Social Support with Resilience in Early Adult Women Victims of Dating Violence

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Info Article	ABSTRACT
	This study associated with social support and resilience in early adulthood victims of dating violence. This study aims to determine the relationship of social support with resilience in early adulthood victims of dating violence Samarinda City. This research utilizes quantitative research techniques. The subjects of this examination were 100 early grow ups in Samarinda which were chosen utilizing purposive testing method. The characteristics in this study are based on those who are still dating and those who are not dating the perpetrator at the age of 18-30 years. Information assortment strategies utilized are social help scale and strength scale. The gathered information was broken down with the Pearson Product Moment examination test with the assistance of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program 23.0 for windows. The results showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between social support and resilience, with the value of count = 0.586, greater than the value of r table = 0.197 and the value of p = 0.000 (p<0.050). Copyright (c) Aji International Journal of Social Science

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BACKGROUND

Early adulthood is the development from puberty to adulthood that begins at the age of 18-25 years then reaches the period of growth and closes at the age of 35-40 years. Today, there is also a real peak of execution that a person begins to face (Santrock, 2012). One important developmental task for early adulthood is to have an intimate relationship (Erickson in Papalia, 2008). Early adult developmental tasks were identified with proximity versus emergency segregation. At this stage of early growth, a person seeks to acquire recognizable closeness through the promise of establishing relationships with others, either in courtship or marriage.

Dating is an act that includes a meeting between two individuals, and they perform actions with the full intention of getting acquainted with each other (DeGenova, 2008). In addition to the positive and pleasant things that a person gets in the courtship relationship itself, there can be various kinds of problems, one of which is. Problems in courtship relationships are problems arise because of family, economic level, then differences in the personality of the couple. The use of this act of violence is considered to resolve interpersonal conflicts that occur (Scott & Straus, 2007).

Wolfe & Feiring (2000) defines that dating violence is characterized as any attempt to control and dominate physically, sexually, mentally resulting in injury and misfortune. Courtship violence includes acts of physical, emotional, then sexual violence and economic violence (Zulfah, 2007). The study focused more on looking at women who were victims of violence. Acts of violence can be categorized in several ways such as physical and non-physical violence that is done intentionally to inflict pain on its victims (Choi, Wetson, & Temple, 2017). In addition, this violence also alludes to the disposition of mastery of coercive attitudes or suppressing his girlfriend. Dating violence has three forms such as verbal, emotional, and physical violence (Murray, 2007).

Data on victims of dating violence in East Kalimantan in 2013 there were 2,507 cases, 2014 there were 1,784 cases, 2015 there were 2,734 cases, 2016 there were 2,171 cases, and in 2017 there were 1,873 cases. Fathul et al (2007) mean that dating violence experiences various distortions with an understanding of things that happen during courtship. There is often a recognition that jealousy is part of love, when there are often violent events starting from reasons like this. The cause of the high rate of violence in dating occurs because the victim does not understand the form of physical and psychic violence in a relationship he lived. Therefore, they do not even realize even though they have been victims of violence by their girlfriends. The establishment of unhealthy relationships, even to the point of violence, can pose a fatal risk (Nurifah, 2013).

Early adults who experience violence in dating also feel feelings of sadness, anger, feelings of losing themselves, heartache, and distress. On the other hand, this woman does not allow such feelings to settle in the long run. The woman quickly breaks off uncomfortable and unhealthy feelings, then actually helps her grow into a stronger individual. In research conducted by Tugade and Frederickson (2004) it is interpreted that a resilient person will realize that the regulation of positive emotions is more useful than negative emotions. In his research it can be said that resilient individuals can cope well with their bad

experiences. Therefore, there are also early adults who can survive and recover from negative situations effectively, even able to overcome these difficulties and turn them into something positive.

Broadly speaking, resilience is the ability of an individual to rise from the downturn that occurs in his life. A person with positive resilience can manage their emotions healthily. The factors that influence it are *self-esteem*, social support, spirituality, and positive emotions. Social support is often associated with resilience where the support of those around them strengthens and makes a person resilient (Chaplan & Killiea, 1983).

Violent behavior in dating also has social support, social support itself is to hold and provide something to overcome the problems of others, such as providing support and comfort treatment, advice to others in dynamic circumstances (Chaplin, 2005). Social support implies social relationships that guarantee people resist the negative consequences of stress. Social support that can make individuals feel calm, truly engaged, valued, confident, and capable. According to Sarafino (2002) social support has four aspects, namely, emotional support, reward support, instrumental support, and information support. The woman who was the victim was in social relations for fear that the incident would repeat itself and could cause the victims to isolate her world. Social support is defined as a form of physical and psychological comfort provided by friends or family members, through a series of social contacts with the closest people, friends, family, and others in the community where the individual is located (Baron & Bryne, 2005). Based on the above problems, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Social

support relationship with resilience in early adult women victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City".

According to Connor & Davidson (2003) resilience is an individual's ability to handle stress or pressure, as well as in overcoming anxiety and depression that he feels. The aspects of resilience consist of 5 aspects according to Connor & Davidson, namely: (1) Personal competence, high standards, and tenacity, (2) belief in one's instincts, tolerance to negative influences, and reinforcement of the effects of stress, (3) positive acceptance of change, and secure relationships, (4) control and factors, (5) spiritual influences. Factors that affect resilience according to Resnick, Gwyther & Roberto (in Iqbal 2012) there are 4 factors, namely: (1) *self-esteem*, (2) social support, (3) spirituality, (4) positive emotions.

According to Sarafino (2012) social support offends feelings of solace, attention, confidence, or any kind of help that people get from others. The aspects of social support consist of 4 aspects according to Sarafino (in Oktavia, 2002) namely: (1) emotional support, (2) award support, (3) instrumental support, (4) information support. Factors that affect social support according to Maslihah (2011) there are 3 factors, namely: (1) empathy, (2) social norms and values, (3) social exchange.

As Murray pointed out (2006), courtship violence is the conscious use of brutal strategies and real pressure to gain and follow the power or power of his partner. The forms of violence according to Murray (2007) are as follows: (1) verbal and emotional violence, (2) sexual violence, (3) physical violence. The factors that cause violence in dating according to the Recover foundation (2015) are the social climate, the picture of manliness (male, pioneer, male,

fierce), the rights of women (women are weak, helpless) types of showing strength or command over others (inconsistent power relationships) with their partners, understanding cruelty in romance (structure, behavior) that is still lost among early childhood children, for which they find it difficult to recognize sincere love and possessiveness, unclear legal rules for dealing with courtship violence, and characteristics of adult development, where they tend to focus without regard to healthy relationships.

RESEARCH METHODS

The subject in the study was early adult women victims of dating violence. Using quantitative research. Data analysis techniques using *Pearson Product Moment* correlation analysis.

Research Design

The research design used is by using quantitative research. Based on this research, scientists use a measurable exploration plan that explains, clear factual examinations are termed as deductive measurements, i.e., specific insights related to strategies or methods of describing, describing, describing, then deciphering the information directly by creating tables, dissemination of repetitions and sections or diagrams.

Research Subject

The sampling technique used is *purposive sampling* is a technique of determining research samples with several considerations, which aims that the data obtained will be more representative or represented (Sugiyono, 2015). Researchers determined samples in this study based on characteristics:

1. Early adult women
   Based on the results of data obtained in the age range of 18-30 years.
2. Who is dating and has experienced violence?

Data Collection Methods

The information gathering strategy used in this study is scale. This check does not use try outs or trials. The study used a type of Likert scale used to measure the mentality, feelings and views of a person or a group of individuals about the social miracle itself (Sugiyono, 2015). The scales used in this study are the social support scale, and the resilience scale.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this study is *the Pearson Product Moment* correlation which is to see the strength of the relationship between free variables and bound variables. Before the data analysis, a consumes test will first be conducted which includes normality tests, linearity tests, descriptive tests, and partial correlation tests. The general information examination method in this study used factual examination with the SPSS (*Statistical Package for Social Sciences*) program version 23.0 for windows

RESEARCH RESULTS

The individuals subjected to the study were early adult women who were experiencing dating violence and who had experienced violence in dating in Samarinda. The number of subjects in the study was 100 people. Characteristics based on age in the study are as follows:

Table 1. Subject Characteristics by Age

Age	Sum	Percentage
18-25 years old	91	91%
26-30 years old	9	9%
Total	100	100%

Based on table 1, it is known that the early adults in Samarinda who sampled this study were 18-25 years old as many as 91 people, and 26-30 years old as many as 9 people.

Table 2. Characteristics of Subjects Based on the Still Dating and Not Dating.

No	Status	Sum	Percentage
1.	Still Dating the perpetrator	31	31%
2.	No longer dating the perpetrator	69	69%
	Total	100	100%

Based on table 2, it can be known that the subjects of research in Samarinda, namely early adult women victims of violence in dating with the status of still dating amounted to 31 people (31%), while those with no longer dating status amounted to 69 people (69%). So, it can be concluded that the subject of this study was dominated by early adult women victims of violence in dating who were no longer dating.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Variable	Kolmogrov-smirnov	P	Information
Resilience	0.080	0.116	Usual
Social Support	0.079	0.122	Usual

Based on table 3 ditas it is known that the data normality test on each variable produces a probability value or p>0.05, with a value of p on the resilience variable of 0.116, a p value on the social support variable 0.122. This indicates that the data of both variables is distributed normally, or it can be said that the assumption of normality is met.

Table 4. Relationship Linearity Test Results

Variable	F count	F table	P	Information
Resilience- Social Support	1.131	3.94	0.331	Linear

Based on table 4 above, it is known that the linearity assumption test between resilience variables and social support results in *deviants from linearity* F = 1.131 and P = 0.331>0.050.

Hypothesis Test Results
Product *Moment* Correlation Results

Correlation tests are performed to see whether there is a relationship between variables and how strong the level of the relationship is. The rule used is r calculate < r table then the question is declared invalid. If

r calculates> r table, then the question is declared valid.

Table 5. *Pearson Product Moment* Correlation Table

Variable	R Count	R Table	Sig
Resilience-Social Support	0.568	0.197	0.000

Based on table 5 above, it can be known that there is a positive relationship between resilience and social support. This is seen from the results of r calculate = 0.568 and p = 0.000 (p<0.05) indicates that the proposed hypothesis is accepted.

Partial Correlation Test

Partial correlation is used to analyze when the researcher intends to know the influence or know the relationship between independent and dependent variables, where one of the independent variables is made fixed or controlled (Sugiyono, 2009) is if the relationship between variables X and Y is partially significant then the sample data is generalized in the population in which the sample is taken or reflects the state of the population. The rules of the value P< 0.050 and r calculate > r table can then be said to have a positive and significant relationship between aspects of the variable. Here's a table of partial correlation test results:

Table 6. Partial Correlation Analysis Test Results Against
Positive Acceptance of Change, and Secure Relationships (Y3)

Factor	R count	R table	P
Erosional support (X1)	0.395	0.197	0.000
Award support (X2)	0.429	0.197	0.000
Instrumental support (X3)	0.423	0.197	0.000
Information support (X4)	0.341	0.197	0.001

In the table above, it can be known that aspects in variable X, namely emotional support (X1), reward support (X2), instrumental support (X3), information support (X4) have a positive and significant relationship with aspects of positive acceptance of change, and secure relationships (Y3).

Table 7. Partial Correlation Analysis Test Results to Controls and Factors (Y4)

Factor	R count	R table	P
Emotional support (X1)	0.546	0.197	0.000
Award support (X2)	0.455	0.197	0.000
Instrumental support (X3)	0.513	0.197	0.000
Information support (X4)	0.448	0.197	0.000

In the table above it can be known that aspects in variable X namely emotional support (X1), reward support (X2), instrumental support (X3), information

support (X4) have a positive and significant relationship with control and factors (Y4).

Table 8. Partial Correlation Analysis Test Results to Spiritual Influences (Y5)

Factor	R count	R table	P
Emotional support (X1)	0.392	0.197	0.000
Award support (X2)	0.297	0.197	0.003
Instrumental support (X3)	0.392	0.197	0.000
Information support (X4)	0.463	0.197	0.001

In the table above, it can be known that aspects in variable X, namely emotional support (X1), reward support (X2), instrumental support (X3), information support (X4) have a positive and significant relationship with spiritual influence (Y5).

The purpose of this study was to find out whether there was a social support relationship with resilience in early adult women victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City. The results showed that social support had a positive and significant relationship with resilience in early adult women victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City as evidenced by the results of the *Pearson Product Moment* correlation analysis test with a value of r count = 0.568 and p = 0.000 (p<0.05).

DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that *the correlation of product moments* was obtained as a result that there was a relationship between social support and resilience with the value r count = 0.568 and p = 0.000. This suggests that the hypothesis in this study is that H1 is accepted, and Ho rejected, meaning that there is a positive and significant relationship between social support and resilience in early adult women victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City which means that the higher the social support received, the higher the resilience it gets.

As Reivich and Shatte (2002) point out, resilience is a person's ability to survive and build self-protection from sad circumstances, for example, job loss, disappointment in friendships, and even injuries that occur in his life. The resilience of women who experience violence in dating is the capacity to react in a healthy and useful way when managing trauma, which is expected to overcome the burden of life from a lover in everyday life. This can be seen based on the results of descriptive tests, measurements through the resilience scale that has been obtained empiric mean 90.83 higher than the hypothetical mean 80 with high categories. Then on the social support scale that has been obtained mean empiric 93.22 higher than the hypothetical means 77.5 with the high category. This proves that the victim is in the category of high resilience level. Which means that the higher the social support he gets, the higher the resilience received. The existence of factors that make victims of violence in dating is the family factor, and the factor of his closest friends, by providing social support to give good advice to the subject. This is in accordance with previous research conducted by Mufidah (2017) there is a positive relationship between resilience and social support through self-efficacy. The higher the resilience given and

the high self-efficacy of the individual, the higher one's social support.

Resilience is an idea that demonstrates people's capacity to adapt a lot and survive in the difficult situations they face. A person's self-resilience also determines success or disappointment throughout everyday life. (Jackson & Watkin, 2004). The factors that influence resilience are *self-esteem*, social support, spirituality, and positive emotions. Social support is often associated with resilience where support from those around them strengthens and makes a person more resilient (Chaplan & Killiea, 1983). Social support itself can come from parents, siblings, social contacts, or the community. There are several aspects of social support, namely aspects of emotional support, reward support, instrumental support, information support. Social support as a form of comfort, attention, appreciation or helping others with an attitude of accepting whatever the condition, social support is obtained from individuals and groups.

Social support is the first variable in the study that has been shown to have a relationship with the resilience of early adult women victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City. It is also reinforced by various scientists stating that at a crucial time, a person will return to his family members or companions. (Peck, Grant, McArthur, & Godden, 2002). It is well understood that social assistance or social support is one of the supporting variables for a person when they are in a miserable state, be it from their family or someone they consider special.

Based on the results of the partial correlation test, a calculated r value of 0.395> r table of 0.197, with a value of p 0.000 = (p<0.050). This suggests that aspects of emotional support have a significant

relationship with aspects of positive acceptance of change, and safe relationships (y_3). Emotional support is support that involves the expression of empathy, then attention to the individual, so that the individual feels comfortable. Emotional support can be given to the subject by providing a willingness to listen to the subject's complaints to have a positive impact as a means of emotional release, and make the subject feel safe and comfortable.

Then emotional support for control and factors (y_4), aspects of control and these factors focus on achieving goals and the ability to get help from others or social support. This support can be given by paying attention to the subject, accompanying the subject when feeling down. Furthermore, it can be seen in the aspect of spiritual influence (Y5), spirituality is the awareness of the self and the individual's awareness of the origin of purpose and fate. This support can be provided such as not blaming the subject, convincing the subject in achieving the next life goal.

Social support is defined by Hupeey & Foote (Muba, 2009) which is a social resource that can help a person in managing troublesome moments. Social support is also characterized as a type of positive connection design or accommodative behavior given to someone who needs support. This is supported by the results of interviews conducted on the researcher to the subject which means that with the social support he gets from his parents or friends the subject can adapt again to his environment.

The results of other partial correlation analysis tests can be obtained a calculated r value of 0.429 > r table of 0.197, with a p value of 0.000 (p<0.050). It also shows that

the support aspect of the award has a significant relationship with the aspect of positive acceptance of change, and the safe relationship ($_{Y3}$), this award support involves the expression of statements of agreement, positive to the ideas, and feelings of others. This award support can be given to the subject such as still regarding the subject as a good woman and giving confidence in the subject, so that the subject feels safe and comfortable. Then on the aspect of control and factor (Y4), control and factors are the ability to get help from others, this support can be given by the subject such as inviting the subject to tell a story in a non-coercive way if the subject is not ready to tell a story, does not consider the subject as a lowly woman, so that the subject feels more acceptable to himself. Furthermore, in the aspect of spiritual influence (Y5), spirituality is the individual's awareness of origin, purpose, and fate. This support can be given to the subject such as regarding the subject as a valuable woman.

Santrock (2006) argues that social support is the data or reactions of various groups that are loved, valued, and respected including correspondence and related circumstances. This includes one of emotional support, as defined by Dumont & Provost (Everall, 2006) clarifying that passionate help is obtained as a message to the person that the individual is valued.

Based on the results of the partial correlation test can be seen from r calculate of 0.423 > r table of 0.197, with a value of p 0.000 (p<0.050). This suggests that aspects of instrumental support have a significant relationship with aspects of positive acceptance of change and secure relationships ($_{Y3}$), control and factors (Y4), and spiritual influence (Y5). Instrumental support is direct assistance in the form of

finances, time, or services. This support can be provided by the subject such as taking the time to accompany the subject, making room for the subject to tell stories. And the last one on the information support aspect of 0.341 > r table of 0.197 with a value of p 0.001 (p<0.050).

This shows that the information support aspect has a significant relationship to the aspect of positive acceptance of change and secure relationships ($_{Y3}$), this information support can be provided to the subject such as helping the subject to positive thoughts and providing direction or information about experts who can help the subject in dealing with the problem at hand. Then on the control aspect and factor (Y4) this support is to get support assistance from others such as giving good advice to the subject. Furthermore, in the aspect of spiritual influence (Y5), this support can be given to the subject such as when the subject is ready to tell a story then give feedback or motivating words with good language.

The information support obtained by this subject is in the form of advice that his best friend says to no longer continue the unhealthy relationship and says that there is no need to hide things such as events or violence experienced by the subject to his parents. By providing informative support such as advice, hints, suggestions, or feedback from people can empower individuals to achieve something (Taylor in King, 2010). While spiritual support itself is a person's belief in God or fate, with the informative support given by his friend, the subject can think positively and entrust him or surrender to God that he can rise again in his future life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between social support and resilience in early adult women, victims of violence in dating in Samarinda City.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results obtained, the following suggestions can be made:

1. Share the research subject

    For the subjects of this study (early adult women who experience courtship violence) it is expected to be able to achieve resilience, what can be done is to seek support for appreciation, showing that they have tried to overcome the problems that the subject faces. When dealing with emotional problems, the subject must be open and tell stories so that others can help. Then the subject is expected to take positive actions, so that there is no violence in dating again. Not only rewarding and emotional support but the subject must also seek informational support such as looking for information to find clues in experts who can help the subject in dealing with the problem facing the subject.

2. For parents or Significant Other (Close friends / friends)

    a. Parents

       For parents should provide emotional support such as giving hugs to their children, accompanying when the child feels down, inviting their children to tell stories if their children are ready in a way that is not pushy, providing motivation with good language, then giving confidence to their children.

    b. Best friend / close friend

For friends are expected to help or provide support such as being a good listener for the subject, appreciate every action taken by the subject, consider the subject as a valuable woman, then do not blame the subject, and invite the subject to tell a story so that the subject also feels comfortable and safe, then provide direction or information about experts who can help the subject in dealing with the problem facing the subject.

3. For the next researcher

    For further researchers, it is recommended that they can conduct research on social support and resilience in early adult women who experience violence in dating with other research methods, and for subsequent researchers who want to take samples with early adult women victims of violence is also expected to deepen about social support that can strengthen the relationship of social support with resilience.

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