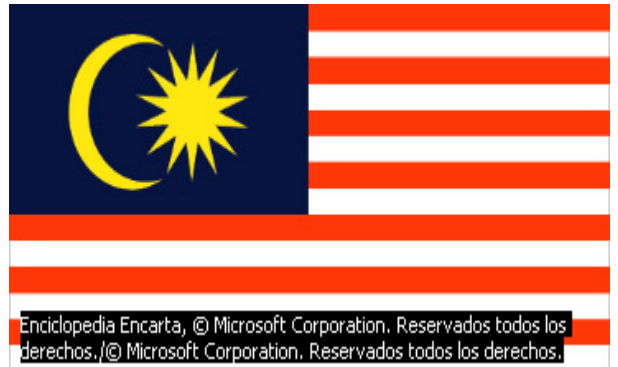


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**Malaysia**

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**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

(1) Name of Country : Malaysia

(2) Area (sq. km) : 329,750 (sq. km)

(3) Population (population in rural and urban are as) :-

23,522.482 (July 2004)

(4) Life Expectancy at Birth :-

Total population : 71.95 years

Male : 69.29 years

Female : 74.81 years

(5) Infant mortality rate :-

18.35/1,000 live birth

Male : 21.32 death/1,000 live birth

Female : 15.27 death/1,000 live birth

(6) Maternal mortality rate:-

3.1 children born/woman

(7) Literacy rate:-

Definition : age 15 and above can read and write

Total population : 88.7%

Male : 92%

Female : 85.4%

(8) Education (compulsory) : 75.3%

(9) Unemployment rate :-

Labour force participation rate:-

Total	:	64.4%
Male	:	81.5%
Female	:	46.7%

(10) Laws concerned with person with Intellectual Disabilities.

At present there is no comprehensive legislation that covers people with disabilities. Under the Federal Constitution the rights of persons with disabilities are enshrined in Article 8 of the constitution. This article guarantees equality to all persons.

The Government of Malaysia is in the process of tabling in Parliament a draft of the proposed Disability Act with its objectives:-

- (i) To ensure that persons with disabilities in Malaysia have the same rights to equality before the law as the rest of the community in the country.
- (ii) To eliminate as far as possible, discrimination against person on the ground of disability in various areas of life.
- (iii) To promote recognition and acceptance within the community of the principle that persons with disabilities be afforded equal opportunities and full participation to enable them to live as a rightful citizen of the country.

(11) Financial assistance for persons with intellectual disabilities.

The Government announced several initiatives during the last Budget Speech and can be summarised as follows:-

- (i) Continued support to NGOs and RM26.6 million has been allocated for the disabled.
- (ii) Income ceiling for disabled workers allowance was raised to RM750 from RM850.
- (iii) Financial aid of between RM80 to RM350 a month. As of mid 2003 a total of 122,543 disabled persons has registered and received financial aid, amounting RM88.5 million.
- (iv) A Disabled Worker Allowance of RM200 per month has been provided if their monthly income ceiling does not exceed RM750. The assistance is provided to meet the cost of transport to the workplace as well as other expenses.
- (v) An employment quota of 1% for the disabled in the public sector as a measure to ensure that the disabled also have access to job opportunities. In addition, a special unit will be established at the ministry of Human Resources to assist the disabled in getting jobs.
- (vi) Assistance to parents of disabled school going children a monthly allowance of RM25 per person be given to disabled students in primary and secondary schools to encourage them to receive education.
- (vii) For the disabled in institution of higher learning, the present monthly allowance of RM300 per persons for the hearing impaired be extended to all disabled.
- (viii) For civil service employees with disabled children, the Government will allow them to work on flexi hours to facilitate them in caring for their children. The Government also proposes that the private sector provides similar facility.
- (ix) The Government proposes that a special fund of RM10 million be established for disabled suffering from chronic diseases.

## 2. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Intellectual Disabilities can be defined person with mental intelligence that does not develop with age such as downs syndrome and slow learning disability.

As at 2003, out of 125,194 people with disabilities, 37% or 46,140 fall under the category of intellectual disabilities. The statistics of people with disabilities by different categories of disabilities as shown in table 1.

**Table 1**

Registration of people with disabilities by category of disabilities.

<b>CATEGORY OF DISABILITIES</b>	<b>2 0 0 1</b>	<b>2 0 0 2</b>	<b>2 0 0 3</b>
Visual Impaired	13,968	14,738	13,974
Hearing Disability	20,443	21,981	20,077
Physically Disabled	38,051	41,311	42,974
Intellectual Disability	39,150	43,042	46,140
Others	1,012	1,017	1,029
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>112,624</b>	<b>122,089</b>	<b>125,194</b>

Source: DSW, Malaysia Welfare Statistics 2002

(1) The present services for ID offered by both Government/Ngos.

(i) Government Agencies

In Malaysia, there are four main agencies involved in the services for the ID. The agencies and the services provided are as follows:-

a. Ministry Of Health

- i. Medical examination
- ii. Early valnation
- iii. Occupational therapy
- iv. Physiotherapy
- v. Speech therapy
- vi. Follow up treatment
- vii. Dietitian
- viii. Psychology treatment

b. Social Welfare Department (SWD)

- i. Registration for the disabled
- ii. Providing identification card, artificial aids, special allowance etc.
- iii. Community Based Rehabilitation
- iv. Admission to Rehabilitation Institution
- v. Vocational Training
- vi. Counseling and advisory services
- vii. Job Placement

c. Ministry Of Education

- i. Early education
- ii. Integrated Schools
- iii. Special Schools
- iv. Vocational Schools

d. Labour Department

- i. Carry out promotion programmers for job placement in private sector
- ii. Job placement
- iii. Enforcement of Labour Act 1955

(ii) NGO's

The NGO's too play an active role assisting the government for the disabled. The services includes:-

- i. Establishment for Day Care and Training Centers
- ii. Community Based Rehabilitation
- iii. Early Intervention Programmers
- iv. Multi disciplinary activities at community level
- v. Early education and social skills programmers
- vi. Advisory and support services through website
- vii. Parents support group
- viii. Sign language and Braille classes
- ix. Counseling
- x. Social Clubs
- xi. Resource Centers
- xii. Referral Services

**3. OUTLINE OF MY ORGANIZATION – STATE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT TERENGGANU**

(1) Back Ground

- i. The Social Welfare Department (SWD) was set up in 1946 and now its is one the agencies under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. Previously, it was under the various ministries.

- ii. This department is one of the agencies enlisted in the concurrent list under the Article of the Federal Constitution which states that its responsibilities are to be concurrently provided by the federal and the state government.
- iii. The Social Welfare Department (SWD) Terengganu is one of the states Social Welfare Department in Malaysia.

(2) Objective

To create a united harmonious society through strategies alliances and providing efficient social development services.

**(3) Vision**

Vision 2020

**(4) Mission**

Development and Social Well Being

(5) Strategy

- To ensure the social aspect are integrated in planning and implementation of developmental programs.
- To enhance the role of the Department's as a focal point in social development initiatives.
- To enhance strategic alliances with the non government organization, private sector, the community and international agencies.
- To strengthen and mobilize organizations at the grass root level.
- To optimize the human resources management and information technology program and activities.



**(6) Target Groups**

- i. Children
- ii. Juveniles
- iii. Elderly
- iv. The Disabled
- v. Women
- vi. Family
- vii. Community
- viii. Voluntary Organizations

**(7) Acts Related To The Department**

Some of the services provided to this target groups are governed by the following laws:-

- i. Child Care Centre Act 1984
- ii. Care Centre Act 1993
- iii. Destitute Persons Act 1977
- iv. Domestic Violence Act 1994
- v. Registration of Adoptions Act 1952
- vi. Adoption Act 1952
- vii. Child Act 2001

**(8) Scope of Responsibilities**

- i. As one of the states in Malaysia, SWD Terengganu manages and supervises seven district social welfare offices.
- ii. The Terengganu State has the population about 1 million people.
- iii. A part from that, it manages 7 social welfare institutions which are as follows:-

Name of Institution	Maximum Capacity of Inmates
The Children's Home	40
Centre for The Intellectually Challenged Children	100
Probation Hostel	40
Home for the Chronically Ill	200
Orphanage Home	100
Sheltered Workshop for The Disabled	100
Approved School for Girls	100

(9) Staffing

There are 261 staffs (155 are federal and 106 are state staffs) and is headed by a director assisted by two deputy directors.

(10) Funding

SWD Terengganu obtains its annual allocation from both the state and federal governments. The total allocation for the year 2004 was about RM45,000,000.00.

(11) Services

As it is a concurrent department, there are both the state and the federal services.

i. State Services

a. Financial Aids

Types of assistance and number of cases provided for the year 2004 are as follows:-

Type of Assistance	No. of Cases
1. Public assistance	12,949
2. Launching Grant School Aids	3,134

3. Assistance for repairing & building of homes	82
4. Artificial Aids	4
5. Natural Disaster Aids	219
Total	16,388

b. Community Development Programmers

This programmed is a special settlement project for the age, poor and the disabled. It has 3 main components namely:-

- (i) Providing infrastructure
- (ii) Human Development Programmed
- (iii) Income Generating Programmed

ii. Federal Services

There are 5 main divisions namely:-

a. Rehabilitation Division

i. This division carries rehabilitation programme for juveniles, women and girls, the disabled, the poor, the community as well as for natural disasters victims.

ii. As for year 2004, number of services and cases provided are as follows:

Type of Services	No. of Cases
Juveniles	406
District Juveniles Committee	11
Women and Girls	17
Registration of Disabled	7208
Admission to Vocational Institution	17
Public Assistance	911
Incentive Allowance for Disabled	500
Artificial Aids for Disabled	24
Aids for needy Children	2513
Aids for Elderly	1200

b. Consultancy and Community Development Division

The main objectives are:-

- i. Enhancing voluntary organizations through advisory and financial assistance.
- ii. Strengthening corporate sectors involvement and contribution.
- iii. Encouraging public involvement in social work and community services.

As in the year 2004, there are 4 community projects involving 32 participants.

Annual grants of RM500,000.00 was allocated in the year 2004 to 7 NGO's for their activities.

Members of the community are also being appointed into various committees set up to carry out social intervention work. As in the year 2004, 754 people were appointed.

c. Protection Division

This division provides assistance, protection and rehabilitation for children, the elderly, destitute and vagrants, the chronically ill, disabled and family members with problems to improve their social well being as well as to be independent.

In the year 2004, there were 20 cases child abuse cases and as preventive measure, a child protection team was set up in the 7 district of Terengganu.

11 Child Activity Centers were established to provide prevention and rehabilitation services to families and children who are in needs. The activities undertaken

at those centers include:-

- i. Academic and religions guidance
- ii. Recreational and advisory guidance

d. Legal and Advocacy Division

The objectives of this division are:-

- i. Enforcement of the various acts under the jurisdiction of the department.
- ii. Carry out awareness campaign.
- iii. Monitoring and managing appeal cases.
- iv. Providing consultancy and training of staff on the implementing of the various acts.

The main service under this division is the registration and the enforcement of child care centre act. In the year 2004, the number of child care centers registered was 39 and 18 in the process.

e. Planning and Information System Division

Its objectives are:-

- i. To ensure planning and implementation of the Social Welfare Policies are being carried out effectively in line to the current needs to meet the department's objective.
- ii. To gather up to date information on social issues for the purpose of documentation and circulation.
- iii. To undertake research studies and planning as well as formulation of policies.

Under the 7<sup>th</sup> Malaysian Plan, the Social Welfare Department Terengganu was allocated 19.5 millions for the establishment of 2 new Social Welfare Institution namely:

- i. Approved School for the women – RM12 million

- ii. Phase II – Home for the chronically ill –  
RM7.35 million

(12) My Position and Duty

I am the Social Development Deputy Officer for the last 10 years and have the experiences working with the Social welfare Department at district as well as the state levels.

At present, I am attached to the Terengganu State Social Welfare Department holding the post as the Assistant Director for the Consultancy and Community Service Division.

The main objectives of the division are:-

- i. Enhancing voluntary organizations through advisory and financial assistance.
- ii. Strengthening corporate sectors involvement and contribution.
- iii. Encouraging community involvement in social work and community services.

There are four main activities which are as follows:-

- i. Community Development
  - a. Community Projects
  - b. Community Based Rehabilitation
- ii. Development of Welfare Voluntary Organization.
- iii. Volunteerism
- iv. Corporate Participation

4. **CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION (CBR)**  
**- FELDA BUKIT BESAR CBR PROJECT**

(1) General outline of the CBR programmers in Malaysia

The SWD is the focal point for the development of the disabled. Malaysia's commitment towards the development and ensuring greater quality of life for the disabled is further strengthened with her signing of several international declaration related to the disabled such as:-

- i. Convention of The Rights of The Child
- ii. Proclamation on the full participation and equal opportunities in Asia and Pacific Region.
- iii. Biwako Millennium Framework for Action.

In accordance to this, CBR programmes are seen as one of the best alternative measures in the rehabilitation of the disabled.

In Malaysia, CBR programme was initiated by experts from World Health Organization (WHO) who submitted the draft manual of the programmers. Finally in 1984, the Social Welfare Department with the cooperation with the Ministry of Health set up a CBR pilot project in Batu Rakit, District of Kuala Terengganu which involve 55 disabled people. Its concept was base mainly towards active participation among families with disabilities children and members of the community for the rehabilitation of the disabled people.

As in the year 2003, there were 274 CBR projects being established benefiting about 6229 disabled children.

(2) Background of Community Based Rehabilitation Project at Felda Bukit Besar, Kulai, Johor – a case study.

- i. Felda Bukit Besar CBR Project is one of the 274 CBR projects established in Malaysia. This CBR project is now being considered as one of the best CBR projects as well as a model in Malaysia.
- ii. It was set up in December 1989 and began to operate on the 18 April 1990. This project is now being operating for the last 15 years.
- iii. Initially, the Red Crescent Society Building was being used as the base for the CBR activities.
- iv. The centre is open 4 days a week from 9.00 am to 11.00 am. At the early stages there were only 9 disabled children registered at the centre out of which 7 were mentally retarded children and 2 were physically disabled. The center was assisted by a British Volunteer and 3 volunteers.
- v. The centre is located about 30 km from the town of Kota Tinggi in one of the regional land settlement schemes set up by the government to uplift the social economic of the poor and landless people.
- vi. In 1996, the centre managed to have its own building which costed RM60,000.00. Part of the expenses was donated by local politicians while the rest were donated by the private sectors and members of the community.
- vii. In 1999, another RM50,000.00 was donated by the Chief Minister of Johor for construction of a new training workshop (tailoring and handicraft training).

(3) Goal and Purpose

CBR programmes can be defined as an approach towards community



development in the prevention, rehabilitation and development programmes for the disabled with the support from families and members of the community in order to ensure that people with disabilities are able to maximize their full potentials, have access to regular services and opportunities and achieve full integration with their communities and their societies. These programmes are geared for the disabled who need rehabilitation and basic training in various fields such as physiotherapy, speech therapy, special education and training in the activities of daily living. These programmes are opened to all categories of disabilities. An integrated approach with various agencies is being practiced in the planning and implementation of these programmes.

The objectives of this CBR project are as follows:-

- i. To reach out rehabilitative and early intervention services for the disabled within their communities.
- ii. To ensure full participation and social integration of the disabled with their communities.
- iii. To lessen long duration of the disabled in the institution which can lead to breaking their family's ties.
- iv. To ensure that people with disabilities are able to maximise their physical and mental disabilities.

(4) Management of the CBR Centre

This CBR project is under a committees consisting of 15 members headed by a wife of state politician. It members are from various members of the community including parents of the disabled, teachers, community leaders and representatives from relevant government agencies. The district Social Welfare Department Officer acts as advisor to these committee to ensure the smooth running of this CBR project.

(5) Expected Outputs

- i. CBR programmes is considered as one of the community development's strategy which can enable the disabled people to undergo preventive and rehabilitation programme so that they can be self reliance and be fully integrated in their societies.
- ii. To introduce rehabilitation and early intervention services for the disabled within their communities.
- iii. To reduce placement of the disabled people in rehabilitation centers which can loosen their family's ties.
- iv. To assist the government's policy in creating a caring society and shared responsibility among the community towards the needs of the disabled.

(6) Input of the Implementing Organizations

- i. Department of Social Welfare is given the responsibility as the lead agency for the CBR programmers.
- ii. Annual grant is being allocated for each CBR being establishment.
- iii. The District Social Welfare Officer acts as advisor for the CBR programmers.

(7) Inputs from related agencies, ngo's and community

- i. Representatives from related agencies such as Health Education and Labors Department's and other government agencies are being

selected to be in the CBR committee to render their technical advice.

- ii. Members of the local ngo's and communities are also in the CBR committee as well as family members of the disabled.
- iii. Private sectors are also encouraged to donate to supplement the funds needed.

(8) Participation of the Disabled

At present 35 disabled children out of 81 being registered attend daily for the rehabilitation programmes as shown in table below.

Types of Disabilities	No of Cases		
	Female	Male	Total
Mentally Retarded	13	12	25
Physically Disabled	3	1	4
Visually Handicapped	1	0	1
Hearing Impairment	0	5	5
Total	17	18	35

(9) Activities

The activities being carried out includes:-

- i. Social Training
- ii. Early Education
- iii. Music Lesson
- iv. Motor Action Training
- v. Tailoring Class
- vi. Handicraft Class
- vii. Physiotherapy
- viii. Cooking Class
- ix. Computer Class

- x. Occupational Therapy
- xi. Gardening
- xii. Counseling
- xiii. Disabled Club

A part from these daily activities, the CBR committee also carries out several activities such as:-

- i. New Year Celebration
- ii. Special Sports Day
- iii. Social Visit
- iv. Fund Raising Campaigns
- v. Registration of the Disabled
- vi. Resource Centre
- vii. Self Help Projects
- viii. Motivations for the families and communities

(10) Budget and Period

The Social Welfare Department has allocate the sum of RM30,000.00 a year for this CBR project and one off sum of RM15,000.00 for the equipment.

(11) Benefits from this CBR Project

Among the benefits achieve are as follows:-

- i. The Disabled Persons
  - a. The training and rehabilitative programmes rendered are taken account according to the needs and types of their disabilities.
  - b. The disabled no longer feel isolated from their families, friends and community.
  - c. CBR programmes have helped the disabled to be more independent.

- d. Relationship with their families has strengthened.
- ii. The Families and Community
    - a. Cases of disabilities have been reduced and serious disabilities can be lessened through early intervention and support from the trained members of the families.
    - b. Increased awareness among the family members, the potentiality of the disabled children through proper training and supervision.
    - c. Enlighten awareness members of the community to be more caring and sharing responsibility with the government towards the well being of the disabled.

(12) Other Achievement of this CBR Projects

- i. This CBR project has being awarded as the best CBR project in the State of Johor in the year 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.
- ii. In the year 2000, it was chosen to be the best CBR project in the country.
- iii. It has also successfully set up a special club for the disabled in 2003 with its objectives:-
  - a. To instill the leadership qualities among the disabled.
  - b. To further strengthen the relationship among the disabled.
  - c. To encourage the disabled themselves in decision making, planning and organizing their own activities.
  - d. This club has manage to organise several activities such as:-
    - organise meetings
    - counseling sessions
    - publication of its own news letter every Friday

5. **SITUATION OF PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES**

(1) Finding and Diagnosis of ID Early Intervention

(a) Prevalence of ID in your country/district

The Ministry of Health (MOH) is one of the key ministries that are involved in matters pertaining to people with disabilities. As such, it works closely with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW).

Since 1986, the Ministry of health has been directing efforts towards the provision of early intervention services to the primary health care level in order to improve the outcome of children with special needs.

Towards this end, the Programme of care for children with Special Needs was set up through its community based health facilities to provide rehabilitative services for children with special needs from birth to 18 years of age.

The main objective of this programme is to provide services to children with disabilities and their care givers in terms of medical rehabilitation and counseling.

At 2001, 84 health clinics have been equipped with rehabilitative equipment and Public Health Nurses (PHN) who are trained in basic children with disabilities. During the year 2001, a total of 1,601 new cases of children with disabilities were identified, while 2,132 children used the rehabilitative services provided by the health clinics.

(b) Person/professionals responsible to diagnoses  
(doctors or health works or social works ....)

This is being done by the doctors at District Hospital and subsequently referred to the District Social Welfare Department for registration and rehabilitation programmes as needed.

Members of the community and parents or member of families with disabled children are consistently being campaigned to refer cases or unregistered cases of disabled to relevance agencies especially to the SWD.

(c) Procedure after diagnosis

In line with Ministry of Health role as stated in the cabinet memorandum for action services for the disabled, Ministry of Health will provide early detection and intervention through the following :-

- Provision of appropriate rehabilitative services for children with needs at the health centers.
- Increase public awareness to enhance community participation.
- Promote and strengthen collaboration between Government and non-governmental agencies.
- Training and research.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

(2) Education

- (a) Percentage of children with ID attend school for 2003, the ministry had 757 programmes for Intellectual Disabilities with a total of

13,583 students enrolled in the programmes and 2,583 teachers. Analysis of the statistics shows that the average students: teacher ratio is 4.76 students per teacher. For primary programmes, the student: teacher ratio at 4.73 is lower than that for secondary programmes (4.81). Over the years the student: teacher ratio has been increasing.

Further analysis of the data by type of disability shows that out of the 700 programmes for the various types of disabilities, 80% were for Intellectual Disabilities, 15% were for the hearing impaired while 5% were for visually impaired. The statistics shown that there were 14,435 students registered for the different special education programmes – 70% for ED, 25% for the hearing impaired while 5% were for visually impaired. However only 66% of the 3,218 special education teacher ratios by type of disability shown that while the ratio for the usually impaired 3.28, the ratio for the ID was almost 50% higher at 4.83.

(b) Type of education for children with ID?

In Malaysia, both special education and integrated education are provided for children with ID.

Special Education Programmes in Malaysia

The Ministry's Special Education Programmes are focused on groups with sight impairment, hearing impairment as well as those with Intellectual Disabilities, The Categories of persons with Intellectual Disabilities served under this programme include Downs Syndrome, Autism, Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorders (ADHD), slight mental retardation and specific learning difficulties (e.g. : dyslexia).

In Malaysia, Special Education Programmes are provided through:-



- Special schools
- Integrated programmes
- Inclusive programme (Pioneer Project-  
Pre School Education)

Special Schools: Examples include schools for deaf and schools for the blind.

(c) Placement Procedure

Integrated Special Education Programmes are for those with special need such as Intellectual Disabilities, hearing impairment and blind. These programmes exist within regular school (both primary and secondary) as well as technical and vocational schools. The Special Integrated Programmes have its own curriculum and are separated physically from the main school but are located within the compound.

There are five types of special education programmes in Malaysia government schools:-

- Programmes for Intellectual Disabilities  
(Integrated in regular school)
- Programmes for the hearing impaired  
(Special school)
- Programmes for the hearing impaired  
(Integrated in regular schools)
- Programmes for the slight impaired  
(Special schools)
- Programmes for the slight impaired  
(Integrated in regular school)

(3) Vocational Training

CBR centers will be further strengthened to include vocational training to facilitate the involvement of person with intellectual disabilities in productive activities. Opportunities for business operations for persons with Intellectual Disabilities in sheltered workshops will be further expended. In line with the productive welfare approach, efforts will be made up to equip people with disabilities with the relevant entrepreneurship skills to enable them to be self reliant.

(4) Employment

- (a) What percent of intellectual disabilities people are employed? (If not, what are the reasons?)

Since 1999, each year the achievements of registration and placements of persons with Intellectual Disabilities regularly and job placement for about 200 to 500 in various sectors. It is noted that overtime, the number of persons with Intellectual Disabilities registered and placements have been increasing steadily the demonstrating the impact to the efforts in promoting employment of the disabled in the private sector.

There are various challenged that the disabled face which contribute towards their inability to find employment or remain in employment. The challenges can be summed up as follows.

- Lack of information
- Long waiting time and limited incentives for the employment.
- Lack of qualifications on the part of Intellectual Disabilities, including English Language Skills.

- Difficulty of the disabled to adopt to their working environment.
- Lack of support mechanisms to assist Intellectual Disabilities to make the adaptation.

(b) What kind of job do they have?

The Department of Labour analysis is that generally the employment opportunities for the disabled are often in the lower skills and lower paid jobs. It also focuses on the physically and hearing disabled. Employers often tend to be selective while some do not have sufficient details on the disabled who are seeking employment.

Some of the steps taken by the department to promote employment of the disabled were:-

- Walk in registrations to the department's offices through out the country.
- Assessment of the people with disabilities together with counseling.
- Symposiums to promote information on job opportunities for people with disabilities.
- Awareness programmers to employers, the public on people with disabilities.
- Formulation of the code of practice for the employment of the disabled in the private sector and its subsequent launch.
- A comprehensive registration form to ensure higher matching possibility and briefings on the form.

- Registration and exhibition counters at various locations.

(5) Support Organizations

Relationship between Government Institution Stakeholders Dealing with Intellectual Disabilities Issues.

(a) Government Agencies concerned with Intellectual Disabilities.

- Department of Social Welfare (DSW)

Addresses social service issues

- Prevention, rehabilitation, instructional care and development.

- Ministry of Health

Addresses health matters relating to early intervention and prevention of causes of disability.

- Ministry of Education

Addresses issues relating to education training and employment to people with disabilities.

- Ministry of Information

Addresses issues relating to public awareness, advocacy and community mobilization.

- Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism

Addresses issues relating to culture.

- Ministry of Youth and Sports

Addresses issues relating to sports.

- Ministry of Human Resources

Addresses issues relating to employment of disabled.

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Addresses issues relating to public amenities and transportation.

- Attorney General's Officer  
(Prime Minister Office)

Addresses the formulation of legislations.

- (b) According to the DSW, for the year 2002, there were 81 disability related NGOs providing rehabilitation, special education and vocational training to 6,048 persons with Intellectual Disabilities all over the country. On its part, in 2002, the DSW distributed financial grants totaling RM3.25 million to the 81 disability related voluntary organizations to help them to maintain the programmers and services provided.

Over and above the voluntary organizations that received financial grants, there are many others that are also engaged with persons with Intellectual Disabilities in one way or another. Compiling the information collected from various sources, the consultants estimate that there are more than 320 NGOs that are engaged with disability

related issues.

Some of the NGOs are state sponsored (Government NGOs) while other are out anomous NGOs. The states sponsored NGOs are voluntary organizations largely managed by the community but are at the same time conduits of government policy and located within the state bureaucracy either under a government agency or ministry. On the other hand, autonomous NGOs are voluntary societies or associations started by groups or individuals for specific aim or cause, e.g.: Spastics Centre and the Kiwanis Down's syndrome Centers.

- (6) Based on the information of above items 1 – 5, people explain the issues/problems to solve in order to conduct effective support to ID people.

Among the major issues and problems are:-

- i. There is still the need for greater cooperation and understanding on their roles of the related agencies in the effort it fully achieves the multi integrated approach.
- ii. More awareness campaigns should be taken into consideration especially to the public as well as the disabled parents.
- iii. The private sector should also be made aware of the social responsibilities towards the needs of the disabled.
- iv. Training and retraining for officers, members of NGO's and those involve with ID's to understand the current needs and issues.