

International Journal of **Human Sciences Research**

HOW THE SOCIAL CAPITAL THEORY IMPACTS THE INCLUSION/EXCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Henrique Alexander Grazi Keske

Attorney. Doctor of Philosophy. Member of the institution's Human Rights Study Group: Universidade Ritter dos Reis

Antônio Janiel Ienerich da Silva

Disabled person and journalist trained by the institution: Universidade Feevale

All content in this magazine is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License. Attribution-Non-Commercial-Non-Derivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0).



Abstract: This article aims to analyze how the theory of social capital, according to a collection of concepts analyzed by Pistori, which is based on the relationship of trust between individuals in the same society, can explain the social inclusion/exclusion of people with disabilities. The main objective is to show that the greater the trust of society, the greater the probability of inclusion and the lower the trust, the lower the probability of inclusion; and even greater exclusion quotient. Because of this, a relation of the concept of social capital is presented, compared with rates of employability, access to education and political participation, demonstrating that the low presence of people with disabilities in these pillars of representation directly impacts the social exclusion of these people. In addition, a research with people with disabilities in social networks is shown, to verify the perception they have about themselves, as well as in relation to the social trust placed in them by society.

Keywords: Person with Disabilities. Share capital. Inclusion/Exclusion. Conflicting data. Society.

INTRODUCTION

The motivation for writing this article is shown by the challenge of being able to associate the concepts around social capital and apply them to people with disabilities, in the search for being able to obtain how the relationships of trust are established between these people with disabilities. and the others, without disabilities, focusing on the social structures that present themselves in the levels of schooling, employability and political representation. In this sense, some concepts are presented that deal with the senses and meanings of social capital and how these processes are inserted in the coordination and cooperation relations of our society; according to a collection of

concepts presented by Pistori (2015), that we are dealing with a new type of capital, which is added to the already consolidated economic, physical and even human capital of organizations and society as a whole. Because of this, social capital is considered as having an impact on its conditions to intervene in the economic dynamics of society, so that, through cooperation and collaboration projects, methods capable of operating an effective autonomy are developed. for people with disabilities to make use of their potential for this respective active participation in the social structures in which they are inserted.

It is worth mentioning the challenge of dealing, in general, with the issue of people with disabilities, due to the absence or precariousness of data collected by official bodies; and, worse, due to the occurrence of conflicting data about the numerical dimensions of people classified, in our country, as people with disabilities. This is a serious problem, because, in addition to ignoring the effective social reality, its impact may be reduced with regard to the effective exercise of rights already guaranteed, in the legislation, to the segment. Due to such dissonances, difficulties are incurred in establishing or continuing public policies that would promote this effective exercise of rights, directly affecting adequate levels of accessibility, as well as the specifications presented in the article, regarding to levels of schooling, employability and political representation.

Thus, in the quest to reach the primary data, the results of an opinion survey are brought, carried out on a specific website, dedicated to the theme of the disabled person, in which this very target population was required to position itself, precisely, in terms of their perception of these levels of trust. This way, the transversal questioning was made, if they recognize themselves, that is, if

they trust themselves, or if they show levels of engagement as a group, as well as in the claim for adequate conditions of accessibility, considered at a general level, or equivalent to people without disabilities; and, furthermore, at what level they perceive their inclusion in the practice of social organizations. In this sense, it is assumed that this issue cannot be addressed without the people with disabilities themselves having a voice, based on the assumption: “nothing about us, without us”¹. Still in the sense of being able to show the disagreement of the aforementioned problem regarding the data about the effective inclusion of people with disabilities, based on the aforementioned indicators, together with the data made available in official bodies, articles published by media vehicles are also shown, brought by investigative journalism.

CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF SHARE CAPITAL

This article aims to discuss how society's trust interferes positively or negatively in the inclusion and representation of people with disabilities. Thus, if we consider that the creation of social bonds, trust and mutual fidelity facilitate social cooperation, the following question arises: how are people with disabilities in this scenario?

It must be considered here that we are talking about a contingent of more than 45 million Brazilians, or 23.9% of the population, who have a disability (Census, IBGE, 2010). From this, it is difficult to even call this group a minority, since it comprises practically $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Brazilian population. However, such data lead us to ask: what population is this that is not represented in universities, in the job market or even in politics? What spaces do they occupy? Where and how do they experience their social dimensions? To what

1 At times, throughout the article, verb tenses are used in the first person plural, thus having as motivation the fact that one of the authors is a person with a disability, which also implies the use of a language inclusive, as it refers to someone who experiences the problems addressed in these writings.

extent can the various concepts developed about social capital be applied to people with disabilities in order to verify the levels at which their effective social inclusion takes place?

According to Putnam (1993) social capital is understood as aspects of social organization, such as networks, norms and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefits. This way, social capital would increase the benefits of investing in physical capital and human capital. Based on these statements, it is possible to understand social capital as a tool to bring together people who work in partnership so that, together, they achieve the same ends.

Jane Jacobs (1961) also works with the idea of social capital; so that the concept is explained as a way of self-management of trust as a generator of value, which the author applies in urban social relations, but which can also be applied with regard to the fact of perceiving, or not, this factor with regard to people with disabilities, in the social relationships to which they belong. In that regard:

For the self-management of a place to work, above any fluctuation of the population, there must be the permanence of the people who forged the network of relationships in the neighborhood. These networks are irreplaceable urban social capital. When this capital is lost, for whatever reason, the income generated by it disappears and only returns when new capital slowly and occasionally accumulates. (JACOBS, 1961, apud PISTORE, 2015, p. 38)

For Bourdieu (1986), social capital is a set of real values, resulting from the fact of belonging, for a long time and in a more or less institutionalized way, to the network of relations of knowledge and mutual recognition. This way, it is clear that it is not enough to be, but it is also necessary to belong

to a social group so that this trust is born and develops, so that there are results.

For Coleman (1988), social capital is defined by its function, that is, by trust, communication and information channels and work for the common good of the group and not for individual interests. Thus:

Social capital is defined by its function. (...). It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities, with two elements in common: they are all consistent with some aspects of social structures and they facilitate certain actions of actors – whether people or companies – within the framework (COLEMAN, 1988, apud). PISTORE, 2015, page 42)

Thus, the versatility of the concept presented by the authors allows us to apply it from different perspectives. Putnam, for example, applied it to understand political phenomena and social engagement in democratic institutions and the quality of government in Italy. Bourdieu, on the other hand, considers Social Capital as the sum of resources from a network of relationships interpreted by the relationship between the individual and the structure. Coleman, on the other hand, applied the concept in the area of education and analyzed its role in human development.

From the above, it is shown that it is possible to apply the concept of Social Capital to other analyses, in addition to these. Because of this, the concept is suitable for analyzing the various exclusions to which people with disabilities are subjected and which directly impact the inclusion, representativeness and occupation of spaces by this class of people, in the sense of seeking to verify the social capital they enjoy or that is attributed to them, or that they have conquered, in the context of the society in which they are inserted.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

It is therefore necessary to present the definition of a person with a disability, provided for in the Brazilian Law of Inclusion, Law Number: In this sense, according to the aforementioned law, known as the Statute of Persons with Disabilities, the definition is that:

A person with a disability is considered to be one who has a long-term impairment of a physical, mental, intellectual or sensory nature, which, in interaction with one or more barriers, may obstruct his or her full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with other people. § 1 The evaluation, when necessary, will be biopsychosocial, carried out by a multiprofessional and interdisciplinary team and will consider:

I – impediments to body functions and structures;

II – socio-environmental, psychological and personal factors;

III – limitation in the performance of activities; and

IV – restriction of participation. (Brazilian Law of Inclusion, 2015, art. 2, paragraph 1 and subsections).

Furthermore, to contextualize the social impact of such a legal definition, it must be considered that, as mentioned above, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in the last census carried out in 2010, Brazil had 45 million people. with some disability, which corresponds to 23.9% of the population. These data also show which disabilities are more prevalent in the country. Thus, visual impairment appears first with 18.8%, followed by motor impairments with 7%; followed, with 5.1%, hearing impairments and with 1.4%, mental and intellectual impairments. (IBGE – Census/2010).

In the wake of such concepts, it is also worth highlighting the correct term to

define someone with a disability, which was established by the Secretary of Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic, through Ordinance Number: Disability, read ‘Persons with Disabilities’”; which came to substantiate the definition in the sense that people with disabilities are those who “present significant physical, sensory or intellectual differences, resulting from innate or acquired factors, of a temporary or permanent nature”, so that:

Persons with disabilities are those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may impede their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. (Article 1 of Legislative Decree Number: 186/2008).²

Furthermore, talking about disability is talking about a diversity of circumstances and situations, because according to the United Nations (UN), it is estimated that there are about 1 billion people with disabilities in the world, that is, just under 15% of the world population has this characteristic, which encompasses a significant amount of specifications. In this sense, when marking the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, on 12.03.2018, the Secretary-General, António Guterres, highlights the isolation and discrimination that affect many people who live in this situation: “in many societies, people with disabilities often end up disconnected, living in isolation and facing discrimination.” (UN News, 2018, page 01).

In Brazil, the data from the aforementioned 2010 IBGE Census, in addition to the specifications presented above, show that 7.5% have some type of physical disability, being able to be wheelchair users, crutches, canes, with disabilities caused by amputation, absence of members, etc., among other

possibilities; 5.1% have hearing impairment, which can be total or partial deafness, being hearing aid users or cochlear implant users, and 1.4% have some form of intellectual disability, which can range from mental retardation to Down syndrome, among other possibilities. Even speaking of intellectual disability, we are dealing with more than 200 variations. (IBGE – Census/2010).

From the information exposed, we can see how large and diverse the population with disabilities is. Therefore, an analysis of this social context is essential for us to understand why we still have so many challenges to propose in order to implement public policies of inclusion for people with this condition.

Because of this, it is pertinent that we think about these processes from the analysis of the concept of social capital, in the sense of being able to verify the social capital as a reference to be considered when it comes to the character of effective social inclusion of these people, that is, of what social capital they have or that is recognized in the context of the society in which they are inserted, notably with regard to the trust they enjoy, or that is credited to them. And, for that, they propose to consider three fundamental axes for the inclusion and social participation of people with disabilities: education, work and political participation. In this sense, in order to address the issue, within a period of 30 days, a form was made available on a specific social network in which people with disabilities gave their opinion on the relationship between trust and inclusion.

SHARE CAPITAL AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Starting from the assumption brought by Coleman (1988), mentioned above, that Social Capital is a set of real values resulting

² For further clarification on the different names given to people with disabilities, consult the article “Transformations of the nomenclature of reference to people with disabilities and the social impact for inclusion”, authored by: Antônio Janiel Ienerich da Silva and Henrique Alexander Grazi Keske, publicado por Brazilian Journal of Development, acessível em: <https://www.brazilianjournals.com/index.php/BRJD/article/view/29382>

from the fact of belonging; it is essential that the social base is well built and with accesses that allow the development of the person. Therefore, this article is based on the triad: education, work and political representation, since we understand that education is the basis for development, work is a tool for autonomy and political representation is necessary and fundamental, since the choice of a political representative is one of the ways to guarantee rights.

And speaking of education, the newspaper “O Globo” published an article, stating that almost 70% of people with disabilities in Brazil have not completed elementary school; and only 5% finished college. This shows the dimensions of the challenge to educate and include a considerable portion of the Brazilian population. Other data from the same article show the educational abyss of people with disabilities in Brazil:

67,6% of these people have no education or have even completed elementary school, against 30.9% of those without disabilities, a figure that would already be high. The most affected are those with some intellectual disability, who appear as the most excluded in all aspects. Among people with disabilities, only 5% have completed higher education, while those without disabilities represent a number three times greater” (O GLOBO, *online*, 2022, pág. 01).

When we look at the professional issue, it reflects the educational scenario; which is understandable, since without a quality education, it is not possible to get a good position in the job market. In this sense, such difficulties are latent, even with the advent of the Quota Law (Law Number: 8,213/1991), which obliges companies that have more than 100 employees to reserve vacancies for people with disabilities: “from 100 to 200 employees: 2 %; from 201 to 500 employees: 3%; from 501 to 1,000 employees: 4%; over 1,001 employees: 5%”. (QUOTA LAW, Number: 8.213/1991, art.

93).

Otherwise, as a mechanism to protect workers with disabilities, the law also emphasizes, in paragraph 1 of art. 93, that the dismissal of a rehabilitated worker or person with a disability qualified at the end of a contract for a determined period of more than 90 (ninety) days; and the dismissal without reason, in the contract for an indefinite period, can only occur after hiring a substitute with a similar condition. In paragraph 2, the law determines that the Ministry of Labor and Social Security must generate statistics on the total number of employees and the vacancies filled by rehabilitated and qualified people with disabilities, providing them, when requested, to unions or entities representing the employees. (QUOTA LAW, Number: 8.213/1991, art. 93, paragraph 1/2).

However, as highlighted by Garcia (2014), from the creation of the Quota Law to the conclusion of the regulations and rules for inspections, almost a decade has passed. It was only in 2000 that it actually came into force and provided that the inalienable right to work was guaranteed to everyone, including people with disabilities:

According to data from RAIS – Annual Social Information Report, on December 31, 2018, there were 486,800 active formal bonds of people with disabilities; and the state with the highest concentration was São Paulo, with 154,500, followed by Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. At the end of 2019, this contingent increased, reaching 523,400. As the total number of formal jobs, on December 31, 2019, totaled 47,554,211, the participation of workers with disabilities was 1.1% of the total number of formally employed (RAIS, MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, 2018).

The same report also provides data on employability by region, by type of disability and by type of occupation.

Regional distribution of formal links of workers with disabilities. Brazil, 2018 and 2019.

Region	2018		2019		Variation
	Nº	%	Nº	%	
North	21.986	4,50%	22.865	4,37%	879
Northeast	79.298	16,30%	87.607	16,74%	8.309
Southeast	251.602	51,70%	269.578	51,50%	17.976
South	94.825	19,50%	101.786	19,45%	6.961
Midwest	39.045	8,00%	41.595	7,95%	2.550
TOTAL	486.756	100,00%	523.431	100,00%	36.675

Graph: 01 - Regional distribution of formal links of workers with disabilities in Brazil, 2018 and 2019

Source: Rais Microdata Elaboration: DIEESE/CUT-National Subsection³

Distribution of formal links of workers with disabilities by type of disability. Brazil, 2018 and 2019.

Kind of deficiency	2018		2019		DIF - LINKS
	NUMBER OF LINKS	%	NUMBER OF LINKS	%	
FISICA	230.345	47,30%	235.393	45,0%	5.048
AUDITIVA	87.992	18,10%	92.874	17,7%	4.882
VISUAL	74.314	15,30%	84.408	16,1%	10.094
MENTAL	43.292	8,90%	46.958	9,0%	3.666
MULTIPLA	9.162	1,90%	8.630	1,6%	-532
REABILITADO	41.651	8,60%	55.168	10,5%	13.517
Total	486.756	100,00%	523.431	100,0%	36.675

Graph: 02 - Distribution of formal employment contracts of workers with disabilities by type of disability in Brazil, 2018 and 2019

Source: Rais Microdata Elaboration: DIEESE/CUT-Nacional Subsection

Formal links of people with disabilities. Distribution by most frequent occupations. Brazil, 2019.

Occupation	Number of links	%
General Office assistant	43.907	8,4%
Administrative assistant	38.992	7,4%
Janitor	23.675	4,5%
production line feeder	22.237	4,2%
Restocker	18.032	3,4%
Packer using the hands	13.159	2,5%
Store Keeper	9.663	1,8%
retail trade salesman	8.113	1,5%
Cashier	8.055	1,5%
Receptionist, in general	7.248	1,4%
Other professions	330.350	63,1%
TOTAL	523.431	100,0%

Graph: 03 - Formal ties of people with disabilities, distribution by most frequent occupations. Brazil, 2019

Source: Rais Microdata Elaboration: DIEESE/CUT-National Subsection

³ DIEESE –CUT: Inter-union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies –Central Única dos Trabalhadores.

When looking at these data, we realize that there are interesting points to observe, focusing on the theory of social capital, starting with the geographic location, considering that the Southeast and South are the regions that employ the most. In addition, without a doubt, the Southeast has a larger population, but the South has a smaller population, for example, the Northeast, however, employs more. In this sense, could we understand that they refer to the regions with the most trust in people with disabilities, given that they are the ones that most employ this population? However, there is a pattern in the type of disability, which is physical, which makes us consider some possibilities: the data do not show the type of disability by region, so we cannot say that physical is the majority in each one, the not be in the country totals. Would it be only the numerical issue to explain the greater professional hiring, or a greater degree of confidence in the physical disability, to the detriment of the others, such as the others specified, which, thus, would present a lower degree of confidence in relation to the physical disability? And finally, in terms of occupations, the most predominant functions would be auxiliary and assistant, which would correspond to occupations without greater demands regarding educational training. Here is the question: could such issues also be explained by the low level of education of people with disabilities, since most of them do not have access to adequate education?

In addition, such data are outdated, as they refer to the reality verified in 2018, since, in the following years, that is, 2019/20/21, there is no access to information, which prevents further consideration of the effective levels of employability of the disabled people. Would this be justified only by the occurrence of the pandemic, for example? But how can you obtain information regarding, including the impacts of the pandemic, if you don't have

access to such information? Even more: is it not possible to have access simply because the data does not exist, that is, the respective surveys/censuses were not carried out? And the most striking of the questions, however, refers to the obstacles to the formulation, or even the continuity of any public policies that already operate, or that will operate in the sense of this employability, if such data remain with the presented lag.

When it comes to politics, the scenario is also not favorable. According to a BBC Brasil report, only 1% of candidates in the 2020 municipal elections had some type of disability. This article shows that there were 6,952 candidacies, among them, 6,104 were for councilors, 247 for mayors, and for vice-mayors it reached 241. As for the type of disability, the predominant one was physical, with 47, 3%, in addition to that, 31% declared having other disabilities, 15.4% declared having visual impairment, 6% hearing impairment and 0.3% as having Autism Spectrum Disorder. In terms of demographic distribution, the regions with the most candidates were: Southeast with 2,317, Northeast with 1,543, South with 1,143, North with 902 and Midwest with 687. (BBC News, 2020, p. 01).

From this, we started to think about the effective political representation, in our country, of the person with a disability, made by Parliamentarians in office, since there are only two parliamentarians with disabilities:

Senator Mara Gabrilli (PSDB), Federal Deputy Felipe Rigoni (PSB), the first blind deputy in the history of Brazil; but we can also highlight other parliamentarians without disabilities, although engaged in the agenda. In this sense, in the other instances, the representation is made by people without disabilities, but who have some relation to the cause, as is the case of Senator Romário Faria (Podemos), who has a daughter with Down syndrome; and also names like Paulo Paim (PT), who has a long history in the

struggle for Human Rights. (SILVA, A. J. I; KESKE, H. A. G, 2021, pág.6/7)⁴.

It is worth noting here that, as highlighted by Bourdieu, social capital, as well as all forms of capital, when unequally distributed, negatively impact as a resource in social struggles that are carried out in different fields. Therefore, the low representation in politics can be seen as a reason to fight for more representation of people with disabilities.

We are aware of the urgency of carrying out a new Demographic Census in Brazil, since the last one was carried out in 2010. And 12 years later, social demands and the need for information are different. However, when it comes to people with disabilities, updates have occurred that have skewed the actual data. As mentioned in this article, the 2010 Census showed that 45 million Brazilians have a disability, but recently BBC Brasil published an article, saying that this number is only 8.4% of the population or 17 million Brazilians, according to the National Health Survey (PNS).

The questioning, in this step, shows itself in the sense of asking: how is it possible that, based on data on the growth of the Brazilian population, the 45 million people with disabilities of the Census - IBGE/2010 have been reduced to the mark of little more than 17 million as earned by the National Health Survey/2019, released by BBC Brasil. A possible answer is that, in the publication of this last information, made available by the PNS itself, from the Ministry of Health, it is expressed that the research refers to the investigated deficiencies, not to the totality of the verified deficiencies:

In the country's population aged 2 years and over, 3.4% (or 6.978 million) were visually impaired; 1.1% (or 2.3 million) were hearing

impaired and 1.2% (or 2.5 million) were mentally impaired. Among people aged 5 to 40 years who had hearing impairment, 22.4% knew the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras). About 3.8% (7.8 million) of people aged 2 years and over had physical disabilities in the lower limbs and 2.7% (5.5 million) in the upper limbs. Only 28.3% of working-age people with disabilities (age 14 and over) were in the workforce, compared with 66.3% of those without disabilities. About 67.6% of the population with disabilities had no education or had incomplete elementary education, a percentage that was 30.9% for people without any of the disabilities investigated. (PNS -IBGE/ 2019).

The answer, therefore, is clear in the expression used in the survey of the PNS/2019, indicating the change in the calculation methodology, since these last data refer not to the totality of deficiencies, as obtained in the Census/2010, but rather to the deficiencies investigated, that is, reduced samples are collected, clearly directed and, therefore, the social indicators decrease in relation to the considered universe. In this sense, it is still possible to question the real reasons for changing the calculation methodology, taking into account that, this way, apparently, the social problem pointed out decreases drastically, which necessarily implies the establishment of priorities regarding the implementation, for example, public policies aimed at combating them, as well as the respective budget allocations intended for this purpose. Therefore, it is worth asking: are such changes in data due to ideological choices in the way of managing social problems, in a way that does not take into account the objectivity of the conditions found in the investigated social reality? The conflicting data refer, then, to government public policies, marked by their transience; and not public policies of

4 Further clarifications about the political participation of people with disabilities can be found in the article entitled: "People with disabilities: participation and political representation", by Antônio Janiel Ienerich da Silva and Henrique Alexander Grazzi Keske, published by Atena Editora, In: Scientific Journal of Applied Social and Clinical Science e disponível em: <https://www.atenaeditora.com.br/post-artigo/60802>

the State, that is, permanent, as they must be, focusing on real and effective social demand?

This is a clear example of how the lack of trust affects people with disabilities, as little was the mobilization to deconstruct this information, since it was born wrong, as it has only the health bias and goes against the guidelines of the biopsychosocial model, which predicts that the analysis of people with disabilities must be based on the biological triad (body), psychological (impact on development) and social (interaction with the environment in which they are inserted). Movements like this open room for the loss of rights, such as the decrease in the percentage of the Quota Law attempted in 2019 through PL Number: 6159/2019 and now reissued with Theme 1046. The fact is that the failure to discuss these topics with the community people with disabilities, representative bodies, political and judiciary powers put at risk the few rights that people with disabilities have.

THE SEARCH FOR PRIMARY DATA: OPINION SURVEY

As for its methodology, this work is developed through an exploratory research, regarding the theme of the work and also regarding the contents offered in the initial object of study of the public research, regarding the perception of people with disabilities, seeking to investigate the representation and understand the problem studied and acquire an overview of the subject. It makes use of this instrument, since exploratory research allows the appropriation of the investigated object, in order to facilitate the delimitation of the research topic, setting objectives and formulating hypotheses. (PRODANOV AND FREITAS, 2009).

The research used in this article was carried out from May 03 to June 03, 2022; and had the exclusive participation of people with disabilities, who responded on topics related

to trust, group conscience, engagement, employability and education. The survey was constructed on a linear scale from 1 to 10, where 1 meant I don't believe and 10 means I strongly believe. From this, then, it was possible to identify how the respondents positioned themselves on the topics asked.

Thus, when asked if they believed in the potential of people with disabilities, 88% answered that they believe, something to be expected, since the respondents are people with disabilities, although the percentage of 22% who do not believe in themselves stands out, or that is, in its own potential. When asked how much society also believed in this potential, 36% responded that they believed little, considering scale 3 as the predominant response. And only 3% said that society believes a lot. That is, in their own perception, people with disabilities believe in themselves, although they refer to the fact that they identify that the same is not true in society's general perception of themselves.

As for accessibility and trust, 56% said that the lack of accessibility and inclusion is a symptom of a lack of trust. That is, it is clear that people have identified that an inaccessible environment contributes to others not trusting them, because, obviously, an environment that presents difficulties in accessing will impact the performance of activities of the person with a disability. Therefore, the others do not perceive the difficulty of access, which becomes invisible, but the possible drop in performance that this obstacle causes. If, therefore, the conditions are not matched, to avoid a possible decrease in performance, by eliminating the obstacle that affects the expected result, this directly implies a decrease in confidence in carrying out the task.

When the subject is the union of the disabled community, 20% considered the scale 3, that is, extremely low, however,

10% considered it high, answering 8 on the scale. When asked about group conscience again scale 3 was predominant with 21%. In terms of community engagement, the most contradictory indices appear, as 19% find it low, choosing 3 on the scale, 10% consider it high, choosing 7 on the scale and 13% also consider it high, choosing 8 on the scale. It remains clear, therefore, that people with disabilities do not recognize that they are effectively aggregated in the sense of their group consciousness, nor do they recognize themselves as sufficiently engaged in the community, so that they also do not perceive an adequate engagement of this community in dealing with their condition.

When asked how much the offer of accessibility is related to trust, 52% chose 10 on the scale, indicating that accessible environments are proof that there is trust, since, once obstacles are removed and conditions of equal access are promoted, the result expected is achieved. It is probably here, therefore, that the indicators of the aforementioned performance in the activities are related, since, with adequate access, the conditions are equalized and, in this case, the expected result is effective, causing confidence to increase.

The last question related low employability, representation in politics and the educational issue with the lack of trust and 60% of people said yes, choosing 10 on the scale, that is, it is clear that people with disabilities themselves can perceive that the people without disabilities do not trust them and, therefore, deny them opportunities or neglect their presence in environments, whether with regard to jobs in the labor market, schooling and political participation.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Resuming the concept of social capital as referring to aspects of social organization,

such as networks, norms and trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefits, one gets to the point of considering that social capital directly implies the different levels of trust. that organizations deposit in individuals and that they recognize in organizations. Thus, social capital and trust would be like the bonds that strengthen the processes of cooperation and coordination, that is, relationships of trust.

But how to think about the trust of a portion of the population that has historically been hidden, thrown into asylums and rehabilitation clinics? People marked by their bodies, subjugated by their appearance, devalued by their knowledge?

To be a person with a disability is to live on the margins of society, because in school we are systematically discredited, in society we are seen as incapable, in the job market as mere numbers to fulfill yet another Law, although in politics we already have the right to vote and to be voted on. This gives us the dimension of the challenges for an effective social inclusion, which implies, notably, a paradigm shift, of society itself, in relation to the levels of trust it recognizes in people with disabilities, in the activities or in the social place for them. designated.

Relating social capital and people with disabilities is necessary because we need to teach society to think of people with disabilities as components of society, but also to show people with disabilities themselves that engagement, group cohesion and the struggle for rights are essential to real representation. Therefore, we are facing a two-way street, in which society promotes real accessibility for people with disabilities, in the sense of equalizing conditions for people without disabilities, and can then enjoy the expected results; as well as people with disabilities themselves must engage in the achievement of effective application of already consolidated

rights and expansion of these same rights, so that their social participation returns to this society the expected result.

The concept explained by the authors, added to the public survey, demonstrate that the exclusion of people with disabilities in the sectors considered by this article is real, for example, given that we still do not have clarity on the inclusion process and that, many times, we still practice integration, that is, looking only at the bodily characteristic of the disability, not considering its psychological and social aspects, which makes the inclusion process incomplete. It is also worth noting that the application of the concept of social capital can be an important tool to promote the best practices of inclusion, because, if we place people with disabilities in appropriate spaces, in order to enhance and give visibility to their work, trust rates increase, so that this can be an important food network for inclusion, since the more society comes to trust, the higher the levels of trust that this group will be able to reciprocate to that same society.

The challenge here is to overcome attitudinal barriers and generate equal opportunities for people, and for that, it is necessary to take the first step: trust them. In this sense, also, through the engagement of organized civil society entities, it is necessary to generate public State policies, unrelated to the political-ideological injunctions of governments, that do not alter the data related to this population and that, based on a correct diagnosis, activate the necessary mechanisms, through education, in a transversal and permanent way, with the purpose of operating a true paradigm shift, so that this society can come to consider and make use of the enormous potential of people with disabilities, in all areas where it becomes its performance possible. This way, this two-way street is developed between mutual trust and, therefore, the adequate use of this social capital, currently wasted, or, at most, served at a level of assistance that, before any considerations, does not contribute to the true autonomy of people with disabilities.

REFERENCES

- BRASIL. Lei Brasileira de Inclusão da Pessoa com deficiência. Lei nº 13.146/2015. *Online*. Disponível em: < http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13146.htm > Acesso em: 16 mar. 2022
- BRASIL. Lei nº 8.213/91. Dispõe sobre os Planos de Benefícios da Previdência Social e dá outras providências. Acesso em: 16.03.22. Disponível em: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8213cons.htm
- BRASIL. Projeto de Lei nº6159/19. Câmara dos Deputados. Disponível em: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1837451 Acesso em: 16.03.22.
- BRASIL. Supremo Tribunal Federal. Tema 1046. Disponível em: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/jurisprudenciaRepercussao/tema.asp?num=1046> Acesso em: 16.03.22
- BOURDIEU, Pierre. The forms of capital. In J. Richardson (Ed.) *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York, Greenwood. 1986.
- COLEMAN, James S. Social capital in the creation of human capital. Vol. 94, Supplement: Organizations and Institutions: Sociological and Economic Approaches to the Analysis of Social Structure. *The American Journal of Sociology*. The University of Chicago Press. Chicago. 1998. Disponível em: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2780243>. Acessado em 24 de mar.2022
- DIEESE. Departamento Intersindical de Estatísticas e Estudos Socioeconômicos. *Online*. Disponível em: <https://www.dieese.org.br/notatecnica/2020/notaTec246InclusaoDeficiencia.pdf> Acessado em 24 de mar.2022

IBGE. Censo Demográfico 2010. *Online*. Disponível em: Acesso em: 24 de mar.2022

Instituto Rodrigo Mendes, 2018. IBGE constata 6,7% de pessoas com deficiência no Brasil com nova margem de corte. Disponível em: <https://diversa.org/artigos/ibge-constata-67-de-pessoas-com-deficiencia-no-brasil/>

JACOBS, Jane (1961). *Morte e vida de grandes cidades*, Martins Fontes, São Paulo, 2000

GARCIA, Vinicius G. *Pessoas com deficiência e o mercado de trabalho: histórico e contexto contemporâneo*. Tese de doutoramento em Desenvolvimento Econômico – Instituto de Economia da Unicamp, Campinas 2010. *Online*. Disponível em: <<https://www.scielo.br/j/tes/a/HkkjNpVsgsJYVS93DCkYbg/?lang=pt&format=pdf>> Acessado em 24 de mar.2022

ONU _ Organização das Nações Unidas: Mais de 1 bilhão de pessoas no mundo vivem com algum tipo de deficiência. Acesso em: 16.03.33. Disponível em: <https://news.un.org/pt/story/2018/12/1649881>

PISTORE, Adrianumber: *Genealogia Conceitual do Capital Social nas Perspectivas de Bourdieu, Coleman e Putnam*. Acesso em: 16.03.22. Disponível em: https://periodicos.uem.br/ojs/index.php/EconRev/article/view/50675/pdf_12

PORTAL DE NOTÍCIAS CNN BRASIL. Brasil tem mais de 17 milhões de pessoas com Deficiência, segundo o IBGE. Acesso em: 20. Mar. 2022.

Disponível em < : <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/noticias/brasil-tem-mais-de-17-milhoes-de-pessoas-com-deficiencia-segundo-ibge/#:~:text=A%20desigualdade%20tamb%C3%A9m%20aparece%20no,sem%20nenhuma%20das%20defici%C3%AAs%20investigadas.>>

PORTAL DE NOTÍCIAS O GLOBO. Quase 70% das pessoas com deficiência no Brasil não concluíram o ensino médio e apenas 5% terminaram a faculdade. Acesso em: 20. Mar. 2022.

Disponível em< :<https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/direitos-humanos/quase-70-das-pessoas-com-deficiencia-no-brasil-nao-concluiram-ensino-fundamental-5-terminaram-faculdade-25170593>>

PRODANOV, Cleber Cristiano; FREITAS, Ernani Cesar de. *Metodologia do Trabalho Científico: métodos e técnicas da pesquisa do trabalho científico acadêmico*. Novo Hamburgo: Feevale, 2009

PUTNAM, Robert D. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton University Press. Princeton, 1993.

RAIS. *Relação Anual de Informações Sociais*. *Online*. Disponível em: <http://www.rais.gov.br/sitio/index.jsf>> Acessado em 24 de mar.2022

SILVA, Antônio. *Links da pesquisa Capital Social*:

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/reel/CdYVNBBDApT/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/deficienciaemfocooficial/videos/568885484478768>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/deficienciaemfo/status/1521655478484353024>