Research Article

The Carrier Special Necessidades in the Viewpoint Interactionist

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Abstract

The study of reflection, from observations in hospitals, universities and some companies both in Brazil and other countries that I visited during searches of other topics. I called attention when I saw negligence, lack of understanding and sensitivity in approach and treatment to people with disabilities, and the urgency of a policy of humanization, more focused on this population, because talking about inclusive education deserves our support and trained to work with so professional population.

INTRODUCTION

With the industrial revolution, terms such as freedom equality and solidarity Fraternity dad convenient to opportunity for all, were gathered sos diver elements that make everyday social relations. With this amount of tim that people with special needs, which were previously regarded as undesirable, evil creatures, among other assignments slanderers, but on the other hand an important and significant place in regard to rethink the concept also won same discapacidades (pink, 1984).

DISCUSSION

The perception of people with special needs, like creatures, sick, unhappy people see, is still causing unnecessary exclusions. We know how important it is to restore this population compared with the broad aspect of biopsychosocial rehabilitation. Impossible to design the capacity for social inclusion depriving the changes in a definite direction, with the processes of the rights and prerogatives to term these spaces are filled

Humans develop training mediated by two lines: a) primary deficience caused by a malformation or dysfunction of a biological nature and / or secondary deficiência have reditaria b due to the isolation of social relations and cultu ral that are characteristic of each subject and its environment (Vygotsky, 1995).

This line of thought when it comes to entering the disabled in all actions of the company is perceived as such incipient inclusion in Brazil and other coun tries. National and international movements are seeking a consensus to format a policy of inclusion of people with special needs in soci ety based on compliance with current legislation and key steps people should start changing that social representation marginality through school life, greater funding for social programs, the use of media, access to elevators, buses, underground shopping centers, cyberculture and other technologies.

Therefore, it is the responsibility of the members of society more ef zo towards social integration of these people is a reality in Brazil in the coming years. These individuals of their human rights violated, with little access to health services, even today are the target of prejudice and ruthless actions.

Based on these assumptions Sedo aimed to investigate the significance of the pa till wheelchair at the heart of its

occupants, allowing them to be clarified to UNPACKING meanings of meanings and interactions, where it comes to interpreting the senti ment and perceptions are dependent in relation to symbolic interactionism people.

The more completely than patients with special needs is that each in dividual has certain deviations from normal patterns identifiable or not, therefore, require special attention and focus for a period of his life or inde Finida(Mugayar, 2000).

Consequently, as we saw earlier to be wheel chair (with NEEDS special ties) means relying on the goodwill and interaction with the individual and soci age dependent, and we are strengthening this relationship of dependency called ccionis intera symbolic mo, which originated in the late nineteenth century with Her bert especially George Mead, who as a man of science, was influenced by pragmatism co filosofi and behaviorism(Fahc and Jorge, 2005).

Other authors argue that symbolic interactionism is a theoretical perspective of science, formed by a set of ideas about the nature of people and society, with special attention to human interaction to propose a basis for understanding the significance of the interaction among humans(Teixeira and Nitschke, 2005).

There are three basic premises of symbolic interactionism:

1. Human beings act toward things on the basis of the meanings they have for him. These things include all physical objects, other humans, humans categories (friends or foes), institutions, valued Ideas (honesty), and other activities of the other situations in which they find their daily lives.

2. The meaning of these Cosam is derived from, or arises from the social interaction that one has with his teammates.

3. These meanings are manipulated and modified through interpretation process used by the person to deal with things you find(Blumer, 1969).

It is understood that interactionism adds a greater emphasis on matic consists knowledge, focusing on a larger scale is the reciprocal of the individual to society, therefore, on the basis of this knowledge, with daily interactions and, if unable to clarify the objectives of this reflection, and that now arises, are the principles of bi oética known to be involved. Referenced in readings also can see the building shortly after that des falls apart and rebuilt with another process and another meaning. Traducc ion reader about the lack of flexibility of the readings reaffirms woke up and hoped that solutions of higher anxiety.

As for the reading of the interpretation process is derived from the context of the intera social fiction, for indeed it is perceived that individuals choose, suspend, together, reach and manage to turn the light of the situation as a learning process, in where demonstrations are generally used as a tool and revised guidelines for action.

From the point of view of social interaction, the least we can offer, devoid of any political, is the relationship with my health, based on the principles of the Unified Health System (SUS) and equity arising from this need and constitute the population. We know that relationships are established, respect for interpersonal commu nication uniqueness and good. We look forward humanization and holistic vision that speaks and is mentioned in the investigation académica (Brazil Health System, 2000).

In this context, this humanization as expected and did not understand what matters is not whether the attention is macro or micro, but care is beyond the attitude and actions of human beings, attention is before attitudes human, and therefore is in all situations and actions, which represents an attitude of occupation, in interest, responsibility and emotional involvement with others (Boff, 1999).

Where reference is made to the attention, the image of nurses (a) contrasts technical actions, where there is a hard impact on inter-connection abso committed mourning. The recognition of these effects facilitates understanding and acceptance of the needs expressed by, as there is a postponement of the inclusion of these people in spaces that allow them to respect their differences and development of all its capabilities.

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Following the recognition of the capacity of nurses, we know that people have within themselves vast resources for themselves and changing their concepts of themselves, their attitudes and their autonomous behavior, and that these ones are function can be activated if there is a definable climate,, psychological attitudes facilitators(Rogers, 1974).

This movement of the absolutism of the normal senses to diversity is not simply overcoming the principle of equality between men as an absolute value by the principle that we are all different in characteristics and rights(Rozek, 2010).

Disability should not be taken in isolation as an obstacle or impe DiMento preventing the full development of the potential of a person. The restri ctions are derived from the structures of exclusion and the objective conditions of dif ferent fields of action of social context. Special schools in our country have become a favorite of this elective society mechanisms(The, 1999).

Communication barriers facing port pains special needs go unnoticed by others, often due to the fact that these are obstacles the nature ambiental(Galvão and Sawada, 2000).

For nurses, communication with patients is considered a cla process sees not only to identify the signs, symptoms and problems that affect it, but also for the development of therapeutic communication, demonstrating the so Engagement professionals and patients(Torres et al., 2007).

If special education approach that has been with figured as a parallel educational system for a long time is up, brings hope to the Salamanca Statement and reaffirming the commitment to ensuring education for all, where children and young people with special educational needs must have access to regular schools, which must pass through a child-centered pedagogy capable of satisfying these needs(UNESCO, 1994).

CONCLUSION

Voluntary health practices became the first forms of attending cia and just man made sure to maintain their livelihoods. It was purely practical óricas you based on mysticism without quality service without people for skilled and unskilled labor. It is important to outstanding strengthening the multiplicity of tra under a professional, which is itself a factor in the humanization of society, taking into account the importance of inclusion, with an objective of building a just society for all, and compliance with the legend differences.

What concerns the competence of nurses and disseminated widely cone down in the attention to this population is also observed that there is a continuing search for care realization of knowledge, relying on a combination of forces extien den aces placing responsive care technologies new paradigms perceive themselves as a dialectical be individualized to understand the constant changes mante ner trying to exercise care in a state of undoubted personal growth

In this sense, the social inclusion of people with disabilities Permi tirles means respecting the special needs of their status, access to public services, cultural goods and products derived from political, economic, social and technological advancement society.

In some countries like the United States and Canada, as people in dis capacity at all with any problems or difficulties and functional performance, including elderly people and patients with chronic disabling diseases almente potenci. In Brazil, the dominant culture and the legal definition per consider disabled people belonging to segments with motor, sensory and multiple deficits mentales (Brazil Ministry of Health, 2006).

Anyway this particular grouping of facts in a set, this entering so you can modify the constants paradigms expected urgently and effectively, and that there is the political will to transform reality today as the health system, education, the social environment culture, and discrimination.

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