Translated from Portuguese to English - www.onlinedoctranslator.com

RCMOS – Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal O Saber.
ISSN: 2675-9128. São Paulo-SP, year II, v.2, n. 2, Jul./Dec. 2022.

Psychology and CRAS: the importance of the psychologist in home visits

Psychology and CRAS: the importance of the psychologist in the home visit

Deusimar Soares Paiva
deusimar.paiva18@gmail

Anne Graça de Sousa de Andrade
annegsa@hotmail.com

Eveline Feijão Linhares
evelinelinhares@hotmail.com

Submitted on: 10/02/2022
Approved on: 10/02/2022
Published on: 10/03/2022 DOI:
10.51473/rcmos.v2i2.358

SUMMARY
According to the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP), there are several possibilities for professional psychologists to work in Public Social Assistance Policies, as through intersectorality, spaces are created for intervention alongside social protection work. To this end, it became plausible to think about the psychologist's practice in Public Social Assistance Policies, that is, what their responsibilities are and in what references the professional together with the team can guide and carry out the necessary interventions. The study was based on the analysis of the proposed bibliography in order to select concepts that would bring the text a better argument, regarding the classification and meaning of the term “Social Assistance” in CRAS.

Key words: Social assistance. CRAS. Psychologist.

ABSTRACT
According to the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP), there are several possibilities for psychologist professionals to work in public social assistance policies, because through intersectionality spaces are created for intervention with social protection work. For this, it became plausible to think about the praxis of the psychologist in the Public Policies of Social Assistance, that is, what their attributions and in which references the professional together with the team can guide and carry out the necessary interventions. The study was based on the analysis of the proposed bibliography to select concepts that would bring to the text better argument, about the classification and meaning of the term “Social Assistance” in CRAS.

Keywords: Social Assistance. CRAS. Psychologist.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP) (2011), there are several possibilities for professional psychologists to work in Public Social Assistance Policies, as through intersectorality, spaces are created for intervention alongside social protection work.

To this end, it became plausible to think about the psychologist's practice in Public Social Assistance Policies, that is, what their responsibilities are and in what references the professional together with the team can guide and carry out the necessary interventions.

According to Macedo*et al.*(2011), Social Assistance represents a recent scenario for the work of psychology professionals and this was only possible due to its recognition as a Public Policy that surpassed the assisted model. tencialist and wasincludedin the Social Security chapter of the 1988 Federal Constitution, marking commitments and responsibilities of public entities.

Through the Organic Social Assistance Law (LOAS) of 1993, the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) was regulated as a non-contributory policy, a duty of the State and the right of every citizen who needs it, constituting a system of Social Protection Policy along with other policies that aim to promote citizenship.

With the inclusion of the psychologist in Public Policies, it is observed in the history of psychology regulation

This is an article published in Open Access under the CreativeCommons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original work is correctly cited.

as a profession, closely linked to the so-called "Applied Psychology", in which the locus of the psychologist's work was limited to areas of education, work organization and clinical practice. Thus, an idea was constructed that psychologists only worked with certain social groups, with practices based on psychotherapeutic aspects. It was only at the end of the 1980s that the guiding articulations between psychological practice and social commitment gradually began, which made professionals reflect on whether they were in fact at the service of the Brazilian reality (CRESS; CFP, 2009).

These reflections on the ethical commitment of psychology professionals to Brazilian reality and society favored the construction of ideas aimed at social transformation. Thus, according to Macedo *et al.*(2011),

The last decade was marked by the significant insertion of psychologists in Public Policies throughout the national territory.

According to the technical guidelines of the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the actions of professionals who work at CRAS must have impacts on the dimension of users' political subjectivity, with the central guideline being the construction of protagonism and autonomy, guaranteeing rights with overcoming of social vulnerability conditions and potential risks (BRASIL, 2006ª, p.13).

Therefore, the psychologist's activities at CRAS must be focused on attention and prevention of risk situations, aiming to act in vulnerable situations by strengthening family and community ties and through the development of personal and collective potential and acquisitions.

When it comes to the psychologist's work, which, as suggested elsewhere, must emphasize people's relationships with their contexts, pay attention to the prevention of risk situations and contribute to the development of personal and collective potential, this professional must guide his actions by normative frameworks for Social Assistance, such as the Technical Guidance Guide – SUAS Nº 1 (BRASIL, 2005), which deals with methodological guidelines for working with families and individuals, as well as the PAIF services and actions offered by the team of professionals from CRAS.

Therefore, in cases of identification of demands that require actions and services not foreseen in these normative devices, such as clinical monitoring of a psychotherapeutic nature, the psychology professional must access other points of the quality service network and the proper organization of actions promoted by Public Social Security Policies.

2 METHODOLOGY

The study procedure occurred through a literary review on the topic addressed. For this study, some scientific articles were researched, which, after being analyzed, highlighted small excerpts that could awaken the reader's curiosity to know the content in full, and understand the importance of the psychologist in home visits carried out by CRAS.

In the texts presented, they were suggested in an introductory way, with detailed definitions of their historical concepts, and how the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) is characterized, which has opened important fields of activity for psychologists throughout Brazil, the articles were selected including the following criteria: those with clear and objective language, published in the last ten years.

The text provides a brief history of the various possibilities of professional psychologists in Public Social Assistance Policies, as through intersectorality spaces are created to intervene in social protection work, the responsibilities and which references the psychologist together with the team are guided by. and carry out the necessary interventions.

As suggested, the psychologist's work must emphasize people's relationships with their contexts, this professional must guide his performance by the normative frameworks of Social Assistance, such as the Technical Guidance Guide – SUAS Nº 1 (BRASIL, 2005), which deals with the methodological guidelines for working with families and individuals, as well as the PAIF services and actions offered by the CRAS team of professionals.

This is an article published in Open Access under the CreativeCommons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original work is correctly cited.

The study was based on the analysis of the proposed bibliography in order to select concepts that would bring the text a better argument, regarding the classification and meaning of the term “Social Assistance” in CRAS.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Five articles were found with the theme thatsupplythe goalof thiswork. The articles deal with Public Social Assistance Policies, highlighting the meaning and importance of home visits and the work of the psychologist with the team that makes up the CRAS.

Home visits constitute some PAIF actions, among which the reception and individualized action stand out, which can be aimed at a family or some members of the same family.

According to the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP), home visits are a strategy used to deepen psychosocial support, a form of care with the aim of helping to understand the family, its dynamics, values, potential and demands, providing guidance, referrals, as well as establishing links that strengthen the monitoring process.

As the home visit is a moment of individualized attention, professionals have the possibility of getting to know the reality of the territories, the forms of community coexistence, the dynamics of relationships and family arrangements, getting closer to their reality.

The importance of these home visits comes from carrying out interventions that are not always possible collectively. In order to facilitate the development of the communication process between professionals and families, it is suggested that,possibly there isprior contact and scheduling of the visit (MDS, 2013).

The visit also consists of a more concrete moment that can awaken the family's interest in finding and building ways to break the situation of rights violations with which they live. This activity, therefore, must consider respectto privacyof the family, with a previously defined focus, being used whenever it is understood necessary(CFP, 2012).

According to Nívea and Toffaneli (2011),to visitsHome visits have been discussed as a methodological strategy, problematizing this strategy and its implications for the work of psychologists and other professionals. The role of the psychologist in home visits is to mediate communication between the institution and the family, between the team and the family, in addition to providing reception and intermediation and encouraging technical reflection within the team.

Thus, it can be said that the psychologist works by promoting an increase in reflection and change, identifying demands that require actions and services, such as clinical monitoring of a psychotherapeutic nature, accessing other points of the network of quality services and due organization of actions promoted by Public Social Security Policies. At the same time, it is important to indicate the articulation of psychological practices that contribute to producing and giving visibility to the multiple ways in which people experience life.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The country's current Social Assistance Policy can be considered an achievement with regard to social security. Its non-contributory nature and the existence of a single system, in theory, enable its actions to promote citizenship and dignity to millions of people at risk and socially vulnerable.

It is important to consider that the creation of CRAS is very recent, therefore, its routines and management are being produced. It is not yet possible to answer whether they are moving towards a new way of acting in public social assistance policies or whether they are just reproducing hegemonic models.

These are relevant questions to think about in this new and important locus of action for Psychology professionals, so that it can somehow constitute spaces for valuing and enhancing life.

The reports and discussions presented here are a challenge for psychologists, and it is up to these professionals to

This is an article published in Open Access under the CreativeCommons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original work is correctly cited.

within their possibilities and in collaboration with others, contribute to the promotion of social inclusion (BOTARELLI, 2008).

Finally, we can say that from this rich experience, there is a proposal from a professional who pays attention to the difficulties encountered in order to create possibilities for intervention. It proposes an action committed to the transformation of reality and of oneself as a subject and professional, baptized by a critical, ethical and aesthetic perspective.

REFERENCES

ANGELINA, CF Social Assistance: a question of citizenship.**Humanities Magazine**, v. 17, no. 1, p. 22-30, 2002.
CENTER for Technical Reference in Psychology and Public Policies (CREPOP), 2008.**Technical References for the psychologist's work at CRAS/SUAS.**Federal Council of Psychology (CFP). Brasilia DF.

GUARESCHI, NMF**Psychology and Public Policies**: Professional practices in the Field of Health and Social Assistance. Available at: https://bityli.com/rVX6c. Accessed on: 18 Aug. 2020 at 23:06.

KOELZER, L.P.*et al.***Psychology and CRAS**: reflections from an internship experience. Available at: https:// bityli.com/ FG5KN. Accessed on: 17 Aug. 2020 at 6:59 pm.

TECHNICAL REFERENCES for psychologists' work at CRAS/SUAS.**Federal Council of Psychology (CFP).**Available at: https://site.cfp.org.br/publicacao/referencias-tecnicas-para-atuacao-doa-psicologoa-no-cras-suas/. Accessed on: 18 Aug. 2020 at 9:58 pm.

This is an article published in Open Access under the CreativeCommons Attribution license, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original work is correctly cited.