

## Scientific Nursing Introducing The Importance Of Approval Of PI 2564/2020: Agreement Between Nurses From Northeastern States Of Brazil

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Amending Law No. 7,498, of June 25, 1986, to establish the national salary floor for Nurses, Nursing Technicians, Nursing Assistants and Midwives. The National Congress decrees: Art. 1st Law No. 7,498, of June 25, 1986, becomes effective with the addition of the following art. 15-A: "Art. 15-A. Objective: To present the Importance of the Approval of PI 2564/2020 and the Pact Between Nurses from Northeastern States of Brazil. Method: This is a discursive, qualitative, reflection-action study. Results: the minimum wage for nursing in Brazil was approved, awaiting the sanction of the presidency of the republic. The importance of subsidizing care as a social security right is noted in the constitutional amendments.

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## Introduction

Amending Law No. 7,498, of June 25, 1986, to establish the national salary floor for Nurses, Nursing Technicians, Nursing Assistants and Midwives. The National Congress decrees: Art. 1st Law No. 7,498, of June 25, 1986, becomes effective with the addition of the following art. 15-A: “Art. 15-A. The national salary floor for nurses will be R\$ 7,315.00 (seven thousand, three hundred and fifteen reais) per month. §1 The national salary floor is the value below which the Union, the States, the Federal District and the Municipalities, as well as private health institutions, cannot set the salary or initial salary of Nurses, based on working hours. 30 (thirty) hours per week [1].

For working hours longer than 30 (thirty) hours per week, the national salary floor will be proportional. §3º The salary floor of the professionals dealt with in arts. 7, 8 and 9 of this Law is set based on the floor established in the caput of this article for the Nurse, in the proportion of: I – seventy percent for the Nursing Technician; II – fifty percent for the Nursing Assistant and for the Midwife.” (NR) Art. 2 This Law enters into force one hundred and eighty days after the date of its publication. JUSTIFICATION Nursing and its auxiliary activities, categories of selfless professionals, who put their own health at risk to save other people’s lives, surprisingly remain absolutely undervalued throughout Brazil [2].

The popular recognition of the importance of these categories, unfortunately, does not correspond to decent remuneration. It is this inconsistency that this project intends to correct. The Federal Constitution determines in item V of art. 7, which is the right of workers to have a “salary floor proportional to the extent and complexity of the work”. However, only in the state of Espírito Santo, the average salary of nurses is less than two minimum wages. Technicians, Nursing Assistants and Midwives have even lower salaries. This unfair scenario is not very different in most Brazilian states. The proposal for a national salary floor for Nurses is based on seven times the current minimum salary.

Nursing technicians will receive at least 70% of this reference value monthly and Nursing Assistants and Midwives, 50%. The establishment of the national salary floor for professionals in nursing and auxiliary activities is an essential repair to be made [3].

It is necessary to remember that in the health career the salary disparity is evident and striking, it is enough to compare the remuneration of Doctors with that of Nurses. It is also worth remembering that, while the world faces the greatest health challenge of this century, the value of health professionals has become even more explicit and unquestionable. People from different countries started to go out the windows and applaud the true heroes, those who put themselves at risk daily to save victims of Covid-19. This project, therefore, is the best tribute we can pay to these professionals. It is for this reason that I ask for the support of the distinguished Peers in approving this matter [4].

After the presidential sanction, the salary floor for Nursing begins to be implemented in Brazil. So far, the municipalities of Epitaciolândia (AC), Sales de Oliveira (SP) and Planalto (SP) have announced adherence to the new salary level. Also in São Paulo, the union that represents nursing technicians and assistants (SindSaúde-SP) closed a collective agreement that guarantees the readjustment [5].

## Method

In relation to the assumptions of social interactionism, we understand language in its socio-historical nature, focusing on its interactive action, that is, “as an action oriented towards a specific purpose”, which takes place in diversified social practices, with specific purposes. and in different production contexts [6a].

The utterance does not exist outside of a specific production context and, although he had no didactic concerns, his work allows us to find some founding categories on the conditions of production of an utterance. Signs (by nature ideological) only emerge in the processes of interaction between an individual consciousness and another, which means that the formulation of discourse is related to the conditions of production engendered by a given context (saying something, to someone, in a given situation, with specific goals) [6a].

No human act can be understood, in this way, outside the dialogic context of its time and, therefore, “verbal interaction thus constitutes the fundamental reality of language”. In this process, we seek to recognize the fundamental elements of the production context: (a) the interaction partners (speaker and recipient); (b) the speaker’s “meaning” or the purpose of the interaction; (c) the sphere in which the interaction will take place, with its ideological marks; (d) the theme; (e) the chosen genre and its realizable forms. Each sphere of human activity produces its own types of utterances. Since the spheres are numerous, so that it is not necessary to create new forms of utterance in each new situation, each sphere of language use elaborates its “relatively stable types of utterances”, that is, the discourse genres [6a].

## Results And Discussion

According to the enacted text, the minimum remuneration for nurses should be set at R\$ 4,750.00, 70% of this amount for technicians and 50% for assistants and midwives. Salary floors should be applied by all sectors until the beginning of the next financial year. Due to the elections, the Union and the States must start payments from 2023 [6b].

“We will comply with the law, as we did with other professionals, always guaranteeing the minimum wage in this municipality”, declared the mayor of Epitaciolândia, Sérgio Lopes. Representatives of Sales de Oliveira stated that the salaries were out of date and that the payment of the floor is a recognition of the work of Nursing. The collective agreement signed with Santas Casas and philanthropic entities in the State of São Paulo guaranteed the payment of professional salaries to nursing assistants and technicians in these institutions [7].

“This achievement will go down in history as the result of an unprecedented mobilization. The Brazilian Nursing movement for rights is an example for health workers around the world”, declared the president of the Federal Nursing Council (Cofen), Betânia Santos, on the occasion of the presidential sanction of the floor [8].

Law 14,434/2022 was sanctioned by the Presidency of the Republic, which created the national salary floor for nurses, nursing technicians, nursing assistants and midwives. The standard was published in this Friday’s edition (5) of the Federal Official Gazette. From now on, nurses must receive at least R\$4,750 per month. Nursing technicians must receive at least 70% of this (R\$ 3,325). Nursing assistants and midwives must receive at least 50% of this amount (R\$ 2,375). President Jair Bolsonaro, however, vetoed the annual correction of the floor, which would be made by the National Consumer Price Index (INPC). The correction was foreseen in the project approved by Congress. Members of the opposition, such as Senator Fabiano Contarato (PT-ES), author of the original proposal, and Senator Zenaide Maia (Pros-RN), who was rapporteur for the matter, have already announced that they will mobilize to overturn the veto. Source: Agência Senado [9].

Arguments for the veto By vetoing the annual correction by the INPC, the federal government claimed that the indexation is unconstitutional, as it would be “forbidden to link any type of remuneration to public service personnel”. The Executive also states that linking the salary adjustment of state or municipal civil servants to federal indexes of monetary correction goes against the autonomy of federative entities to grant readjustments to their civil servants [10].

In addition, the government argues that “the provision of automatic readjustment would also remove the prerogative of the Executive Branch to initiate the legislative process to alter or readjust the remuneration of its civil servants”; that “the proposal would privilege the preservation of the purchasing power of the salaries of categories that it covers to the detriment of other categories”; and that this measure could stimulate inflation;

among other arguments. Against the veto Author of the bill that gave rise to this floor, PL 2.564/2020, Fabiano Contarato announced in his networks that will articulate in Congress to overturn Bolsonaro's veto. "Yesterday [Wednesday] we had a great victory with the sanction of our PL 2.564/2020, which is now Law 14.434/2022. But the fight is now different: the president vetoed the article that deals with the update of the salary floor based on the INPC, essential for an annual salary readjustment for the category. We already knew that he could do something not to give the full victory to nursing [10].

Therefore, we need to unite to overturn this veto in Congress", wrote Contarato on Twitter. Senator Zenaide Maia (Pros-RN), who was rapporteur for this project, also announced that she will mobilize to overturn the veto. Nursing became law, and this is proof of the strength that workers have when they unite and mobilize. Congratulations nursing, the credit is yours! Tireless in the fight, they deserve salary appreciation [11].

### Conclusion

This study reached its objective insofar as it carried out a scientific article of opinion. The veto of correction by the INPC is regrettable and Congress needs to overturn it", she published on her social networks. The president of the Federal Nursing Council (Cofen), Betânia Santos, celebrated the sanction of the floor, but also declared that the category will defend the annual correction of salaries.

"Now we have a constitutional provision that will allow us to fight to eradicate miserable wages and, thus, establish a decent living and working condition for the professionals who make the health system work. guarantees the adjustment by the INPC in Congress", said Betânia in a note published on the Cofen website. Source: Agência Senado.

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