

TENDENCIES TOWARDS VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN ISLAMIC COLLEGE STUDENT

Yuarini Wahyu Pertiwi¹, Aninda Nur Haliza², Hanni Pratiwi³, Unaisah Kultsum Lasyena⁴, Muhamad Haudhi Al-Azzah⁵, Triana Malenita Dewi⁶, Miranti Entahna Anugeraya⁷, Ambar Nurdian Syaputri⁸, Vanis Adelia⁹, Idup Sapitri¹⁰, Dhimas Fachri¹¹, Lintang Meiheswara SG¹², Nabila¹³, Lulu Maharani Rafita¹⁴, Novita Sari¹⁵

Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya¹, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang²⁻¹⁰, Universitas Airlangga¹¹, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan¹², Universitas Sriwijaya¹³, Universitas Persada Indonesia Y.A.I.¹⁴, Universitas Batam¹⁵

Corresponding email: yuarini.wp@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Submission: November 23, 2022

Review: November 25, 2022 – June 10, 2023

Revised: June 11, 2023

Accepted: June 14, 2023

Published: July 24, 2023

Keywords

Violent Behavior

College Student

ABSTRACT

This research to find out whether the behavior of current students still has a tendency to commit physical and sexual violence. The subjects in this study amounted to N = 139, determined by purposive sampling technique. The research method used in this study is using a survey or questionnaire distributed online to several universities in Indonesia. We developed a scale that had been made by José A. Ruiz-Hernández and David Pina, et al. from the University of Murcia, Spain, with the title of their research Attitudes towards School Violence Questionnaire, Revised Version: CAHV-28. The results we got from the analysis using Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) were 19 subjects or 14%. students are at a high level, as many as 96 subjects or 69% of students are at a moderate level and as many as 24 subjects or 17% of students are at a low level. Based on gender, men tend to commit violence than women because they have a mean value = 56.9, greater than women, namely 51.6. Meanwhile, based on age, those aged 21 years and over tend to commit violence because they have a mean value = 56.61, followed by those aged 17-18 years, namely 52.95 and the last is 19-20 years old, namely 52.16.

Introduction

Currently, cases of violence against university students are rampant. Both in verbal form in the form of ridicule, as well as in non-verbal form in the form of physical violence and sexual violence. The causes of violence that often occur, sometimes just because of trivial problems. As recently happened in one of the universities in Palembang, there was physical violence by several people in an organization against the victim who was a member of the organization itself. The incident caused the victim to suffer bruises on his face and his psychological condition was slightly disturbed, as seen from his parents' statements in several media that the victim felt like quitting college. According to news

reports, this case was caused by a betrayal within the organization by the victim, which was discovered by some individuals within the organization and triggered the emotions of some of the perpetrators.

Violence according to Martono (Fachruddin, 2018) is a person's attempt to solve the problems he faces such as conflicts in the political, social, cultural, educational fields such as during student orientation, and also in the family environment. This violence is deviant behavior, this deviant behavior is associated with adolescent problems at the stage of growth which is influenced by technology and information from outside due to the way of adapting and the great curiosity of adolescents (Ainiyah, 2018). The World Health Organization has defined violence as a form of deliberate behavior of physical strength or power, threatened, against oneself, others or against a group or community that results in injury to death (Janah & Damayanti, 2022).

In the university environment itself, cases of violence are often a problem that continues to occur among students. Both overtly and secretly. Including data on cases of violence that occurred in Indonesia, 79.7% of women were victims of violence and 89.7% of men were perpetrators of violence. The most victims of violence are aged 13-17 years, namely 31.6%, while the most perpetrators of violence are aged 25-44 years, namely 47.1% and aged 18-24 years in the second largest position, namely 17.2% (PPA, 2021). Based on the many problems of physical violence and sexual violence that occur in the university environment, this research was conducted to see how the perpetrators of physical violence and sexual violence in the university environment are affected. the development of these problems whether they still occur frequently or have begun to decrease due to increased awareness about mental health that humanizes humans. The results of research conducted by Edriana (2018) with the research title Expression of Verbal Violence in Student Communication on Facebook, describe the expression of verbal violence by students on Facebook social networks, namely there are five forms of expression of verbal violence including; a) negative labeling which includes: 1) negative labeling using bad characters, 2) using labels of insanity and low intellectual level, 3) labeling using animal names. b) Threats which include: 1) threats of physical violence, 2) threats of worse behavior. c) Anger which includes 1) abusive language, 2) profanity. d) belittling which includes: 1) demeaning self-esteem, 2) demeaning intellectual quality, 3) and demeaning economic ability. e) Accusations which include: 1) saying other people do something because they want to, 2) saying other people steal. Students are considered to have maturity in thinking, more able to control emotions and control certain speech that can have a negative effect on themselves and others. Under certain conditions, students in the campus environment have not been able to fully control emotions and speech that has the potential to hurt and harm others. Apart from verbal expressions, there are also functions of verbal expressions, which are the functions of insulting, threatening, scolding, belittling, and accusing (Nidhom, 2021).

Method

This research uses a survey method, namely filling out questionnaires online by respondents as many as 139 respondents. Respondents taken were students at several universities in Indonesia. Male respondents totaled 37 people and 102 women with an age range of 17-21 years and over. This study uses qualitative research because it only uses one variable, namely the tendency of violent attitudes. The data analysis method in this study uses Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS).

Results and Discussion

The purpose of this study is to see how much and how often behavioral tendencies in college students in Indonesia occur. The scale used in this study is the development of a scale belonging to A. Ruiz-Hernández and David Pina, et al. (2020) from the University of Murcia, Spain, with the title of their research Attitudes towards School Violence Questionnaire, Revised Version: CAHV-28, which we then distributed using questionnaires to several universities in Palembang and also outside Palembang by slightly modifying the title of the questionnaire to avoid faking good when filling out.

The results of the analysis in the form of descriptive analysis are presented in the form of data information consisting of the average symbolized by the letter (M), the middle value or median symbolized by (Med) and also the standard deviation and minimum value listed in the research variables in table 1. Data on the tendency of violent behavior was obtained from a scale containing 28 questions and the number of respondents who responded was 139 from students spread across several regions in Indonesia. Based on the statistical data that has been obtained, the minimum score is 00, the Mean is 53.0791, the median is 52.00 and the standard deviation is 16.07999. based on the results that have been obtained, the data will then be used to categorize the tendency of violent behavior in college students.

Furthermore, data categorization is made which is divided into 3, namely: High, medium and low. The results of the categorization of the tendency of violent behavior in students are shown in table 2. Based on the data presented in the table, it can be seen that the highest category is 19 people (14%), the medium category is 96 people (69%) and the lowest category is 24 people (17%). And the results show that the tendency of violent behavior is mostly in the moderate category.

When viewed in terms of gender in table 3, violent behavior tends to be committed by men with data as many as 37 (56.9%) and women as many as 102 people (51.6%). Based on a study entitled The Seven P's of Men's Violence conducted by (Kaufman, 1999), men do tend to commit violence due to a patriarchal culture that makes men superior to women, therefore men will feel that committing violence is a natural thing because they are men. From the patriarchal system will also produce what is called privillage or privilege for men, which makes men always feel privileged than women, such as there are many things that people think can only be done by men, for example, fighting or fighting.

Furthermore, there is the Paradox of Men's Power, which is created because the patriarchal culture places men so superior that it actually creates a paradox. The expectations about roles and achievements placed by society on the shoulders of men actually make them depressed if they fail to achieve these expectations. Then there is the Psychic Armor of Manhood, men do not have role models of loving men. This ultimately makes them unable to recognize the feelings of others. Then there is the Psychic Pressure Cooker, men have been taught since childhood to be independent and inexpressive. There is always the phrase "boys can't cry" which makes men unable to express their feelings, so they vent them through violence. And women are always labeled with the word "crybaby" because women are easier to express their feelings. The last one is Past Experience, men who see their father commit violence against their mother have the potential to do the same in the future.

According to research conducted by (Khan, 2018) shows that there are gender differences in environmental pressure in violent behavior, where environmental pressure on violent behavior in male groups is higher than that of women. Therefore, men tend to commit violent behavior compared to women.

Then when viewed in terms of age in table 4, the tendency of violent behavior is more often carried out by people aged 21 years and over with data as many as 21 people (56.6%), followed by 17-18 years of age with data as many as 43 people (52.9%) and finally 19-20 years of age with data as many as 75 people (52.1%). It can be concluded that people aged 21 years and over have increasingly sensitive feelings, making it easier to carry out violent activities. Many cases that occur and circulate in the community where the perpetrators are 21 years old and above, also illustrate that at that age they are more likely to commit violence because it is an early adult phase, which is a transition from adolescence which causes more and more demands that he must bear on his shoulders.

From a socio-gender perspective, male perpetrators who tend to commit violent behavior against women are seen as symptoms of the gender power imbalance of patriarchal culture. In a patriarchal culture, men are allowed to use various means, including violence, to control women. Through violence, women's backwardness and dependence as well as men's power and dominance can be maintained (Bograd, 1988 in Dutton, 2007). From gender ideology and patriarchal culture where the male gender is always referred to as strong, manly, brave, etc., while women are always soft, feminism and patriarchal culture are not. While women are always soft, feminist and also reinforced by a patriarchal culture that always favors men in society and underestimates women.

Violence in the campus environment occurs a lot, such as dating violence, in which vulnerable men aged 20 years and over often commit violence. There are many impacts of violence, especially on students who are dating. The impact of violence in dating according to Poerwandari (2004) suggests that the psychological impact of violence that is repeated and carried out by people who have a close relationship with the victim is a fall in self-esteem and self-concept. For example, a recent case of violence and murder committed by

a student to his girlfriend because she did not want to abort her pregnancy. He dragged his girlfriend up the cliff and rolled her over until she fell into the sea below.

According to Mufidah (2008), in addition to psychological trauma, most cases show a variety of maladaptive behaviors (inability to adapt to the social environment) as a fixation of past age experiences, depression, emotional distress, anxiety, sleep disorders, drug abuse and suicide attempts.

Statistics
Violence

N	Valid	139
	Missing	
Mean	53.0791	
Median	52.0000	
Std. Deviation	16.07999	
Minimum	.00	

Table 1. violence statistic

μ (Mean) : 53

σ (St Deviasi) : 16

Standard	Scor	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X > \mu + \sigma$	$X > 69$	High	19	14%
$\mu - \sigma < X \leq \mu + \sigma$	38 – 69	Medium	96	69%
$X \leq \mu - \sigma$	$X \leq 37$	Low	24	17%
Total			139	100%

Table 2. violence categorization

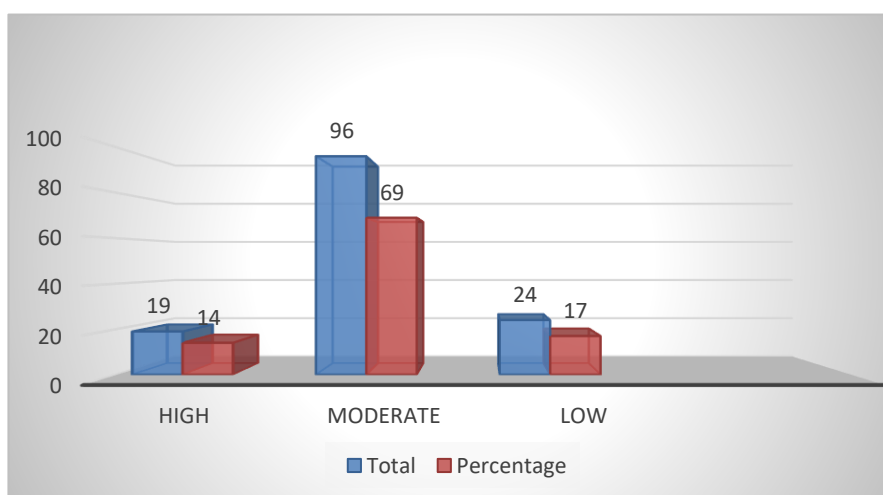


Diagram 1. categorization of violent behavior

Comparative Test of the Tendency to Commit Violence Based on Gender

Report Violance			
Gender_Violance	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Male	56.9459	37	21.67429
Female	51.6765	102	13.35588
Total	53.0791	139	16.07999

Table 3. Violent behavior in terms of gender

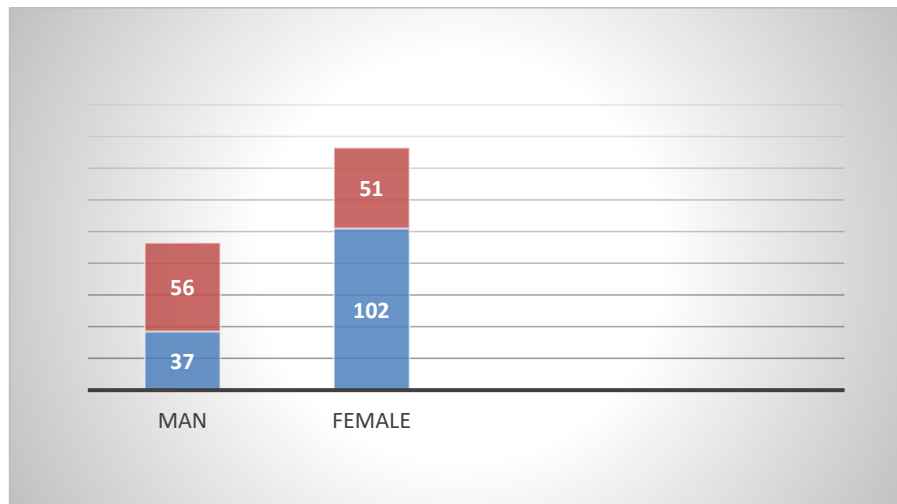


Diagram 2. Gender comparison

Comparative Test of the Tendency to Commit Violence Based on Age

Report Violance			
Age_Violance	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
17-18 Years old	52.9535	43	15.27362
19-20 Years old	52.1600	75	17.50987
21 > Years old	56.6190	21	11.97696
Total	53.0791	139	16.07999

table 4. violent behavior in terms of age

Conclusion

Violent behavior has negative consequences, both physically and psychologically for the victim and the perpetrator. For victims, the consequences are often dizziness, chest pain, bruises, scratches and other physical pain, even causing death. As for the psychological consequences, the victim will feel embarrassed, depressed, angry, uncomfortable, afraid and also threatened and the victim can also have the desire to commit suicide. Then, the loss obtained by the perpetrator is getting sanctions and if it involves an institution, the violence can lead to human rights violations which can be subject to articles and criminal offenses. This violent behavior tends to occur because of bad examples or things that are seen.

In people's eyes, students are considered to be able to control their emotions, speech and actions. However, this is not the case. In fact, there are many cases of violence that occur among students. Especially male final year students aged 20 years and over have a tendency to violent attitudes. Although the level of having a tendency to violent attitudes in students in higher education today is smaller than in previous studies, this tendency to violent attitudes is still possessed by students in higher education so that there is a need for vigilance and guidance for students.

References

- Dutton, D.G. (2007). *The violence personality: Violence and control in intimate relationships*. Guilford Press: New York.
- Ainiyah Remaja Millennial. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Indonesia*., N. (2018). Remaja Millennial dan Media Sosial sebagai Media Informasi Pendidikan Bagi
- Fachruddin, F. (2018). *Kekerasan Simbolik di Sekolah*. Jurnal Pendidikan.
- Janah, A., & Damayanti, M. (2022). *Hubungan Teman Sebaya Dengan Perilaku Kekerasan pada Remaja*. Borneo Student Research.
- Kaufman, M. (1999). *The Seven P's of Men's Violence*. www.michaelkaufman.com.
- Khan, M. J. (2018). *Role of Peer Pressure Towards Tendency of Juvenile Delinquency Among Male and Female Adolescents*. Pakistan Journal of Criminology, 4.
- Nidhom, d. (2021). *Kekerasan Verbal Berupa Labeling Oleh Mahasiswa Di Universitas Jember: Suatu Kajian Psikolinguistik*. Kredo: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan sastra.
- PPA (2021) *Ciptakan Lingkungan Kampus Aman Bagi Semua Nihil Kekerasan Seksual*. <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/4109/ciptakan-lingkungan-kampus-aman-bagi-semua-nihil-kekerasan-seksual>
- Endriana, Fifin (2018) *Ekspresi kekerasan verbal pada komunikasi pelajar di facebook / Fifin Endriana*. Masters thesis, Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Ruiz-Hernández, J. A., Pina, D., Puente-López, E., Luna-Maldonado, A., & Llor-Esteban, B. (2020). *Attitudes towards school violence questionnaire, revised version: CAHV-28*. The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context, 12(2), 61–68. <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2020a8>
- Poerwandari, E Kristi (2004) *Mengungkap Selubung Kekerasan*. Jakarta, Kepustakaan Eja Insani, 2004
- Mufidah, (2008). *Psikologi Keluarga Islam Berwawasan Gender*. Yogyakarta: UIN Malang Press. Poerwandari, E.K. (2005). *Pendekatan Kualitatif*.