

Gender Relations of Perpetrators and Victims of Sexual Violence During Dating Among Students

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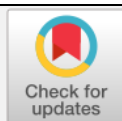
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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence during dating is a serious issue. The increased sexual violence during dating demonstrates that this phenomenon is becoming increasingly dangerous. This study investigates the gender relationship between perpetrators and victims of sexual violence during dating among university students. This study employed a mixed method. This study included 404 male and female students who had experienced sexual violence as respondents. This study discovered various types of sexual violence that occurred in the context of a loving relationship pattern. The perpetrators tend to control and manipulate the victim, making them want to do whatever they want. The victim loved the perpetrator excessively and was forced to serve the perpetrator's sexual desires as a form of attention and love for the partner, even though the victim was undergoing psychological treatment. Love is transformed into a "desire to have," causing the individual to lose himself. The subject has become an object as a result of the dating relationship. The perpetrator was repeatedly abused and was very possessive of their partner. The perpetrator did not consider their partner as a subject but rather as an object for negative emotions that significantly impacted the victim. Repeated sexual violence indicates a dating relationship that leads to a controlling relationship. This occurs because the perpetrator's hegemony over the victim is carried out

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persuasively by convincing the victim to approve of the perpetrator's actions.

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1. Introduction

Sexual violence in relationships is not a new phenomenon. On the other hand, it is a problem that affects at least one out of every four victims of violence (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). Sexual violence during dating is a variation of sexual violence. The problems faced by victims during dating are risky because of the gender relationship between the two (Shakti et al., 2022), and this cannot be ignored because it has a negative impact on the victim.

Sexual violence in dating has become a common occurrence in romantic relationships. The perpetrator uses sexual violence to manipulate and control their partner to fulfill their desires (Evendi, 2018). This is inextricably linked to trust in the power dynamics between dating partners (Vania & Lentari, 2019).

Sociologically, dating is a relationship between two people as a social relationship between individuals. Dating is similar to friendships, parent-child relationships, husband-wife relationships, and others (Nugroho & Sushanti, 2019). When humans reach the age of adolescence, they frequently engage in dating for a variety of reasons. Dating is a two-person relationship in which each person has an emotional attachment based on special feelings in their heart (Sari et al., 2018).

Dating has become a popular relationship. Dating should, ideally, be enjoyable. However, in reality, some relationships are prone to violence. This is related to each partner's understanding of love and affection, which is translated into possession manifested in controlling and being controlled (Abidjulu & Banurea, 2019). Dating also has a reciprocal influence. Each person adjusts to their partner and vice versa. During this process, partners' perceptions often diverge, resulting in sexual violence. A study suggests that sexual violence during dating is camouflaged in a container believed to be love (Sholikhah & Masykur, 2020).

Sexual violence during dating is not only experienced by women but also by men. Data on sexual violence against men is lower than that against women. However, in dating relationships, men experience eleven superordinate types, including (1) efforts to build a romantic relationship, (2) partner aggression, (3) partner jealousy, (4) efforts to maintain the relationship, (5) physical injury due to aggression, (6) emotional turmoil and loss of motivation, (7) trauma towards objects and women, (8) calming oneself with illicit drugs, (9) negative influence on social relationships, (10) positive changes after forgiving, and (11) influence on new relationships (Maria & Sakti, 2021).

These facts show that sexual violence in dating can happen to either men or women. A study by Wulandaru et al. (2019) shows that men and women commit violence at comparable rates. Internal and external factors can all contribute to women engaging in sexual violence while dating. Internal factors include personal character, blaming others, exaggerating small things, uncontrolled emotions, and selfish attitudes. External factors include social circles, infidelity, lied to, lack of communication, jealousy, and dependency (Saleh et al., 2022).

Physical forms of sexual violence in dating include kicking, slapping, hitting, pinching, etc. It can include name-calling, coercion, threats, humiliation, and shouting (Sari, 2018). It can also

take the form of rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization, forced marriage, and all other forms of sexual violence with similar severity against both women and men, whether directly or indirectly (Istiqomah, 2017; Astutik & Syafiq, 2019; Jailani & Nurashia, 2020; Prasetya & Rahman, 2020; Ayu et al., 2021; Rini, 2022).

Variations in forms of sexual violence during dating have become increasingly developed with the advent of technology. Media is widely used, and supporting technologies such as smartphones and the internet are widely available among teenagers and young people. This feature can make it easier for teenagers to access media sources of information, including information about sexuality. Both are crucial factors regarding an increased risk of sexual violence during dating (Sari et al., 2018; Sari et al., 2018). Various forms of sexual violence during dating provide an overview of an emergency in Indonesia, which has a patriarchal culture (Sari et al., 2018).

Sexual violence in dating is caused by a variety of factors, including low levels of education, understanding of patriarchy, partner aggression, partner jealousy, infidelity, unemployment, temperamental character, upbringing from a family with a similar pattern of behavior, economic conditions, the effect of familiarity with violence in social interactions, the influence of alcohol and drugs, and the effect of media exposure, both mass and social, containing elements of violence (Cascardi & Jouriles, 2018).

Sexual violence causes not only physical harm but also social and psychological harm (Safitri & Arianti, 2019; Kondakov, 2022). Physically, victims suffer injuries ranging from minor to severe, necessitating medical treatment. Psychologically, victims experience emotional turmoil, loss of motivation, trauma towards objects and/or partners, and fear of entering into dating relationships again. Socially, victims experience difficulties in establishing social relationships in society, even to the point of stigma, which increases their fear of living as social beings (UN Security Council, 2016; Safitri & Arianti, 2019). Furthermore, a study by Andayu et al. (2019) stated that sexual violence in dating relationships, both ongoing and ending, causes feelings of sadness, anger, disappointment, heartache, and revenge.

The typology of sexual violence in dating relationships can also be viewed from the perpetrator's perspective (UN Security Council, 2016). Functional dating relationships cause the victim to be unaware that the perpetrator's actions are acts of sexual violence (Nugroho & Sushanti, 2019). This is inextricably linked to the concept of love, shared by both the perpetrator and the victim, and serves as the foundation, consciously or unconsciously, for the practice of sexual violence in dating relationships (Abidjulu & Banurea, 2019). Perpetrators frequently use digital technology to find, select, and contact their victims when carrying out their crimes (Kondakov, 2022).

Research on sexual violence in dating relationships has grown rapidly in the last two decades. However, efforts to connect the experiences between partners remain difficult to understand (Basuki, 2018; Cascardi & Joules, 2018). Sexual violence has become an increasingly interesting topic because most victims do not report their experiences to institutions or law enforcement agencies (Samsuarni, 2022). Various studies on violence in dating relationships have been conducted, but studies that examine the perpetrator and victim relationship sociologically have not been relatively few. This study aimed to investigate the gender relations between perpetrators and victims of sexual violence in dating relationships among college students. This study will generate alternative solutions for preventing and responding to sexual violence. This study is one step toward achieving gender equality, one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2. Research Methodology

This study employed mixed methods. Creswell (2009) defines mixed methods as an approach involving integrated collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data. The methods allow the researchers to obtain more comprehensive data. Respondents in this study are male and female college students (aged 18-25) who have experienced sexual violence at several universities in East Java. The study included 404 respondents who had experienced sexual violence in a dating relationship.

Data were gathered through interviews. The instrument used in this study was a semi-structured questionnaire. Meanwhile, qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews with survivors of sexual violence, who each had a unique story.

The collected data were transcribed and processed. Data from the questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS and then presented in frequency tables to simplify the analysis process. On the other hand, data from in-depth interviews were transcribed, classified, and categorized based on the issues being studied. The data was then analyzed, discussed, and interpreted in light of relevant theories on the topic under consideration.

3. Results and Discussion

Dating has become a common phenomenon. Romantic relationships are not only formed among teenagers and adults but have also spread to children. It is undeniable that different people have different reasons for entering into a romantic relationship. Adult dating can be serious and focused on finding a life partner. On the other hand, some people see dating as a lifestyle choice to avoid being single or simply for fun.

Meanwhile, for teenagers and children, dating tends to be related to the motivation to have fun. This indicates that each individual has a sexual interest or sexual maturity. This section describes the victim's circumstances and the perpetrator's actions before and during sexual violence committed by a partner. In each sub-section, the gender relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is explained.

3.1. Conditions of Victims and Actions of Perpetrators Before Sexual Violence

The victim's condition and the perpetrator's actions before sexual violence represent unequal gender relations during dating. To prepare for a more serious life commitment such as marriage, each partner in a romantic relationship should engage in positive actions demonstrating a good relationship, mutual tolerance, and effort to develop into a positive individual. Each partner strives to complement the other in the hopes of laying a strong foundation for a good relationship and achieving collective well-being.

This study discovered a different situation. Various forms of sexual violence occurred between women and men dating in this study. In this context, couples who did not have a good relationship displayed unequal gender relations. Romantic relationships are often consciously or unconsciously controlled and regulated by one partner. This demonstrates that if dominance exists in a dating relationship, the dominant partner will become helpless and subordinated.

Table 1. Conditions of Victims and Actions of Perpetrators Before Sexual Violence (n = 404)

No.	Conditions of Victims and Actions of Perpetrators Before Sexual Violence	Yes		No		Total
		F	%	F	%	
1	The victim is forced to have intercourse in the name of love	60	14.9%	344	85.1%	404/100%

No.	Conditions of Victims and Actions of Perpetrators Before Sexual Violence	Yes		No		Total
		F	%	F	%	
2	The victim is prohibited from using contraceptives	26	6.4%	378	93.6%	404/100%
3	The perpetrator refuses to use a condom	33	8.2%	371	91.8%	404/100%
4	When the victim is pregnant, she is asked to have a forced abortion	32	8%	372	92%	404/100%
5	The victim is under the influence of drugs and alcohol	36	8.9%	368	91.1%	404/100%
6	The victim and the perpetrator get into an argument	8	2%	396	98%	404/100%
7	The victim is promised a marriage	11	2.7%	393	97.3%	404/100%
8	The perpetrator threatens to share the victim's secrets	10	2.5%	394	97.5%	404/100%
9	The perpetrator threatens to harm the victim	11	2.7%	393	97.3%	404/100%
10	The offender threatens to break up	15	3.7%	389	96.3%	404/100%
11	The victim is threatened with spreading their video to relatives/close friends	38	9.4%	366	90.6%	404/100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 depicts the victim's condition and the perpetrator's actions before sexual violence. According to the data, the most common condition of the victim before sexual violence is being forced to engage in sexual intercourse in the name of love, with a percentage of 14.9%. Furthermore, the victim is threatened with having their video distributed to family/close people, with a percentage of 9.3%; influenced by drugs and alcohol, with a percentage of 8.8%; the perpetrator refusing to use condoms, with a percentage of 8.2%; forced abortion when the victim is pregnant with a percentage of 8%; the victim being prohibited from using contraceptives with a percentage of 6.4%; the victim being threatened with a breakup with a percentage of 3.7%; and promised marriage with a percentage of 2.7% and threatened to reveal personal secrets at 2.4%.

The results of quantitative data collection show that perpetrators in the name of love mostly threatened the victims before the sexual violence occurred. This is supported by qualitative data, specifically SNA's experience, in which her excessive love for her partner caused her not to question the sexual violence she witnessed, even going so far as to engage in sexual intercourse.

"I was once asked to sleep in a hotel room together. I was in love with him at the time. He is everything to me. He even stated on WhatsApp that he had purchased a condom. But I'm glad I had a job then, so we didn't meet at the hotel. That was the lowest point in my life. He had previously slapped, pinched, dragged, and even hit me. He always apologized to me after the incident. He also stated that this is an expression of affection for me. I can only cry and vent on my private social media." (SNA, 24 years old)

According to the experiences of the victim named SNA, the feeling of love surrounding dating relationships frequently blinds them, as indicated by the currently popular term "bucin"

(love slave). Perpetrators frequently manipulate and control the victim to achieve all of their goals. This phenomenon occurs due to dominance, initially thought to be normal but then evolved into a more extreme condition, namely sexual violence. Dissatisfaction with the imbalanced interdependence in dating relationships prompts the victim to recognize the need to break free from the domination trap.

This study reveals that sexual violence experienced by the victim also indicates that women as victims are weak, lack confidence, and overly love their partners. The perpetrator expresses regret and affection by claiming that what was done was a form of love. It is the victim's actions following sexual violence that lead to forgiveness and understanding of the perpetrator's behavior, as well as the continuation of the dating relationship. This study supports [Dahlia et al. \(2022\)](#), which found that perpetrators of sexual violence who have a harsh attitude toward their partners tend to repeat the same actions.

The findings of this study also support the conclusions of [Sari \(2018\)](#), who discovered that female victims of sexual violence tend to become irrational individuals. Sociologically, this study demonstrates that victims maintain dating relationships to avoid social bullying due to their dating status, even if it means sacrificing themselves and being trapped in a violent relationship. As a result, victims of sexual violence in dating relationships decide to stay in the relationship based on the cost and benefit of the relationship.

"He said I meant everything to him. He told me not to meet or be friends with any of my male friends on social media. His smartphone had access to all of my social media accounts. As a result, we frequently disagreed over trivial matters. When we met, he frequently brought it up; when angry, he cursed at me and hit me." (CHA, 25 years old)

This study further shows that the experiences of victims of sexual violence perpetrated by boyfriends are evolving with digital technology. Victims are often asked to submit nude photos and videos. This even became a weekly routine that the victim had to do. If not, the perpetrator threatens to break up and make other threats. The perpetrator also distributed unethical videos of victims (such as naked) to the victim's family, friends, and the victim's circle of friends.

Smartphones and the internet make it easier for perpetrators to control their partners remotely. The accessibility that the perpetrator has to all of the victim's social media accounts contributes to the frequency and intensity of conflict incidents in dating relationships. This reinforces the results of studies conducted by [Kondakov \(2022\)](#) and [Timm \(2017\)](#) in which perpetrators also use applications and sites, in this case, social media, as intermediaries to find, select and contact their victims.

Various studies show that the blow-ups done by social media seem endless. Institutions fail to investigate, do not support victims, and treat perpetrators with impunity. Institutions are then blamed for not responding well, even though they have responded by establishing policies, investigating allegations, and holding prevention programs. Perpetrators still have ways to commit violence ([Klein, 2018](#); [Stoll et al., 2017](#); [Timm, 2017](#)).

"He lied to me once and was dating another girl, which has happened several times. But he never apologized and refused to admit his mistakes. We eventually fought, and he yelled at me as if I was accusing him. If you think about it, many of his friends are like that too. He also comes from a broken family, which has kept me going until now." (DEA, 25 years of age)

The victims' confessions show that dating relationships are also related to friendship and parents. Violence is influenced not only by interpersonal communication between partners but also by the peer group environment. According to family sociology, the perpetrator's thoughts and decisions to commit sexual violence are influenced by knowledge acquired, one of which is from their parents' parenting style (Giordano et al., 2015; De La Rue et al., 2017; Darmoyo et al., 2018).

The victims' confessions also show that the perpetrator's experience is important in perpetuating sexual violence (Abidjulu & Banurea, 2019). This study discovered that dating practices today are similar to marriage with a black-and-white contract, not just for understanding each other. During the dating period, there is also a dating contract. This is manifested through life experiences, such as watching movies or dramas on television.

3.2. Victims' Actions When Sexual Violence Done by Their Partner

Sexual violence can be physical, verbal, or symbolic. Verbal sexual violence is defined as violence caused by partners' hurtful words. Intimidating gestures such as staring, body language, and so on are used to demonstrate symbolic violence.

Table 2. Victims' Actions When Sexual Violence Done by Their Partner (n=404)

No.	Victims' Actions When Sexual Violence Done by Their Partner	Yes		No		Total
		F	%	F	%	
1	Complying silently	23	5.7%	381	94.3%	404/100%
2	Rebelling but do not fight	25	6.2%	379	93.8%	404/100%
3	Crying	33	8.2%	371	91.8%	404/100%
4	Cursing	28	6.9%	376	93.1%	404/100%
5	Hitting	26	6.4%	378	93.6%	404/100%
6	Run away	21	5.2%	383	94.8%	404/100%
7	Report to the authorities	14	3.5%	390	96.5%	404/100%
8	Report to NGO	11	2.7%	393	97.3%	404/100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows the actions taken by victims when experiencing harassment/violence by their partners. The data shows that the most common action victims take when experiencing harassment/violence by their partners is crying, with a percentage of 8.2%. The next actions in order are cursing with a percentage of 6.9%, hitting with a percentage of 6.4%, rebelling but not fighting back with a percentage of 6.1%, complying silently with a percentage of 5.8%, running away with a percentage of 5.3%, reporting to authorities with a percentage of 3.4%, and lastly reporting to NGOs with a percentage of 2.7%.

The law against perpetrators of sexual violence is still ineffective. This is because sexual violence is regarded as a prejudice, stereotype, or false belief. Sexual violence is still widely justified in society (Yung, 2018). The findings of this study back up previous research in which victims choose to report sexual violence committed by their partners to authorities. This decision demonstrates that justice for sexual violence is still regarded as a concept that will never have a universal application (Schulz, 2021). As a result, victims prefer to confide in trusted individuals or even remain silent rather than report to formal institutions.

In reality, victims of dating sexual violence suffer significant losses because existing values have the potential to be erased (Nolde & Britton, 2020). The majority of institutional decisions do not favor the victim. According to studies conducted by Roebuck & Murty (2016) and Sweet (2019), the campus has become a significant sector of gender mainstreaming, including in handling cases of sexual violence, such as (1) the existence of mechanisms for campus police arrests and handing over to local police or the general justice system; (2) the perpetrator is not allowed to participate in academic activities while waiting for the court's decision; and (3) the perpetrator is not allowed to participate in academic activities while waiting for the court's decision; (4) receiving suspension both from dormitories and campuses; (5) probation for a certain period; (6) reprimands and warnings from campus authorities; and (7) financial assistance to victims. This shows that the campus is also still struggling to formulate policies that will bring about changes in preventing and handling sexual violence in the campus environment. Although there has been some progress, where this issue is discussed more openly and genuinely inspiring efforts have been made, sometimes it seems as if under this positive change, sexual violence continues (Anitha & Lewis, 2018).

This study found that sexual violence occurs in patterns of loving relationships, as experienced by SYA (24 years old):

"Every time my boyfriend mistreated me, all I could do was cry and apologize. I realized I had been duped, that I was stupid. But I'm afraid that if I date someone else, things won't be any better with my current boyfriend. I adore him, but I must admit that he is insulting. Even now, I have to go to the hospital for consultations and take medicine routinely" (SYA, 24 years)

The victim's experience demonstrates that their partner, not themselves, causes sexual violence. This is consistent with Sartre (1956), which states that relationships based on true love are 'disgusting' because they can shift an individual's self-focus (being for oneself) to being focused on others (being for others). The victim's violence is a manifestation of full attention to the partner with a reluctance to let go, even though the victim is aware that their partner's actions are wrong, even to the point of requiring psychological treatment.

According to Sartre (1956), love will eventually become a "desire to possess," causing people to lose themselves and change from a subject to an object in a dating relationship. This condition also demonstrates how the victim's "love slave" attitude encourages the perpetrator to commit violent acts. The perpetrator is possessive of the partner, demonstrating a lack of sympathy for the partner. The perpetrator's actions toward SYA demonstrate a non-reflective attitude in which the partner is only considered an object of negative emotional release in response to the experienced events.

The experience of SYA as a victim is a form of hegemony, as described by Gramsci, where the oppression experienced by the victim is not considered a form of oppression. The practice of violence experienced by SYA results from "sweet actions" during the interaction process with the perpetrator, and love becomes a cover that disguises various negative or detrimental aspects. GIA also experiences this, as she revealed as follows.

"When my boyfriend hit me because I didn't comply with his request, I chose to take a motorcycle taxi home. I can't take my boyfriend's behavior any longer; I'm afraid he'll hit me, and I'm embarrassed, especially in public. So I looked down and, unbeknownst to him, I ordered an online motorcycle taxi." (GIA, 23 years old)

The victim's feelings of injustice and gender inequality are exacerbated by the victim's dichotomous family relationship patterns. The imbalance in the relationship is influenced by a patriarchal society in which the perpetrator is more dominant than the victim. This is because the existing social structure is still heavily influenced by customs and cultural traditions passed down from generation to generation, which undoubtedly influences society's thoughts and behaviors (Oktora et al., 2021). What the perpetrator learns and teaches during interaction forms knowledge about dating relationships. As a result, the perpetrator's sexual violence against the victim manifests the perpetrator's stock of knowledge (Ummah et al., 2022).

A study conducted by Indrasty et al. (2018) showed that the victim's position in media discourse tends to be positioned as an object that forms a society that blames the victim for the sexual violence experienced.

"I believe I have rights over myself as well. Perhaps this is where we frequently disagree. When he was angry, he was always physically involved, whether it was hitting or slapping me. But I feel compelled to express myself, even though I am afraid to fight back." (ALD, 23 years old)

The solution to the problem of sexual violence in dating takes a moderate form, namely reconciliation or ending the relationship and ceasing all contact with the partner (Darmoyo et al., 2018; Nugroho & Sushanti, 2019). According to a study by Kasumawati et al. (2022), adolescents need to increase their self-esteem and understand gender perceptions through education to prevent sexual violence in dating.

The victims' responses indicate increased awareness of various forms of sexual violence. This is because the findings of the Nugroho & Sushanti (2019) study show that many people still do not understand the various forms of violence in social interactions, particularly in dating relationships, leaving them vulnerable to ongoing sexual violence practices.

Society is divided into three types when it comes to dating behavior: assertive (allowing it), submissive (not recommending it), and conservative (prohibiting dating). According to Putriana (2018), societies that allow dating typically come from educated families with liberal religious views. Meanwhile, people unsure about dating come from families with moderate religious beliefs. Families with conservative "hardline" religious backgrounds are likelier to live in societies prohibiting dating.

Dating relationships are an intriguing phenomenon because they involve structured and interconnected social processes, including: (1) when individuals meet and express an interest in each other, each feels sympathy, which is expressed through direct or virtual actions; (2) during the communication process, what Erving Goffman refers to as dramaturgy occurs, in which each partner tries to present a positive image that may conflict with the backstages or actual reality; and (3) after individuals decide to engage in a dating relationship, a consensus is formed that is then subject to review to determine whether there are differences that can lead to changes in interaction patterns within the dating relationship. Changes during dating can have serious consequences, such as negative impacts. Problems that occur within dating relationships can be considered normal within certain boundaries. Still, they can also become abnormal if the problems touch on core issues and result in sexual violence (Poloma, 1979).

According to this study, victims of sexual violence committed by a boyfriend exhibit a sense of powerlessness both before and during the violence. The perpetrator asserts his dominance over the victim. This state is known as hegemony in Gramsci's terminology. Gramsci believes the state is not the only actor who plays a critical role in subjugating society. Instead, he looks at

it from a smaller scale, specifically the group in which individuals interact with one another. According to Gramsci, conscious obedience to the power of an individual or group stems not from coercion or violence but rather from the group's or individual's control over others (Ritzer & Goodman, 2003).

The dominance of perpetrators in romantic relationships demonstrates that patriarchal culture persists even in non-official relationships. As Gramsci stated, the perpetrator's desire for control over the victim is a prerequisite for obtaining power, allowing the perpetrator to manipulate the victim into consciously complying and not having the thought to resist.

Gramsci further explains that hegemony is a power or dominance over life values, norms, and culture, which becomes a doctrine that individuals or groups unconsciously follow. This study discovered that repeated sexual violence demonstrates that interactions in romantic relationships tend to exhibit a controlling relationship pattern. This occurs because the perpetrator's influences on the victim are persuasive, guiding the victim to agree with the perpetrator's actions. As a result, when sexual violence occurs, few victims report the perpetrator's actions to authorities, instead providing a response that has no deterrent effect on the perpetrator.

4. Conclusion

This study found that the conditions of the victims before experiencing violence were: being forced to have sexual intercourse in the name of love, being prohibited from using contraception, the perpetrator refusing to wear a condom, being asked to undergo a forced abortion when pregnant, being influenced by illegal drugs and alcohol, engaging in arguments with the perpetrator, being promised marriage, being threatened to have their secrets exposed, being threatened with harm, being threatened with a breakup, and being threatened with the dissemination of videos to their family members or close associates. During the violence, the victim took the following actions: remained silent and compliant, resisted but did not fight back, cried, cursed, hit, ran away, reported to authorities, and reported to NGOs.

According to the findings of this study, sexual violence occurs in patterns of loving relationships. The perpetrator of sexual violence is not the victim but their partner. The victim's violence is a form of attention given to the partner, as evidenced by the victim's refusal to let go, even though they know their partner's actions are wrong and may require psychological treatment.

Love becomes a "desire to possess," causing people to lose themselves. Subjects have become objects in romantic relationships. The victim's experience of violence by their partner is a form of hegemony in which sexual violence is part of an oppressive system. Violence is frequently associated with romantic relationships. Love turns into a veil that harms the victim.

Gender inequality in relationships is at the root of the problem of sexual violence during dating. Gender equality values, such as the view of equality between men and women, have grown in popularity. However, the victim's circumstances and the perpetrator's actions before and during sexual violence indicate the victim was vulnerable. Efforts are needed to increase the victim's and perpetrator's knowledge and awareness of sexual violence. As a result, the victim can take preventative measures to avoid violence.

Women who have experienced sexual violence can use various strategies to resist, including reporting to the university's sexual violence response team or the authorities. Raising awareness of victims and perpetrators is critical to prevent and address sexual violence. Victims need experts to reduce trauma from sexual violence experienced. Similarly, in terms of the social environment, society's response does not always support the victim's recovery from

trauma. As a result, socialization is required to provide an understanding that can be applied directly in daily life. These efforts are aimed at preventing and responding to sexual violence.

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