



Intention to Overcome Dating Violence Junior High School X in Urban Area The City of Semarang

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Abstract

The Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia in 2022 showed the highest number of violence cases based on education level in Junior High School with 5,945 cases. This study analyzed the intention to overcome dating violence in adolescents at Junior High School X in the urban area of Semarang City. This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study amounted to 484 populations using a purposive sampling technique with a sample of 114 respondents. The data was collected by a self-administered questionnaire and the data was analyzed using a chi-square test. The results showed that perceived vulnerability (64%), perceived seriousness (59.6%), response efficacy (61.4%), self-efficacy (70.2%), and intention (93%) were categorized as high in overcoming violence in a relationship. However, there is no significant relationship between perceived vulnerability (p -value=0.255), perceived seriousness (p -value=0.712), self-efficacy (p -value=0.05), and response efficacy (p -value=0.257) with the intention of overcoming dating violence. The recommendation is to provide education to students about the risks of dating violence

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Introduction

The phenomenon of dating has become considered normal behavior. Feelings of liking and love towards the opposite sex are often expressed through dating relationships. Dating is a process of introduction between two human beings (Hadi, 2010). Meanwhile, dating is a relationship between a man and a woman who are emotionally attached to each other because of special feelings (Katz & Arias, 1999). The feelings in question are defined as feelings of love, affection, and a sense of belonging to one another. (Pranoto & Masrurroh, 2021).

Dating behavior is a response or reaction made when two people are in a relationship. Based on the type, dating behavior can be divided into healthy and risky (Sirojammuniro, 2020). One of the characteristics of healthy courtship behavior is to motivate and respect each other. This healthy dating behavior that is categorized as healthy dating includes physical, emotional, social, and sexual. Risky dating behavior is a form of courtship behavior that has risks and leads to deviant sexual behavior such as premarital sex. In this dating behavior, adolescents tend to have the desire to try new things related to sexuality starting from seduction or flirting, touching, kissing, and up to sexual behavior (Sirojammuniro, 2020). This form of risky dating behavior causes many victims of dating violence. The annual record data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2016 states that victims of dating violence are mostly women. The annual report of the National Commission of Women in 2020 showed that during

the last 12 years, violence against women increased by 79.2%, with 413,471 cases of violence throughout 2019 (Wahyuni, Komariah, & Sartika, 2020). The data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia found that the types of violence experienced by victims were sexual violence as many as 10,328 cases, physical violence 9,066 cases, and psychological violence 7,907 cases. Based on the education category, the second highest number of violence happened at the Junior High School (SMP) level with 5,945 cases and the highest cases of violence were in the age range of 13-17 years with the number of cases as many as 9087 cases. Meanwhile, based on the level of relationship, violence often occurs in boyfriend or friend relationships with the number of cases as many as 4,026 cases (Komisi Nasional Perempuan, 2021).

Junior high school adolescents are a group of adolescents with an age range between 12-17 years. In early adolescence, there is an increase in emotional fluctuations. In addition, adolescents also tend to experience depression and emotions. The main problem in adolescence is based on the search for self-identity. The extent to which they can control emotions when feeling offended by someone both in the family, relationships, and peers (Yuniati, 2017)

Dating Violence (DV) will cause several undesirable impacts, especially on the lives of victims. unwanted impacts, especially on the lives of victims of violence. Several impacts can be felt such as the impact of physical injuries, bruises, bruises, and even unwanted pregnancies, victims. Psychological impacts such as trauma, depression, anxiety, and other mental disorders. Social impact in the form of the victim's lack of courage to break away from the perpetrator, difficulty in carrying out daily activities, feeling inferior, and even reduced enthusiasm to do other positive things. Economic impacts such as experiencing material and financial losses. The sexual impact can be in the form of disability due to abortions that are not performed by medical experts, contracting HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases (Tandianti & Darminto, 2018).

These acts of violence are also listed in the National Indonesia's National System for Monitoring Violence (SNPK) notes that most of the routine most routine violence occurs in urban areas or urban areas. The projected increase in Indonesia's population will also affect the intensity of violence that occurs also affects the intensity of violence that occurs. As urbanization increases, incidents of routine violence have the potential to increase. The phenomenon of violence in cities or urban areas is often triggered based on several factors, including the absence of social social control, people's income tends to be low, the large number of people of productive age who often experience frustration, and limited efforts to protect the population (Kekerasan, Indonesia, Kekerasan, Tata, & Pemerintahan, 2014).

Based on Previous research revealed that someone with a perception that considers dating violence to be normal will be at risk of violence in future relationships. Adolescents with high levels of acceptance of dating violence are more vulnerable to becoming victims or perpetrators of violence in new relationships. The study also revealed that a person's perception of vulnerability is related to their acceptance of dating violence, meaning that the stronger the perception of vulnerability to Dating violence will lower the acceptance of the violence so that they will feel afraid, trapped, and often persecuted (Cuadrado-Gordillo, Fern, & Mart, 2020).

Previous research explains that several factors cause dating violence, namely dominance and jealousy factors, a history of violence in the family, satisfaction in the dating relationship, as well as the existence of prolonged conflicts during the dating period. The study mentioned that a lack of satisfaction in dating can lead to many conflicts and the occurrence of dating violence (Tunisia & Damaiyanti, 2021).

A relevant theory of the above problem is the Protection Motivation Theory developed by Roger (1975-1985). This theory aims to extend previous theories. This theory states that a person who has a good perception of a problem's vulnerability, and severity and has an effective response and good self-ability to prevent a problem will affect the intention to be good too. If dating violence is considered an unnatural thing, it will cause a sense of concern for adolescents which will further increase the perception of danger and increase their confidence in having the intention to overcome the violent behavior (Shillair, 2020).

This research is located at SMP Negeri X Semarang City which is one of the A-accredited schools located in the middle of Semarang, Central Java Province. Junio High School X Semarang City has a total of 740 students with a proportion of male students of 328 students and a proportion of female students of 412 students. Based on a preliminary survey that has been conducted, according to the counseling guidance teacher of Junior High School X Semarang City, many have dated sexual behavior in general, such as 8 holding hands and embracing. Based on interviews with students at the school, the behavior of dating violence that is often carried out is limiting activity by using applications to track the location of partners. Research related to sexual behavior and violent behavior in dating has been carried out by many other researchers. However, in-depth research related to prevention behavior and intentions to prevent dating violence has not been widely conducted. This makes researchers interested in conducting in-depth research

related to the intention to overcome dating violence by digging deeper through questionnaire-shaped instruments.

Methods

The method carried out for sampling in this study used observational approach studies and data collection with a cross-sectional Research design. The population in this study was students of SMP Negeri X Semarang City, with a population of 484 students. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling so that the number of samples is 285. The inclusion criteria in this study were students who had dated, while those who met the researcher's criteria were as many as 114 respondents.

The research data was collected through a website-based questionnaire (Google form). The questionnaire was divided into five independent variables: Perceptions of vulnerability, which are five questions, perceptions of seriousness, which are four questions; self-efficacy, which are five questions. For efficacy responses, there are five questions, and the dependent variable is intentions to overcome dating violence there are five questions. Dating violence data collected is physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence.

The data was analyzed bivariately using the Chi-Square test. The data scale is not normally distributed, so categorize the data using the median value. Variables of perceived vulnerability are high if the median value is ≥ 11 , perceived seriousness is high if the median value is ≥ 12 , self-efficacy is high if the median value is ≥ 15 , efficacy response is high if the median value is ≥ 17 , and the intention to overcome dating violence is high if the median value is ≥ 4 . This research has passed the ethical test of the research ethics commission at Dian Nuswantoro University with number: 321/EA/KEPK-FKES-UDINUS/X1/2022.

Results

The result revealed that the dating violence happened to junior high school students as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents

Characteristics	Category	f	%
Gender	Female	66	57,9
	Male	48	42,1
Class	VIII	58	50,9
	IX	56	49,1
First Age of Dating	10 – 14 years old	109	95,6
	15 – 17 years old	4	3,5
	Invalid	1	0,9

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics, it shows that the gender of respondents is dominated by women (57.9%). The grade level of the respondents is in grade VII (50.9%) and grade IX (49.1%). The characteristics of the age of first dating are mostly at the age of 10-14 years (95.6%).

Table 2. Physical violence experienced by respondents

Physical violence	Male				Female			
	Ever		Never		Ever		Never	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Hit	8	16,7	40	83,3	3	4,5	63	95,5
Slapped	6	12,5	42	87,5	1	1,5	65	98,5
Kick	4	8,3	44	91,7	1	1,5	65	98,5
Grabbed	6	12,5	42	87,5	1	1,5	65	98,5
Pushed	9	18,8	39	81,2	6	9,1	60	90,9
Grabbed hair	11	22,9	37	77,1	2	3,0	64	97,0
Slammed	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Strangled	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100

Physical violence	Male				Female			
	Ever		Never		Ever		Never	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Clawed	5	10,4	43	89,6	0	0	66	100
Bitten	10	20,8	38	79,2	1	1,5	65	98,5

Table 2. presents the results of physical courtship violence experienced by respondents. It is known that physical dating violence experienced by male respondents included having been grabbed by 22.9%, had been bitten by 20.8%, and had been beaten by 16.7%. Furthermore, for female respondents, the physical dating violence they experienced was pushed by 9.1%, beaten by 4.5%, and grabbed by 3.0%.

Table 3. Psychological violence experienced by respondents

Psychological violence	Female				Male			
	Ever		Never		Ever		Never	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Snapped	6	12,5	42	87,5	10	15,2	56	85,8
Shouted at	9	18,8	39	81,3	7	10,6	59	89,4
Humiliated	6	12,5	42	87,5	7	10,6	59	89,4
Blame	20	41,7	28	58,3	24	36,4	42	63,6
Threatened	6	12,5	42	87,5	2	3,0	64	97,0
Mocked	12	25,0	36	75,0	18	27,3	30	72,7
Slandered	7	14,6	41	85,4	13	19,7	53	80,3

Table 3 shows that 41.7% of male respondents have been blamed, and 25% have been ridiculed. While the psychological courtship violence experienced by female respondents, 36.4% of respondents were blamed, and 27.3% were ridiculed.

Table 4. Sexual violence experienced by respondents

Sexual Violence	Male				Female			
	Ever		Never		Ever		Never	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Hugged	1	1,5	47	98,5	0	0	66	100
Touched	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Kissed	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Forced to attach genitals	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Oral sex	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Vaginal sex	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Video call sex	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Phone Sex	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100
Get submissions of sexual photos/videos	0	0	48	100	0	0	66	100

Based on data from Table 4 the sexual violence experienced by male respondents was being hugged by force by 1.5%.

Table 5. Bivariate test results using the chi-square test

Variable	Category	Intention to Overcomedating Violence				Total	p-value
		High		Low			
		f	%	f	%		
Perceived Severity	High	64	94,1	4	5,9	100	0.712
	Low	42	91,3	4	8,7	100	
Perceived vulnerability	High	66	90,4	7	9,6	100	0,255
	Low	40	97,6	1	2,4	100	

Variable	Category	Intention to Overcomedating Violence				Total	p-value
		High		Low			
		f	%	f	%		
Response efficacy	High	67	95,7	3	4,3	100	0,257
	Low	39	88,6	5	11,4		
Self-efficacy	High	77	96,3	3	3,8	100	0,05
	Low	29	85,3	5	14,7		

In Table 5 it is known that the variables of perceived vulnerability, perceived severity, response efficacy, and self-efficacy do not have a significant effect on the intention to overcome dating violence because the p-value obtained is <0.05.

Discussion

The theory of Health Belief Models (HBM) explains that people can predict if individuals perceive themselves as vulnerable to a condition that will potentially have serious consequences, and believe that the actions they take have benefits in reducing the vulnerability and severity of their condition (Khairuzzaman, 2016). Based on Research conducted by Isabel Cuadrado-Gordilla revealed that the perception of vulnerability is one of the factors that directly influence dating violence. Someone who feels less severe to violence tends to be more often get violence from their partner. On the other hand, victims of dating violence will consider that the violence they received is an ideal or natural in the relationship because of their view and trust in each other towards their partner (Internasional, Lingkungan, & Martín-moraparra, 2022)

If someone already has a perceived severity towards dating violence and has the intention to overcome it, then it is very likely that the person will not get violence again. Meanwhile, the perceived severity possessed by students of SMP X in Semarang City is quite high. This perceived severity does not influence their intention to address dating violence. According to Rosenstock, the perceived severity can shape the perception of threat that will determine a person's performance (Khairuzzaman, 2016). This is not in line with this study. The target of this study is early adolescents to middle adolescents who have the view that dating violence is not a serious problem. This perception is influenced by reasoning and cognitive factors in the early to middle adolescent phase is not fully developed. So respondents still think that the incidence of dating violence is normal. The respondent's perceived vulnerability did not influence his decision to prevent dating violence.

This study found no significant relationship between efficacy responses and the intention to prevent dating violence in junior high school adolescents. This can be caused because response efficacy will be formed when a person has the experience, Junior high school adolescents are still included in early adolescence, so they do not have the confidence to be able to prevent the violence they experience. In line with Bandura, efficacy responses are formed based on successful experiences. Successful experience means if someone continuously fails at something, it will increase the efficacy response in them. In terms of dating violence, it is also in line, because the more someone succeeds in running a healthy relationship, the more their efficacy response will increase (Rustika, 2016). Adolescents who have experienced family instability such as being a victim of abuse or social disadvantage tend to feel unhealthy dating relationships. In the childhood phase, those who are often abused are at risk of committing violence or becoming victims of violence. This is considered in terms of their experience because they have witnessed violence that occurs within their family. The results of research conducted in Brazil revealed that factors of youth and family environment can predict violent behavior that will be committed and the way a person acts to cope with the violence. Adolescents with good family relationships tend to be less involved in and tolerant of dating violence experienced by their children. On the other hand, dating violence will be less likely to occur if have good-quality peers and an environment (Taquette, Leite, Monteiro, & Kunci, 2019).

This research is in line with research by Tinneke Van Camp who said that teenagers are still reluctant to report to schools, parents, and even police agencies to the violence they experienced. The causative factor is that self-efficacy has not been fully formed, so there is no correlation between self-efficacy and the intention to prevent dating violence in junior high school adolescents. It was also explained that there was no significant difference between self-efficacy possessed by adolescent boys and girls. So it can be concluded that self-efficacy will tend to form in the late adolescent phase to adulthood and victims who experience dating violence tend to be better able to build efficacy to overcome impending violence (Van Camp, Hébert, Guidi, Lavoie, & Blais, 2014).

Conclusion

This study can conclude that there is no significant relationship between perceived seriousness, perceived vulnerability, efficacy response, and self-efficacy to overcome dating violence. Therefore it is expected for the school to provide education on how to increase the perception of vulnerability to dating violence. This education aims to make students with a committed dating status realize the risk of dating violence.

Author Contributions

Writing—original draft preparation, Nis Syifa'ur Rahma; writing—review and editing, Aprianti; supervision, Nis Syifa'ur Rahma.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest:

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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