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Gender Differences in Attitudes Towards Violence in Dating

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Abstract

Attitude needs to be considered concerning violence against partners, because these variables, apart from playing a role in acts of violence, also play a role in determining victim responses, and community responses (Flood & Pease, 2009). One type of violence that occurs in couples but is still rarely discussed is violence during dating. The attitude of a person, both men and women in assessing violence in dating, tends to affect their love relationship, both currently being undertaken and those that will occur in the future (Medeiros & Strauss, 2006). The present study examined the differences in attitudes towards the phenomenon of violence based on gender. Subjects in this study was 110 college students, with specification of 42 males and 68 females with an age range of 18-27 years, collected by convenience sampling. The results of hypothesis testing using the Mann-Whitney Test with sig 0.484 > 0.05 indicate no significant difference between male and female attitudes towards dating violence. The average score results of male and female is 2, which mean they generally do not agree with violence in dating. However, several male and female students in the medium dan high category indicate some of them tend to agree with violent behavior in dating. Furthermore, more study is needed to explore the reason behind this agreement, so stakeholders can implement a program to cultivate an attitude of empathy towards others, mutual respect, and obey the psychological code of ethics and in real life.

Keywords: Attitude, Violence in dating, Gender

Introduction

Dating is the process of meeting individuals of the opposite sex in a social context to determine whether the person is suitable as a life partner (Straus et al., 2004). As long as a person is in a dating relationship, he will encounter differences and obstacles with his partner. Unfortunately, the dating relationship that is carried out does not always contain positive things. If the dating relationship has been wrongly done, there can be negative impacts such as violence in dating. Often, without realizing it, many phenomena of violence in dating relationships occur widely in society. If this is not accepted by one party, then it is likely to cause problems and can lead to behavior that leads to acts of violence against partners, or can also be called dating violence.

According to Abbot (Corona et al., 2016) dating violence is all forms of action that have elements of coercion, pressure, destruction, and physical and psychological abuse that occur in two courtship relationships. Dating violence can be done by anyone, both men and women. Based on SIMFONI-PPA data (2022) in the distribution of violence in dating cases on January 1, 2022, there are currently 1,353 cases, with sexual violence being the highest type of violence. The ratio of perpetrators of violence in

general recorded is 5,623 male perpetrators, while female perpetrators are 600 people. The large number of figures is reflected in real cases in the community.

The physical impact of violence on victims includes bruising, lacerations, bleeding, increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases, and chronic health problems (Amar & Gennaro, 2005), even some victims experience physical disabilities which can also lead to the victim's death. Meanwhile, the psychological impact of repeated violence, among others, can cause the victim's self-esteem to fall (O'Leary & Cascardi, 2009), victims will see themselves negatively, blame themselves, feel they deserve to be treated badly. In addition, victims can also suffer from depression (Banyard & Cross, 2008) due to the accumulated pressure, disappointment, fear and anger they cannot express to others (Achic Sudiarti Luhulima, S.H., 2000). Decreased social interaction with a partner or other close people. If they can't find a way out or someone to share their stories with, this can impact the victim's suicide (Amar & Alexy, 2005). The existing cases and data prove that dating violence is a serious problem that must be addressed immediately.

These effects are evidenced by the results of studies in several countries showing that there are relatively high rates of physical assault of 30-34% and psychological violence of 93-98% among dating couples in the United States (Riggs & O'Leary, 1996). Meanwhile in Canada, rate of forced sexual intercourse at 27.8%, physical assault as much as 22.3% and psychological violence as much as 79.1% (DeKeseredy & Kelly, 1993). According to research by Straus (2004), dating violence is take about 17-45% of violence cases in 31 universities around the world.

According to Flood and Pease (2009), the attitude variable is a matter of concern in violence against partners. Attitude variables play a role in acts of violence, victim responses, and community responses to violence against partners. Attitudes towards violence in dating have been discussed in some literature. Violence against partners is a major predictor of acts of violence in dating. A person's attitude, both men and women in assessing violence in dating, tends to affect their current and future romantic relationship with different partners (Medeiros & Straus, 2006).

Couples who consider violence in a relationship normal, indicate that they willing to commit or accept violence in their relationship (O'Keefe, 1997) and may repeat the act in the future with a different partner, especially in male participants (Foshee et al., 2001). In addition, according to the research results Bookwala et al. (1992) showed that gender roles, jealousy, and violence received by them both verbally and non-verbally can affect their attitudes and behavior in the future towards violence in dating. Someone who has a positive attitude towards violence in dating tends to be more willing to accept various acts of violence other than violence against a partner (Josephson & Proulx, 2008). Attitude variables help the formation of cognition and behavior, accepting violence in dating may be related to certain motives such as control for violence. For example, consider it natural to slap your partner when you make a mistake (Price et al., 1999).

Occurence of dating violence during college, especially in psychology students need special attention. Psychology students are individuals who in their higher education study psychology. Before becoming a psychologist, psychology students are equipped to have empathy as the basis for behavior to help others. If there is no empathy in the individual, the individual cannot help others (Carkhuff, 1970). Hogan (1969) mentions that empathy is a global term as the imaginative ability to understand the feelings and thoughts of others. Kohut (2013) defines *empathy* as an individual's response in which he thinks about another person's condition and as if he were in that person's position. *Empathy* is the privilege possessed by psychology students, prioritizing welfare and empathy for others and not committing acts of violence verbally and non-verbally. Under the psychological code of ethics that psychologists and/or psychological scientists are not allowed to consciously engage in behavior that harasses or belittles individuals who interact with them, including requests for sex, physical affection, verbal or non-verbal behavior that is sexual relations that occur concerning psychologists/psychological scientists. Sexual harassment can consist of a single intense or severe behavior or behavior that is repetitive, persistent, deeply pervasive, and traumatizing (HIMPSI, 2010).

It should be noted that psychology students' attitudes toward dating violence are based on attitudes and behaviors from their community, so this becomes a collective norm that can regulate or control unwanted behaviors. Averill (1973) argues that individuals have self-control to modify behavior, the individual's ability to manage desired and unwanted information, and the individual's ability to choose one course of action based on something that is believed. This self control can shape student attitudes and behavior towards assessments of dating violence.

Differences in attitudes towards violence in dating are influenced by gender. Domination by men can be seen because of the social patriarchal culture that women are the weak side, and can be hurt physically and mentally. To men, the social coercion of these biological differences ultimately leads to stereotypes that demean women and facilitate violence. Violence can take place in the family as well as personal relationships, it can also be at work or through cultural practices (Jannah, 2021). Quoted from the Indonesian Family Planning Association PKBI (2017) says that violence in dating relationships has something to do with gender. Violence perpetrated by women is generally a way of self-defense. Meanwhile, men use violence to instill control over women. Although both men and women can be victims or perpetrators, women and women are more vulnerable to sexual violence and serious suffering due to dating violence.

Based on the facts above, the phenomenon of violence in dating is a phenomenon that often occurs and has a severe negative impact and reveals differences in attitudes towards students regarding violence in dating. This study will also specifically examine whether there are differences between the attitudes of psychology students of different sexes in assessing differences in attitudes in viewing the phenomenon of violence in dating. Thus, it is hoped that they can explore a better understanding of dating violence and differences in attitudes among students in viewing cases of dating violence regarding gender.

Literature Review

Violence

Violence is a term used to describe actions/behaviors, both overt and covert behavior, and offensive behavior, as well as defensive, accompanied by the use of force, and can also use force. The power of others (Douglas & Martinko, 2001). Fauzan dan Siagian (2016) state that violence is behavior that has characteristics that can cause injury, physical or property damage, loss of life of others, and coercion. According to Yusuf (2015), violent behavior is a condition in which an individual or other person performs a physically harmful act, accompanied by tantrums, and is uncontrolled. According to Keliat et al. (2012), violence is a form of behavior that aims to physically and psychologically injure individuals. Violent behavior can be carried out verbally, and directed at oneself, others, and the surrounding environment. Thus, the researcher can conclude that violence is an offensive action using force that can cause injury, pain, damage, or loss of another person's life accompanied by threats. This violent behavior can be done verbally and nonverbally.

Dating Violence

Brown and Hegarty (2018) states that dating violence is a pattern of behavior that attacks and controls a partner to gain and maintain power in their relationship. According to the Pulih Foundation (2015), dating violence is all forms of behavior in the form of acts of violence committed by a person against his partner. O'Keefe (2005), violence in dating is often termed dating violence as physical, psychological, and sexual violence that occurs in dating relationships. According to Engel (2002), dating violence begins with emotional abuse or emotional violence, which is the beginning of violence in dating. Usually, emotional abuse is more difficult to avoid because someone thinks that emotional abuse is routine and is not considered a form of violence in dating. According to Poerwandari (2006), dating violence is an attempt by a partner to intimidate either by using threats or through attacks with physical force on the partner's body or belongings. According to Warkentin (2010), dating violence is physical

and psychological violence perpetrated by individuals or couples in dating relationships to gain power and control over their partners.

Dating violence is an act in the form of threats or acts that are violent to their partner in a dating relationship. This violence is used to gain control and power over their partner. Violent behavior in dating can be in the form of psychological violence (emotional and verbal), physical violence, economic violence, and sexual violence. Psychological violence (emotional and verbal) is violent behavior that can hurt a partner psychologically or emotionally, such as making threats or domination that makes the partner feel depressed. Physical violence hurts a partner, such as hitting, kicking, or slapping a partner. Economic violence is extortion committed by a partner, such as asking a partner to provide for their needs or forcing a partner to buy things they like by force. Sexual violence is an act of coercion to carry out sexual activities without the partner's consent.

Attitude

Thurstone, Likert, and Osgood (Azwar, 2013) argue that an individual's attitude towards an object is a feeling that supports (favorable) or does not support (unfavorable) a particular object. Attitude is the degree of positive and negative affect for an object, such as agreeing if a partner is beaten as a form of upbringing, dominating a partner, or otherwise disapproving of it because it hurts a partner. According to Baron and Byrne (2012), attitude is a response towards an object through views and emotions. (e.g., when a partner says a rude thing to us). Sarwono & Meinarno (2018) says that attitude is a psychological tendency expressed by evaluating certain entities with a degree of liking or disliking. For example, partners' awareness to buy their favorite things or objection if their partner is too stingy. According to Notoadmodjo (2007), attitude is a closed reaction or response of the individual to a particular stimulus or object. For example, they were disappointed in themselves for agreeing to a partner's invitation to have sex before marriage.

Attitude towards Dating Violence

According to Food and Pease (2009), attitude is a significant concern to violence against partners. Attitudes play a role in acts of violence, victim responses, and community responses to violence against partners. Meanwhile, according to O'Keefe (1997), couples who think that violence in a relationship is natural can indicate that they are indeed committing violence in their relationship. In addition, according to the research results, Bookwala et al. (1992) showed that gender role orientation, jealousy, and violence received by them both verbally and non-verbally can influence their attitudes and behavior in the future toward violence in dating. Someone who has a positive attitude towards violence in dating tends to be more accepting of various acts of violence other than violence against a partner (Josephson & Proulx, 2008). Attitude helps the formation of cognition and behavior. Accepting violence in dating may be related to certain motives such as control for violence. For example, consider it natural to slap their partner when they make a mistake. The same thing was also stated by Price et al. (1999) that it is natural to do or accept violence in a relationship. Thus, Individual attitudes towards violence in dating are individual responses in the form of assessments, both negative and positive/agree or disagree with violent behavior that occurs in dating relationships. Individuals in dating relationships will have different assessments of acts of violence in datings, such as verbal-emotional violence, physical violence, sexual violence, and economic violence.

Methodology

The research method used in this study is quantitative. The quantitative method is a research method based on concrete data (positivistic), research data in quantitative methods in the form of numbers which will then be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool. Problems based on these phenomena will be investigated to produce a conclusion (Sugiyono, 2017). Quantitative research aims to develop using mathematical methods, theories, and hypotheses related to the phenomenon. This research is also a

descriptive study to describe the variables in the study in the form of numbers or numeric (statistics). In addition to the descriptive approach, this study aims to compare the average data by gender.

Research Sample

The population selected by the researchers in this study were Psychology students from the University located in Bekasi City. The subject's characteristics in this study were active students, age minimum of 18 years old, and have been in a relationship. *Accidental sampling data collection technique* is a sampling technique based on chance or anyone who can be used as a sample and is suitable for use as a data source. The target sample in this study amounted to 110 students, with details of 42 male and 68 female college students.

Measurement

In this study, the data instrument to be used is data obtained through a scale. A *scale* is a measurement tool used to reference the short length of an interval on the measuring instrument so that the measuring instrument can produce quantitative data (Sugiyono, 2013). The scale used is the attitude scale towards dating violence, which was compiled by the researcher using the form of a semantic differential scale. The semantic differential scale is used in measuring attitudes, and only the form is not multiple choice or checklist. However, it is arranged in a continuum line where the "very positive" answer is on the right side of the line, and the "very negative" answer is located on the left side of the line, or vice versa.

Result

Based on the reliability testing results, the scale of attitudes towards violence used in this study has a reliability coefficient of 0.904, which means the scale is categorized as very reliable. The description distribution of participants is described in table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on gender, age and year of entering college

Gender	Frequencies	Percentage
Laki-laki	42	38,2%
Perempuan	68	61,8%
Age (year old)	Frequencies	Percentage
18-20	21	18,2%
21-24	86	78,3%
25-27	2	2,7%
Year entering College	Frequencies	Percentage
2017	5	4,5%
2018	68	61,8%
2019	28	25,5%
2020	6	5,5%
2021	3	2,7%

From the Table 1, it can be seen that most of the research respondents are female (61.8%), aged 21-24 years (78.3%) and entered college in 2018 (61.8%).

Table 2. Crosstabulation of affective aspects of attitude scale statements towards violence in dating

Affective Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
I feel okay if..	Economy	All the things that I own, belong to my partner	16 (38,1%)	33 (48,5%)	Strongly Disagree
			21 (50,0%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	7 (10,3%)	Neutral
			2 (4,8%)	4 (5,9%)	Agree
			2 (4,8%)	3 (4,4%)	Strongly Agree
		My partner often asks for money whenever they need it	23 (54,8%)	31 (45,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (31,0%)	33 (48,5%)	Disagree
			3 (7,1%)	0 (0,0%)	Neutral
			2 (4,8%)	2 (2,9%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly Agree
		Spouse thinks my money is entitled to be used for his/her interests	22 (52,4%)	40 (58,8%)	Strongly Disagree
			16 (38,1%)	22 (32,4%)	Disagree
			3 (7,1%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	3 (4,4%)	Strongly Agree
	Physique	My partner gives physical lessons when I don't comply.	34 (81,0%)	43 (63,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			8 (19,0%)	24 (35,3%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
		My partner physically hurt me as a form of education so that our relationship will be better in the future.	30 (71,4%)	45 (66,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			12 (28,6%)	18 (26,5%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	4 (5,9%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
		My partner beats me up to “teach” me lesson when I make fatal mistake	28 (66,7%)	46 (67,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			12 (28,6%)	20 (29,4%)	Disagree
			2 (4,8%)	0 (0,0%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Agree
	Emotional	My partner asked me to spend more time with him than my other friends.	30 (71,4%)	43 (63,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			3 (7,1%)	19 (27,9%)	Disagree
			5 (11,9%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			3 (7,1%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly Agree
		My partner makes sarcastic jokes at me in front of other people when I misspoke.	28 (66,7%)	37 (54,4%)	Strongly Disagree
			12 (28,6%)	27 (39,7%)	Disagree
			2 (4,8%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree

Affective Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
	Sexual	My partner threatened to spread our disgraced when we were dating because he/she didn't want our relationship to end	29 (69,0%)	52 (76,5%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (31,0%)	14 (20,6%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree
		My partner asked me to kiss him anytime and anywhere	32 (76,2%)	39 (57,4%)	Strongly Disagree
			10 (23,8%)	29 (42,6%)	Disagree
		My Partner took me to a quiet place to make out without asking my willingness.	33 (78,6)	45 (66,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			8 (19,0%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
		My partner got angry and hurt me when I forbade him to touch my sensitive part.	34 (81,0%)	44 (64,7%)	Strongly Disagree
			7 (16,7%)	22 (32,4%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree
		My partner force me to have sex before marriage because that's a form of commitment and seriousness	36 (85,7%)	47 (69,1%)	Strongly Disagree
			6 (14,3%)	18 (26,5%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral

Based on the results of the affective aspect crosstab analysis at Table 2, it can be seen that most of the male and female respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they felt fine regarding economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence by their partners. Female respondents tend to express disapproval of economic violence compared to male respondents. For physical, emotional, and sexual violence, male respondents tend to express disapproval more than women. Meanwhile, more men than women tend to be neutral towards economic and physical violence against partners. For emotional and sexual violence, female respondents tend to be more neutral than male respondents. Unfortunately, there is still agreement on the affective statements of dating violence. More female respondents agreed with affective statements on economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence than male respondents.

Table 3. Crosstabulation of cognitive aspects of attitude scale statements towards violence in dating

Cognitive Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
I think it's fair if..	Economy	All the things that I own, belong to my partner	25 (59,5%)	42 (61,8%)	Strongly Disagree
			12 (28,6%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree
			3 (7,1 %)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral

Cognitive Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
		My partner often asks for money whenever they need it	2 (4,8%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly agree
			25 (59,5%)	41 (60,3%)	Strongly Disagree
			15 (35,7%)	19 (27,9%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	5 (7,4%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly agree
		Spouse thinks my money is entitled to be used for his/her interests	32 (76,2%)	39 (57,4%)	Strongly Disagree
			7 (16,7%)	27 (39,7)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Neutral
			2 (4,8%)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly agree
Physique	My partner gives physical lessons when I don't comply.	33 (78,6%)	52 (76,5%)	Strongly Disagree	
		9 (21,4%)	16 (23,5%)	Disagree	
	My partner hurts me physically so I don't repeat the mistakes I've done.	30 (71,4%)	50 (75,3%)	Neutral	
		12 (28,6%)	17 (25,0%)	Agree	
		0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree	
	My partner physically hurt me as a form of education so that our relationship will be better in the future.	32 (76,2%)	52 (76,5)	Strongly Disagree	
		10 (23,8%)	15 (22,1%)	Disagree	
		0 (0,0%)	1 (0,5%)	Neutral	
	My partner beats me up to “teach” me lesson when I make fatal mistake	29 (69,0%)	44 (64,7%)	Strongly Disagree	
		12 (28,6%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree	
		0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral	
		1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Agree	
	Emotional	My partner asked me to spend more time with him than my other friends.	29 (69,0%)	41 (60,3%)	Strongly Disagree
9 (21,4%)			21 (30,9%)	Disagree	
2 (4,8%)			1 (1,5%)	Neutral	
2 (2,4%)			2 (2,9%)	Agree	
0 (0,0%)			3 (4,4%)	Strongly agree	
My partner makes sarcastic jokes at me in		29 (69,0%)	46 (67,6%)	Strongly Disagree	
		13 (31,0%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree	

Cognitive Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
		front of other people when I misspoke.	0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
		My partner threatened to spread our disgraced when we were dating because he/she didn't want our relationship to end.	31 (73,8%)	38 (55,9%)	Strongly Disagree
			11 (26,2%)	27 (39,7%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
	Sexual	My partner asked me to kiss him anytime and anywhere	29 (69,0%)	43 (63,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			12 (28,6%)	23 (33,8%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
		My Partner took me to a quiet place to make out without asking my willingness.	31 (73,8%)	46 (67,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			9 (21,4%)	18 (26,5%)	Disagree
			2 (4,8%)	4 (5,9%)	Neutral
		My partner got angry and hurt me when I forbade him to touch my sensitive part.	24 (57,1%)	45 (66,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			16 (38,1%)	21 (30,9%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree
		My partner got angry and hurt me when I forbade him to touch my sensitive part.	29 (69,0%)	45 (66,2%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (31,0%)	18(26,5%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (7,4%)	Neutral

Based on the results of the affective aspect crosstab analysis on Table 3, it can be seen that most of the male and female respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that they felt fine regarding economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence by their partners. Female respondents tend to express disapproval of economic violence compared to male respondents. For physical, emotional, and sexual violence, male respondents tend to express disapproval more than women. Meanwhile, more men than women tend to be neutral towards economic and physical violence against partners. For emotional and sexual violence, female respondents tend to be more neutral than male respondents. Unfortunately, there is still agreement on the affective statements of dating violence. More female respondents agreed with affective statements on economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence than male respondents. Based on the results of the crosstabs analysis of the cognitive aspects above, it can be seen that most of the respondents, both male, and female, stated that they strongly disagreed with the statement of fairness related to economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence by their partners. For economical and physical violence, female respondents who expressed disagreement were quite balanced with male respondents. For emotional and sexual violence, male respondents tend to express disapproval more than women.

Meanwhile, more men than women tend to be neutral towards economic and physical violence against partners. For emotional and sexual violence, female respondents tend to be more neutral than male respondents. Unfortunately, there is still agreement on the cognitive statement of dating violence, where

more female respondents rate economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence fairly than male respondents.

Table 4. Crosstabulation of conative aspects of attitude scale statements towards violence in dating

Conative Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
I wouldn't mind if..	Economy	All the things that I own, belong to my partner	23 (54,8%)	44 (64,7%)	Strongly Disagree
			14 (33,3%)	19 (27,9%)	Disagree
			3 (7,1%)	1 (1,5%)	Neutral
			2 (4,8%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Strongly agree
		My partner often asks for money whenever they need it	28 (66,7%)	38 (55,9%)	Strongly Disagree
			11 (26,2%)	24 (35,3%)	Disagree
			2 (4,8%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Strongly agree
		Spouse thinks my money is entitled to be used for his/her interests	27 (64,3%)	42 (61,8%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (11,5%)	17 (18,5%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	5 (7,4%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Strongly agree
	Fisik	My partner gives physical lessons when I don't comply.	31 (73,8%)	47 (69,1%)	Strongly Disagree
			9 (21,4%)	16 (23,5%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree
		My partner hurts me physically so I don't repeat the mistakes I've done.	27 (64,3%)	44 (64,7%)	Strongly Disagree
			14 (33,3%)	20 (29,4%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Strongly agree
		My partner physically hurt me as a form of education so that our relationship will be better in the future.	26 (61,9%)	42 (61,8%)	Strongly Disagree
			14 (33,3%)	23 (66,7%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Strongly agree
		My partner beats me up to "teach" me lesson when I make fatal mistake	28 (66,7%)	39 (57,4%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (31,0%)	25 (36,8%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral

Conative Aspects	Violence Form	Item	Gender		Statement
			Male	Female	
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Strongly agree
Emotional	My partner asked me to spend more time with him than my other friends.		25 (59,5%)	47 (69,1%)	Strongly Disagree
			10 (23,8%)	13 (19,1%)	Disagree
			3 (7,1%)	5 (7,4%)	Neutral
			4 (9,5%)	1 (1,55)	Agree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Strongly agree
	My partner makes sarcastic jokes at me in front of other people when I misspoke.		28 (66,7%)	38 (55,9%)	Strongly Disagree
			11 (26,2%)	25 (36,8%)	Disagree
			1 (2,4%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			2 (4,8%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
	My partner threatened to spread our disgraced when we were dating because he/she didn't want our relationship to end.		0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree
			31 (73,8%)	46 (67,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			10 (23,8%)	18 (26,5%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	4 (5,9%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
Seksual	My partner asked me to kiss him anytime and anywhere		26 (61,9%)	37 (54,4%)	Strongly Disagree
			15 (35,7%)	27 (39,7%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Neutral
			0 (0,0%)	2 (2,9%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Strongly agree
	My Partner took me to a quiet place to make out without asking my willingness.		30 (71,4%)	44 (64,7%)	Strongly Disagree
			10 (23,8%)	20 (29,4%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	3 (4,4%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Strongly agree
	My partner got angry and hurt me when I forbade him to touch my sensitive part.		26 (61,9%)	46 (67,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			15 (35,7%)	18 (26,5%)	Disagree
			0 (0,0%)	4 (5,9%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
	My partner force me to have sex before marriage because that's a form of commitment and seriousness.		25 (59,5%)	48 (70,6%)	Strongly Disagree
			13 (31,0%)	15 (22,1%)	Disagree
			2 (4,8%)	4 (5,9%)	Neutral
			1 (2,4%)	0 (0,0%)	Agree
			1 (2,4%)	1 (1,5%)	Strongly agree

Based on the results of the crosstab analysis of the conative aspect at Table 4, it can be seen that most of the respondents, both male, and female, stated that they strongly disagreed with the statement that they would not question the occurrence of economic, physical, emotional and sexual violence by their partners. Male respondents tend to express their disapproval more than female respondents for economic violence. For physical, emotional, and sexual violence, male respondents tend to be balanced in expressing their disagreement with female respondents. Meanwhile, more men than women tend to be neutral towards economic and physical violence against partners. For emotional and sexual violence, female respondents tend to be more neutral than male respondents. Unfortunately, there is still agreement on affective statements of dating violence, where more female respondents agree on conative statements of economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence than male respondents.

The results of the basic assumption test showed that the data were not normally distributed (Sig. $0.00 < 0.05$) and homogeneous (Sig. $0.463 > 0.00$). Thus, the data difference test for men and women will use the Mann-Whitney Test.

Table 5. Mann Whitney Differentiate Test Results

Attitude towards violence in dating	
Mann-Whitney U	1275.000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.484

The table above shows the significant value of the Mann-Whitney Test results of 0.484 ($p > 0.05$), indicating no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female students towards violence in dating.

A comparison of attitudes towards violence in dating in terms of gender between male and female students is shown through different means. The mean value of attitudes towards violence in dating by men is 1.8943, while the mean value of attitudes towards violence in dating by women is 2.1519, which is not much different, and tends to be closer to a scale of 2 (two). This result means that there is no difference in attitudes toward violence in dating by male and female students.

Discussion

According to Azwar (2000), attitude consists of three components: the affective component, the cognitive component, and the conative component. These three components can predispose how a person can act according to his judgment. The affective component relates to the feelings experienced by individuals, such as fears, sympathy, and hatred, which are shown in the phenomenon of violence in dating. The cognitive component is part of the knowledge and views of individuals on violence in dating. The conative component is a person's tendency to act or behave towards the phenomenon of violence in dating. These three factors will shape a person: beliefs, feelings, and positive tendencies that will form a positive attitude (accept/support) towards violence in courtship.

Meanwhile, individuals who form negative beliefs will also have a negative attitude (reject) toward the violence in the courtship. Each individual has a different pattern of attitude towards cases of violence in dating. Azwar (2000) also argues that the attitudes that exist in individuals are influenced by various factors, including personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered essential, the influence of culture, mass media, religious institutions, educational institutions, and the influence of emotional factors from within the individual.

Men and women show no significant difference in attitudes towards violence in dating. This result is in line with the research conducted by Markowitz (2001), which found that demographic variables did not influence attitudes. Although there were male or female respondents who had positive attitudes towards attitudes, this was not an indicator that had a significant effect. So, there is no difference between men

and women in accepting an act of violence. He also stated that other demographic factors outside this study might significantly influence attitudes, such as race, culture, age susceptibility, and longer relationship length.

Most of the psychology students who were respondents in this study, both male and female, stated that they strongly disagreed with the affective, cognitive, and conative aspects of economic, physical, emotional, and sexual violence. This result shows alignment with psychology students, who are considered to have greater empathy than students from other majors (Arumi et al., 2017). Psychology students are individuals who, in their higher education, study psychology. Before becoming a psychologist, psychology students are equipped to have empathy as the basis for behavior to help others. If there is no empathy in the individual, the individual cannot help others (Carkhuff, 1970). *Empathy* is the privilege possessed by psychology students, prioritizing welfare and empathy for others and not committing acts of violence verbally and non-verbally. This statement is following the psychological code of ethics that psychologists or psychological scientists are not allowed to consciously engage in behavior that harasses or belittles individuals who interact with them, including requests for sex, physical affection, verbal or non-verbal behavior that is sexual behavior that occurs concerning Psychologists/Psychological Scientists (HIMPSI, 2010).

Conclusion

Although dating violence is becoming an increasingly common phenomenon, it is hoped that this will not happen among psychology students. With a dominant attitude stating strongly disagree towards violence in the form of financial, physical, emotional, and sexual, it is hoped that it can become a social norm to control the occurrence of unwanted behavior, namely violence in dating. The absence of a significant difference between attitudes towards violence in dating is also expected to indicate that both men and women will equally maintain a healthy dating relationship and not contain elements of violence in any form.

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