



Legal Review of Legal Protection of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) Against Medical Actions based on Human Rights Principles

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ABSTRACT

Every international human rights convention is based on the same principles that underlie health care. These principles include the following three fundamental ideas: equality, non-discrimination, and government obligations. Everyone has a fundamental right to mental health care, including those who are sick (ODGJ). Government funding is available for mental health institutions, mental health professionals, and mental health equipment so that ODGJ have equal access to treatment. This type of research is known as normative legal research, which analyzes and investigates the norms, doctrines, or principles of legal science by discussing legal issues and attempting to determine the basic concepts of certain legal events, relationships, rights, and legal entities in codified and structured law. A conceptual and legislative approach was taken in this study.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution provides of Article 28H as a human right "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and has the right to receive health services". In addition, Article 9 of Human Rights Law Number 39 of 1999 states as follows: "(1) Everyone has the right to live, to maintain life, and to improve their standard of living. life; (2) Everyone has the right to live in a peaceful, safe, peaceful, happy, and physically and mentally prosperous environment; (3) Everyone has the right to enjoy a good and healthy living environment". Fundamental rights that the Government, without exception, is obliged to protect everyone's access to health services, especially for those who suffer from mental disorders. Behavior patterns, psychological traits, or symptoms of mental illness are something that is very clinically disturbing to an individual which is generally accompanied by symptoms of discomfort or disturbance in one or more critical areas of the individual's functioning. Although mental illness Although not considered a disease that kills people directly, this disease can damage communities and groups and cause development by causing individuals to be unable to work and behave inappropriately because they are not productive. In other words, the definition of People with Mental Disorders (hereinafter referred to as ODGJ) are those who have problems with their thoughts, feelings, and behavior. These disorders can cause suffering and make it difficult for them to live their daily lives as normal humans. These disorders can also appear as a collection of symptoms or significant behavioral changes. Therefore, the state is obliged to uphold its obligations under the agreement on legal protection of human rights (HAM) by providing legal defense to ODGJ. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, legal protection protects human rights (HAM) from losses caused by third parties while allowing the community to exercise their legal rights. The legal protection in question is the government's obligation to provide legal protection to be practiced in the field, especially by providing ODGJ with access to adequate mental health equipment. in order to fulfill ODGJ's rights to health service protection and ensure that everyone receives justice. Based on the description given, the author plans to conduct research and evaluate How is the application of human rights principles to legal protection for individuals receiving medical care who have mental disorders (ODGJ)? And how is the state responsible for violations of legal protection provided to people with mental disorders (ODGJ)?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Rights Theory

Etymologically, "human rights" are composed of fundamental, humanity, rights, in three syllables. The Arabic word "haqq," which means obligatory, true, and actual, is the origin of this word. The power or responsibility to act or not to act is another way to interpret the word haqq. The word "asasiy" (assa, yausu, asasaan) which means the beginning, basis, or basis of everything (basis) is the origin of the name "basis". Everything that is attached to an object is what is meant to be translated as "basis". The term "human" in Indonesian can mean "person", "rational creature", or "human". So that the term "HAM" for all people

if viewed as a totality "Grundrechte" (German), "Mensen rechte" (Dutch). In essence, all of these terms substantially have the same meaning, namely basic human rights, only the terminology is different. Finally, adopting the phrase "human rights" which is equivalent to "human rights" in Indonesian or HAM (Yulianto, 2022). Definition of human rights according to Indonesian laws, namely as outlined in Law Number 39 of 1999's Article 1, human rights are a collection of human rights that cannot be revoked because we are God's creatures. In order to maintain human dignity and honor, human rights are a gift from God Almighty that must be respected, guarded, and maintained by the state, government, and every individual. This understanding is in line with the human rights thesis put forward by John Locke who stated that human rights are a gift from God. This shows that human rights cannot be separated from their essence, so that they become sacred rights.

The concept of human rights is essentially a concept of world order, therefore without paying attention to the concept of human rights it will be difficult to achieve what is called world order or world order that is sought by humanity. From several definitions of human rights, the elements of human rights can be identified, namely:

- a. Humans are born with certain basic rights. TAP MPR XVII/MPR/1998 lists the following rights as Human Rights:
 - 1) The right to life
 - 2) The right to have a family and continue the lineage
 - 3) The right to develop oneself
 - 4) Right to justice
 - 5) Right to freedom
 - 6) Right to communicate
 - 7) The right to security and the right to welfare
- b. According to the UDHR/ICCPR, Basic Human Rights include:
 - 1) The right to life
 - 2) Right to freedom from torture
 - 3) The right to be free from slavery
 - 4) The right not to be enslaved
 - 5) Release from imprisonment solely on the basis of failure to fulfill contractual obligations.
 - 6) The right to be free from punishment with retroactive effect
 - 7) Rights as a legal subject
 - 8) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- c. Equal, universal and eternal
- d. It must be protected, guaranteed, upheld, and fulfilled, and no one can belittle it, belittle it, or take it away (Yulianto, 2022).

Legal Protection Theory

One type of defense offered is legal protection in writing or verbally to individuals or legal subjects in the form of preventive or repressive actions. Although legal protection is a right owned by every citizen and must be provided by the government. Indonesia has become a country of law based on the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that Indonesia is a country of law. The state has an obligation to protect the legal rights of its citizens. One way the government shows its appreciation and concern for its citizens as human beings is by providing legal protection. Philipus M. Hadjon distinguishes the two types of legal protection:

a. Preventive Legal Protection

In order to avoid a disagreement, preventive legal protection seeks to give legal subjects the opportunity to voice their thoughts or object to a government decision before it takes on final form. Preventive legal protection is protection afforded by the law to avert a conflict or infraction. In this instance, the government offers preventive legal protection to guarantee the patient's rights are upheld and to stop rights violations that lead to financial losses experienced by ODGJ.

b. Repressive Legal Protection

Purpose The purpose is to offer defense in the event of a dispute or violation. Legal protection of the community in Indonesia is subject to repressive legal actions, both those handled by ordinary courts and state administrative courts. Legal protection against state actions is based on the principle of the supremacy of law. The purpose of the supremacy of law can be linked and emphasized with the recognition and preservation of human rights. In this situation, repressive legal protection is intended to protect the personal rights of ODGJ from being violated by individuals who are not approved.

Theory of Legal Responsibility

In the legal sense, "a person is legally responsible for a certain act or that he bears legal responsibility, subject means that he is responsible for a sanction in the event of a contrary act" continued by saying: "Failure to exercise the care required by law is called negligence; and negligence is usually regarded as another kind of fault (culpa), though less severe than that which is fulfilled by anticipating and intending, with or without malice, the harmful consequences" (Kelsen, 2007). further divides accountability into (Mutaqien, R & Kelsen, H., 2006):

- a. Individual guilt indicates that a person is responsible for the violations he has committed.
- b. Collective responsibility requires that each individual be held accountable for the wrongs committed by others.
- c. If a person's accountability is determined by his fault, then he is responsible for the violations he knowingly commits, even if the violation is intended to harm others.

- d. Strict liability makes a person liable for breaches committed by a third party both intentional and unintentional.

Based on the general principles of public law, power is a source of accountability in state administration and government. This means that power itself can be accounted for. The phrase "geenbevegdheid zonder verantwoordelijkheid; there is no authority without responsibility; la sulthota bila mas-uliyat" responsibility) further emphasizes this. Many ideas about the responsibility of unlawful acts (legal fault for unlawful acts) include (Muhammad, A, 2010):

- a. Liability for committing a crime intentionally (internal criminal liability), where the defendant is required to behave in a manner knowing that his actions will harm the plaintiff or in a way that may cause harm to the plaintiff.
- b. Responsibility for illegal activities caused by negligence, or the idea of responsibility for illegal activities carried out as a result of negligence in relation to guilt related to the conflict of morality and law (interglend).
- c. Certain guilt for criminal activity, whether intentional or not, is based on one's behavior, without regard to fault (strict liability).

The Secret Concept of Medicine

Confidentiality, everyone has an obligation to maintain medical confidentiality. In accordance with the definition of "data and information about a person's health obtained by health workers in carrying out their work and profession" in Medical. The scope of medical confidentiality as stated in Article 3 of the patient, such as patient identity, health status (listed in the medical record), results of the patient's physical examination, results of examinations that support the diagnosis, treatment, and the doctor's behavior towards the patient (Satjipto Rahardjo, Citra Aditya Bakti. 2011). Confidentiality of patient medical records is an obligation for all health workers, but the head of the health service unit may not. Disclosure of patient identity is in the public interest. The identity of a patient may only be disclosed to authorities in the event of an outbreak of a communicable disease. This is based on the Medical Confidentiality Regulation as stated.

METHODOLOGY

A part of legal research known as normative legal research is to examine and investigate the norms, doctrines, or principles of legal science by discussing legal problems and trying to determine the basic concepts of legal bonds, rights, events, and certain objects in codified and organized law. Legislative and conceptual approaches are applied in this research (*conceptual approach*) (Burchett, 2014). The conceptual approach is a conceptual approach derived from views and doctrines that develop in legal science so that it will find ideas that give birth to legal understanding, legal concepts, and legal principles that are relevant to the issues faced. concepts in legal science can be used as a starting point or approach for legal research analysis, because many concepts will emerge for a legal fact.

DISCUSSION

Human Rights Principles Regarding Legal Protection for People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) Who Receive Medical Treatment

According to Health is a state of physical, spiritual, and social well-being, Thus, Health is the basis of human dignity and self-esteem. A person does not have the right to be equal conditionally if he is sick. A person cannot obtain other rights if he is not healthy. Making health an indicator of the quality of community resources in addition to economic and educational standards as measured by the Human Development Index. Many international agreements and countries recognize and regulate. This is indicated by the availability of explicit guarantees in several instruments that recognize the right to health:

- a. International Instruments
 - 1) Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
 - 2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, paragraphs 6 and 7 (ICCPR).
 - 3) International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Religious Rights (ICESCR), Paragraph 12.
 - 4) The International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).
 - 5) The Feminist Consensus on Discrimination Against Women (The Feminist Consensus), paragraphs 11, 12, and 14.
 - 6) The first paragraph of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (often referred to as the Torture Convention, or CAT).
 - 7) The Convention on the Rights of the Child, also known as Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- b. National Instruments
 - 1) 1945 Constitution, Amendment II, Article 28 H paragraph (1).
 - 2) Article 9 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.
 - 3) Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health, Article 4.
 - 4) Law Number 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Equal choice of health care or that the government should finance unaffordable medical facilities. In order to provide and finance medical service facilities for everyone in the shortest possible time, the right also requires civil servants and the government to be able to make various work plans and policies. "the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" but has not been explained in detail in relation to the health care sector. However, considering the grammatical implications and the history of the drafting of the act carried out by the Convention to implement this fully must include the following:

- a) In addition to promoting healthy child development,
- b) provisions are made to reduce stillbirths and infant deaths;
- c) environmental and industrial health elements are enhanced;
- d) all infectious, endemic and other occupational diseases are prevented, treated and controlled;
- e) Providing all services and health care during illness.

The right to health thus encompasses a range of elements necessary for individuals to live healthily including a clean environment, adequate, safe and healthy working environment, social and economic issues. In the health sector, patient rights must be well respected because patient satisfaction is a good indicator of the quality of care and patient dissatisfaction can lead to legal action. The quality of health care is influenced by a number of factors, including (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2015)

- a. Keep promises and meet expectations in a timely and satisfactory manner;
- b. Providing appropriate assistance and services without distinguishing between ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations;
- c. foster a sense of safety, security, and serenity;
- d. communicate effectively with patients and understand patient needs.

Guarantees Several laws and regulations show how the rights of ODGJ to health services are protected, including:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the first verse of Article 28 H protects the rights of ODGJ to receive medical care. This article explains "Everyone has the right to live in prosperity, physically and mentally, to have a place to live and have a good and healthy living environment and has the right to obtain health services". The purpose of being happy, healthy, and utilizing health services. Here, the word "everyone" indicates that health services are provided to all Indonesian people, including ODGJ, without exception and without limitation. So that ODGJ here can obtain the same health services as human rights. The health services provided in this provision include all types of health services, not only physical health services, but also assistance for mental health and other medical needs. In accordance with the previous declaration, ODGJ has the right to mental health care. Mental health facilities, including Community Health Centers, include mental health services. Obtaining mental health personnel with special knowledge in the field of mental health
2. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights
One Every person, including ODGJ, has the human right to obtain health services. The wider community and ODGJ have the same rights to obtain health services. The rights of ODGJ to obtain further health services are regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Article 42. Related to the narrative, "Every citizen who is elderly, physically disabled, and/or mentally disabled has the right to receive treatment". In accordance with ODGJ in the text is described as a person who has a psychotic mental condition. The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines psychosis as a mental condition that, "a person who experiences a mental disorder caused by organ, biological or functional factors that result in changes in the mind, feelings and actions to social problems, unable to earn a living and difficulties in community activities." Based on this statement, ODGJ has the right to receive treatment at a medical institution.

All medical services, including treatment for mental health problems, must be provided by health facilities with the aim of helping ODGJ become healthy and return to their environment as valuable and productive people for their families, communities, and personal lives as a whole.

1. Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health

Based on the provisions of Article 76 of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, it explains that:

- 1) Everyone has the right to get:
 - a. Availability of safe, excellent and affordable mental health services;
 - b. Mental education.
- 2) Any person who is experiencing a mental disorder or is at risk of experiencing a mental disorder, and who commits other acts that violate human rights.
- 3) People at risk and those with mental illness.

Article 74 paragraph (2) regulates mental health efforts. It is stated that efforts in this field are made to ensure that everyone can live prosperously, have healthy mental health, avoid stress, anxiety, and other conditions that can disrupt mental health, and are able to develop the potential of intelligence and other mental traits optimally. Throughout the human life cycle, proactive, comprehensive, and sustainable mental health initiatives are held for the general public, those suffering from mental illness, and those at risk. Medical professionals, health workers, and other professionals who have the necessary expertise and authority in the field of mental health carry out mental health initiatives in the form of health services, with a focus on family community participation.

From a health perspective, this article provides opportunities for ODGJ to access health services, especially related to mental health issues. The ability to obtain health services at medical facilities to achieve optimal health is known as the right to health. The provision of mental health services through medical facilities, outreach programs, health workers, and infrastructure is included in the spectrum of health services. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 79 state that:

- 1) Service providers in the mental health sector include:
 - a) health service providers;
 - b) non-health sector service providers;
 - c) community-based service providers.
2. Mental health service facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to comply with the standards stipulated in statutory regulations.

The provisions listed above provide ODGJ with the right to affordable, quality, and safe mental health care. It is acknowledged that the regulation has regulated the protection of ODGJ's rights to health services based on the clauses above. The rights to mental health services in question include receiving treatment from qualified medical personnel in the field of mental health, receiving mental health services at medical facilities, obtaining complete and continuous mental health care in addition to mental medical supplies.

State Responsibility for Legal Protection of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) Who Receive Medical Treatment

According to Plato, good governance is based on regulations (laws) According to Plato, the purpose of a state of law is to protect people's rights against irrational and unjust government actions that cause difficulties for them and to stop the authorities from using arbitrary power. On the other hand, according to Professor A. Hamid S. In line with Baakens' view, Atamimi stated that a state of law (rechstaat) is primarily concerned with the supremacy of law as the basis for state power, and all forms of implementation of such power are subject to legal authority. From both perspectives, it can be said that all power must be based on law, because a state that is legally sovereign must be subject to applicable laws and regulations so that the government does not act arbitrarily and the public feels confident that the government is protecting their rights. Based on Article 76 paragraph (3) of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, ODGJ has the right to obtain the same rights as other citizens "People at risk and people with mental disorders have the same rights as citizens".

Government policy Social policy aims to maintain mental health. In other words, social policy must provide benefits to society, and people with mental disabilities must benefit from the fulfillment and defense of their right to health. The basic idea of legal protection is that everyone has the right to receive it. Article 28D (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that everyone has the right to be treated equally in the eyes of the law and to recognition, protection, guarantees, and fair legal certainty. Because it ensures that individuals with mental disorders have access to justice and are entitled to receive assistance services, the right to legal protection for those with mental disabilities is very important for health that is based on compassion and without discrimination.

The legal guarantees available for people with mental illness to obtain health services are based on Health Law Number 17 of 2023, Health Minister Regulation Number 54 of 2017 on Managing Mental Disorders, and Health Minister Regulation Number 77 of 2015 on Law Enforcement Allowances Mental Health Examination Guidelines:

- a. Guarantee of easy availability of health services in health institutions that meet mental health service requirements.
- b. Guarantee a plan that is designed to help ODGJ live the best quality of life possible and a healthy, balanced mental life.
- c. Guarantee plan to release ODGJ from detention.
- d. Guarantee plan for empowerment and rehabilitation of ODGJ.

- e. Guarantees scheduling of mental health assessments for plaintiffs and defendants who show signs of mental illness for legal purposes, as well as for victims.
- f. Guaranteeing the availability of psychopharmaceutical drugs based on their needs.
- g. Assurance that plans will be made for approval of medical procedures.
- h. Ensure plans to collect accurate and comprehensive data on their mental health.
- i. Promise of security measures against abuse, assault, exploitation and prejudice in all its forms.
- j. Guarantee plan to meet social requirements according to the severity of mental illness.
- k. A promise that plans will be made to take care of one's own property.
- l. Guarantee plan to obtain hospital patient rights.
- m. The plan guarantees equal rights among citizens.
- n. A guaranteed plan for fair treatment in all areas.

The provisions of Article 77 of Law No. 17 of 2023 Relating to Health control the state's obligation to provide legal protection to users of mental health services, stating:

- 1) *The Central Government and Regional Governments are responsible for:*
 - a. *realizing the implementation of optimal mental health efforts and ensuring the availability, quality, equality and accessibility of mental health services;*
 - b. *protect and provide mental health care to protect the human rights of groups at risk and those suffering from mental illness;*
 - c. *provide opportunities for residents at risk and those with mental disorders to enjoy their rights as Indonesian citizens;*
 - d. *managing individuals with mental illness who are neglected, homeless, and a danger to the safety of themselves or others;*
 - e. *overseeing out-of-hospital care facilities and community-based mental health initiatives;*
 - f. *provide all of Indonesia, including primary and advanced levels of service for patients suffering from dependence on illegal drugs, psychotropics and other addictive substances;*
 - g. *develop community-based mental health programs as part of the overall mental health program; and organize and ensure the availability of human resources in the field of mental health for the implementation of equitable mental health programs.*
- 2) *Priority importance is given to families and communities when implementing mental health initiatives.*
- 3) *The mental health initiatives referred to in paragraph (2) include rehabilitation for individuals with mental disorders.*

Furthermore, Article 1 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Social Welfare regulates that "The Implementation of Social Welfare is a directed, integrated, and sustainable effort carried out by the government, regional government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen, which include social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection". In this case, the Regional Government is obliged to provide social services that meet the basic needs of every person, such as social empowerment, social security, and social reintegration, in order to participate in the implementation of social welfare. Article II provides an explanation regarding this, namely:

- 1) *One or more of the following groups may be targeted by Social Welfare Services: individuals, families, communities, or groups.*
- 2) *Individuals who meet the following social problem criteria and whose lives are not humanely worthy are given priority for the implementation of the Social Welfare Concept as referred to in paragraph (1):*
 - a. *social incompetence behavioral deviation;*
 - b. *poverty;*
 - c. *neglect;*
 - d. *physical disability;*
 - e. *remoteness;*
 - f. *disaster victims; and/or*
 - g. *victims of violence, exploitation and discrimination.*

People with mental disabilities are included in the criteria for social problems in point c, namely individuals who experience mental challenges are also individuals with disorders. A person with this mental illness requires social rehabilitation as a treatment because they Articles 4 to 6 contain regulations relating to social rehabilitation stating:

- 1) *The goal of social rehabilitation is to help someone who experiences social dysfunction to regain and strengthen their talents so they can carry out healthy roles.*
- 2) *The purpose of recovery and growth as referred to in paragraph (1) is to increase abilities and restore social, mental and physical functions.*

Article 5

- 1) *Social rehabilitation can be implemented in a convincing, motivating and coercive manner in families, communities and social institutions.*
- 2) *Invitations, recommendations and persuasion are used in social rehabilitation programs which are implemented in a convincing manner as referred to in paragraph (1) to encourage individuals to be willing to participate in social rehabilitation.*
- 3) *The implementation of motivating social rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of awards, praise, encouragement and/or incentives to attract someone to take part in social rehabilitation.*
- 4) *The implementation of social rehabilitation of a coercive nature as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of coercive actions against rehabilitation participants.*

Article 6

- 1) *People who experience poverty, neglect, disability, alienation, social incompetence, and behavioral disorders are the target audience for social rehabilitation; these individuals are seen as requiring special care. These people include:*
 - a. prostitute;
 - b. former chronic disease sufferers; h. former convicts;
 - c. former drug addict;
 - d. ex-psychotic;
 - e. psychotropic users with dependency syndrome;
 - f. HIV/AIDS sufferers
 - g. victims of violence;
 - h. disaster victims;
 - i. human trafficking victims
 - j. abandoned child;
 - k. children with special needs.
- 2) *The Minister determines that social rehabilitation is intended for purposes other than those referred to in paragraph (1).*

The purpose of social rehabilitation is to help people with social dysfunction regain and improve their talents as stated in the previous article, in order to carry out their desired functions effectively. In addition, to restore physical, psychological, and social functions while equipping them and improving their skills through recovery. Regulations regarding In addition to being a guideline In addition to fulfilling the rights of every citizen to obtain health services, the right to health services for ODGJ is also a means for the Regency/City Regional Government to implement the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. The government is obliged to ensure that every citizen receives quality health services in accordance with applicable provisions for the needs of the soul for ODGJ.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regulations on Human Rights (HAM) Regarding Several international instruments, including the Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 paragraphs 1 and 2, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Articles 6 and 7, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Article 12, generally regulate the legal protection provided to individuals with mental illness who receive medical treatment. These regulations can be found in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, and Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health which regulate it.

State accountability for violations The state is responsible for providing the best health services and facilities, including the rights of ODGJ to these services and facilities, in accordance with Article 34 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. This provides legal protection for ODGJ (People with Mental Disorders). The purpose of regulating ODGJ related to the right to health services is to implement the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and to be an example for district/city governments in organizing health services which are fundamental human rights. The government must ensure that everyone has access to quality health services, especially for those who need health services according to their mental needs for ODGJ.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The limitations of this study lie in its approach, which may be too focused on legal aspects without considering the social and cultural contexts that influence legal protection for individuals with mental disorders (ODGJ). This research may also encounter difficulties in obtaining accurate data regarding the experiences of ODGJ in facing medical actions, as well as limitations in exploring multidisciplinary perspectives from various stakeholders such as families, health professionals, and community organizations. Furthermore, the application of human rights principles in the medical context is often complex and varies across different countries, which could restrict the generalizability of the findings.

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