THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL PRESSURE ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF FEMALE STUDENTS' DATING PRACTICES IN MEDAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This research aims to determine the relationship between social pressure and the permissiveness of dating behavior of high school students in Medan City. This research also analyzes how much influence social pressure has on the permissiveness of dating behavior and analyzes the results based on the reality that occurs in society.

Theoretical Framework: Many studies have been carried out regarding permissiveness from various points of view. However, there have not been many studies that specifically explore information related to social pressure as one of the causes of permissive teenage dating behavior.

Method: This research uses a quantitative methodology, with linear regression model estimation and correlation analysis, using primary data obtained through questionnaires given to high school students in Medan City, Indonesia.

Results and Discussion: The results of the study show that there is a strong relationship between social pressure and the permissiveness of adolescent dating behavior. This is proven by the correlation coefficient between the two variables, which is 0.698. Apart from that, social pressure has a positive influence on the permissiveness of teenagers' dating behavior.

Research Implications: This research aims to prove the relationship and influence of social pressure on the permissiveness of adolescent dating behavior. The analysis carried out in this research was not only carried out mathematically but was also linked to theories that have been discussed in previous literature.

Originality/Value: This research contributes to the literature by analyzing one of the factors that influence the permissiveness of adolescent behavior. The relevance and value of this research are proven by the testing of the assumption that social pressure is one of the factors causing permissive teenage dating behavior.

Keywords: Social Pressure, Permissiveness, Dating.

O IMPACTO DA PRESSÃO SOCIAL SOBRE A ACEITABILIDADE DAS PRÁTICAS DE NAMORO DAS ESTUDANTES DO SEXO FEMININO NA CIDADE DE MEDAN

RESUMO

Objetivo: Esta pesquisa visa determinar a relação entre pressão social e a permissividade do comportamento de namoro de estudantes do ensino médio em Medan City. Esta pesquisa também analisa quanto influência a pressão social tem sobre a permissividade do comportamento de namoro e analisa os resultados com base na realidade que ocorre na sociedade.

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Estrutura Teórica: Muitos estudos têm sido realizados sobre a permissividade de vários pontos de vista. No entanto, não tem havido muitos estudos que exploram especificamente informações relacionadas com a pressão social como uma das causas do comportamento permissivo namoro adolescente.

Método: Esta pesquisa utiliza uma metodologia quantitativa, com estimativa de modelo de regressão linear e análise de correlação, utilizando dados primários obtidos através de questionários dados a estudantes do ensino médio em Medan City, Indonésia.

Resultados e Discussão: Os resultados do estudo mostram que há uma forte relação entre a pressão social e a permissividade do comportamento de namoro adolescente. Isso é comprovado pelo coeficiente de correlação entre as duas variáveis, que é de 0,698. Além disso, a pressão social tem uma influência positiva na permissividade do comportamento de namoro dos adolescentes.

Implicações da pesquisa: Esta pesquisa visa provar a relação e influência da pressão social sobre a permissividade do comportamento de namoro adolescente. A análise feita nesta pesquisa não foi feita apenas matematicamente, mas também vinculada a teorias que já foram discutidas na literatura anterior.

Originalidade/valor: Esta pesquisa contribui para a literatura analisando um dos fatores que influenciam a permissividade do comportamento adolescente. A relevância e o valor desta pesquisa são comprovados pelo teste do pressuposto de que a pressão social é um dos fatores que causam o comportamento permissivo de namoro adolescente.

Palavras-chave: Pressão Social, Permissividade, Namoro.

1 INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a critical transition phase in the development of human maturity, which connects childhood with adulthood. The phase from adolescence to early adulthood in the 12-20 year age range is a time when humans are experiencing very rapid development, one of which is the psychological and social aspects (Laras, 2019). In psychological and social aspects, teenagers' mental states are unstable, and they are looking for their identity. This encourages teenagers to want often to actualize themselves by reducing dependence on parents through interacting with peers at school or joining certain social communities (Septiarum et al., 2019).

Naturally, teenagers, with the start of the activation of reproductive hormones, which are characterized by the growth of secondary sexual signs, are mutually attracted to the opposite sex driven by sexual desire (Santika & Permana, 2021). This feeling of attraction is then expressed through various forms, such as dating. Teenagers' dating behaviour always sparks debate, even controversy. Dating is considered a form of natural expression caused by the activation of reproductive hormones (Khoiri, 2021). However, on the other hand, the development of the frontal lobe in the adolescent brain has yet to mature and perfect. The frontal lobe has various functions, including motor function, spontaneity, problem-solving, language,
initiation, judgment, impulse control, and social and sexual behaviour. In relation to social behaviour, the frontal lobe modifies these emotions so that they are generally acceptable according to social norms. Adolescence has a frontal lobe that cannot maintain long-term memory, so it cannot modify various emotional impulses such as sexual desires, which can result in conflicting, even breaking social norms that live in society (Kaphagawani & Kalipeni, 2017).

Dating is a form of love relationship between two individuals of different sexes who are not mahram, with the hope that this relationship will help them get to know and understand each other before taking the next step (Suriani & Yuningsih, 2016). In this case, dating should provide opportunities for teenagers to understand and respect their boundaries and those of their partners so that they do not fall into doing things that violate values and norms, especially having sexual relations outside of marriage (Yuliani & Karneli, 2020).

The 2021 National Survey of Life Experiences of Children and Adolescents (SNPHAR) of 14,160 households in 178 districts/cities from 33 provinces conducted by the Indonesian Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection also presents a number of findings regarding adolescent sexual behaviour. The percentage of boys and girls aged 13-17 years who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months is almost the same (1.46% and 1.42%). As for the 18-24 year age group, the percentage of women is much higher than men (21.93% and 9.63%). Furthermore, the Adolescent Reproductive Health (KKR) Component of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (2017) found that the proportion of adolescents who had had premarital sexual relations varied according to the characteristics of age, area of residence and education. More teenage girls and boys in urban areas have had premarital sexual relations than teenagers in rural areas. Apart from that, the results of research conducted by the Medan City BKKBN in 2015 found that 40% of teenage respondents admitted to having had sexual relations before marriage (Tribunnews, 6 February 2016).

Dating actions that exceed ethical and moral propriety have been considered a trend for teenagers, namely following the habits of their peers or the surrounding environment (Agustina, 2013; Lesteri, 2015). Teenagers are of the view that dating is something that is considered commonplace, especially if you can be loyal to your partner in an effort to find a soul mate (Houle et al., 2023). Various research studies have also found that the dating style of school-age teenagers has led to actions that are outside of ethics; on the contrary, it is also considered normal for today's children (Sriawan & Setyowati, 2017). Among the courtship-style behaviours that are considered normal are premarital sex (Yuliani & Karneli, 2020), kissing (Qomariah, 2020), and necking (Ekasari et al., 2019). Various studies have proven that dating
behaviour has exceeded the limits of appropriateness, which is called permissiveness. Permissiveness of dating behaviour refers to an individual's level of openness or tolerance towards actions or behaviour that may be considered taboo, inconsistent with social norms, or contrary to the values of a particular society or culture. Permissiveness in dating behaviour can manifest in various actions, especially those related to sexuality, such as holding hands tightly, hugging each other intimately, kissing, touching sensitive body parts, and all behaviour that leads to sexual relations outside of marriage (Christensen, 2020; Llano-sua, 2021; Seth, 2015; Sprecher & Hatfield, 1996).

Permissiveness can be carried out by society in general when it allows teenagers' dating styles to be irresponsible and only to satisfy sexual desires. Therefore, a non-permissive attitude from society is needed to create social pressure against permissive dating behaviour among teenagers. Apart from that, the permissiveness of dating styles that go beyond ethical and normal limits is conditioned and shaped by social pressures between teenagers or teenage communities who have the perception that dating that ends in sexual relations or sexual violence is a general trend in teenage relationships that must be followed so as not to become outdated. In several previous studies, there have been no studies that specifically investigated the factors that cause teenagers' permissiveness when dating, especially from the aspect of social pressure. Therefore, researchers are interested in studying the influence of social pressure on the permissiveness of female students' dating behaviour in the city of Medan.

2 METHODODOLOGY

Dating on the permissiveness of dating behaviour. Research data was taken using a questionnaire, and the respondents were female students of SMA Negeri 2 Medan and SMA Private Harapan Mandiri Medan. The variables used in this research are social pressure and length of time dating as independent variables and permissiveness of dating behaviour as the dependent variable. The data analysis steps in this research can be described through the following stages:

2.1 SAMPLING RESEARCH DATA

The sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique. The use of this technique is based on the consideration that not all samples have criteria according to the phenomenon being studied. The sample criteria for this research include:
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a. Active female students who attend school in places determined by researchers;
b. Age range between 15-18 years;
c. Domiciled in Medan City (originally a resident of Medan City and can also come from other areas/boarding houses);
d. Has a relationship status of dating a man.

The number of samples used in the research was calculated using the Slovin formula as follows (Morissan, 2016):

\[ n = \frac{N}{1 + ne^2} \]  

With:

- \( n \): Sample size
- \( N \): Population size
- \( e \): Critical value (the specified level of accuracy, percentage allowed for inaccuracies in population sampling)

2.2 CREATION AND TESTING OF RESEARCH DATA INSTRUMENTS

The data that will be used in this research is data taken from a questionnaire that has been designed according to predetermined variable indicators such as social pressure (\( X_1 \)) and permissiveness of dating behaviour (\( Y \)). Explanation regarding the research variables used is as follows:

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Indicators Used in This Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Pressure (( X_1 ))</td>
<td>• There are agreements or values that can intervene in someone's behaviour.</td>
<td>1. Knowing whether there is social pressure in teenagers' lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• In Lesteri (Lesteri, 2015), there is the influence of the friendship environment and technological developments.</td>
<td>2. Find out what factors cause social pressure in teenagers' lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• According to Sriawan and Setyowati (Sriawan &amp; Setyowati, 2017), social pressure includes friends, the environment, and the influence of social media.</td>
<td>3. Find out whether there is social pressure in teenagers' lives related to relationships with the opposite sex or boyfriends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissiveness of Dating Behavior (( Y ))</td>
<td>• openness or tolerance towards actions or behaviour that may be considered taboo, inconsistent with social norms, or contrary to the values prevailing in a particular society or culture.</td>
<td>1. Knowing teenagers' perceptions of the style of dating by kissing their lips or locking their tongues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Knowing teenagers' perceptions of dating styles by</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Impact of Social Pressure on The Acceptability of Female Students’ Dating Practices in Medan City

In Lesteri (Lesteri, 2015b), it takes the form of kissing, touching, or even sexual intercourse. Meanwhile, according to Sriawan and Setyowati (Sriawan & Setyowati, 2017), it is in the form of premarital sexual relations. Touching private and sensitive body parts.

Apart from that, the scale used in this measurement is the Likert Scale. This is because variables measured with certain instruments can be represented numerically, more precisely, effectively and communicatively. The Likert scale used as an answer option for the questions for each variable given to respondents can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2
Measurement Scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Do not Agree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Strongly Disagree</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cohen et al., (2018)

Next, two tests were carried out on the items for each variable, namely the validity test and the reliability test (Mulyanti, Sukmawati, et al., 2022). Validity tests are carried out to measure whether the data is valid or not. According to Sugiyono (2012), this test was carried out to see the validity of the questions, which can reveal something that is measured by the questionnaire. The significance test is carried out by comparing the calculated r-value with the r_table for the degree of freedom (df) = n, which in this case is the number of samples with a significance level (α) of 5%. A question or indicator is declared valid if r_count > r_table and has a positive value, but if r_count < r_table, then it is cancelled and given a negative value. Meanwhile, reliability testing is carried out to measure the level of reliability of the measuring instrument (indicator variable) on a data instrument (questionnaire). These two tests will be applied to the three variables used in this research.

2.3 RESEARCH DATA PROCESSING

The data analysis technique used to see the relationship between social pressure variables (X1) and permissiveness of dating behaviour (Y) is linear regression analysis using
SPSS software version 26. In the regression analysis, there are several stages carried out, including:

### 2.3.1 Descriptive analysis

This analysis is used to analyze the distribution and behaviour of research sample data by observing min, max, mean and standard deviation data for each variable in the research (Bond & Fox, 2013; Creswell et al., 2018).

### 2.3.2 Homogeneity test

The homogeneity test is a test used to determine whether the two sample groups have the same variance or not. Homogeneity test calculations can be carried out in various ways and methods, some of which are quite popular and frequently used, including Harley, Cochran, Levene and Barlett tests (Nuryadi et al., 2017). If the significance value is less than or equal to 0.05, it can be concluded that two or more population samples are not homogeneous. Conversely, if the significance level is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the two variants or larger sample sizes of the data are the same (Rosalina et al., 2018).

### 2.3.3 Linear regression analysis

Linear regression analysis is a test used to find out how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. Some of the influences resulting from data processing are positive and significant influences, positive and insignificant influences, negative and significant influences, and negative and insignificant influences. The regression equation between the independent variable and the dependent variable can be written in the following equation (Draper & Smith, 1992):

\[ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + e \]  

(2)

With:
- \( Y \): Dependent Variable
- \( \beta_0 \): Intercept
- \( \beta_1 \): Coefficient of Regression
- \( X_1 \): Independent Variables
Furthermore, from the regression model obtained, it can be seen how much the independent variable can explain the dependent variable based on the value of the coefficient of determination ($R^2$). This test value ranges from above zero per cent to below one hundred per cent.

### 2.3.4 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing essentially checks whether the results obtained by researchers through analysis can be used to describe the actual situation of the population. Several tests were carried out, including the F test and the t-test. The F test aims to obtain information about the influence of independent variables together (simultaneously) on the dependent variable. Then, there is a t-test, which is used to see the partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. These two tests can be seen from the significance value provided that if the significance value of each test (Sig.) < the significance level used in the research ($\alpha$), then the null hypothesis is rejected (Draper & Smith, 1992).

### 2.3.5 Linearity test

The linearity test is a test used to see whether there is a linear relationship between the dependent variable and pairs of groups of independent variables. If the significance value obtained is greater than 0.05, it means that there is a linear relationship between each pair of dependent variables for each group. Conversely, if the resulting significance value is less than 0.05, then there is no linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables (Sembiring, 2003).

### 2.3.6 Autocorrelation test

The autocorrelation test is used to determine whether or not there are deviations from the classic assumption of autocorrelation, namely the correlation that occurs between the residuals in one observation and other observations in the regression model. The test method that is often used is the Durbin-Watson (DW) test with the following conditions (Sembiring, 2003):

(a). If $d$ is smaller than $d_L$ or greater than $(4-d_L)$, then the null hypothesis is rejected, which means there is autocorrelation;
(b). If d lies between dU and (4-dU), then the null hypothesis is accepted, which means there is no autocorrelation;
(c). If d lies between dL and dU or between (4-dU) and (4-dL), then it does not produce a definite conclusion.

The dU and dL values can be obtained from the Durbin-Watson statistical table, which depends on the number of observations and the number of explanatory variables.

2.3.7 Multicollinearity test

The multicollinearity test is a test used to determine whether or not there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model (Ayuwardani & Isroah, 2018). To determine whether there is multicollinearity, the tolerance and variance inflation (VIF) values are tested. If the tolerance value is > 0.01 and the VIF value is < 10, it means there is no multicollinearity (Olejnik & Hubertus, 2006).

2.3.8 Correlation test

The correlation test is a test used to test the relationship between variables. By looking (based on the level of significance), if the calculated r-value ≥ r table (α = 0.05), then H0 is rejected (there is a relationship); conversely, if the calculated r-value < r table (α = 0.05) means that H0 is accepted (no relationship).

2.3.9 Heteroscedasticity Test

Test is used to determine any deviation from the classical assumption requirements in the regression model, namely the absence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. The heteroscedasticity test is carried out by regressing the absolute value of the residual with the independent variables in the model. If the significance value (Sig.) > α, then there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

2.3.10 Normality test

The normality test is a method used to determine whether data comes from a population with a normal distribution or is included in a normal distribution. Normality tests can be carried
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out in various ways, namely: *Liliefors test, Kolmogorof-Smirnov, Chi-Square*, and so on (Nuryadi *et al.*, 2017).

### 3 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

#### 3.1 RESEARCH DATA SAMPLING

The total population of high school students from two different schools in Medan is 1,200 people. Using equation (1), the minimum number of female students in each high school in Medan City who can be used as samples in this research is 170 people. Therefore, the minimum total number of respondents used in this research was 170.

#### 3.2 CREATION AND TESTING OF RESEARCH DATA INSTRUMENTS

The creation of instruments in the questionnaire is based on the indicators of each variable in Table 1, where 30 questions are obtained, with each variable represented by 15 questions in the questionnaire. Before the questionnaire is distributed using *Google Forms* to predetermined respondents, it is the first validity test and reliability test on the instruments of the two research variables, namely the social pressure variable (X1) and the permissiveness variable (Y). The instrument test results for each variable are as follows:

**3.2.1 Test the Validity of Question Items**

Based on research data, 200 respondents have filled out the questionnaire. The *degree of freedom (df)* value is $200 - 2 = 198$ with a significance level ($\alpha$) of 5%, so the $r_{table}$ value is 0.138. Furthermore, based on the results of data analysis using SPSS *software*, it was concluded that the items from the questionnaire on each social pressure variable had a Person coefficient of $> r_{table} = 0.138$. This means that all the questions on this variable are valid. Meanwhile, for the questions on the permissiveness of the dating behaviour variable, there is 1 question item that is invalid because the calculated $r$-value = -0.032 < $r_{table} = 0.138$. Therefore, it can be concluded that 14 questions from the permissiveness variable are valid, and 1 question item is invalid.
3.2.2 Reliability Test of Question Items

One-shot reliability measurement technique, where the measurement is carried out only once, and the results are compared with other questions to measure the correlation between answers. In this case, researchers will test how consistent the research results are when repeated in the same way. The test instrument was tested using Cronbach's Alpha formula, and the results obtained can be seen in Table 3:

Table 3
Result of Reliability Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Reliability Statistics</th>
<th>N of Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social pressure (X₁)</td>
<td>Cronbach's Alpha 0.906</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissiveness (Y)</td>
<td>Cronbach's Alpha 0.922</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N = number of data
Source: SPSS analysis

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value for each variable has a value greater than 0.60. This shows that research instruments can be used repeatedly because they have consistent properties (Creswell, W. John & Creswell, 2018; Mulyanti, Suwahono, et al., 2022). After the research instrument has been tested for validity and reliability, it can then be used to obtain research data, and further analysis can be carried out.

3.3 RESEARCH DATA PROCESSING

The data analysis stages used in this research include:

3.3.1 Descriptive Analysis

The research uses two variables, namely the social pressure variable (X₁) and the permissiveness variable in dating behaviour (Y). The results of the description analysis were obtained using SPSS software can be seen in Table 4 as follows:
Table 4

Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social pressure (X₁)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>51.57</td>
<td>10.334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissiveness (Y)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>42.35</td>
<td>13.109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid N (listwise)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N = number of data

Source: SPSS analysis

Based on Table 4, the average respondent agrees with the existence of the two variables, namely social pressure and permissiveness of dating behaviour, as evidenced by the average value being close to the maximum value. However, the data variance value is relatively small because the standard deviation value is quite low when compared to the average value.

3.3.2 Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test was carried out on the independent variable and the dependent variable. The homogeneity test between the variables of permissiveness and social pressure can be seen in Table 5 below:

Table 5

Homogeneity Test between Permissiveness and Social Pressure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>df₁</th>
<th>df₂</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permissiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on Mean</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on Median</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on the Median and with adjusted df</td>
<td>1,031</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>104,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on trimmed mean</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

df₁ = degree of freedom as numerator; df₂ = degree of freedom as denominator; Sig. = significant-value

Source: SPSS analysis

Based on Table 5, it can be concluded that the social pressure variable has the same (homogeneous) variance as the permissiveness variable. This can be seen from the significance value (Sig.) of the social pressure variable of 0.053, which is greater than the significance level used in the research, namely 5% or 0.05.

3.3.3 Regression Analysis

Using SPSS software, a regression model was obtained which describes the relationship...
between the social pressure variable \((X_1)\) and the permissiveness of dating behaviour \((Y)\) as follows:

\[
Y = -3.499 + 0.889 X_1
\]  
(3)

Equation (3) can be represented as an intercept value of -3,499, indicating that if there is no influence of social pressure \((X_1)\), then the permissiveness value is -3,499. This is in accordance with the current phenomenon of a permissive dating style, which is considered normal by society, and the social pressure that arises in the surrounding environment when dating couples are deemed not to engage in deviant behaviour. Apart from that, the coefficient value of the social pressure variable \((X_1)\) is 0.889, indicating that the social pressure variable has a positive influence on the permissiveness variable in dating behaviour. This means that when social pressure on teenagers increases, permissiveness in dating also increases. Social pressure in the form of dating styles among teenagers that explore sexuality, such as holding hands, kissing, hugging each other intimately, touching various private and sensitive body parts, and having sexual relations outside of marriage, can increase a teenager's permissiveness when dating. Permissiveness will be much stronger when someone tends to practice and carry out the behaviour, attitudes and values of the youth group they join or the close friends around them. For example, the style of dating carried out by teenagers around them is holding each other's hands. Then, someone will tend to think that holding hands is a normal thing done by teenage couples who are dating, so their perception is to allow their girlfriend to hold her hand without obstacles. Next, the coefficient of determination \((R^2)\) is obtained using SPSS software from the regression model between the social pressure variable and permissiveness of 0.491 or 49.1%. This means that the influence of the social pressure variable on the permissiveness of dating behaviour is 49.1%, while other variables outside the research influence 50.9%.

### 3.3.4 Hypothesis testing

The t-test can be used to see the partial influence of the social pressure variable \((X_1)\) on permissivity \((Y)\). The hypothesis formulation used is:

\(H_0: \) The social pressure variable does not have a significant effect on the permissiveness variable.

\(H_1: \) The social pressure variable has a significant effect on the permissiveness variable.

By using SPSS software, the significance value of the t-test for the social pressure
variable was 0.000, which was smaller than the significance level (α = 5%), which means rejecting $H_0$. In other words, the social pressure variable has a significant effect on the permissiveness of dating behaviour.

3.3.5 Linearity Test

The linearity test in this research was carried out on each dependent variable and independent variable. The hypothesis used in the linearity test is:

$H_0$: Linear regression model

$H_1$: The regression model is not linear

The results of the linearity test assisted by SPSS software between the social pressure variable and the permissiveness of dating behaviour can be seen in Table 6 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6</th>
<th>Results of the Linearity Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sum of Squares df</td>
<td>Mean Square F Sig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissiveness Between Social Groups (Combined)</td>
<td>21502.756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>16798.780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviation from Linearity</td>
<td>4703.977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>12694.744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34197,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$df$ = degree of freedom; $F$ = F-test value; Sig. = significant-value

Source: SPSS analysis

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the significance value (Sig.) of the regression model between the social pressure variable and permissiveness is 0.084, which is greater than $\alpha = 5\%$, which means that $H_0$ is accepted. In other words, there is a linear relationship between the social pressure variable and the permissiveness of dating behaviour.

3.3.6 Autocorrelation Test

Based on the Durbin-Watson Table, the values for $d_U = 1.7483$ and $d_L = 1.7887$ are obtained. The results of the DW test to see whether or not there is autocorrelation in the regression model between social pressure and permissiveness can be seen in Table 7 as follows:
Table 7

Result of the Autocorrelation Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>Durbin-Watson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.713</td>
<td>0.508</td>
<td>0.505</td>
<td>9,393</td>
<td>2.065</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), X
b. Dependent Variable: Y
R= correlation coefficient; R Square = determination coefficient
Source: SPSS analysis

It can be seen that the DW value from the table above is 2.036 with the condition that there is no autocorrelation; if \(dU < DW < 4 - dU\), then \(1.7483 < 2.065 < 4 - 1.7483 = 1.7483 < 2.065 < 2.2113\), it can be concluded that the regression model does not contain autocorrelation.

A regression model that does not contain autocorrelation indicates that there is no relationship between confounding factors or that there is no change in the prediction model and variables over time.

3.3.7 Multicollinearity Test

The detection of multicollinearity can be seen through the value of variance inflation factors (VIF). SPSS Software Output Results The multicollinearity test of the social pressure variable with the permissiveness of dating behaviour can be seen in Table 8 below:

Table 8

Results of the Multicollinearity Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Collinearity Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (Constant)</td>
<td>-3.499</td>
<td>3.382</td>
<td>-1.035</td>
<td>0.302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X 1</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>0.701</td>
<td>13.827</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Y
B = coefficient of regression; t = t-test value; Sig. = significant-value
Source: SPSS analysis

Table 8 shows that the VIF value of the social pressure variable is 1, which is less than 10. This means that the regression model between the social pressure and permissiveness variables does not contain multicollinearity.
3.3.8 Correlation Test

The correlation test to see the relationship between variables in this study uses the Spearman correlation test. The correlation test between variables in the linear regression model between social pressure variables and permissiveness has the following hypothesis:

$H_0$: There is no correlation between variables in the regression

$H_1$: There is a correlation between variables in the regression

Correlation test results with the help of SPSS software can be seen in Table 9 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spearman's rho</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correlation Coefficient</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

$X_1 =$ social pressure; $Y =$ permissiveness; N = a number of data; sig. (2-tailed) = significant-value of 2-tailed test.

Source: SPSS analysis

Based on Table 9, it can be seen that the significance value (Sig. 2-tailed) for the social pressure variable with the permissiveness variable is 0.000, which is smaller than $\alpha$ of 5%. This means that there is a significant relationship between social pressure and the permissiveness of dating behaviour. It can also be seen that the level of closeness of the relationship between social pressure and permissiveness in dating behaviour can be seen in the correlation coefficient, which is 0.698, which means there is a strong relationship. Apart from that, the correlation coefficient for the two variables is positive, namely 0.698, so the relationship between the two is unidirectional. This means that if social pressure increases, the permissiveness of dating behaviour will also increase.

3.3.9 Heteroscedasticity Test

The research hypothesis related to the heteroscedasticity test is as follows:

$H_0$: There is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model

$H_1$: There is heteroscedasticity in the regression model

The results of the heteroscedasticity test from the regression model between social
The impact of social pressure on the acceptability of female students' dating practices in Medan City

Pressure and permissiveness of dating behaviour can be seen in Table 10 below:

### Table 10

**Results of the Heteroscedasticity Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>5.361</td>
<td>1.819</td>
<td>2.947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.089</td>
<td>1.256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **B** = coefficient of regression; **t** = t-test value; **Sig.** = significant-value
- **Source:** SPSS analysis

Based on the SPSS software output in Table 10, the significance value (Sig.) for the social pressure variable 0211 is obtained, where this value is greater than the significance level (α) of 5%. This means that the null hypothesis is accepted or can be concluded if the regression model between social pressure and permissiveness of dating behaviour does not contain heteroscedasticity.

#### 3.3.10 Normality Test

The normality test used in this research is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. In regression analysis, the normality test is carried out on the residual data of the regression model. Using SPSS software, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was obtained in the regression model between social pressure variables and length of time dating on the permissiveness of 0.058, which is greater than α = 5%. This means that the residuals from the regression model between social pressure and permissiveness of dating behaviour spread normally, or the normality assumption is met.

### 4 Discussion of the Results

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, social pressure factors can come from the social environment, friends, family, especially parents, and society. In this study, a questionnaire was used to find out whether there was social pressure experienced by teenagers who were dating. The condition of the adolescent social environment can be in the form of friendships between students in the school environment, interactions between adolescents in the environment outside the school, and various adolescent communities such as friendship groups (circle) and motorbike gangs. Most high school-age teenagers are already in dating
relationships, either with friends at the same school, with friends from other schools, or with friends who attend the same youth community. This creates social pressure for a person because of the perception among teenagers that dating shows masculinity and superiority compared to those who do not have a boyfriend. Apart from that, teenagers feel that when dating, they can increase their friends and circle of friends because they can get to know their girlfriends' friends.

Social pressure can come from the surrounding environment, which supports teenagers in having girlfriends and engaging in dating activities. Teenagers who come from families with parents who have broken homes or who still have families but lack love and religious, moral and moral education from their parents usually try to find happiness outside the home, such as joining a motorbike gang or a certain youth community, so it is possible to be trapped and involved in various juvenile delinquent activities such as drinking, consuming drugs, having sexual relations with a girlfriend, committing sexual violence against a girlfriend or other people, and engaging in casual sex.

Social pressure can also come from society being permissive, uncaring, and indifferent when seeing dating activities between teenagers who really explore sexuality outside the boundaries of ethics, values and norms that live in society. This gives rise to the perception among teenagers that dating activities, even if they are very permissive, which can lead to pregnancies outside of marriage, are a private domain, so other people have no right to reprimand and judge these actions.

Dating activities have a greater negative impact compared to the benefits of pleasure obtained from a dating relationship. Dating can cause pressure on teenagers, such as violence and changes in emotionality in teenagers. Violence that teenagers can experience, for example, physical violence. When conflict occurs between them, it can cause a decrease in focus and motivation to learn, and even teenagers can lock themselves in their rooms (Kaphagawani & Kalipeni, 2017; Rukundo et al., 2019; Woodhams et al., 2018). More than that, a very permissive dating style can result in sexual violence if one of the two refuses to have sexual relations or if both are willing to have sexual relations, then pregnancy out of wedlock can result in dropping out of school, disappointment and sadness. Family, especially parents, can lead to expulsion from the home, as well as not being accepted, ostracized, and attached to a negative stigma by neighbours and society.
5 FINAL CONSIDERATION

Changes that cause shifts in values and norms initiated and accelerated by modernization and globalization have an impact on teenagers' thought patterns and behaviour. One of them is the style of dating between teenagers. Modernization and globalization are slowly eroding the foundation of moral values and morals. For example, the style of dating among teenagers is very permissive by allowing sexual exploration and exploitation, resulting in a series of bad impacts for teenagers, such as dropping out of school, estranged relationships with parents, family and society, as well as depression and even committing suicide (Umar, 2005). The results of the study concluded that social pressure in the form of demands for friendship between teenagers, permissive attitudes of parents and families, and societal indifference have a significant influence on dating styles with high permissiveness carried out by teenagers, such as holding each other tightly, hugging intimately, kissing and making out. Involving the tongue and various vital and sensitive body parts, as well as premature sexual intercourse. Meanwhile, the duration of dating relationships between teenagers does not have a significant effect because most of them have been practising a very permissive dating style, either motivated by today's teenage dating culture or inspired by various pornography and pornographic viewings that constantly haunt them always to carry out sexual fantasies. Such as masturbating, committing sexual violence, and having sexual relations.
REFERENCES


