WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED CYBER VIOLENCE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PERSON IN ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Online gender-based violence is one of the most extreme cases of violence. Especially nowadays, technological developments affect people's behaviour in the use of social media, which can be constructive or detrimental; one of the harmful actions is Gender Based Cyber Violence (GBCV). This phenomenon is increasing during the pandemic, this is a concern from various parties with the availability of various literacy on online gender-based violence from multidisciplinary sciences. In social welfare science, the Person-in-environment perspective provides a complete perspective on the problems and social functioning of women victims of GBCV. Thus, this study aims to describe women who are victims of GBCV from the perspective of Person In Environment. The aspects studied include the personal dimension of women who are victims of GBCV in terms of their biological, psychological and spiritual aspects. Then, the environmental dimension of women who are victims of GBCV includes elements of their culture, social movement, and community, as well as the time dimension of women who are victims of GBCV, which explains chronologically and historically the phenomenon of GBCV. This study uses the literature review method.

Keywords: *women, gender-based cyber violence, person In environment perspective*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, gender-based cyber violence has become a form of violence that has emerged along with the widespread development of information and communication technology. At the domestic level, gender-based cyber violence against women is a case of violence against women that is of particular concern to various parties. Based on data from service institutions in 2021, there were 211 cases collected from Non-Governmental Organizations and WCC, then DP3A and P2TP2A, as well as District Courts, which were known to have experienced a decrease in complaints from the previous year (Komnas Perempuan, 2022). The decline that occurred is a manifestation of people's trust in accessing existing services to complain about the violence they experience. In contrast to the data presented by service institutions, complaints received directly by the National Commission

for Women (2022) recorded an increase of 83% in cases of gender-based violence from 2020 to 2021.

This significant increase in cases of gender-based cyber violence (GBCV) is due to the massive and intensive use of technological media. Komnas Perempuan (2022) concluded that restrictions on movement space and social interaction were directly the cause of this increasing phenomenon. Al Fikri (2022) added that the dynamics of the problem are exacerbated when faced with the COVID-19 pandemic. Apart from that, actions that make women unsafe or feel insecure, whether attacking gender or sexuality on the internet, are also initiated by internal and external factors of the perpetrator. Corliana (2022) stated that internal motivating factors refer to the perpetrator's sexual desire, revenge and jealousy towards the victim, as well as the perpetrator's financial needs. The external driving factors include patriarchal culture, which considers women to be weak, so they have to obey men's wishes. According to Purwanti (2020), patriarchal culture places women as victims, while men tend to become perpetrators of violence. Therefore, the increasing use of technology is an opportunity for GBCV, especially for women.

GBCV female victims refer to individuals who experience violence online. The forms of cyber-based threats they receive can be cyber harassment, cyber grooming, hacking, invasion of privacy, malicious distribution, revenge porn, impersonation, defamation, and online recruitment (Prameswari et al., 2021). The forms of GBCV that women in Indonesia often experience refer to cyber harassment in the form of the act of contacting, harassing and embarrassing the victim, then malicious distribution in the form of spreading content that damages the reputation of the victim or women's rights advocacy organization regardless of the truth, and sextortion in the form of acts of blackmail with threats of misusing the victim's sexual content to obtain money or engage in sex with the victim through coercion (Komnas Perempuan, 2022). In this borderless cyberspace, women can experience this form of GBCV, possibly by those closest to them or those they do not know.

GBCV perpetrators can be from the closest distance to the victim or even the furthest away. Powel and Henry (2017) underline that internet technology is a facility for carrying out GBCV. One of them is that the opportunity for anonymity in the cyber world makes it easier for perpetrators to carry out their actions. Referring to Komnas Perempuan's record of violence against women (2022), GBCV cases are categorized into the personal realm, with the dominant perpetrators being ex-boyfriends and girlfriends. Meanwhile, in the public domain, the dominant perpetrators are social media friends and unknown people.

Women victims of GBCV increasingly feel injustice. Corlianan (2022) states that GBCV perpetrators are difficult to identify, while digital traces of victims that have already spread on the Internet are difficult to erase. Technology development has also triggered concerns about the social divide between those who have information and those who do not (Rafferty & Steyaert, 2009). In this context, female victims of GBCV are powerless over the information disseminated by the perpetrator, and the victim has limited information to delete content that is detrimental to her. In this way, female victims of GBCV are part of a vulnerable group that needs to receive attention from various parties to achieve their rights as human beings.

Social workers, as a profession that helps individuals, groups, families and communities to achieve social functioning, are increasingly called upon to be able to help women victims of GBCV as part of vulnerable groups to achieve a sense of security, justice and comfort in living their daily lives. One of the multidimensional approaches used by social workers in a person in an environment makes it possible to understand female victims of GBCV as a whole. As Hutchison (2015) suggests, one dimension causes or directs another dimension. Thus, understanding female victims of GBCV cannot be separated from understanding the dimensions of their environment and also the dimension of time.

This is different from the victimology perspective in viewing GBCV, which is oriented to the victim's point of view, including the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and the law enforcement sub-system (Fadhillah, 2022). In this article, the person's perspective on the environment describes female victims of GBCV by referring to the dimensions proposed by Hutchinson (2015). This is intended as a first step for the social work profession to be able to carry out social work practices when working with women victims of GBCV and as a basis for carrying out further research. Meanwhile, the dimensions discussed in this article include person, environment and time.

METHODS

The article was prepared using the literature review method by analyzing secondary data from research results conducted by various parties. Literature study refers to a series of activities related to collecting library data, reading and taking notes and processing research materials (Zed, 2014). In this article, the literature study is aimed at describing women victims of cyber gender-based violence from a person-in-environment perspective. Library data in the form of scientific articles was obtained through the Google Scholar search engine with

the help of software that retrieves and analyzes citations from a period between 2012 and 2022. The period chosen was based on records of violence against women by the National Commission on Women in 2022, which stated that forms of gender-based violence through media technology had become a prominent case over the last four years.

Referring to this period, searching secondary data using the keyword "female victims of online cyber gender-based violence" yielded 99 results, which, after being included in the inclusion category according to the research theme and full-text access was available, resulted in 11 (eleven) articles used to answer the purpose of preparing this article. However, to enrich the discussion, literature is also used to discuss violence against women in the relevant period, social work in the digital age, and the changing face of the digital divide.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Komnas Perempuan (2022) stated that the threats that occur in the cyber world are usually referred to as Gender-Based Cyber Violence (GBCV) against women. Ramailis (2020) stated that apart from children, women are vulnerable when interacting in cyberspace. Gender-based violence is one of the many new crimes that occur because of new media that allows social interaction (Prameswari et al., 2021). In cyberspace, various forms of violence against women that occur in the real world transform into new forms and become more intensive and massive (Purna et al., 2021). This shows that women who are victims of gender-based violence are women who experience all forms of threats that harm themselves and reflect the imbalance in power relations between men as perpetrators and women as victims in cyberspace.

Person Dimensions

The dimensions of the self of women who are victims of Gender-Based Cyber Violence (GBCV) include the sub-dimensions of the biological person, the psychological person, the psychosocial person and the spiritual person. The dimensions studied in women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence refer to the thoughts of Hutchison (2015). According to Knowledge Hub (2021), the impacts felt by GBCV women include psychological impacts, social isolation, and self-censorship in using digital technology. Rosenberg (2022) added that economic loss, loss of self-confidence, and isolation from participating online and offline are impacts. By examining the personal aspects of women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence, handling cases of cyber violence can identify

the strengths and risks that individuals have and understand the complexity of themselves in the environment they find themselves.

The subdimension of the biological person is a woman who is a victim of gender-based cyber violence, as it is known that human behaviour is the result of complex transactions between the self and the environment. Physical functioning is also the result of complex transactions between all human organ systems and the environment, so no system in humans self-operates alone or individually without affecting other systems (Hutchison, 2015). In this sub-dimension, women are victims of gender-based cyber violence; physical functioning influences individual behaviour and vice versa. Adi (2021) stated that shame and fear were the reasons why he did not reveal himself regarding his experiences of cyber violence, including to people he trusted. Furthermore, Lewis and Gilbert define shame as a socially focused emotion related to adverse experiences, such as feeling negative about oneself and being judged negatively by others (Sumartani, 2016). Based on the findings of Sumartini et al. (2016), the dynamics of shame produce physical responses, including body shaking, crying, and red face. In Islamic research (2021), in cases of revenge porn, the victim can experience physical violence to comply with the perpetrator's wishes. Thus, the impact of cyber violence is not only felt psychologically just because it occurs in cyberspace; in fact, Rosenberg's (2022) findings reveal that one of the impacts of cyber violence is isolating oneself in cyberspace or the real world as well. In this way, special attention needs to be given to women victims of gender-based cyber violence as a vulnerable group.

In the sub-dimension of the psychological person, female victims of GBCV experienced quite an impact that shook them. As found by Carolina (2022), victims felt embarrassed, sad, afraid to use their smartphones, then felt guilty, betrayed, afraid of being imprisoned, depressed, disturbed thoughts, stressed and even traumatized. Women, as part of a vulnerable group, show a reluctance to speak in public about the forms of violence they experience in cyberspace when they meet their closest colleagues, authorities, or figures they trust (Adi, 2021). In addition, the resilience of women victims of gender-based cyber violence is greatly influenced by the response from the family who sides with the victim, thereby empowering them to take steps to resolve the matter in the legal realm (Corliana, 2022). The psychological impacts the victim feels influence each other with other dimensions, such as openness to tell stories, which will be described further in the psychosocial sub-dimension.

The psychosocial, personal sub-dimensional of women victims of gender-based cyber violence, the stressful conditions for women victims of gender-based violence make

them develop efforts to respond to this pressure or what is known as coping. Apart from that, women who are victims of gender-based violence can also utilize social support as a source of strength when facing pressure. In identifying individual vulnerabilities to stress, social workers use a biopsychosocial framework to conceptualize human behaviour so that appropriate interventions can be directed to increase strengths and reduce the risks they face (Hutchison, 2015). Similar to what is experienced by women who are victims of gender-based violence, Dirna (2021), in her findings, suggests that victims who experience gender-based cyber violence tend to cover up their experiences of online harassment. Corliana (2022) added that even though they feel embarrassed, sad, afraid, guilty, betrayed, stressed, and even traumatized, not all victims will reveal this to their parents or family.

This indicates that the initial self-defence mechanism developed by women victims of gender-based cyber violence leads to suppressing unwanted thoughts or feelings. The type of coping that is commonly used is called repression (Hutchison, 2015). However, social support from the victim's immediate environment influences the coping he develops while facing this detrimental experience. In the findings, efforts were made by the community as observers of gender-based cyber violence by increasing digital literacy through channels for sharing unpleasant stories of victims, online seminars, and even campaigns on Instagram (Corliana, 2022; Dirna, 2021). Even though it is known that the source of the problems experienced by victims is online networks via social media, these channels can also be a source of information that can help and support victims of cyber violence. Apart from that, Sari (2021) added that family communication and resilience have an essential role in cases of gender-based cyber violence. In this way, the family becomes a source of social support for women victims of cyber violence, which should be taken into consideration by social workers in developing intervention plans.

The spiritual person is a sub-dimensional of women victims of gender-based cyber violence; in certain conditions, the pressure experienced by women victims of GBCV disrupts their daily activities. According to So (2021), threats received by victims of violence can limit their thinking power and potential. In a spiritual context, Hutchison (2015) stated that spirituality leads to the meaning and purpose of one's life. Thus, women who experience cyber violence do not find it easy to think clearly about their lives or solutions to their problems, which influences them in interpreting their lives. However, based on the findings of Corliana (2022) and Sari (2021), participatory family communication patterns can help women as victims of gender-based cyber violence organize their thoughts to find the best

solution for themselves. That way, the spiritual losses he experienced can be eliminated, and he can continue his life. This also indicates that the relationship between the self and the environment is integral and influences each other. The intervention also pays attention to aspects of the environment one is located, which will be further explained in the environmental dimension.

Environmental Dimensions

The environmental dimensions of women who are victims of Gender-Based Cyber Violence (GBCV) include the sub-dimensions of physical, cultural, and social structures and social institutions, formal organizations, communities, social movements, small groups, families, and dyads or relationships between two people. According to Hutchison (2015), the physical sub-dimension of female GBCV victims refers to aspects of the natural and artificial environment (buildings). In the case of GBCV, the physical environment of female victims can occur anywhere, physically separated by the perpetrator or a combination of both. Suppose we refer to the cause of the spike in GBCV cases, according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (2022). In that case, the victims are generally at home due to the Covid-19 pandemic policy. Hutchison (2015) underlines that the stimulus of deprivation or restricted environmental stimulation can hurt individual behavior. The condition of limited physical space for women victims of gender-based cyber violence opens up opportunities to spend time in cyberspace so that their vulnerability to unpleasant experiences increases. In her findings, Dirna (2021) stated that the use of social media influenced increasing cases of gender-based cyber violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. If we refer to the National Commission on Violence Against Women's year records (2022), a significant increase was recorded at the highest figure in June 2021, along with a spike in COVID-19 cases, as reported on the Kompas page (2021). June is the phase of increasing Delta Covid-19 cases.

Furthermore, the sub-cultural dimension, cyber-based violence, is rooted in a patriarchal culture. In a patriarchal culture, men are seen as superior to women, so in gender relations, there is inequality, which triggers violence (Umniyah, 2022). In the case of gender-based cyber violence, according to Rochman (2022), women's gender identity is considered weaker and is often vulnerable to becoming victims of violence. Adi (2021) also emphasized that women are associated with vulnerable groups. As this technology develops, violent behaviors influenced by patriarchal culture also change into violence that can take place even

in different locations, and the impacts received remain lasting for women as victims. Interactions in cyberspace that are carried out carelessly can trigger criminal acts that forcefully deprive women of their fundamental rights. As Purna et al. (2021) stated, cases of kidnapping, robbery, forced sexual relations, and even murder were carried out by perpetrators they did not know.

The social institutions sub-dimension refers to the government. From a legal perspective, women are the second class within the law (Adi, 2021). On the other hand, there is a Sexual Violence Crime Law that can accommodate and fight for women's justice rights, including cyber violence. Then there is Bappenas, a state institution that accelerates the issue of gender-sensitive legal analysis, including vulnerable people who are victims of crime in the digital space (Adi, 2021). Next is the educational institution for women who are victims of GBCV. Nowadays, formal education has conveyed the message of protecting sexual rights through sexual education in both the biology and sports curricula. This is done as a preventive measure. Apart from that, there is a National Commission on Violence Against Women, which can be accessed by victims to report and receive advocacy assistance. The SAPA service, which is facilitated by the Ministry of Empowerment and Protection of Women and Children, can also be utilized by women victims of gender-based cyber violence to receive first aid and connect them to the source system closest to them.

A sub-dimensional of women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence can be people who use social media. The patriarchal culture that is still dominant in society gives rise to perceptions that lead to inequality for women. Violence against fellow humans comes from various sources, but violence against one particular gender is caused by gender assumptions, which is called gender-based violence (Umniyah, 2022). This is in research conducted by Azkiya et al. (2021), which shows that negative sentiment regarding gender equality on social media tends to increase yearly. The fact is that digital evidence that harms women on social media is complex to remove (KPPPA, 2021). This adds to the losses for women as victims because internet users can witness it at any time, and it has the potential to increase other cyber violence, such as cyberbullying. Apart from the rapid development of technology, information, and communication, the potential for online bullying is increasing due to the objectification carried out by men towards women on social media; this is because women are used as objects to be discussed (Soleman, 2021).

The sub-dimensional social movement of women victims of cyber violence is gender-based. Social movements in the context of gender-based violence originate from the

discourse of gender equality. Rochman (2022) suggests that communication technology can be an arena for conveying women's liberation ideas. For example, the marginalization of women or unfair treatment compared to men raises awareness of the women's movement (Andarwulan, 2017). Referring to the findings of Rochman (2022), considering the reality in cyberspace, which often places women as objects of pleasure, it is hoped that the presence of media with a gender perspective will not only fight sexist opinions towards women but provide space for all levels of society to discuss gender issues progressively.

In the sub-dimensional family of women, victims of GBCV, the role of the family in facing life difficulties for family members influences their response to this problem. Corliana's (2022) findings: A consensual family pattern where communication between children and parents is more open allows each family member to have good resilience. When a child becomes a victim of gender-based cyber violence, communicating openly with his parents becomes a strength for him in facing violence so that the victim feels supported by the people around him. However, building family communication is not an easy matter. Perpetrators of violence can come from family members as well; based on complaints received by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (2022), perpetrators of Gender-Based Cyber Violence in the personal realm with 8 cases committed by husbands, three other cases came from relatives, then 1 case each came from uncle and brother/sister.

Time Dimensions

The time dimensions of women who are victims of Gender-Based Cyber Violence (GBCV) include the sub-dimensions of linear time, historical era, and chronological age. In the linear time sub-dimension, gender-based cyber violence experienced by women increases from year to year along with the development of technology, information, and communication. Forms of violence are considered to develop and adapt along with the development of the digital era that society is going through. In this way, the methods criminals use to harm their victims are increasingly sophisticated with technology. They are referring to Christianto's (2012) statement regarding the widespread use of social media, which opens up opportunities for violence against women. Nursita (2019) added that technological developments contribute to increasingly sophisticated crimes using online media. In this digital era, the digitization of human interactions and activities creates new forms of crimes that utilize internet technology, including gender-based cyber violence (Suharto, 2012). The results of Soleman's research (2021) found that the digital era increases

the risk of cyberbullying cases, which is increasingly worrying. In line with complaint reports received by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (2022) over the last four years, gender-based cyber violence is increasing. It is becoming a gender-based case against women of particular concern in 2021. In this way, technological developments will not only open up positive opportunities for its users. However, it also has adverse and detrimental risks. In this case, patriarchal culture is also felt digitally, which then positions women as weak objects. Plus, the fact that perpetrators of online violence are not easily identified is different from cases of direct violence. This is based on the statement by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (2021) that the perpetrators of gender-based cyber violence are difficult to identify, where digital track records of women as victims have spread freely on the Internet and are difficult to erase.

Furthermore, in the historical era sub-dimension, the occurrence of gender-based cyber violence against women is not only occurring because society has entered an increasingly developing digital era; there is the global phenomenon of COVID-19. Historical era refers to a period that has special events in human history (Hutchison, 2015). COVID-19 is the most challenging time for the world community to adapt to the situation so massively. Therefore, global and domestic policies direct the population to adopt certain behaviors. Some policies require people to stay at home, thereby triggering a spike in cases of cyber violence against women. This is in line with the statement by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (2022), which states that the policy of limiting mobility, maintaining distance, and then calling for individuals to stay at home has resulted in increasingly intensive use of technology, which is correlated with reports of cyber violence cases in Indonesia. Policies intended for positive purposes also trigger gender-based violence (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2020). This impact caused women to experience more significant losses than men during the COVID-19 pandemic (Azkiya et al., 2021). Thus, inequality is increasingly felt by women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence.

The chronological age sub-dimension refers to the individual's life stage according to their age group. If we refer to the age group of most internet users based on the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (2022), the most users are teenagers at 99.16% and early adults at 98.64% in 2021-2022. In this way, understanding life tasks, in general, will help understand female GBCV victims who fall into this age group. According to Devore and Schlesinger (1981), one of the tasks of adolescent life is to be aware of aspects of sexuality

that occur within themselves; then, in early adulthood, continuing the life tasks of previous adolescents, adulthood will make decisions regarding aspects of sexuality in their lives, including reproductive health. , the influence of culture on sexual choices, sexual identity, and sexual behavior itself. In this way, cases of cyber violence experienced in these two age groups are a challenge for adolescent girls and early adult women in fulfilling their life tasks. Hence, they require interventions that help them achieve social functioning according to their life stages.

CONCLUSION

Women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence from a person-in-environment perspective can show a multidimensional picture of the case. In this way, a complete understanding of women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence is gained. In the social work discipline, the person-in-environment framework in the client assistance process is commonly used by practitioners in social work practice and academics. Each dimension of person, environment and time influences each other so that interventions given to women victims of gender-based cyber violence can be handled individually. This is based on the uniqueness of each individual and their background, giving rise to a sense of appreciation and respect for the lives of women victims of gender-based cyber violence. That way, intervention with them can run efficiently so that they can achieve their rights as human beings.

Based on the research developed, several things can be used as recommendations. This research can be used as a reference for other researchers who have an interest in conducting practice or research regarding women victims of gender-based cyber violence. The development of this research is to synthesize various literature on women victims of gender-based cyber violence using a person-in-environment framework, which other researchers in Indonesia have not previously done. In this way, this article can be a consideration for stakeholders to pay attention to the inseparable dimensions of women who are victims of gender-based violence in social policy. In this way, women who are victims of gender-based cyber violence can feel a sense of fairness, security and comfort as a fundamental individual right that perpetrators of cyber violence have taken away.

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