

Effect of Social Stigma on Mental Health

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Abstract: Mental health is a very integral part of overall well-being, yet it remains one of the most neglected and stigmatized aspects of health, especially in developing countries like India. This article explores the concept of social stigma surrounding the mental illness and consequences and impact on individuals, families, and society. The study highlights how stigma manifests at individual, social, and institutional levels, leading to discrimination, social isolation, and hesitation to seek professional help. It further examines the characteristics of mentally healthy individuals and major factors influencing mental health, and the role of awareness and education in reducing stigma. It also emphasizes the importance of supportive environments which are provided in schools, families, and communities. Based on existing literature and conceptual analysis, the findings suggest that stigma is a major barrier to mental health care and must be addressed through collective efforts, awareness campaigns, and educational interventions. The study concludes that breaking the silence around mental health is not only necessary but urgent for building an inclusive and empathetic society.

Keywords: Mental Health, Social Stigma, Awareness, Social Isolation, Well-being, Discrimination, Education, India.

Introduction: Mental health is a significant aspect of a person's general well-being and it plays a crucial role in determining how a person is thinking, feeling, and behaving in everyday life as well as the way how they handle stress, relate to others, and make decisions. Despite its importance in one's life, mental health is one of the most ignored and misunderstood aspects of a person's health. Good mental health is not just the absence of mental illness - it also involves a sense of loss of balance, the ability to cope with challenges, maintain relationships, and function effectively in everyday activities. Factors such as life experiences, biological influences (like genetics), and environmental conditions can be the reasons and all can impact mental health.

The importance of Social Stigma on Mental Illness lies in raising awareness about how the mental health issues should be addressed by overcoming the stigma associated with mental illness. Social stigma related to mental illness is a social problem in which people develop negative attitudes and behaviors towards a person experiencing mental health problems. People suffering from mental illness are considered "weak," "unstable," and "incapable" members of society. As a result, they are socially marginalized in society. In countries like India, mental illness is related to superstitions and is considered a personal and family failure. People are not ready to accept mental illness as a serious health problem and thus hesitate to openly discuss mental health problems due to social stigma associated with mental illness.

As a result, people hesitate to openly discuss mental health problems and hesitate to seek mental health services like counseling and therapy from mental health professionals. A large number of mental illness cases in India are not reported due to social stigma associated with mental illness. In addition to this, it is also important to note that the stigma is present at different levels. It is present at the individual level, social level, and institutional level. At

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the individual level, the stigma is seen as low self-esteem and low confidence. At the social level, the stigma is seen as discrimination. At the institutional level, there is the lack of policies, lack of resources, and lack of mental health facilities. Therefore, it is important to break the silence because it is not only important to break the silence, it is also urgent.

Literature Review

Social stigma related to mental illness has been widely discussed in psychological and sociological research. Erving Goffman (1963) described stigma as a deeply discrediting attribute that reduces an individual's social identity. His work forms the base of modern stigma studies, explaining how society labels and discriminates against individuals with mental illness.

Building on this, Patrick W. Corrigan and Amy C. Watson (2002) explained that stigma operates in two major forms: public stigma (negative attitudes of society) and self-stigma (internalization of these attitudes by individuals). Their study showed that stigma leads to decreased self-esteem and reduced willingness to seek treatment. This finding is important for students, as fear of judgement often prevents them from discussing mental health problems.

According to the World Health Organization, stigma and discrimination are major barriers to mental health care worldwide. WHO reports highlight that individuals with mental illness often face social exclusion, limited opportunities in education and employment, and denial of basic rights. These effects are particularly harmful during adolescence, a stage where social acceptance is very important.

Research by Graham Thornicroft (2008) further supports this view. He found that stigma not only affects individuals socially but also limits access to healthcare services. His study emphasizes that many people avoid seeking help due to fear of being labelled as 'mentally ill'. This delay in treatment often worsens the condition.

In the Indian context, stigma is strongly influenced by cultural and social beliefs. Studies conducted by National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) reveals that mental illness is often misunderstood and linked to supernatural causes such as possession by spirits or punishment of past actions. This leads families to hide mental illness or seek non-medical solutions instead of professional help.

A study by Reddy et al. (2019) on mental health literacy among Indian students found that the lack of awareness is a key factor contributing to the stigma. The research showed that students had limited knowledge about the mental disorders and held a negative attitude towards affected individuals. Similarly, Kumar and Singh (2021) found that public stigma in India leads to discrimination in schools, workplaces and communities.

Self-stigma is another important concept discussed in recent literature. According to studies published on ScienceDirect (2024), individuals who internalize stigma often experience shame, guilt and low confidence. This negatively affects their academic performance, social relationships and overall well-being. Among students, self-stigma can result in isolation and poor participation in school activities.

Recent research also highlights the role of media in shaping public attitudes. Negative portrayal of mental illness in films and society often reinforces stereotypes, showing individuals with mental illness as dangerous or unstable. However, awareness campaigns and positive representations can help in reducing the stigma. Educational

interventions, such as mental health awareness programs in schools, have been found very much effective in changing students' attitudes.

Researchers strongly recommend breaking the silence through the help of education and awareness. Teachers and schools play a key role in reducing stigma by creating a supportive environment and encouraging open discussions. Inclusion of mental health education in the curriculum can improve understanding and empathy among students.

Therefore, all this research clearly indicates the social stigma around mental illness is a major issue globally as well as in India. The works of Goffman (1963), Corrigan and Watson (2002), and Thornicroft (2008), along with recent Indian studies, highlight the stigma that leads to discrimination, delayed treatment and poor mental outcomes. Therefore, there is an urgent need to address stigma through education awareness and very supportive policies, especially at school level.

Objectives of the study

1. To understand the Mental Health of a person.
2. To know the characteristics of a mentally healthy person.
3. To know the effect of social stigma on mental health of a person.

Methodology

The study adopts analytical method to know about the mental health and factors affecting the mental health. The study relies on secondary resources like journals, books, magazines etc.

Characteristics of a Mentally Healthy Person

Firstly, to know about mental conditions, we should know what the characteristics of a mentally sound person are. A mentally healthy individual is the one who shows several positive traits that reflect emotional and psychological stability. Such individuals are emotionally aware and can express their feelings without fear. They have a realistic understanding of themselves and accept both their strengths and limitations. They are able to cope with stress effectively by using healthy strategies instead of avoiding problems. They maintain healthy and meaningful relationships based on trust and empathy. They are also open to seeking help when needed, which is an important step in overcoming stigma. A sense of purpose, adaptability to change, and respect for self and others are also key characteristics of mentally healthy individuals.

The following are the characteristics which are commonly associated with mentally healthy individuals:

1. **Emotional Awareness and Regulation:** A mentally healthy person can recognize, express, and manage their emotions effectively. They do not suppress feelings due to fear of judgment, which directly challenges stigma that labels emotional expression as weakness.
2. **Realistic Self-Perception:** They possess a balanced view of themselves—acknowledging strengths and accepting limitations. This self-acceptance reduces internalized stigma, where individuals may otherwise feel “less than” due to mental health struggles.

3. Ability to Cope with Stress: Resilience is a key trait. Mentally healthy individuals use adaptive coping strategies such as problem-solving, seeking support, or practicing relaxation techniques, rather than avoidance or denial.

4. Healthy Relationships: They are capable of forming and maintaining meaningful interpersonal relationships based on trust, empathy, and communication. This counters stigma-driven isolation often faced by those labeled with mental illness.

5. Openness to Seeking Help: A crucial but often overlooked characteristic is the willingness to seek professional help when needed. This behavior directly breaks societal silence and challenges the stigma that therapy or counseling is a sign of weakness.

6. Sense of Purpose and Productivity: They engage in daily activities with a sense of meaning—whether through work, education, or social contribution—demonstrating that mental health supports functioning, not just emotional stability.

7. Adaptability and Flexibility: Mentally healthy individuals can adjust to change and uncertainty. They are open to new experiences and capable of modifying their thinking or behavior when necessary.

8. Respect for Self and Others: They show empathy, tolerance, and respect for diversity, including people with mental health conditions. This is essential in reducing discrimination and stigma at a societal level.

Factors affecting mental health:

Mental health is not influenced by a single factor; rather, it is shaped by a complex interaction of biological, psychological, social, environmental and cultural factors. Understanding these factors is essential for maintaining emotional balance, developing coping strategies and creating a supportive environment in society.

Biological Factors: Biological factors refer to the physical and physiological conditions of the body that influence an individual's mental health. These factors are related to the structure and functioning of the brain and body and they can affect a person's emotions, thinking and behavior. It includes genetics, brain chemistry, prenatal damage, infections and physical health, which collectively influence susceptibility to conditions like depression, anxiety and schizophrenia.

Psychological Factors: Psychological factors are mental and emotional elements such as thoughts, beliefs and motivations that influence an individual's behavioral patterns and mental health. For e.g. Chronic Stress, Coping Skills and Resilience, High Self-expectations derived from Self-oriented & specifically prescribed perfectionism.

Social Factors: Social factors are the environmental, cultural and societal elements that influence an individual's behavior. For e.g. Income and Socio-economic Status, Insecure work environment and Unemployment, Social Isolation, Childhood Trauma.

Environmental Factors: Environmental factors refer to the external condition in which an individual grows and interacts. They significantly influence the mental health of an individual as they directly affect daily experiences and quality of Life. For e. g. Poor living conditions, Exposure to violence and crime, Natural Disaster and displacement, Pollution etc.

Impact of Social Stigma around Mental Illness:

Mental Illness has a very profound effect on the individual and as well as society, it leads to social stigma. Social stigma surrounding mental illness refers to the negative attitudes, stereotypes, and discriminatory behaviors directed toward individuals experiencing mental health conditions. This stigma not only affects those suffering from mental illness but also influences their families, workplaces, and wider society. Its impact goes beyond external judgment, deeply affecting personal identity, opportunities, and overall well-being.

1. Development of Self-Stigma and “Why-Try Syndrome”: One of the most damaging impacts of stigma is self-stigma, where individuals begin to internalize society’s negative beliefs. They may feel ashamed, inadequate, or unworthy, leading to low self-esteem and reduced confidence. This often results in the “why-try syndrome,” where individuals stop pursuing goals such as education, jobs, or relationships because they believe they will fail or are undeserving.

2. Barriers to Seeking Help: Stigma acts as a major obstacle in accessing mental health care. Many individuals avoid seeking help due to:

- Fear of discrimination
- Concern about losing their job
- Feelings of shame
- Lack of awareness about available services

Because of these fears, a large number of people remain untreated, which can worsen their condition over time.

3. Worsening of Mental Health Conditions: Stigma not only prevents treatment but also intensifies mental health problems. Feelings of guilt, shame, and rejection can increase stress levels and contribute to conditions like Depression and Anxiety disorders. This creates a harmful cycle where stigma leads to worsening symptoms, and worsening symptoms further isolate the individual.

4. Social Isolation and Withdrawal: Due to fear of judgment, individuals often withdraw from social interactions. They may distance themselves from family, friends, and community activities, leading to loneliness and lack of emotional support. This isolation slows down recovery and reduces quality of life.

5. Discrimination and Loss of Opportunities: Stigma leads to real-life discrimination in areas such as employment, education, and housing. People with mental illness may be denied jobs or treated unfairly at work. They may also struggle to find safe housing or be excluded from social groups. As highlighted in research by Patrick W Corrigan and Amy C Watson, stigma deprives individuals of opportunities that are essential for a dignified life.

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