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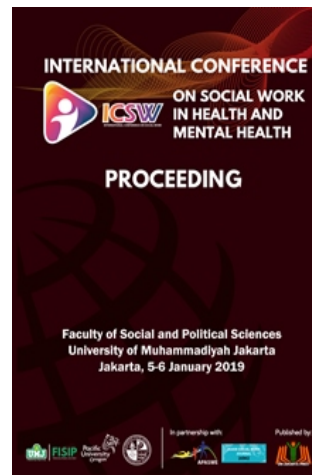
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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOCIALIZATION PROGRAM FOR MENTAL RETARDATION CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY AT THE BINA GRAHITA CIUNGWANARA SOCIAL INSTITUTION**

**Bagus Prawira, Muhammad Sahrul**

*University Of Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia*

Email: [bagusadrianprawira@yahoo.co.id](mailto:bagusadrianprawira@yahoo.co.id), [arulbima367@gmail.com](mailto:arulbima367@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

Mental retardation is an individual who significantly has intelligence below normal with an IQ score equal to or lower than seventy, therefore it can inhibit life activities in socializing, communication and inability to receive lessons in formal education, thus requiring other steps and approaches to provide space for mentally retarded children to have social functioning in the community and family. The role of various parties in this case is expected to provide sufficient space for empowerment of mentally retarded children, one of which is through the Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Cibinong Social Institution that aims to realize the independence of persons with mental disabilities, namely mentally retarded children with various mentoring programs and guidance including, physical, mental, social, and skills. The method used in the research is qualitative descriptive. The data of this study were collected by direct observation on the object of research, interviews, and documentation studies. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques with four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that resocialization is a process of preparing clients back to the community and can function socially. The implementation of resocialization at the Social Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Cibinong was carried out with the aim that beneficiaries can have productive activities so that they are able to have high confidence and enthusiasm. Resocialization implementation for mentally retarded children in Social Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Cibinong has the first two stages, work learning training which is an activity where beneficiaries learn to work for one month. second, the assessment of social workers home visits to beneficiaries' homes to be analyzed and given assistance according to their environmental conditions, after that stage, the next step is to find work by the Social Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Cibinong through the Manpower Office area where the beneficiaries are residing or domiciled, and given stimulants to be used as businesses around the recipient's home environment after beneficiaries are returned to parents and families to return to social functioning.

*Keywords: Program Implementation, Resocialization, Disability, Impotence.*

## PRELIMINARY

Mental retardation is an individual who significantly has intelligence below normal with an IQ score equal to or lower than seventy. Obviously this inhibits all activities of daily life, in socializing, communicating and what is more prominent is his inability to receive academic lessons as children his age. With the limitations possessed by mental retardation, many mentally retarded children cannot get work. This is because many companies are reluctant to employ mental retardation. In the Law (Law) it has been stated that mental retardation also has the right to obtain work held by the regional government or the private sector without discrimination.<sup>1</sup>

Therefore, the need for empowerment for persons with disabilities is more specific in this case is mental retardation in order to be able to live independently and be able to work to earn income that is used to meet their daily needs. One of the efforts carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit was established aimed at realizing the independence of persons with disabilities with mental health services and interventions for physical, mental, social and skills guidance, with mental retardation procedures aged 15-35 years, technically in the form of ceremonial in within the institution, it is expected to be able to develop human resources the beneficiaries can be built properly.<sup>2</sup>

Another goal is to prevent the development of negative stigma in the community related to children with mental retardation, who think less about the existence of mentally retarded children. Resocialization / Reintegration is a process of reuniting individuals / groups into the wider community to carry out their lives in general in order to be successful back into society.<sup>3</sup> The Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Social Home prepares mentally retarded children to be able to work or earn a living. Because in the institution there is guidance the skills in which

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<sup>1</sup> Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities

<sup>2</sup> Ciungwanara PSBG institution profile

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Consultants and The Social Reintegration of Offenders, (New York: United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime, 2012), p. 6.

mentally retarded persons are nurtured, and then later channeled to the company that employs them. In preparing for mentally retarded children, the institution conducts a program that aims to introduce mentally retarded children to the world of work with an apprenticeship program or the so-called Work Learning Practice. This program aims for mentally retarded children to be trained to work for one month. But in its implementation, there is a drawback from the institution because of the lack of stakeholders to work together in channeling the mentally retarded children, this is an obstacle to channeling the practice of working mentally retarded children.<sup>4</sup> Many companies are reluctant to become partners by underestimating mentally retarded children, whereas in the Law there are some whose contents are related to disability including mentally retarded children who can work like other people and companies give 1% quota of employees for disabilities including mentally retarded children. Of course this makes it difficult for the institution to find partners in the program after the Work Learning Practice period is over, then next is the Exploration and distribution to the workplace. Where at this stage, mentally retarded children have finished their rehabilitation period in institutions and work in full, but still controlled by the institution.

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<sup>4</sup> The results of a personal interview with the head of the Ciungwanara Community Service Center Social Rehabilitation Center

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation is an action or implementation of a plan that has been prepared carefully and in detail. Implementation is usually done after planning is considered perfect. According to Nurdin Usman, implementation is geared towards activities, actions, actions or the mechanism of a system, implementation is not just an activity, but a planned activity and to achieve the objectives of the activity.<sup>5</sup> Guntur Setiawan argues, implementation is an expansion of activities that adjust the interaction process between goals and actions to achieve them and requires an implementing network, effective bureaucracy.<sup>6</sup> From the above meanings it can be explained that implementation is a planned activity, not just an activity and carried out seriously based on reference to certain norms to achieve the objectives of the activity.

### **2. SOCIAL WELFARE**

Social welfare is basically a field or field of business practice in social work. This shows that social welfare has a broad meaning, including social work, programs and other social activities in the field of human life. The concept is a program that deals with various organized and systematic efforts that are equipped with various scientific skills. Therefore, the field of social welfare involves and includes various functions of several expertise and professions in the field of service to humans, such as economics, sociology, psychology, social workers etc. Social welfare as a system has the following objectives :

- a. To achieve a prosperous life, such as clothing, housing, food, health, and social relations that are good with their environment
- b. To achieve adaptation to both the community and the environment

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<sup>5</sup> Nurdin Usman, Curriculum Based Implementation Context, (Grasindo, Jakarta, 2002), p. 70

<sup>6</sup> Setiawan, Guntur. Implementation in Development Bureaucracy. (library hall, Jakarta, 2004), p. 39

### 3. MENTALLY RETARDED

Many terminologies are used to refer to mentally retarded children. In Indonesian, the term is often used for example brain weakness, memory weakness, weakness of mind, mental retardation, mental retardation, multiple disabilities, and mental retardation. Whereas in foreign language literature known as mental retardation, mentally retarded, mental deficiency, and mental defective, and others.<sup>7</sup> According to Grossman mentally retarded children are children who have intellectual intelligence (IQ) significantly below the average (Normal) which is accompanied by an inability to adjust to the environment and all this takes place during the developmental period.<sup>8</sup> While according to WHO mentally retarded children are children who have two essential components, namely intellectual function is significantly below the average and the inability to adjust to the norms that apply in society.<sup>9</sup> In line with the definition, AFMR outlines that someone who is categorized as mental retardation must exceed the component of his intelligence condition which is clearly below average, there is an inability to adjust to the norms and demands that apply in society.<sup>10</sup> To understand mentally retarded children, it is better for us to examine the definition of this child which was developed by AAMD (American association of mental deficiency) as follows: "Mental retardation shows intellectual function clearly below with inability to adjust to the environment and occur in the future development."<sup>11</sup> From some of the above understanding it can be concluded that a person is said to be mentally retarded if his intelligence is below the average. Hampered in learning and social adjustment, and requires special education.

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<sup>7</sup> Sutjihati Somantri, *Extraordinary Child Psychology*, (PT Refika Aditama: Bandung, 2007), p. 103

<sup>8</sup> Wardani, *Introduction to Extraordinary Education*, (Open University: Jakarta, 1996), p. 6.21

<sup>9</sup> Moh Amin, *Orthopedagogic of Mentally Retarded Children*, (Bandung: Ministry of National Education, 1995), p. 19

<sup>10</sup> Wardani, *Introduction to Extraordinary Education*, (Open University: Jakarta, 1996), p. 6.5

<sup>11</sup> Sutjihati Somantri, *op. Cit* p. 104

#### 4. RESOSIALIZATION

Regarding the theory of socialization, Resocialization is secondary socialization. According to Suparlan in the Dictionary of the term Social Resocialization Work, all efforts that aim to prepare persons with social welfare problems to be able to integrate into people's lives, prepare the community to accept attendance and treat ex-persons with reasonable social welfare problems, and channel former social welfare problems to education sectors, productive businesses, and / or employment.<sup>12</sup> Resocialization is a series of two-way guidance activities, namely in one party to prepare clients to be able to fully integrate into the life and livelihoods of the community normatively, and in one party to prepare the community, especially the community of origin or community environment, to place employment accept, treat by inviting and to integrate with community activities.<sup>13</sup> From the explanation of the definition of resocialization above, it can be explained that resocialization in this study is a program that is carried out as a readiness to return clients who are eligible to return to the community either their origin or residence so that they can integrate into community life, and channel mentally retarded children to companies. get decent work and dignity. The resocialization activities include the following :<sup>14</sup>

- a. Guidance on preparedness and role of the community. Guidance activities / demands approaches to foster the willingness of families, communities, community leaders, social organizations.
- b. Social guidance lives in a community. A series of guidance activities are directed so that the client can carry out all of his activities in accordance with applicable norms and avoid activities that become community restrictions. In the research in the CBD, a series of guidance activities, especially on social

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<sup>12</sup> YB. Suparlan, Dictionary of the Terms of Social Work, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1990), p. 145.

<sup>13</sup> Directorate of Social Tuna Services and Rehabilitation of the Directorate General of Social Services and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2007), Minimum Service Standards for Social Services and Rehabilitation of Homeless and Beggars, p. 99.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

guidance in community life, are carried out by Social Workers, Psychologists, etc, each of which has its own role.



## RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, researchers used qualitative research. A qualitative approach is research whose information comes from other people through data mining and can be observed.<sup>15</sup> While the qualitative approach is an effort to understand the meaning contained in this program. This is in line with Bogdan and Taylor's view of defining qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the people observed.<sup>16</sup> According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative methodology is a procedure that produces descriptive data, in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. Descriptive research is research that aims to systematically describe the facts or characteristics of a particular population or particular field, whether in the form of a factual and careful situation, problems, attitudes, opinions, conditions, procedures or systems. Qualitative research is also interpreted as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. With this research method the researcher intends to provide a complete view and deep understanding of the program in this study, the author uses a qualitative approach, using this qualitative approach in depth research results obtained to know the meaning of something clearly from the actual conditions.

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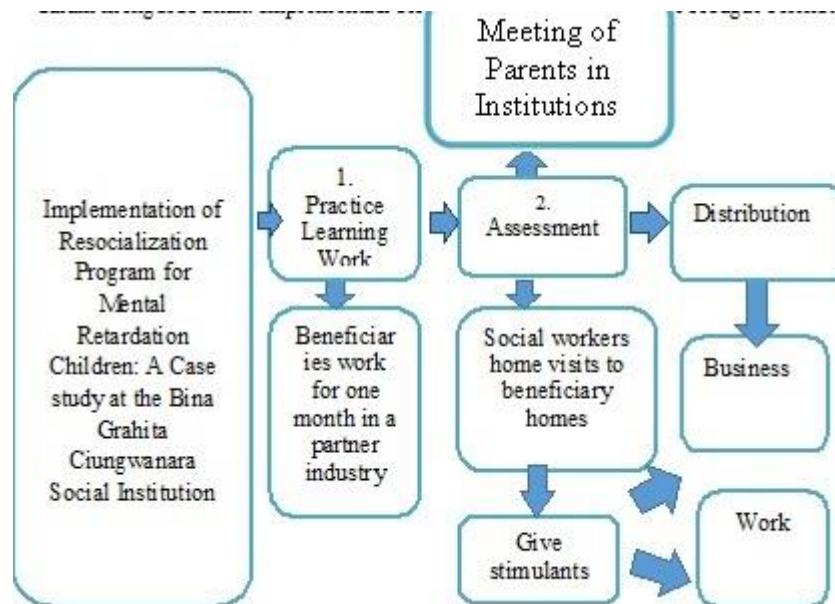
<sup>15</sup> Poerwandari, E.K, *Qualitative Approach to Human Behavior Research*, (Jakarta: Perfecta, 2005) p.23

<sup>16</sup> Lexi. J. Maleong, *Qualitative Research Methods*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya 2007), p.4

## RESEARCH RESULT

The resocialization carried out at the institution is based on the Republic of Indonesia's Minister of Social Affairs Regulation number 25 of 2012 which states that the standards in social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities by institutions in the field of social welfare, and in implementing the resocialization program, must be supported from various parties and all supporting aspects can be fulfilled, then a comprehensive continuity is needed in the implementation of the program, both in the Human Resources involved in it, the ability and allocation of budgets in supporting activities, and monitoring and evaluation of the Social Rehabilitation program.

In resocialization activities that are divided into two, namely first. social guidance in community life, in which beneficiaries are given guidance to later return to the community from a period of social rehabilitation that has been carried out for approximately four years. Second, readiness for community participation. readiness of community participation is done when social workers Home Visit home beneficiaries and Sharing Experience by presenting experienced speakers in taking care of children. Resocialization implementation can be explained as follows:



Source: Processed by 2018 authors

Image: Model Implementation of Resocialization Program

Based on the picture above, that the implementation of the resocialization program at the orphanage of the Bina Grahita Ciungwanara Social Institution can be explained that its implementation is through two programs, namely:

### 1. Work Learning Practice

Work Learning Practice is the process by which beneficiaries will get to know the world of work and work practices for beneficiaries. Work Learning Practices are carried out towards the end of the year before being distributed. Beneficiaries will work for 24 days in business institutions that have worked together. They worked for half a day or only until 11 o'clock in the afternoon, after the morning applause, the beneficiaries were given an advisor to the business institution and were also picked up. The business entity that works together is limited liability company Dwikarya Tani Abadi who has worked together for 10 years or more and steam washing, the beneficiaries who have passed the selection will be placed in one of the business institutions, per year, the institution can socialize around 10 children. During the implementation, the obstacles usually occur at the beginning due to getting a new assignment and not too understanding if it is not repeated for beneficiaries, this occurs in nursery business institutions due to inappropriate skills learned by beneficiaries during guidance with Work Learning Practices, but for Washing steam, the institution does have skills, so there are no obstacles in its implementation. The beneficiary mindset who thinks that work is in the office, causes some beneficiaries not to work in nurseries or steam washing. This is recognized by the institution as a technical service, the mindset of beneficiaries must be motivated that work not only in offices, basically working in productive activities and making money, and in steam nursery / washing is a productive activity due to getting money.

### 2. Assessment

This assessment focuses on beneficiary parents in the institution. Scoping is done when the rehabilitation period is over. Social workers will visit the home of the beneficiary's parents and observe what assistance will be given according to the environment and family conditions. Then the technical resocialization service will provide stimulants in the form of money of three million rupiah to be the right business according to the results of these observations, such as basic food stalls, snacks stalls, gallons or gas. In this meeting, it was also discussed that his child would be a little more finished with his rehabilitation period, and parents were taught to continue the guidance so that the child did not return from the beginning. Because there are obstacles from some parents who are inconsistent in

continuing guidance after leaving the institution, if for example the child in the institution wakes up at five o'clock and immediately does the activity, there are some parents who actually wake their child at seven as before being rehabilitated, or with another example beneficiaries return home, and do activities independently, parents actually feel sorry and finally do activities that the beneficiaries should do, such as washing clothes, bathing, this makes the child in vain regarding what is learned in the institution. But not all parents are inconsistent. The agency explained that there were also parents who were able to continue the guidance and progress of the child to be better, this can be concluded that many parents who have children with disabilities are mentally ill in caring for them, this makes children less self-sufficient in caring for themselves. and does not highlight the potential of the talents possessed by children so that life depends only on parents. Institutions also share experiences with parents of beneficiaries invited to the institution, presenting speakers who actually succeed in caring for children who are mentally retarded. This aims to make a reference for parents in caring for their children so that they can maximize the potential of the child. But back again, the patience of parents and patience and awareness of the maximum limits must be known by the parents of the beneficiaries. Because mentally retarded children have limits in their potential, and parents may not impose more. Another obstacle in the assessment is the lack of coordination between the parents and the institution regarding information if they move house or change the number that can be contacted, this makes it difficult for technical implementers to find the address of the new beneficiary parents. Because if the child cannot be distributed, it will become a state child, therefore there is a need for coordination regarding info with the institution.

### 3. Distribution

Then after the beneficiary has undergone his rehabilitation period, the social worker of each beneficiary will channel it to parents for business, but before that the institution also finds work with the local Manpower Office that is in accordance with the ability of the recipient. Constraints in distribution are some of the Manpower Offices in areas that are less responsive regarding jobs for intellectual disability, this makes it difficult for the institution to promote its beneficiaries regarding its capabilities, but there are several Manpower Offices that are responsive as in Subang, West Java. So that the institution is able to find work that is in accordance with the ability of the beneficiaries. Another obstacle in channeling when getting a job is parents themselves who feel sorry for their mentally retarded child to work, and feel that their child is unable to work. This makes it

difficult for institutions to channel beneficiaries if they get a job but must be far from their parents, even though the beneficiaries are willing to work, but parents do not agree because they are far away, but if they find work in the area, the government is less responsive to employment for mentally retarded children . Even though it eventually uses existing resources in the area to find suitable employment.

## CONCLUSION

Resocialization is the process of preparing beneficiaries / clients back to the community and can function socially. The institution conducts a resocialization process with the aim of beneficiaries of mental retardation being able to be given the opportunity to socialize and have productive activities, so that they are able to be confident and have high enthusiasm. Resocialization is included in social rehabilitation implemented in the institution. In its implementation, the institution plans in advance to implement it later and find a solution if there are obstacles in its preparation.

Resocialization is divided into 2 stages before being channeled back to his family. The first stage is the Work Learning Practice process where beneficiaries will learn to work. Work Learning Practices are carried out by the Social Rehabilitation sub agency and institution or company that is the place where the client is trained with a system that the beneficiaries work for half a day.

Then before distribution, there is a period and an assessment is carried out, that is, where social workers conduct a home visit to observe and analyze what assistance is in accordance with their environmental conditions and get income for the family. Then the institution provided stimulants in the form of three million rupiah in cash for the beneficiary families and together made RAB to manage the finances. There is also sharing experience carried out by the institution by presenting successful speakers who teach their children who are mentally retarded. After distribution, the social worker will accompany the beneficiary to be returned to the parents, but the institution will first find work in coordination with the local Manpower Office where the beneficiary environment and the family live.

However, there are still many local social affairs agency that are less responsive regarding children with disability, but there are some agencies that respond to mentally retarded children, such as those in Subang, who are able to hire beneficiaries. There are also those who get a job but are far away from their parents, this is not agreed to by parents because they are afraid of their children, then finally returned to their parents and open a business. Assessment. After being distributed, there will be further development carried out by the institution a year after being distributed, to see how the beneficiaries are progressing, but further development is already out of the resocialization program.

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### **Legislation**

Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities

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Ciungwanara PSBG institution profile