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Tic and Promotion of the Artists Handicap

Introduction: The Handicapped People make 7 to 10 % of the World population. In Senegal, the data on the handicapped people resulting from the general census of the population and l.habitat of 1988, give a report on: 134 792 people handicapped on a population of 8 000 000 d.habitants. 50% of the handicapped people are old between 15 and 20 years. 49% of the handicapped people are women the population of handicapped people is unequally distributed: 25% of driving handicapped people, 16% of visual handicapped people and 59% consisted of deaf persons leprous, de and d'albinos.

The handicapped people have rights, as well as all the men. Only, their difference dependent on deficiency d'une left and/or of totality their capacities driving, sensory, intellectual or physical brought their organizations and the world community to identify and adopt specific rights and provisions to ensure their full integration all the acts of the life. These rights, proclaimed by the United Nations through several texts of which most recent is consisted of the 22 rules, postulate for an equalization of the chances of the Handicapped People which takes account of their specific needs.

Moreover, it is necessary to point out certain preconditions to their full participation which are the sensitizing of the public, the care of health, the readjustment and the services of support. The handicapped people should be able to take part on a purely basis equal to all the essential fields of the life, which they are accessibility, teaching, employment, maintenance of the incomes and social security, family life and plenitude of the personal life, culture, religion, leisures or sports. When an equal participation in these fields is carried out, the quality of their life will be improved thanks to the modification of their physical environment, of their educational and professional environment like their social environment.

To illustrate our matter we retained some elements of our study on the potentialities and competences at the people handicapées. Etude carried out within the framework of the TIC project and socio-professional Insertion in July 2001 in the ten areas of Senegal and concerning 700 handicapped people old between 18 and 40 years and having a minimum level d'étude certificate of end d'études élémentaires(6 years).

. Distribution according to the type of handicaps: Engines: 90,4 % Visual 4 % Deaf 2 % . Distribution according to the level d'étude: Primary education 43% Secondary first cycle; 35,8% Secondary second cycle, 15% Superior 5,4%. . Distribution according to the diploma obtained primary Certificate d'étude: 37,6% Patent first secondary cycle: 17,3% Baccaalaureat: 7,5% Due 1 1,4% Due 2 0,3% Licence 0,4% Control 0,1% Vocational training 22,6%. Catch in social contribution of the handicapped people: Education: 72 % are dealt with by their families (Father and Mother) and only 11% are able to be dealt with.

The right to l'education remains still problematic insofar as children having a sensory handicap (visual ou/et verbo-auditive), intellectual or engine have few chances to find a place in a specialized school (it n.en exists that three in all the country: Talibou Dabo, Tonal Verbo Center, INEFJA). It is true that l'Education Intégrative is spirit d'être promoted, but still would be necessary it that the formal schools fill the preconditions to be able to accomodate children with Special Educational Besoins

(BES). Despite everything these difficulties, the number of blind, deaf-mute graduates and others handicapped do not cease d'augmenter. That translated the clear will of concerned the s'en to leave.

Health: 74% depend on their parents to look after itself and reach the structures sanitaires. Ils with difficulty do not profit d'aucune protection on behalf of the authorities. Employment: 75% are without employment, l'emploi, c'est the hardest sector because the carriers of handicap n'osent even more to postulate for employment knowing that even s'ils has the sought profile, systematically, they will not pass l'épreuve of l'entretien. Thus, that disappointments and dramas vis-a-vis these prejudices and yet, It n'est not superfluous pointing out here the role of l'Etat in the promotion and the protection of the People Handicapped for saying qu'il would be necessary an affirmative action or positive discrimination for a good equalization of the chances of the Handicapped People.

The case of the women and handicapped girls who, moreover to d'avoir the same problems that their others s'urs not-handicapped person, meet d'autres difficulties as regards health (maternity at the risk, rape and sexual exploitation.) and other prejudices. C'est why for much of these people it n'y has d'autres alternate that the begging, even s'ils loses their dignity d'homme there. TIC and Promotion d'artists living a HANDICAP. L'accumulation of knowledge, which accompanied the economic growth by the industrialized countries and of the emerging countries and more recent l'expansion of technologies of l'information and the communication are in the train d'introduire of the significant transformations in the nature of work and l'emploi. Aujourd'hui, the multi-media tendency, the development of the telematics and the motorways of l'information represents a multitude professional d'opportunities for the people living a physical or intellectual handicap. Indeed, the obstacles traditionally related on the reduced mobility of the handicapped people and the communication, become more easily surmountable with the NTIC. In parallel news of new forms d'accessibilities to distance. Il becomes easier d'accéder with the knowledge or d'occuper s'ouvrent an employment without obligatorily moving.

Tele Work causes much to d'espoir, in particular to the people living a handicap. Il offers without question of real advisabilities of overcoming certain handicaps visual, auditive: d'efficacité or engines. The Choice of the tele work can contribute to their socio-professional insertion and their employment. Tele work can increase in a significant way the d'emploi possibilities of many people living a handicap, in this qu'il crosses or removes the obstacles or problems involved in l'état of health, with safety; à tiredness with the; aux stress d'assistance needs personal, with the d'accès difficulties with the public means of transport and the public buildings.

Considerable human resources, aujourd'hui nonproductive and largely dependent on their families or goodwills, can thus be released for the employers with the profit of the whole company. A country as Senegal lays out aujourd'hui of all the assets necessary to develop l'une unspecified possibilities of telecommuting to the profit of l'emploi of the people living a Handicap. However the social and economic range of the tele work which s'applique with the handicapped people remains jusqu'ici largely unexplored, D where the justification d'organiser a workshop d'information and d'échanges d'expériences on opportunities qu'offrent the telecommuting. In connection with the policies and programs d'insertion of people handicapped in Senegal: It would be necessary d'accompagnement to take in favour of the handicapped people certain measurements for: . L'accessibility of the buildings to the

people with reduced mobility; . To increase school l'integration of the visual handicapped people, by reinforcing the capacity of the teachers; To make effective their rights to l'information and l'education, just as their insertion and their integration; The teacher training in sign language; To facilitate their integration by the training in company. A more active engagement of the organizations of the civil company and professional organizations, can make evolve/move appreciably the situation of the Handicapped People, if l'on makes profitable all the institutional mechanisms and the opportunities offered by the NTIC Cissé tinder Responsible for Programs Forut Sééngal.