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by Eky Okviana Armyati

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Relationship Of Community's Perceptions And Attitude To People With Mental Disorders

Eky Okviana Armyati¹, Nurul Sri Wahyuni¹, Dian Laila Purwoningrum¹, Dwi Nurwulan Pravitasari²

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo Jl. Budi Utomo No.10, Ronowijayan, Kec. Ponorogo, Kabupaten Ponorogo

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang jl. Bendungan Sutami No. 188a Malang

Email : ekyvivi80@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Society is the people around us that have many varieties and cultures. The variety and culture are so many that various problems arise, one of which is People With Mental Disorders (ODGJ). People with mental disorders or ODGJ are one of the communities around us. Society always evaluates negatively and also alienates families with ODGJ. Based on the results of the study obtained data that of 50 respondents based on gender the perception of women is worse than men. Based on education for the Bachelor level, the perception is better than those who have graduated from elementary school. Based on the age of those aged over 40 years, the perception and attitude of the community is better towards ODGJ. Based on the results of the Rank-Speramen correlation test, the data obtained. So Ho is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ). The results of data analysis using the Spearman rank correlation statistical test are known to be $r_{hit} = 0.638$. Because the correlation coefficient is positive, it means that perception is positively and significantly related to people's attitudes. So in this study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards people with mental disorders, where if the perception is good, the attitude of the community towards ODGJ in Parangan Village, Jenangan sub-district is also good

Keywords : *Perceptions, public attitudes, ODGJ.*

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INTRODUCTION

This mental disorder problem has existed for a long time. The problem of mental health has not yet been resolved properly, either at the global or national level. Especially during a pandemic like now. People with ODGJ are increasing and the number of cases is increasing. This is because of the pandemic problem, causing many of these people to have dropped out of work and eventually a lot of unemployment and increased mental disorders. With this, the problem of mental disorders will be increasingly difficult to solve. According to the Acting Director General of Disease Prevention and Control of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Maxi Rein Rondonuwu said that

currently our society is still struggling to manage the surge in the number of COVID-19 patients. But on the other hand, people also experience severe psychological disorders. For example, feelings of anxiety, fear of mental pressure and uncertainty until when this pandemic case will end. This has resulted in an increase in mental health problems (Ministry of Health RI, 2019).

According to the Ministry of Health, during 2020 there were as many as 227 thousand mental health cases in Indonesia. Whereas previously it only reached 197,000 people with mental disorders. This was stated by the Minister of Health in the Mental Health warning. The world community in 2020. The surrounding community and related agencies have made various efforts to suppress the increasing number of mental disorders. In this effort, the community is assisted in getting free consultations on mental health issues with the government launching a mental health application. This application is provided free of charge and can be applied to people who are currently experiencing mental disorders by consulting if they are unable to resolve their stress or depression. (Deny Susanto, Media Indonesia, 2020). People with ODGJ is a disorder or mental illness that affects the brain and disrupts its chemical balance. ODGJ severe category usually suffer from psychosis such as delusions, hallucinations and paranoia. This symptom causes them to carry out activities that are not normal, such as they can scream to themselves, get scared, cry suddenly and even throw a destructive tantrum. In Indonesia, this is considered a nah and finally they named the crazy person (Ministry of Health RI, 2020)

People with this mental disorder apart from being ostracized from their family and environment and also they don't get love from the people around them and are sometimes treated inhumanely. With the presence of many people with this ODGJ case, many people still believe that they experience this because they are used in order or eventually they are taken to a shaman or smart person so that they immediately get treatment. This kind of belief is still considered normal even though previously this would lead to the emergence of a new problem, namely Musyrik (DW News, live TV 2022)

This study aims to look at the ¹perceptions and attitudes of the community towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ). This research has the main objective of how the community provides labeling and also looks at the perception of the community that every day has to be in contact with or neighbors with ODGJ. This study aims to look at the ¹perceptions and attitudes of the community towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ). This research has the main objective of how the community provides labeling and also looks at the perception of the community that every day has to be in contact with or neighbors with ODGJ. It is hoped that even though ODGJ will always get special attention from the people around them and also people will have a sense of sympathy with ODGJ. With this, it is hoped that the public's perception will be good and eventually their attitude towards ODGJ will be good, not insulting and no longer being treated inhumanely. This is because it is adjusted to the field of focus in mental nursing and focuses on the strategic plan of the faculty.

METHODS

The research method for this research is to use the correlation research design method. Research Design This research is a correlation study, because in this study the aim is to find out whether there is a relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards ODGJ. Correlation research is a research that involves collecting data to determine whether there is a relationship and the degree of relationship between two or more variables. (Nursalam and Pariani S, 2001:2001:135).

The total population is Jenangan Village with a population of about 2000 people. Paringan village itself has about 400-600 people around the area. (<https://jpnn.com2018>). People with mental disorders in 2018 were around 50 people, now in 2020 there are around 71 to 75 cases of ODGJ in Paringan Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the research site

Paringan village is a village in the east of Ponorogo city. Geographical conditions and government climate, population and social work and people's welfare, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and energy, tourism, transportation, etc. Paringan village is a delicious cassava pencil and this tape is shipped overseas. In addition, in Paringan Village there is the manufacture of candy tape and also foods such as dodol tape etc. In this ringan area, we will get some new things, such as tourism, we will get rafting tourism and also home factories that produce tape and also dodol tape.

General data

		gender n=50			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	31	62.0	62.0	62.0
	Women	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Based on gender, there are 31 men and 19 women

respondent's education n=50

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	SMP	8	16.0	16.0	20.0
	SMU	30	60.0	60.0	80.0
	S1	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Based on education, at least 2 people are in elementary school, meaning that there has been an increase in education, there is a minimum education equivalent to elementary school, only a few people are left. The most education in paringan village is high school.

Respondent Age Range n=50

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18 th - 40 th	23	46.0	46.0	46.0
	41 - 60 th	27	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Based on the age of the respondents there are 27 people aged 41-60 years and there are 23 people aged 18-40 years

Statistics based on education n=50

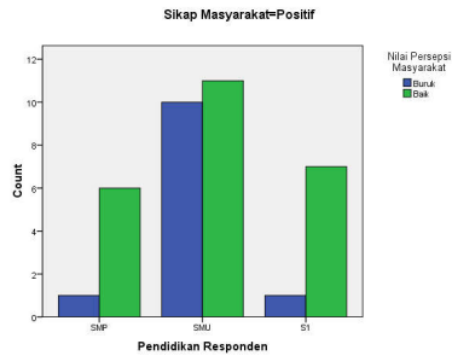
		Respondent's Education	Respondent Age Range	Respondent's Gender
N	Valid	50	50	50
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		2.9600	.5400	1.3800
Std. Deviation		.72731	.50346	.49031
Percentiles	100	4.0000	1.0000	2.0000

From the general data we get the mean result of 2,9600 for education and for age 54.00 and based on gender 1.3800 and standard deviation of 72731 for education and 50346 for age and 49031 for gender.

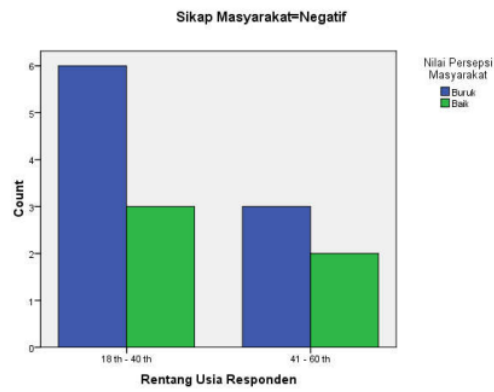
Public Perception based on education towards ODGJ



Community Attitudes based on education towards ODGJ



People's Attitudes based on age towards ODGJ



Public perception of ODGJ based on gender



Based on the results of the Rank-Speramen correlation test, the data obtained. So H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ). The results of data analysis using the Spearman rank correlation statistical test are known to be $r_{hit} = 0.638$. Because the correlation coefficient is positive, it means that perceptions are positively and significantly related to people's attitudes. So in this study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards people with mental disorders in Paringan Village, Jenangan District, Ponorogo Regency.

CONCLUSION

After seeing the results of data collection obtained through questionnaires and data processing obtained data that is based on table 4.2. it is a general data table where the number of respondents is 50 people with 31 men and 19 women. If it is seen from table 4.3. Based on education, there are at least 2 elementary schools, meaning that there has been an increase in education, there is a minimum education equivalent to elementary school, only a few people are left. The most education in paringan village is high school. Based on table 4.4. Based on the age of the respondents there were 27 people aged 41-60 years and there were 23 people aged 18-40 years.

Based on the results of the research, the public's perception of ODGJ based on education is bad. But their attitude towards ODGJ is good. Where this study uses community respondents with high school education and the result is that their perception of ODGJ is bad but the community's attitude towards ODGJ is good. This means that he is willing to accept and does not question the status of ODGJ. This is because the thought process that influences someone to define something Positive perception is a perception that describes all knowledge (knowing it or not) and responses that are continued with efforts to use it. It will be continued by being active or

accepting and supporting the perceived object. b. Negative perceptions are perceptions that describe all knowledge (know or not) and responses that are not in harmony with the object being perceived. It will be continued with passivity or reject and oppose the perceived object through observation (Queen 2004). So according to Queen in his theory of perception that higher education affects positive or negative perceptions of ODGJ. Because according to the community that ODGJ is scary and dangerous so it needs to be avoided or removed from the village, but he can accept it well and there is a desire in the community to help solve or overcome ODGJ problems.

The community's perception of ODGJ based on age is also negative, this is because those aged between 18-40 and 41-60 years feel that the presence of ODGJ creates problems and is embarrassed because the village they live in is famous for its ODGJ compared to its tourism. However, they do not deny that the energy possessed by ODGJ is still very useful so that ODGJ can be seconded for activities in the environment. The most important thing is that ODGJ always and continues to take medication. This is a comparison of research with previous research

People's attitudes towards ODGJ based on gender, male has an accepting and good attitude towards ODGJ while for women it is not, but the public's perception of the results of research in the Rowosari Village community, Semarang City with 82 respondents obtained, most of the respondents with sufficient knowledge are 44 people (53,7%), while 28 people (34,1%) have good knowledge and the lowest 10 people (12,2%) have poor knowledge. Most respondents with a good perception were 52 people (63.4%), while the lowest had a bad perception as many as 30 people (36.6%). Most of the respondents had a positive attitude as many as 50 people (61.0%), while the lowest had a negative attitude as many as 32 people (39.0%). These results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and public attitudes towards people with mental disorders (ODGJ) in Rowosari Village, Semarang City and there is a significant relationship between people's perceptions and attitudes towards people with mental disorders in Rowosari Village, Semarang City. SUGGESTION It is hoped that the community will be able to improve their knowledge, perception or ODGJ quite well and can accept it. This is the result of research from previous researchers. (NoviaDewi Permatasari,2018, Semarang)

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