

ANALYSIS OF THE THREAT OF THE SPREAD OF INTIMATE CONTENT NON-CONSENSUAL IN VIOLENCE GENDER BASED ONLINE

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Abstract

This journal discusses the phenomenon of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) which is increasingly worrying in the digital era, especially related to the spread of non-consensual intimate content (NCII) or what is often referred to as "revenge porn." This study explores the factors that cause NCII, including abuse of trust, unsafe use of technology, and weak legal regulations. OGBV, as a form of gender-based violence, has profound psychological, social, and economic impacts on victims, including trauma, stigma, and career losses. In addition, this journal also discusses the prevention and protection efforts needed, such as increasing digital literacy, strengthening regulations, and collaboration between various stakeholders. It is hoped that with stronger measures, the threat of the spread of non-consensual intimate content can be minimized and protection for victims can be increased.

Keywords: Online Gender-Based Violence, Revenge Porn, Spread of Non-Consensual Intimate Content, Digital Privacy.

INTRODUCTION

Online gender-based violence (OGBV) has become an increasingly worrying phenomenon in the digital era. One form of OGBV that has attracted widespread attention is the distribution of non-consensual intimate imagery (NCII), often referred to as "revenge porn." This involves the distribution of photos, videos, or other personal material of a sexual nature without the consent of the person who is the subject of the content. In many countries, this has been recognized as a serious violation of the right to privacy and dignity of a person, especially women who are the primary targets.

The threat of non-consensual intimate content sharing in online gender-based violence has profound psychological, social, and economic impacts. Victims not only experience emotional trauma from privacy violations, but also often face severe social stigma, job loss, and harassment or exclusion from the community. In addition, the power dynamics between perpetrators and victims are often influenced by gender inequality, where perpetrators use technology as a tool to control or intimidate victims.

The development of digital technology, including the ease of sharing content on social media and online platforms, accelerates the spread of this type of content. The absence of strong regulations in various countries and the weak legal protection system for victims exacerbate this situation. Although some countries have adopted specific laws to address this issue, the implementation of the law is often far from adequate. Some perpetrators even use online platforms that have high anonymity to avoid legal responsibility.

In the Indonesian context, although there have been steps to address KBGO through regulations such as the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), its implementation has not been fully able to protect victims effectively. Moreover, there is a

gap in public understanding regarding the dangers and serious impacts of the distribution of non-consensual intimate content. Many still view this problem as a personal issue rather than as part of gender-based violence that violates human rights.

The distribution of non-consensual intimate content is not only a violation of privacy, but also a form of gender-based violence rooted in power inequalities between men and women. In many cases, perpetrators of this content use it as a tool to humiliate, intimidate, or punish the victim. When the victim is a woman, this violence is often linked to patriarchal views that devalue women's bodies and dignity, reinforcing gender stereotypes that exist in society. This further exacerbates the situation for victims, as they are often blamed for the distribution of the content, even though they had no control over the act.

The impact of non-consensual sharing of intimate content can be devastating. Psychologically, victims can experience deep trauma, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and even suicidal thoughts or attempts. Socially, victims often face stigmatization and exclusion from their communities, with society tending to judge the victim more than the perpetrator. In some cases, victims even lose jobs or professional opportunities due to a tarnished reputation. In an increasingly connected world, content that has been shared is very difficult to completely remove, leaving victims constantly haunted by the threat of future exposure.

In addition, the problem is exacerbated by the rapid development of digital technology which is often not balanced with existing regulations. Social media platforms and content sharing sites have become the main medium for the spread of non-consensual intimate content, with anonymity and easy access making it difficult to track or hold perpetrators accountable. While some platforms have attempted to implement privacy protection policies and reporting mechanisms, these procedures are often not fast enough or effective enough to stop the spread of content before significant damage occurs.

Legal systems in various countries also face major challenges in dealing with cases of non-consensual distribution of intimate content. Many jurisdictions do not yet have specific laws to prosecute perpetrators of this crime, while in places where regulations do exist, law enforcement is often slow and does not provide adequate protection for victims. For example, in Indonesia, although the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) already covers threats related to the distribution of illegal content, its application in cases of gender-based violence is still often biased and inconsistent. Many victims are afraid to report because of social stigma or distrust of the existing legal system.

On the other hand, there is a gap in public awareness regarding online gender-based violence, especially in cases of non-consensual intimate content distribution. Many people still view this behavior as just a personal problem or the result of the victim's own mistakes, when in fact cases like this are forms of gender-based violence that need to be recognized and handled seriously by society and the state. Society is often quicker to judge the morality of the victim than to question the perpetrator's actions that clearly violate the law and ethics.

Therefore, it is important to develop more holistic and preventive measures in dealing with the threat of the spread of non-consensual intimate content. This includes strengthening

more specific regulations, increasing law enforcement, public education on digital rights, and increasing the role of digital platforms in blocking and removing content that violates privacy. Furthermore, preventive efforts must also involve increasing digital literacy among the public to reduce the risk of becoming victims or perpetrators in the spread of this kind of content. Collaboration between governments, civil society organizations, the technology sector, and the wider community is urgently needed to create a safer and fairer digital ecosystem, where individual privacy and dignity are better protected.

Through an in-depth analysis of this phenomenon, this study aims to explore the threats posed by the spread of non-consensual intimate content within the framework of online gender-based violence. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of policies, legal advocacy, and educational initiatives that are more effective in protecting victims and preventing future digital gender-based violence.

Based on the background above, several problem formulations can be taken as follows:

1. What are the factors that cause the spread of non-consensual intimate content?
2. How can we prevent online gender-based violence (GBV)?
3. How is the threat of spreading non-consensual intimate content analyzed in online gender-based violence?

METHOD

This study uses qualitative descriptive research, which is a research approach with a simple inductive qualitative method. This approach begins by explaining a process or event, then drawing conclusions and arguments from the process or event (Yuliani, 2018). In this study, data collection techniques involve literature reviews, observations, interviews, and documentation. The research tools used include observation documents, interview guidelines, and supplementary documents such as books and scientific articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Online Gender-Based Violence (OGV) is any form of violence carried out through digital technology, especially the internet, which is directed at a person based on their gender or sex. OGBV is typically intended to instill fear, shame, or humiliation in the victim, and often involves elements of sexual violence, harassment, or abuse of power. Non-consensual intimate content refers to images, videos, or other material containing explicit or private elements, such as nudity or sexual activity, that is shared without the consent of the individual involved. This content can be obtained through hacking, revenge porn (the sharing of intimate photos/videos as an act of revenge), or through manipulating the victim into sending private images.

Types of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV)

The following are several types of KBGO according to Lismini:

1. *Doxing*

The unauthorized distribution of someone's personal information online, such as their

home address, phone number, or other personal data, that could be used to threaten or harm the victim.

2. Cyberstalking

Persistent surveillance, harassment or intimidation carried out online, for example by sending repeated threatening messages or tracking the victim's activities.

3. Revenge Porn

The distribution of private or explicit content, such as images or videos, without the victim's consent to embarrass or damage their reputation. Usually, this is done as revenge after a relationship ends.

4. Online Sexual Harassment

Sending messages, images or videos of a sexual nature without consent, including sexual advances, or derogatory comments based on gender online.

5. Gender-Based Insults or Hate Speech

Verbal or written attacks that demean or threaten someone based on their sex or gender.

6. Sextortion

Threats to share intimate or private content unless the victim complies with the perpetrator's demands, which may be money or a specific action.

7. Image Manipulation and Exploitation

Misuse of technology such as deepfakes to create fake pornographic content with victims' faces without permission.

KBGO is a form of gender-based violence that is growing along with the rapid use of digital technology. Efforts to address KBGO require an integrated legal, technological, and advocacy approach.

Factors Causing the Spread of Non-Consensual Intimate Content

The spread of non-consensual intimate content (or often called revenge porn) occurs due to various factors related to technology, social, psychological and legal. The following are some of the main factors causing the spread of non-consensual intimate content according to Januri:

1. Abuse of Trust

Intimate content is often created and shared within a trusting relationship, such as a couple. When the relationship ends or conflict occurs, the perpetrator shares the content as a form of revenge or control.

2. Unsafe Use of Technology

The use of digital devices and social media that are not safe or without awareness of privacy risks often causes the spread of intimate content. For example, storing photos or videos on devices that are not password protected, or sharing personal data online without protection.

3. Revenge or Power

In some cases, the distribution of non-consensual intimate content is done as a form of revenge by an ex-partner who wants to destroy the reputation or embarrass the victim.

This motive often arises from the perpetrator's inability to accept the end of the relationship.

4. Lack of Strict Legal Regulation

In many countries, legal regulations regarding revenge porn or the distribution of non-consensual intimate content are still limited. The lack of strict legal sanctions makes perpetrators feel fearless of the consequences of their actions.

5. Anonymity in Cyberspace

The Internet provides perpetrators with anonymity, making them feel safer in carrying out acts of spreading content without fear of being identified or punished. This amplifies acts of harassment and unauthorized sharing of content.

6. Deepfake Technology and Image Manipulation

Technological advances, such as deepfakes, allow perpetrators to create or manipulate images or videos that appear to be authentic, even though the victim never gave consent or was even involved in creating the content.

7. Patriarchal Culture and Sexism

Patriarchal views that devalue women, as well as a culture of victim shaming, often exacerbate this situation. In this context, women are more vulnerable to victimization because of the view that their bodies and modesty are more easily used as social weapons.

8. Economic Exploitation and Extortion

Some perpetrators spread or threaten to spread intimate content with the goal of extorting money or other benefits from the victim. This is known as sexual extortion or "*sextortion*."

9. Lack of Digital Privacy Awareness

Many individuals are unaware of the significant risks of sharing intimate content digitally, whether through private messaging or online storage. Lack of knowledge about how to secure personal data can be a major factor in the occurrence of non-consensual sharing.

These factors demonstrate the complexity of the problem of non-consensual distribution of intimate content, which requires comprehensive interventions, from education about digital privacy to stricter legal regulation.

Impact on Victims of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV)

1. Psychological Impact:

- a. Trauma and Emotional Distress: Victims of online GBV often experience deep trauma from the abuse they experience online. Shame, guilt, anxiety, and even depression often accompany it. In cases of non-consensual sharing of intimate content, victims can feel trapped by the constant fear of social judgment or the threat of further violence.
- b. Stress and Social Anxiety: Victims may experience social anxiety, fear of going out or interacting with others due to fear of judgment and stigma. This stress can worsen their mental health.

- c. Suicidal Thoughts: In some extreme cases, victims may experience despair to the point of considering or attempting suicide as a way to escape the shame and suffering caused by the GBV.
2. Social Impact:
 - a. Stigma and Social Exclusion: Victims often face strong stigma from society. They may be ostracized from their families, social circles, or professional communities. Often, victims are seen as the ones at fault even though they are the ones who are being abused.
 - b. Social Isolation: Due to social pressure and feelings of shame, victims may withdraw from social interactions. This can lead to isolation and worsen their psychological condition. The feeling that “everyone else knows” about the incident can lead them to distance themselves from friends, coworkers, or even family.
 - c. Impact on Professional Life: GBV can impact the victim’s career and professional reputation, especially if the intimate content shared affects the public’s perception of the victim. Many victims lose their jobs or experience discrimination in the workplace.
3. Legal Impact and Personal Security:
 - a. Further Insults and Threats: Victims of GBV often continue to receive threats, harassment, and insults online after the incident. This can exacerbate existing trauma and make victims feel even more unsafe.
 - b. Difficulty in Seeking Justice: Despite laws on cybercrime and privacy protections, many victims of GBV find it difficult to seek justice. They are often inadequately supported by the legal system, whether due to lack of evidence, gender bias, or fear of reporting.
4. Financial Impact:
 - a. Psychological Recovery Costs: The cost of seeking therapy or counseling help is often a financial burden for victims, especially if such support services are not available or free.
 - b. Career and Income Loss: If victims lose their jobs due to GBV incidents, they may face economic instability. A damaged reputation can also make it difficult for them to find new jobs, especially in an environment that values public image.
5. Impact on Personal Relationships:
 - a. Broken Family or Partner Relationships: Victims of GBV may face challenges in their personal relationships, including with partners or family. Mistrust, judgment, or feelings of shame can damage existing relationships, even leading to divorce or the loss of relationships with loved ones.
 - b. Mistrust of Others: The experience of GBV can make it difficult for victims to trust others, especially in the context of romantic relationships. They may become more wary and suspicious of those around them.

The impact of KBGO is very broad and touches various aspects of the victim's life. Therefore, handling KBGO cases requires not only strong legal intervention, but also

adequate social and psychological support to help victims recover from trauma and protect them from further losses.

Efforts to Prevent Online Gender-Based Violence (KBGO)

Prevention and handling of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) requires a comprehensive approach involving various parties, including individuals, institutions, technology companies, and the government. Here are some efforts that can be made:

1. Digital Education and Public Awareness
 - a. Digital Literacy Training: Raising awareness about cybersecurity and privacy, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children, through digital literacy training. Materials include how to secure social media accounts, manage personal data, and recognize potential online threats.
 - b. Awareness Campaign: Conduct a campaign through social media, schools, or community organizations to raise awareness about the negative impacts of KBGO and the importance of respecting others' privacy.
2. Strengthening Privacy and Security Technology
 - a. Stronger Privacy Settings: Encourage social media platforms and digital services to improve privacy features, such as two-factor authentication, stronger controls over who can see content, and better data security.
 - b. Identity Verification of Perpetrators: Some platforms can introduce stricter verification systems to reduce anonymity which is often misused to commit harassment or violence.
3. Stronger and More Comprehensive Regulation
 - a. Data Protection and Privacy Law: The country must have strong regulations regarding the protection of personal data and the dissemination of non-consensual intimate content, and impose severe sanctions on perpetrators of online gender-based violence.
 - b. Oversight of Tech Platforms: Tech companies need to be held accountable for addressing reports of online gender-based violence quickly and effectively. Regulation should encourage platforms to remove harmful content and protect victims.
4. Strengthening Support for Victims
 - a. Assistance and Protection Services: Provision of psychological, legal and technical assistance services for victims of GBV, including dedicated hotlines, legal consultations and easily accessible reporting platforms.
 - b. User-Friendly Reporting System: Development of a reporting system on social media platforms or online services that is easy for victims to use to report gender-based violence.

KBGO Handling Efforts

1. Reporting and Legal Follow-up

- a. Reporting to Law Enforcement: Victims should be encouraged to report cases of GBV to the police or relevant legal institutions. The legal system should support victims and process reports quickly.
 - b. Effective Legal Process: The government must ensure that there is a fair and expeditious legal mechanism to handle KBGO cases, including imposing severe sanctions on perpetrators.
2. Psychological Support for Victims
 - a. Psychological Counseling and Assistance: Providing counseling services for victims to help overcome psychological trauma caused by online gender-based violence.
 - b. Legal Assistance: Accompanying victims in the legal process to ensure their rights are protected and the legal process runs smoothly.
3. Removal of Spreading Content
 - a. Content Removal Request: Victims or legal representatives can submit a request to the digital platform to immediately remove content that violates privacy or is disseminated without consent.
 - b. Collaboration with Tech Companies: Governments and anti-violence organizations should collaborate with tech companies to develop expedited procedures for taking action on harmful content and supporting victims.
4. Implementation of Sanctions Against Perpetrators
 - a. Legal Sanctions: Impose criminal penalties or heavy fines on perpetrators of the distribution of non-consensual intimate content or other forms of gender-based violence.
 - b. Online Access Restrictions: Offenders may be subject to restrictions on access to social media platforms or other online services as part of their sentence, thereby reducing the likelihood of similar incidents occurring again.
5. Development of Monitoring and Prevention Technology
 - a. Content Filter and Prevention Algorithm: Using artificial intelligence technology to automatically detect and block harmful content before it spreads further.
 - b. Proactive Content Monitoring: Social media platforms can tighten rules and monitor activity to quickly identify acts of gender-based violence.

Collaboration Between Stakeholders

1. International Cooperation

Online gender-based violence often involves perpetrators across borders. Therefore, international cooperation in law enforcement and regulation is essential to address cases of GBV.

2. Active Participation of Society and Civil Organizations

Civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and gender advocacy groups must play an active role in pushing for stricter regulations, providing assistance to victims, and conducting public advocacy.

Prevention and handling of KBGO requires synergy between law, technology, education, and community support to create a safe, fair, and violence-free digital environment.

The Threat of Spreading Non-Consensual Intimate Content

The threat of Non-Consensual Intimate Content (NCIC) is a serious problem that has grown rapidly with the advent of digital technology and social media. This term refers to the distribution of someone's personal, intimate, or sexual content without their consent. Here are some important aspects regarding this threat:

1. Psychological and Social Impacts

- a. Trauma and Mental Disorders: Victims often experience deep trauma, anxiety, depression, and even suicidal thoughts. They may also face social stigmatization.
- b. Loss of Reputation and Privacy: The distribution of intimate content can damage the victim's personal or professional reputation, causing social isolation and difficulties in career life.

2. Motivation for Spreading

- a. Revenge Porn: One of the most common motives is revenge after a breakup.
- b. Exploitation and Blackmail: There are also cases where content is used to blackmail victims with the threat of further distribution.
- c. Delivery Errors or Data Leaks: Sometimes content can be leaked due to technical errors or cyber attacks.

3. Distribution Platform

- a. Social Media: Platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are often used as a place for rapid dissemination due to the ease of sharing content.
- b. Pornography Sites: Some sites intentionally host this type of content, making it more difficult to remove.

4. Legal Remedies

- a. Legal Regulations in Indonesia: In Indonesia, the distribution of non-consensual intimate content violates the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE). Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the ITE Law prohibits the distribution of content that violates morality.
- b. Reporting Procedure: Victims can report to authorities or institutions that manage cybercrime cases to remove the content and sue the perpetrator.

5. Prevention and Protection

- a. Digital Education: Emphasizing the importance of digital security awareness, especially among the younger generation.
- b. Security Verification: Using strong passwords, two-factor authentication, and encrypting personal data can help protect intimate content from unwanted distribution.
- c. Platform Takedown Mechanisms: Some platforms have mechanisms to quickly remove content reported as non-consensual.

6. Support for Victims

- a. Counseling Services: It is important for victims to seek psychological support through counseling or therapy.
- b. Legal Aid: In addition to reporting to the police, victims can also seek help from lawyers who focus on cybercrime or privacy violation cases.

The distribution of non-consensual intimate content is a threat that requires a comprehensive legal, technical and social response, as well as adequate support for victims.

Legal Steps in the Distribution of Non-Consensual Intimate Content

The distribution of non-consensual intimate content (often referred to as revenge porn) is illegal in many countries, including Indonesia. Here are the legal steps you can take if you are a victim of the distribution of non-consensual intimate content:

1. Reporting to Authorities

- a. Report to the Police: Make a police report by gathering related evidence (such as screenshots, links, or conversation recordings). You can report to the cyber crime unit at the National Police or local Police.
- b. Report to Kominfo: The Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) has a reporting mechanism for illegal content, including pornographic content. Kominfo can help remove content from the internet through the Content Complaint service.

2. Articles That Can Be Applied

- a. Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE): Article 27 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law prohibits anyone from distributing or transmitting content that violates morality. Perpetrators can be sentenced to a maximum of 6 years in prison or a fine of up to IDR 1 billion.
- b. KUHP (Criminal Code): Articles 281-282 of the Criminal Code also regulate violations of morality, including the distribution of intimate content without permission.
- c. Pornography Law No. 44 of 2008: This law prohibits anyone from creating, distributing, or trading pornographic content, which can be used to ensnare perpetrators of distributing non-consensual intimate content.

3. Filing a Civil Lawsuit

In addition to criminal charges, victims can file civil lawsuits on the grounds of invasion of privacy and seek damages from the perpetrator.

4. Getting Legal Aid

If you have difficulties in the legal process, you can seek help from the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), advocates, or women's protection organizations that have assistance programs for victims of online gender-based violence.

5. Content Removal

In addition to reporting to Kominfo, many social media platforms and hosting services have strict policies against the distribution of non-consensual content. You can

request content removal directly to the platform, such as Facebook, Instagram, or Google.

These steps can help protect your rights and privacy and prosecute perpetrators according to applicable laws in Indonesia.

Threats of Dissemination of Non-Consensual Intimate Content (NCII)

To minimize the threat of spreading non-consensual intimate content (NCII), here are some protection and prevention strategies that can be taken according to:

1. Public Education and Self-Awareness
 - a. Raising awareness: Educate about the risks and consequences of sharing non-consensual intimate content through outreach programs. This is important to instill the understanding that sharing personal content without permission is a criminal act.
 - b. Digital privacy: Educate the public about the importance of protecting personal data and the use of privacy settings on social media platforms and communication apps.
2. Use of Technology for Prevention
 - a. Automatic detection: Developing automatic detection technology on online platforms that can recognize and block the spread of NCII content.
 - b. Data encryption: The use of encryption on private communications and media files to protect against hacking or unauthorized access.
 - c. Upload verification: Platforms may enforce a sensitive content verification system, where uploads of intimate content require the consent of the relevant parties.
3. Strengthening Regulations and Policies
 - a. Strict regulation: Enhanced and enforced regulations that criminalize the distribution of intimate content without consent, accompanied by strict sanctions.
 - b. Digital platform policies: Social media platforms and hosting service providers must implement a swift and effective “takedown” policy for NCII content, including providing an easily accessible reporting mechanism.
4. Legal Protection for Victims
 - a. Legal support: Providing easy access for victims to obtain legal assistance, both to sue perpetrators and to remove content from digital platforms.
 - b. Support services: Create hotlines and support organizations for victims affected by the distribution of non-consensual intimate content.
5. Increased Personal Security
 - a. Password security: Encourage the use of strong passwords and two-factor authentication on personal accounts.
 - b. Device management: Routinely monitor personal digital devices to ensure there is no unauthorized access, including periodically wiping sensitive data.
 - c. Avoid online storage: Avoid storing personal and sensitive content on cloud platforms or online accounts that are potentially hacked.
6. Multi-Party Collaboration

- a. Cooperation with internet service providers: ISPs (Internet Service Providers) can be involved in detecting and limiting the spread of NCII content through network monitoring.
- b. International collaboration: Content distribution often involves international platforms, so cross-country collaboration is necessary to enforce laws and minimize cross-border distribution.

7. Building Digital Resilience

- a. Cybersecurity training: Increase user knowledge of cybersecurity prevention measures, such as phishing avoidance and account security management.
- b. Psychological treatment: Building a psychological support system for victims who experience trauma due to the spread of this content, as well as awareness campaigns to eliminate stigma against victims.

These steps can significantly reduce the spread of non-consensual intimate content, increase protection for individuals, and build a safer digital ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV), including the distribution of non-consensual intimate content, is a form of violence that uses digital technology to harm, humiliate, or threaten victims, especially on the basis of gender. This type of OGBV involves various forms of violence such as doxing, online sexual harassment, and revenge porn. The main causes of the distribution of intimate content without consent include revenge, technological insecurity, and lack of strong legal regulations. The impact on victims is enormous, including psychological trauma, social stigma, and financial and professional losses. Efforts to prevent OGBV require digital literacy education, strengthening online privacy, and stricter regulations. In addition, legal steps include reporting to the authorities, using relevant laws, and comprehensive legal handling to stop the spread of content and protect victims.

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