

DISABILITY AND SOCIAL WORK: WHAT DO THE JOURNALS SAY?

DISCAPACIDAD Y TRABAJO SOCIAL: ¿LO QUÉ DICEN LAS REVISTAS?

DEFICIÊNCIA E SERVIÇO SOCIAL: O QUE DIZEM OS PERIÓDICOS?

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Abstract

Social Work, as an interventionist profession in the social reality oriented towards guaranteeing social rights, also operates in research and knowledge production in different areas of social policy. This paper aims to analyze the Social Service's understanding of disability issues in its periodical publications. For this, a bibliographic search was carried out divided into the following steps: survey of journals with CAPES Qualis A1 and A2 evaluation; identification of articles that contain the term disability in the title, abstract or keyword; systematization of data; and, finally, analysis of the productions to identify the central themes on disability. The results show that only 0.95% of the total articles available in online magazines deal with disabilities and that the majority of authors are teachers. It was also identified that the most searched thematic axis is the Continuous Installment Benefit (BPC), accounting for 42.42% of productions. The main conclusions are the low production on disability in the field of Social Work and the centrality given to BPC in studies on disability.

Keywords: Disability; Periodical Publications; Social service.

Resumen

El Trabajo Social, como profesión intervencionista en la realidad social orientada a garantizar los derechos sociales, también opera en la investigación y producción de conocimiento en diferentes áreas de la política social. Este artículo tiene como objetivo analizar la comprensión del Trabajo Social sobre el tema de la discapacidad en sus publicaciones periódicas. Para ello, se realizó una búsqueda bibliográfica dividida en los siguientes pasos: encuesta de revistas con evaluación CAPES Qualis A1 y A2; identificación de artículos que contengan el término discapacidad en el título, resumen o palabra clave; sistematización de datos; y, finalmente, análisis de las producciones para identificar los temas centrales sobre discapacidad. Los resultados muestran que solo el 0,95% del total de artículos disponibles en revistas online tratan sobre discapacidades y que la mayoría de los autores son profesores. También se identificó que

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el eje temático más buscado es el Beneficio de Cuota Continua (BPC), que representa el 42,42% de las producciones. Las principales conclusiones son la baja producción sobre discapacidad en el ámbito del Trabajo Social y la centralidad que se le da al BPC en los estudios sobre discapacidad.

Palabras clave: Discapacidad; Publicaciones periódicas; Servicio social.

Resumo

O Serviço Social, enquanto profissão interventiva na realidade social orientada para a garantia de direitos sociais, também atua na pesquisa e produção de conhecimento em diferentes áreas da política social. O presente trabalho visa analisar o entendimento do Serviço Social quanto à temática da deficiência em suas publicações periódicas. Para isso, foi realizada uma pesquisa bibliográfica dividida nas seguintes etapas: levantamento de revistas com avaliação CAPES Qualis A1 e A2; identificação dos artigos que contenham no título, resumo ou palavra-chave o termo deficiência; sistematização dos dados; e, por fim, análise das produções para identificação das temáticas centrais sobre deficiência. Os resultados mostram que apenas 0,95% do total de artigos disponíveis nas revistas *online* tratam de deficiência e que a maioria dos autores são professores. Também foi identificado que o eixo temático mais pesquisado é o Benefício de Prestação Continuada (BPC) somando 42,42% das produções. Como principais conclusões estão a baixa produção sobre a deficiência no campo do Serviço Social e a centralidade dada ao BPC nos estudos sobre deficiência.

Palavras-chave: Deficiência; Publicações Periódicas; Serviço Social.

Introduction

This paper aims to analyze the understanding of Social Work on the theme of disability in its periodical publications. Therefore, it recognizes the field of research as an area of activity of social workers. It also concerns the possibilities of professional intervention with people with disabilities in ensuring access to various policies, rights, services, and social benefits.

Historically it is possible to trace the path coursed by the Brazilian Social Work from the moralizing influence of the Catholic Church to the critical career aligned with the defense of human rights and social justice. For this research, we are interested in seeking the historical-political period in which Social Work began to produce knowledge, invest in research, and be a driver of academic information about the social reality.

Until the 1970s, Social Work was specifically directed to making a professional public policy executor directly with the users of the services. It was from the process of

a career renewal, called by Netto (2010) as an intention of rupture, that social work developed its skills in research and production of academic knowledge. This movement emerges from the insertion of Social Work courses in university institutions in Brazil. However, the repercussions of theoretical, methodological, and ethical debates went beyond its walls and entered fora and organizations of the professional category

The importance of the effective insertion of Social Work courses in the academic circuit – more precisely: the enrollment of the training (undergraduate and graduate) of the social worker in the university scope – was evaluated by us as one of the significant vectors that intervened decisively in the process of renewal of the career in Brazil. (NETTO, 2010, p.249)

Together with the intention of rupture movement, the Social Work met Marxist theory to influence the entire career structure including the theme of research, which became an essential work instrument for the social worker. This movement was institutionalized in legal documents of the career, such as the Code of Ethics of the Social Worker of 1986, which recognized to social workers "the widest freedom in carrying out their studies and research, with the rights of participation of people or groups involved in their work" (CFESS, 1986, p. 7).

The Act on The Career Regulation, Law No. 8,662/1993, has as the competence of the social worker "Art. 4º [...] VII – plan, execute and evaluate research that can contribute to the analysis of social reality and support professional actions". It also includes the private attributions of "Art. 5º[...] I - to coordinate, elaborate, execute, supervise and evaluate studies, research, plans, programs and projects in Social Work" and "VIII - to direct and coordinate associations, nuclei, study centers and research centers in Social Work."

In turn, the Social Worker Code of Ethics of 1993 (CFESS, 2011), currently in force, deepens the recognition of research as a professional action, being presented as duties:

- "To return the information collected in the studies and research to the users, in the sense that they can use them to strengthen their interests" (art. 5º, d);
- "To inform the population about the use of audiovisual registration materials and research relating to them and how the obtained data is

systematized" (art. 5.e.);

- "To mobilize its functional authority, when occupying a leadership, for the release of subordinate workload, for studies and research aimed at professional improvement, as well as representation or delegation of entity of organization of the category and others, giving equal opportunity to all, the competence to plan" (art. 10, c).

The research had a significant impact on the development of contemporary Social Work through the understanding that:

different from the phenomenon that can be observed in immediacy, the essence of reality is revealed only after the investigative act that seeks in the same process to identify the structure of concrete reality, not in its phenomenal manifestation, but by identifying the multiple determinations that are peculiar to them and that gives them meaning and strength to exist in each time and society. (SETUBAL, 2007, p.65).

Thus, we can perceive such importance and influence that research has for the performance and professional training of social workers. It was through this research that the career could rethink its theoretical-methodological, ethical-political, and technical-operative foundations, as well as its insertion in the field of social policies.

In addition to understanding the reality, research within Social Work has developed as a guide for actions and strategies that can respond with agility and quality to institutional and user demands of services, programs, and projects. According to lamamoto (2000, p. 21). "The possibilities are given in reality, but they are not automatically transformed into professional alternatives. It is up to the professionals to appropriate these possibilities and, as subjects, develop them, transforming them into projects and work fronts." It is, according to Silva (2007, p. 293), "a difficult job – from the availability of time to the immense challenges for the formation of the critical mass – but, at the same time, necessary for the requalification of social workers and the survival of the career."

Research becomes essential for the formation and professional performance of Social Work in the sense of building an investigative posture in the articulation between theory and practice.

The investigative posture is necessary to uncover the pitfalls of everyday life, a crucial and irreplaceable step for a critical, propositional, and, therefore, non-repetitive professional intervention. Without this procedure, the Social Work professional does not exercise his role as a possible historical subject and, thus, does not set in motion the historical possibilities of transformation inscribed in the reality itself. The professional, then, is dredged by the immediate dynamics of the real, consumed by the daily established relationships. Therefore, any alternative that can contribute to the harmony between work and professional intervention (guarded its intrinsic limits) and human emancipation is not feasible. (SILVA, 2007, p.292)

It is known that the university environment is conducive and encouraged to research groups and funding notices funded by various agencies such as the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations, and the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), associated to the Ministry of Education. Consequently, it is necessary to highlight the importance of this knowledge not to be restricted to the university because both research and the results of these researches are crucial for the daily life of the career. It is necessary to "consolidate spaces that provide a permanent dialogue between knowledge production centers (including collaboration between themselves) and professionals working in various types of organizations" (SILVA, 2007, p.291).

The fact of seeking themes that are relevant to the professional path is based on the principle that research must start from real problems and not develop in isolation or as a theorization far from reality. On the contrary, research must be able to reconstruct mediation and thus synthesize how the universal is individualized and how this singularity is universalized (SILVA, 2007). We have the intertwining of theory and practice, walking together to enable qualified answers that will support the social workers who work with the demands that are presented in daily life.

Methodological framework

The research aimed to analyze how the disability theme has been addressed in research in Social Work from the analysis of periodical publications in the area. To carry out this study, the periodical publications to be analyzed were initially defined. It was based on the methodology adopted by Siqueira (2018), who researched the trends and theoretical-political perspectives present in the Social Work productions on the Social Assistance policy between the years 2005 and 2015.

To ensure the quality of the analyzed publications, we consulted the CAPES Periodicals platform (www.periodicos.capes.gov.br). The selected journals are evaluated by CAPES Qualis as A1 and A2, on a scale of which A1 is the highest. In view of this research criterion, the following journals were analyzed: A1: *Katálisis* and *Serviço Social & Sociedade*, and A2: *Argumentum*, *Em Pauta*, *Revista de Políticas Públicas*, *Revista SER Social*, and *Textos e Contextos*.

Table 1 - List of journals analyzed according to their institutional link and year of creation.

Journals	Institutional link of the magazine	Year of creation
Argumentum	Programa Pós-Graduação em Política Social da Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo (UFES)	2009
Em Pauta	Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social da Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)	1993
Katálisis	Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social e Graduação em Serviço Social da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFCS)	1997
Revista de Políticas Públicas	Programa de Pós-Graduação em Políticas Públicas da Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)	1995
SER Social	Programa de Pós-Graduação em Política Social da Universidade de Brasília (UnB)	1998
Serviço Social & Sociedade	Editora Cortez	1979
Textos e Contextos	Programa de Pós-Graduação em Serviço Social da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUC-RS)	2002

Source: Authors own elaboration based on Siqueira (2018).

Note that only one journal is associated with a private publisher. All the others were produced by Graduate Programs in Social Work and/or Social Policy, confirming the relevance of the research in the academic sphere. We understand that the university

environment has acted in the knowledge diffusion. It has also ensured space and credibility in scientific production in the field of Social Work. It is also possible to observe that, among the journals linked to the Graduate Program, only the journal *Textos e Contextos*, from PUC-RS, comes from a private university. All other journals are associated with federal public universities.

The articles were selected according to availability in the *online* format and the presence of the term "disability" in either the title, the abstract, or the keywords of the articles. In the data collection process, 33 publications compatible with the scope of the study were found, presented in Table 2

Table 2 - List of articles collected for the study with journal identification, authorship, and year of publication.

Journal	Title	Author	Year
Argumentum	O que é incapacidade para a proteção social brasileira? O Benefício de Prestação Continuada e a deficiência	Wederson Santos	2010
Argumentum	Caminhos e perspectivas do associativismo das pessoas com deficiência no Distrito Federal	Thaís Kristosch Imperatori; Angela Vieira Neves	2019
Katálysis	Deficiência, autonomia e reconhecimento intersubjetivo no Sistema Nacional Integral de Cuidados	Sharon Carolina Díaz Fernández	2017
Katálysis	Análise dos modelos de avaliação de requerentes ao Benefício de Prestação Continuada: 2006 a 2012.	Miriam Cláudia Spada Bim; Manoela de Carvalho ; Neide Tiemi Murofuse	2015
Katálysis	Benefício de Prestação Continuada: perspectivas na avaliação médico-social	Alano do Carmo Macêdo; Lucia Conde de Oliveira	2015
Katálysis	Mínimo social e igualdade: deficiência, perícia e benefício assistencial na LOAS	Janaína Lima Penalva da Silval; Debora Diniz	2012
Katálysis	O que significa passar por um processo de reabilitação? Dimensões culturais e sociais nas experiências de adultos com deficiência motora na Grande Buenos Aires	María Pía Venturiello	2014

SER Social	Movimentos Sociais e o Protagonismo das Pessoas com Deficiência	Gildete Ferreira Adilson Vaz Cabral Filho	2013
SER Social	Representações e significados da deficiência nos livros didáticos de Ciências do PNLD 2007	Alessandra Santana Soares e Barros	2013
SER Social	Proteção Social à Pessoa com Deficiência so Brasil Pós-Constituint	Monica Senna	2013
SER Social	Deficiência e cuidado: por quê abordar gênero nessa relação?	Raquel Guimarães	2008
SER Social	Trajatória histórico social da população deficiente: da exclusão à inclusão social	Jaquelline Andrade Pereira; Joseana Maria Saraiva	2017
SER Social	Proteção Social à Pessoa com Deficiência no Brasil Pós-Constituinte	Luciana Zucco	2013
SER Social	Proteção social e atenção à pessoa com deficiência: comentários a um artigo	Aldaiza Sposati	2013
SER Social	Direitos humanos, invisibilidade e educação especial	Júlia Campos Clímaco	2010
SER Social	Suas, BPC e pessoas com deficiência: análise a partir de municípios fluminenses	Jacques SOCHACZEWSKI; Luzia Helena Galaxe de Lima Tavares	2013
SER Social	Proteção Social à Pessoa com Deficiência no Brasil Pós-Constituinte	Monica Senna	2013
SER Social	Deficiência e Políticas Sociais – entrevista com Colin Barnes	Débora Diniz	2013
SER Social	Resenha do livro "The new politics of disablement" (As novas políticas da deficiência) de Michael Oliver e Colin Barnes (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012)	Ana Carolina da Costa e Fonseca	2013
SER Social	Acessibilidade em ambientes culturais: explorando o potencial cidadão do Plano Nacional de Cultura	Lucas Graeff; Rosa Maria Castilhos Fernandes; Anajara Carbonell Closs	2013

SER Social	O Benefício de Prestação Continuada - BPC: desvendando suas contradições e significados	Maria Madalena Martins Barbosa; Maria Ozanira da Silva e Silva	2013
Serviço Social & Sociedade	Trabalhador com deficiência e Previdência Social	Alano do Carmo Macêdo ; Thaynah Barros de Araújo	2019
Serviço Social & Sociedade	Os impactos dos benefícios assistenciais para os povos indígenas: estudo de caso em Aldeias Guaranis	Paulo Afonso de Araújo Quermes; Jucelina Alves de Carvalho	2013
Serviço Social & Sociedade	Benefício de Prestação Continuada e perícia médica previdenciária: limitações do processo	Miriam Cláudia Spada Biml; Neide Tiemi Murofuse	2014
Textos e contextos	Política de acessibilidade universal na sociedade contemporânea	Humberto Lippo	2013
Textos e contextos	Deficiência e mobilidade: uma análise da legislação brasileira sobre gratuidade no transporte público	Fátima Lauria Pires	2009
Textos e contextos	Diversidade corporal e perícia médica: novos contornos da deficiência para o Benefício de Prestação Continuada	Lívia Barbosa; Debora Diniz; Wederson Santos	2009
Textos e contextos	Gênero, maternidade e deficiência: representação da diversidade	Ivânia Welter; Sirlei Fávero Cetolin; Clarete Trzcinski; Simone Kelli Cetolin	2008
Textos e contextos	O lugar da identidade e das diferenças nas relações sociais	Idilia Fernandes	2006
Textos e contextos	A diversidade da condição humana e a deficiência do conhecimento: no convívio com as diferenças e as singularidades individuais	Idilia Fernandes	2006
Textos e contextos	A distribuição das transferências, público-alvo e cobertura do Benefício de Prestação Continuada	Marcelo Medeiros; Melchior Sawaya Neto; Fábio Henrique Granja e Barros	2009
Textos e contextos	O circuito familista na Política de Assistência Social	Wederson Rufino dos Santos	2017

Textos e contextos	Dialética dos Grupos na Perspectiva da Diversidade Humana e da Sociedade de Classes	Idília Fernandes	2017
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Source: Authors own elaboration.

After the bibliographical survey, the systematization and analysis of data were carried out based on the following indicators: a. the year of publication of the article; b. the author's training area and institutional associations; c. the subject area of studies. The data presented in this article are an excerpt of the Final Course Paper in Social Work at the University of Brasília, defended in 2020 with the same title.

Results and Discussion

Table 3 shows the number of articles analyzed in this study according to each journal.

Table 3 – Distribution of articles by journal

Journal	Number of articles on disability	%	Total of available articles
Argumentum	2	6,06%	470
Em Pauta	0	0,00%	420
Katálysis	5	15,15%	649
Revista de Política Pública	0	0,00%	661
Revista SER Social	14	42,42%	396
Serviço Social & Sociedade	3	9,09%	342
Revista Textos e Contextos	9	27,27%	515
Total	33	100,00%	3453

Source: Authors own elaboration

We consider that a quantitative of 33 articles is a low number of publications compared with the total number of articles found in the volumes of journals made available online, which is 3453. Note that the journals *Em Pauta* and the *Revista de Política Pública* do not have any publication with the theme, and the journal *Revista SER Social* presents 42.42% of the total publications. The reason is that it presented a

thematic dossier on Social Policy and Disability in 2013. Table 4 shows the number of publications per year.

Table 4 – Distribution of articles by year of publication

Year of publication	Number of papers on disability	%
2003	1	3,03%
2006	2	6,06%
2008	2	6,06%
2009	4	12,12%
2010	2	6,06%
2012	1	3,03%
2013	11	33,33%
2014	2	6,06%
2015	2	6,06%
2017	4	12,12%
2019	2	6,06%
Total	33	100%

Source: Authors own elaboration

It is observed that the articles were published mainly in the years 2009 (12.2%), 2013 (33.33%), and 2017 (12.12%). We believe that the signing of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by Brazil in 2009, by Decree no 6.949, stimulated the production of research on the subject. It is also noteworthy that in 2015 the Brazilian Act of Inclusion of Person with Disabilities was instituted, called as Statute of Persons with Disabilities, by Law no 13.146.

As for the analysis indicators "authors' training area and their institutional links", we considered the link in which the author was found when the article was published, which may differ from the current moment. In cases of articles without sufficient information about the authors, we searched the data on the Curriculum Lattes platform. However, paying attention to the date of publication and the information collected, maintaining the professional link referring to the year of publication of the article.

We identified that many articles were co-authored, meaning they have more than one author. There is a total of 50 authors among the 33 papers. However, an intriguing fact is that seven authors have participated in more than one article, which shows their trajectory as reference researchers in the area with productions and continuous studies.

We identified the following training areas among the authors: Social Work, Nursing, Public Health, Law, Social Sciences, Sociology, Dentistry, and Psychology. Thus, although the journals analyzed in this study are qualified for the Social Work area, they are not restricted to this specific field. It shows the need to think about disability studies in an interdisciplinary way.

Data about the authors' professional relationships are systematized in Table 5. It should be noted that no publication is authored by undergraduate students and five of them were written with the participation of postgraduate students, three of which were master's students and two were doctoral.

Table 5 - Distribution of articles by professional affiliation of authors

Professional Association	Quantitative	%
Master's Student	3	6.25%
Doctoral Student ²	2	4.16%
Civil servant – Federal Court of Accounts (TCU)	2	4.16%
Civil servant – National Institute of Social Security (INSS)	3	6.25%
Civil servant – Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS)	1	2.08%
Civil servant - University of Brasília (UnB)	1	2.08%
Researcher – Institute of Bioethics, Human Rights and Gender (ANIS)	5	10.41%
Psychologist	1	2,8%
Bachelor of Social Work	4	8.33%
Professor	26	54.16%
Total	48	100%

Source: Authors own elaboration

It is known that "the academic space is historically considered as the space for the formation and construction of scientific knowledge" (SIQUEIRA, 2018, p. 140). Thus, it is understandable that most authors are professors of higher education courses. It brings us to the importance of the knowledge produced within these educational institutions to be socialized and disseminated to professionals who are in direct action with service users. It is necessary to emphasize that research developed within the academic scope focus on important and relevant themes. In this way, they can serve as a working tool for all who deal with disability in their daily work, whether they are social

workers or not. This practice permeates the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of various social policies aimed at people with disabilities. In Silva's words:

research at the level of social work needs to investigate topics relevant to this career, its users, and social workers themselves, using reality as a necessary empirical granary that, by itself, does not produce knowledge. [...] it must be developed in universities, articulated with the different spaces of professional insertion (under the conditions just mentioned) and, more than that, it should be a central feature of the social worker's professional practice, regardless of their insertion in the social and technical division of work. (SILVA,2007, p.292).

In addition to the investigation for relevant topics for research, we must defend the university as a space free from political enclosures and onslaughts by the financial market. If research and academic knowledge are transformed into merchandise, buyers will be able to choose the topics of theoretical and methodological approaches to be researched. They will also have the power to increasingly make knowledge private and exclusive to a small portion of society. In the words of Silva (2007, p.295),

to fight the commodification of the academy and educational and research-fostering units is an imperative task for democracy and freedom (in the real sense of these terminologies). On top of that, it is a basic condition for the consolidation of a critical mass and for professional training coherent with the current curricular guidelines of Social Work and with the immense objectives that are placed beyond this career: human emancipation.

Another relevant point to be considered is the production by INSS servers, which accounts for three authors in the area. The INSS is the institute responsible for the operationalization and assessment of disability for granting the Continuing Benefit Conveyance (BPC)³, the topic with the highest volume of publications. Considering that conducting research is not an attribution of social workers in this institution, it becomes an extra task in various fields of work, which is hardly be supported by the head. It means that its accomplishment directly faces the lack of time, excessive demands for

³ This is a benefit of the social assistance policy established by Law No. 8.742/1993: "Art. 20. The Continuing Benefit Conveyance is the guarantee of a monthly minimum wage to the disabled person and the elderly aged 65 (sixty-five) or older who prove that they do not have the means to provide for their maintenance or to have it provided for by their family." Decree No. 6,214/2007 regulates the BPC and establishes the obligation, in the process of assessing disability and the degree of incapacity, for medical and social assessment, to be carried out respectively by the medical expertise and the social work of the INSS.

care, limited availability of professionals, overload of tasks, lack of resources (MORAES, 2010).

Finally, for the analysis of the indicator "thematic area of studies", the following thematic axes considering the central theme addressed by each article.

1. Continuing Benefit Conveyance: mainly deals with studies on the disability assessment process, the biopsychosocial analysis of disability, and the changes in the granting of requests for this benefit after the social assessment has been regulated. In addition, they deal with the implementation of the assistance pointing out the existing focus on the BPC. We also identified a debate with the right to a rejoinder and a critical review.
2. Social Policy: includes an article that examined the retirement of disabled workers insured under the General Social Security System; the review of the book "Politics of disablement: a sociological approach" written by Michael Oliver and Colin Barnes; and the interview given by Colin Barnes.
3. Human Rights: In this thematic axis are the articles that address social movements, the construction of citizenship and the democratic participation of people with disabilities; the approaches to disability in elementary school textbooks; the historical-social trajectory of the disabled population; the invisibility faced by people with disabilities and special education; identity, differences and diversity of the human condition; and the relationship between human diversity and class society. Also classified in this axis, there was a foreign article on the conditions of autonomy and recognition for people in a situation of dependency mediated by disability, within the framework of the National System of Integral Care (SNIC) implemented in Uruguay.
4. Care, gender, and family: encompasses articles that deal with the care of people with disabilities, analyzing the division of responsibilities between the State and families. It also includes the relationship of women as a unanimous figure in this care.

5. Accessibility: this axis was built from articles that discuss the right to mobility, public policies aimed at access to citizenship and culture, and a building with universal accessibility.

Once the thematic axes have been established, the number of articles per axis are available in the following table 6:

Table 6 - Distribution of articles by thematic axis

Thematic Axis	Quantitative	Representation in%
BPC	14	42,42%
Social Policies	3	9,09%
Human Rights	10	30,30%
Care, Gender and Family	3	9,09%
Accessibility	3	9,09%
Total	33	100%

Source: Authors own elaboration

It is possible to verify a large volume of publications on the BPC. It may be related to the historical role of the Social Work in social assistance policy in Brazil and, especially, to the regulation of social evaluation for granting this benefit, through Decree 6.214/2007. There is also the complaint that it is necessary to carry out programs to train social workers assigned to the INSS, as well as to broaden the debate on the social model of disability within the professional category.

The studies published regarding this benefit bring relevant debates on Brazilian social policies, the advances in the implementation of the BPC in guaranteeing rights, but on the other hand, the process of regression of rights and targeting, as in the following excerpt:

the incorporation of contextual factors (environmental and social aspects), in the form of the current assessment, has not been relevant in the definitive change of the exclusionary limits under which the BPC is regulated. It does not refer the applicant to the context of recent changes in the world of work, the financialization of capital, and the commodification of public policies, which cause unemployment, work precariousness, reduction of social protection, and hopelessness for a decent life. (BIM; MUROFUSE,2014, p.362).

Regarding other publications, one can identify as central the importance of articulating relevant social movements of people with disabilities. They can express themselves and propose social policies that will influence their lives, recognizing their leading role in the struggle to improve living conditions and access to rights. In this sense, the motto of the movement of people with disabilities stands out: "Nada sobre nós sem nós" (Nothing about us without us).

The need to deconstruct the biomedical model of disability is also theoretically questioned, such as the interview with Colin Barnes, one of the main references in studies on the social model of disability (DINIZ, 2013). In this sense, it is worth mentioning that one of the examined articles discusses the importance of analyzing the expressions of disability in elementary school science books, as this approach will influence the view of children and prejudice against people with disabilities. Some studies focused on the role of the family as a caregiver, specifically women, who are socially known for being the gender responsible for the care, and how they find themselves without social protection. Other papers, with a more theoretical basis, sought to deepen the theme of diversity in the social trajectory followed by people with disabilities from exclusion to social inclusion, from the standard of normality.

After making this balance, we can see that the academic production of Social Work in the field of disability has been taking place in a way that confirms the social model of disability and denounces the fields where the biomedical model still prevails. Emphasis is given to the BPC theme, through which social workers come into direct contact with the precarious living conditions of a significant portion of people with disabilities. Data presented by Stopa (2019) show that 4,549,478 Brazilians are covered by this benefit, of which 2,527,257 are people with disabilities and 2,022,221 elderly people in situations of extreme poverty, unable to provide for their maintenance or to have it provided for by their families.

Final considerations

Although research and knowledge production is a relatively recent movement for Social Work, they are decisive for the action of this career nowadays. Given that "to penetrate the world of things, to understand, analyze and interpret reality in its complex wealth and its concrete totality, it is necessary to develop an intellectual effort capable of apprehending the essence in its mediacy" (SETUBAL, 2007: 65). This essence only reveals itself in the research process. Without an in-depth study of the problems in the daily work of Social Work, the career is fated to the mere execution of specific and immediate actions.

By bringing the concern with research to the center, Social Work recognizes its complexity as a historical career, inserted and built in the actual movement of capitalist social formation. Social Work does not seek to be satisfied with the appearance of the thing; it discovers a path that leads to the apprehension of the essence of reality and, with this, justifies the reason for the existence of theory and science. (SETUBAL, 2007, p. 68)

The field for researching Social Work is extensive, as social workers work in various social policies: health, education, welfare, and social assistance, the socio-legal system, among others. It is urgent to encourage the production of knowledge outside academia so that the most poignant issues are brought to the fore and research can be incorporated into professional practice. Thus, social workers will be able to reinvent themselves, rebuild, and even build a future for Social Work from the elimination of the accommodated and dormant conscience (SETUBAL: 2007).

It is necessary to nurture from the beginning of one's course the importance of research inside and outside the academy, to establish that what is provided for in the General Guidelines for Social Work courses:

part of professional training principles has an investigative nature, namely: the principle of critical understanding of the social process as a whole; the basics of the investigation into the historical formation and the social processes that shape Brazilian society; the origin of the necessary apprehension of the social meaning of the career and, finally, the principle of seizure of the demands – consolidated and emerging – placed on Social Work, via the labor market, in the perspective of formulating professional responses, since it is understood that it is from the conjunction between theoretical-methodological rigor and

the analysis of the societal dynamics that a new status can be given to the technical-operative dimension of the career. (ABEPSS, 1996)

Regarding research on the topic of disability, Social Work advanced in terms of debates on biomedical and social models. The research in the area is based on the social model, which "attributes the disadvantages experienced by people with disabilities to the fact of the social environment being little sensitive to bodily diversity, which returns to the field of fairness the obligation to reduce this disadvantage through policies that promote equal participation" (PEREIRA, 2013, p. 17).

Disability is indeed a field of study and research by the Social Work, meeting basic requirements of the professional Code of Ethics, such as the defense of human rights, democracy, equity and social justice, and the expansion and consolidation of citizenship. The low number of publications and the recurrence of the BPC theme show the need for a more constructive reflection on the part of social workers on these themes, especially starting from the daily work.

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