

The Extent to Which Labor Laws are Applied to Persons with Disabilities at the International and National Levels: Focusing on Theoretical Legal Texts and Practical Reality in Jordan and Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

This research aims to focus on people with disabilities in labor laws and the extent to which states are interested in giving them their rights to become a productive human being and participate in life-making and decision-making, and this will only happen if the person with disabilities is economically independent and depends on work guaranteed by law. Therefore, our research aimed to define the concept of disability, identify the types of disability through national legislation and in accordance with international conventions, in addition to clarifying the right of a person with disabilities to get a proper work that suits the kind of the disability he has as well as to focus on equality between them and healthy people. As a result, international and national laws have confirmed the protection of the disabled persons and their right to work. This great concern for the disabled has shown in real protection in public and private institutions through active participation and community integration. However, the problem of research is to reach a definition of the concept of persons with disabilities, in addition to the inadequacy of legal texts binding on the employments of the disabled and granting them their rights in a proper manner. This study examined the compatibility of national legislation with the international conventions governing the right of persons with disabilities to work as a group of society. The international and regional conventions of this category ensured that they have the right to equality and to work in the same way as other individuals in societies. Comparative constitutions, including the Jordanian Constitution, guarantee the protection of persons with disabilities and enable them to exercise their rights, notably the right to work. The statutes concerned the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including the Jordanian Labour Law, which established the right of disabled persons to work and other relevant laws. The rights of persons with disabilities to protect the disabled in all institutions concerned with them through the active participation and social integration of the disabled to show his leading role in society and other bodies concerned with the work of the disabled and his personal freedom. The researcher concludes that the developed country is a pioneer in this field to developing countries, including Jordan, despite the great interest of the disabled, and this may be due to the availability of financial resources and technological progress of those countries.

Keywords: Saudi labor system, legal protection, persons with disabilities, Jordanian law, Jordanian Labor law, international conventions, the rights of the disabled persons. Right to Work.

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Introduction

Certainly, the number of people with disabilities is increasing constantly, as the causes of disabilities are different and varied, some of which are congenital reasons, where others resulted from wars and internal conflicts, in addition to daily traffic accidents which its negative consequences may sometimes cause different disabilities for people.

Since man is the mainstay of any society, and the capital of nations which they are developed by, countries must pay attention to it in all fields in order to preserve and sustain it. Man can not carry out his developmental role without the support of the state to develop his capabilities. Therefore, attention to people with disabilities and their integration into work within public and private institutions in the community is a significant investment and important in order to achieve their natural goals to meet the challenges of this age, and this goal will be achieved only by providing them with suitable jobs to live in a dignified and natural life. This has been confirmed in the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was signed on March 30, 2007, and sets out a comprehensive and complete organization of the rights of persons with disabilities. (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [CRPD] 2006, art.1).

At the national level, the Jordanian legislator ratified the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 20 of 2017 to ensure respect for the rights of persons with disabilities.

In order to define the rights of persons with disabilities at work, this research was divided into two Topics. The first topic dealt with the concept of persons with disabilities in international and national law and its

classification. And In the second Topic, the legal rights of persons with disabilities to work and their guarantees in national laws in accordance with international conventions and their guarantees, and the obstacles Facing them in Jordan .

The First Topic: Definition and classification of persons with disabilities in international and national laws.

There is no doubt that there are many different types of disability. Therefore, in the first requirement, we must define persons with disabilities (AL Saadi, 2006), in accordance with international conventions and national legislation, and then determine the legal classifications of persons with disabilities in the second requirement.

1-The First Section:the definition of persons with disabilities in international laws and national legislation

A: The definition of Persons with Disabilities in International Laws

According to Hassan (2013,p.43) the World Health Organization (WHO) has identified disability as: (a) "any restriction or lack of the ability of the body or mind refers to genetics or the environment that prevents a person to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being".

The American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities, in its first article, defines the term disability as "physical, mental or neurological weakness, whether permanent or temporary, that limits the ability to perform one or more of the basic activities of daily life which can be caused or aggravated by the economic and social environment (Najmuddin, 2014,p. 127).

The ILO Convention on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities No.(159) of 1983 in article II defined the term disabled person means an individual whose prospects of securing, retaining and advancing in suitable employment are substantially reduced as a result of a duly recognized physical or mental impairment. (O'Reilly, 2007,p.4)

The Arab Convention on the Employment and Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities No.(17) of 1993 defines the disabled person as:"A person who suffers from a lack of some physical,sensory or mental abilities as a result of illness, accident, congenital or genetic causes, leads to partial or total disability to work, continue or progress in it, as well as weaken his ability to do other basic functions of life and need the care and rehabilitation in order to integrate or reintegrate into society. (AL Saadi, 2006,p 82)

The Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Mental Disabilities of 1971 states: "Countries must keep in mind the necessity to assist persons with mental disabilities and to develop their abilities and facilitate their integration, emphasizing that the mentally retarded is the same as that of other human beings. (Al Jaloudi ,2014,p.32),

The Universal Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 1975, is the basis upon which most of the world's legislations have adopted the rights of persons with disabilities. Article (1) states: "The term" disabled persons "means any person who is unable to provide fully or partially the necessities of his individual or social life because of congenital or non-congenital impairment in his physical or mental abilities".

Through the previous definitions, it is possible to say that persons with disabilities have a significant position in all international and local communities and that their rights are preserved without distinction between them and healthy people.

B. The definition of persons with disabilities in national legislation

Jordanian Legislation defined the term persons with disabilities in Article (3 / a) of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 20 of 2017 that: "For the purposes of implementing this law, a person with a disability is the one who has a long-term disability in the physical, sensory or mental functions Psychological or neurological, as a result of its correlation with physical and behavioral barriers prevents one from performing a major life activity, exercising one of the rights or one of the fundamental freedoms of independence."

Jordanian law also defines the disabled person in Article 2 of the Disabled Persons Welfare Law No. 34 of 1989: "Every person has a total or partial disability in any of his physical, psychological or mental abilities to the extent that limits the possibility of learning Rehabilitation or work so that he cannot meet the requirements of his normal life in circumstances like normal people do."

We can say that the Jordanian legislator is aware of the rights of persons with disabilities. This is evident through the legal texts that indicate support to the disabled persons, in addition the Jordanian legislator has taken into consideration the concept of disabled persons in the Labor Law. But the Jordanian Law was not clear enough about the indicated persons whom the labor law applies to the extent necessary, where the texts are general.

In order to elucidate the elements of the concept of disabled persons, according to the Labor Convention on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment for Persons with Disabilities No. (109) of 1983: "Any person who has substantially reduced the chances of ensuring appropriate employment, retaining and promotion as a result of physical or mental impairment is recognized by the rules (Al-Ratarout, 2010,p.17).

As a result, the Jordanian legislator has introduced the concept of the disabled in order to clarify its legal status and determine who applies this description. In comparison to Arab legislation, we can notice that the stated the importance of disabled persons and clarified it as it is with Saudi Arabia legislations and the Tunisia legislations for disabilities in the Disability Welfare Law.

From the above, we can conclude that the concept of persons with disabilities through legal legislation is based on some basic elements summarized as follows:

1. Affected with a total or partial loss of physical or mental functions.
2. An impairment which can be either permanently or for an extended period of time. But it can be hardly treated.
3. The impairment leads to hindering or preventing the disabled person from pursuing normal activities and this lead to the necessity of securing this group of the community.

The Second Section: Legal classification of persons with disabilities.

Through follow-up research and studies conducted on persons with disabilities (and attention to this group of people, we found that there are scientific classifications of disability, and its types may vary from one person to another. (Abdul & Abdul Aziz,2003,p.104)

Al Qudah (2002,p.17) mentioned that the modern medical encyclopedia defines disability is any physical or mental defect that prevents a person from participating normally and makes him or her feel difficult to integrate with his or her society. The medical model in the interpretation of disability focuses on the fact that disability is a bad accident that occurred to the individual and has been medically diagnosed as suffering from a specific condition of damage or disability, under which certain forms of assistance are entitled. (Ababneh,1996,p.13).

Article (3) of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2017 states: "A person with a disability who has a long-term disability in physical, sensory, mental, psychological or neurological functions is transformed as a result of interference with physical obstacles and behavioral barriers which prevent the person to pursue the main activities of life, or exercising their rights,or one of the fundamental freedoms independently."

The Jordanian legislator has identified several images of disability through Article 3 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as follows:

1. Physical disability: It is related to disability in the function of the internal organs of the body, whether connected to parts of movement, such as limbs or joints, or organs related to the process of biological life, such as the heart or lungs and other parts.(Abu Safiya, 2011,p.84)

Among this group are the paralyzed persons dwarves, amputees, and a person who suffers from lame, whether polio, quadriplegia, spastic paralysis, and leprosy. (Al-Ratarout, 2010)

Khatib (1998,p.26) stated that there are reasons for prenatal birth which are causes and lamentations since birth, and prenatal reasons, including: hypoxia in the mother's blood, which leads to a decrease in the child's blood, and this deficiency affects the general growth and nervous system, and these are called physically disabled.

2. Mental Disability

The Arab Convention on the Employment and Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons(1993 , No. 17) defines mental disability as those individuals whose mental development has stopped at a much lower level than that of the majority of people. It is not a disease, but a lack of IQ, so that the difference between the weak mind and the average person makes a difference in degree, and not in the quality.It can be noticed in childhood stage, and it does not affect the individual after adolescence.

The International Convention on Occupational Rehabilitation and Employment (1983,No. 159) defined the (disabled person) as: "An individual who has significantly reduced the chances of securing, maintaining and promoting appropriate work for himself as a result of physical or mental disability recognized by law".

The researcher agrees with the international convention which clarifies the meaning of the disabled person, exclusively, the person with mental disability. The researcher believes that the mentally disabled person is not mentally disabled except through the disorder that occurs in his mind due to illness or cause an imbalance in his mental equilibrium.

3. Sensory and psychological disability

Some believe that the sensory disability differs from the psychosocial, as persons with sensory impairments are persons whose sensory ability to function as one or more members is impaired .(Sabah, 2017,p.526)

Zghoul (2013,p.22) defines Sensory disability as a disability in which a person has a deficit in one of the senses ,(in which the individual loses his or her ability to use the sense of sight effectively, which adversely affects his or her performance and growth).

Boussour (2016,p.73) explained that the sensory disability may affect the child in one of his natural senses, such as deaf, dumb and blind. According to their classification, their degree of disability varies, such as a dumb who can not speak at all,or a child who is unable to verbalize with others or has difficulty understanding language or expressing what he wants verbally .But on the other hand, the mental illness is a disorder of what happens to the physiological performance of the brain that this deficiency leads to certain symptoms suffered by the patient, or seen by people around him in the form of disorder in behavior or thinking .(Abu Safiya,2011,p.11)

By examining Article (3) of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Public Order: "Any person with a disability who has long-term disability in the physical, sensory ,mental, psychological and neurological functions ." The Jordanian legislator considered the mentally disabled person or psychological

disability to be only images classified within the classification of the disability specified by the law and this specific aspect of the legislator. In order to address and reduce this disability.

The psychological disabled person usually has instability in his emotions, steadiness and calmness. His emotions could be affected briskly or slowly. They are less able to tolerate anxiety and frustration, this disability may be caused by many diseases, such as anxiety, hysteria, depression, obsessions and illusions. (Sabah, 2017,p.121)

By considering the classification of disability, the Jordanian legislator has included images in Article (3) of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The disabled person is considered to have a long-term disability in the physical, sensory, mental, psychological or neurological functions, which because of the correlations between the financial and behavioral barriers has prevented him from pursuing any of the major life activities.

Disabilities in its different images and types form a barrier facing the affected person in pursuing his life practices normally as it does for the normal person. Therefore, it is more important to know the type of disability and to identify treatment and provide adequate treatment for this person (disabled) to protect him by promoting his rights through his participation in the Society on the other hand in accordance with applicable laws of the State.

The Second Topic : The rights and guarantees of persons with disabilities to work in national laws in accordance with international conventions and guarantees, and the obstacles they face

The legal protection and recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities are the most prominent demands which are associated with human rights as it is a group requiring international, legal and community care and rehabilitation. Thus, the existence of legal guarantees that are confirmed by national laws and the state to maintain their rights are considered a necessity.

The Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2007, article 4 (c) indicated that the legislative aspect of the rights of persons with disabilities in Jordan came through the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. (20) of 2017 to extend its protection and care of this group. The State takes into its account the great importance of persons with disabilities and seeks to provide support and care for them through the various available means, This is reflected in laws, legislation and the signing of agreements aimed at granting persons with disabilities various means to participate actively in society and to integrate with the rest of its members and to enjoy facilities aimed at achieving a suitable lifestyle.

In studying the Jordanian constitution, it does not explicitly mention the rights of persons with disabilities. It states the need to protect groups of society without specifying their rights. Article (6) of the amended Jordanian Constitution states: "The law protects maternity, childhood and old age, and those with disabilities and protects them from abuse and exploitation," in contrast to some Arab constitutions, including the Iraqi Constitution of 2005, which states in Article (32) that: "The State sponsors the disabled and those with special needs, and ensures their rehabilitation in order to integrate them into society ,and it is organized by the Law.

Since persons with disabilities are not less than ordinary individuals, the legal guarantees recognized by the Jordanian Constitution are the same as those of any individual in society. This is highlighted by the principle of equality contained in Article 1/6 of the Jordanian Constitution, which states: " Jordanians shall be equal before the law. There shall be no discrimination between them as regards to their rights and duties on grounds of race, language or religion. " The second paragraph of the same article states: "The Government shall ensure work and education within the limits of its possibilities, and it shall ensure a state of tranquillity and equal opportunities to all Jordanians" .

Article (6) of the Jordanian Constitution states that the right to work is one of the constitutional rights which it has dealt with in the chapter on the rights and duties of Jordanians, as stated in article (6), which deals with labor affairs for all and the role of the state in providing them to Jordanians, normal individuals and persons with disabilities are equal among them.

I will try to clarify the right to work given by national laws to persons with disabilities with elucidating the guarantees and obstacles which precluding the employment of disabled persons. Therefore, this section will be divided into two requirements: In the first requirement, we address the right of persons with disabilities to work on national and international legislation. In the second requirement, we address the obstacles that people with disabilities face in working.

The First Section : The right of persons with disabilities to work in national and international legislation.

The right to work is the fundamental right of every person. It guarantees persons with disabilities the economic security and makes them independent from other people .

The importance of this lies in the results of which enhance their self-confidence. Article (1/23) of the Jordanian Constitution stipulates that: " Work is the right of every citizen, and the State shall provide opportunities for work to all citizens by directing the national economy and raising its standards."the Constitution guaranteed the right to work for all citizens, so it gives persons with disabilities the rights they should enjoy especially the right to work. The International Convention on the Rights of Persons with

Disabilities (2006) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) confirmed it when they call for the right to work as an inherent right related to the right of life, a decent life and a way to build the human personality and self-sufficiency and to contribute to the advancement of society and the fulfillment of its needs.

According to Abu Shanab (2006,p.201) the human right to work is one of the rights that are proven to man as soon as he exists, and this right is related to the human personality and its natural existence, the so-called natural rights or human rights, It represents the minimum rights and freedoms that must be recognized for the individual in society, since these rights are necessary for the human being to exercise his activities and rights. We will show that international and national charters have guaranteed the rights of persons with disabilities to work without distinction as follows:

A. The right of persons with disabilities to work in international legislations and conventions

International law guaranteed the rights of persons with disabilities in various international conventions and declarations. Article (23) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, elaborated on the right to work by stating that:

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Since the right to work is an inherent right of every individual in society, it is necessary to affirm and ensure the existence of this right for persons with disabilities through international conventions that provide for the right of persons with disabilities to work like other individuals in the State. As follows:

Firstly : The international commitment to the rights of persons with disabilities at work

International law recognized the rights of persons with disabilities through special declarations, such as the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons issued by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 1971, and the Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, issued in December 1975.

The International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) guarantees the right to work. Article 27 states: "States Parties ensure the right of persons with disabilities to exercise their labour and trade union rights on an equal basis with others; including the right to have the opportunities to earn a living in any work of their choice, Or freely accept it in a labor market and work environment that is open to persons with disabilities and inclusive and easy to engage in."

The International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) guarantees the right to work. The article states that international conventions were the basis for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, especially the right to work. Because it's a basic right aimed at building the community.

The role of the international Labor Organization (ILO), was significant by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1955, recommendation No. 99 on the vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. This recommendation establishes the first step towards ensuring the right of persons with disabilities to participate fully in training, employment opportunities, and provide vocational rehabilitation regardless to their types of impairments. In addition to the need to compel organizations to employ a percentage of persons with disabilities and to improve working conditions, including: modifying and adapting machinery and equipment and the workplace for the employment of persons with disabilities.

The General Conference of ILO Convention No. (159) adopted the Recommendation No. (168) of 1983 on Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in an attempt to affirm the right of persons with disabilities to access training and to work on an equal basis with others.

As a result, over more than eighty-eight years of the International Labor Organization (ILO) establishment, it has been shown through the report of the International Labor Conference that nearly (183) international conventions and an almost identical number of international recommendations have been issued in labor matters, The right to work and other economic and social rights.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) assured the right to work. Article 1/6 indicates that the element of choice and freedom in acceptance of the exercise of economic activity for the purpose of earning a livelihood. Accordingly the right to work which doesn't indicate that working in sense is the distributing of work so that everyone can participate but rather it means the preferred method of earning a living of a person, since the right to work is a human rights guarantee.

This is also confirmed in the World Program of Action concerning Disabled Persons of 1982, which states a general policy framework, aims to "take effective measures to prevent disability and rehabilitation and achieve the goal of full participation of persons with disabilities in social life and development and the achievement of the goal of equality." The Global Program of Action for Disabled Persons (GAP) therefore affirmed that "the ultimate responsibility for correcting conditions leading to morbidity and for addressing the consequences of disability lies with Governments."

Accordingly, I would say that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

has had a role in empowering persons with disabilities to work as well as to afford them with the opportunity to find the appropriate job according to the type of their disability and the nature of the work they can do.

This is considered the best guarantee of ICESCR for persons with disabilities to work.

Secondly :The International Role of the Implementation of the Right to work for Persons with Disabilities

According to Olwan & Moussa (2008,p.43), The Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labor Organization (ILO) contains the existing norm in international law to determine the right to working conditions that safeguard dignity. This preamble states: "The failure of any nation to provide humanitarian conditions for work creates an obstacle to other nations desiring to improve the conditions of workers in their countries. "

The World Organization for Rehabilitation has issued a Charter on Action in the field of the care of persons with disabilities, which has set goals in this area at the international level (Abu Naser 2000,p.51). Which done through:

1. Establish a program in each country to prevent the maximum number of handicapped injuries, to ensure that the necessary preventive services are available for each family and individual.
2. Ensure the rights of every disabled person and every family with disabilities, rehabilitation, assistance and support to reduce the effects of disability, and provide the opportunity for a full life and constructive role for everyone in society.
3. Take all necessary actions to achieve the fullest possible image of the integration and participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of the life of their communities.
4. Publicize information on persons with disabilities and disability data and how to prevent and treat them, in order to increase public awareness of the problems of the disabled and their right to social equality.

As shown there is an international interest in enhancing the role of persons with disabilities in employment, where the ILO has adopted the many conventions to protect persons with disabilities. (Convention on Equal Remuneration , 1995, No. 100&91110)

In view of that, I would like to say that Jordan is a member of international organizations. I think it would be worthier for the Jordanian legislator to ratify all ILO conventions, because they have clear significance and distinct results in safeguarding the rights of the worker, whether a natural or persons with disabilities, to the appropriate extent. Which is compatible with the rights of the worker, the employer, the conditions of the Jordanian society and its traditions.

B.The right of persons with disabilities to work in Jordanian and Saudi Arabia laws.

Mahmoud (2016,p.87) assured that the interest of persons with disabilities started in Jordan in the 1970s and it is still up to now. Jordan is one of the countries interested in keeping up with the legal developments in this field, until it reached a distinguished level and which is witnessed in the Jordanian National Charter that keen to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The fifth chapter entitled "The social aspect" states that "Persons with disabilities in the Jordanian society have the right to special care, education, training, rehabilitation and work, in order to overcome their difficulties and enable them to exercise their lives, as productive contributors in society."

The Jordanian legislator has also promoted the rights of persons with disabilities in all their rights, including: the right to work through legislation relating to persons with disabilities in the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its amendments No.(11) of 2007 and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities after Jordan's ratification, A recent law that enhanced the rights of persons with disabilities through the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No.(20) of 2017 after its enactment on 1/9/2017.

We can say that the Jordanian legislator, through Article (4) and Article (25) of the 2017 Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, has endeavored to promote the principle of equality and non-discrimination, whether between ordinary individuals or persons with disabilities and it assured on respecting their rights integrating them in work to participate in all the effective organisations in the country. The law also states that the Jordanian legislator did not provide for the right of persons with disabilities to work in a clear and detailed manner, but that the state should ensure that the basis for the disabled is provided in the general provisions contained in the Human Rights Act for Persons with disabilities. And it is supervised by the competent authorities in cooperation with the relevant authorities, without going into sub-details.

With regard to the Jordanian Labor Law No. (8) of 1996, which guaranteed the rights of persons with disabilities to obtain work through the text of Article 12 (d), which stipulates that: "The Minister or his delegate on the recommendation of the Ministry of Development to free the disabled person or his guardian to pay the fees and amounts stated in paragraph (c) of this Article for a non-Jordanian worker if the disabled person is in urgent need of assistance from others to carry out his daily life, and the level of his income or the income of the guardian require such exemption provided that the responsibilities of the non-Jordanian worker are limited to assisting the disabled person. The conditions of such a case and the procedures are determined by instructions issued by the Minister of Social Development for this purpose."

The civil service system No. (82) for the year 2013, as amended, specifies the conditions for employment in public office through the provisions of Article 43 (c): "Anyone who is appointed to any job is required to be free

of diseases and physical and mental disabilities that prevent him doing the occupied job, by a decision of the competent medical authority — a medical committee in the Ministry of Health — that the person may be appointed with disabilities unless the disability prevents him from doing the job in which he will be appointed according to the report issued by the medical committee."

It is obvious to the researcher that the civil service system in Article (43) shows general provisions for appointment to the public office, but the system excludes the appointment of the disabled person in the public office according to its location and importance, especially if the nature of the disability prevents its holder from performing the job to the fullest extent. The civil service system excludes the disabled person from the assumption of public office, and this is contrary to the constitutional text contained in the Jordanian Constitution in Article (22) which states that :

1. Every Jordanian has the right to hold public office under the conditions specified by laws or regulations.
2. Appointment of permanent or temporary public jobs in the State and its departments and municipalities shall be based on competencies and skills. "

The civil service system should therefore indicate the nature of jobs that are appropriate to persons with disabilities so as to be consistent with the nature of the constitutional provision and to ensure the employment of persons with disabilities in the public service.

In Saudi Arabia, article 28 of the basic law guaranteed work for citizens without distinction, as well as the civil service laws are without exception of persons with disabilities to jobs and receive compensation equal to others, as it gave them the right to training and rehabilitation, And encouraged to employ people with disabilities

Applying it, the second article of the disability system promulgated by Royal Decree m/37 29/3/2000. The State guarantees the right of a person with a disability in multiple services, notably labour and employment commensurate with their abilities and qualifications in order to give them a chance as the others, and then get paid for their family members as well as seeking to raise as adaptability through training.

It should be noted that Saudi Arabia is seeking to provide work for people with disabilities in special institutions, as stipulated in article 28 of the Labour Code promulgated in Royal Decree No 51 27/9/2005 .

The Labor Department also issued in Saudi Arabia promotional ways through Ministerial Decree number 4072/4/5 date 11/3/2008 ;That includes calculating per person with a disability for four employees in civil institutions linking rate to stimulate private sector enterprises. And also instructed wages, And follow these things by inspectors

The Ministry of labour works in coordination with the Ministry of civil service and the Ministry of Social Affairs to accommodate the graduates of vocational rehabilitation centres and seek employment And note that the Ministry of labour offers great facilities to the private sector for employment of people with disabilities, and there are many efforts of Saudi Arabia regarding employment and pursue their own.

The Second Section : The obstacles that obstruct the work of persons with disabilities

According to Abu-Melhem (2010,p.39) the requirements imposed by the law on individuals and institutions to protect persons with disabilities at work may face some limitations. We realize this in the field of governmental and non-governmental functions, and the right to work in their institutions does not become protected by law, because the legal texts are general. And can be manipulated interpretation and applied outside the objective of their content (the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,2017 No. 20,art 5)

I can say that the legislative obstacles to the ambiguity and lack of certain legal provisions and regulations related to the right of persons with disabilities to work through examining Article (43) of the Civil Service Law No. (82) of 2013 stipulate that " To be safe from diseases and physical and mental disabilities that prevent him from carrying out the functions of the job in which he will be appointed by a decision of the competent medical reference, that the designation of the disabled person shall be limited unless the disability prevents him from performing the work of the job in which he will be appointed by a certificate from the competent medical reference."

When comparing Article (43) of the Civil Service Law with Article (22) of the Jordanian Constitution, which states that: (a) Every Jordanian has the right to hold public office under the conditions specified by laws or regulations. (b) Appointment of permanent or temporary public jobs in the State and its departments and municipalities shall be based on competencies and skills. " We can notice the contradiction between them.

We conclude from this that there are serious Contraventions on this subject, and the Jordanian legislator should amend it.

In addition, there are challenges and obstacles, the most prominent of which are the challenges faced by persons with disabilities, the most important of which is the deterioration in economic activity in countries as a result of the conflicts and wars that have led to the negligence of the governments to this category, the absence of economic growth of all sectors of the economy and high unemployment, Constrictive existence of opportunities for employment of persons with disabilities as well as the low awareness in society toward this group. All these reasons led to the hindering of the international and local vision of providing training opportunities for persons

with disabilities. This requires reconsideration by officials to remove these obstacles and give them hope for life.

Conclusion:

At the end of this research, which dealt with a very significant subject, especially with the increasing number of people with disabilities around the world and the difficulties they face in finding work to provide a decent living for them, current events in contemporary times have made the existing laws insufficient to address the problems of disabled persons, despite international and national protection.

This research addresses a very important issue which is the extent to which legislation and in particular the Jordanian legislation for the work of persons with disabilities are guaranteed, so I sought to address the most important reasons for the imbalances in the implementation of the laws governing the work of persons with disabilities under modern technological and new technical developments, As well as innovative mechanisms to help the disabled in facilitating access to their work and completion with the development of legislative solutions to address it.

The right of persons with disabilities to work is a legal duty because of its positive effects on the society in general and on the disabled person in particular, which positively leads to the realization of the public and private interests of all its contents. Therefore, the objective of our research was to focus on a significant issue. The issue is the rights of persons with disabilities to work and their other rights. It has been concluded that the Jordanian legislations that indicates the rights of the disabled are many and varied, but they are general and unspecified.

Finally, until the conclusion that Jordanian legislation showing the rights of the disabled is numerous and varied, but that the problem lies in its application, in addition to the fact that it is generally mentioned, which requires the legislature to equate persons with disabilities in Jordan with the developed countries in this area by keeping abreast of developments in the modern era. The study reached a set of conclusions and recommendations, which are as follows:

Research Conclusion

1. The definition of persons with disabilities is a concept that is legally and socially variable.
2. International attention to the rights of persons with disabilities persists despite the increase in the number of persons with disabilities, which is confirmed by international laws and conventions on the rights of persons with disabilities at work.
3. 3. The right of persons with disabilities to work is associated with a set of national laws, not only the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.
4. The ambiguity of laws has made government and private institutions evade their duty to employ the disabled, relying on the multiplicity and diversity of laws related to the work of the disabled.
5. Most of the job conditions in different institutions require certain health conditions, and this is contradicted with the work of the disabled persons, which leads to the inability of disabled persons to apply for the jobs.

Recommendations:

1. Set one definition of persons with disabilities in law.
2. The need to keep up with the national legislation in line with the provisions of the international conventions on the criterion of equality of the right to work.
3. The necessity of employing persons with disabilities in national institutions as a matter of obligation, by explicitly stating this.
4. Determine a certain percentage of the employment of disabled workers in the labor law, and to provide work that suits their abilities.
5. Encourage private institutions to employ the disabled by reducing taxes on institutions that employ the disabled and to a certain extent.

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