

EDUCATIONAL AND CAREER COUNSELING TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

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Abstract: In a society whose economic mechanisms are based on the principles of a competitive economy, the prosperity of a family depends primarily on its members engaging in gainful economic activities. A special category represents those families are composed of people with disabilities [2]. These families have greater economic problems than others due to the inability of people with disabilities to carry out productive and poor financial support from the state. Usually these people are guided by their degree of disability to the institution in which they can recover some or all outstanding capabilities and where they can carry out useful according to their abilities [2].

Key words: education, disabilities, career, counseling

Introduction

Disability is a social condition and not a medical condition. Regarding the definition of disability nationally should be noted that the Romanian legislation is still present term "disabled person" instead of the phrase "person with disability". Law number 448 of 6 December 2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, as amended in September 2010, the most important law in disability - Covers on people with disabilities, not disabled [3].

The law mentioned above, "Persons with disabilities are those people whose social environment, inadequate physical deficiencies, sensory, physical, mental and/or associated or totally prevent them from limiting access to equal opportunities in society, requiring protective measures to support the integration and social inclusion". Under the legislation, people with disabilities, whatever the nature or degree of disability, are entitled to free school education adapted to their needs and desires. People with disabilities and their families are the primary decision factor in the choice of formal education/ education - usually special educational alternative etc.

Families are composed of people with disabilities have greater economic problems than others due to the inability of people with disabilities to carry out productive and poor financial support from the state. Usually these people are guided by their degree of disability to the institution in which they can recover some or all outstanding capabilities and where they can carry out useful according to their abilities. Among people with some degree of disability can be recovered and integrated into society, most of these people having light and medium degree of disability, and some of those with handicap (some blind). The most direct way and

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most effective way to contribute to the welfare of families are framing its members work.

In Romania, the employment of people with disabilities is mentioned as a priority in all strategic documents on employment in general public as well as the integration of people with disabilities. In reality, according to a recent study [1], here is the employment rate of people with disabilities on the work in Romania:

1. Employment rate of persons with disabilities is significantly lower compared to the general population. Only 12.7% of disabled people aged 18-55 years have a job, at a distance of more than 57 percentage points in the employment rate of the general population sample of the same age. In addition, the unemployment rate is twice higher among people with disabilities. However, in recent years, there is a positive trend in the employment rate of people with disabilities. It has doubled in the period 2003-2009 and the nominal number of disabled persons who have a job increased three times.
2. The main factor influencing the employment of disabled people is education. Unfortunately, from this point of view, the educational system in Romania creates major disadvantages for people with disabilities. Thus it appears that the incidence of non-schooling and early dropout is seven times, twice higher for people with disabilities to the general population. Most disadvantaged group in terms of access to education is comprised of individuals with physical, somatic or visual severe in rural areas. In addition the quality of education in segregated schools or home education is perceived as being weak.
3. People with disabilities have significantly lower incomes compared to the general population. This disadvantage is extended to all households that include a disabled person (income of 60% of the national average household level) and kept even if the disabled person has a job (net average salary is about 65% the national average).
4. The reason most frequently mentioned by people with disabilities who are seeking employment is linked to health problems. In the work capacity observed significant differences between self-assessed work ability and capacity to work officially certified. It also notes a much stronger correlation between employment and self-assessed work ability, which raises questions about the accuracy of current assessment tools.
5. Conditioning granting social benefits of working capacity proves to be a disincentive to return to the labor market. If you re-engage those who receive disability pension and second degree must give total retirement. Considering that the work can be lost at any time, and the result of a reevaluation Recovery is unpredictable (including by framing a degree easier and therefore a pension smaller) and very bureaucratic, the majority of disability pensioners given up looking for a job and basically out of active life.
6. No significant differences between the type of employers for people with disabilities and the general population. Thus, about 61% of disabled people who have a job are employed by private companies, 31% by public or state-owned

companies. Employment protected segregated units is very low, about 1%. Therefore, people with disabilities are employed in an overwhelmingly competitive open labor market.

7. From the perspective of employers were found positive attitudes towards the principle of integrating people with disabilities into the labor market, but a little more reticent regarding their actual employment. The reasons given by employers in Romania include concern about lower productivity, the need for more careful supervision or higher probability of absence due to medical problems. Employers who have had experience working with people with disabilities, however, have not confirmed these fears, even the contrary mentioned an incentive for them to solve given tasks.
8. For a society where almost half the population has discriminatory attitudes towards people with disabilities, the survey revealed a very small percentage of respondents who felt discriminated against (10%). It should be noted, however, the large number of non-responses, which are up to 70% for Roma women with disabilities. The highest incidence has discrimination in public spaces (street, school, shopping, public transportation) by neighbors and employment. [2].

Education of people with disabilities

Academic Society of Romania conducted the study "Diagnosis: Excluded from the labor market. Barriers to employment of people with disabilities in Romania - 2009. The study was based on two main pillars, a survey on a sample of 1,555 persons with disabilities, institutionalized, aged 18-55 years, and some qualitative consisting of four focus groups and 40 interviews with persons with disabilities, representatives NGOs, employers and public institutions. The results show that: The main factor influencing the employment of disabled people is education. Unfortunately, from this point of view, the educational system in Romania creates major disadvantages for people with disabilities. Thus it appears that the incidence of non-schooling and early dropout is seven times, twice higher for people with disabilities to the general population. Most disadvantaged group in terms of access to education is comprised of individuals with physical, somatic or visual severe in rural areas. In addition the quality of education in segregated schools or home education is perceived as being weak.

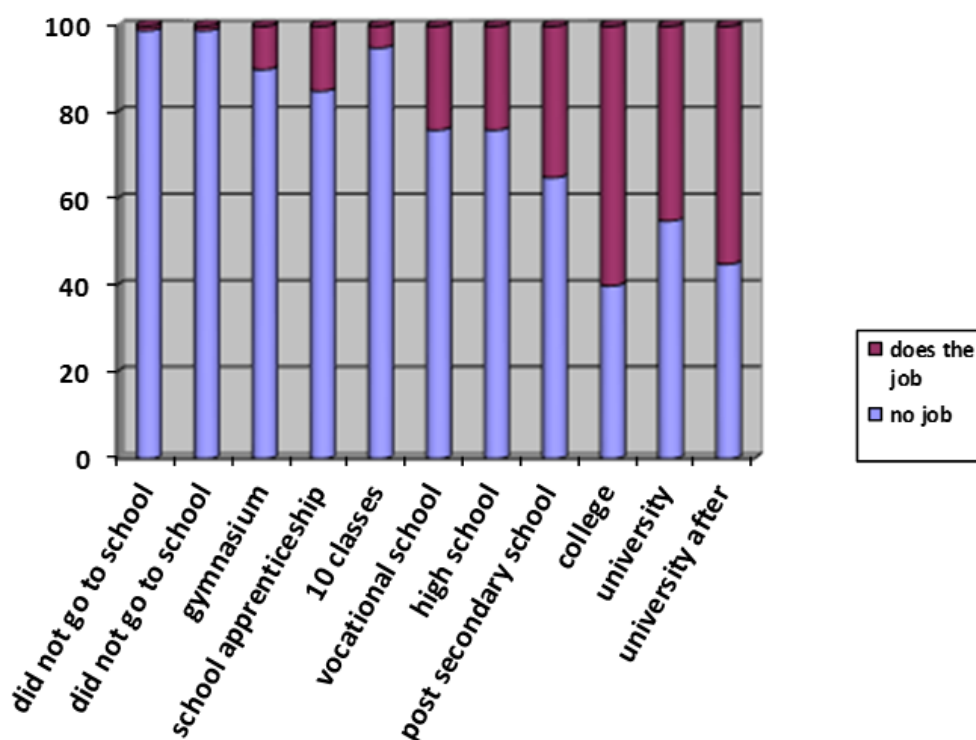


Figure 1. Employment of persons with disabilities by level and type of education

Source: Academic Society of Romania, 2009

On the other hand, people with disabilities have significantly lower incomes compared to the general population. This disadvantage is extended to all households that include a disabled person (income of 60% of the national average household level) and kept even if the disabled person has a job (net average salary is about 65% the national average). The reason most frequently mentioned by people with disabilities who are seeking employment is linked to health problems. Regarding work capacity observed significant differences between self-assessed work ability and capacity to work officially certified. It also notes a much stronger correlation between employment and self-assessed work ability, which reveals the need for more complex assessment tools.

Conditioning granting social benefits of working capacity proves to be a disincentive to return to the labor market. If you re-engage those who receive disability pension and second degree must give total retirement. Considering that the work can be lost at any time, and the result of a re-evaluation for Recovery is unpredictable (including by framing a degree easier and therefore a pension smaller) and very bureaucratic, most pensioners disability given up looking for a job and basically out of active life.

The results of this study have highlighted some aspects of employers. Thus it was observed that there are significant differences between the type of employers for people with disabilities and the general population. Thus, about 61% of disabled people who have a job are employed by private companies, 31% by public or state-owned companies. Employment protected segregated units is very low, about 1% (in 2009). Therefore, people with disabilities are employed in an overwhelmingly competitive open labor market.

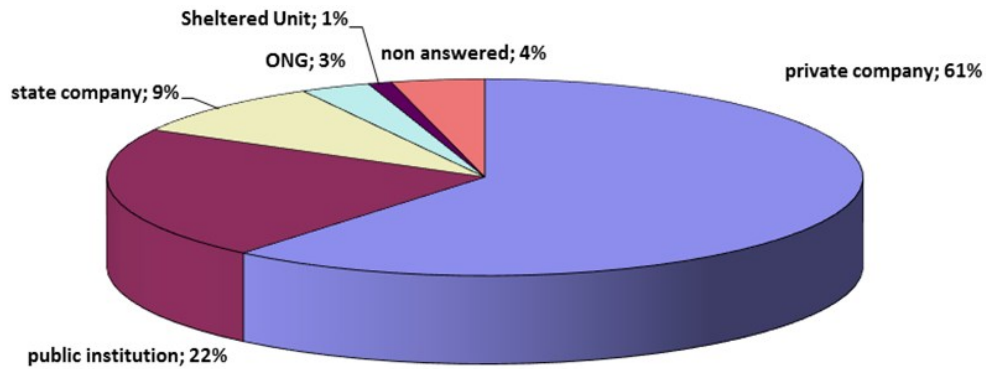


Figure 2. Distribution of persons with disabilities who are unemployed by employer

Source: Academic Society of Romania, 2009

From the perspective of employers were found positive attitudes towards the principle of integrating people with disabilities into the labor market, but a little more reticent regarding their actual employment. The reasons given by employers in Romania include concern about lower productivity, the need for more careful supervision or higher probability of absence due to medical problems. Employers who have had experience working with people with disabilities, however, have not confirmed these fears, even the contrary mentioned an incentive for them to solve given tasks.

Qualification is a matter of education and experience, and people with disabilities can be part of both. In terms of education, at present, people with physical disabilities can be part of a very good education and can achieve academic success and exemplary career. People who have a mental disability are educated and trained according to their capabilities. They receive special education and teachers that help them acquire both theoretical knowledge and practical.

Thus, people with disabilities can identify people with enough education background.

Assistance and advice in job search

Career education often include stories and not apparently directly related to the exercise of a profession, such as family life, leisure, raising children, family

economics, issues of values and quality of life, how deal with dramatic situations in life: death, divorce, natural disasters, unemployment.

Counseling is a form of social and/or social learning by providing new experiences and information with individuals they can to shape better and develop their identity and self-image, to integrate successfully into a way that is rewarding or facilitating overcome some critical contexts of life.

Counseling, guidance and career education - the organization, methods, structure, human resources envisaged and occupational structures available - have evolved significantly in the industrial society, post-industrial information. School guidance and counseling - individual professional backs to fulfill their own career, thus it helps to have a dignified life destiny.

The onset and intensification of school orientation occurs usually at the level of school that marks the end and beginning of cycles. Professional orientation for people with disabilities trying to establish a balance between professions, considered as a whole, the personality seen in its entirety and functional limitations of the person. Vocational guidance and counseling disabled person intended that the practical techniques used to contribute to and facilitate self-discovery by an educational option fit their possibilities, abilities and interests.

Career covers and identifies roles the individual is involved: students, employers, parents and the way they act in the family, school and society that can pass through stages in life: marriage, retirement. Toa you they are considered as a whole, indivisible. In this sense, every person has a career and not just those who successfully exercise a particular profession. [4].

Vocational counseling is thus the set of actions designed, organized, carried out in the educational process in order to identify, stimulate, structure of specific and complementary passions of those capabilities.

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EDUKACYJNE I ZAWODOWE DORADZTWO DLA OSÓB NIEPEŁNOSPRAWNYCH

Streszczenie: W społeczeństwie, którego mechanizmy ekonomiczne oparte są za zasadach gospodarki konkurencyjnej, dobrobyt rodziny zależy przede wszystkim od jej członków, prowadzących gospodarczą działalność gospodarczą. Szczególną kategorię stanowią te rodziny, które składają się z osób niepełnosprawnych [2]. Rodziny te mają większe problemy gospodarcze niż inni, ze względu na brak osób, zdolnych do prowadzenia działalności gospodarczej i braku wsparcia od państwa. Zazwyczaj ludzie ci są kierowani, ze względu na stopień ich niepełnosprawności, do instytucji w których mogą oni rozwijać niektóre możliwości i gdzie mogą oni podejmować działania użyteczne, według swoich możliwości.

Słowa kluczowe: edukacja, niepełnosprawność, kariera, doradztwo

教育和職業輔導殘疾人士使用

摘要：在一個社會的經濟機制的基礎上有競爭力的經濟原則，一個家庭的繁榮主要取決於其成員從事有報酬的經濟活動。代表殘疾人[2]，這些家庭的人組成的一種特殊類別。這些家庭有殘疾人士無法開展金融生產力和貧困國家的支持，由於比別人更大的經濟問題。通常情況下，這些人的指導機構，使他們能夠收回部分或全部未償還能力的殘疾程度，在那裡他們可以進行有用的，根據自己的能力[2]。