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Revision

No.	Recommendation	Revision
1.	Abstract: This research method used descriptive quantitative with a survey approach. The sample size 155 students in three salafi Islamic boarding schools in Bantar, Malang District. The measuring instrument using the Peer Mental Health Stigmatization Scale (PMHSS) questionnaire. The result in of this research are self and social stigma of Z generation in salafi Islamic boarding schools is high. The conclusion of this research is stigma of mental health in Z generation in salafi Islamic boarding schools tends to be high.	The method used in this study uses a quantitative descriptive design with a survey approach. The sampling technique used is stratified random sampling with a total sample of 155 students in three salafi Islamic boarding schools in Bantar District, Malang Regency. The measuring instrument used in this study was the Peer Mental Health Stigmatization Scale (PMHSS) questionnaire. The data analysis technique used numerical descriptive and not normally distributed using SPSS 25. The result is self and social stigma in generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools with a median value of 80. The conclusion of this study is that the stigma of mental health in generation Z in Salafi Islamic boarding schools tends to be high.
2.	Abstract: What does high stigma mean	the data used is not normally distributed so it uses the median value
3.	Introduction What phenomena did you find that made mental health problems a concern in your opinion? explain in the first paragraph, if possible at the beginning of the sentence	Mental health can be categorized into people with health problems and people with mental disorders. This can have an impact on oneself, socially, to the environment. Mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, stress, substance abuse and psychotic disorders.
4.	Method The results of the study do not need to be explained in the method, the method of data collection and collection does not need to be explained, just give a brief explanation of what techniques are used for data analysis. research variables have not been listed, please add	This research describes the description of mental health stigma in generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools using a variable, namely mental health stigma
5.	Conclusion In conclusion, it has not answered the description of the stigma, in accordance with the research objectives	The stigma of mental health problems among Generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools is high (median value of 80). It is divided into two types, namely self-stigma and social stigma. Both self-stigma and social stigma among Generation Z against mental health issues are high (median Value 40). Therefore, efforts to reduce and prevent the stigma in salafi Islamic boarding schools through a technology-centered approach and cross-sectorial cooperation (with Puskesmas health workers) are important.

Review Discussions

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MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA AMONG GENERATION Z IN SALAFI ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Salafi Islamic boarding schools that adhere to traditional religious learning created literacy problems such as mental health. The emergence of stigma in salafi Islamic boarding schools makes mental health problems encountered in the educational environment. The purpose of this research was to determine the stigma of mental health in salafi Islamic boarding schools. The method used in this study was a quantitative descriptive design with a survey approach. The sampling technique used is stratified random sampling with a total sample of 155 students in three salafi Islamic boarding schools in Blitar District, Malang Regency. The measuring instrument used in this study was the Peer Mental Health Stigmatization Scale (PMHSIS) questionnaire. The data analysis technique used numerical descriptive and not normally distributed using SPSS 25. The result is self and social stigma in generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools with a median value of 80. The conclusion of this study is that the stigma of mental health in generation Z in Salafi Islamic boarding schools tends to be high.

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Has research method used descriptive quantitative with a survey approach. The sample size 155 students in three salafi Islamic boarding schools in Blitar, Malang District. The measuring instrument using the Peer Mental Health Stigmatization Scale (PMHSIS) questionnaire. The result is of this research are self and social stigma of Z generation in salafi Islamic boarding schools is high. The conclusion of this research is stigma of mental health in Z generation in salafi Islamic boarding schools tends to be high. What does high stigma mean?

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What phenomena did you find that made mental health problems a concern in your opinion? explain in the first paragraph, if possible at the beginning of the sentence

INTRODUCTION

Mental health can be categorized into people with health problems and people with mental disorders. This can have an impact on oneself, socially, to the environment. Mental health problems such as depression,

students often get possessed by evil spirits and lose their mind. The results of another survey in salafi Islamic boarding schools supported in a statement that most of those who display strange behaviors such as falling under evil spirit possession are female students. People experience mental disorder due to a lack of worship or intimacy with God. The aforementioned illustrates the problems faced by Generation Z students within the salafi Islamic boarding school environment, especially in relation to mental health. This study aimed to gain an overview of stigma, be it social stigma or self-stigma, among Generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools.

METHOD

Prevention or mental health stigma can also be performed using a psychoneurotic approach. This approach includes therapies such as psychoeducation. In addition to mental health education, a psychological approach can also be utilized. It is hoped that these approaches will help prevent mental health problems in the community (Alfianto *et al.*, 2019). There are many other ways in which Islamic boarding schools can prevent mental health problems, one of which is playing *syafi* music (Gurbuz-Dogan *et al.*, 2021). The spiritual approach used by *kyais* is also believed by students to be able to prevent mental health problems in Islamic boarding schools (Saniri, 2021). Therefore, the stigma of mental health problems in Generation Z in Islamic boarding schools can be overcome using a *kyai*-centered approach in collaboration with health workers.

CONCLUSION

The stigma of mental health problems among Generation Z in salafi Islamic boarding schools is high (median value of 80). It is divided into two types, namely self-stigma and social stigma. Both self-stigma and social stigma among Generation Z against mental health issues are high (median Value 40). Therefore, efforts to reduce and prevent the stigma in salafi Islamic boarding schools through a technology-centered approach and cross-sectorial cooperation (with puskesmas/health workers) are important.

REFERENSI

Abuhammad, S. and Al-Natour, A. (2021) 'Mental health stigma: the effect of religiosity on the stigma

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The results of the study do not need to be explained in the method, the method of data collection and collection does not need to be explained, just give a brief explanation of what techniques are used, the data analysis, research variables have not been listed, please add

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In conclusion, it has not answered the description of the stigma, in accordance with the research objectives

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