3) Factors affecting customer satisfaction and loyalty in online food delivery service during the Covid-19 pandemic: Its relation with open innovation.
Young, M.N.	3	1) Using online grocery applications during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Their relationship with open innovation; 2) Consumer behavior in clothing industry and its relationship with open innovation dynamics during the covid-19 pandemic; 3) Factors affecting customer satisfaction and loyalty in online food delivery service during the Covid-19 pandemic: Its relation with open innovation.
Amankwah-Amoah, J.	2	1) Covid-19 pandemic and innovation activities in the global airline industry: A review; 2) Covid-19 Pandemic in the new era of big data analytics: methodological innovations and future research directions.
Anitescu, M.	2	1) Maintaining high-quality multidisciplinary pain medicine fellowship programs: Part I: Innovations in pain fellows' education, research, applicant selection process, wellness, and ACGME implementation during the Covid-19 pandemic; 2) Maintaining high-quality multidisciplinary pain medicine fellowship programs: Part II: Innovations in clinical care workflow, clinical supervision, job satisfaction, and postgraduation mentorship for pain fellows during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Board 2** – Authors with the highest number of publications on Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation  
Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

According to Amankwah-Amoah (2021), despite the many academic contributions to the Covid-19 Pandemic, little attention was paid to the opportunities triggered by the crisis, as many industries were turned upside down and markets were uncertain, however, the crisis also is driving waves of Innovation activities. According to the author, the research provided insights into innovations inspired by Covid-19 across the global airline industry, including in-flight social distancing, the use of touchless technologies at airports, UV disinfection of aircraft, and an open middle seating policy. , and use of biometrics at check-in and secure Covid -19.

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The research by Prasetyo et al. (2021) determined the factors that influenced customer satisfaction and loyalty in the Online Food Delivery (ECO) service during the new normal of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, noting that usability factors such as navigation design and ease of use Perceived usage rates were not significant to ECO customer satisfaction and loyalty during the Covid-19 new normal. The study by Gumasing et al. (2022) examined the behavioral intentions of 373 Filipinos to use online grocery apps during the Covid-19 pandemic, where the results revealed that performance expectations, perceived benefits, perceived severity, and Action tips significantly influenced behavioral intentions and online grocery app usage during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Accordingly, when the same search was refined with the “Article title” for “Brazil”, with the term “Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation and Brazil”, only three published articles were found, from the research carried out by De Oliveira et al. (2022), Prado et al. (2020) and Joshi et al. (2020). The study carried out by De Oliveira et al. (2022) investigated the determinants of adoption intention, use, and continued intention to use a face mask to prevent Covid-19 infections in Brazil, where the results highlight that the control of perceived behavior, subjective norms, and trust in authorities are significant motivators for actual use and continued intent to use face masks in Brazil. Prado et al. (2020) mapped social innovation initiatives that promoted positive social capital during the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, revealing that projects that adopt design strategies to achieve their goals, generating positive impacts in the social, economic, and environmental areas, will promote the positive social capital.

However, the research by Joshi et al (2020) analyzed the ISO School in Paraíba, Brazil, which implemented the Turku University of Applied Sciences (TUAS) Finnish Innovation pedagogy as a pedagogical strategy in its new primary school in early 2020, to this end, the results indicate that the experiences of teachers and students have been mostly positive, so the administration is satisfied with the overall success and plans to continue with the pedagogy of Innovation as a strategy, even after the pandemic.

Consistently, given the scope of the studies, the link between Covid-19 Pandemic and Innovation stands out, and thus Proposition 1 is listed.

**Proposition 1:** The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Innovation.

### 3.2 Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental Practices

The second term searched was “Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental Practices”, where only one article published in the year 2020 was found. Regarding the research areas, Board 3

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highlights the three areas in which the article fits (It should be noted that the same article may fall into more than one thematic area).

Search area	Number of articles
Computer Science	1
Decision Sciences	1
Mathematics	1

**Board 3** – Research areas with the highest number of publications on Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental practices

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

Regarding the author and title of the respective study, Board 4 presents the research carried out.

Author name	Number of publications	Article title
Alla, K.R.	1	1) The Pro-environmental behaviour and the effect of covid-19 pandemic in malaysia on green IT practices.

**Board 4** – Author with the highest number of publications on Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental practices

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

According to Alla et al. (2020), the Covid-19 Pandemic has caused an interruption in human life worldwide since 2020, in Malaysia observed strict movement control orders blocking the economy, which caused the reduction of emissions of carbon by commercial/educational entities across the country. However, according to the authors, people were forced to stay at home and use communication and work channels through digital platforms, which caused an increase in the residential network and energy demand, which ended up increasing electricity consumption.

Therefore, when the same search was refined with the “Article title” for “Brazil”, using the term “Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental practices” and Brazil, no published article was found. This finding highlights the theoretical gap between the Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental Practices in the global and Brazilian context, which demonstrates the need for academic research to advance science in the area studied. Coherently, other scientific research was sought, in addition to the systematic one in Scopus, to reinforce the theoretical contribution, since the themes researched separately are widely disseminated in the scientific environment.

It is noteworthy that a lot of information has been learned and will serve as a model to deal with future pandemics, but a new sustainable model is needed (Hsu et al., 2020). According to Deyganto (2022), tax incentive practices on SME sustainability during the Covid-19 outbreak



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in Ethiopia considered tax incentives in terms of tax exemption, reduction of tax rates, and accelerated depreciation.

In the study by Miller et al. (2022), it became evident that border restrictions under the pandemic control requirements led to a reversal and reduction of environmental agreements, regulations, and programs, with important implications for environmental democracy, socio-ecological justice, and sustainability. Lenox & Toffel (2022) emphasize that some companies are more successful in adopting environmental management practices, as a key role is for corporate managers to adopt innovative practices.

Alberton et al. (2020) identified that in hotel facilities in two important Brazilian tourist cities, Florianópolis and Rio de Janeiro, there was a level of implementation of Environmental Practices, however, they emphasized the need for the hotel industry to invest in sustainable strategies to meet its target audience, but also raise the level of your team and reduce costs in the long term, offering benefits to society, the environment, and your business.

Trindade et al. (2022) report that the western mesoregion of the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil, has the largest furniture industries in the state, producing high levels of waste. According to the authors, a level of integration of Environmental Practices was obtained, where the main practice consisted of the separation and final disposal of generated waste. The study also highlights that the size of the industry did not affect the quality of practices, since micro-industries presented highly advanced practices when compared to medium-sized ones.

In this Brazilian scenario, Severo et al. (2021) point out that the generation of household and hospital waste increased at significant levels during the Covid-19 Pandemic, where Environmental Practices must be used properly to reduce contamination of people and the environment. In this scenario, there is an adherence between the Covid-19 Pandemic and Environmental Practices, and this is how Proposition 2 is presented.

**Proposition 2:** The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Environmental Practices.

### 3.3 Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Actions

For the third topic researched, the term “Covid-19 Pandemic and Social actions” was used, where 16 published articles were found, with emphasis on the year 2021. Regarding the research areas, Board 5 shows the areas in which the articles fall, with emphasis on the areas of Medicine and Social Sciences.

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Search area	Number of articles
Medicine	7
Social Sciences	7
Engineering	2
Arts and Humanities	1
Business, Management and Accounting	1

**Board 5** – Research areas with the highest number of publications on Covid-19 Pandemic and Social actions

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

In this scenario, the first five authors with the highest number of published articles are also presented. Board 6 informs the authors, the number of articles published, and the title of the study. However, another important article appeared with the authorship of several authors, entitled “Factors affecting online accounting education during the Covid-19 pandemic: an integrated perspective of social capital theory, the theory of reasoned action and the technology acceptance model” by Alshurafat et al., published in *Education and Information Technologies* in 2021.

Author name	Number of publications	Article title
Al Shbail, M.O.	1	1) Factors affecting online accounting education during the Covid-19 pandemic: an integrated perspective of social capital theory, the theory of reasoned action and the technology acceptance model.
Al-Msiedeen, J.M.	1	1) Factors affecting online accounting education during the Covid-19 pandemic: an integrated perspective of social capital theory, the theory of reasoned action and the technology acceptance model
Alshurafat, H.	1	1) Factors affecting online accounting education during the Covid-19 pandemic: an integrated perspective of social capital theory, the theory of reasoned action and the technology acceptance model
Amadasun, S.	1	1) Social work and Covid-19 pandemic: An action call.
Bacsu, J.D.R.	1	1) Improving the health equity and the human rights of Canadians with dementia through a social determinants approach: a call to action in the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Board 6** – Author with the highest number of publications about Covid-19 Pandemic and Social actions  
Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

According to Alshurafat et al. (2021), online learning systems in developing countries like Jordan face many challenges, where an online learning system is an indispensable solution for all universities, especially at the time of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Amadasun (2020), points out that the profession of social worker, more than any other, is more affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, due to the negative impact on the needy and devalued populations of society. For the author, while noting the silence of the profession in the global

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discourse of the pandemic, the urgency of response is defended so that the profession reaches a significant public value amid the current loss of life and threats to human rights.

Research by Bacsu et al. (2022) reports that in 2019, the Canadian government launched a national dementia strategy that identified the need to address health inequality (preventable and unfair differences in health outcomes) and improve the human rights of people living with dementia. However, the new Covid-19 Pandemic is having an uneven impact on people with dementia in terms of mortality and human rights violations. As the new Omicron Covid-19 variant approaches its peak, there is a need for urgent action to support people living with dementia and their caregivers. More specifically, reducing Covid-19 inequities requires addressing underlying population-level factors known as social determinants of health.

Accordingly, in the refinement of the research to “Brazil”, with the term “Covid-19 Pandemic and Social actions and Brazil”, again no published research was found, which reinforces that the topic of Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Actions lacks scientific studies in Brazil.

In this sense, to bring the Brazilian context, the terms were again researched separately to consolidate the theoretical framework. According to Uhlig et al. (2020), of the four dimensions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (philanthropic, legal, organizational, and ethical), only the philanthropic dimension indicated an influence on consumers' intention to the relationship with socially responsible companies, which suggests that Brazilian consumers understand CSR synonymous with philanthropy.

Measures to contain Covid-19 in the context of living conditions in Salvador, Bahia, such as social distancing, must consider the local vulnerability profile of each territory for the correct dimensioning of pandemic mitigation strategies in the perspective of developing Social Actions that allow greater adherence to the most impoverished populations (Natividade et al., 2020).

For Silva et al. (2021), the Covid-19 pandemic brought significant social impacts, such as the sudden interruption of basic education activities in Brazil, due to the need for social isolation. In a way, it connects public health actions and the development of means of communication, as well as applications to raise awareness about the prevention of health risks, assistance to the most vulnerable and/or isolated people, prevention of the psychological impacts of the health crisis and combating to violence against children during confinement.

Because of the above, a link can be seen in the research between the Covid-19 Pandemic and Social Actions, and thus Proposition 3 is listed.

**Proposition 3:** The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Social Actions.

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3.4 Covid-19 Pandemic and People's Quality of Life

In the fourth theme researched, the term “Covid-19 Pandemic and People’s quality of life” was used, where 10 published articles were found, with emphasis on the year 2021 with 9 published articles. With regard to research areas, the areas of Medicine and Social Sciences are the ones with the largest number of publications (Board 7).

Search area	Number of articles
Medicine	9
Social Sciences	2
Arts and Humanities	1
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1
Environmental Science	1

**Board 7** – Research areas with the highest number of publications on the Covid-19 Pandemic and People’s quality of life

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

Next, Board 8 presents the author and the title of the respective study.

Author name	Number of publications	Article title
Akarsu, N.	1	1) What factors have influenced quality of life in people with dementia and their family carers during the Covid-19 pandemic: A qualitative study.
Albiac, L.C.	1	1) Health-related quality of life for people with acute and chronic illnesses during the Covid-19 pandemic.
Almonacid, M.	1	1) Perception on the quality of life of elderly people during Covid-19 pandemic in Chile.
Almonacid-Fierro, A.	1	1) Perception on the quality of life of elderly people during Covid-19 pandemic in Chile.
Altunan, B.	1	1) Coping with stress during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic by Turkish people with Multiple Sclerosis: The relationship between perceived stress and quality of life.

**Board 8** – Author with the highest number of publications on the Covid-19 Pandemic and People’s quality of life

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

According to Daley et al. (2022), the Covid-19 pandemic has led to a significant disruption in health and social care services, particularly for people with dementia, their caregivers, and family members, this is problematic, as a group that relies on timely and responsive services for live well with the disease. The survey interviewed 16 family caregivers in South East England. Consistently, seven themes were identified: i) decreased social interaction; ii) reduced support; iii) deterioration of the cognitive and physical health of the

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person with dementia; iv) decrease in the caregiver's well-being; v) difficulties in understanding Covid-19 restrictions; vi) limited impact for some caregivers; and, vii) trust and relationship with the nursing home. However, there was little change between themes during the first and second waves of national lockdowns.

The study by O'Dwyer et al. (2021) compared the health-related quality of life of 3 disease groups of adult outpatients (those with diabetes, those who survived a Covid-19 hospitalization, who had a non-Covid-19 respiratory virus). The results highlight that one hundred and thirty-two adults completed the survey, where the groups differed less for physical functioning and more for emotional/mental health. The hospitalized group had the greatest limitation of performance due to emotional issues. All groups had significantly lower social functioning scores than the general population. Linear regression showed the lower health-related quality of life domain score in role limitations due to emotional issues adjusted for age, race, and gender for the hospitalized group.

According to Almonacid-Fierro et al. (2021), the most affected population turned out to be the elderly with chronic diseases and those with dysfunctions, the product of physiological changes that are expressed with old age. The research included 17 semi-structured interviews with elderly people who participated in sports-recreational workshops offered by the Instituto de Esportes in the region of Maule, Chile. The results report the impact on the quality of life of elderly adults, who were not able to perform regular physical exercises and activity during the months of the pandemic, added to the adverse psychological effects of confinement and isolation, which prevented them from having direct and face-to-face contact with your loved ones.

For Altunan et al. (2021), Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory disease and acute exacerbations are also part of the clinical course. The presence of the disease and relapses cause stress in people with MS. For this reason, patients' stress coping strategies are important in reducing perceived stress, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. Results people with MS were successful in dealing with stress in the first half of the pandemic with a combination of emotional and problem-focused strategies.

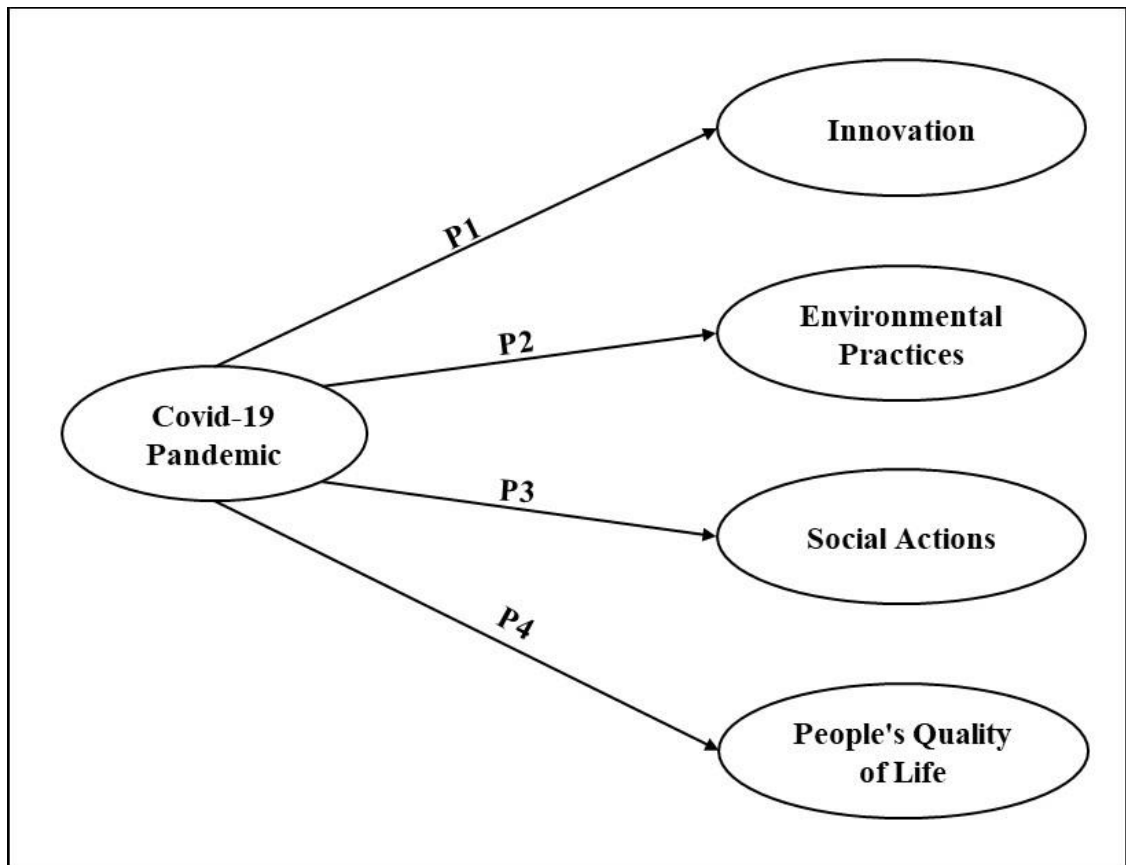
In addition, with the refinement of the search for "Brazil", with the term "Covid-19 Pandemic and People's quality of life and Brazil", again no publication was found, emphasizing that the topic of Covid-19 Pandemic and Quality of life of people urgently needs scientific studies in Brazil.

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Regarding these findings, especially in international articles, it is understood that there is a strong adherence between the Covid-19 Pandemic and the concern for people’s quality of life. Accordingly, Proposition 4 is presented.

**Proposition 4:** The Covid-19 Pandemic negatively influences the relationship with people’s Quality of Life.

Based on the Theoretical Propositions listed in this research, Figure 1 presents the Theoretical Framework.



**Figure 1 – Theoretical Framework**  
 Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

Accordingly, Board 9 is presented with the main indicators (quantitative and qualitative) and their contributions in the relations between the 4 Propositions of the research, presenting their academic and managerial contribution, as well as their progress for science.

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<b>Propositions</b>	<b>Indicators and Contributions</b>
<p><b>Proposition 1:</b> The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Innovation.</p>	<p>It presented 269 documents published in the Scopus data base, with emphasis on the area of Medicine with 93 publications. The contributions highlight that many industries and markets were left uncertain where the Pandemic crisis has also driven waves of innovation activity, such as across the global airline industry, with social distancing on board, UV disinfection of aircraft, use of biometrics at check-in and COVID -19 safe. In the case of food industries, there has been a great deal of online food delivery, such as redesigning menu navigation and ease of use for customer satisfaction and loyalty. In the area of health, there has been a continued intention to use face masks in Brazil, with an emphasis on subjective norms and trust in authorities, until the Pandemic subsides or ends. With regard to university education/teaching, a new pedagogy of innovation emerged as a strategy for teaching and learning online.</p>
<p><b>Proposition 2:</b> The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Environmental Practices.</p>	<p>Only one published article was found, which fits into three Scopus thematic areas, namely: Computer Science; Decision Sciences; and, Mathematics. The main contribution is related to the strict movement control measures blocking the economy, which caused the reduction of carbon emissions by commercial and educational entities. However, the use of communication channels and work through digital platforms increased, which led to an increase in the residential network and the energy demand. In terms of waste generation, there was a significant increase in both household and hospital waste, where environmental practices must be used properly to reduce contamination of people and the environment.</p>
<p><b>Proposition 3:</b> The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Social Actions</p>	<p>The 16 published articles were found, with emphasis on the Medicine area with 6 publications. The contributions emphasize that an online learning system is an indispensable solution for all universities, leading to the social inclusion of students. The profession of a social worker is essential for needy and devalued populations in society. There is a need to improve the human rights of people living with dementia, as well as their caregivers. Concerning CSR, the philanthropic dimension indicated an influence on the relationship intention of consumers with socially responsible companies. Development of social actions that enable greater adherence of the most impoverished populations. The development of applications to raise public awareness about preventing health risks, assisting the most vulnerable and/or isolated people, preventing the psychological impacts of health, crisis and combating violence against children during confinement.</p>
<p><b>Proposition 4:</b> The Covid-19 Pandemic negatively influences the relationship with people's Quality of Life.</p>	<p>It presented 10 published articles, highlighting again the Medicine area, with 9 publications. The contributions point out that there was a significant interruption in health and social assistance services, causing: i) a decrease in social interaction; ii) reduced support; iii) deterioration of the cognitive and physical health of the person with dementia; iv) a decrease in caregiver well-being; v) difficulties in understanding the restrictions of COVID-19; vi) limited impact for some caregivers; and, vii) trust and relationship with the nursing home. Decreased emotional/mental health-related quality of life of 3 disease groups of ambulatory adults (with diabetes, who survived a COVID-19 hospitalization, who had a non-COVID-19 respiratory virus), as well as of elderly adults, due to lack of regular physical exercise, added</p>

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	to the adverse psychological effects of confinement and isolation. Cause of stress in people with Multiple Sclerosis.
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**Board 9** – The contributions in the relations between the 4 Propositions of the research

Source: Prepared by the authors (2022).

### 4 CONCLUSION

This study, through a theoretical essay, analyzed the relationships between the Covid-19 Pandemic, Innovation, Environmental Practices, Social Actions, and people's quality of life, in the context of organizations, through the proposition of a Framework Theoretical.

During the research, with the filter used by Article title, it was identified that the largest number of publications (269 documents) went to Proposition 1: “The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Innovation”, in second place with 16 publications We present Proposition 3: “Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Social Actions”, in the third place, Proposition 4 emerges: “Covid-19 Pandemic negatively influences related to People’s Quality of Life”, with 10 publications, and as the last ranked we have Proposition 2: “The Covid-19 Pandemic is positively related to Environmental Practices”, with only 1 article published. These results are perhaps linked to the form of refinement that was used for the search in Scopus (Article title), accordingly, other forms of research were also used in the database, such as the use of Keywords and Abstract, to consolidate the contribution theoretical support, mainly within the scope of research in Brazil, and thus build the theoretical framework.

The theoretical essay is justified insofar as the themes represent a gap in the literature, with few works that specifically deal with the relationship of the Covid-19 Pandemic with Environmental Practices, Social Actions, and people's quality of life, because in many articles, the themes are researched separately. In this sense, managerial contributions are linked to information that can be used by managers from different organizations to improve decision-making in the face of the pandemic, in the environmental, social, and quality of life of people.

In this sense, we seek to generate subsidies for the formulation of policies and planning guidelines for the development of regions and countries, especially concerning their insertion and relationship with society, contributing to overcoming the Covid-19 Pandemic in the context of companies.

The impact of the research is linked to the validation of a theoretical framework, which presents factors that the Covid-19 Pandemic is influencing the development of Brazilian organizations, as well as the information collected will provide the academic community and professionals in related areas with a better understanding around the Covid-19 Pandemic, as



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well as its contribution to the performance of organizations in the environmental and social sphere.

As managerial results, the study shows subsidies for managers, from organizations of different segments and sizes, to improve decision-making in the face of the Covid-19 Pandemic, in the environmental, social, and quality of life of people.

The limitations of the study are related to the few articles that were found in the systematic research, mainly in Propositions 2 and 4. The results of this research contribute to the advancement of science by developing a theoretical framework of extremely relevant topics in the face of the Covid-19 Pandemic in organizations. As suggestions for future studies, it would be interesting to use other filters for systematic research, as well as other databases, such as the Web of Science and Ebsco, as well as the use of qualitative research to understand the view of managers, in a deeper intrinsic analysis, in addition to quantitative research to measure the degree of relationship between the propositions presented here.

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