



Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

Methodical Bases Of The Help To Young Invalids In A Choice Of Sphere Of Their Future Professional Activity.

Bikbulatova AA, Karplyuk AV, and Medvedev IN*.

Russian State Social University, st. V. Pika, 4, Moscow, Russia, 129226

ABSTRACT

In modern conditions, the urgency of the right choice of the future profession by a young man is growing ever more. This is largely due to the increase in the individual's need for optimal professional self-determination, when market conditions make serious demands on the quality of training young professionals. This is especially important against the backdrop of the continuous deepening in the Russian society of humanizational changes in relation to persons with disabilities and their increasing integration into different spheres of life in Russia. All this encourages scientists and practitioners to create new forms of implementing social, pedagogical and psychological support for disabled people for their career guidance, conscious professional self-determination and successful employment. The questionnaire developed earlier and the method of carrying out the survey allow you to quickly and accurately diagnose the interests and inclinations of young disabled people with a high degree of reliability. With their help, it is possible to qualitatively select respondents for the profession within the group of specialties, taking into account its nosological characteristics. The implementation of the proposed methodology using electronic services can simplify the work of vocational counseling for applicants. This is important both at the stage of choosing a profession and in the situation of operational career guidance with applicants from among persons with disabilities. In this regard, we can assume that the developed methodology for measuring the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of career orientation inclinations and interests in young people with disabilities is able to help qualitatively entrants to make a right choice of their future profession.

Key words: invalids, choice of profession, professional orientation, young age, interests and inclinations.

**Corresponding author*

INTRODUCTION

The continuous development of modern science has made it possible to substantially improve the level of medical care for the population [1,2]. The elucidation of many aspects of pathogenesis, made on various biological objects [3,4], made it possible to better understand the mechanisms of development of pathology [5,6] and the ability of the organism to resist its development [7,8]. All of this as a whole has raised the level of population health in industrially developed countries due to taking "under control" of various pathologies [9,10]. At the same time, not all pathological processes in the human body can be completely eliminated or even compensated [11,12]. This leads to the fact that a fairly large proportion of sick people, including young people, are forced to live if there is a morpho-functional defect in their body [13]. This creates them at times quite a lot of difficulties in various aspects of their life. A particularly big problem for modern youth, which has limitations on health, is the right choice of the future profession [14]. Great difficulties in this regard are associated with an increase in the individual's need for optimal professional self-determination, when market conditions dictate all the new requirements for the quality of training and retraining of personnel. This process is softened in Russian society by the continuous humanization of relations with persons with disabilities and their increasing integration into the social and economic spheres of the country's life [15].

The relevance of modeling the forms and content of the professional orientation of persons with disabilities is associated with the public tasks of individual assistance to them in harmonious personal and professional development and with the tasks of the Russian state to efficiently distribute labor resources in the near and distant future of our country's economic development. Obtaining professional education is one of the main and inalienable conditions for their socialization, ensuring full participation in society, effective self-fulfillment in various types of professional and social activities [16].

The main task in the professional orientation of such persons is the creation of a system of activities to assist in the process of identifying their professional interests, clarifying the future scope of activities and selecting a list of relevant professions that would meet the capabilities and health status of each individual [17].

These tasks are of particular importance in the context of the main problems of vocational guidance in general, and are associated with the need to develop a new methodology for young people with disabilities to measure the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of career orientation inclinations and interests.

In order to solve these tasks, on the orders of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of 05.09.2016 №1135, on the basis of the Russian State Social University, one of the first Resource Training and Methodological Center for the Training of Persons with Disabilities was opened, the main goal being to improve the accessibility and quality of higher education for persons with disabilities, the development of innovative technologies and practical recommendations on the scientific, methodological and technical support for the development of inclusive forms of education, as well as the accumulation the dissemination of the experience of vocational guidance of this category of citizens in Russia.

Objective: to develop a methodology for measuring professional inclinations in high-school students with disabilities to assist them in the conscious choice of their profession.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was approved by the local ethics committee of the Russian State Social University on September 15, 2016 (protocol № 9).

The study was conducted in the Resource Training and Methodological Center on the basis of the Russian State Social University. It was aimed at effective analytical work to optimize the methodological support of persons with disabilities from among prospective entrants, students of 11 classes of secondary schools in Russia, suffering from various diseases. Specialists of the Resource Training and Methodological Center together with the Testing Center "Humanitarian Technologies" of the Moscow State University, specifically for vocational guidance work with high school students with disabilities, developed a methodology for measuring the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of career orientation inclinations. When

developing the methodology, emphasis was placed, first, on the target audience, and secondly, on the interests and inclinations of the students.

Approbation of this method and developed tools was carried out during the period from 2017 to early 2018. In total, more than 4600 people from 59 regions of the Russian Federation took part in the approbation.

Determination of the identification of features of professional interests and inclinations of disabled persons was carried out using special test questionnaires designed for this category of people. Approbation took place among disabled people in 5 nosological categories - hearing impairment, visual impairment, musculoskeletal disorders, mental disorders, common diseases.

The distribution of respondents who participated in the study is presented in Table 1 by groups according to nosologies.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents in accordance with nosological characteristics

Study characteristics	mental disorders	common diseases	musculoskeletal disorder	hearing impairment	blurred vision
Size of sample approbation	1541	1716	656	398	306
Percentage of girls	35%	41%	44%	43%	43%
Average age	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.1	16.0
Standard deviation (age)	2.3	4.4	4.9	3.5	3.7

During the approbation, a questionnaire was used to assess professional interests and inclinations for each nosological group, consisting of 32 questions. The questions concerned the sphere of professional interests and the characteristics of the subject. Each question suggests 5 answers, from which the respondent had to choose 1 or 2 most attractive, or note that nothing is suitable at all. The questions were implemented in a form where one or more answers are possible. This allowed to more accurately assess the true preferences of students, as well as reduce testing time compared with standard test questions.

Examples of questions are given below.

1. In which circles and sections would you be happy to work out (select no more than two options)

- A - air and rocket modeling
- B - acting skills
- C - caring for animals
- D - programming
- E - nothing suits you

2. You are more attracted would work with ... (choose no more than two options)

- A - machines and computers,
- B - art works, including those created by you,
- C-clients (informing people on emerging issues),
- D-groups of employees working together on the same task,
- E - nothing suits.

The factor structure of the methodology includes 7 scales selected according to actual branches, content and directions of professional choice and training within the framework of specialized education:

1. Technical devices
2. Artistic creativity
3. Communication and interaction
4. Service and assistance

- 5. Management and organization
- 6. Information
- 7. Nature

The proposed quantitative and meaningful evaluation criteria in the role of the main objects of research are focused on the main factors affecting the professional choice of a modern high school student, an entrant. To study the actual factors of professional self-determination of persons with disabilities, attributed to different nosologies, appropriate measurements were made of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of vocational orientation inclinations and interests in high school students with disabilities. The results were processed using mathematical statistics.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the reliability of the alpha-kronbach index and the frequency of responses from the initial version, 25 points were selected as a result of the approbation in 32 questions, which made up the content of the proposed professional choice profiles for high school students and entered the final version of the methodology.

The result of the testing was recommendations based on comparing the actual (test) profile of the subject and the ideal profiles of the different groups of directions included in the test. Ideal profiles for these groups are created on the basis of professions and federal state educational standards [18]. The number of groups of directions of education offered to the respondent according to the results of testing, also varies depending on the specifics of health restrictions. In the report, the list contains the 7 positions closest to the respondent, which are arranged in descending order of similarity rate. This coefficient shows the degree of correspondence between the real and ideal profile (the maximum value of the coefficient = 1). The recommended groups also contain brief transcripts (examples of professions, lists of exams). Reliability indicators - consistency are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Reliability indicators-coherence of professional inclinations

Scales of methodology	Reliability indicators - consistency				
	mental disorders	common diseases	musculoskeletal disorder	hearing impairment	blurred vision
Technical devices	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.84
Artistic creativity	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.80
Communication and interaction	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.68
Service and assistance	0.69	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.64
Management and organization	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.72	0.65
Information	0.74	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.67
Nature	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.81	0.76
Does not fit	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.86	0.91
Average by method	0.76	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.72

As a result of approbation, all versions showed a high level of reliability - consistency (more than 0.7), which allows to guarantee the accuracy and stability of the results for each version.

The results obtained allow an analysis of the differences between groups of people with disabilities, both in terms of the average indicators for recommendations on each scale and in the analysis of recommendations for groups of occupations. The analysis of the qualitative and quantitative results of the survey makes it possible to assess the differences in interests and inclinations relative to the disability group. In this connection, first of all, it is necessary to note the difference of the group of students surveyed with psychiatric disorders from the other categories of participants - practically all interests and inclinations gain in them lower values in the standardized scale of stenes (scale from 1 to 10), while the indicator on the scale "

nothing is suitable "is significantly expressed. Such results, of course, do not allow us to recommend this technique for use on this group of respondents. In addition, field administrators who conducted the tests also gave feedback that testing was given the hardest for this group. Firstly, it turns out that the number of questions (25 in total) is hard for high school students in the said nosology, and secondly, simple enough wording of questions is also difficult to understand. It should also be noted that in the types of activity specified in the methodology graduates rarely, or practically do not realize themselves. The results obtained were taken into account both in the recommendations to the senior pupils themselves, and in methodological recommendations for the use of the methodology.

The results of the analysis of career-oriented interests and inclinations showed low interests and preferences for the direction of the professional profile of "Management and Organization." The most preferred profiles were "Physical Culture and Sport" (Table 3).

Table 3. Distribution of professional interests and inclinations with regard to nosological characteristics

Group of persons with disabilities	Inquired directions	Less demanded directions
common diseases	Physical Culture and sport; Philosophy, ethics and religious studies; Fine and applied arts; Theology; Technologies of light industry.	Jurisprudence; Health sciences and preventive medicine; Education and pedagogical sciences; Clinical medicine; Psychological sciences.
hearing impairment	Physical Culture and sport; Philosophy, ethics and religious studies; Theology; Fine and applied arts; Technologies of light industry.	Pharmacy; Education and pedagogical sciences; Architecture; Clinical medicine; Psychological sciences.
blurred vision	Philosophy, ethics and religious studies; Physical Culture and sport; Fine and applied arts; Theology; Technologies of light industry.	Jurisprudence; Psychological sciences; Health sciences and preventive medicine; Pharmacy; Clinical medicine.
mental disorders	Physical Culture and sport; Philosophy, ethics and religious studies; Fine and applied arts; Theology; Warfare.	Jurisprudence; Health sciences and preventive medicine; Clinical medicine; Education and pedagogical sciences; Psychological sciences.
musculoskeletal disorder	Physical Culture and sport; Philosophy, ethics and religious studies; Theology; Fine and applied arts; Technologies of light industry.	Pharmacy; Jurisprudence; Health sciences and preventive medicine; Psychological sciences; Clinical medicine.

Based on the studies conducted, factors that determine such a choice include individual and personal characteristics, as well as gender differences in professional self-determination [19]. A number of studies have noted that the formation of professional self-determination of high school students is influenced by individual-personal qualities (subjective factors) and social environment (objective factors) [20]. Subjective factors affecting the professional self-determination of high school students include: inclinations; interests; ability; self-esteem; level of claims; awareness; personal professional plans [21]. Objective factors affecting the choice of a profession are: labor market needs; family opportunities; the influence of friends; psychological and pedagogical support in school [22].

Thus, the most popular destinations were sports, which demonstrates the main preferences of participants. Among the less sought-after areas were areas that require knowledge in the field of biology and chemistry.

CONCLUSION

The developed technique of carrying out of interrogation allows to diagnose interests and inclinations of young invalids with a high degree of reliability of received results quickly enough. With her help, it became possible to select the profession within the group of specialties, taking into account the existing individual nosological features. The implementation of the proposed methodology using electronic services can simplify the work of vocational counseling for applicants. This is useful both at the stage of choosing a profession and in the situation of operational career guidance with applicants from among persons with disabilities. In this regard, we can assume that the developed methodology for measuring the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of career orientation inclinations and interests in high school students with disabilities can significantly improve the quality of assistance to entrants to exercise their conscious choice of their future profession.

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