

BASIC PRINCIPLES

In order to state the basic principles of orientation, it is necessary to start from the definition of orientation.

Orientation is the action of guiding, that is, showing the way to someone. In our context, it is to guide an individual according to his aptitudes and his tastes while taking into account the possibilities of placement on the labor market.

Orientation is therefore a method of assistance, a continuous educational approach or practice aimed at helping each individual to make deliberate and positive academic, academic and professional choices that will enable them to achieve their full potential in life.

In this educational process of orientation, we follow and accompany the individual. As a result, orientation is based on the following principles: follow-up and accompaniment of the individual while providing useful advice when needed.

The objective pursued in this path is to lead the individual to build his projects on all levels and to promote the development of the learner with an optimal degree of functional autonomy on the personal, social and professional levels. that he can arrive at a harmonious socio-professional integration, knowing what he is doing and where he is going in life.

According to UNESCO, this consists of "enabling the individual to become aware of his personal characteristics and to develop them in order to choose his studies and his professional activities in all the conjunctures of his existence with the joint concern to serve the development of society and the blossoming of its responsibility. "

It is a long process that is part of the duration (from childhood to old age). It's a lifelong orientation.

MONITORING

The follow-up as orientation principle aims to:

- To follow the client in his physical development (behavioral difficulties due to bodily changes in adolescents) and intellectual (difficulties in school adaptation due to changes in class, establishment, school system, climate ...).
- Help the client to solve his personal difficulties by guiding him in the decisions he is called upon to make regarding his future.
- Help the client to develop knowledge and skills in the areas of training and the economic and professional environment;
- Help the client to enrich and diversify his representations;
- Help the client to develop his autonomy through an active attitude, to be able to identify the obstacles that could oppose the realization of his projects, to analyze them and to envisage ways of overcoming them with the help of the actors and implemented.*

SUPPORT

It is a process that operates according to the requirements of study streams, trades or professions, career opportunities, job openings for various degrees, individual skills and competencies, performances, motivations and skills. Other variables such as sex, age, socio-professional origin, cultural or geographical environment, socio-economic environment.

Instead of acting in the place of an individual, he is rather given advice. It is considered as autonomous, responsible and able to think about situations including that of choice.

The opportunity is given to students, students, groups of individuals, parents, adults, to say a word about their projects including school and professional choices.

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF ORIENTATION SERVICES

In order to carry out its basic principles, the main activity of the orientation is information, the purpose of which is to provide the users with the objective data that enable them to achieve their intended purpose.

The information is based on six basic elements:

- Collection
- The treatment
- Printing and editing.
- Classification and storage.
- Diffusion
- Evaluation and updating

Procedure: The information is mainly about educational pathways, professions, companies, job market situation, employment opportunities ...

It is collected through instruments such as systematized observations, questionnaires, interviews and shots.

The information thus collected is technically processed by professionals either manually or by computer.

The information thus processed is presented in the form of media ready for printing and editing.

The media produced are deposited with the printing presses for printing and publishing.

The media produced are selected, recorded, stamped, cataloged and kept either in true size or in microscopy, and classified according to a precise codification.

The information obtained can be distributed either directly in a tête-à-tête between the Guidance Counselor and the client, or through various interposed channels.

Periodically the information disseminated is evaluated and updated as needed. The assessment of skills and competencies is done through orientation tests and psychotechnical tests. It consists in exploring in the individual the intrinsic skills and competences that can help him in the accomplishment of a task.

Other orientation activities include:

Help with school adaptation: look for environmental and family factors that can influence school success.

Orient students in study streams according to their abilities and the means of their parents.

Advise clients: in individual or collective interview which is a technique aimed at establishing at the customer behavioral comfort conducive to a good acquisition of knowledge.

The interview aims to:

- Promote, in the longer term, the integration of the individual into the world of work.
- To increase the richness and realism of its projects by taking into account individual data and external constraints as well as highlighting the steps that can lead to the desired goals.

Clients can express their behavioral, psychological, relational or socioprofessional problems.

The Guidance Counselor identifies the possible solutions and in the end the client is himself responsible for making consequent decisions.

In this process of monitoring and support, certain factors should be taken into account, namely: economic (economic crisis), social factors (bad company, negative influence of the media, school environment, games, bars ...), technological (the advent of new technologies of information and communication, video games), cultural (early marriage, choices in the education of children, early work children) and family (violence, poverty, socio-professional category of parents, divorce of parents, lack of family affection, irresponsible parenting, lack of educational materials, etc.) that influence aspirations and choice career of the learner