150 - A LOOK AT THE WORK OF FISHING FOR BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE

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INTRODUCTION

The labor-health relation is imbricated in different misunderstandings that point in the social organization of work, formal or informal, responsible for diligence on their side harmful to health.

The social organization of the work involves addition to physical spaces, institutional, cultural, industrial / practical, the interactions of individuals between them, are directly related to the environment and the conditions where it is performed.

In the area of public health, studies on the health of the worker sees raising interest, and especially when it comes to different social realities.

The field of health of the worker has as objects of research the health-disease in relation to the work, or on the relationship between health and work process. This approach seeks to place the workers as subjects of fundamental change in their working conditions and health.

The Public Health has sought to focus public space with modern features that includes the provision material, cultural and institutional social interactions of everyday life on the principle of consensus reconciliation of different interests between social subjects and fields of work (CHAVES, 1998; CASTELLANOS, 1987).

Thinking about health in the context of the work means the possibility to prove the relationship between living standards (including work), phenomena of the field of health, and historical and structural heterogeneity of human populations. Stressing the possibility of worsening health be viewed in the fullness of its complexity and development from the type of work that is performed.

In that study search is to understand how it organizes the thinking of social workers in the fishing about his work, with emphasis on psychosocial aspects of the work of fishing ", and focus on the Theory of Social Representations in its structural approach.

In this sense, this research will help to find a better work specifically, possessing a strong component which is repetitive, low income and social recognition, which are associated with different risks and occupational diseases.

This research aims to explore consensus from the social representations (MOSCOVICI, 1981), is one form of global and unified vision of an object, but also a subject. From this perspective, using the theory of complementary core in the seizure of different modes of thinking a work in communities with social and geographical characteristics and organizational coming from that theory, in particular the structural approach to social representations (ABRIC, 1998; SÁ, 2000), to understand how the knowledge subsidizes the behavior / conduct and actions of those social actors in the organization of their daily life, in work and in communities.

Seeing by a point of view, such social representations are significant when you think about its relevance to the subject in the adoption of preventive health practices and behaviors of living more healthy (CAMARGO, 2000; TURA, 2002). In other point, it is essential knowledge explanations, ideas circulating in the world of work in fisheries; facts related to the subject (fishermen), within their organizations as a way to ensure their survival, their customs, values and institutions needed to continuity of his work, since social representations are built from relationships and communication, which require standards or guidelines of references common to the subject or groups involved in trade symbolic.

METHOD CONSIDERATIONS

This is an exploratory study between two different social realities: Brazil - Portugal, held in the southern Brazilian coast: Comunidade da Praia da Penha (João Pesoa - Paraíba, Brazil) and the Freguesia de São Pedro da Afurada (Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal), located on the left bank of the Douro statuary. In the Brazilian group has investigated itself with working women in fishing (SILVA, 2003).

The research subjects were 74 fishermen adults: 33 Portuguese and 44 Brazilians, of both sexes, with differentiated schooling, without schooling (illiterate) to complete the second degree. All participants had the job of fishing as the only source of economic sustenance of the family.

The research project was submitted to the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Paraíba, as advocates for the Resolution 196/96 (BRAZIL, 1996). To that end, the subjects were asked to participate in the search by filling out the term of Free Informed Consent.

To collect the data used to: a) a semi-structured interview, whose data were submitted to the technical analysis of thematic content, by taking the following steps: formation of the body; choice of unit of context (paragraph) and units of records (themes), listing process and categorical (coding, cut and semantic group), and sub-categories and interpretation. (BARDIN, 2004)

b) Procedure for free evocation of words with the words inductors' work on fisheries' and 'health', in which the evocations produced by the subjects were recorded obeying the order of frequency and recall, and analyzed from the average of their orders average frequency of evocations allowing the distribution of various elements into four quadrants, by EVOC software (VERGES, 1994).

c) Assystematic note, conducted by researchers at the place where the studies took place (PEREIRA, 2005) from the interaction within and between groups of subjects of study in Portugal and Brazil at the time of application of the instruments on the spot of residence, whose data were recorded in a journal in the field, for further analysis and commentary included in the interpretation of data.

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Information obtained from the test, the interview and observation were analyzed by the technical analysis of thematic content and preliminarily arranged in themes and subsequently interpreted.

Of the interviews was seized representations on the work of fishing focused on topics like: the relationship between men and sea ": as a crucial aspect of working time for fishermen to pursue a better fishing, the" interpersonal connection ": it was

observed that the oldest fisherman is "respected" and "heard", becoming the leader and / or guide of the work of fishing.

On being asked about the significance of the sea, for they seized the following representations: even the "provider sea" is "treacherous" and many face as the "adventure" to the fishermen, "God" is the "protector" of its "life", even taking this profession the "love" by sea and the family are similar.

Working in fishing for both fishermen Brazilian Portuguese is an option for survival, but that does not have satisfactory living conditions not traded for another job. The ratio of workers with their employer, represented by many affectionately, by *the Sea*, is based on the triad: life-adventure-love.

Life for both groups of fishermen set up an adventure experienced by love the sea, but at the same time consider a traitor does not deserve it depends on their trust relationship with each fisherman. We must respect it, and learn to understand the messages they send to the sea each fisherman, often life can be punished by death, as a fisherman.

Regarding the concern about the risk that the profession offers, there is also that the workers do not use any tool for protecting individual to conduct their work, have a personal hygiene neglected and a work environment that is disorganized. If there is a high rate of removal of the service, it is understood as necessary to carry out an investigation to be made aware about the causes and diagnosis of this removal medical reasons.

Initially, there is a comparison between social representations and Brazilian Portuguese, identified as consensual and distinct, the socio-cultural imprint on both social realities.

With respect to data obtained and analyzed the evocations from the software EVOC (VERGÈS, 1994), you can view the structure of social representations of the work of fishing in the figures to follow.

< 3			**> 3**
Fishing	11	Money	13
Frequency < 2			
Fun	7	Great	3
Happiness	3	Patience	2
Liking	3	Word	5
Sea	5	Fish	7
Fear	2	Danger	8
Nature	2	Worry	2
Need	4	Respect	2
Profession	7	Survival	5
Suffering	3	Therapy	5
Work	6	Selling	5

Table 1 - quadrant of distribution of free evocations on 'Work' second Brazilian fishermen . Joÿo Pessoa, 2003

< 3			**> = 3**
Danger	22	Love	9
Sacrifice	13	Tiring	20
Survival	9	Money	8
		Uncertainty	15
		Ingrate	9
Frequence < 2			
Boat	2	Horrible	5
Good	7	Freedom	4
No support	3	Sea	2
Obligation	4	Misery	2
Fishing	2	Death	2
Pleasure	7	Fish	4
Profession	2	Quest	5
Work	5	Net	3
		Suffering	5
		Sadness	2

Table 2 - quadrant of distribution of free evocations on 'Work' second Portuguese fishermen. Vila Nova de Gaia, 2003

In Tables 1 and 2, which the Brazilians and Portuguese represent differently the work of fishing. The probable central systems (elements of the upper left quadrant) are different: the Brazilians see the work of fishing as "fishing" and the Portuguese as “danger, sacrifice and survival”.

These representations can denote certain conformism by the Brazilians, compatible with the systematic observation where they seized a situation of precarious housing and living without pleasure, with a fairly high rate of alcoholism in women even fishers, followed by sexual dysfunction and joint problems. Still, the Brazilians show greater acceptance of these conditions with a high level of accommodation. Perhaps the presence of a large number of illiterate subjects, which do not express any desire to change their profession or even to improve their conditions of life and work, or even the fact they are not professionally organized, without a system of cooperatives that can improve their incomes, as would the 'middleman' (intermediate person selling the fish at a price much lower than the market) "we are satisfied with the life we have." They projected the kids their personal achievements when they say that 'we do not want our children working in fisheries' or' work if you have better conditions of work and life ... for this work to ensure a better future for them ', so he is a sense of conformism with the life situation that lead. How well they express "is giving to live ', the second testimony of several employees.

But the Portuguese have a higher level of education and have a feeling less conformist, and study expressed a willingness to change occupation, "always want to improve our working conditions, for this system are organized into cooperative".

It is observed in both groups of subjects studied: Brazilian Portuguese and a consolidated view on the subject of recognition that the activity of fishing is considered by them as a 'work', in a 'profession' which gives them 'money', As representations consensus on the work of fishing.

In this context the major difference between Brazilian and Portuguese representation is located on the periphery in the upper right quadrant and lower left where they are located near the outskirts or suburbs first, there is the Portuguese a more critical view of working conditions portrayed by the 'no -Support 'of the competent bodies. At the same time, it is an "occupation" that provides "pleasure" portrayed as a 'good job', which is made with 'love' even if it is seen as a 'requirement, tiresome,

thankless and uncertain ". For the Brazilians, although how to win 'money' is an ambiguous feeling of 'necessity' and 'fun - like ". The work of fishing for them is a way of being in contact with the 'nature', portrayed by the 'March', able to bring them "happiness", despite the 'fear' that this work involved, making them "suffer".

In addition to the structure of representation was observed in visits to communities that Portuguese workers are living conditions, education and recreation better than the Brazilians. They have a club where they are supporting in the days and times that are out of the sea, interacting among them. In the village where the fishermen live there is an infrastructure with social support, which meets the needs of the residents, have a health center and recreational activities. The conditions of housing are considered modest, with sanitation, water and light. In schools and community for women is only for domestic activities. There was a high rate of alcoholism for the population followed by occupational accidents and diseases of skin, as an important finding of health to work in programs for employee health.

In the Brazilian reality, they live at home without the minimum conditions of hygiene and structure to live. It has a health center in the community, but has no satisfactory social support. There is a lack of leisure and recreational space and an interaction for them. Women also work in fisheries to improve the family income. Aspects common to both groups in terms of health, alcoholism is a principal index of change, followed by sexual dysfunction portrayed by women problems and complaints from the column in both sexes.

FINAL COMMENTS

This study sought to highlight social representations on the work of fishery workers built by Brazilian and Portuguese. It is important to know how the fishery workers fall in the historical process of work that is done in order not automated, not only as it is determined, but most importantly, how they become agents of their own labor history, that is how they can transform the society in which they live. Thus, one can elucidate the most varied concepts, explanations, actions, conduct face to work with this point and actions of intervention within the health, labor and social organization of daily life of the subjects studied. The focus is to focus on prevention of health, health practices, ways of life and the work of the fishing organization, but require further study to other representations that have been seized in this study such as health, occupational risk and prevention, making itself a crossing of data for better exploitation of fishery work in different cultures.

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ABSTRACT

The social organization of the work involves addition to physical, institutional, cultural, industrial/ practical spaces, the interactions of individuals between them, are directly related to the environment and the conditions where it is performed. This is an exploratory comparative study composed of 74 adult fishermen, being 33 Portuguese and 44 Brazilians, of both sexes, with different school of free schooling, to complete the second degree. As a tool was used in a semi-structured, the technique of free evocation of words (inducing words: work of fishing and health), and observation patchy. The results show that the Brazilian and Portuguese represent their work differently: 'fishing' and 'danger, sacrifice and survival, respectively. These senses can denote certain conformism, corroborated by observing a situation where they seized from housing and precarious living without pleasure, with a fairly high rate of alcoholism.

Key words: Social Representations, Work of Fishing, Health.

UN COUP D'OEIL A TRAVAIL POUR LA PÊCHE BRESILIEN ET LE PORTUGAIS.
ABSTRACT

L'organisme social du travail implique plus de l'espace physique, institutionnel, culturel, industriel et pratique, les interactions des individus entre eux, sont directement liées à l'environnement et les conditions dans lesquelles il est effectué. Il s'agit d'une étude comparative exploratoire composé de 74 pêcheurs adultes, et: 33 Portugais et 44 Brésiliens, des deux sexes, avec différents école de la gratuité de l'école, pour mener à bien la deuxième degré. Comme un outil a été utilisé dans un semi-structurées, la technique de la libre évocation des mots (induisant mots: le travail por la pêche et la santé), d'observation et inégaux. Les résultats montrent que le portugais brésilien et représenter leur travail différemment: «la pêche» et «danger, de sacrifice et de survie, respectivement. Ces sens peuvent désigner certains conformisme, corroboré par l'observation d'une situation où ils ont saisi de logement et de vie précaires, sans plaisir, avec un taux assez élevé de l'alcoolisme.

Mots clés: Représentations des affaires, du travail pour la peche, de la santé.

UNA MIRADA AL TRABAJO DE LA PESCA DE BRASIL Y PORTUGAL.
RESUMEN

La organización social de la labor implica además de los espacios físicos, institucionales, culturales, industriales y prácticos, la interacción de los individuos entre ellos, están directamente relacionadas con el medio ambiente y las condiciones en que se realiza. Este es un estudio comparativo de exploración compuesto de 74 pescadores adultos, y: 33 portugueses y 44 brasileños, de ambos sexos, con diferentes escuelas de la gratuidad de la enseñanza, para completar el segundo grado. Como herramienta se utilizó en una entrevista semi-estructurada, la técnica de la libre evocación de las palabras (inducir palabras: trabajo de la pesca y salud), y la observación irregular. Los resultados muestran que el portugués de Brasil y representar a su trabajo de otra manera: «pesca» y «peligro, el sacrificio y la supervivencia, respectivamente. Estos sentidos puede denotar cierto conformismo, corroborado por la observación de una situación en la que se incautaron de la vivienda y la precariedad de la vida sin placer, con una bastante alta tasa de alcoholismo.

Palabras clave: Representaciones Sociales, Trabajo de la Pesca, Salud.

UM OLHAR SOBRE O TRABALHO DA PESCA PARA BRASILEIROS E PORTUGUESES.
RESUMO

A organização social do trabalho envolve além dos espaços físicos, institucionais, culturais, laborais/práticos, as interações dos sujeitos entre si, estando diretamente relacionada com o ambiente e com as condições onde o mesmo é realizado. Trata-se de um estudo exploratorio comparativo composto de 74 pescadores adultos, sendo: 33 portugueses e 44 brasileiros, de ambos os sexos, com escolaridade diferenciada, de sem escolaridade a segundo grau completo. Como instrumento, utilizou-se uma entrevista semi-estruturada, a técnica de evocação livre de palavras (palavras indutoras: trabalho da pesca e saúde), e a observação assistemática. Os resultados mostram que os brasileiros e portugueses representam de modo diferente seu trabalho: «pesca» e «perigo, sacrifício e sobrevivência», respectivamente. Tais sentidos podem denotar certo conformismo, corroborado pela observação onde se apreendeu uma situação de moradia e de vida precárias, sem lazer, com um índice de alcoolismo bastante elevado.

Palavras Chaves: Representações Sociais, Trabalho da Pesca, Saúde.