

The Correlation Between Parents' Role and Dating Violence On Students at 'Aisyiyah University Of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. Dating violence in Indonesia in 2015 were 1.784 cases (21%) covering verbal emotional violence, physical abuse, sexual violence and economic violence. As a consequence, there were persecution and death. Based on the interview result conducted to 10 midwifery students, eight of them had ever been bullied by their spouses, bought credit for them, and watched them breaking things because their spouses were angry to them. Seven of them said that they never get any guidance from their parents about dating. The study aimed to investigate the correlation between parents' role and dating violence cases on students at 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta. The study employed cross sectional approach. The subjects of the study were semester IV students of D IV Midwifery Program, 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta with 121 respondents. Accidental sampling was used as sampling technique with 89 respondents. Data were taken through questionnaire. Data analysis technique employed Kendall Tau. Based on the study of parents' role and dating violence cases on students, 78.7 % parent's role was good and 76.4 % of respondents experienced dating violence cases. The result showed that kendall tau test result obtained value 0.223 with p 0.033 (Sig < 0.05). There is a correlation between parents' role on dating violence cases on students of D IV Midwifery Program, 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta. The study is expected to be the material to study and is also expected that next researchers can develop more to get a better result.

INTRODUCTION

Violence in courtship or dating violence is the type of violence in intimate couples. According to Pamela (2012) in a journal entitled "teen dating violence", dating violence is categorized into four categories namely verbal or emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse and economic abuse [1]. Dating violence can occur directly or via electronic such as through sms. Individual often think some behavior such as tempt and name call, are 'normal' part of a relationship. But, this behavior can be rough and develop into the form of more serious violence [2]. Based on surveys conducted in 133 states, World health and organization in global status report on violence prevention in 2014 reported violence in couples based on the highest regions ranks Asian countries as the highest percentage that is 37.7 % of 23,2 % in developing countries. In Indonesia, at least one of ten teenagers both men and women reported that they had experienced physical violence. Cases of violence in courtship is increasing from year to year [3]. According to Dewi and erna (2013) in the medical journal entitled "analysis violence on courtship (dating violence)" suggested that violence on courtship are more experienced by female adolescent because of the disparities of power between men and women which is embraced by the public at large [4]. According to Hettrich dan O'Leary (2007) din a journal entitled "Relationships Females Reasons For Their Physical Aggression In Dating" reported that female also abuse their couple physically but the physical consequences produced is not so dangerous as men [5]. Humanity Act for Women (Komnas Perempuan) reported that the second highest case following violence against wives is violence in courtship with 21% or as many as 1.784 cases. Cases of physical violence was still on the highest rank in 2014 which reached 3.410 (40 %), followed by the second position of physical violence of 2.444 (28%), sexual violence of 2.274 cases (26%) and economic violence of 496 cases (6 %). Based on the interview result conducted to 10 midwifery students, eight of them had ever been bullied by their spouses, bought credit for them, and watched them breaking things because their spouses were angry to them. Seven of them said that they never get any guidance from their parents about dating.

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Dating violence is a deliberate act (intentional), conducted by using wound tactics and physical forces to obtain and maintain power and control against the dated couple. One factor that can affect the dating violence is the role of parents. The research by Sherer showed that the influence of parents' role is associated with high support on the violence [6]. The parents have enormous influence in the formation of character to a person. Basically the factor causing the acts of dating violence cannot be separated from the influence of family which holds an important role in forming individual's personality. Emotional matters which is not managed by parents could trigger the emergence of the problems for individuals in the future. Harmony in the family influences the form of personality. The state of being inharmonious because parents cannot run the role of the teacher and nurture well makes a child is unable to control emotion well while interacting with others. A boy who sees her mother experiences verbal, emotional or physical violence from his father makes him assume that is how a man should treat a woman.

In addition, the role of parents as a friend for teenagers is very important in which with the better relationship between of parents and children make child not feel embarrassed to tell them what they have experienced. Mostly, teenagers will tend to ask advice from friends instead of their parents especially about dating. Parents' role as a friend is expected to prevent dating violence and make older people easy in to give directions to their children about dating especially violence in courtship .

EXPERIMENTAL

Research Design

The research used quantitative surveys analytic method and employed cross sectional approach. The objective of the research is to investigate the correlation between parents' role and dating violence cases on students at 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta.

Research Subject

The subjects of the study were semester IV students of D IV Midwifery Program, 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta with 121 respondents class A and B. Accidental sampling was used as sampling technique with 89 respondents. The inclusion criteria of the respondents were as follows: (1) She was enrolled as semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta academic year of 2015/2016. (2) She was willing to become respondents. (3) She attended the college during the research. (4) She had ever been in a courtship or had a boyfriend.

Research Instrument

The instrument used was a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire of the role of parents and scale of the dating violence incident were distributed to the respondents possessing the characteristics. A measuring instrument was divided into 4 parts, the first was personal details to collect the data of respondents as personal data to support the research, the second part was the guidance on how to fill out the questionnaire, the third was the questionnaire of the measurement of parents' role, and the fourth was the questionnaire of dating violence incident scale which was used for revealing data in the form of a kind of dating violence occurred in dating. The questionnaire of parents' role consisted of favourable and unfavourable questions. There were four alternative choices for the answers in every statement: never, rarely, sometimes, often and frequently. The questionnaire of dating violence incident consisted of unfavourable questions. Scale of dating violence incident had four alternative choices for the answers in every statement; never, rarely, sometimes, often and frequently. The answer of very often was chosen if the respondent experienced/did violence more than 20 times. The answer of often was chosen if the respondent experienced/did violence for 11-20 times. The answer of sometimes was chosen when respondent experienced/did violence for 6-10 times. The answer rarely is chosen if the respondent experienced/did violence 5-1 times. The answer of "never" was chosen if the respondent experienced/did violence for 0 times. The scale of the data the role of parents is with the ordinal of good category = 76 % -100 % , enough = 60-75 % , and less <50 % . Scene dating violence scale the ordinal of data that is occurring dating violence if the score <105 and not occurring dating violence if the score \geq 105. The method of data collection by means of dissemination of the questionnaire on the IV semester student committed at rest for one hour and students gathered in a classroom. In doing research, assisted by 2 assisted researchers who had previously been in doing appersepsi in advance. Before conducting research requesting approval for the student willing to become the respondents in this study.

Data Analysis

Product moment correlation was used in the research as the validity test technique. The instrument validity test was done by implementing a trial in semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta as many as 30 respondents with the r table of 0,361. After a test of validity and reliability, there are 4 number of questions on the questionnaire the role of parents is not valid and there is 4 invalid question number on the questionnaire of Genesis dating violence. The invalid question was dismissed because the other question already represented and not replaced by another. The reliability test used alpha Cronbach. Reliability test results of the questionnaire on the role of parents get the count of 0.913 r and r count results questionnaire Genesis dating violence of 0.918. The reliability questionnaire is used for research and questionnaires that are not valid are removed (not used for research). Data analysis technique employed Kendall Tau. This test is a test of the relationship between two variables and ordinal scale which can count frequency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariat analysis in the research consists of dependent and independent variables that is the role of parents and dating violence incident:

TABLE 1. The frequency distribution of parents' role in semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta

Role of parents	F	%
Good	70	78.7
Enough	15	16.9
Lack	4	4.5
Total	89	100.0

Table 1 shows that the role of parents are mostly good which can be seen from 89 respondents in which 70 respondents (78.7%) show good roles, 15 respondents (16,9 %) show enough roles, and only 4 respondents (4,5%) show lack of roles.

TABLE 2. The frequency distribution of dating violence incident in semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta

Dating Violence	F	%
No dating violence	21	23.6
Experience dating violence	68	76.4
Total	89	100.0

Table 2 shows that most respondents experience dating violence as many as 68 respondents (76.4 %)

Table 3. The correlation of parents' role and dating violence incident in semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta

Dating Violence	Role of parents						Total	T	p
	Good		Enough		Lack				
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
No dating violence	20	22.5	1	1.1	0	0	21	23.6	
Dating violence	50	56.2	14	15.7	4	4.5	68	76.4	
Total	70	78.7	15	16.9	4	4.5	89	100.0	0,223 0,033

The research results based on the table above show that respondents who experience violence in courtship with a good parents' role are 50 respondents (56 %). Table 4.6 shows that Kendall Tau test obtains T value of 0,223 with p 0,033 (Sig < 0,05). Thus, the conclusion is that there is a significant correlation between the role of parents in the dating violence of semester IV students of diploma IV midwifery practitioner study program of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta twith a low correlation coefficient.

From 89 respondents, 70 (78.7 %) of respondents have good parents' role, 15 respondents (16.9 %) have enough parents' role, and only 4 (4.5 %) respondents who have lack of parents' role. There are several factors affecting the role of parents, for example parents' education, harmonious relations of parents and parents' psychological condition. Parentss education is one of factors that affect education on child, because the higher level of parents' education is one of factors influencing the growth of knowledge which impact their way of thinking and educational orientation for their children. Parents have an obligation to provide the guidance and direction for children. Religious values that is implanted to his son early is the provision and fortress for them to face all changes happening in the future so they will become independent, discipline and responsible adolescences.

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Although the majority of the respondents' role of parents are in good category but the incident of dating violence is relatively high. This could be caused by the role of parents assessed in this research is only seen from respondents' perspective. In addition, factors that affect the role of parents such as education, harmonious relation of parents and parents's psychological are not included in the research. This also affects the results of the analyzed parents' role in the research. Besides of the role of parents, the high incidence of dating violence are also affected by some factors such as experience or the duration of respondents' courtship and the role of mass media used by respondents. Majority of the respondents (62,9 %) have experienced courtship for more than 2 years. O'kefee (2005) claims that the lack of satisfaction in relationship increases *dating violence incident*.

Parents' psychological condition affects children development. Parents who are calm and gentle help children face problems. Parents who tend to speak rough and whose speeches make children do not feel appreciated make them experience difficulty in communication. Children tend to be silent and release their feelings into negative things. Stress experienced by parents affects their ability to run the role of parenting.

Communication between parents with teenagers can be categorized into qualified whenever both parties have good relationship meaning that they understand, comprehend, trust and love each other, while lack of communication indicates lack of attention, understanding, trust and compassion between them. Communication is beneficial to both parties, in this case the communication should be reciprocal along with openness, spontaneity and feedback from both sides [7]. In terms of communication between parents with teenagers, teenagers often feel uncomfortable to talk about his sexuality and reproductive health. Teenagers prefer to keep it for themselves and choose his own way without telling their parents. This is because parents tend to be closed towards their children especially related to sexual problems which is considered taboo to discuss in the society and children tend to also be closed to their parents which discourage them to ask [8].

Dating violence incident basically cannot be separated from the influence of family especially parents who plays important role in forming individual's personality. Emotional problems which are ignored by parents will trigger problems in the future. If the role model exposed to children since very early ages is inappropriate with the normal/standard culture, behavior such as dating violence may emerge. Dating violence offenders are usually people who received rough treatment from their parents or saw rough treatment to his/her siblings or mother. According to Giordano et al, numbers of research has shown that parents' violence is associated with a possibility increase of somebody to act dating violence [9].

A study by Nugrahawati and Qodariah (2011) show that peers strongly affect adolescents through a discussion and debate on the subject they do not agree. In the discussion, their peers reveal their point of view and try to persuade them to agree with them. Peers group also can change adolescents' point of view by criticizing and persuading. Thus, parents' role is essential in giving foundation of adolescents' point of view related to risky things might be done by them.

According to Uyun (2013), the role of parents affects adolescents' way of dealing with physical changes on their body as well as in dealing with sexual and psychological changes in them which in fact is still very low. A that is why, parents' role in giving information is very important to avoid misperception related to both their feelings towards their couple and sexual behavior in adolescents [10].

From 89 respondents, 68 (76.4 %) of them experienced dating violence and 21 (23.6 %) of them did not experience dating violence. According to the *The National Clearinghouse on Family Violence and Dating Violence* (2006), violence in courting (dating violence) are in the form of sexual assault, physical, as well as emotional violence [11]. The American psychological association (in Warkentin, 2008) states that dating violence is both physical and psychological violence done by one party in courtship in which the behavior was intended to gain control, authority, and power over his partner [9]. Dating violence as a deliberate (intentional) act conducted by using tactics wound and physical forces to obtain and maintain power and control against the dated couple. Further it is said that the behavior is not performed at compulsion of others but aims at keeping his/her couple to stay in the courtship [12].

Dating violence experienced by respondents are various including verbal emotional violence, physical violence, sexual violence and economic violence. Based on the research by Darmasih, Setiyadi, and Gama (2011) [13] in a journal of public health, there is a significant difference between behavior and pre-marriage sexual intercourse between adolescents who shows high religiosity compared to them who show low religiosity. Adolescents with higher religiosity shows low level of pre-marriage sexual intercourse (refuse), while adolescents with lower religiosity shows high level of pre-marriage sexual intercourse (accept).

Verbal and emotional violence were not often considered to be included in violence, because this type of violence does not inflict a wound like other violences in general. Example of verbal and emotional violence experienced by 21,5 % of respondents was questioned by their whether there is another men join her/his activity with friends. Generally, someone is considered to be excluded from experiencing violence when there is no bruise or wound. However, this kind of behavior is common in courtship. Most males will say that he did the behavior as a form of caring and to show over protection. In fact, some people regard that the behavior is romantic. Although the behavior do not physically hurt the victim, but it can make the victims' feel under pressure and

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cannot think objectively and even withdraw from the society and refuse to build communication with others. Statistics showed that before physical violence happens in a relationship, verbal and emotional violence has been experienced by the victim since long time ago [12].

The example of sexual violence suffered by 3.1 % of respondents is kissing without the consent of the victims. This is done usually on the basis of love and complete possession feelings. Sexual violence begins from the curiosity of sexual problems in adolescents which is very important in the formation of a new more mature relationship with the opposite sex. According to Oakland (2011) in a journal entitled “*Impact Of Social Media On Adolescent Behavioral Health In California*”, adolescents forced and threatened by their spouse to send their personal pornographic pictures through social media such as facebook are categorized into the victims of sexual violence done through media (pornography) [14]. During adolescence, information about sexual problems is supposed to be given so that they do not get wrong information from unidentified sources. This is also important especially adolescents are in active period of sexual development which is related to hormonal factor and inadequate information about their own sexual activities. This can be dangerous for the development of adolescents’ personality development if it is not supported by appropriate knowledge and information [15].

The lack of satisfaction in relationship which created the more numbers of conflicts occurred in courtship will increase dating violence [16]. Lewis et al [17] in his research said that the longer duration of a relationship the more dating violence will happen. A victim of repeated violence will be able to survive in her/his relationship compared to them who only experience violence once. In other words, the more often violence will make the offenders believe that the victims accept their behavior. It can be seen from the characteristics of the respondents that most of them have been in the courtship for more than 2 years with 56 respondents (62,9%), and the others have been in the courtship for less than 2 years with 33 respondents (37,1%).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research it can be summed up that the majority of parents’ role is in the category of good (78,7%). The majority of respondents experienced dating violence (76.4%). There is a correlation between parents’ role and dating violence semester IV students of D IV Midwifery Program, ‘Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta with a low coefficient correlation.

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