

On-site Education of Practical Languages for Area Studies

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On my research theme

Diabetes is classified as one of the main life-style-related disease, and is affected by daily diet and/or amount of exercise. Research on aspects of diabetes and other life-style-related disease will help to understand the Public Policies including social systems, and medical systems of Indonesia.

Diabetes and life-style-related disease are no longer diseases of developed countries. See focus on diabetes, the number of diabetics is increasing worldwide. Indonesia is no exception. Indonesia has the 4th largest number of diabetics of any country in the world, after India, China, and the USA. Of the population of Indonesia, 8.6% are diabetics, and the number of patients will have increased dramatically from 4.5 million in 1995 to 12.4 million by 2025,

based on surveys conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Departmen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia (DKRI). So it is becoming serious problem among the national level. For that problem, what has Indonesia been done?

The Indonesian government has been taking the lead in making provisions for dealing with diabetes since July 1, 1986. Congress and medical doctors cooperated and established the Association of Diabetes in Indonesia (PERSADIA), which is headquartered in Jakarta and has expanded to 11 regions, 92 departments, and 172 units/clubs all over Indonesia. It has accelerated treatment and research in each region or district.

Nevertheless, it has been unable to stop the increase in the number of diabetics. Diabetes awareness increased in 2006 when The United Nations declared “Unite for Diabetes”. Since this declaration, societies, generally, have become increasingly aware of diabetes, especially in the main cities of Indonesia.