

**INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES
(JFY 2003)**

COUNTRY REPORT

CREATED BY:

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR INTELLECTUAL "CLUNG WANARA"
CIBINONG BOGOR INDONESIA**

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES COUNTRY REPORT

By: Wiwik Kusdiyanti

A. General Information

1. Name of country: The Republic of Indonesia

2. Total Area

Republic of Indonesia is one of the big countries in the world. It is located in the South East Asia and archipelago country. It consists of 13,667 big and small islands scattered in an area of millions square meters. The total area of Indonesia is 5,193,252 square kilometers consists of 1,904,569 square kilometers land and 3,288,683 square kilometers sea area.

3. Population (population in rural and urban area)

According to the latest national population census that was published in 2000, the total population in Indonesia is 201,241,999 consists of 106,000,000(52.67%) female and 95,241,999(47.33%) male. And 115.861.372 people of total population are living in rural area.

There are 1,584,890 disabled persons including 384,818 (0.19%) persons with intellectual disabilities in total population.

4. Life expectancy rate

Based on the last survey that was established by the Department of Health of Indonesia in 2000, the life expectancy for female is 69 years and 65 years for male. It has been increasing every year.

Betterment of life expectancy in Indonesia is inseparable with developing of various development aspects of Indonesia such as science, technology, education, health per capita income etc.

5. Infant mortality rate

Based on Department of Health data that was published in 1999, the infant mortality rate reached 46/1000.

6. Maternal mortality rate

In Indonesia, maternal mortality rate reached 45/10000. This number is still high. The factors are as follows:

- a) Treatment during pregnancy period
- b) Low nutrition of mother during pregnancy
- c) Aid for mothers who have not given a birth before

7. Literacy rate

Based on 2001 National Social Economic Survey, 13.13% of children ranged from 5 years and over are not in schooling.

8. Education(compulsory)

At the beginning, the country applied the educational system that is called "compulsory education" for 6 years until 1984. Through this program, 93.5% of total population aged 7-12 years have accommodated at elementary school and Islamic primary school.

This success motivated the government to prolong the compulsory education to 9 years, 6 years for elementary and 3 years for junior high school. It has been performed since 1994 and improved the condition of human resources of Indonesia.

9. Unemployment rate

Based on the National Labor Force Survey, the total working age population (aged 15 and over) is 95,650,961 (47.53%). This number is excluded those who attend school, housekeeping and others. 5,813,231(6.08%) people are looking for a job (unemployment).

The data above should have been different from the current situation as many aspects of human being are now changing in the country.

B. Situation of People with Intellectual Disabilities

1. Situation of persons with intellectual disabilities in general, services for I.D provided such as,

- a) Finding and diagnosis of I.D.

"Intellectual disability" is an intellectual obstacle that marks the late developing in intelligence due to both internal (as genetic and hereditary)

and external factors (lack of nutrition).

Persons with intellectual disabilities are usually the problem among the community and the government and other related bodies should pay special attention to it as a social problem.

The number of people those who are related to intellectual disabilities is 384,818(0.19%).

b) Early intervention

The purpose of the early intervention is to know the details of one's intellectual disability. It is usually carried out by the government or non-governmental organizations by orientation, consultation, identification and motivation.

It aims to improve the lives of persons with intellectual disabilities.

c) Education

Generally, the most of persons with intellectual disabilities learn at special schools called "Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB). The most of them (48) are organized by non-governmental organizations.

d) Vocational training

If one of the activities relevant to clients` condition aims to conform to their disablement and promote the value of the lives of the clients, footholds are necessary before rehabilitation programs terminate and turn to community environment.

Vocational training is given to persons with intellectual disabilities by both individual and group.

e) Employment

Like normal persons, persons with intellectual disabilities should be entitled to their suitable jobs. But in fact, it is difficult for them to get a job due to the factors related to:

- 1) Generally, persons with intellectual disabilities do not have sufficient skills and knowledge compare with normal persons.
- 2) Company capacity and accessibility are limited.
- 3) Entrepreneurs are hesitant in hiring persons with intellectual disabilities as they consider them to be unable to work and do not implement the law concerned with disabled people.

f) Financial assistance

The financial assistance for persons with intellectual disabilities such as accommodation, food, health assurance and vocational requirement are

given by the government through agencies. There are also private assistances.

2. Flow chart of services delivery system

The services delivery systems for persons with intellectual disabilities refer to the following process:

a. First approach

- 1) Orientation and consultation**
- 2) Identification**
- 3) Motivation**
- 4) Selection**

b. Acceptation

- 1) Registration**
- 2) Presenting problem**
- 3) Arrange into program**

c. Social guidance program

- 1) Physical and mental guidance**
- 2) Social guidance**
- 3) Vocational training**

d. Socialization program

- 1) Guidance for preparation to socialize**
- 2) Social guidance for living in the community**
- 3) Stimulate development assistance guidance for business(working)**
- 4) Guidance for production**
- 5) Bringing out the ability of the clients**

e. Guidance for aftercare

- 1) Preparation guidance for clients**
- 2) Development assistance in work**
- 3) Reliable guidance**

3. Laws concerned with Intellectual Disabilities

a. The 1945 constitution

Article 27: Every citizen is entitled to a proper employment and living.

Article 34: The poor and destitute children should be taken care by the state.

b. The law number 4/1997 is about disabled people.

c. Government regulation number 43/1998 is about social welfare effort for the

disabled people.

- d. The law number 6/1974, concerned with the basic Principle Provisions for Social Welfare in chapter 7, article1, declares: every disabled person is entitled to the best degree of social welfare and has a responsibility to participate in social welfare activities as much as possible. Thus, disabled persons are also entitled to enjoy the social welfare.

4. Community Based Rehabilitation Program (systems and organizations responsible)

In Indonesia, Community Based Rehabilitation program is one of the old programs in handling the social problems including persons with intellectual disabilities. Through this program, the government succeeded to improve the condition of persons with intellectual disabilities.

Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is a strategy within community development for rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities and social integration of all the people with disabilities.

CBR program has been implemented through the combined efforts of disabled people themselves, their families and communities and appropriate health, education, vocational and social services.

In order to make it effective, the following groups of participants are required:

- a. People with disabilities: they should contribute to all levels of CBR programs in every position.
- b. Families of people with disabilities: this group has the primary responsibility for caring for all their members. They are the first line of support and assistance for people with disabilities.
- c. Community members: generally, they already know the environmental condition of the area such as economic and political situations.
- d. Government (local, regional, national): they can support to develop the CBR program by financial support and developing professional referral services and its delivery system at the community level.
- e. NGOs expect to provide resources and skills to facilitate the development of new programs especially in areas where nothing has been done.
- f. Educators, social scientists and other professionals: they can facilitate to develop new programs by making their knowledge and skills accessible to community members and CBR program workers as trainers and educators.

5. Government agencies concerned with I.D.

There are 5 rehabilitation centers for persons with intellectual disabilities:

a. National level:

- 1) National Social Rehabilitation Center for mentally disabled “Kartini”
Temanggung, Centre of Java.**

b. Regional level:

- 1) Rehabilitation Center for Mental Retardation “Raharjo” Sragen, Center
of Java.**
- 2) Rehabilitation Centre for Mental Retardation “Harapan Ibu” Padang,
west Sumatera.**
- 3) Rehabilitation Center for Mental Retardation “Ciung Wanara”
CibinongBogor, west Java.**
- 4) Rehabilitation Center for Mental Retardation “Ciung Wanara”
Cibinong Bogor, west Java.**

6. Non- Governmental Organization (NGO)

**Beside the governmental side, more or less there are 222 units of
Non-Governmental Organization that provide services for persons with
intellectual disabilities all over Indonesia.**

a. North Sumatera	: 15 units
b. West Sumatera	: 10 units
c. Lampung	: 7 units
d. West Java	: 48 units
e. Municipality of Jakarta	: 29 units
f. Centre of Java	: 44 units
g. Special territory of Jogjakarta	: 22 units
h. East Java	: 37 units
i. Kalimantan	: 6 units
j. Bali	: 4 units

C. Outline of Rehabilitation Center for Intellectual Disabilities

1. Function

The rehabilitation center "Ciung Wanara" Cibinong Bogor is one of the institutions that give social welfare services and social rehabilitation for social problems especially in intellectual disabilities. Its purpose is to cultivate and take out the persons with intellectual disabilities. The function of the center is as follows:

- a. To carry out approaches, motivation and observation for clients.
- b. To give services, accommodation and treatments.
- c. To give physical and mental guidance
- d. To give social guidance to individual, group and community.
- e. To give vocational training.
- f. To give social assistance, preparation and implementation of job placement.
- g. To carry out guidance for after care.

2. Organization charge

Based on the Ministry of Social Affairs of Indonesia, structural organization of Rehabilitation Center for Intellectual Disabilities consists of:

- a. Head of the institution
- b. Section of rehabilitation services (Miss.Wiwik Kusdiyanti) as a staff
- c. Administrative affairs
- d. Functional Group

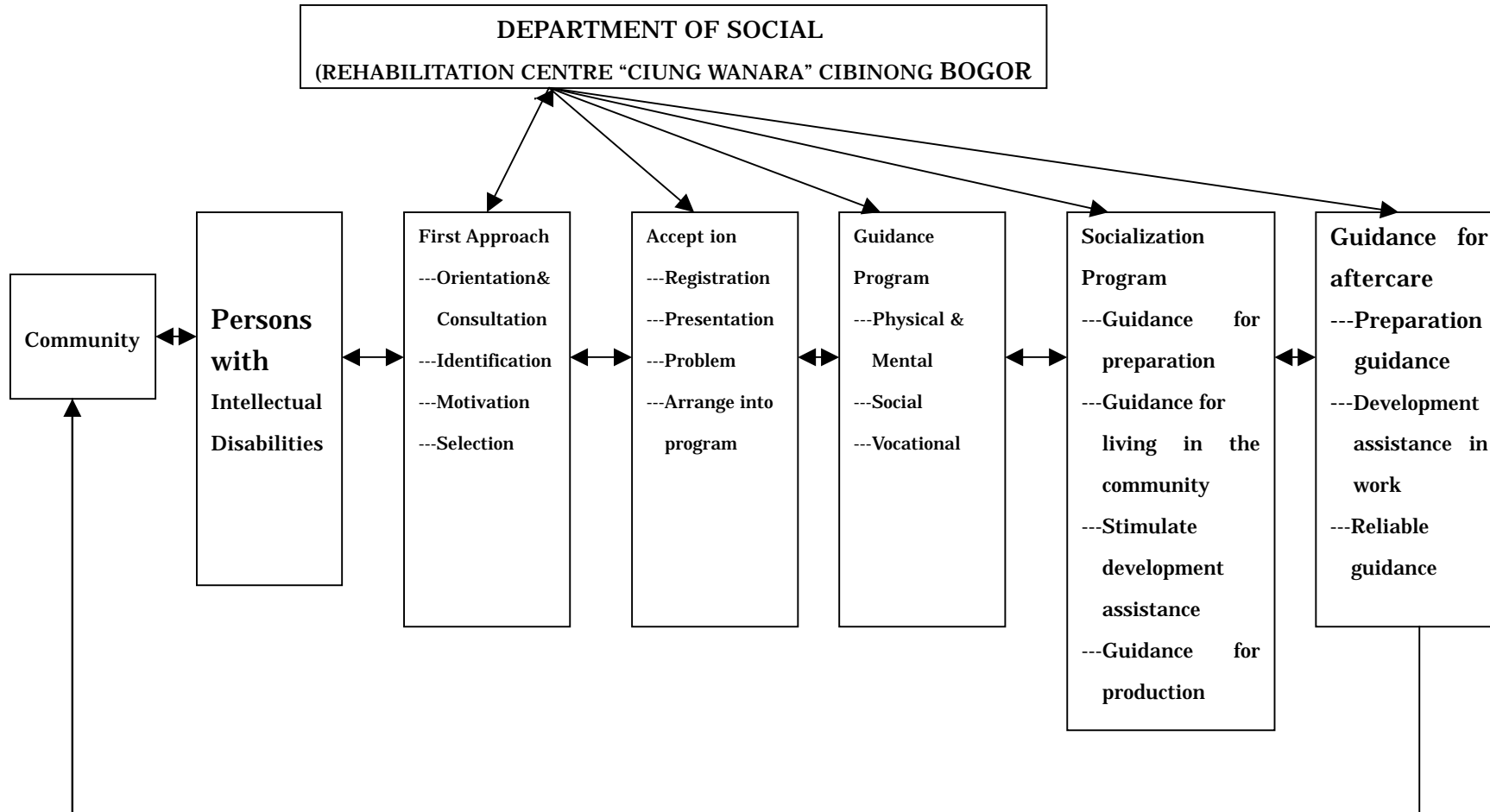
The organization charge will be enclosed.

3. My Responsibility

As a staff of section of rehabilitation services, I have responsibilities such as:

- a. Preparing materials and vocational equipment and arrange the distribution of it.
- b. To arrange implementation schedule of work practice
- c. Preparing the work practice and decide the contents
- d. To arrange the report of activities of implementation
- e. Preparing and arranging the schedule of distribution of stimulate assistance.

Flow Chart of Services Delivery System



**ORGANIZATION CHARGE OF REHABILITATION CENTRE
FOR INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES "CIUNG WANARA"**

