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What do social work journals and research networks tell us? Expressions and conceptions around the construction of disciplinary knowledge

¿Qué nos dicen las revistas y redes de investigación en trabajo social? Expresiones y concepciones en torno a la construcción de conocimiento disciplinar

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Abstract

In this article we address the question of the construction of knowledge in social work by analysing academic journals and research networks as key dimensions in the dissemination of the intellectual production of the discipline. Singularities are identified and conceptual approaches, as well as methodological and ethical standards, are critically problematized. The configuration of the teams, the thematic

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lines, the geographical location and the political scope of the debates promoted in journals and research networks are examined. It is proposed that the way in which knowledge is produced in social work is "insular" or geopolitically concentrated, with observable asymmetries on a conceptual and methodological basis, diversity in the configuration of teams and with different public impact scopes. It is observed that journals tend to reproduce endogenic logics; while the research networks that work with decentralized or heterarchical logics are oriented to open spaces for relationships and to exert influence in the public debate, as well as to manifest concerns about the training of future researchers from the discipline. These findings make it possible to problematize the logic of the policies to promote research and dissemination of knowledge -public funds, incentives, access policies- and to project the challenges of social work in terms of its positioning and contributions to the debate on this matter.

Resumen

En este artículo abordamos la cuestión de la construcción de conocimiento en trabajo social analizando las revistas académicas y las redes de investigación en tanto dimensiones clave en la diseminación de la producción intelectual de la disciplina. Se identifican singularidades y se problematizan críticamente los enfoques conceptuales, así como los estándares metodológicos y éticos. Se analiza la configuración de los equipos, las líneas temáticas, la locación geográfica y el alcance político de los debates impulsados en las revistas indexadas en los catálogos más exigentes y en las redes de investigación en Europa, Estados Unidos, Brasil y Chile. Se plantea que la forma en que se produce conocimiento en trabajo social es "insular" o geopolíticamente concentrada, con asimetrías observables en términos de fundamentación conceptual y metodológica, diversa en configuración de los equipos y con alcances de incidencia pública también diferenciados. Se observa que las revistas tienden a reproducir lógicas endogenistas; mientras que las redes de investigación que funcionan con lógicas descentradas o heterárquicas están orientadas a abrir espacios de relaciones y a ejercer influencia en el debate público, así como a manifiestas preocupaciones en torno a la formación de futuros investigadoras/es desde la disciplina. Estos hallazgos permiten problematizar las lógicas de las políticas de fomento de la investigación y difusión del conocimiento -fondos públicos, incentivos, políticas de acceso- y proyectar los desafíos de trabajo social en términos de su posicionamiento y contribuciones al debate en esta materia.

Introduction

The production of knowledge in social work has expanded significantly in recent decades, encouraging the increase in academic journals and the development of research networks promoted in this period. Without a doubt, its creation has contributed in an important way to the disciplinary debate and to the consolidation of the knowledge produced by generations of social workers who have opened fields of study, spaces for the dissemination of knowledge and exchange of productions, debates and reflections at

national and international levels (Taylor and Sharland, 2015).

Recognizing this expansion of the disciplinary discussion, the question arises regarding the characteristics and scope that said discussion adopts in the contemporary context, assuming that behind each academic journal or research network that is created there are bets and proposals that are unique. National policies to promote research and circuits of scientific production on a global scale influence and shape the scope, editorial policies, fields of study and work objectives for academic journals and research networks. In this sense, the imprint of cognitive capitalism, globalization and the demands for greater impacts of the knowledge generated (Zuchowski et al. 2019) have marked the social work agenda in recent years.

Within this framework, we have developed a study that analyses the characteristics of i) social work academic journals indexed in the most demanding catalogues and that enjoy greater legitimacy from the point of view of research policies in Chile, and ii) social work research networks developed in Europe, the United States, Brazil and Chile. The purpose of the study has been to explore the singularity of journals and networks and to identify the predominant conceptual approaches, the configuration of the proposals in disciplinary, methodological and geopolitical terms, and their scope in terms of public discussion, in order to, based on the findings, problematize and project the challenges of the disciplinary discussion on the production of knowledge in social work for its one hundred years of existence in Chile and Latin America.

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Knowledge production in the age of cognitive capitalism

The impacts of capitalism on the production of knowledge have been widely studied in recent decades (Blondeau et al., 2004; Vercellone, 2013; Ossa, 2016; Murray and Peetz, 2020). The installation of market logic in research and publications - which are translated into indicators of research productivity or incentive bonuses for publication, for example - have made ideas such as "impact" or "innovation" meaningless (Bourdieu, 1998) , promoting individual work to the detriment of collaboration, and reinforcing competition within work teams. It is the era of cognitive capitalism, a new phase of accumulation that implies a new geopolitics where knowledge occupies a central place, highlighting the power flows that circulate in the global world, where "intellectual property, the concentration of knowledge and the forms of social reproduction shape the production of socially useful knowledge"(D'Amico, 2016, p.432). The production of knowledge in the era of cognitive capitalism is marked by an orientation towards the growth and competitiveness of nations, which is based on incentives to increase intellectual capital; that is, knowledge workers, computer services, education and training (Blondeau et al., 2004).enseñanza y formación (Blondeau et al., 2004).

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These orientations have directly influenced the policies to promote research in Chile, as well as in the rest of the world. Fardella et al. (2017; 2019) have shown in their studies how the production of knowledge is organized and controlled by management devices that allow for quantifying and monitoring academic work, which accounts for the impacts of the new public management approach in the generation of knowledge. Hence, the policies to promote research are oriented to the incentive of everything that can be "sold" or "transferred" to students, companies and governments. This is true of patents and publication in paid scientific journals, among other forms of commodification of knowledge (Torres, 2014).

In the case of social work, previous research has shown that the insertion of social workers in this new knowledge economy has followed a pattern relatively similar to that of other disciplines of the social sciences (Figueroa et al., 2018; Muñoz and Rubilar, 2020).

Social Work appeared in Chile almost a century ago as a vocation for science. This is evident in historical studies that investigate the first decades of the development of the discipline. Matus, Aylwin and Forttes affirm that social work emerges with a scientific direction, and quoting Elena Hott they point out that "it is interested in perfecting its methods and scientifically investigating its problems" (Hott, 1930, p.350 in Matus et al., 2004 , p. 47). This orientation is also present in the gestation of the discipline in other countries such as the United States and England, articulating the notions of science, knowledge and transformation (Deegan, 1997; Miranda, 2003; Travi, 2011; Álvarez-Uría and Parra, 2014; Reininger, 2018). In this sense, social work has in its origins a global project of social sciences (Morera, 2010) that results in its disciplinary identity, which among other functions must mediate between the production of social knowledge and its applications.

However, the development and dissemination of disciplinary discussion in Chile is less visible when compared to the situation of social work in other countries. There are about a dozen social work journals in the country -only 3 of them indexed in the Erih Plus catalogue- with the Network of Researchers in Social Work created just 5 years ago. Because the Chilean policies to promote research reward publications in journals indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus catalogues (with no Chilean social work publication indexed in these catalogues), most of the "competitive" publications appear in these journals (Muñoz, 2018; Muñoz and Rubilar, 2020). Research networks, in return, are committed to expanding links and creating communities of meaning and exchange of knowledge. Journals and networks, somehow, operate as two edges of the production of knowledge in social work in the current context, which, in turn, obey differentiated, even opposing logics of justification. To answer the questions regarding

the type of publication that prevails today in social work -due to its legitimation by the policies to promote research- and the type of research networks that have developed in recent years, the study presented below was conducted.

Methodology

All social work journals indexed in WoS, Scopus, Erih Plus and Scielo in the official databases during the month of July 2020 were analysed. In total, 30 social work journals indexed in WoS were included in this analysis, 18 in Scopus, 15 in Erih Plus and 4 in Scielo (See Table N ° 1). Based on an exhaustive review of their websites, the general definition framework of each journal was analysed, as well as the contents of the latest issue published in each of them. These journals were considered due to their high recognition by the policies to promote research on a national and international scale.

Regarding social work research networks, four initiatives were examined: Society for Social Work and Research (SSWR) from the United States, European Social Work Research Association (ESWRA), Associação Brasileira de Ensino e Pesquisa em Serviço Social (ABEPSS) and the Network of Researchers in Social Work of Chile, studying the statements and materials posted on their websites during the month of August 2020 (See Table N ° 2).

Based on the reviews carried out, thematic analysis matrices were organized to identify the relevant information for each of the seven established dimensions: 1) conceptual approaches, 2) methodological standards, 3) ethical standards, 4) configuration of teams, 5) thematic lines, 6) geographical location and 7) political scope of the debates. The data were discussed in analysis meetings that led to the synthesis that is presented below.

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Table N ° 1: Academic journals of social work analysed

	Journal	Websit
		Web of Science (WoS) *Source: https://mjl.clarivate.com/home*
1	Affilia	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/aff
2	Asian Social Work and Policy Review	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17531411
3	Australian Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rasw20/current
4	Child and Family Social Work	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/13652206
5	Child Development	https://srcd.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14678624
6	Clinical Social Work Journal	https://www.springer.com/journal/10615
7	Health and Social Work	https://academic.oup.com/hsw
8	Human Service Organizations: Management, Leadership & Governance	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wasw21/current
9	International Journal of Social Welfare	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14682397
10	International Social Work Journal	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/isw
11	Journal of Gerontological Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wger20/current
12	Journal of The Society for Social Work and Research	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/jsswr/current
13	Journal of Social Work	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/jsw
14	Journal of Social Work Education	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/uswe20/current
15	Journal of Social Work Practice	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cjsw20/current
16	Qualitative Social Work	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/qswa
17	Research on Social Work Practice	https://journals.sagepub.com/home/rsw
18	Smith College Studies in Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wscs20/current
19	Social Work	https://academic.oup.com/sw
20	Social Work in Health Care	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wshc20/current
21	Social Work in Public Health	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/whsp20/current
22	Social Work Research	https://academic.oup.com/swr
23	The Indian Journal of Social Work	https://www.tiss.edu/view/6/research/the-indian-journal-of-social-work/
24	Journal of Social Policy	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-social-policy/latest-issue
25	Journal of Social Service Research	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wssr20/current
26	Social Policy and Administration	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14679515
27	Social Service Review	https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/ssr/current
28	Social Work & Social Sciences Review	https://journals.whitingbirch.net/index.php/SWSSR
29	Journal of Comparative Social Work	https://journals.uis.no/index.php/JCSW
30	The British Journal of Social Work	https://academic.oup.com/bjswhttps://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wswe20/current

Journal	Website
SCOPUS *Source: https://www.scopus.com/sources*	
1 African Journal of Social Work	https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajsw
2 Annual of Social Work	https://hrcak.srce.hr/ljetopis
3 Asian Social Work and Policy Review	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17531411
4 China Journal of Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rcsw20
5 Critical and Radical Social Work	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/tpp/crsw
6 Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal	https://www.springer.com/journal/10560
7 Journal of Analytic Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wzsw20/current
8 Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wecd20/current
9 Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/webs20/current
10 Journal of Family Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wfsw20/current
11 Journal of Religion and Spirituality in Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wrsp20/current
12 Journal of Social Work in End-Of-Life and Palliative Care	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wswe20/current
13 Journal of Social Work Practice in The Addictions	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wswp20/current
14 Journal of Teaching in Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wtsw20/current
15 Social Work Education	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cswe20/current
16 Social Work in Mental Health	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wsmh20/current
17 Social Work/Maatskaplike Werk	https://socialwork.journals.ac.za/pub
18 Social Work with Groups	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/wswg20/current
ERIH PLUS *Source: https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/erihplus/*	
1 Alternativas. Cuadernos de trabajo social.	https://alternativasts.ua.es/
2 Anuarul Universitatii "Petre Andrei"din Iasi - Fascicula: Asistenta Sociala, Sociologie, Psihologie	https://lumenpublishing.com/journals/index.php/upa-law
3 Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention	https://clinicalsocialwork.eu/
4 Conciencia Social - Revista Digital de Trabajo Social	https://revistas.unc.edu.ar/index.php/ConCienciaSocial
5 Cuadernos de Trabajo Social (Chile)	https://cuadernots.utem.cl/
6 Cuadernos de Trabajo Social (España)	https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/CUTS
7 Czech and Slovak Social Work	http://www.socialniprace.cz/eng/index.php
8 Global Social Work: journal of social intervention research	https://revistaseug.ugr.es/index.php/tsg
9 Ehquidad. International Welfare Policies and Social Work Journal	https://revistas.proeditio.com/ehquidad/
10 European Journal of Social Work	https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cesw20/current
11 Scientific Annals of Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi. Sociology and Social Work	https://anale.fssp.uaic.ro/index.php/asas
12 Social Work Review	http://www.swreview.ro/index.pl/home_en
13 Social Work & Society	http://ejournals.bib.uni-wuppertal.de/index.php/sws/
14 Trabajo Social Hoy	http://www.trabajosocialhoy.com/
15 Voces desde El Trabajo Social	https://revistavocests.org/index.php/voces
SCIELO *Fuente: https://scielo.org/en/journals/list-by-subject-area/*	
1 Prospectiva. Revista de Trabajo Social e Intervención Social	https://revistaprospectiva.univalle.edu.co/
2 Servicio Social Y Sociedades	https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_erial&pid=0101-6628&lng=es&nrm=iso
3 Trabajo Social	https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/tsocial/issue/view/5171
4 Katálysis	https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=1414-4980&lng=es&nrm=iso

Source: own elaboration.

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Academic Journals in Social Work

When analysing the corpus of social work journals indexed in WoS, Scopus, Erih Plus and Scielo, two trends are observed, which we have coded as type A journals and type B journals.

Type A journals: The journals indexed in WoS and Scopus, for the most part, do not make explicit a specific conceptual approach. They accept articles written from various approaches or that do not directly make explicit a theoretical perspective. However, the requirement in terms of methodological and ethical standards is high, possibly because WoS and Scopus indexing itself demands it as a requirement for all their journals. The majority of articles published in these journals come from authors from the Anglo-American world with postgraduate degrees in social work. The majority of the articles correspond to empirical research reports. The journals in general do not have defined lines of research, although topics related to clinical intervention and intervention with families and analysis of the position of social workers in social intervention processes dominate. From this last line, the studies on burn-out, chronic fatigue and professional stress stand out. There are few articles that report on the structural analysis of social work intervention problems, and most articles work on social issues or phenomena, emphasizing the individuals who suffer the problems, not on the structural mechanisms that produce them.

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Type B journals: The journals indexed in Erih Plus and Scielo, for their part, show a diametrically opposite profile in most of the dimensions studied. The journals indexed in Erih Plus are generally Spanish, while, of those indexed in Scielo, two are Brazilian and two are Colombian. In Erih Plus magazines the scope of the publications is more cosmopolitan, although there is a tendency to focus on analysis of the Spanish reality. The same is true of the journals indexed in Scielo, which focus on the discussion of social work in Latin America. The political implications of the analysis of social phenomena are much clearer in this group of journals, especially those indexed in Scielo. Unlike the WoS and Scopus journals that emphasize the study of the figure of the social worker itself, in the Erih Plus journals, and especially Scielo, no such trend is observed. Rather, the emphasis of the published topics is related to violence and the various manifestations of exclusion that become urgent problems to be solved by social work: poverty, racism, feminicides, among many others. The antecedents that allow for evaluating the level of demand of the ethical and methodological standards that the articles must meet to be published are heterogeneous (some journals provide details of this, others do not).

These findings suggest that there are two parallel realities regarding the production of

disciplinary knowledge that is reflected in journals: 'A' journals that publish knowledge that comes from empirical research, with a strong focus on methodology (qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods) and with very high ethical standards; but with an individual-centred reading of social problems, with little conceptual discussion and weak analysis of the political implications of the reported research results, where the social worker occupies a central place as an object of study. And, type 'B' journals, which publish fewer empirical articles focusing especially on articles in essay format, which conceptually and politically discuss the findings or proposals, that focus on urgent problems, leaving the social worker figure out of the focus of interest. All (journals A and B) have a geographic emphasis, that is, the social work produced in each region is self-observed, limiting the cosmopolitan scope of knowledge production and even more so the South-North exchange. Consistent with this finding, Roche and Flynn (2018) point out that the publications in the indexing social work journals most valued by the academic community -such as WoS and Scopus- reproduce a colonial logic of knowledge production that is manifested in the fact that less than 10% of the articles published in these journals have been written by authors from the Global South, and they identify important knowledge gaps in terms of theory and disciplinary research. It is, clearly, another expression of cognitive capitalism with a colonial bias (Lee and Lee, 2013).

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Added to this is the problem arising from the type of access these publications have: type A, WoS and most of those indexed in Scopus journals do not have open access, unlike the Erih Plus and Scielo journals which usually do. The payment that must be made to access these publications ranges from USD 40.00 (for 24-hour access to a specific article) to USD 345.00 (for one-month access to a journal issue). This situation, in addition to reproducing the elitist nature of the production of knowledge in social work, reinforces the geopolitical reproduction of valid knowledge -which is constructed by those who can access it and question it from their own codes (Alperín and Fischman, 2015; Tarragó et al., 2018).

This has crucial implications for the disciplinary discussion and for the form of knowledge generation that is legitimized today by the policies to promote research (Sierra and Alberich, 2019): these two parallel worlds - type A and type B journals (without even considering the wide range of journals that have a less relevant indexing or that are not indexed) - obey a logic that reproduces a geopolitics of knowledge (Lander, 1999) and a validation of works that does not propose a conceptual orientation or explicit politics, almost on the verge of a claim of neutrality that gains legitimacy as it justifies its methodological procedures rigorously (Smith, 2006; Lee and Lee, 2013). Certainly, it is necessary to emphasize that there are exceptions to this trend. This is the case with type A journals that not only accept, but also value theoretical discussion and

debate of the political implications of the research results on a scale of questioning the contextual systems, structures and mechanisms that produce oppression. This is also the case with the Affilia Journal, based on feminist perspectives, and the Critical and Radical Social Work Journal, as its name indicates, founded on various aspects of critical and radical thought. There are also journals that value these conceptual and political discussions but do not explicitly intend them, such as the Journal of International Social Work (Durham University) and the British Journal of Social Work (British Association of Social Workers).

The reproduction of this geopolitics of knowledge and apparent neutrality in the argumentation exposed in many of the articles published in type A journals contains a paradox: it is more valuable to publish in type A journals (from the north) to gain research funds in our (southern) countries. We say that it is a paradox because, in addition, these type A journals do not guarantee open access (Serrano and Prats, 2005; Lillis and Curry, 2010), having to allocate public funds (from competitive research, for example) to pay for such access by the public. It should be considered that for an article to have open access, its author may have to pay US $ 3,900, something like three million Chilean pesos. It is problematic that the access that is "sold" by private entities such as the publishing houses that own the most prestigious social work magazines worldwide must be paid with public funds (Taylor & Francis, Routledge, Sage, Wiley-Blackwell, among others). In Europe this issue is being regulated: if the results were produced by research with public funds, the articles should be published in open access journals[2]. The debate in Chile has started in the last decade, but there is still a long way to go in this discussion.

Research networks in social work

When analysing the four research networks - the Society for Social Work and Research of the United States (SSWR), the European Social Work Research Association (ESWRA), the Associação Brasileira de Ensino e Pesquisa em Serviço Social (ABEPSS) and the Network of Researchers at Work Social de Chile- differences were observed in terms of the consolidation of these initiatives. For example, the SSWR and ABEPSS have a validity of more than twenty-five years and for this reason they are consolidated in their respective countries. Their lines of action include undergraduate and graduate training activities and a journal that is edited by the association: Journal of de Society for Social Work and Research (JSSWR) and *Revista Temporalis*, respectively. For their part, ESWRA and the Network of Researchers in Social Work of

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[2] For more details on this discussion, see https://www.scienceeurope.org/coalition-s/

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Chile are associations created in the last five years, therefore their development and scope has not yet been consolidated.

Table N ° 2: Research networks in social work analysed

	Network	Country/ Region	Website
1	Society for Social Work and Research - SSWR	United States	https://secure.sswr.org/
2	European Social Work Research Association -ESWRA	Europe	https://www.eswra.org/
3	ABEPPS - Brasil Grupos Temáticos de Pesquisa	Brazil	http://www.abepss.org.br/
4	Red de Investigadores en Trabajo Social de Chile	Chile	https://redinvestigaciontrabajosocial.cl/

Source: Own elaboration.

Regarding the seven dimensions of analysis, it is observed that only the SSWR declares a conceptual perspective from which its research and actions as a network are positioned, based on the evidence-based approach. In the other three networks, a position in this sense is not explicit, although it is possible to infer from their lines of research that ABEPSS does so from a critical social work approach. The methodological standards are high and explicit for SSWR and less demanding for the Network of Researchers in Social Work of Chile and the ESWRA, while in ABEPSS there is no definition of this type of standard. The ethical requirements are explicit in the two networks with the longest trajectory in time (SSWR and ABEPSS), while in the most recent networks this aspect is not explicitly addressed.

The structures and modes of operation of the network also differ. In the case of the more consolidated networks, there is a board and explicit rules on their operation, which follows a similar trend to the European network. In these three cases, it is possible to observe an institutionalized governance that also supposes the administration of resources. In this sense, networks with this more formalized structure include some research financing modalities or strategies. Unlike the other associations, the Network of Researchers in Social Work of Chile is rather a disciplinary group of people who develop functions around a common objective, its conformation is more horizontal, and it does not have a recognizable hierarchical structure.

The networks suppose articulation of subjects and interests. In this sense, in SSWR six central thematic axes are identified: Research, training and innovation in social work practices; Intervention programs and public policies and social policies, programs and health systems. In ABEPPS the lines of research declared are: Development, practice and use of social work research, Meta-disciplinary debates and theoretical approaches

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in social work, Education and training in social work at the undergraduate and postgraduate level and Critical social work. In ESWRA the lines are: Social policy, State and economic forces, Education in Social Work and Multiprofessional Work. Finally, In the case of the Chilean Network of Researchers, the declared lines are the Meta-disciplinary Debates and theoretical approaches in social work, Education and training in social work at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, and Public policy and social policies. In this sense, the topics of training in social work at the undergraduate and postgraduate level, social policies and social intervention are transversal research axes.

The only network that shows explicit elements of political incidence is ABEPSS at the national and regional level, with scopes and debates that involve social and collective subjects in contexts of inequalities, contemporary transformations and recognition of rights. In the Network of Researchers in Social Work in Chile, an orientation in this sense is inferred but not yet reflected in the actions deployed to date.

Finally, the scope of the associations analysed is different in spatial terms. SSWR is defined nationally in scope for the United States, while ESRWA does the same at the European level. ABEPSS and Red de Investigadores have a definition of national scope, which in the case of the Brazilian network reaches a broad extension of regional centres and networks, while in the Chilean network its scope is much more unique and limited to its members.

From the above, it can be observed that the tendency to form research networks follows different logics that are common not only for the discipline of social work but also for the ways of conceiving the production and reproduction of knowledge from other disciplines. On the one hand, we find those conceptions that understand the generation of knowledge as a task of collective and not solitary construction, of a rather collaborative matrix that conceives knowledge as part of a model of shared production (Latour, 2008 [2007]), where laymen and experts participate. On the other hand, there is a more hierarchical trend, based on one or a few researchers, who find similarities in the networks of intellectuals and with the concepts of consecration and cultural capital worked by Bourdieu (2012 [1984]) and Latour (2008 [2007]. These networks differ from social or collegiate networks, such as those proposed by Sierra (1998), mainly because they are located in academic spaces, while more collaborative networks would operate more frequently in spaces or areas of professional intervention (Chadi, 2000; Mascareño, 2010). In social reproduction logic, the formation of networks will tend to follow a rather hierarchical structure that differentiates between more established investigations than those that are initiated. In this sense, the network tends to reproduce the logics of academic work, memberships and forms of knowledge construction based

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on the work of experts, which distances itself from the most shared production models (Callon, 1999).

Notions of networks with recognized experience and competence in a particular domain emerge from this model, as is the case with SSWR and ABEPSS in the generation of disciplinary knowledge, which entails a certain claim of authority that is based on shared beliefs, professional judgments, notions of validity and a certain common political agenda (Haas, 1980; 1990). As points to highlight, it is observed that SSWR focuses particularly on selected themes, currently on youth and health, community and parenting / mentoring. In this way, they refer to particular cases and no political scope is made in this regard beyond the need for policies on some issues. A different direction is assumed by ESWRA, which has focused on the promotion of education in social work, taking education as a tool for social justice; however, the political discussion that goes beyond the profession is limited.

At the Latin American level, ABEPSS makes explicit the relevance of training in social work, placing professional intervention in a national context of commodification that leads to precariousness. It articulates macro elements and micro dimensions with the aim of enhancing knowledge within the profession. The Chilean network of researchers, unlike the previous ones, presents its lines of research, scope and objectives in a more explicit way than the other networks and has the potential to influence matters of public interest whose results or impacts need to be analysed more closely in future studies.

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Conclusions

The findings presented here suggest that the way in which social work knowledge is produced and disseminated at national and international levels continues to be attached to the logic of cognitive capitalism, especially with regard to indexed academic journals included in the four catalogues studied. Additionally, it is possible to observe that the way in which knowledge is produced in social work -both with regard to journals and research networks- continues to be "insular", isolated or, in other words, geopolitically concentrated. Asymmetries in terms of conceptual and methodological bases and configuration of the teams were observed, with differentiated scope of public impact. On the one hand, journals tend to reproduce endogenic logics; while the research networks that work with decentralized or heterarchical logics are oriented to open spaces for relationships and to exert influence on the public debate and on the training of future researchers from the discipline. These findings make it possible to problematize the logic of the policies to promote research and dissemination of knowledge -public funds, incentives, access policies- and to project the challenges of social work in terms of its positioning and contributions to the debate on this matter. The disciplinary challenges with regard to academic journals refer mainly to the

articulation of the conceptual discussion, the political scope, the cosmopolitan -decolonial- understanding of intellectual production, which aspires to publish works under high methodological and ethical standards, and in journals that guarantee open and free access. In this sense, the formation of horizontal research networks, based on the logic of exchange and collaboration, emerge as a counterpoint to the dominant imprint of cognitive capitalism. Certainly, research networks also present critical points: not all the actors that participate in the network have the same weight and influence. This aspect constitutes a key element of analysis, which recognizes from the beginning the existence of imbalances in favour of some researchers, which affect their legitimacy, or the assessment of knowledge based on certain canons, approaches or logics.

This has implications for the disciplinary discussion and the way of conceiving the production of knowledge insofar as it accounts for an imaginary that is understood and constructed in a relational way. This means understanding the production of knowledge in social work as a network of social relations (Bourdieu, 2013 [1989] and 2012 [1984]) where one-person actors, research teams, institutions and resources are interrelated and connected, and from which resistance can be exerted against the logics of cognitive capitalism (Bourdieu, 1998). Approaching the production of knowledge in this way implies recognizing the interactions that take place between generations and within each generation, but also the individualities of each trajectory, the tensions and disputes around authorship and membership, the geopolitical limits from where knowledge has been built and the connections established with other researchers within the discipline and with other related disciplines.

We are sure that the debates around knowledge production in general and in social work in particular, are undergoing changes and transformations. This is how César Hidalgo expresses it in the interview made by Cabezas (2020), recognizing that science is global and that for the same reason "the concept of country does not make much sense." Geopolitically referenced knowledge reproduces endogenic logics and encapsulates and captures researchers in their production and legitimation networks. Identifying its trends, orientations and dynamics allows us to better understand the political and situated nature of knowledge, its possibility of incidence and the resistance that may arise in the face of these dominant logics.

Evidence and recognition of these processes encourages us to approach the centenary of the social work profession in Chile and Latin America with updated challenges, which invite us to resist in the positions of a collaborative work against the principles of cognitive capitalism, building knowledge horizontally and from intergenerational perspectives. We are hopeful about what is to come in these senses.

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