



Long Courtship's Impact on Dating Violence and Sexual Behavior in Private Junior High School, Semarang City

Nis Syifa'ur Rahma¹, Aprianti^{2*}

^{1,2} Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Indonesia

*aprianti@dsn.dinus.ac.id

Abstract. Data from 2022 from the Central Bureau of Statistics Semarang City, as many as 15.38% of the population of Semarang City are teenagers in the age category of 10-19 years. According to Legal Resources Center-Gender Justice and Human Rights, in 2023, most violence cases were dating violence, with 18 cases of which were sexual violence. This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The population obtained in this study was 484 populations. Determining research samples using purposive sampling techniques obtained 190 samples—data collection techniques using questionnaires with data analysis using rank-spearman tests. The results showed no significant relationship between long courtship with physical violence, psychological violence, physical activity restrictions, and sexual violence. There was a relationship between sexual behaviour with physical violence (p-value 0.00 rho 0.263), psychological violence (p-value 0.008 rho 0.19), physical activity restrictions (p-value 0.001 rho 0.232), and sexual violence (p-value 0.00 rho 0.278).

It is expected for the school to educate students about dating violence not only in the scope of sexuality but there are other scopes, such as physical violence, psychological violence, and activity restriction violence.

Keywords: Dating violence, sexual behaviour, long courtship

1 Background

The phenomenon of dating has become one of the public consumption that is considered normal. Dating is often thought of as a relationship between a man and a woman who have emotional attraction to each other because of a special feeling. The feelings felt can be interpreted as feelings of love, affection, and even feelings of belonging to each other (Sari, 2018). Based on the type, dating is divided into 2 types, namely healthy dating behavior and risky dating behavior. In this risky dating behavior, adolescents tend to have the desire to try things related to sexuality starting from seduction or flirting, touching, kissing, and to the risk of sexual intercourse (Mu'minin, 2020)

Dating relationships have always been associated with cases of dating violence. According to the 2023 Komnas Perempuan Annual Records, the number of dating violence cases ranks first as the most common type of interpersonal violence during 2022. From this data, it was conveyed that the number of cases of dating violence reached 422 cases, including psychological violence as much as 40%, sexual violence as much as 29%, physical violence as much as 19% and economic violence as much as 12% (Dewi, 2023).

According to Devi Sri Wahyuni, the factor causing dating violence is an internal factor. These internal factors include dependence on a partner due to the length of the dating relationship. In addition, the factor of sexual encouragement that has been done by the perpetrator to victims of dating violence. Sexual urges mean violence that occurs due to the influence of peers, family, or self-motivation to do so (Wahyuni et al., 2020).

2 Method

2.1 Study design

This research is a quantitative research with a cross-sectional design. The type of data source used is primary data obtained from research instruments in the form of questionnaires distributed to respondents. The types of data analysis used are univariate and bivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis is used to determine the relationship between the long courtship with physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and activity restriction violence, and also relationship between sexual behavior with physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and activity restriction violence. Bivariate analysis using the Rank Spearman Rho test.

2.2 Population and sample

The population used in this research was all junior high school students in the city of Semarang. The samples obtained are based on purposive sampling techniques with a total of 190 samples.

2.3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

In collecting data, researchers filtered respondents based on established inclusion criteria, namely having been in a relationship, willing to be a respondent, and obtaining consent from parents/homeroom teachers through informed consent. And the exclusion criteria is there was an error in filling out the questionnaire.

2.4 Definition of Operational Research

Sexual Behaviour are very form of my behavior driven by desire sexual activity with a partner, like hugging, kissing, touch the area sensitive, or doing intercourse.

Dating violence is coercive action or control the dominant in a dating relationship such as physical coercion, emotional, psychological, or sexual.

2.5 Data Analysis

Data processing was carried out using the SPSS platform. The data will be tested for normality to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not. Then, a univari-

ate test is carried out, describing all variables' characteristics. The final step is to carry out a bivariate test to measure the correlation or relationship between the independent and dependent variables using the parametric Rank Spearman Rho Test.

3 Result and Conclusion

3.1 Result

The results about dating violence could be happened to junior high school students that showed in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Characteristic Respondent

| Characteristics | f | % |
|--------------------------|-----|------|
| Age | | |
| ≤14 years old | 133 | 70 |
| ≥15 years old | 57 | 30 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 79 | 41.6 |
| Female | 111 | 58.4 |
| Long courtship | | |
| 1 – 10 months | 171 | 90,2 |
| 11 – 20 months | 17 | 8,8 |
| ≥ 21 months | 2 | 1 |
| Behavior category | | |
| Risky | 46 | 24.2 |
| Not risky | 144 | 75.8 |

Source: processed primary data, 2023

Based on Table 1 which presents the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics, it shows that the age of respondents is dominated by less than 14 years old (70%). The gender of respondent is dominated by women (58.4%). The grade long courtship is in 1-10 months (90.2%), dan while the behavior category that the respondents have a not risky behavior (75.8%).

Table 2. Sexual behavior experienced by respondents

| Sexual behavior | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|---|------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
| | Ever | | Never | | Ever | | Never | |
| | f | % | f | % | f | % | f | % |
| Hugged | 14 | 17,7 | 65 | 82,3 | 20 | 18 | 91 | 82 |
| Cheek Kiss | 11 | 13,9 | 68 | 86,1 | 14 | 12,6 | 97 | 87,4 |
| Lips kiss | 2 | 2,5 | 77 | 97,5 | 1 | 0,9 | 110 | 99,1 |
| Sending photos/videos without wearing clothes | 1 | 1,3 | 78 | 98,7 | 1 | 1,3 | 110 | 99,1 |

parts such as thighs, buttocks, breasts or genital organs

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|-----|---|-----|-----|------|
| Touching the genitals with clothing | 0 | 0 | 79 | 100 | 1 | 0,9 | 110 | 99,1 |
| Touching the genitals without clothing | 0 | 0 | 79 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 100 |
| Have a sexual intercourse | 0 | 0 | 79 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 100 |

Source: processed primary data, 2023

Table 2. presents the results of sexual behavior experienced by respondents. It is known that lips kiss experienced by male respondents is 2.5%. It is known that sending photo/videos without clothing experienced by female respondents included touching the sensitive body and video call sex or phone call sex have been by 0.9%.

Table 3. Bivariate test results using the spearman-rho test

| Variables | Physical violence | Psychological violence | Activity restriction violence | Sexual violence |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | p-value | p-value | p-value | p-value |
| Long courtship | 0,271 | 0,007 | 0,000 | 0,029 |
| Sexual behavior | 0,00 | 0,008 | 0,001 | 0,00 |

3.2 Discussion

In this study, it was found that there was a significant relationship between length of dating and psychological violence, violence limiting physical activity, and sexual violence. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between sexual behavior and all variables. The occurrence of physical, psychological dating violence, restrictions on physical activity and sexual violence is more influenced by the form of sexual behavior that the respondent has experienced.

The forms of dating violence experienced by junior high school teenagers are based on the dating behavior they have experienced. The purpose of dating that junior high school teenagers often carry out is to chat, hang out together, joke, touch, kiss, and even have sexual intercourse with each other. (Tandrianti, 2018).

Psychological violence that occurs during dating will hurt adolescent development. Psychological violence can take the form of threatening, calling inappropriate names, cursing, and carrying out actions that cause feelings of fear. In research (Safitri and Sama'i, 2013), it is explained that forms of psychological violence greatly influence a person's psychology in viewing other people's words as good or bad. It is also said in research (Ayu, Hakimi, and Hayati, 2013) that psychological violence is more dangerous than physical violence. Victims of psychological violence are often found in teenage girls.

Violent restrictions on activities by partners haunt many women in dating, such as partners being too possessive, too restrictive, often suspicious, always controlling whatever they do, and quickly getting angry and threatening. There are findings from research (Rini, 2022) that found that the form of violence limiting physical activity that many teenagers experience is that their boyfriends are too possessive. Based on gender, it was found that male adolescents tend to experience more physical activity restrictions than female adolescents.

The forms of violence experienced by victims are not only felt directly but can also be felt through the media or intermediaries. Research (Purbararas, 2018) explains that violence can be carried out through intermediary press in the form of chatting, telephone, or video calls, and this very often happens to teenagers today. The side effects felt by victims tend to experience severe trauma that is difficult to remove or is called Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), which is traumatic sexualization (sexual trauma).

Based on this research, violence in dating is also influenced by sexual behavior carried out during the dating period. The results showed that sexual behavior had a significant relationship with dating violence. The formation of sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by knowledge. The higher a teenager's knowledge about

sexual behavior, the better they are at avoiding other deviant behavior. (Pawestri, Wardani and Sonna, 2013). The same thing applies to sexual behavior that occurs during dating. According to (Rohmah and Legowo, 2014), there are several motives for violence in dating, one of which is a partner who is disobedient or does not want to obey the other partner. This motif means that the boyfriend always identifies with the demands of one of his partners and thus demands to satisfy his desires. This desire will tend to be more significant when the boyfriend or girlfriend intends only to take advantage of their partner so that feelings of mutual dependence arise. The sense of support gets more extensive if the habit of satisfying habits that are frequently done gets bigger. If this attitude of interdependence is not adhered to or is violated, it will result in disappointment between one of the parties, resulting in feelings of aggrievedness and mounting anger. Violence in dating will occur when there are high emotions in the relationship or one that demands a lot of things. Violence often occurs not only physically but also psychologically, such as cursing or swearing.

Apart from affecting the physical and psychological, sexual behavior will also cause sexual violence during the dating period. According to a descriptive study conducted by (Mannika, 2018), it is explained that there are several views on dating violence. Sexual violence in dating can occur because of the power relations held by partners. Usually, men tend to think that they have greater power than women. From this assumption, men will do whatever they want to women, such as forcing them to have sexual relations, and this aggressive nature makes women afraid to refuse and will comply with their boyfriend's wishes.

Based on research (Huwae, 2021), it was found that victims of sexual violence in dating received poor treatment from their partners. This is based on the fact that they are in an unhealthy relationship. Therefore, the perpetrator often sues the victim and is forced to have sexual relations accompanied by verbal abuse, insults, punches, or insults. This event will have the impact of deep emotional wounds, which will tend to damage the victim's psychology. Material, the victim will feel deep trauma, making it difficult to open up to the surrounding environment.

According to other research, dating can influence the occurrence of sexual behavior. Sexual behavior that has been carried out during dating is very risky for the good or bad of the dating period. If sexual behavior always occurs during a dating relationship, then there are 2 possibilities, namely that the sexual behavior is based on feelings of liking for each other or the sexual behavior occurs because of violence committed against the partner (Pratiwi et al., 2018)

For example, in this study it was found that as many as 0.9% of the victims of respondents who had made video calls or phone sex and touched sensitive body parts were women. Other research suggests that this sexual behavior is called petting. From

the research data, it was stated that of the 135 teenagers, 73.3% were stated to have engaged in petting behavior and 89 of them were male (Blegur, 2017).

Different from long periods of dating. Length of dating is the period or time taken to establish a dating relationship. The length of time each person is dating is different and is influenced by several factors. The factors found are because they have a strong feeling of love and/or are forced to be in a relationship, usually because they are forced not to say "break up". In this study, length of dating did not influence the occurrence of physical violence in dating (p -value = 0.271). However, the length of dating affects the incidence of psychological violence, restrictions on physical activity, and sexual violence. This is in line with other researchers who say that the form of psychological violence experienced by teenagers is being shouted at and scratched if their partner discusses issues of the opposite sex. Apart from that, there are boundaries in terms of friendship which can only be decided by one party or another. The victims of this violence chose to continue their relationship for 2 reasons, firstly because the dating relationship had been going on for quite a long time and they were being forced to not break up or end the relationship (Maria & Sakti, 2021).

Long courtship is not one of the causes of someone experiencing violence in a relationship. Research from (Hutami, Susilo, and Suryawati, 2022) illustrates that the length of dating or the longest dating time is not related to violence in dating. However, the long courtship of dating will tend to influence a person's anxiety in a dating relationship. The pressure felt during a dating relationship will create a feeling of discomfort and security towards your partner. These feelings will influence the behavior given by the partner. Partners who tend to be aggressive and selfish will reject their partner's feelings of discomfort by carrying out violence, either physically, such as hitting or slapping, or psychologically, namely by saying harsh words. So, your relationship will no longer be harmonious, which can cause the relationship to break up.

4 Conclusion

This study shows that there is a relationship between long courtship with psychological violence, activity restriction violence and sexual violence. However, there is a relationship too between sexual behavior with physical violence, psychological violence, activity restriction violence, and sexual violence.

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