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Formation Of International Practice Of Holding Competitions Of Professional Skills Among Professionals With Disabilities.

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ABSTRACT

The International Federation of Abilimpex seeks to ensure, in all ways, the fullest participation of persons with disabilities and disabled people in society. The basis of this process is their inclusion in professional employment. She also continuously promotes international exchange and friendship between the participants of the Federation in the framework of vocational education, employment of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and disabled people. In its activity, the International Federation Abilimpix seeks to cooperate with governmental organizations for the development of professional education, work on career guidance and employment of persons with disabilities and disabled people, as well as involving governmental organizations in the organization and holding of Abilimpix championships at various levels. An important goal, set by the International Federation Abilimpix, is to raise standards of vocational training for people with disabilities around the world. Its solution is based on transparency, fairness, partnership and innovation. This is facilitated by the Abilimpex International Championships, which are designed to motivate people with disabilities and people with disabilities to develop professionally and improve their professional skills in the face of increasing public awareness of the professional abilities of people with disabilities. During the years of the championship, the list of competences has significantly expanded mainly due to the block of IT-technology, where, for example, such competencies as a gamer, an expert in operational polygraphy, character design for computer games were added. An important incentive for IT-technologies occurred mainly after the championships in India and Hong Kong.

Keywords: invalids, competitions of professional skill, international practice, Abilimpix, socialization.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of chronic diseases in the human body is always accompanied by a weakening of its resistance [1,2] and overall viability [3,4]. The pathological process sometimes captures more than one organ and more than one organ system [5], leading to a persistent functional deficiency [6,7]. As a result of these changes, a pronounced loss of ability to work with the onset of disability inevitably occurs [8-10]. At the same time, systematic dosed physical activity, including within the framework of professional activity, can cause a pronounced general recovery of the disabled person's body [11]. For this reason, modern medicine very strongly recommends that people with disabilities increase the amount of physical activity, especially in the labor sphere [12,13]. To stimulate the interest of people with disabilities in the labor sphere of life, increase their labor skills and the degree of participation in production activities, the international federation Abilimpix was established [14,15]. The competitions of professional skills among the disabled have already shown their great stimulating influence on the disabled community with regard to increasing attention to professional activity [16]. Also, general rehabilitation of disabled people among participants in professional skills competitions was noted [17,18]. Taking into account such great effectiveness, the international experience of holding these competitions is of great interest for their further improvement [19]. In this regard, the goal of the work is to track the formation of international competitions of professional skills among disabled people in different countries.

The experience of professional competitions for disabled people in Japan

According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan, the total number of people with physical or mental disabilities in the country is about 5% of the population. However, their level of employment in Japan is higher than in many other developed countries. In Japan, it is believed that attracting people with disabilities to the labor market will not only improve their living conditions and improve their social status, but also improve the economic situation in the country as a whole. With the reduction of the able-bodied population and the growth of government spending on social needs, the government is interested in reducing the number of dependents and turning them into working taxpayers. The active implementation of the policy of inclusive growth in the country, which provides for the development of the country's economy taking into account the interests of all segments of the population, including the least well-off and not protected, has yielded very tangible results. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan, subject to the implementation of active employment policies for older people and people with disabilities, the reduction in the workforce can be severely limited by 3.5 million by 2020, and by 2030 - by 6.3 million. The Abilimpix movement, which appeared in Japan in the early 1970s, is one of the most effective instruments for implementing this policy.

Abilimpix is an olympiad on the professional skills of disabled people of various categories, the very name of the movement is an abbreviation from the English Olympics of Abilities. Abilimpix competitions cover today all categories of disabled people, and now there are about 50 titles in the list of professions [20].

The Japanese organization for the employment of older people, people with disabilities and job seekers (Japan Organization for Employment of the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Job Seekers, JEED) was the initiator of this movement. It was this organization that in 1972 held the first professional skills contest among people with disabilities with the goal of developing the skills of disabled people, and also to stimulate their social and economic activity in society. Originally these competitions had the format of professional competitions. However, in the future, Abilimpix helped change the traditional views on the potential and abilities of disabled people, which led to increased opportunities for their employment and their professional stability. Now these competitions have become, somehow, a "job fair for job seekers" of people with disabilities, and this task has become one of the priority in conducting these competitions [21].

Experience and knowledge gained during the organization of national professional skills competitions for people with disabilities in Japan were used in the first International Competition held in Tokyo in 1981, in honor of the UN International Year of Disabled Persons. This competition received extensive support from governmental and non-governmental organizations. His Imperial Majesty, Kronprinz (now Emperor of Japan) acted as the patron of this contest.

Now the championships are held every 4 years, as it should be in the Olympic Games. They involve people with a wide variety of disabilities, and the Abilimpix movement covers almost four dozen countries, but the leading organization in the International Abilimpix Federation remains the Japanese Organization for the Employment of Older Persons, People with Disabilities and Job Seekers, which deals with the organization and conduct of regional and national championships. The main task of the movement of this organization is precisely in the help for employment of disabled people [22].

Winners not only win awards, but also get the opportunity to get a good job. The organizers of Abilimpix in Japan and many other countries were able to attract attention of the state and employers very quickly. But the most important problem they have solved is the motivation of the disabled themselves. They were able to show people with disabilities that they have opportunities and open roads. Now in Japan, training centers for people with disabilities are in almost every quarter (this excludes universities and major training centers), in each of 10 to 20 students, and for those specialties that are needed nearby. Thus, the employment at the end - 80 percent.

Historical analysis of the International Federation Abilimpix

The success of the first International Abilimpix Competition, held in France, inspired Colombia to host the second International Competition in 1985. During this event, it was proposed to create an international organization whose purpose would be to promote the International Competitions and conduct them on a regular basis.

After numerous discussions between those who were involved in the organization of the International Competitions, the International Federation Abilimpix was established as part of the third International Competition in Hong Kong. This was a significant step forward for the implementation of the philosophy of Abilimpix [23].

Since that time, the International Competitions have been held in Perth, Australia (1995), Prague, Czech Republic (2000), Delhi, India (2003), Shizuoka, Japan (2007), where the Contest was held simultaneously with the World Skills Competitions, and in Seoul, Korea, in 2011. The 9th International Competition was successfully held in Bordeaux, France, in March 2016, under the personal patronage of François Oland, the President of France (Table 1).

Table 1: Chronology of international championships Abilimpix

No	Year	Location	Motto
1	1972	Tokyo, Japan	Getting professional skills opens the way to a bright future
2	1982	Bogota, Colombia	-
3	1989	Shatin, Hong Kong	Equality with participation
4	1995	Perth, Australia	The world working together
5	2000	Prague, Czech Republic	The first Abilimpix held in Europe
6	2003	New Delhi, India	We can, we will do
7	2007	Shizuoka, Japan	Brilliant skills, shining personalities, creating a society for all
8	2011	Seoul, Korea	Endless challenge to the world
9	2016	Bordeaux, France	Ordinary skills, unusual people

The formats of the competitions were gradually transformed and expanded: in addition to professional competitions, numerous international exhibitions, master classes and international seminars are now being held during the international competition aimed at increasing public awareness of people with disabilities, their broad potential and the contribution they can bring to society.

International Federation Abilimpix is a non-profit international organization whose purpose is to hold the Abilimpix International Championships.



Since the creation of the International Federation, Abilimpix has been in charge of the Japanese organization "The Elderly, Persons with Disabilities and Finding Work". The International Federation of Abilimpix includes 56 member organizations from 40 countries and regions. They represent various regional and international organizations whose goal is to rehabilitate persons with disabilities and conduct competitions of professional skills.

The International Federation of Abilimpix consists of 3 governing bodies - the Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Secretariat.

The Assembly consists of representatives from each of the member organizations of the International Federation Abilimpix. The Assembly determines the general policy of the International Federation of Abilimpix and International Competitions. In general, the assembly of the Assembly, as a rule, is timed to coincide with the International Competitions - every 4 years.

The Executive Committee is responsible for taking decisions on private matters and forming a plan for meetings of the Assembly. Administrative tasks are handled by the secretariat located in Japan. The International Federation Abilimpix supports the full participation of persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities in society, with emphasis on their inclusion in professional employment, and also promotes international exchange and friendship between the participants of the Federation in the framework of vocational education, employment of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and disabled people. In its activity, the International Federation Abilimpix seeks to cooperate with governmental organizations for the development of professional education, work on career guidance and employment of persons with disabilities and disabled people, as well as involving governmental organizations in the organization and holding of Abilimpix championships at various levels. The goal set by the International Federation Abilimpix is to raise the standards of vocational training for people with disabilities around the world. The main values of the international movement of Abilimpix are integrity, transparency, fairness, partnership and innovation.

The main tasks of the Abilimpix movement are:

1. To increase the desire of the disabled for professional independence and improve their professional skills;
2. To raise to a new level the public perception of the professional capabilities of disabled people and their participation in social and economic life;
3. To support the full integration of persons with disabilities into society, paying special attention to their professional development;
4. To promote international exchange and friendship between participants;
5. Encourage the involvement of relevant governments in the process of improving the skills and career development of people with disabilities.

The role of the Abilimpix International Championships is to motivate disabled persons and people with disabilities to develop professionally for professional independence and improve their professional skills, and to raise public awareness of the professional abilities of disabled people and their participation in the social and economic activities of society.

To date, the International Federation of Abilimpix includes 46 countries, including the Russian Federation, which has been a member of this federation since 2014. As of July 2016, the International Federation of Abilimpix includes countries such as Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Macao, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, Philippines, Czech Republic, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, South Korea, Japan.

The financing of the movement is different in different countries, however, in addition to sponsorship, the state and public organizations actively support this movement, understanding its social significance.

For example, in India, the Abilimpix movement has been developed since 2001. The Ministry of Social Justice provides financial support. Thanks to the Abilimpix movement, many enterprises employ disabled

people in India. For example, The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), the largest energy company in India, employs disabled people in 50 categories of company positions.

The movement Abilimpix in France was born with the help of state support. For the first time the French team took part in the Abilimpix International Championship only in 2011, in 2013 France joined the International Federation of Abilimpix, and already in 2016 the international Abilimpix Championship was held in France. All this indicates the strong support of the Abilimpix movement in France from the state. Abilimpix is in charge of the Ministry of Labor in France. All this is bearing fruit: 80% of disabled people in France are employed, 33% of disabled people in France are studying in higher education, only 8% of French state and private companies do not have disabled people in their state.

In Canada, Abilimpix began to develop in 2008. And already now we can say that the Canadian Association Abilimpix has done a great job in the field of employment of disabled people in their country. Competitions for Abilimpix in Canada are held in close cooperation with the National Competitions of Skills Canada.

The experience of the countries in which the Abilimpix movement is developed shows that these activities contribute to attracting both state and non-budgetary investments in the vocational education of disabled people, in the development of civic participation of people with HIA and disabled people in society. The Abilimpix movement effectively changes the attitude of the society towards the employment of people with disabilities, motivates the state to create all necessary conditions for obtaining affordable education of any level, and also motivates the disabled themselves to receive highly qualified specialties and good work.

Analysis of the results of international competitions of professional skills among disabled people

If you look at the analysis of the results of the competitions, you can see that the largest number of participants - about 2000 people from 83 countries was in Seoul in 2011, the least interest and the number of participants was at the first international championship held in Europe (Czech Republic, 2000) - 1137 participants from 29 countries.

At the same time, the number of competitors is growing: if in 1981 there were 304 people, in the last championship there are already twice as many - 600 people, which indicates the popularity and popularity of the championships among persons with disabilities.

As for the composition of countries, it should be noted that the championship is most popular in developing countries (Asia and Africa), which is not accidental, since the problem of disability and their employment is there most acute. However, after the Championship in the Czech Republic, he became known in Europe.

Over time, the list of competences (professions) on which competitions are held has significantly expanded. So, if in Tokyo in the first championship there were only 17 professional skills, then in Bordeaux in 2016 there were already 46 competencies. Also began to allocate the basic and advanced levels, and a separate group was allocated to the living and entertainment competences, for which, for example, "crochet crochet" was categorized.

During the years of the championships this list significantly expanded mainly due to the block of IT-technology, where, for example, such competencies as a gamer, an expert in operational polygraphy, character design for computer games were added. I would like to note that each championship brings something of its own, most relevant for the country hostess of the championship, in this list. The direction of IT-technologies was expanded mainly after the championships in India and Hong Kong, and the bakery business in a separate category was allocated to the championship in France.

CONCLUSION

The International Federation Abilimpix supports the full participation of persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities in society, with emphasis on their inclusion in professional employment, and also promotes international exchange and friendship between the participants of the Federation in the framework

of vocational education, employment of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and disabled people. In its activity, the International Federation Abilimpix seeks to cooperate with governmental organizations for the development of professional education, work on career guidance and employment of persons with disabilities and disabled people, as well as involving governmental organizations in the organization and holding of Abilimpix championships at various levels. The goal set by the International Federation Abilimpix is to raise the standards of vocational training for people with disabilities around the world. The main values of the international movement of Abilimpix are integrity, transparency, fairness, partnership and innovation. The main significance of Abilimpix International Championships is motivation of persons with disabilities and disabled persons to professional development for professional independence and improvement of their professional skills, as well as in raising public awareness about the professional abilities of disabled people and their participation in the social and economic activities of society. During the years of the championships this list significantly expanded mainly due to the block of IT-technology, where, for example, such competencies as a gamer, an expert in operational polygraphy, character design for computer games were added. I would like to note that each championship brings something of its own, most relevant for the country hostess of the championship, in this list. The direction of IT-technologies was expanded mainly after the championships in India and Hong Kong, and the bakery business in a separate category was allocated to the championship in France.

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