

International policies on disability china social work essay



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In the past two decades, a series of positive legislative and administrative measures and the work of organizations of persons with disabilities in the National Disabled overall social situation has significantly improved. However, people with disabilities are a vulnerable group, and many are still experiencing specific difficulties in the economy is experiencing a huge market-oriented society in transition. There is still much work to do to ensure the full realization of equality, participation and people with disabilities to share. Civic participation: Disabled people as a group showed increased political awareness and participation. In 2003, more than 3, 200 people with various disabilities and their relatives was elected to the National People's Congress and representatives of the local people's congresses and the National People's Political Consultative Conference and members of the local authorities above the county level, more and more voices disability in the legislative and decision-making process and influence. Culture, Sports and Recreation: According to the Law on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, the needs of people with disabilities should be integrated in the field of mainstream culture, to promote their full participation in society. Public cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, art galleries, parks, stadiums, open, and to make reasonable arrangements may be the policies of the local authorities, access disabilities provided free of charge. In addition, Every four years, there is a national sports competition for people with disabilities. Communication: Standardization of the national sign language has been developed. China Braille Publishing House Press the reading of Braille and audio materials, including Braille version of the Chinese Constitution and other important legal. For example, in Shanghai, most local TV programs are broadcast in alternative formats, i. e., with <https://assignbuster.com/international-policies-on-disability-china-social-work-essay/>

subtitles or in sign language. Employment: In China, the Law on the Protection of the right to work, the disabled, which states that: " there is no discrimination on the employment of persons with disabilities to participate in state positive, promotion, determining technical or professional titles should implement the protection, welfare, labor insurance, labor wages, or in other respects. " accordingly, as the employer of the state-run welfare enterprises should not be refused employment of persons with disabilities. In addition, in order to enhance the employment prospects and opportunities of people with disabilities, more than 3, 000 employment service centers now in operation. 47 These centers established with the financial support of the government and local communities, and provide services for a broad range of career-oriented training in the practical work(including IT, sewing, and domestic animal husbandry skills) employment job matching and counseling for persons with disabilities. Education: With Disabilities Education Ordinance and disabilities. A hybrid system and special education has been the educational opportunities of people with disabilities, but also to promote education. Through initiatives such as " Project Hope" and " spring", an effort to help the children drop out of school, boys and girls, including persons with disabilities to return to school. State promote and vocational education and training for people with disabilities.

Australia

The National Disability Strategy has set up a 10-year national plan for people with disabilities, their families and caregivers to improve their lives Australians. It represents a commitment at all levels of government, industry and social cohesion, national policy and program development. This new

approach will help disability, present and future challenges. According to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), at the federal, state and territory governments and local governments to develop the auspices of the strategy. The result of this strategy, national large-scale public consultation process, involving more than 2, 500 people, the Committee on Agriculture February 13 officially recognized. The strategy is a 10-year plan that identified six priority areas of action to improve people's lives, people with disabilities, their families and caregivers. They are: Social inclusion and accessibility to the physical environment, including public transport, parks, buildings and housing; digital information and communication technologies, the lives of citizens, including social, sports, entertainment and cultural life. The protection of human rights, judicial and legislative, legal protection, such as anti-discrimination measures, complaints mechanisms, advocacy, electoral and judicial system. Economic security, employment opportunities, business opportunities, financial independence, have sufficient income to support those unable to work and housing. Personal and social support, social inclusion and participation, people-oriented specialist disability services and mainstream services to provide care and support for informal care and support. Learning and skills, early childhood education and health care, schools, continuing education, vocational education, the transition from education to employment, lifelong learning. Health services, the interaction between health promotion and health and disability system; happily enjoy life health and well-being. National Disability Strategy intergovernmental organization and objectives to guide the policy changes brought about by the public all major services and programs, and community infrastructure.

This is the first time, federal, state and territory governments agreed to such a wide range of disabilities direction.

New Zealand

In New Zealand the main principle for impaired people are:

- educational opportunities, in an appropriate form.
- Access and rights of citizens, and to participate affect their decision-making.
- responsive, flexible, assessment and culturally appropriate services.
- their active participation in society to remove the barriers

Inclusiveness, access, and affirmative action

1. A project of national awareness of disability issues.
2. Affirmative mobility impairments included in the impaired people can be active in their communities.
3. Ensure public transport is open to anyone.
4. Include Disability Awareness, induction courses and continuing education of the public sector.
5. Enact legislation similar to the British Disability Discrimination Act " to close existing in our legislative loopholes.
6. Ensure all new homes and buildings, in full compliance with the requirements of disabled access, unless specifically exempted.

Leadership

1. the design and use processes that enable people to become leaders at all levels and obstacles.
2. Include tangata whenua and all services.

Work and education

The school

1. Bring to New Zealand Disability Strategy, and ensure that they are adequate resources to educate handicapped children. Increased support

and obstacles to get a high-paying job. When their excellent assistance to adapt to the and special equipment impairment employer.

Service Provider

1. Take the right amount of steps to integrate and ensure that for customer service. 2. Establish a disability Committee. 3. The service is based on the needs and culture of the appropriate level. The support 4. Better high-need children.

Protection and promotion

1. Free, accessible advocacy services, while supporting the right to self-advocate. Reward culture, speaking out against committed to eliminating abuse. The parents of 3. Reinstate publicize the phone line.

Reproductive rights

1. Make sure that those who have the ability to make informed decisions about their sexual health and reproductive rights, the freedom to do so. Any person below the age of 18, unless absolutely necessary 2. No sterilization to save the person's life. 3. Ensure screening for fetal malformations terminated. To ensure that all information must be given an exception by the family before the diagnosis to enable them to decide whether to continue the pregnancy or not.

Human Rights

The immediate establishment of a process to implement the recommendations of the human rights of persons with disabilities persons United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Comparing

Similarities: A large part of the law is a specialized for hinged adaptation in all aspects of their lives, a variety of positive measures for the special needs of persons with disabilities, including rehabilitation, education, employment and welfare. Differences: In China, Some of the support need to be given by public organization, like agency for employment, " spring" for education. In New Zealand, the government pay to educate the public, make contribution in not only treating but also preventing.

International policies on aging

China

Although still limited public funding for long-term care for the elderly in China, the Chinese government has begun to allocate more funds in this regard. At the same time, new entrepreneurial opportunities, the result has been opened in the medical services industry, China's social welfare reform in the 1990s, the government-funded welfare agencies dispersed, and significantly reduced their government financing. Today, more and more private Presbyterian hospital, and the country's former government-funded Senior Citizens (specifically for the elderly do not have children, there is no other means of support) provides an alternative family care for the elderly. These facilities, however, is still a small number of different standards, many of the elderly and their families are often too expensive. Community-based long-term care for the elderly in China, whether it is informal and the support of local government has begun to emerge, especially in urban areas. Strive to serve the elderly and their families to take care of the various needs, including day-to-day care, home maintenance, information and referral

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services. A well-trained staff, lack of care for the elderly is an important issue facing the long-term care service system. Some local government agencies (such as trade unions and the health sector) training for laid-off workers work long-term care, but these training courses is very short, only cover a limited number of basic nursing skills. Some observers have called for more knowledge-based training programs to provide a wider range of care skills. In addition to the long-term care, the government plans undergraduate level to develop the elderly medical training, and the establishment of more older units to increase the country's ability to address specific health care needs of the elderly.

Australia

National Strategy for an Ageing Australia

The government's ability to participate in and contribute to society, to maximize the policy senior Australians determination of. Now there are 2. 3 million Australians aged 65 and more than 12% of the population. 2016, will increase to 3. 6 million or 16% of the population. The government's intention is for the elderly and their families the flexibility to choose, and to maximize their participation and contribution. We can do this in many ways, through better health, better retirement income and more flexible work and care arrangements. The Government's approach will promote. A positive attitude will encourage older Australians and flow from a healthy lifestyle, the welfare of the elderly will be highlighted. Australia's aging Another critical element of the national strategy will be activities designed to improve the maturity of middle-aged workers file, contribution to national economic growth. The national strategy is to focus on the aging of the population about a wide

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range of policy issues, but healthy aging, older Australians and better service, is a recurring theme. In addition to the "healthy aging" and the issues raised during the negotiations: Retirement income, The ripe age of employed workers, Attitudes, lifestyle and social support, World-class care "(the aged care sector), Ageing Australia the views of all Australians, regardless of age, should have appropriate employment, so that they can optimize their quality of life, in its entire life cycle of a national strategy. Human rights, The process of establishing the implementation of these recommendations of the Human Rights of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, people with disabilities

New Zealand

New Zealand positive aging strategy to strengthen the government's commitment to promote the value and participation of elderly in the community. The elderly is an important member of society, has the right to give dignity in their old age. They have the skills, knowledge and experience to contribute to society, and in the next few decades the expected growth in the proportion of older people in New Zealand provides a valuable resource. In addition, continue to participate in the age-related personal, social, national interests as a whole. Active aging strategy to increase the participation of older persons in society, they selected. This will be the participation and identify barriers, with all development actors to address these tasks, taking into account the needs of the elderly, the young and the needs of future generations. New Zealand positive aging strategy provides a framework within all policies, the impact on older persons can be universally understood and development. The framework integrates a wide range of

principles will guide the development of policies and services for a wide range of government agencies. In addition, areas of focus, active aging. Review existing policies and service commitment to the principle of active aging, to ensure consistency. In addition, the extensive public consultation has identified priority areas for action, leading to the development of active aging in New Zealand, the government's action plan. The following active aging principles will guide the future development of policies and government departments. Effective active aging policy:

- empowerment of older persons to make a choice, enabling them to lead satisfying lives and healthy lifestyles;
- provide an opportunity to participate and contribute to the family, WHA-NAU and community for the elderly;
- Reflect the positive attitude of the elderly;
- Recognize the diversity of older people and aging as a normal life cycle;
- positive values and older Maori and their family groups to strengthen the capacity;
- Recognize the diversity and strengthen the old Pacific human capacity;
- appreciate the diversity of older people living in New Zealand cultural identity;
- Recognize the men and women face different problems;
- Ensure that older people in rural and urban areas, live in a secure environment of confidence and get the services they need, to do so;
- Enable older people take responsibility for their personal growth and development through changing circumstances.

Comparing

Similarities: There are some special services for elderly in transportation, employment, education, housing and so on. Differences: In Australia and New Zealand, most of services are unpaid, but in China elderly need to pay by themselves which they can get money after retirement or their family.

International service delivery policies on Disability

China

Department of Building and Housing, 2005

Under normal circumstances, people with disabilities have the right to housing on an equal basis with others. While some people may own their own homes, and some are entitled to equal access to public housing projects, such as affordable housing plans and comfortable housing scheme, is considered the most people living with disabilities, their families and caregivers, usually as a family concern and support disabled members, played an important role.

Ministry of Health, 2002

China's healthcare system is currently in transition, because medical care at public expense " in the previous system is being gradually replaced by a considerable market-oriented" social basic medical insurance system on the basis of financial responsibility, share the personal their employers and the State. With this background, access to health services for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, but the corresponding services, especially rehabilitation services, may not be able to provide a significant number of people.

Australia

Policy Statement

Disability Services Australia (DSA) understanding, and enhance its continued success and people with disabilities who provide high-quality service, care, services, and help people through the adoption of quality disability and

persons with disabilities have access to care and assistance from a variety of sources.

Unpaid care

About 2.6 million carers in Australia to provide aid to the disabled or elderly people in 2003. Is called the main or primary caregivers to help provide the most. These caregivers by about 20% of the 2.6 million carers. The remaining 80% of non-primary caregivers, sometimes referred to as secondary caregivers.

Home and Community Care (HACC)

Home and Community Care Program (HACC) frail older people, people with disabilities and their caregivers to provide services. HACC services are designed to improve the independence and prevent access to residential care. In 2006-07, under 65 years of age (24% of the total 801,290) 188,903 HACC clients. Mainstream services People with disabilities to access mainstream services, including health services, public transport, education and training, employment assistance, housing and accommodation assistance. However, people with disabilities may encounter difficulties in the use of these services. For example, access to mainstream health services for people with disabilities are often restricted, such as inadequate training, human resources for health, communication difficulties and misunderstandings symptoms.

New Zealand

According to the New Zealand Public Health and Disabilities Act 2000, the Minister needs to disability issues recognized by the government of New

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Zealand Disability Strategy, you need to delete a lot of work and involvement in the obstacles faced by people with disabilities, and the establishment of a fully inclusive society as of non-zero dispersion-shifted 15 goals and detailed action to achieve this has been developed. New Zealand Disability Strategy implementation work plan, government departments are expected to specify what kind of work they are doing to the implementation of the New Zealand Disability Strategy development. The main components will be developed initial implementation of the work plan, from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. This annual planning process, other departments in 2002/03 will be launched. Government initiatives will help people with disabilities, for example, New Zealand active aging strategy, the New Zealand Health Strategy, Maori health policy and the Pacific Health and Disability Action Plan will complement the New Zealand Disability Strategy.

The Ministry of Health and District Health (MOH)

Board-funded services listed below, to help support the disability. Provide support services to help them to remain independent and involved in their communities, and continue to live in their own homes, as long as it is safe for the disability. Care Plus, if the disability people need for additional support for health system - it can ensure comprehensive care for the disability people at a lower cost. The disability can access certification and audit nursing home. This means that if the elderly need to enter a nursing home for the disability can make more informed choices for residential care.

Ministry of Social Development (MSD)

Ministry of Social Development, TE Manatu Whakahiato Yap, provides

strategic social policy recommended that the New Zealand government to <https://assignbuster.com/international-policies-on-disability-china-social-work-essay/>

provide social services to more than one million New Zealanders. It has many policies and operational weapons.

Comparing

Similarities: Variety of Services are available for disabled people.

Differences: In China, even though there is law for disabled people to protect them but it has difficulties to use in every place especially in countryside. In Australia, there is more effective than in New Zealand.

International service delivery policies on aging

China

One Child Policy

For controlling the large population of elderly people in China, the government committed this law. The family planning policy has become more relaxed in an effort to rationalize the aging of the population. In rural areas, the couple has allowed a second child if the first is a girl and minorities can now have three children. In urban areas, if a couple is from a family with kids, they are now allowed to have a second child, which is at least four years after the first child.

National People's Congress promulgated the Old Age

The approach emphasizes the role of the family to provide support to the elderly. Strengthen the social security system, especially in rural areas than in urban areas, it will be more important. It highlights the five basic needs of the elderly to achieve the objectives: need nurses, health care, research and learning opportunities for the opportunity to continue to contribute to society and live a happy life. The laws promote active aging and participation, and <https://assignbuster.com/international-policies-on-disability-china-social-work-essay/>

calls for increased government investment. The latter is mainly in the form of moral support and encouragement, together with housing, care centers for the elderly, as well as investment in education. An example of how these principles into practice was formed in 1986 and retired personnel development center 3. It provides education and psychological counseling for the elderly. At the same time, it functions as an employment agencies, vocational and professional knowledge in the pre-match, more than 80 million elderly and other types of enterprise expertise requirements. A further example is the elderly university formed a good venue, West China Medical University, geriatrics training doctors and nurses to promote healthy aging, geriatrics center, health maintenance and training, to promote health, and to create a service delivery model. In Shanghai, the centenarians receive a certificate, the longevity star, nutrition government subsidies of 100 yuan / month, the municipal or district hospitals conduct home visits, and conduct regular free medical examination. In addition, milk a day provide a free bottle of milk.

Australia

Aged Care Assessment

Aged Care Assessment Teams determine the best care options including rehabilitation, community care or residential care (including nursing homes). These services are available in metropolitan and country areas and are usually located in hospitals.

Community Support

According to family and community care programs, help frail older people to stay at home. These measures include the help of family and personal care products, such as bathing, dressing, meal delivery, home repair. A large network of private sector and community-based organizations to provide these services. Detailed information is available from these services and qualifications listed in this section of the Home and Community Care program.

Spectacle Subsidy Scheme

WA glasses Subsidy Scheme is designed to assist a total cost of 50% of the subsidies, to a maximum of 50 yuan to buy a complete prescribed glasses or contact lenses. Every two years, this assistance is to meet the eligibility criteria. Information can be listed in this section of the scene Subsidy Scheme.

New Zealand

Equal Opportunities Commissioner

New Zealand was appointed in 2002 the first hurdle of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO). Equal Employment Opportunity unit established within the Commission on Human Rights. The unit is responsible for providing advice and leadership Equal Employment Opportunity activities, monitoring and assessment of EEO progress and leadership to discuss about the issue of equal opportunities in employment. Remove age discrimination in employment occurred in the 1999 Human Rights Act, the establishment of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commissioner help to

support the achievement of the nine active aging strategic goal - the elimination of age discrimination, and to promote flexible working in New Zealand.

Retirement Village Act 2003

Retirement Village Act 2003 legislation related to active aging goals - affordable and appropriate housing options for older people. The Act introduces new rights and protection of the elderly, who live in or are considering living in a retirement village, the bill introduces new responsibilities, retirement village operators, residents and potential residents to disclose more information on the terms of the contract and protocols, including oversight mechanisms and complaint and dispute procedures to enable the elderly to make informed choice.

Social Security (long-term residential care) 2004 Amendment Act

In 2003, the government announced the decision to the gradual elimination of the asset test of the elderly living in long-term hospital care, from July 2005. This change, eliminate inequities exist, need to take care of the young people do not have to contribute from their assets in a similar manner. Social Security (long-term residential care) Amendment Act passed in 2004, and the change from 2005. This revised legislation means that older people retain their own assets, in order to achieve the following active aging progress towards the objective: GOAL ONE: the elderly safe and adequate incomeGoal Two: fair, timely and accessible health services for the elderlyGoal Three: the elderly affordable and appropriate housing options.

New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Amendment Bill 2005

New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Amendment Act 2005.

The legislative retirement Commissioner of the Act the Government's retirement income policy, instead of the previous review period of six years triennial review. The amendment works to achieve one of the goals of active aging - for the elderly safe and adequate income.

Comparing

Similarities: There are support from many different parts in society, which include community, health, services and so on. Differences: China government can't provide free support to old people due to the large population. New Zealand can provide rest home for old people to live and some cheap house, rest home, hospital for free. Australia also can provide home care in their house and they can support small discount for the glasses.