



Domestic Violence Through Digital Platforms

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of social media in the dissemination of information related to domestic violence (DV) in the digital era and its law enforcement mechanisms. Domestic violence is a human rights violation that includes physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence, with the majority of victims being women and children. This study uses qualitative methods with a virtual ethnography (netnography) approach to examine community interactions and responses on social media. The results show that social media plays a role as a reporting tool, a space for public participation, and an educational medium that raises public awareness and helps victims gain public support that encourages a response from law enforcement. However, its use remains restricted by the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law to prevent violations of the law. Law enforcement is carried out through the synergy of the Domestic Violence Law, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and the TPKS Law, although its effectiveness is still influenced by the community's digital literacy.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Digital Platforms, Law Enforcement



INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence (DV) constitutes a violation of human rights and a crime against human dignity that continues to increase in the digital era. DV includes physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence occurring within the household environment (Wardhani, 2021). The *World Health Organization* (WHO) defines domestic violence as a pattern of behavior used to maintain power and control over a partner through physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or threatening actions (Ismaya & Kurniawan, 2022; Sara & Astoni, 2025). In Indonesia, the legal basis regarding domestic violence is regulated under Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (*UU PKDRT*), which covers violence against spouses, children, family members, and individuals living within the same household environment (Istiyani, 2024; Darwis et al., 2023).

Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection through the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (*SIMFONI PPA*) recorded 18,192 cases of violence up to August 2025, with women as the dominant victims. Domestic violence became the highest category with 11,195 cases and 11,980 victims (Sara & Astoni, 2025). These data indicate that domestic violence remains a serious social and legal issue in Indonesia.

In the digital era, the pattern of domestic violence disclosure has changed significantly through social media. Victims increasingly use digital platforms to report violence, seek public support, and expose abusive acts occurring within domestic relationships (Ekwanto et al., 2026). Social media has evolved not only as a means of communication but also as a space for public participation, digital advocacy, and the dissemination of legal information related to domestic violence cases. In several cases, viral information on social media has encouraged public pressure and accelerated legal responses from law enforcement authorities.

The development of digital platforms has also created new legal challenges related to cyber violence, digital intimidation, privacy violations, and the dissemination of victims' sensitive information. Therefore, domestic violence cases disseminated through social media are not only related to the *UU PKDRT* but are also connected to Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (*UU ITE*). One example is the domestic violence case involving an influencer in 2024, in which CCTV footage documenting acts of



ANJASMORO

ISLAMIC INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

violence was uploaded to social media and subsequently attracted widespread public attention and legal responses from law enforcement authorities (Lestari, 2024). This phenomenon demonstrates that social media has become an important instrument in exposing domestic violence cases in the digital era.

Several previous studies have discussed domestic violence from various perspectives. Research by Sara & Astoni (2025) explained that domestic violence cases in Indonesia continue to increase and require stronger legal protection for victims, particularly women and children. The study mainly focused on normative legal protection in handling domestic violence cases. Meanwhile, Ekwanto et al. (2026) highlighted the development of technology-based violence and emphasized that legal responses to digital violence require more adaptive approaches toward technological developments and social dynamics. Another study conducted by Lestari (2024) showed that social media plays an important role in exposing domestic violence cases through the dissemination of digital evidence and the formation of public opinion that encourages legal responses from law enforcement authorities.

Nevertheless, previous studies still tend to examine domestic violence from normative legal perspectives, victim protection, or technological developments in general. Studies specifically analyzing social media as a digital space for disseminating domestic violence information, shaping public participation, and influencing law enforcement mechanisms through viral content remain very limited. In addition, previous studies have not extensively examined the interrelation between the *UU PKDRT*, *UU ITE*, and digital legal regulations in addressing domestic violence phenomena on digital platforms.

Based on these research gaps, this study offers a novelty by analyzing the role of social media as a medium for disseminating domestic violence information as well as a digital space influencing law enforcement processes in the digital era. This study focuses on how social media shapes public participation, information dissemination, and legal responses toward domestic violence cases developing through digital platforms.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the role of social media in disseminating domestic violence information in the digital era and to examine law enforcement mechanisms related to domestic violence cases originating from digital platforms. This study is expected to contribute



to the development of digital legal studies and the protection of domestic violence victims in the era of information technology development.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design using a virtual ethnography method, commonly referred to as *netnography*, to explore social phenomena occurring within digital environments (Purnama Sari, 2022). Virtual ethnography is used to examine patterns of interaction, communication, and public participation on digital platforms related to domestic violence (DV) issues. This research is conducted within computer-mediated environments by determining specific digital research loci, enabling researchers to focus on online spaces with high interaction intensity and active communication related to domestic violence discourse (Aldi, 2023).

The study focuses on community behavior in the digital era regarding how information about domestic violence is disseminated, consumed, responded to, and discussed within online communities (Anjani, 2024). The observation was conducted on several social media platforms frequently used for public discussion and dissemination of domestic violence information, namely X (*Twitter*), Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube. These platforms were selected because they demonstrate high levels of user interaction, public engagement, and viral dissemination of domestic violence-related content.

Data collection was conducted for approximately three months, from January to March 2026, through online participant observation using *lurking* and *engaging* techniques. Researchers observed interactions among digital users and selectively participated in discussions to understand public responses toward domestic violence content. In addition, digital archive techniques were used by collecting screenshots, comments, captions, statuses, hashtags, and videos related to domestic violence cases circulating on social media (Pramesti, 2025).

The selection of data was conducted purposively based on several criteria, including: (1) content containing information or discussions related to domestic violence cases, (2) content receiving significant public interaction, such as comments, reposts, or shares, and (3) content reflecting legal responses, public participation, or digital advocacy related to domestic violence. The collected data were then classified and analyzed according to the research focus.



Data analysis in this study employed thematic analysis techniques to identify and categorize emerging patterns, such as cyber-stalking or cyber-harassment by partners, the phenomenon of *viral justice* (seeking justice through content virality), and forms of emotional support among digital users (Byrne, 2022; Bussu et al., 2023). The analysis process included data reduction, coding, categorization, interpretation, and concluding the role of social media in shaping legal awareness and public responses toward domestic violence cases.

This study also considered ethical aspects in digital research. Researchers maintained the privacy and confidentiality of social media users by anonymizing usernames, accounts, and personal identities contained in digital content. Publicly accessible data were used without disclosing sensitive victim information. Ethical considerations were implemented to avoid misuse of personal data, defamation, and re-victimization in accordance with Article 29 of the UU ITE, Article 27B Paragraph (2) of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS), which regulate electronic-based violence and the dissemination of intimate digital content (McGlynn et al., 2021; Rackley et al., 2021; Henry et al., 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study shows that social media has a significant role in disseminating information related to domestic violence (DV) in the digital era. Based on virtual observations conducted on Instagram, TikTok, and X/Twitter, it was found that posts related to DV generally take the form of victims' testimonial videos, uploads of digital evidence, screenshots of conversations, CCTV recordings, and narratives of victims' experiences shared to gain public support. This phenomenon indicates that social media does not merely function as a communication tool, but has also developed into a digital space for reporting, education, and the formation of public opinion regarding domestic violence cases.

Social media began to grow rapidly in Indonesia in the early 2000s and has become one of the main platforms for the public to obtain and disseminate information (Putri, 2024). Digital platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, and X/Twitter enable information to spread quickly and widely, thereby shaping new communication patterns in digital society. In this context, social media functions as a space for interaction and public participation that allows users to share information, experiences, and build online social networks (Qadir &



Ramli, 2024). Information disseminated through social media essentially consists of processed digital data that carries meaning and influences public understanding in digital spaces (Gill, 2021; Darmont et al., 2022). The findings indicate that the dissemination of information regarding DV through social media often receives high public attention, especially when victims' uploads are accompanied by visual evidence that strengthens allegations of violence. The rapid spread of domestic violence information on digital platforms also reflects the growing dominance of trending news and opinion-based digital narratives in shaping public perception of violence cases (Kustiawan et al., 2025).

The observations also reveal that digital communities tend to provide emotional responses and moral support to DV victims through comments, reposts, and hashtag campaigns. In several cases, the virality of victims' posts increased public pressure on law enforcement officers to respond more quickly to the cases. This phenomenon demonstrates that social media has evolved into a space for public participation in the law enforcement process. These findings are in line with Nur et al. (2025), who explain that social media can create social pressure that influences the acceleration of law enforcement responses to gender-based violence cases.

In addition to functioning as a space for public participation, social media also serves as an educational medium regarding the rights of DV victims. Based on the observations, many legal advocacy accounts, women's organizations, and digital communities actively disseminate information concerning forms of DV, reporting procedures, victim assistance services, and legal protection for women and children. This condition illustrates that social media contributes to increasing public awareness of domestic violence issues (Jumadi et al., 2024). These findings indicate that social media not only generates information flows but also shapes social awareness and digital solidarity toward DV victims. Victims frequently upload photographs, videos, and screenshots as supporting digital evidence to strengthen public trust and encourage faster legal responses when cases become viral (Sabir, 2022).

To clarify the results of the digital observations, the findings are summarized in the following table.

Table 1. Social Media Observation Findings Related to Domestic Violence Cases in the Digital Era



ANJASMORO

ISLAMIC INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

Forms of Digital Activity	Observation Findings	Impact on Law Enforcement
Victim video uploads	Victims uploaded testimonial videos or CCTV recordings of violence	Became initial evidence and triggered law enforcement responses
Dissemination of conversation screenshots	Threatening or intimidating conversations were shared on social media	Strengthened indications of psychological and digital violence
Public support through comments and hashtags	Communities provided moral support and social pressure	Encouraged faster case handling
Digital legal education	Advocacy accounts shared information on victims' rights and reporting procedures	Increased public legal awareness
Dissemination of victims' or perpetrators' identities	Personal information was spread without control	Potentially violated the ITE Law and digital privacy

Table 1 shows that social media has a complex function in DV cases in the digital era. Uploads in the form of victim videos, CCTV recordings, and screenshots of conversations not only serve as media for victims to express their experiences, but also function as preliminary digital evidence capable of attracting public attention and prompting responses from law enforcement authorities. In addition, public support through comments, reposts, and hashtag campaigns demonstrates that social media has evolved into a public participation space in monitoring legal processes related to DV cases. Public reactions and collective digital support often contribute to accelerating institutional responses toward domestic violence cases shared online (Zuhri Saifuddin, 2024). However, the uncontrolled dissemination of victims' and perpetrators' personal identities also indicates risks of privacy violations and potential breaches of digital law under the ITE Law. Therefore, the use of social media in DV cases requires a balance between public advocacy interests and the protection of individual privacy rights.

Nevertheless, this study found that the use of social media in disseminating DV-related information also creates new legal issues. This limitation also relates to digital morality and ethical provisions regulated under the amended ITE Law concerning electronic information dissemination (Hukumonline, 2024). Several posts containing perpetrators' identities, private recordings, or domestic information have the potential to result in privacy violations, defamation, and the unauthorized dissemination of personal data. Therefore, the dissemination of information through social media remains restricted under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) to prevent the emergence of new legal violations (Suhayati, 2021).



ANJASMORO

ISLAMIC INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

In practice, digital communities often do not fully understand the boundary between public advocacy and digital legal violations, making digital literacy an important factor in the responsible use of social media.

This study also demonstrates that law enforcement in DV cases in the digital era no longer relies solely on conventional forms of evidence, but increasingly involves electronic evidence derived from social media. Video uploads, screenshots of conversations, CCTV recordings, and other forms of digital evidence are often used as preliminary grounds for reporting cases to law enforcement authorities. Based on the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) and Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 6 of 2019, public reports may serve as the basis for initiating investigations and criminal inquiries (Adawiyah & Wulan, 2024). In this context, social media plays an important role as an initial source of information in uncovering DV cases.

Furthermore, the study found that the law enforcement mechanism for digital-based DV cases involves the interrelation between the Domestic Violence Law (UU PKDRT), the ITE Law, and the Sexual Violence Crime Law (UU TPKS). The Domestic Violence Law serves as the primary legal basis for handling domestic violence offenses, while the ITE Law is applied when cases involve digital threats, electronic intimidation, dissemination of private content, or defamation in cyberspace. In addition, the Sexual Violence Crime Law provides additional protection against electronic-based sexual violence, including threats of intimate content dissemination and the digital exploitation of victims (McGlynn et al., 2021; Rackley et al., 2021; Henry et al., 2023).

The relationship between regulations in handling digital-based DV cases can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Regulatory Framework in Handling Digital-Based Domestic Violence Cases

Regulation	Main Focus	Relevance in Digital-Based DV Cases
Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT)	Regulates physical, psychological, sexual, and economic violence within households	Serves as the primary legal basis for prosecuting domestic violence offenses
Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law)	Regulates electronic information dissemination, cyber threats, defamation, and digital privacy	Applies to cases involving online intimidation, dissemination of private content, and cyber harassment



ANJASMORO

ISLAMIC INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS)	Regulates electronic-based sexual violence and victim protection	Provides legal protection against threats of intimate content dissemination and digital sexual exploitation
Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) and Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019	Governs criminal reporting and investigation procedures	Becomes the procedural basis for handling DV reports supported by electronic evidence

Table 2 demonstrates that the handling of digital-based DV cases in Indonesia applies a multidimensional regulatory approach. The Domestic Violence Law functions as the primary legal framework governing domestic violence offenses, while the ITE Law provides legal grounds for addressing violations occurring in cyberspace, such as electronic threats, dissemination of personal data, and defamation. Furthermore, the Sexual Violence Crime Law strengthens protection for victims of electronic-based sexual violence, which has increasingly emerged in the digital era. Meanwhile, the Criminal Procedure Code and Police Regulation Number 6 of 2019 serve as the procedural basis for reporting and investigating cases supported by electronic evidence. The interconnection among these regulations indicates that law enforcement against digital-based DV requires synergy between conventional criminal law and cyber law to ensure more comprehensive victim protection.

The findings also reveal that forms of domestic violence in the digital era are no longer limited to physical violence, but have evolved into technology-based psychological violence such as cyber harassment, digital monitoring, threats of personal data dissemination, and controlling behavior through social media. This phenomenon indicates the transformation of domestic violence patterns into more complex forms in the era of information technology development. These findings support the study of Ekwanto et al. (2026), which emphasizes that technological advancement requires legal systems to become more adaptive to electronic-based forms of violence.

However, the effectiveness of law enforcement against digital-based DV cases still faces various obstacles. Based on the observations, some victims remain reluctant to report cases due to social pressure, threats from perpetrators, and concerns regarding the dissemination of their personal identities on social media. In addition, low levels of digital literacy are still found among the public in understanding reporting procedures, securing electronic evidence, and accessing legal protection for victims. These conditions indicate that the success of law



enforcement depends not only on regulations, but also on the preparedness of both society and law enforcement officers in dealing with the dynamics of digital violence.

Thus, the findings demonstrate that social media has a dual role in DV cases in the digital era. On the one hand, social media becomes an important platform for victims to gain public support, disseminate information, and encourage legal responses to domestic violence cases. On the other hand, the use of social media also creates new legal challenges related to privacy, digital ethics, and the misuse of electronic information. Therefore, strengthening digital literacy, enhancing legal protection for victims, and ensuring synergy between the Domestic Violence Law, the ITE Law, and the Sexual Violence Crime Law are necessary to achieve more effective and just handling of digital-based domestic violence cases.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the role of social media is very important in the dissemination of information related to domestic violence (KDRT), while also showing that the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) functions as a guideline for users in interacting in the digital space, where social media not only facilitates communication and sharing experiences, but also provides access for victims to report incidents, increase public awareness, and encourage public participation in handling cases of domestic violence, although freedom of expression still has limits to prevent the dissemination of information that is detrimental or violates legal norms; In addition, law enforcement against perpetrators of domestic violence has been clearly regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence which includes definitions, forms of violence, victims' rights, and criminal sanctions, so that perpetrators can be punished for various forms of violence such as physical, psychological, sexual, and domestic neglect, which shows a commitment to protecting human rights and providing justice for victims, with provisions for sanctions including physical violence with a maximum of 15 years in prison or a fine of IDR 45 million, psychological violence with a maximum of 3 years in prison or a fine of IDR 9 million, and sexual violence with a maximum of 15 years in prison or a fine of IDR 300 million, as reflected in the decision of the Bandung High Court Number 52 / PID.SUS / 2025 / PT BDG in the case of the defendant Armor Toreador Gustifance against Cut Intan Nabila, who was legally proven to have committed physical violence causing serious



ANJASMORO

ISLAMIC INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

injuries and psychological trauma, so that based on the appeal decision he was sentenced to 3 years in prison.

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