

Dating Violence At Adolescent In The STIKES Hang Tuah Pekanbaru

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Abstract

Dating Violence (DV) is any form of violent acts which be done against a couple, either physically, sexually, emotionally / psychological in a dating relationship. DV can cause physical and psychological impact. This research intends to knowing relation between knowledge, attitude, peer group influence, sex and conflict in the family with DV. The research be done in the STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru. Type of the research quantitative analytic with cross sectional design. The number of sample as much 92 people with technique proporsionate stratified random sampling. Data analysis univariate and bivariate with chi-square test. The result of this research shows that there is no relation between knowledge, attitude, peer group influence, sex and conflict in the family with dating violence by p value $> \alpha$ (0.05). So it can be concluded that good knowledge, reject attitude of DV, not get influence from peer group, male sex and not have conflict in the family not guarantee a person to spared from DV. Adolescent should can think rationally, be more alert in undergoing a dating relationship and be more open to tell the problem to parents.

Keywords: Dating Violence, Adolescent

1. Introduction

Adolescents are residents aged 10-24 years and not married (BKKBN, 2016). In the process of growth and development, adolescents will experience a phase of attraction towards the opposite sex which is manifested by wanting to have a bond or is called dating (Sudarmiati & Irawadhi, 2016).

In dating, individuals can be more motivated to do something things such as being diligent in school. However, dating too can cause negative impact ie there is a possibility internal hardness the relationship (Untari, 2014). Dating Violence (KDP) is all forms of violence committed against a partner, whether physically, sexually, emotionally / psychologically that occurs in a dating relationship. (Mesra, Salmah, & Fauziah, 2014; Putri, 2012).

Dating violence can take several forms, namely physical, mental / psychological, economic and sexual. Physical violence such as hitting, punching, kicking, grabbing and pinching. Mental / psychological abuse such as excessive jealousy, coercion and public humiliation. Economic violence, such as often borrowing money or goods without returning it and always asking for a treat. Meanwhile, sexual violence such as kissing by force, groping body parts by force and forcing to have sexual intercourse (Ayu, Hakimi, & Hayati, 2012).

Dating violence is an iceberg phenomenon because many victims do not report their KDP actions. The victim feels ashamed to tell it because he considers it a disgrace and a personal problem that is not appropriate to be shared with other people, even often the victim does not realize that she has experienced dating violence. (Nurislami & Hargono, 2014; Primadinni, 2014; Sudarmiati & Irawadhi, 2016).

According to Ackard et al; Fernandez-Fuertes & Fuertes; Jaycox & Aronoff in Lazarevich, Irigoyen-camacho, Velazquez-alva, & Salinas-avila (2015) the prevalence of KDP among adolescents worldwide, namely physical violence (9-40%), sexual violence (1-13%), and psychological violence (29-90%). Based on research conducted in Spain, it is known that 95.4% teenagers experience verbal-emotional violence and 21.7% experienced physical violence in dating relationships (Fernandez-fuertes & Fuertes, 2010).

Based on Annual Notes Komnas Perempuan (2017) It is known that the number of KDP cases in Indonesia in 2016 ranks the second highest after violence against wives, namely 2,171 cases (21%). Research in Jakarta shows that the percentage of adolescents who experience KDP is 72.1% (Ariestina, 2009). Based

on the results of research conducted in Surabaya, it is known that 83% of adolescents have experienced KDP (Nurislami & Hargono, 2014).

Based on the results of research conducted by Noer (2015) In Pekanbaru, it is known that the form of dating violence experienced by adolescents is physical violence as much as 25.84%, psychological violence as much as 39.23% and sexual violence as much as 26.34%.

Dating violence can be influenced by many factors, including personality, knowledge, attitudes towards violence, physical and mental disabilities, parenting styles, peer groups, mass media, family conflicts and gender. (Ariestina, 2009; Putri in Mustika, 2016).

Dating violence can have physical and psychological consequences. Physical impacts can include injuries, disabilities and even death. Meanwhile, the psychological impact can be in the form of sadness, trauma, depression, shame, feeling inferior, guilt, insecure, shutting down, lazy in doing activities to suicidal thoughts.(Ariestina, 2009; Mustika, 2016; Nurislami & Hargono, 2014; Putri, 2012). In addition, KDP can also have a negative impact on reproductive health such as unwanted pregnancy, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases(Ariestina, 2009). KDP often develops into domestic violence after marriage(Kim, Kim, Choi, & Emery, 2014).

Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers at Stikes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru to 10 adolescents who have / are currently dating, it is known that 6 of them have experienced KDP. Forms of violence experienced by 6 teenagers who experienced KDP were physical violence as many as 4 people, psychological violence as many as 4 people and sexual violence as many as 1 person.

Based on the problems described above, the researchers are interested in conducting research on "Dating Violence in Adolescents at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru in 2017". The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with dating violence among adolescents at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru.

2. Research methods

This type of research is quantitative analytic and the research design used is cross sectional. The research was conducted at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru from July 2017 to January 2018.

The population in this study were all students of the academic year 2017/2018 for the Study Program of Midwifery, Dental Engineering, Medical Records & Health Information, Nursing and Public Health Path A at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru, totaling 2,030 people. The sample of this research was 92 people using a sampling technique, namely proportional stratified random sampling.

The method of data collection is done by giving a questionnaire to students of STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru who fit the research inclusion criteria. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis by using the chi-square test with a confidence degree of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

3. Research result

3.1. Univariate Analysis

Table 1
Univariate analysis results

No.	Variable	Frequency	%
1.	Knowledge		
	Less	71	77.2
	Well	21	22.8
2.	Attitude		
	Receive KDP	72	78.3
	Refused KDP	20	21.7
3.	Peer influence		
	Influence	61	66.3
	Not affect	31	33.7
4.	Gender		
	Women	57	62.0
	Male	35	38.0
5.	Conflict in the family		
	There is	69	75.0
	There is no	23	25.0
6.	KDP		
	Experience	77	83.7
	Don't experience	15	16.3

Based on table 1, it is known that the majority of respondents have less knowledge, namely 71 people (77.2%), the attitude of accepting KDP was 72 people (78.3%), there was peer influence, namely 61 people (66.3%), female gender, namely 57 people (62.0%), 72 people (78.3%) had conflicts in the family and the majority of respondents experienced dating violence, namely 77 people (83.7%).

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

Table 2
Results of bivariate analysis

No.	Variable independent	KDP				Total		p value
		Experience		Don't experience		N	%	
		n	%	N	%			
1.	Knowledge							
	Less	61	85.9	10	14.1	71	100	0.469
	Well	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100	
2.	Attitude							
	Accept the KDP	60	83.3	12	16.7	72	100	1,000
	Refuse the existence of KDP	17	85.0	3	15.0	20	100	
3.	Peer influence							
	Influence	50	82.0	11	18.0	61	100	0.766
	Not affect	27	87.1	4	12.9	31	100	
4.	Gender							
	Women	47	82.5	10	17.5	57	100	0.904
	Male	30	85.7	5	14.3	35	100	
5.	Conflict in the family							
	There is	57	82.6	12	17.4	69	100	0.753
	There is no	20	87.0	3	13.0	23	100	

Based on table 2 it is known that there is no relationship between knowledge, attitudes, peer influence, gender and family conflict with violence in dating in adolescents at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru in 2017 with a value $p\text{ value} > \alpha$ (0.05).

3.3. Discussion

a. Knowledge Relationship with Dating Violence

Based on the research results, it is known that there is no relationship between knowledge and KDP marked with a value $p\text{ value}$ amounting to 0.469 which was because of the 21 people who had good knowledge, more had experienced KDP, namely 76.2% compared to those who did not experience KDP, which was only 23.8%.

The results of this study are in line with the research Ariestina (2009) who concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge and KDP because The knowledge that adolescents have is not in line with the concept of dating they have. Teenagers sometimes know that what they are experiencing is an act of KDP, but because they are too afraid of losing their boyfriend, they are finally willing to accept whatever treatment their girlfriend has, including acts of KDP.

Researchers found that respondents who had good knowledge and were able to identify KDP actions still experienced KDP, possibly due to love and care for their boyfriends, long-established dating relationships and because they had also committed KDP with their girlfriends so that in the end they were willing to accept KDP actions even though in fact they do not want it to happen to him.

b. Attitude Relationship with Dating Violence

Based on the research results, it is known that there is no relationship between attitude and KDP marked with a value $p\text{ value}$ amounting to 1,000 which is because of the 20 people who have an attitude of rejecting the existence of KDP, there are actually more who experience KDP, namely 85.0% compared to those who do not experience KDP which is only 15.0%.

The results of this study are in line with the research Mesra, Salmah, & Fauziah (2014)(Ariestina, 2009) who concluded that attitude is not one of the internal factors affecting KDP because even though adolescents have an attitude of rejecting the existence of KDP, teenagers are still willing to obey and do every wish of their boyfriends even with coercion for the sake of giving pleasure to their loved ones, even teenagers feel that they are not victims of KDP.

Researchers found that respondents who have the attitude of rejecting the existence of KDP are still willing to accept KDP's actions and still want to maintain their dating relationship, possibly because the respondent respects their parents and boyfriend's family, feels that their boyfriend still has good qualities so that it is appropriate to be maintained and thinks that no human being is perfect so the respondent gives opportunities for her boyfriend to correct his mistakes and become a better person.

This shows that the attitude of rejecting the existence of KDP is not always followed by behavior that is in accordance with the attitude they have so that the respondent does not avoid KDP actions because according to Sarwono in Ariestina (2009) attitudes can be affected by additional information from the environment and often a person acts contrary to the attitude he has.

c. Peer Influence Relationship with Dating Violence

Based on the research results, it is known that there is no relationship between peer influence with KDP marked with a value p value amounting to 0.766 because of the 31 people who were not influenced by their peers, more had experienced KDP, namely 87.1% compared to those who did not experience KDP which was only 12.9%.

The results of this study are in line with the research Mardiah, Satriana, & Syahriati (2017) who concluded that there is no relationship between social support from peers with KDP because of the lack of closeness between adolescents and their peers. According to Richards & Branch in Mardiah, Satriana, & Syahriati (2017) This is because the knowledge that peers have in identifying KDP actions is still very limited.

Researcher find that the respondents were not get negative influence from peers but still experience a lot of KDP This may be due to the respondent's obedient personality to their boyfriends, the lonely environment, which may lead to KDP and the nature of girlfriends who are overly jealous so that respondents who do not get negative influence from their peers are at risk of experiencing KDP.

d. Relationship between Gender and Dating Violence

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is no relationship between sex and KDP marked with a value p value amounting to 0.904 due to the fact that more than 35 people who are male have experienced KDP, namely 85.7% compared to those who did not experience KDP which only 14.3%.

Research result this is in line with research Nahapetyan, Orpinas, Song, & Holland (2014) who declared that 38% of girls and 60% of boys experience physical violence from their partners, this shows that the majority of teenagers who experience physical violence while dating are boys. The results of this study are also in line with the research Mustika (2016) who concluded that there is no relationship between sex and KDP because there is not much gender imbalance between men and women in dating relationships so that men do not tend to be more powerful than women in the relationship.

Researcher find that the respondents were male many have experienced KDP This may be due to the invisible gender imbalance between men and women, which is indicated by the assumption that no one should tend to be more powerful in dating relationships, men and women should not treat their girlfriends improperly, men are considered inappropriate acting rudely to women and women do not always have to be graceful and curb their abusive character because women can also commit violence as self-defense against acts of violence committed by their boyfriends.

e. Conflict Relationship in Families with Dating Violence

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is no relationship between family conflict and KDP marked with a value p value amounting to 0.753 because of the 23 people who did not have conflict in the family, there were actually more people who experienced KDP, namely 87.0% compared to those who did not experience KDP, which was only 13.0%.

The results of this study are in line with the research Mesra, Salmah, & Fauziah (2014) who concluded that conflict in the family is not one of the external factors affecting KDP because all informants as victims of KDP do not have conflicts in the family, it's just that the parents of the informants do not have time to be with their children which causes communication between parents and children not to be well established so that in the end the informants become more happy to hang out with someone from outside the home such as a boyfriend.

Researchers found that respondents who did not have conflicts in the family and had good communication with their parents, many of whom experienced KDP were probably because their parents did not provide specific explanations about KDP and the concept of healthy dating, respondents preferred to tell friends, younger siblings or cousins if have problems with their boyfriends and parents let their children solve their own problems, which can put respondents who do not have family conflicts at risk of developing KDP.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on dating violence in adolescents at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru in 2017, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge, attitudes, peer influence, gender and conflict in the family with KDP on adolescents at STIKes Hang Tuah Pekanbaru. year 2017 with value p value $> \alpha$ (0.05). Good knowledge, an attitude of rejecting the existence

of KDP, not being influenced by peers, being male and having no conflict in the family does not guarantee someone to avoid KDP because there is a stronger influence on adolescents so that adolescents are still at risk of experiencing KDP.

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