

# **THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research is to analyze the protection of persons with intellectual disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the actual implementation of the Regional Regulation of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other regulations in each region on the issue of disability. The methodology used in this research is normative as well as empirical legal research. This research uses primary data which is obtained by conducting field research through interviews with selected respondents and supported by data from literature research. The result of this research shows that the government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has already implemented some initiatives in providing protection of the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities through the enactment of regional regulations in each region. However, these regulations are not sufficient in covering every aspect of the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities and considered outdated in meeting the standard to protect and accommodate persons with intellectual disabilities in the present. The implementation itself also is still lacking due to the lack of budget, facilities, infrastructures and lack of awareness on the issue of disabilities. Thus, it is highly recommended for the government to amend the Regional Regulation of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012, especially on the matter of women and children with disabilities. Also, to put more attention on the implementation of such regulations by increasing the budget allocated for protecting and accommodating the needs of persons with intellectual disabilities and improve its efforts in generating more public awareness on the issue of disabilities and for the persons with intellectual disabilities to be more outspoken regarding their rights in order to pressure the government to provide adequate protection for them.

**Keywords:** *Intellectual Disability, Disability, Human Rights*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Disability is an issue that touches many lives in Indonesia. Based on the data from Bulletin of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia released by the Ministry of Health of Indonesia in 2014, there are 6.008.661 persons with disabilities or 2.45% from the total of citizens in Indonesia. This amount consists of various disabilities from the vision, hearing, speech, physical and intellectual impairment and many others.<sup>1</sup> This means that there are more than 5 million households, or 10,3 percent of the total, that includes at least one person with a disability.<sup>2</sup> From the data of the census above it can be seen that the number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia is pretty high, it is based on the census that was held in 2014, and it is possible the number is getting higher.

The duty of respecting human rights is reflected in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution which represents the entire chapter in its body, especially with respect to equality of citizenship in law and government, right to work and decent living, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of speech through spoken and written forms, freedom of religion and to worship according to their religion and belief, and the right to receive education. Every human being deserves to get their rights without any exception. Their level, position, rank, wealth and even education level should not be used to distinguish human rights among the citizens.<sup>3</sup>

Intellectual disability is formerly known as mental retardation. It is defined as the disruption during the period of development.<sup>4</sup> Intellectual disability is characterized by a lack of general mental abilities like reasoning,

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health of Indonesia, "Bulletin of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia", Indonesia, 2014, <http://www.depkes.go.id/download.php?file=download/pusdatin/buletin/buletin-disabilitas.pdf> accessed on April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 at 10 AM

<sup>2</sup> Satu Data Indonesia V, "Infografis Hari Disabilitas", March 8<sup>th</sup> 2017, <https://data.go.id/konten/visualization/infografis-hari-disabilitas/> accessed on April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at 9 PM

<sup>3</sup> Masyur Effendi, 1993, Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Hukum Nasional dan Internasional, Bogor, Ghalia Indonesia, p. 47

<sup>4</sup> Medina J, "Intellectual Disability (Mental Retardation) Symptoms", PsychCentral, 2016, <https://psychcentral.com/disorders/mental-retardation-symptoms/> accessed on July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at 8 PM

problem-solving, abstract thinking, planning, academic, and learning from the experience. The result of the lack of this ability is impaired in adapting so that the individual fails to meet the standards of personal independence and social responsibility in one or more aspects of daily life, including communication, social participation, academic or employment, or self-reliance.<sup>5</sup> The most common causes of intellectual disability are a genetic condition, problems during pregnancy, birth, and common health problems.<sup>6</sup>

The government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province has already conducted a lot of things to accommodate and protect the needs of persons with disabilities. As reported by [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id), the government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta is actually starting to develop some facilities in the hope to accommodate the needs of persons with disability. Some of the things that the government did to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities in Special Region of Yogyakarta is giving extra focus on providing access for persons with disability in order to increase the independence of persons with disability in order to make Special Region of Yogyakarta become an inclusive city.<sup>7</sup>

Sadly, the effort of the government to accommodate the needs of persons with physical disability is not well implemented, let alone for persons with intellectual disability. When discussing issues like accessibility for persons with disability, the policy or the inclusivity often appear to just merely focus on only certain disabilities, for instance, physical disability. Other types of disabilities are often forgotten.<sup>8</sup> In fact,

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<sup>5</sup> American Psychiatric Association (APA), 2013, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th Edition)*, Washington, American Psychiatric Publishing, p. 33.

<sup>6</sup> Algozzine B, Ysseldyke J, 2006, *Teaching Students with Mental Retardation: A Practical Guide for Every Teacher*, California, Corwin Press, p. 25.

<sup>7</sup> Ratna Puspita, "Yogyakarta Tingkatkan Akses Penyandang Disabilitas", December 5<sup>th</sup> 2017, <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/daerah/17/12/05/p0hjar428-yogyakarta-tingkatkan-akses-penyandang-disabilitas> accessed on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 at 3 PM

<sup>8</sup> Tio Tegar, "Mengenal yang Kerap Terlupakan: Difabel Mental Intelektual", November 13<sup>th</sup> 2017, <https://www.solider.id/baca/3995-mengenal-kerap-terlupakan-difabel-mental-intelektual> accessed on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at 3 PM

discrimination against persons with intellectual disability is still happening a lot.

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **1. Type of Research**

The type of this research is a normative and empirical legal research which means that this research shows how the law regulates such conditions and how the application of it and also from the interview of the respondents. This research is using the regional regulations in Special Region of Yogyakarta on Persons with Disabilities to examine the protection of persons with intellectual disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

### **2. Research Location and Respondents**

The research was conducted in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, in which the writer took the data from the Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province and also did interview with several NGOs such as; Organisasi Harapan Nusantara Indonesia (OHANA), and Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel Indonesia (SIGAB) and also a lecturer who put concern on issues relating to disability. The respondents in this research were the people who are competent in the disability field and gave the information or data related to the problems that have been investigated.

The respondents in the interview and data collecting method are:

- a. Name : Drs. Subroto  
Position : Head of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disability Division  
Field : Division of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disability  
Agency : Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province
- b. Name : Risnawati Utami, S.H., M.S.  
Position : Executive Director and Founder of OHANA

- Field : Non-Governmental Organization on Disabilities  
 Agency : Organisasi Harapan Nusantara Indonesia (OHANA)
- c. Name : Ro'fah, S.Ag., BSW., MA., Ph.D.  
 Position : Lecturer and Coordinator of Master's Degree Program  
 Field : Researcher of Policy Development on Disabilities  
 Agency : Universitas UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
- d. Name : Sipora Purwanti  
 Position : Coordinator of Advocacy and Networking  
 Field : Non-Governmental Organization on Disabilities  
 Agency : Sasana Inklusi dan Gerakan Advokasi Difabel Indonesia (SIGAB)

### 3. Type of Data

The data were collected from various sources which then classified into two type of data, they are:

#### a. Primary Data

The primary data was obtained by conducting field research through interviews with respondents (Regional Government of Yogyakarta, such as Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta, and also organizations concerning on persons with disabilities) which was obtained with purposive sampling method, it is a purposive sample is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study.

#### b. Secondary Data

The secondary data is the data obtained from the library materials. Library materials are anything that can be used or required for the purpose of analyzing the applicable law. The secondary data is classified into three kinds of legal materials, they are:

- 1) Primary Legal Material, which consists of regulations as follows:
  - (a) 1945 Constitution

- (b) United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
  - (c) The Law Number 19 of 2011 on the Ratification of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
  - (d) The Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities
  - (e) The Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights
  - (f) The Regional Regulation of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
  - (g) The Regional Regulation of Bantul Regency Number 11 of 2015 on the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
  - (h) The Regional Regulation of Gunungkidul Regency Number 9 of 2016 on the Implementation of the Protection and Fulfilment of Persons with Disabilities
  - (i) The Regional Regulation of Kulon Progo Regency Number 3 of 2016 on the Implementation of the Protection of Persons with Disabilities
  - (j) The Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency Number 1 of 2018 on the Implementation of the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 2) Secondary Legal Material, which consists of several documents that related to the primary legal material as follows:
- (a) Books
  - (b) Scientific journals
  - (c) Other legal documents related to the issue
  - (d) Black laws dictionary
  - (e) Websites

- (f) Other non-legal documents related to this research, such as doctrine, opinions, and testimonies from the legal expert which is in written or unwritten

#### **4. Method of Collecting Data**

The data is collected through library research and interview. The library research itself is conducted by reading, viewing, listening, or searching through the internet from trusted websites. In addition to library research, the data is also collected through interview with the chosen respondents. In other words, this research only required the researcher to read, interview, analyze and finally make a conclusion. In this research, the data collected is from the result of the interview which is conducted by the researcher.

#### **5. Data Analysis**

The method of data analysis used qualitative descriptive analysis. It means that the collected will be classified and the related data will be elaborated through descriptive qualitative with the applicable law comprehensively.

### **C. DISCUSSION**

#### **1. Disability in the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

##### **a. General Description of the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

The Special Region of Yogyakarta (In Javanese: *Dhaérah Istiméwa Ngayogyakarta*) is a provincial-level special region on Indonesia, which was developed as an integration between *Negara Kesultanan Yogyakarta* and *Negara Kadipaten Paku Alaman*.

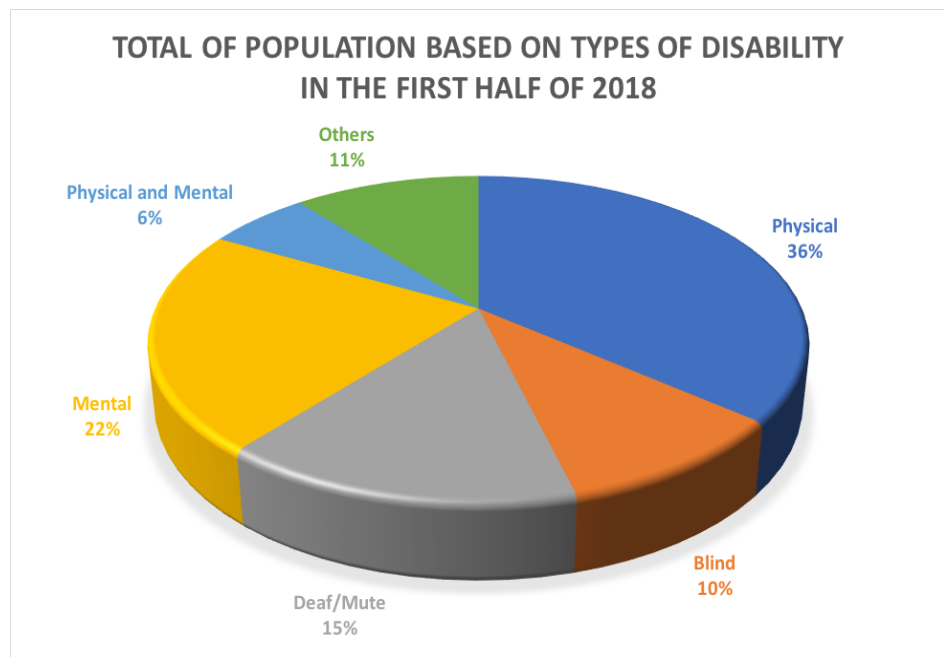
The Special Region of Yogyakarta is located in the southern part of the island of Java and is bordered by the Central Java Province and the Indian Ocean. Its area comprises of 3.185,80 km<sup>2</sup> or 0,17% of the total area of Indonesia (1.860.359,67 km<sup>2</sup>).

The Special Region of Yogyakarta is also the smallest province after the Special Capital Region of Jakarta. This region consists of several regencies and cities, including:

- 1) Yogyakarta City : 32,50 km<sup>2</sup> (1,02%)
- 2) Bantul Regency : 506,85 km<sup>2</sup> (15,91%)
- 3) Kulon Progo Regency : 586,27 km<sup>2</sup> (18,40%)
- 4) Gunungkidul Regency : 1.485,36 km<sup>2</sup> (46,63%)
- 5) Sleman Regency : 574,82 km<sup>2</sup> (18,04%)

Based on the result of the population projections from SP2010, it is recorded that the population of Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2013 is 3.594.854 people, with male population makes up 49,40% of the population and female population by 50,60%.

**b. Data of Persons with Disability in the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

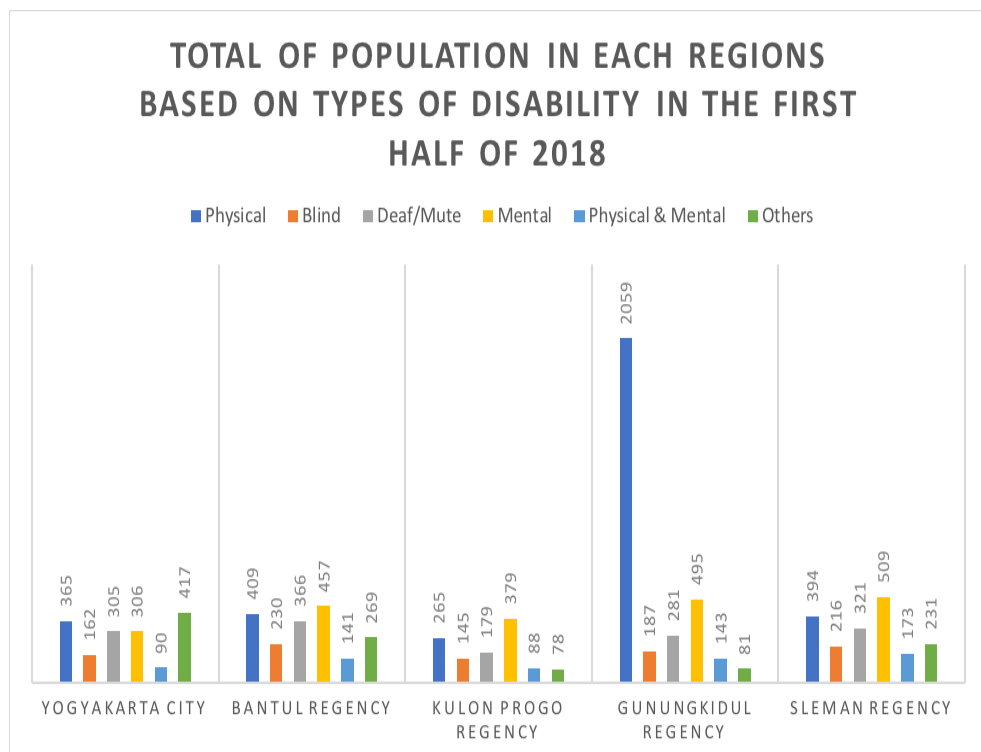


Source: Regional Secretariat Administration Bureau of Special Region of Yogyakarta

The data in the first half of 2018 shows that there are 9.741 persons with disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta which consists of different types of disabilities. The largest portion of the population made up of those with physical impairment (36%),



followed by persons with mental disabilities with 22% of the total population. Considering the fact that the number of persons with intellectual disabilities is also included those with persons with mental disabilities, it can be seen that the total numbers of persons with intellectual disabilities in Special Region of Yogyakarta are actually the second largest population.



Source: Regional Secretariat Administration Bureau of Special Region of Yogyakarta

The chart above is based on the data of the first half of 2018, it shows that Gunungkidul Regency is the region with the highest number of persons with physical disabilities, with the total number of 2.059 people. Meanwhile, Sleman Regency holds the highest number of persons with physical and mental disabilities with a total of 509 and 173.

## **2. The Protection of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

### **a. Regulations Concerning Persons with Disabilities**

At the global level, there is United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD), which is a convention on the rights of persons with disabilities which has been ratified by Indonesia in the Law Number 19 of 2011 on the Ratification of CPRD. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) is a human rights instrument applied both internationally and nationally in order to respect, fulfil and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and also as the development tool and human rights instrument. The purpose of this convention is to promote, protect and guarantee the equality of the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities, as well as to respect the dignity of persons with disabilities as the inherent dignity.<sup>9</sup>

The reason why Indonesia ratified the CRPD is based on Indonesia's obligation as a party who has signed the convention in ensuring the protection of human rights and fundamental rights and freedoms for persons with disability without discrimination. Also, as mentioned before, one of the elements of state based on the rule of law is the existence of a guarantee for human rights for all of its citizens, including to the rights of persons with disabilities.<sup>10</sup>

By ratifying CPRD, Indonesia has demonstrated its responsibility as a part of the world community in advancing and protecting human rights for all, including the rights of persons with disability. In order for the CPRD to be fully applied in Indonesia, it has to be implemented in every province by making it into regional regulations. The Special Region of Yogyakarta is one of the

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<sup>9</sup> Explanation of the Law Number 19 of 2011 on the Ratification of Convention on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

<sup>10</sup> Donal A. Rumokoy et al., 2001, *Dimensi-dimensi Pemikiran Hukum Administrasi Negara*, Yogyakarta, UII Press, p. 7

provinces that has put this as a regional regulation in order to provide to the protection of the rights of persons with disability.

On Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that the regional authorities shall have the authority to adopt the regional regulations and other regulations to implement autonomy and the duty of assistance. Based on this article, the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province has made Regional Regulation of Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. While other regencies and cities have also made their own regional regulations; Bantul with its Regional Regulation of Bantul Regency Number 11 of 2015 on the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Gunungkidul with Regional Regulation of Gunungkidul Regency Number 9 of 2016 on the Implementation of the Protection and Fulfilment of Persons with Disabilities, Kulon Progo with Regional Regulation of Kulon Progo Regency Number 3 of 2016 on the Implementation of the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, and Sleman with Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency Number 1 of 2018 on the Implementation of the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**b. Rights on Persons with Disabilities**

Persons with disabilities basically shall have the same rights as normal people. They shall have rights on education, rights on employment, rights on health, rights on law and so on. What makes their rights different is that in some cases they have particular needs that are different from normal people. Based on the Regional Regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it is stated that the rights of persons with disabilities are:

- 1) Right on education

- 2) Right on employment
- 3) Right on health
- 4) Right on social affairs
- 5) Right on art, culture and sports
- 6) Right on politic
- 7) Right on law
- 8) Right on disaster management
- 9) Right on housing or shelter
- 10) Right on accessibility

### **3. Implementation of the Protection of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta**

#### **a. Efforts Taken by the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta to Protect Persons with Intellectual Disabilities**

From the point of view of Social Office, persons with intellectual disabilities are divided into two groups, namely productive and unproductive. This unproductive intellectual disability group is also divided into different groups, namely the unproductive intellectual disability groups with double handicaps which make it a severe disability group, and of course its services are different from potential unproductive intellectual disability groups whose talents and interests can be developed. Empowering talents and interests are carried out through the Technical Implementation Unit / *Unit Pelayanan Teknis (UPT)*, associations, institutions, and others.

On the attachment of the Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government, it is written the division of authorities of the government. The provincial government has the authority to carry out disability empowerment including persons with intellectual disability. Empowerment is carried out with the Technical Implementation Unit / *Unit Pelayanan Teknis (UPT)* through the Integrated Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities / *Balai*

*Rehabilitasi Terpadu Penyandang Disabilitas (BRTPD)*. While the regency and city governments can empower through institutions outside the association and institution.

Whereas severe disability groups who do not have the potential to be empowered, they receive assistance in the form of funds from the Ministry of Social Affairs through the Social Assistance Program for Persons with Severe Disabilities in the amount of as much as Rp 300.000,- every month. In the past, the Social Assistance Program for Persons with Severe Disabilities was held by the Directorate of Persons with Disabilities, and is now being transferred to the Family Hope Program / *Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)*.

In addition to the groups mentioned above, there are also groups who are not categorized as severe disabilities where their talents and interests cannot be empowered or cannot be developed. In this circumstance, they are assisted through Disability Assistance Programs in the form of basic necessity given to their parents, even then it cannot be done every month, only once every year.

There is also an empowerment program organized by the Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta which is carried out in the form of skills training, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta itself the form of training is still only light skills such as sewing, making batik, making brick and so on. This empowerment program is also intended for potential disability groups whose level of education is either in junior high or high school.

Subroto as the Head of Social Rehabilitation for Persons with Disability Division also acknowledges that the options for empowering persons with intellectual disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta are still very limited, therefore until now, there are no special programs aimed at persons with intellectual disabilities in both the provincial and regency or city government.

The maximum effort that has been made by the government is limited to gathering and training to parents of persons with intellectual disabilities on how to develop their children's potential and interests. Provincial and regency or city governments also do not facilitate specific assistance for persons with intellectual disabilities.

In addition to the gathering and training, the Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta also held a socialization on disability targeted to the wider community, in the hope of providing information on disability and increasing awareness of the potential, interests and talents of persons with disabilities. One example of this form of socialization is the International Disability Day celebration that falls on the 3rd of December. This socialization is only for entertainment purpose. The Social Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta also conducts socialization through its official website that displays the results of the programs that have been carried out.

Based on the National Socio-Economic Survey 2012, Special Region of Yogyakarta is in the second place of the province with the highest number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia.<sup>11</sup> This makes Special Region of Yogyakarta put extra attention to this matter, the most obvious action is by enacting Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The tangible example of the implementation of this regulation is reflected in the effort of local government in making this province to be a friendly-to-disabilities province in the form of easy access in public places and also public services. Beside the public access, there is also empowerment programs made by the

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<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Health of Indonesia, "Bulletin of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia", Indonesia, 2014, <http://www.depkes.go.id/download.php?file=download/pusdatin/buletin/buletin-disabilitas.pdf> accessed on January 8th, 2019 at 12 AM

government for persons with disabilities to train their skills. In the educational field, the government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta also made some inclusive schools in its regions.

Another example of the execution of this regional regulation with Governor Regulation Number 31 of 2013 on Disabilities Committee is the establishment of Disabilities Committee which has been effectively enacted since 2015 to handle several cases and criticize policies or implementation of programs in fulfilling and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Until the end of 2016, the Special Region of Yogyakarta is the only province in Indonesia that has already established this committee.

From the tangible example mentioned above, it can be assumed that Special Region of Yogyakarta has done everything to protect and accommodate the rights of persons with disabilities. But in reality, there are still some problems occurring in each field. Firstly, the main problem is due to a lack of budget given to the matter of persons with disabilities which leads to the failure of implementation of the regulations that have been applied. Secondly, the impact of the lack of budget leads to the lack of decent facilities and infrastructure according to the needs of persons with disabilities.

#### **b. Analysis on the Implementation of the Protection of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities**

Many legal protections to guarantee the equal rights of persons with disabilities exist and are sufficient, but the provision of access for persons with intellectual; disabilities in Indonesia has not been fully realized. Discriminatory treatment is still often felt by persons with intellectual disabilities. Persons with intellectual disabilities cannot get equal access like other people in the fields of social, education, politics, legal protection, access to information

communication and transportation. It happens because persons with intellectual disabilities are still underestimated by the government.

In terms of policy it is already quite good, but on the implementation level, it is still lacking. Also, there is still many officials who discriminate persons with disabilities, their perceptions and paradigms are still far from expectations, that there must be equality in treatment towards persons with disabilities with other people.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the interview from the respondents, there are still some problems with the implementation of protection of persons with intellectual disabilities in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. Some of them are the lack of budget accommodates to fulfil the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities, lack of awareness of what is intellectual disability, lack of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate their rights, lack of representation from the persons with intellectual disabilities in advocating their rights, and the last is the fact that government still underestimates the ability of persons with intellectual disabilities in excelling their life based on their potential and talent. The most obvious problem that can be seen from the regional regulations is on the problem of the protection of women and children with intellectual disabilities.

## **D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **1. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of the research, it can be concluded that:

- a. In terms of regulation, the existing regional regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta province is still limited and does not regulate all aspects on the protection of persons with disabilities. This is especially apparent on the matter of protection for women and

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<sup>12</sup> Udiyo Basuki, "Perlindungan HAM dalam Negara Hukum Indonesia: Studi Ratifikasi Konvensi Hak-hak Disabilitas (Convention on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities)", *Jurnal Sosio-Religia*, Volume 1 Number 1 (February, 2012) (ISSN: 1412-2367)



children with disabilities. The regional regulation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province Number 4 of 2012 on the Protection and the Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as the basis of every disability regulations in each regencies and city, is also considered as outdated to fill the need to protect the persons with intellectual disabilities in the present. It also lacks in many aspects if compared with the United Nations Convention on the Right of Persons with Disability and Law Number 8 of 2018, as it was enacted in 2012. Meanwhile, Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities which was enacted in 2016 covered more aspects regarding the matter of persons with disabilities.

- b. In practice, the actual implementation of the above-mentioned regional regulations is also very limited in carrying its duty in protecting and accommodating the rights of persons with intellectual disabilities. This is due to many reasons including the lack of budget to implement such laws, lack of public awareness of what constitutes an intellectual disability, lack of facilities and infrastructure to accommodate their rights, as well as lack of representation from the persons with intellectual disabilities in advocating their rights. This is also made worse by the government's general stance that still underestimates the ability of persons with intellectual disabilities in excelling their life based on their potential and talent.

## **2. Recommendations**

Based on the finding above, the following recommendations are suggested:

- a. For the Government

It is strongly recommended for the government to amend all of the regional regulations enacted in each regency and city in the Special Region of Yogyakarta to consider all the needs of persons with intellectual disabilities, especially in the matter that is still not covered in the regulations like the protection of women and children

with intellectual disabilities. It also would be better if the government can increase the allocation of the budget to provide adequate protection as well as evaluating the current implementation of prevailing regulations concerning persons with disabilities – as the current data shows that there is a huge gap between the existing regulations and the implementations. The government also need to give more information regarding intellectual disabilities to society to eliminate prejudice towards persons with intellectual disabilities.

b. For the Society

As respect to the fellow human beings, it is recommended for the society to actively seek information regarding disability in order to eradicate the bad stigma and paradigm towards persons with intellectual disabilities. Through adequate knowledge, bad prejudice towards persons with intellectual disabilities can be lessened and eliminated altogether. We have to welcome them with open arms because persons with disabilities are just another human being that needs to be respected just like us.

c. For Persons with Intellectual Disabilities

The persons with intellectual disabilities should also play an active role in finding information which shall be beneficial to them. They need to be proactive in advocating their rights and pressure the government to accommodate their rights as a legal citizen of Indonesia. This can be done by sending more representative of persons with intellectual disabilities in the development program.

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