



The Efforts of Social Services and Empowerment of Village Communities, Banyumas Regency in Managing People With Mental Disadvantages

Agung Nur Khasan

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto

Email: agungnurkhasan10@gmail.com

Abstract

Everyone has the right to get mental health protection, whether healthy, at-risk, or people with mental disorders. Problems arise when sufferers do not get good care, roaming the streets. The problem of people with mental disorders who are neglected in the Banyumas Regency has not been handled optimally. This study aims to determine the efforts of the Social Service and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency in dealing with People with Mental Disorders who are neglected on the road and to find out the obstacles experienced by the Banyumas Regency Social and Village Community Empowerment Service in dealing with people with mental disorders who are neglected. The method used is the normative juridical method. Interviews with related parties were conducted to complete secondary data. The results of the study indicate that the government, through the Department of Social and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency, has carried out management by providing handling and services to People with Mental Disorders who are neglected, homeless, threatening the safety of themselves and/or others and/or disturbing public order and/or security. But not optimal. There are two obstacles in the effort to implement these countermeasures, namely internal and external. Constraints are internal in nature, namely the distribution of personnel who assist in field operations and personnel who have not been balanced. In addition, there is a lack of participation from the surrounding community to report the presence of people with mental disorders who are homeless. Efforts to deal with people with mental disorders can be maximized if cooperation from the Social Service and Village Community Empowerment with the community.

Keywords Management, Social Service, Mental Disorder.

Abstrak

Setiap orang berhak untuk mendapatkan perlindungan kesehatan jiwa, baik yang sehat, berisiko maupun Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa. Permasalahan muncul apabila penderita tidak mendapat perawatan yang baik sehingga berkeliaran di jalan-jalan. Permasalahan Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa yang terlantar di Kabupaten Banyumas belum tertangani secara maksimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Upaya Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Kabupaten Banyumas dalam penanggulangan Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa yang terlantar di jalan dan mengetahui kendala yang dialami Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Kabupaten Banyumas dalam penanggulangan orang dengan gangguan jiwa yang terlantar. Metode yang digunakan adalah menggunakan metode yuridis normatif. Wawancara dengan pihak terkait dilakukan untuk melengkapi data sekunder. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah melalui Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Kabupaten Banyumas sudah melakukan penatalaksanaan dengan memberikan penanganan dan pelayanan terhadap Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa yang terlantar, menggelandang, mengancam keselamatan dirinya dan /atau orang lain dan/atau mengganggu ketertiban dan/atau keamanan umum, namun belum maksimal. Ada 2 kendala dalam upaya melaksanakan penanggulangan tersebut yaitu bersifat intern dan ektern. Kendala yang bersifat intern yaitu penyebaran tenaga yang membantu dalam operasi lapangan dan personil yang belum seimbang. Selain itu kurangnya partisipasi masyarakat sekitar untuk melaporkan adanya orang dengan gangguan jiwa yang menggelandang. Upaya Penanggulangan orang dengan gangguan jiwa bisa maksimal apabila ada kerjasama dari Dinas Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa dengan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: manajemen, pelayanan sosial, kelainan jiwa.

I. Introduction

Indonesia guarantees the fulfillment of the right to health through Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, which reads, "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, live and have a good and healthy living environment and the right to health services." Health is an essential part of human needs in life. It plays a significant role in influential and national development that the development of public health is the responsibility of all parties, both the government and the community.¹

Mental health is a significant part of the lives of individual humans. With a healthy soul, a person can develop physically mentally and have optimal social relationships, interact with the surrounding environment, and meet the needs of himself and others' family life. Health is a state of well-being of body, soul, and social that allows everyone to live socially and economically productive.² According to the Health Law Number 18 of 2014 in Article (1), Mental Health is a condition in which an individual can develop physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially so that the individual is aware of his abilities, can cope with pressure, can work productively, and able to contribute to their community. Article 80 also explains that "The Government and Regional Governments are responsible for managing (*Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa*, ODGJ) who are neglected, homeless, threatening their safety and/or others, and/or disturbing public order and/or security."

Everyone has the right to get mental health protection, whether healthy, at-risk, or ODGJ. Efforts to protect mental health have reached an international level, where WHO encourages every country to protect its people with comprehensive legal instruments.³ Mental health also needs to be considered as physical health. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.⁴ Based on the definition of health, mental health is an inseparable part of health as the central element in realizing a complete quality of human life. Mental health or mental health is one that the Indonesian government must consider.

The government is obliged to guide, protect, and foster an atmosphere that supports the community to support and complement each other in realizing national goals. One of the social welfare problems is people with mental disorders. The implementation of social welfare is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by various groups, namely the Central Government, Local government, social institutions, to fulfill basic needs as the right of every citizen. Urban social services are as infrastructure to humanize humans so that they can be productive to take part in the development process, which ultimately becomes social capital. The target is urban residents affected by social problems and fall into the category of Persons with Social Welfare Problems or abbreviated as (*Penyandang Masalah Kesejahteraan Sosial*, PMKS). The distribution and development of people with social welfare problems (PMKS) will always exist in every area, especially in urban areas. The types or categories of people with social welfare problems vary. One of them is People with Mental Disorders or abbreviated (*Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa*, ODGJ).⁵

The handling of people with mental disorders in the Banyumas Regency has not been entirely handled by the Banyumas Regency Social and Village Community Empowerment Service. In some places, people with mental disorders are still seen wandering the streets and not being cared for. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching the efforts of the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency's

¹ LBH Masyarakat. *Buku Saku Hak Atas Kesehatan*. Jakarta, 2019, 4

² Suherni and Fatma jama, Dukungan Keluarga dalam Proses Pemulihan Orang dengan Gangguan Jiwa (ODGJ), *Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan Suata Forikes*, Vol. 10, No. 2, (2019), 1.

³ Elga Andina, Pelindungan Bagi Kelompok Berisiko Gangguan Jiwa, *Aspirasi* Vol. 4, No. 2, (2013), 144

⁴ Dumilah Ayuningtyas et.al., Analisis Situasi Kesehatan Mental pada Masyarakat di Indonesiadan Strategi Penanggulangannya, *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*, Vol. 9, No. 1, (2018), 1-9.

⁵ Reza Darmawan; Ignatius Adiwidjaja, Efektivitas Kebijakan Dinas Sosial Dalam Menanggulangi PMKS Khusus ODGJ Terlantar Di Kota Batu, *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik*, Vol. 8, No. 4, (2019), 166.

efforts to overcome the problems of people with mental disorders who are neglected and the obstacles that arise in the response.

II. Research Problems

1. How are the efforts of the Banyumas Regency Village Social and Community Empowerment Service in dealing with people with mental disorders who are neglected?
2. What are the obstacles experienced by the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency in dealing with the problem of dealing with people with mental disorders who are neglected?

III. Research Methods

The method used in this research is a normative juridical method. The data used is secondary data. Secondary data consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials are Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, and Law Number 18 of 2014 concerning Mental Health. Interviews with related parties were conducted to complete secondary data. The presentation of data in the preparation of this research is presented in descriptions, and the methods are arranged systematically, logically, and rationally. The presentation of data in the preparation of this research is presented in descriptions and methods arranged systematically, logically, and rationally.

IV. Research Results And Discussion

1. The efforts of the Banyumas Regency Village Social and Community Empowerment Service in dealing with people with mental disorders who are neglected

Mental disorders are one of the public health problems in Indonesia, especially in Banyumas Regency. Mental disorders are a collection of abnormal conditions both physically and mentally. Mental disorders in various forms are diseases that are often found in all levels of society. One form of the psychiatric disorder with high severity is schizophrenia, and anyone can experience this disease.⁶

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, mental disorders are changes in mental function that cause disturbances in mental functions that cause suffering to individuals and obstacles in carrying out social roles.⁷ Meanwhile, according to Maramis that mental disorders are natural disorders: ways of thinking (cognitive), volition, emotion (affective), action (psychomotor). Mental disorders are a collection of abnormal conditions, both physically and mentally. Abnormalities are divided into two groups, namely: mental disorders (*neurosa*) and mental illness (psychosis). Abnormalities are seen in various symptoms, the most important of which are tension, feeling hopeless and depressed, restlessness, anxiety, convulsive actions, hysteria, weakness, inability to achieve goals, fear, destructive thoughts.⁸

Severe mental disorders are mental disorders experienced by sufferers so that the ability to judge reality is impaired or deficient. Symptoms of this disease can be hallucinations,

⁶ Mutia Resta Eliska, Skripsi: *Peran Dinas Sosial Dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Orang Dengan Gangguan Jiwa Perspektif Hukum Islam Dan Hukum Positif*, (Lampung: UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2020), 1.

⁷ Nadira Lubis, Hetty Krisnani, Muhammad Fedryansyah, Pemahaman Masyarakat Mengenai Gangguan Jiwa dan Keterbelakangan Mental, *Jurnal Unpad*, Vol. 4, No. 2, (2014), 137.

⁸ Maramis, *Catatan Ilmu Kedokteran Jiwa*, Edisi 2, (Surabaya: Airlangga, 2009), 10.

impaired thinking processes and abilities, often have illusions and strange behavior. Auditory hallucinations often characterize mental disorders. Sufferers hear voices or delusions, comment on the patient's behavior, or even discuss themselves. This hallucination often leads the sufferer to a strange and imaginary self.⁹

Human rights are rights that humans have according to their nature, which cannot be separated from their essence and are sacred. In formal human rights law, it is stated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights states that: Human rights are a set of rights that are inherent in the nature and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and are His gifts that must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone. People for the honor and protection of human dignity.

Human rights are rights that are inherent in the nature and existence of humans and are natural as creatures of God Almighty. Therefore, it must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone. The values of equality of freedom and justice in human rights can encourage the creation of an egalitarian society that characterizes civil society. Therefore, the enforcement of human rights is a requirement in creating a civil society.¹⁰ In essence, every citizen has the right to a decent life. Therefore, everyone has the right to get mental health protection, whether healthy, at-risk, or ODGJ.

Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, in considering letter b, it is stated that: Human Rights are fundamental rights that are inherently inherent in human beings, are universal and lasting, therefore must be protected, respected, maintained and should not be ignored, reduced or confiscated by anyone. The article explains that people with mental disorders (ODGJ) have the right to obtain welfare and health services. That has not been fully implemented in practice because the Social Service focuses more on people with mental disorders (ODGJ) who disturb public order. In this case, people with mental disorders get legal protection, especially their rights.

Legal protection explains aspects of legal protection for the people from Governmental Law or Administrative Law, especially regarding the concepts, principles, means of legal protection, and their forms. From the perspective of Administrative Law, legal protection is related to the guarantee that the rights of the people are respected in the context of public services regarding "government actions" based on the principle of the rule of law. In the Indonesian context, Philipus M. Hadjon said that the appropriate term is "legal protection for the people," not "legal protection for the people against the government," such as the concept of Dutch law. The argument of it is that (i) the term "people" already implies the opposite from the term "government"; (ii) the inclusion of "against the government" or "against the actions of the government," gives the impression as if there is a confrontation between the governed people and the government as the ruler such a view is against Pancasila, the philosophy of life of our country which views the people and the government as partners in realizing country ideals.¹¹

The definition of human rights as legal rights has a broader meaning, not only natural rights or moral rights but also includes legal rights made by competent bodies within the state. What is meant by rights in the discussion of human rights is defined as an environment or area of freedom of action where the government does not impose restrictions, thus allowing individuals or individuals to choose for themselves. Therefore, rights mean limiting the sovereign power of the government.¹² Human rights subjects are humans as individuals and groups as rights holders and the state as duty-bearers for the implementation of human rights.

Rightsholders are human beings as individuals or groups who have rights that must be respected, protected, and fulfilled by the state. Rightsholders can be broken down into various target groups, namely: women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, the elderly, people with

⁹ Lunn, B, *Schizophrenia. Psychiatry by Ten Teachers*, Second Edition, (2017), 102-113.

¹⁰ Majda El Muhtaj, *Dimensi-Dimensi HAM Mengurai Hak Ekonomi, Sosial, Budaya* (Jakarta : PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2009),5.

¹¹ I Dewa Gede Atmadja & I Nyoman Putu Budhiarta, *Teori-Teori Hukum*, (Malang: Setara Press, 2018), 155-156.

¹² Yudana Sumanang, *Hak-hak Asasi Manusia*, (Jakarta : PT Gunung Agung), 5.

physical disabilities, people with mental disabilities, prisoners/detainees, internally displaced persons, migrant workers, private-sector workers, informal sector workers, communities urban poor, farmers, fishers, people living with HIV/AIDS, minority groups, state apparatus, victims of human rights violations, witnesses and victims of human rights violations, users of public transportation services, and others.¹³

The government's obligation to fulfill the right to health as a human right has an international juridical basis in Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Article 28 I paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution states that the protection, promotion, enforcement, and fulfillment of human rights are the responsibility of the state, especially the government. This government obligation is also confirmed in Article 8 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, Article states that the government is tasked with organizing health efforts that are evenly distributed and affordable by the community. Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health states Article 9 that the government is responsible for improving health status.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health Article 149 paragraph (2) which states that "the government, regional government, and the community are obliged to carry out treatment and care in health service facilities for people with mental disorders who are neglected, homeless, threaten their safety and/or other people, and/or disturbing public order and/or security." From the statement of Article 149 paragraph (2), we can see that treatment and care must be given to people with mental disorders who are neglected, homeless, and threatened their safety and/or other people. Others and/or disturb public order and/or security. The article also explains that one of those who carry out treatment and care is the local government. The legal basis regarding the rights fulfillment of people with mental disorders is also found in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2014 concerning Mental Health which strengthens the statement in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 Article 149 paragraph (2).

According to the Health Law Number 18 of 2014, in the article (1), Mental Health is a condition in which an individual can develop physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially so that the individual is aware of his abilities, can cope with pressure, can work productively, and able to contribute to their community. In article 80, it is also explained that "The Government and Regional Governments are responsible for managing ODGJ who are neglected, homeless, threatening their safety and/or others, and/or disturbing public order and/or security. "

In the Law Number 18 of 2014 concerning mental health, Article 4: Mental health efforts are carried out through promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative activities. As referred to in paragraph (1), mental health efforts are carried out by the Government, Regional Governments, and/or the community. Article 80 The Government and Regional Governments are responsible for managing ODGJ who are neglected, homeless, threatening their safety and/or others, and/or disturbing public order and/or security. The health law does not apply to social services, especially treatment and care. The social service only provides supervision in the form of quarantine, and then it is taken to the Banyumas Hospital for a health check. After that, People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) were brought to the Dikduk Capil for identity checks. If their identity is not found, then People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) are sent to an orphanage owned by the Central Java Provincial Government in Semarang.

The 1945 Constitution affirms that the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on the principle of law (*rechstaat*). As a state of law, Indonesia always upholds human rights, which guarantees that all its citizens have the same position before the law and the government without exception. One that has professional social workers in providing services to People with Mental Disorders is the Social Service. The Department of Social Affairs has the task of assisting regional governments in carrying out government affairs in the social sector, which

¹³ Firdaus, Pemenuhan Hak Atas Kesehatan Bagi Penyandang Skizofrenia Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (*Rights Fulfillment on Health of People With Schizophrenia In Special Region of Yogyakarta*), JIKH, Vol. 10, No. 1, 2016, 87 - 103.

are the authority of the regions. It also implements and develops social security for people with physical and mental disabilities, older adults who are not potentially neglected from vulnerable and underprivileged communities.

Every human being has rights that need to be upheld, one of which is legal protection for the presence of mental disorders, where someone who has a mental disorder has the right to get the right to obtain protection, welfare, and health as it should be. Based on the research results at the Department of Social Affairs obtained data in the form of ODGJ, which has been handled as follows:

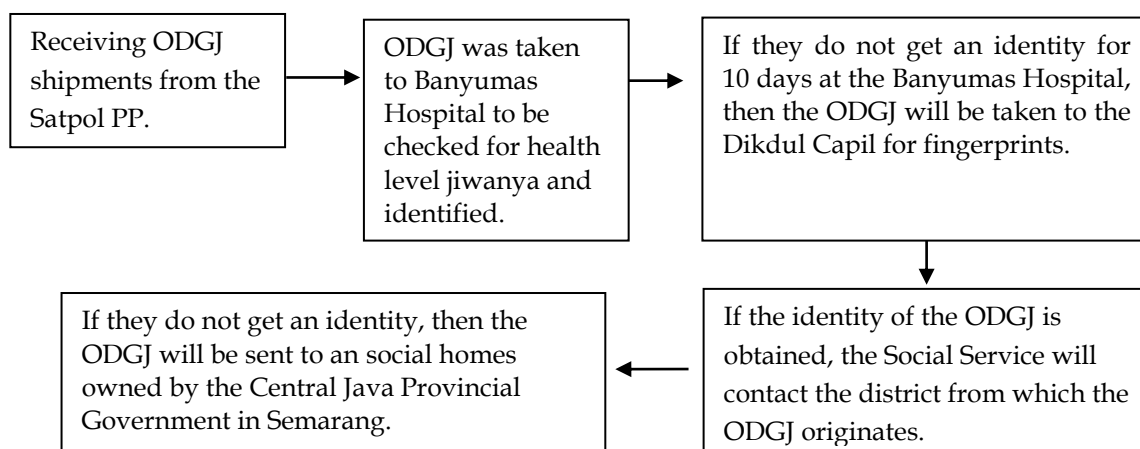
Table 1: Data on People with Mental Disorders which has been handled

No	Year	The number of cases
1.	2017	17-19 Cases
2.	2018	15 Cases
3.	2019	12-15 Cases
4.	2020	8-10 Cases
5.	January- May 2021	11 Cases

Source: Department of Social and Village Community Empowerment, Banyumas Regency

Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, cases of people with mental disorders (ODGJ) that have been handled by the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency every year go up and down. In 2017 there were 17-19 cases of ODGJ that the Social Service had handled. In 2018 the cases decreased to 15 cases of ODGJ that the Social Service, in 2019 had handled there were 12-15 cases of DGJ that had been handled by the Social Service, in 2020 there were 8-10 cases of ODGJ being handled by the Social Service and in 2021 from January-May there were only 11 cases of ODGJ that had just been handled by the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment, Banyumas Regency.¹⁴

Table 2: Flow of Handling People With Mental Disorders The Abandoned In Banyumas Kabupaten



¹⁴ Interview with Teguh, June 11, 2021 at the Office of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment, Banyumas Regency

Based on the results of interviews that have been carried out, the efforts made by the Department of Social and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency in dealing with People with Mental Disorders only catch or take care of abandoned People With Mental Disorders (ODGJ) who make trouble or rage on the streets which causes residents to be restless about the existence of People with Mental Disorders. The Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency by receiving ODGJ shipments that were neglected, receiving ODGJ based on the results of the Satpol PP arrests. After receiving the ODGJ, they were then taken to Banyumas Hospital to conduct mental health checks to find out the health and identity of the ODGJ for ten days if his condition had slightly recovered. Then, their identity is asked, if the data is obtained, the next step is to take him to the Dikduk Capil to take fingerprints to find out the identity of the neglected ODGJ; if identity data is obtained, the Social Service will contact the district of origin of the ODGJ. If no identity is found, the last step will be sent to an orphanage owned by the Central Java Provincial government in Semarang.¹⁵

Spicker argues that the welfare state can be defined as a social welfare system that gives the state (Government) a more significant role to allocate part of public funds to ensure the fulfillment of the basic needs of its citizens. Meanwhile, Husodo stated that the Welfare State is briefly defined as a country where the state government is considered responsible for ensuring a minimum standard of living welfare for every citizen. According to Esping-Anderson, the welfare state refers to the active role of the state in managing and organizing the economy, which includes the responsibility of the state to ensure the availability of essential welfare services at a certain level for its citizens.¹⁶

With this effort, the Social Service is responsible for protecting people with mental disorders (ODGJ) who are neglected. According to Hans Kelsen in his theory of legal responsibility, responsibility is that "a person is legally responsible for a specific act or that he bears legal responsibility, legal subject means that he is responsible for a sanction in the event of an act is contrary to law."¹⁷

2. Obstacles of the Banyumas Regency Village Social and Community Empowerment Service in dealing with the problem of dealing with people with mental disorders (ODGJ)

Obstacles of the Banyumas District Social and Village Community Empowerment Service in dealing with people with mental disorders is legal protection for people with mental disorders who wander on the streets so that ODGJ can fulfill their rights under statutory provisions. Yet, the Banyumas District Social Service, in carrying out the countermeasures, encountered several obstacles and obstacles. 2 things become obstacles experienced by the Department of Social Affairs, namely internal and external constraints.

The obstacles experienced by the Social Service and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency in carrying out the countermeasures are the distribution of personnel who assist in field operations and the unbalanced personnel from the Social Service. The need for operational field personnel has not yet referred to the workload and aspects of regional-based services. Currently, almost all operational officers have a high workload with multiple programs or jobs, so they do not focus on completing work

The external obstacle experienced by the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency in dealing with ODGJ is the lack of awareness of the surrounding community. The lack of public awareness in question is public

¹⁵ Interview with Eka, July 7, 2021 at the Office of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment, Banyumas Regency

¹⁶ Oman Sukmana, Konsep dan Desain Negara Kesejahteraan (Welfare State), *Jurnal Sospol*, Vol. 2, No.1, 2016, 107.

¹⁷ Hans Kelsen, *Generak Theory Of Law and State, Teori Hukum dan Negara. Dasar-dasar Ilmu Hukum Normatif Sebagai Ilmu Hukum Deskriptif Empirik*, (BEE Media Indonesia: Jakarta, 2007), 81.

awareness to report the presence of homeless ODGJ and public awareness to care if one of their family members has a mental disorder.

In addition, the obstacles experienced by the Social Service and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency are:

1. The identity of the neglected ODGJ does not exist, so the Social Service has a little difficulty handling it to get health services because when applying to the hospital, you need an identity such as NIK, KIS, and so forth. As a result, not all mental health care institutions can accept ODGJ who do not have an identity.
2. They are not handled when finding abandoned ODGJs in the district border areas because the social service agency feels doubtful or confused about where the ODGJs come from.¹⁸
3. Regarding the costs incurred by the Social Service and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency related to managing the health administration of people with mental disorders (ODGJ) who are neglected, it is still problematic because it requires no small cost, in addition to health administration costs, the Social Service also pays for eating and drinking a day. -days for people with mental disorders (ODGJ).

With these obstacles, it is the responsibility of the social service to handle people with mental disorders (ODGJ). Responsibility in the legal dictionary can be termed as liability and responsibility. The term liability refers to legal responsibility, namely accountability due to mistakes made by legal subjects. In contrast, the term responsibility indicates political responsibility.¹⁹ Responsibility theory emphasizes more the responsibility meaning that is born from the provisions of the legislation so that the theory of responsibility is interpreted in the sense of liability, as a concept related to the legal obligation of a person who is legally responsible for specific actions that can be subject to a sanction in the case of his actions against the law.²⁰

V. Conclusions

1. Handling and handling of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) carried out by the Department of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment of Banyumas Regency only accepts People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) who disturb public order causes unrest in the community. In dealing with the problem of People with Mental Disorders, the Department of Social Affairs and Community Empowerment only handles People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) based on the results of the arrests of the Civil Service Police Unit. After receiving treatment for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ), a health check was carried out at the Banyumas Hospital to conduct mental health checks to determine the health and identity (ODGJ) for ten days. If his condition has slightly recovered, his identity is asked, if no identity data is obtained, the next step is to take him to the Civil Registration Dikduk for fingerprints to be taken to determine the identity of the abandoned Persons With Mental Disorders (ODGJ). If identity data is obtained, the Social Service will contact the Regency of origin of the Person with Mental Disorders (ODGJ). If no identity is found, the last step will be sent to an orphanage owned by the Central Java Provincial government in Semarang.
2. Obstacles experienced by the Department of Social and Village Community Empowerment in Banyumas Regency in dealing with the problem of dealing with People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) are 2, namely internal and external constraints. Internal constraints, namely the distribution of personnel who assist in field operations and personnel from the Social Service that has not been balanced. The need for

¹⁸ Interview with Ety, July 7, 2021 at the Office of Social Affairs and Village Community Empowerment, Banyumas Regency

¹⁹ Hans Kelsen, *Teori Hukum Murni* (Bandung: Nuansa& Nusa Media, 2006), 140.

²⁰ Busyar Azheri, *Corporate Social Responsibility dan Voluntary menjadi Mandotary* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Pres, 2011), 54.

operational field personnel has not yet referred to the workload and aspects of regional-based services. In comparison, the external obstacle is the lack of awareness of the surrounding community. Lack of public awareness to report the presence of homeless ODGJ and public awareness to take care if one of their family members is found to suffer from mental disorders. They tend to ignore and don't want to take care of them so that eventually, the family members leave the house and wander on the streets.

VI. Suggestions

1. The Banyumas Regency Social and Village Community Empowerment Service is faster and more proactive in dealing with the problems of people with mental disorders who are neglected on the road
2. Availability of communication facilities that accelerate people's handling of mental disorders is abandoned on the road that interferes with community activities.

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The 1945 Constitution