

EXPERIENCES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT IN URBAN MUSLIM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out how the experience of psychological persecution occurs in urban students. The type of research used is the survey type. Respondents resulting from the survey totaled 369 respondents who were determined using purposive sampling technique. While the data collection method was carried out by online survey through google form, using the measures of psychological maltreatment questionnaire (PMQ) scale developed by Gokmen Arslan (2017). The data analysis method uses the level categorization test method. The results showed that out of a total of 369 respondents that there were 33 people who tended to experience psychological maltreatment often were women, then 280 people who tended to rarely experience psychological maltreatment were men. From the results of this data, it shows that when viewed from gender, women tend to experience psychological maltreatment more often than men. When viewed from age 21> Years tend to experience psychological maltreatment more often. Age 19-20 years tends to rarely experience psychological maltreatment. Age 17-18 years tends to never experience psychological maltreatment.

Introduction

Psychological abuse is a mental disorder. One example of psychological abuse is bullying, which now often occurs in society, due to social conflicts that occur in the community. Social conflict is a difference or conflict between individuals or social groups that occurs due to differences in interests, as well as an effort to fulfill goals by opposing the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence. For example, social problems, economic problems, communication, and others. The division of social groups is a reason for the psychological persecution, such as race, ethnicity, gender, economic and social status, language, religion, and so on.

According to Soeharto, a psychological expert, psychological abuse is violence committed by someone that will affect the mental health of others by threatening, yelling, demeaning, harassing, etc. The causes of psychological abuse are usually due to economic factors and family factors such as someone who lacks affection which causes them to hate someone and they do not know what impact can occur to the victims they bully, they consider bullying as a form of entertainment. The impact that will occur to victims of psychological abuse is that they will lose trust, stay away from the social environment, emotional disturbances, loss of willingness to socialize, impaired cognition and some even commit suicide.

According to Campbell and Humphey, they argue that violence is something that every action harms or can harm the health and well-being of a child committed by people who should be responsible. Responsible people in this case are family, friends, and the community around the child.

This violent behavior is caused by various factors both internally such as psychological experiences and spiritual conditions and from outside such as the environment. In terms of aspects of psychological experience, according to Trisnawati in 2014 with the title Factors that influence the aggressive nature of adolescents stating that a person learns through direct or indirect experiences such as, what he reads, hears, and sees in the media and also from other people and the environment (Soeli, 2019).

In Social Learning theory, Bandura explains that the formation of behavior is influenced by one's learning process from the experiences they get. According to Bandura, behavior is considered as something dynamic and depends on environmental construction and personal factors (individuals) themselves which influence each other continuously and reciprocally (Purnama, 2016).

The purpose of this study was to determine the experience of psychological persecution that occurs in urban students. Psychological persecution occurs a lot and even some people don't care about the victims who experience the persecution but when suicides occur a lot in society then they realize that mental health is very important. researchers hope that the research on Psychological Persecution Experience can make people more concerned about the surrounding environment, especially in the family.

Method

The method used in this research is a combined research method. The survey in these research activities is an interview, filling out a questionnaire or questionnaire to collect data from individuals or groups who are the object of the research study. "mail questionnaire" is filling out questionnaires through online media and filled in by respondents or commonly referred to as filling out google forms.

This study used a population of 369 respondents with an age range from 17-21 years and above. The female population was 81.2% and the male population was 18.8%. The analysis process is three based on categorization, namely how often, tend to sometimes, and

almost never individuals experience psychological abuse. Second, based on gender, namely women and men. Finally, based on age to see at what age people tend to experience more psychological maltreatment.

Results and Discussion

Psychological maltreatment is very important for us to understand because it is very influential for the mentality of people who experience psychological maltreatment, we conducted this research to find out the experience of psychological maltreatment in urban communities and the results of our research show that women tend to experience maltreatment more often than men, because it can be seen from the average, namely women 87.6 while men 85.1. Compared to men, women are more often and more vulnerable to being victims of violence. Violence against women is a manifestation of unequal power relations between women and men, both at the individual and community levels. Acts and threats of violence play an important role in reinforcing this unequal relationship, as well as the basis for violating women's right to legal protection.

Violence that often occurs against women is activity restriction, economic violence, emotional/psychic violence, physical and sexual violence, including threats of certain actions, coercion or deprivation. The phenomenon of violence against women is not an individual disorder but rather due to the gap in rights and obligations and the roles of men and women caused by the patriarchal system. As a result of this patriarchal system, men are the superior or preferred party, while women are the weakened party. In addition, it can lead to gaps between status and roles between men and women, namely the emergence of gender-based violence against women. In addition to the imbalance in relations between men and women, this is also because Indonesian society already believes in the false notion that women are inherently less intelligent and weaker than men, therefore some Indonesians still believe in the sexual division of labor that burdens women. A number of stereotypes are then attached to Indonesian women and men, making it a natural thing that women are emotional, stupid and timid. The understanding that develops in society can cause women to be targeted as victims.

Like the case in October 2021, the alleged rape of three children by their biological father in East Luwu. This incident went viral and was widely discussed on various social media. Moreover, this issue was raised from a journalistic report by Eko Rusdianto at Project Multatuli. He revealed the alleged rape of three children whose father was a civil servant. According to the report, the case occurred in 2019 in East Luwu, a border district in South Sulawesi. A statement from the National Police Headquarters stated that the case was only an allegation of sexual abuse. Head of the Public Information Bureau of the Public Relations Division of the National Police Headquarters Brigadier General Rusdi Hartono said that what happened to the three children under the age of 10 was not rape but molestation.

Adolescent/peer violence is defined as acts of physical, emotional or sexual violence perpetrated by school-aged peers (Wandera et al., 2017). Youth violence can develop in different ways. Some children exhibit problematic behaviors in early childhood that gradually escalate into more severe forms of aggression before and during adolescence. The World Health Organization (WHO) has stated that youth violence has a lifelong impact on a person's psychological and social functioning. In general, youth violence can be divided into three categories: direct (physical aggression, threats and taunting), indirect (spreading fake news and group exclusion) and bullying (Wandera, 2017).

Adolescents can accept their physical condition and use it effectively. Learners are divided into late adolescents and early adults, viz. 18 to 21 years and 22 to 24 years. At this age, students experience a transition from late adolescence to early adulthood. The transition period experienced by students encourages students to face new challenges and developmental tasks. Students' developmental demands and tasks appear in several individual functional areas, namely physical, psychological and social changes.

So if we look at the results of the data that have been analyzed in the comparative test of psychological maltreatment from the age of 17 to 21 years and over, they have experienced maltreatment and become victims of the cases they experienced. It can be seen in the table of the comparative test of psychological persecution in terms of age, at the age of 17-18 years, an average of 86.2% have experienced incidents of violence while 174 people or 86.6% of those aged 19-20 years have experienced it and at the age of 21 > years, 88.48% have often experienced cases of persecution.

Forms of violence usually occur include:

- (1) Emotional abuse such as direct and indirect humiliation, unwanted childbirth, unpopularity, intimidation;
- (2) Physical abuse such as being kicked, hit, choked, strangled, threatened/attacked with weapons; and
- (3) Non-contact sexual violence such as viewing sexual violence/activities, being forced to engage in sexual activities, and sending photos/video/texts of sexual activities, followed by contact sexual violence such as touching, being asked to have sex, forced sex, and sex under duress.

The mistreatment that often occurs during adolescence is bullying, bullying, or known as bullying. These activities are defined as negative behaviors with the intent to hurt or disturb, occur repeatedly, and involve individuals with power imbalances (Nansel et al., 2001). In addition to direct attacks such as physical or verbal, bullying can also take indirect forms such as exclusion or social exclusion (Olweus, 1993).

Bullying can trigger depression, stress, and sleep disturbances (Hong, Espelage, & Rose, 2019), especially for its victims. Therefore, bullying can result in decreased individual achievement. The more students engage in bullying, the lower their academic performance (Strøm, Thoresen, Wentzel-Larsen, & Dyb, 2013). At an extreme level,

compared to students who were not involved at all with bullying at school, a study found that bully-victims had higher suicidal tendencies (Kim, Koh, & Leventhal, 2005). By "victim-victim" we mean a child who is both a perpetrator and a victim of bullying (Haekal, 2021).

Table 1
Psychological Maltreatment Level Categorization Test

Statistic		
Psychological Abuse		
N	Valid	369
	Missing	0
Mean		87.1843
Median		88.0000
Std. Deviation		8.46371
Minimum		45.00

The results of statistical analysis of Psychological Experience in Urban Students, namely, totaled 369 respondents while the average obtained was 87.1843, Median = 88.0000, Standard Deviation = 8.46371 and got a Minimum value of 45.00.

μ (Mean) : 87

σ (St Deviasi) : 8

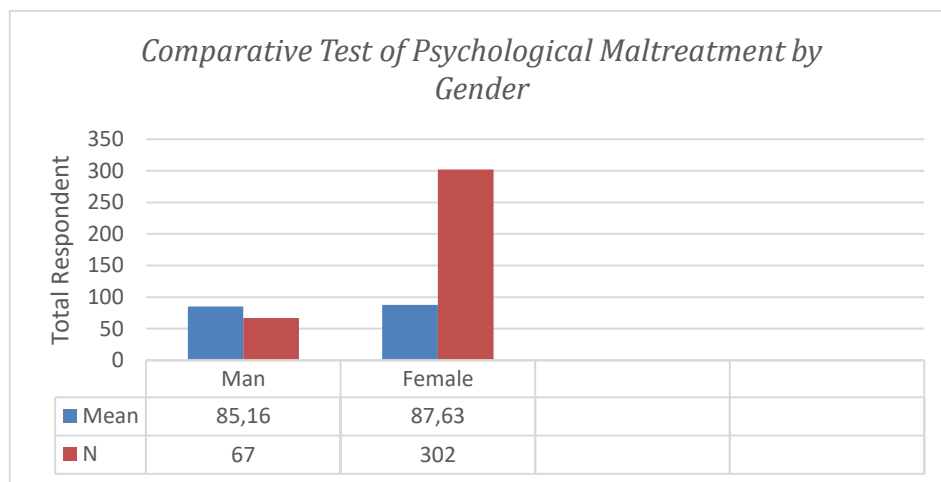
Norma	Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X > \mu + \sigma$	$X > 95$	Often	33	8,95%
$\mu - \sigma < X \leq \mu + \sigma$	80 – 95	Sometimes	280	75,88%
$X \leq \mu - \sigma$	$X \leq 79$	Never	56	15,17%
Total			369	100%

From the results of the data analysis in table 1 based on the comparison test on categorization, this study reveals that in the frequent category there are 33 frequencies that experience this, from the results of the percentage $33 \times 100 / 369$, 8.95% is obtained. While in the category of sometimes there are 280 frequencies, the percentage obtained is $280 \times 100 / 369$ and obtained 75.88%. Then in the never category there were 56 frequencies with a percentage obtained of $56 \times 100 / 369$ so that 15.17% was obtained. From the average results, respondents tend to sometimes experience psychological persecution with a percentage of 75.88%.

Table 2
 Comparative Test of Psychological Maltreatment by Gender
Report

Psychological Maltreatment

Gender_Persecution	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Male	85.1642	67	11.12545
Female	87.6325	302	7.70257
Total	87.1843	369	8.46371



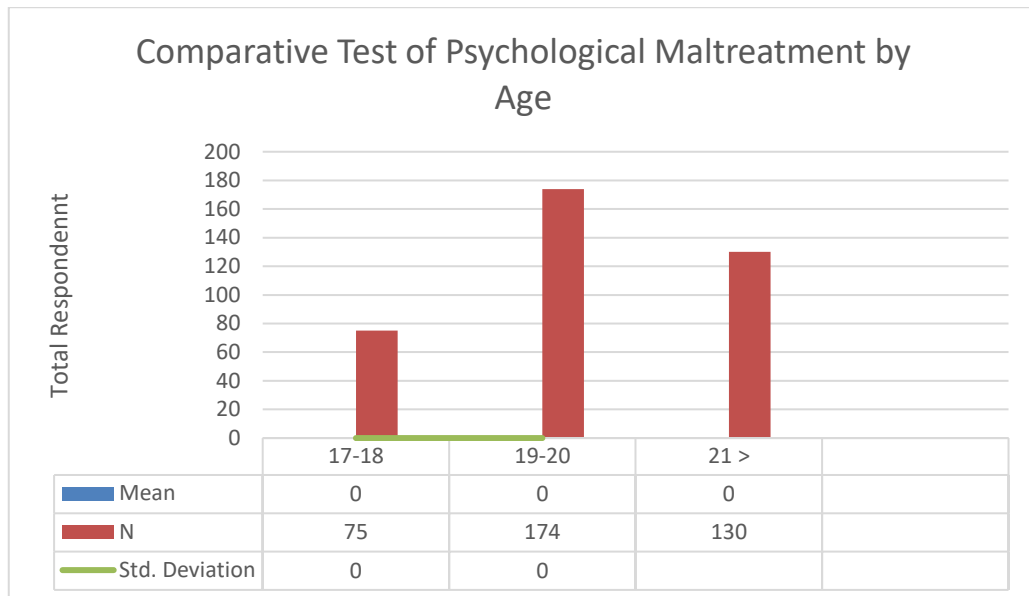
From the results of the data analysis of the gender psychological maltreatment comparison test in table 2, this study proves that 302 women tend to get more psychological maltreatment violence. This has been revealed in this study that on average 87.63% of women sometimes get psychological experiences while maltreatment of men on average 85.16% have occurred.

Tabel 3
 Comparative Test of Psychological Maltreatment by Age
Report

Psychological_Maltreatment

Age_Psychological_Abuse	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
17-18 Years old	86.2533	75	8.93383
19-20 Years old	86.6897	174	8.62288

21 > Years old	88.4833	120	7.82260
Total	87.1843	369	8.46371



From the results of data analysis on the age comparison test, that youth violence occurs most during late adolescence. This can be seen from this study which revealed that 174 people with an average of 86.64% tended to get psychological violence, of these 86.64%, including many women who sometimes experience psychological abuse. The violence experienced tends to be physical or psychological, direct or indirect.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that women are more often and more vulnerable to being victims of violence. Violence against women is a manifestation of unbalanced power relations between women and men, both at the individual and community levels. Violence that often occurs against women is activity restriction, economic violence, emotional/psychic violence, physical and sexual violence, including threats of certain actions, coercion or deprivation.

The phenomenon of violence against women is not an individual disorder but rather due to the disparity in rights and obligations and the role of men and the patriarchy of women caused by the system adolescent violence can develop in different ways. Some children exhibit problematic behaviors in early childhood that gradually escalate into more severe forms of aggression before and during adolescence. Adolescents can accept their physical condition and use it effectively. The stage of adolescence is divided into late adolescence and early adulthood, namely 18 to 21 years and 22 to 24 years. So if we look at the results of the data that has been analyzed in the psychological persecution

comparison test, from 17 years old to 21 years old and above, they have experienced persecution and have been victims of persecution for the cases they have experienced.

It can be seen in the comparison test table of psychological persecution in terms of age, at the age of 17-18 years, an average of 86.2% have experienced violent incidents while 174 people or 86.6% of those aged 19-20 years have experienced it and at the age of 21> years often experience persecution cases as much as 88.48%. The results of statistical analysis of Psychological Experiences in Urban Students are, N = 369 while Mean = 87.1843, Median = 88.0000, Standard Deviation = 8.46371 and Minimum value = 45.00. The meaning of the results of the analysis is that, based on the frequent category, there are 33 frequencies that experience this, from the results of the percentage $33 \frac{100}{369}$, 8.95% is obtained. In the sometimes category there were 280 frequencies, the percentage obtained was $280 \frac{100}{369}$, so 75.88% was obtained. and in the Never category there were 56 frequencies, the percentage obtained was $56 \frac{100}{369}$, so 15.17% was obtained. from the average results respondents tend to sometimes experience psychological persecution with a percentage of 75.88%.

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