

Original Paper

Measures for Persons with Disabled and Vocational Rehabilitation in ASEAN Countries

-From the Outline of Support for Children with Intellectual and Mental Disabled-

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Introduction

I will give an overview of the welfare system and services for children with disability in Southeast Asian countries, with a particular focus on measures for children with intellectual and mental disabilities, and finally summarize my thoughts on future prospects. sea bream.

Until World War II, Asian countries were greatly affected by the politics and economy of the colonial policies of Western countries. Under the control of the United Kingdom for Malaysia and Singapore, the Netherlands for Indo Nessia, the United States for the Philippines, and France for the Indochina countries, social welfare systems, and services have been developed in each country.

However, there was a great deal of global movement towards people with disabilities after the war. This was triggered by the movement of the United Nations Decade of Persons with Disabilities (1983-92) in 1980 and the subsequent “Decade of Persons with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific” (1993-2002). (Intellectual disabled, mental disabled) The way of support has changed drastically and continues to this day.

Southeast Asian countries can be broadly divided into three groups according to their economic development. ①Singapore, Brunei ②Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia ③ Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar,

Next, I would like to summarize the characteristics of measures for people with intellectual and mental disabilities in each country.

A. Measures for children with intellectual and mental disables in ASEAN countries

1). Singapore

Singapore and Brunei are among the Southeast Asian countries that have achieved outstanding economic growth and development and are well-equipped with various public social welfare systems and various private welfare services. It is also involved in human resource development in social work (welfare practice).

There are various basic measures for the welfare of persons with disabilities in this country, in order to improve education and training and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, while maintaining close cooperation with the Ministry of Regional Development, the National Council of Social Welfare Services, and its branches. We are promoting efforts. The government organized an advisory board for persons with disabilities in 1988 and is operated by a private welfare organization organized by persons with disabilities in cooperation with domestic facilities and schools. Regarding the welfare of persons with intellectual disabilities, the Singapore Intellectually Disabled Persons Movement Organization, which is the largest private organization in Japan, promotes employment activities for persons with intellectual disabilities while operating facilities such as “Tampines Home”.

2). Brunei

Brunei is famous for free medical and educational expenses. While maintaining the highest income of the people after Singapore, various efforts are being made in social welfare services. Regarding the pension system, there is a system called Employee Trust Savings (Tabung Amanah Pekerja), and all private-sector employees must join this system, and the employer also accumulates 5% of wages and retires (at the age of 55), the reserve fund is paid.

However, if you have a serious illness or disability, employment is being promoted while receiving treatment and rehabilitation in Singapore and other places.

3). Malaysia

Like Singapore, Malaysia has variety of social welfare systems and services under the control of the United Kingdom for a long time.

Malaysia signed the Declaration on Full Participation and Equality of Persons with Disabled in the Asia-Pacific Region in 1994 and is affiliated with the Health Experts' Meeting to strengthen the CBR program of the Ministry of Health was set up and a special school for the disabled was built.

According to the statistics of 1980, the number of children with intellectual disabilities was 11,120, which was about 8% of the total number of disabled children, 139,000. Service facilities for children with intellectual disabilities include “Jubilee Children's Home” in Johor Bahru in 1969, “Tengu Najiha Children's Home” in Seremban in 1978, and “Taman Shinal Haraban Vocational Training Center” in Johor Bahru in 1980. Is famous.

4). Thailand

In 1991, the “Rehabilitation Law for Persons with Disabilities” was enacted, and the “Rehabilitation Committee for Persons with Disabilities” was established. However, the disparity between large cities such as Bangkok and groups became a problem, and from 1997 to 2001, facilities were built in the counties under the “National Rehabilitation Plan”. Tax incentives, employment agency services, self-employment promotion, and workshops have been built. In 1980, two public training centers for persons with disabilities were established. A special school was also opened in 1995. However, the measures for children with intellectual disabilities and mentally handicapped children are behind other measures and are expected to be enhanced in the future. Children with intellectual disabilities in Thailand account for about 10% of all disabled people and about 5% for mentally handicapped people.

5). the Philippines

Compared to other promoting countries, the Philippines has a history of promoting welfare systems and services for children with disabilities, especially centered on local Catholic associations. In particular, the “Magna Carta (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)” was enacted by President Aquino in 1992, the “National Welfare Committee for Persons with Disabilities” (within the Ministry of Social Welfare Development) in 1978, and the “Access Law” in 1982. However, he has worked to build a society where people with disabilities can move easily.

According to 1996 statistics, 1% of the total population is disabled, 55% of whom are concentrated in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In the county, about 5% of all households have children with disabilities, and the least productive are those with multiple disabilities and those with intellectual or mental disabilities.

Famous facilities include the “Regional Vocational Rehabilitation Center” in Cebu City and the “National Vocational Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities” in Manila.

6). Indonesia

Indonesia The welfare system, etc. have been operated based on one of the “Basic Principles of the Founding of the Country” (Pancasila) in 1945, “Achievement of Social Justice” (Article 34 of the Constitution-Implementation of Welfare by the State).

After the “UN Decade of Persons with Disabilities” and “Asia Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities”, the “Act on Persons with Disabilities” was enacted in 1997 and the “Government Ordinance on Improving the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities” was enacted in 1998 by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The rehabilitation policy was developed, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare was established in 2001.

However, during the Megawati administration, it was separated into the “Ministry of Social Affairs” and the “Ministry of Health”, but after that, the two ministries were integrated again and an employment promotion system for persons with disabilities started. Various programs are being implemented at social

welfare offices in each state, and community welfare is being strengthened in collaboration with local NGOs. A well-known facility for people with intellectual disabilities is the “Rehabilitation Center for People with Intellectual Disabilities (Kartini)” in Temanggung, Central Java, which was built by Japan’s “Grant Aid for Grassroots”. We have trained many professional human resources.

7). Vietnam’

Vietnam is a long-standing French colony, the initially Catholic church in Ho Chi Minh City in the south. Social welfare systems and services have flowed in, centered on the Ku Church, and the unification of the north and south, and the economic system is maintained by a capitalist system called Doi Moi. Children with disabilities have been watched over, based on indigenous villages and communities, and in strong ties with family ties. Although the basic method for persons with disabilities was established in 1998 and the basic support policy for persons with disabilities as a nation has been established, the actual operation of the system is the so-called regional unions (women’s federation, youth federation, farmers). It is done by federations, etc.). In 2000, a bill was enacted for children with disabilities due to chemical weapons such as defoliants due to the Vietnam War, but the actual operation was supported by private charitable organizations and NGOs from overseas. This is the current situation, and it is an issue for the future.

8). Laos

Similar to Vietnam, the development of social welfare systems and services was delayed in Laos due to the effects of the long-standing war. The social welfare and social security system in Laos is aimed at civil servants, military personnel, police officers and their families, and has not yet fully survived to the general public.

In addition, the public’s view of persons with disabilities is also discriminated against and prejudiced, and those who have persons with disabilities in their families remain in a very difficult situation, self-help by temples and churches in their respective regions, and from foreign NGOs. The current situation is that we rely on support. Today, the book is discussing how to support and cooperate in reforming the welfare system to eliminate such prejudice and discrimination, and in creating a system for education and implementation of the national role of services.

9). Cambodia

Cambodia is a country that has lost many talented people due to genocide under the Pol Pot administration.

Moreover, it is a country where economic development is delayed and there are numerous problems and issues in social security and social welfare systems and services. Many land mines still remain as scars of the civil war, giving birth to many children with disabilities. The government finally enacted a “Bill for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” in 2008, but the current

situation is that no concrete system or service has been implemented. Families with children with disabilities seem to be starting activities in various places, so-called self-help groups of the families concerned, while relying on the support of local temples and international NGOs. The government has just started to develop human resources by establishing the first social worker training department in the Royal University of Phnom Penh in 2007 by the United Nations Children's Fund.

10). Myanmar

It is no exaggeration to say that Myanmar is currently in a state of conflict between the military government and its citizens, and various social welfare-related systems and services have been suspended. Myanmar's Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM), in particular, is concerned about the military-led reopening of schools, the dismissal of teachers who participated in it, the economic downturn caused by prolonged turmoil, and the effects of the prolonged new coronavirus on the economy. Due to the exhaustion caused by the impact of the school, life is prioritized over schoolwork, and even if the school is reopened, not all the students will return, and many students are leaving school. As of the end of November, the expected dropout rate is extremely high as shown below, and all staff are concerned about the situation that has never been seen before.

B. Characteristics of welfare for persons with intellectual and mental disabilities in Southeast Asia and future issues (conclusion)

The historical and socio-cultural backgrounds of each country are extremely different in Southeast Asia, and it cannot be said that this is the characteristic of Southeast Asia. However, despite the complex social structure and cultural diversity of Asia (especially Southeast Asia), the purpose of social welfare is to help people live in "safety, security, and comfort" beyond nations and ethnic groups. In the midst of internationalization, informatization, and aging, the issues of "improvement of quality of life", "normalization", and "maintenance and development of human rights ideas" through true international cooperation and collaboration have become issues.

The 1983 "UN Decade of Persons with Disabilities" and the 1994 "Declaration on Full Participation and Equality of Persons with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific Region" provide support for children with intellectual and mental disabilities in Southeast Asian countries. It has come to be discussed in earnest. Regarding the 10 Southeast Asian countries, economically developed countries (Singapore and Brunei), countries in the process of economic development (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam), and countries that have begun to move toward economic development (Laos, Cambodia). (Myanmar) exists in Southeast Asia, and the development and development of social welfare systems and services are greatly affected by the economic development of each group.

Under such circumstances, it can be said that the common issues are the issues common to Southeast Asia in "development of welfare human resources" and "development of education system". To this end,

it can be said that it is an urgent task for developed countries in Asia to take action to develop human resources and reform the education system in response to the social and cultural backgrounds of each country in Southeast Asia.

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