



SOCIETAL STIGMA TOWARDS PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS IN A SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT: LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Stigma towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ) is a complex global issue that has a negative impact on patient well-being, access to health services, and their healing process and social integration. This stigma includes various forms of discrimination, stereotypes, and prejudices that can significantly hinder effective treatment of mental disorders. This study aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the stigma of people with mental disorders in various socio-cultural contexts. The literature reviewed in this study explores how stigma is formed, the factors that influence it, and the impact on individuals and communities. This study uses a literature review method by examining scientific articles that discuss the stigma of people with mental disorders in various regions of Indonesia in less than the last 10 years. Results: Data analysis shows that the stigma of people with mental disorders is still quite high, although there is variation between regions and community groups. The results of the study show that stigma against ODGJ is still widely found in Indonesian society. This stigma is influenced by various factors, such as lack of knowledge about mental disorders, cultural values, and social norms. This stigma can have negative impacts on PLWH, such as discrimination, social isolation, and barriers in accessing health services. Increasing public knowledge and understanding of mental disorders through education and public campaigns, as well as culturally sensitive interventions, can help reduce stigma and improve the quality of life of patients with mental disorders. The importance of understanding the stigma picture in this sociocultural context cannot be overstated because interventions designed to reduce stigma must be tailored to local conditions to be effective.

Keywords: discrimination; mental disorder; society; stigma

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INTRODUCTION

Stigma towards people with mental disorders is a complex global issue in the socio-cultural context of society. In many countries, including Indonesia, stigma often has a negative impact on patient well-being, access to health services, and their healing process and social integration. Stigma includes various forms of discrimination, stereotypes, and prejudices that can significantly hinder effective treatment of mental disorders. In a socio-cultural context, stigma is often influenced by a variety of factors including cultural values, social norms, religious beliefs, and the level of community knowledge about mental disorders. The importance of understanding the stigma picture in this socio-cultural context cannot be overstated because interventions designed to reduce stigma must be tailored to local conditions to be effective.

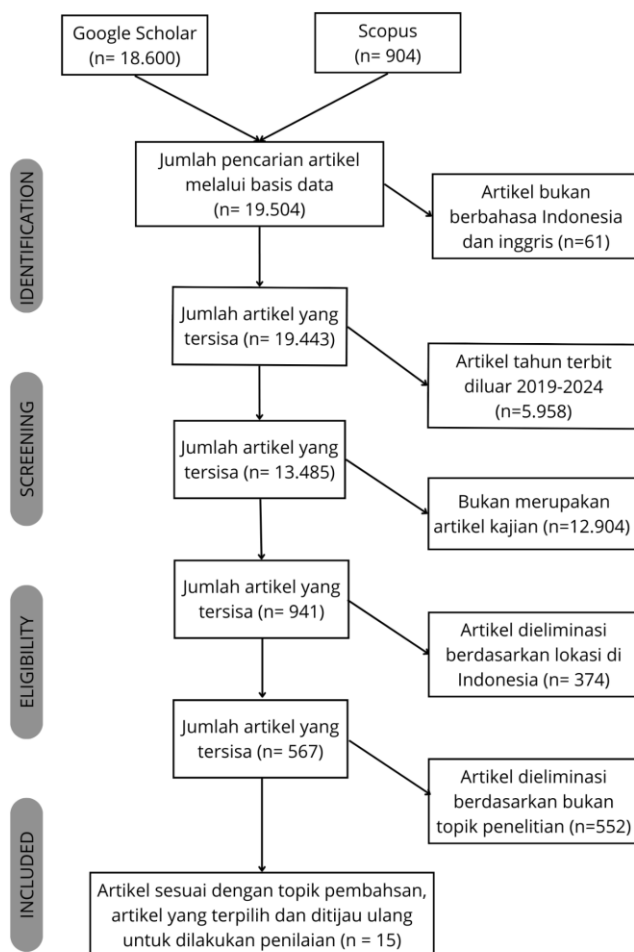
The stigma attached to patients with mental disorders often stems from society's lack of understanding of mental conditions, creating prejudice and discrimination that can worsen their condition. (Angermeyer, 2004). This stigma not only affects how patients are treated by others, but can also prevent them from seeking the help and support they need. (Levy et al., 2014). This stigma is often reinforced by the media, which sometimes portrays mental illness in a negative or frightening manner, thus worsening public perceptions and hindering efforts to raise awareness and understanding of mental health. (Choudhury et al., 2011) These negative attitudes can lead to social isolation for patients, which in turn worsens their mental health and creates a cycle of stigma that is difficult to break. Efforts to overcome this stigma require better education about mental health, as well as awareness campaigns that can help the public understand that mental illness is a medical condition that requires attention and treatment, not something to be viewed with fear or prejudice. (Upadhyay et al., 2016).

The community needs to be invited to participate in open dialogue about mental health, so that it can create a more supportive environment for individuals experiencing mental disorders and encourage them to seek help without fear of judgment. By increasing understanding and empathy in the community, we can reduce the stigma that exists and facilitate better access to mental health services for those in need. (Chen, 2023). Building collaborations between health, education, and community agencies is also critical to creating effective programs to support mental health, as well as ensuring that all individuals have access to the resources necessary for recovery and well-being. ("The Impact of Stigma in Seeking Mental Healthcare," 2023).

Mental health education should start early, so that future generations can grow up with a better awareness and understanding of the importance of maintaining mental health and overcoming the stigma that often attaches to individuals with mental disorders. (Cleary et al., 2012). Thus, it is important for educators and stakeholders to work together to integrate mental health curricula into formal education, so that children can learn about emotional management, social skills, and how to seek help when needed. Implementing these programs will not only improve individual well-being, but also contribute to the formation of a healthier and more inclusive society, where everyone feels supported in their journey towards optimal mental health. With the right approach, mental health education can provide a strong foundation for future generations to better cope with life's challenges and reduce the risk of mental health problems in the community. Awareness of the importance of mental health should be instilled early on, so that children can develop the skills needed to respond to stress and pressure in a constructive manner. These programs can also include training for parents and educators to help them understand and support their children's emotional needs, thereby creating a safer and more supportive environment for healthy mental growth. (Stuart & Arboleda-Flórez, 2012)

METHOD

The method used in this writing is Literature Review which is a systematic, explicit and reproducible method to identify, evaluate and synthesize the works of research results and ideas that have been produced by researchers and practitioners. The article discussed in this writing is about "The Picture of Community Stigma on ODGJ" in various regions of Indonesia in less than the last 10 years. The literature sources used in writing with this literature review through the National Journal Website such as Google Schola



RESULT

Table 1.
Literature Analysis

No	Title	Author and Year of Publication	Research purposes	Methods and Samples	Research result	Database
1.	Overview of Community Stigma towards People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) at Waibhu Health Center	Nathanael Sitinjak, Rifki Sakinah Nompo, Veronika A. Jelatu, Fathia FI Said, Arvia (2023)	To find out the picture of community stigma towards people with mental disorders at Waibhu Health Center.	This study uses a quantitative descriptive design. Data collection techniques are carried out with the Community Attitudes Toward the Mentally Ill questionnaire which consists of 24 questions about sigma on OGDJ. Retrieval purposive sampling for samples using the Slovin formula with a sample size of 99 people.	The results of the study showed that most of the stigma in society towards ODGJ at the Waibhu Health Center, Jayapura Regency was in the low category, as much as 65.7%. Low stigma in society shows that the community can accept the condition of ODGJ. This study supports previous research conducted by Balingit (2019) that most people have low stigma because people are aware that ODGJ sufferers need treatment and need good care in health services. Respondents who answered low stigma at the Waibu Health Center said that mental illness is no longer a subject of ridicule and there needs to be tolerance for ODGJ in the community. Hanifah's (2021) study showed that the community did not agree with this statement. The community considers that there is no particular concern about the presence of ODGJ in their environment, because the influence of their experience of direct contact with ODGJ. The community assumes that ODGJ is not an individual to be avoided.	Google Scholar
2.	Overview of Community Stigma towards	Gabriel Mane, Maria K.	To know Overview of Community Stigma Towards People	The type of research used is descriptive research. The	From the research results, it was found that out of 75 respondents, 68 people (91%) of the entire community accepted	Google Scholar

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	People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ)	Ringgi Kuwa, Herni Sulastien (2022)	with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) in Ruwolong Hamlet.	population of this research are 293 people in Ruwolong Hamlet who are aged 15-49 years (productive age). The total sample in this study was 75 respondents. The sampling technique in research using quota sampling. Data is collected then Univariate analysis was performed.	ODGJ well and this was proven by the research results. The community in Ruwolong Hamlet mostly has a positive view of ODGJ because they believe that ODGJ is not a curse from the Almighty, does not have to be isolated from the entire community, ODGJ can recover, crazy people who are shackled in their own homes, families help in giving medicine. This positive view is also influenced by the age characteristics of the respondents, the majority of whom are adults (20-45 years), namely 40 people (53%). The more mature a person is, then the way of thinking becomes more mature and regular in carrying out an action. The more sufficient age the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working from the perspective of trust, more mature people will be more trusting than people who are not yet mature enough. Meanwhile, from the educational side, although The majority of respondents had elementary school education, namely 46 people (61%), but they had experience and received information from various mass media so that they could accept ODGJ and have a positive attitude in supporting the recovery of ODGJ.	
3.	Overview of Community Stigma Towards People with Mental Disorders in the Geneng Health Center Work Area	Endri Ekayamti (2020)	Analyzing the depiction of community stigma towards people with mental disorders in the Geneng Community Health Center work area.	The research used descriptive research with a population of 100 and a sample of 100 respondents taken using Total Sampling.	The results of the study showed that moderate stigma was still found in 14 (14%) respondents and at least severe stigma was found in 8 (8%). Lack of exposure to information about mental health is one reason why stigma is still found in society, as evidenced by 33 (33%) respondents never receiving information about mental disorders.	Google Scholar
4.	Overview of Community Stigma Towards Mentally Ill Patients in Buku Village	Fredy Akbar K, Darmiati, Ismawati	To see the picture of the stigma of society towards patients with mental disorders. This study used a questionnaire to determine the results of the stigma of society towards patients with mental disorders.	The method used in this research is the Descriptive method, the descriptive method here is one type of research method that presents a complete picture to describe, explain the object of research.	Based on 30 respondents in the study, it was found that mothers aged 25-27 years were 4 people (13.3%), those aged 30-35 years were 8 people (26.6%), those aged 36-40 years were 12 people (40%), and those aged 41-45 years were 10 people (20%). The results of the education demographics obtained 19 people (63.3%) of elementary school education, 3 people (10%), 6 people (20%) of junior high school education, and 2 people (6.6%) of college education. The results of the occupational demographics obtained mothers who worked as housewives were 18 people (60%), those who worked as entrepreneurs were 6 people (20%), 1 farmer (3.3%), 4 honorary workers (13.3%) and 1 person who worked as traders (3.3%). It can be concluded that Most of the respondents from Buku Village, Mapilli District, Polewali Mandar Regency, West Sulawesi Province have a negative stigma or have an inappropriate stigma.	Google Scholar
5.	Overview of Community Stigma Towards Schizophrenia Sufferers in Pontianak City	Fransiska Tania, Triyana Harlia Putri, and Faisal Kholid Fahdi (2021)	To find out the description of the stigma of society in Pontianak city towards schizophrenia sufferers and the factors that influence it.	The research design used is descriptive with a quantitative approach using the survey method. The sample used was 400 respondents.	The community in Pontianak City tends to have a positive attitude towards schizophrenia sufferers as shown by a good, humanistic, and sympathetic attitude. In addition, the community tends to disagree with the negative stigma given to schizophrenia sufferers, such as the view that we should avoid sufferers because they are considered a threat to	Google Scholar

No	Title	Author and Year of Publication	Research purposes	Methods and Samples	Research result	Database
					society. This is because most respondents have a higher level of education, namely high school/equivalent and college, so they are more exposed to information about mental disorders that can reduce the negative stigma towards sufferers.	
6.	The Relationship between Mental Disorder Stigma and Community Behavior towards People with Mental Disorders in the Work Area of the Karya Wanita Health Center, Pekanbaru	Usraleli, Dedek Fitriana, Magdalena, Melly, Idayanti (2020)	To determine the relationship between the stigma of mental disorders and community behavior in People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) in the work area of the Karya Wanita Pekanbaru Health Center.	The design of this study is descriptive analytical with a cross-sectional approach. The sample used was 68 respondents. The instrument in this study was a questionnaire.	The results of the study showed that the community in the Karya Wanita Health Center Work Area showed a negative stigma towards ODGJ. This is due to the low level of public knowledge regarding ODGJ. Many people call ODGJ crazy people because this nickname has stuck with them since long ago, are afraid of ODGJ, do not want to socialize or approach ODGJ or their families, ODGJ should be admitted to a mental hospital so that the surrounding environment is safe from sudden ODGJ tantrums, and the community has never received counseling about mental disorders so that the community does not know about mental disorders. This has an impact on the attitude of the community which tends to be less than good. The community ignores ODGJ sufferers, is indifferent because of their respective busy lives, considers ODGJ to be a threat and something embarrassing, so that the community stays away from ODGJ and their families, and does not want to interfere in ODGJ affairs.	Google Scholar
7.	The Relationship Between Stigma and Family Burden in Caring for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) at the Dadi Regional Special Hospital (RSKD), South Sulawesi Province	Nurazizah, (2023)	To determine the relationship between stigma and family burden in caring for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) at the Regional Special Hospital (RSKD) So South Sulawesi Province.	Quantitative research with Cross-Sectional research design. Using Purposive Sampling technique. Involving 94 respondents using the Stigma Items questionnaire from SCAN and Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI).	This study found that the majority of families (58.5%) experienced low stigma towards ODGJ, and 51.1% of families felt a moderate burden in caring for ODGJ. A significant statistical relationship ($p < 0.05$) shows that the higher the stigma experienced by the family, the greater the burden they feel. This shows a strong and positive correlation, where stigma and family burden reinforce each other.	Google Scholar
8.	The Influence of Family Knowledge, Community Stigma and Medication Compliance on Relapse of Mental Disorders in Makassar City	Shermina Oruh Andi Agustang, (2019)	To analyze the influence of family participation, community stigma, and medication compliance on relapse of mental disorders.	Study quantitative with Cross Sectional design. Data collection method data through a questionnaire with a Likert scale and data analysis using regression test results.	The results of statistical tests show that of the three factors, there is a significant influence between family participation, community stigma and compliance in taking medication on the recurrence of mental disorders in Makassar City.	Google Scholar
9.	Development of Community Implementation Strategy to Reduce Community Stigma on Mentally Ill Patients	The story of the two brothers is told by Agung Eko Hartanto, Gandes Widya Hendrawati, Esti Sugiyorini. (2021)	To analyze the differences between the provision of Community Implementation Strategy before and after towards reducing community stigma. Sukosari Village is a village with a fairly large number of mentally ill patients in the Ngrandu Ponorogo Health Center area.	This research design uses an experimental type, with the True experimental pre-post test group type. The population is 22 Heads of Families, with a sample of 20 people taken using the purposive sampling technique, Data collection in September-October 2020 in Sukosari Village, Ngrandu Ponorogo Health Center Area.	The results of the study showed that there was no difference between the provision of Community Implementation Strategies before and after in reducing community stigma. The stigma of society as much as 65% has a positive value increase through social support given to patients with mental disorders and their families. Positive social stigma can be useful in providing support for relapse in patients with mental disorders.	Google Scholar
10.	Malay Society's Stigma Towards People with	Atika Ulfa Safitri, Fathra	This study aims to look at the stigma of Malay society towards people	This research is a descriptive research. Sample	The results of the study conducted on 280 respondents in Tanjung Rhu Village showed that the Malay community in	Google Scholar

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	Mental Disorders	Annis Nauli, Jumaini (2022)	with mental disorders.	in this study, the Malay community consisted of 280 people and were recruited using the method purposive sampling. Data collection method using community attitude towards the questionnaire mental illness (CAMI III) which is conducted online.	Tanjung Rhu Village was pro (agree) with 3 existing dimensions, namely: authoritarianism as much as 55%, virtue as much as 56.1%, and social restrictions as much as 50.7%, and con (disagree) with 1 dimension, namely the ideology of the mental health community as much as 52.1%.	
11.	Stigma of People with Mental Disorders in the Mentally Healthy Alert Village Program	Mad Zaini, Komarudin, and Ginanjar Abdurrahman (2024)	The purpose of the study was to measure the stigma towards mental disorders in the community of Botolinggo Village, Bondowoso Regency, and to understand the factors that influence the stigma, such as age, education level, and ethnicity/culture. In addition, the study also aims to evaluate the contribution of the Mental Health Alert Village Program to the community's assessment and attitudes towards people with mental disorders.	The research method used is a quantitative descriptive approach using the Community Attitudes Towards Mental Illness (CAMI) instrument. The research sample consisted of 52 respondents selected using the purposive sampling method.	The results of the study showed that the characteristics of respondents aged 20-35 years, high school/vocational high school education, and from the Javanese ethnic group tend to have low stigma towards people with mental disorders. Young age has a significant relationship with the stigma of mental disorders, while education level and ethnicity/culture do not have a significant relationship. The Mental Health Alert Village Program has a positive contribution to the community's assessment and attitude towards people with mental disorders. The study provides an understanding of the factors that influence the stigma towards mental disorders in the community of Botolinggo Village, Bondowoso Regency.	Google Scholar
12.	Community Stigma Against Mental Disorder Sufferers in the West Limboto Health Center Work Area	Fatmawati, Rona Febriyona, and Renalda Rengkung (2023)	The purpose of this study was to explore and highlight the stigma of society towards people with mental disorders in the Limboto Barat Health Center Working Area, as well as to highlight the importance of increasing public understanding and awareness of mental disorders in order to reduce stigma and discrimination.	The research method used in this study is qualitative with a phenomenological study approach. The research participants consisted of 6 people from the community in the Limboto Barat Health Center Working Area and 1 health worker as a key informant. The sampling technique used was total sampling.	The results of the study showed that the stigma of the community towards people with mental disorders in the Limboto Barat Health Center Work Area occurs in the form of stereotypes, labeling, and discrimination. The community uses terms such as "crazy people" to refer to people with mental disorders and believes that the cause of mental disorders is stress. The community tends to consider people with mental disorders as dangerous, hallucinating, not wearing clothes, and unable to take care of themselves. This causes the community to avoid, run away, or even allow the act of restraining people with mental disorders. Efforts are needed to socialize, educate, and increase public understanding of mental disorders in order to reduce stigma and discrimination against people with mental disorders.	Google Scholar
13	The relationship between knowledge, needs, motivation, emotions and culture with the perception of schizophrenia (severe mental disorder) families at the Mental Hospital of Southeast Sulawesi Province in 2018	Yana Afrina, Hartiati Lestari, Jumakil (2018)	Knowing the relationship between knowledge, needs, motivation, emotions, and culture with perception schizophrenia families at the Mental Hospital of Southeast Sulawesi Province in 2018. M	Research methods used is an observational analysis using a cross-sectional study design. This study uses nonprobability sampling technique with accidental sampling technique. Population in This study involved 324 people and the sample in this study was 100 people.	The results of this study are also in accordance with the opinion that Friedman stated that socio-culture plays a role important in family behavior towards health. Stigma negative attitudes towards schizophrenia sufferers causes the family to cover up and tend to avoiding social contact among schizophrenia sufferers with the surrounding community. This makes sufferers schizophrenia is isolated and does not receive adequate treatment. Good.	Google Scholar
14	The Relationship between Trust and Help-Seeking Behavior in	Sriyani Masita, Andi Buanasari,	To identify the relationship between beliefs and help-seeking behavior in families of people with	This study uses a descriptive analytical research design. The	It is known that as many as 124 respondents experienced negative beliefs, which means that negative beliefs are the beliefs of the people in Ternate City who	Google Scholar

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	Families of People with Mental Disorders in Ternate City	Wico Silolonga (2019)	mental disorders in Ternate City.	sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with a sample size of 124 respondents.	are still very strong in trusting clever people (shamans) to cure their family members who suffer from mental disorders.	
15	<i>Children and young people's beliefs about mental health and illness in Indonesia: A qualitative study informed by the Common Sense Model of Self-Regulation</i>	Helen Brooks, Kirsten Windfuhr, Irmansyah, Benny Prawira, Dyah Afina Desyadi Putriningtyas, Karina Lovell, Susi Rutmalem Bangun, Armaji Kamaludi Syarif, Christa Gumanti Manik, Ira Savitri Tanjung, Soraya Salim, Laoise Renwick, Rebecca Pedley, Penny Bee (2022)	To develop an in-depth understanding of the perceptions of children and adolescents aged 11-15 years in Java, Indonesia about mental health and mental illness.	Semi-structured interviews (n = 43) combined with photo elicitation methods The sample consisted of children and adolescents with (n = 19) and without (n = 24) high prevalence mental health conditions, specifically anxiety or depressive disorders. Data were analyzed using framework analysis, informed by the Common Sense Self-Regulation Model of Health and Illness The sample used 43 children and adolescents aged 11–15 years in Java, Indonesia, 19 with experience of high prevalence mental health disorders (anxiety or depression), and 24 without such experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive mental health and mental illness are dichotomized, with mental health usually characterized as the absence of mental disorders. - Mental illness is conceptualized as a single entity, which often arises from individual failures. - Mental illness is seen as less temporary than positive mental health episodes. - Those with experience of mental illness were more likely to endorse the efficacy of professional input. - The consequences of mental illness are primarily negative functional in nature. - Subtle differences in perception were found between those with and without experience of mental disorders. 	Scopus

DISCUSSION

Jones (1984 in Koesomo, 2009) stated that stigma is a public assessment of inappropriate behavior or character. Stigma is a very strong phenomenon that occurs in society, and is closely related to the values placed on various social identities (Heatheron, et al, 2003). According to Chaplin (2004), stigma is a mark or blemish on a person's character. Meanwhile, Goffman (1963) stated "stigma as a sign or a mark that designates the bearer as "spoiled" and therefore as valued less than normal people". Stigma is a sign or characteristic that indicates that its owner carries something bad and is therefore valued lower than normal people (Heatheron, et al, 2003). Mental disorders according to Law Number 18 of 2014 concerning Mental Health can be interpreted as people with mental disorders, hereinafter abbreviated as ODGJ, are people who experience disorders in thoughts, behavior, and feelings that are manifested in the form of a collection of symptoms and/or significant behavioral changes, and can cause suffering and obstacles for the person so that they cannot be productive socially and economically. Mental disorders can be divided into mild mental disorders and severe mental disorders (Islamiati, Widiyanti and Suhendar, 2018).

People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) often experience violence and discrimination and also experience stigma labels by society, not only ODGJ but also families who have clients with mental disorders are affected (Santi Deliani Rahmawati, 2020). The process of forming a stigma takes a long time and develops according to how much insight into mental disorders and stigma objects are starting from recognizing signs in stigma objects, the development of stereotypes in society, attitudes of agreement with stereotypes that give rise to prejudice, to manifestations of prejudice through discriminatory behavior (Varamitha et al., 2010). Based on the results of the literature search regarding the description of community stigma in patients with mental disorders in a sociocultural context, our group used 14 articles, 13 of

which we obtained from Google Scholar and 1 article from Scopus with various different methods, 4 articles using descriptive methods, 2 articles using analytical descriptive methods, 1 article using quantitative descriptive questionnaire methods, 1 article using quantitative survey methods, 1 article using quantitative descriptive methods, 2 articles using quantitative cross-sectional design methods, 1 article using qualitative phenomenological approach methods, 1 article using experimental pre-post test group methods and 1 article using observational analytical methods. Based on the results of the table analysis of 14 articles, it can be seen that society has various stigmas related to ODGJ, most people have a low category of stigma or have a positive stigma towards people with mental disorders, but there are also quite a few people who have a high stigma or negative stigma towards people with mental disorders, this can be influenced by several factors that cause this stigma to appear in society.

Low stigma indicates that society can accept the condition of ODGJ, according to (Balingit 2019) said that most people have low stigma because people are aware that ODGJ sufferers need treatment and need good care in health services. Researchers also argue that people who have low stigma on ODGJ will implement behavior on people with mental disorders well. This low social stigma can be influenced by various factors, namely age and education factors, young adulthood is the age where individuals have responsibility for what they do and have maturity in thinking and receiving new information. In young adulthood, cognitive aspects are formed more complexly. Individuals with young age and high education tend to use the knowledge they have to apply to apply in everyday life, are flexible and understand that solving problems can be done in various ways, including in assessing people with mental disorders.

Meanwhile, people who have a high stigma towards ODGJ will have an impact on how to handle people with mental disorders (Balingit, 2019). High stigma often gives a bad attitude towards ODGJ by giving negative nicknames or labels, lack of confidence and giving behavior that belittles others can make the attitude of society bad (Balingit, 2019). People who have a negative stigma towards ODGJ will call ODGJ crazy because the nickname has stuck since long ago, are afraid of people with mental disorders, do not want to associate or approach ODGJ or their families, think that ODGJ should be put in a mental hospital so that the surrounding environment is safe from sudden ODGJ tantrums. The community ignores ODGJ sufferers, is indifferent because of their respective busy lives, considers ODGJ to be a threat and something embarrassing, so that the community stays away from ODGJ and their families, and does not want to interfere in ODGJ affairs. The stigma created by society towards ODGJ indirectly causes families or communities around ODGJ to be reluctant to provide proper treatment for ODGJ, which often results in sufferers of mental disorders not being treated properly. This makes it difficult for sufferers to recover and is susceptible to relapse (Edwar, 2020).

High stigma can be influenced by the community environment itself and lack of knowledge because the community has never received counseling about mental disorders so that the community does not know about mental disorders. This has an impact on the attitudes and actions of the community which tend to be less good. It can also be influenced by ethnic/cultural factors, in the context of ethnic/cultural, mental health problems are often associated with certain beliefs/beliefs. In some Javanese ethnic/cultural communities, some believe that mental health problems are caused by violations of the teachings of the religion they adhere to so that people who have beliefs like this assume that people with mental disorders are people who do not obey religious teachings so that they tend to give negative judgments towards people with mental disorders. Likewise, in some Madurese ethnic/cultural communities, they have beliefs or convictions that good luck and bad luck occur as a destiny

that is believed and taught by scholars (kyai) (Herdiyanto, Y., Tobing, D., & Vembriati, 2017).

There are several articles explaining that the stigma in society towards ODGJ can be identified using the Community Attitude the Mentally III (CAM III) instrument, where the instrument divides the stigma towards ODGJ into 4 aspects, namely the authoritarianism aspect which refers to the view that ODGJ is someone who is inferior and needs supervision and coercion. The second aspect is virtue, which is a humanistic and sympathetic view towards people with mental disorders. The third aspect is social restrictions, which is the belief that people with mental disorders are a threat to society that must be avoided. The fourth aspect is the ideology of the mental health community, which is the acceptance of mental services and the integration of mental patients in society. If the high score lies in the aspects of authoritarianism and social restrictions, it means that the stigma of society towards people with mental disorders is still high, while if the high score lies in the aspects of virtue and the ideology of the mental health community, it means that the stigma of society towards people with mental disorders is low (Subu, MA, Waluyo, I., Adnil, E. Priscilla, V., Aprina, 2018).

CONCLUSION

From the results of the literature review, it can be concluded that People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) are very vulnerable to stigma from society because ODGJ have behavior that is considered less normal and different from most people. High stigma can be dangerous for ODGJ because ODGJ can experience violence, discrimination, and feel that the presence of ODGJ can threaten their safety. However, there are also many people who have low stigma or can respond positively to ODGJ. This happens due to several factors, such as higher levels of education, adulthood, exposure to information about health and mental disorders that have been obtained, and experience of interacting directly with ODGJ. The lower the stigma given by society, the lower the burden felt by the family of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ).

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