

# Perbedaan kekerasan dalam pacaran antara perempuan remaja akhir yang memiliki stereotip gender dan tidak memiliki stereotip gender di jabodetabek = Perbedaan kekerasan dalam pacaran pada perempuan remaja akhir yang memiliki stereotip gender dan tidak memiliki stereotip gender di jabodetabek

Jova Febrina, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20412480&lokasi=lokal>

---

## Abstrak

### [<B>ABSTRAK</B>]br

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kekerasan dalam pacaran antara perempuan remaja akhir yang memiliki stereotip gender dan tidak memiliki stereotip gender di JABODETABEK. Kekerasan dalam pacaran adalah penyerangan fisik atau perilaku melukai tubuh, termasuk kekerasan psikologis dan emosional, verbal atau tersirat, yang terjadi di situasi tertutup maupun umum, dimana perbedaan utama dengan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga adalah pada pasangan berpacaran tersebut tidak adanya ikatan darah atau hukum (Ely, Dulmus, & Wodarski; Burgess & Robert, dalam Schnurr & Lohman, 2008). Sementara itu, stereotip gender merupakan kumpulan keyakinan dan budaya mengenai karakteristik, perilaku, dan kepribadian perempuan dan laki-laki (Archer & Llyod, 2002; Hyde, 2007). Pengukuran kekerasan dalam pacaran menggunakan alat ukur The Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) (Wolfe, 2001) dan pengukuran stereotip gender menggunakan alat ukur Bem Sex Role Inventory Short-form (BSRI) (Bem, 1981) yang telah diadaptasi oleh peneliti. Partisipan berjumlah 194 perempuan remaja akhir yang berusia 15-22 tahun di JABODETABEK. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan kekerasan dalam pacaran yang signifikan antara perempuan remaja akhir yang memiliki stereotip gender dan tidak memiliki stereotip gender. Namun, ditemukan adanya rata-rata nilai kekerasan tertinggi pada responden yang memiliki stereotip gender (feminine). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, perlu diadakan program-program intervensi dan edukasi kepada remaja agar mengenali dan dapat terhindar dari kekerasan dalam pacaran.;This research conducted to find the differences of dating violence between females in late adolescent with feminine, masculine, androgyny, and undifferentiated gender stereotype in JABODETABEK. Dating violence defined as physical assault or acts of bodily harm, including psychological and emotional abuse, verbal or implied, that take place in private or in social situations, which primarily differs from domestic violence in that the dating couple is not bound by blood or law (Ely, Dulmus, & Wodarski; Burgess & Robert in Schnurr & Lohman, 2008) and gender stereotype defined as a set of beliefs and cultural characteristics, behavior, and personality in females and

males (Archer & Llyod, 2002; Hyde, 2007). Dating violence measured using an adaptation instrument, The Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) (Wolfe, 2001) and gender stereotype measured using Bem Sex Role Inventory Short-form (BSRI) (Bem, 1981). 194 females in late adolescent in JABODETABEK aged 15-22 were assessed. The result shows that dating violence and gender stereotype has no significant difference between females with gender stereotype and without gender stereotype. But the highest means score for dating violence found in females with stereotype gender (feminine). Based on these result, an intervention and education program for adolescent is necessary for any prevention against dating violence., This research conducted to find the differences of dating violence between females in late adolescent with feminine, masculine, androgyny, and undifferentiated gender stereotype in JABODETABEK. Dating violence defined as physical assault or acts of bodily harm, including psychological and emotional abuse, verbal or implied, that take place in private or in social situations, which primarily differs from domestic violence in that the dating couple is not bound by blood or law (Ely, Dulmus, & Wodarski; Burgess & Robert in Schnurr & Lohman, 2008) and gender stereotype defined as a set of beliefs and cultural characteristics, behavior, and personality in females and males (Archer & Llyod, 2002; Hyde, 2007). Dating violence measured using an adaptation instrument, The Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI) (Wolfe, 2001) and gender stereotype measured using Bem Sex Role Inventory Short-form (BSRI) (Bem, 1981). 194 females in late adolescent in JABODETABEK aged 15-22 were assessed. The result shows that dating violence and gender stereotype has no significant difference between females with gender stereotype and without gender stereotype. But the highest means score for dating violence found in females with stereotype gender (feminine). Based on these result, an intervention and education program for adolescent is necessary for any prevention against dating violence.]