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Citizens' Perceptions of Domestic Violence News on Social Media Platforms: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Background: Netizens increasingly encounter and interpret news about domestic violence against women on social media, shaping public discourse and potentially influencing responses in law, policy, and everyday life. **Objective:** To determine netizens' perceptions of news about domestic violence against women on social media platforms through a critical discourse analysis. **Method:** This study employed a critical approach. Data sources comprised primary data (interviews) and secondary data (documentation). Data were processed and analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods within a critical discourse analysis framework. **Results:** Findings indicate that domestic violence against women is perceived as a violation not only of legal principles and human rights but also of social norms. Across the analyzed discourse, domestic violence is consistently framed as a human rights violation that must be eliminated. **Conclusion:** Social media discourse reflects a strong normative stance against domestic violence, reinforcing its status as a human rights violation and highlighting the need for collective action and zero tolerance toward perpetrators. **Originality/Value:** This study provides novel empirical and discursive insights in the fields of gender sociology, family sociology, digital communication, and criminology by uncovering public interpretations that consistently frame domestic violence against women as a severe breach of legal standards, social norms, and fundamental human rights that demands zero tolerance and collective accountability regarding news coverage on digital platforms in the context of netizen discourse on social media platforms, an area that remains insufficiently investigated through critical discourse analysis. These findings enrich existing literature and serve as a strategic reference for social policymakers, law enforcement agencies, human rights advocates, and media practitioners in designing impactful public awareness campaigns, refining digital intervention and prevention frameworks, and strengthening community level support mechanisms for domestic violence survivors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a long-standing and critical social problem (Asher & Cherry, 2015). Across print and online media, reports frequently portray women as victims and men as perpetrators (Margherita et al., 2021). Women are often characterized as feminine and gentle, and thus are more likely to be intimidated by men who are perceived as stronger (Horney, 2018). Gender is constructed through status, characteristics, roles, and responsibilities. Within this framework, the subordination of Acehnese women in the household has persisted from the past to the present

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(Maisun et al., 2022). Violence against women in Indonesia can be understood as a consequence of the continued dominance of patriarchal systems in households, which generate power imbalances between those who control and those who are controlled. Although numerous studies have examined domestic violence nationally, research on public perceptions, especially ordinary citizens' views of violence against women in households, remains limited (Ramadhaniati et al., 2021).

On December 27, 2022, Indonesia's online mass media and social media platforms were flooded with coverage of a case involving violence against a wife and a husband's affair with his mother-in-law in a local area, drawing widespread public attention (Heppiyani et al., 2021). Findings by Hanapi (2021) indicate that a patriarchal system is still widely applied, positioning the husband as responsible solely for earning a living and the wife as obligated to perform domestic labor. Under these norms, married Indonesian women are often constrained to two options: become full-time homemakers or continue a career while simultaneously shouldering domestic roles (Kusumawati & Kristiana, 2017). A prevailing community code also prescribes that women should remain at home rather than participate in public life (Ulfah, 2013).

Existing gender studies on violence against women in Indonesia have tended to focus on a narrow set of issues. For example, Wahyuningroem (2014) examines the Acehnese legal system (Qanun) alongside customary law, both of which are viewed as highly discriminatory toward women; in the Sigli area of Aceh, cases of violence are often addressed through customary mechanisms. Furthermore, Mansari & Moriyanti (2019) note that labeling wives as "nusyuz" remains common in Aceh. Women who receive this label often experience profound guilt; paradoxically, even individuals who understand "nusyuz" well and possess higher levels of education still perpetrate domestic violence that traumatizes wives.

In terms of causation, domestic violence emerges from interconnected push and trigger factors. Push factors include patriarchal culture and biased religious interpretations, which create structural conditions that enable abuse. Trigger factors include a husband's infidelity, economic constraints, stereotypes, and third-party intervention, which can precipitate incidents within those conditions. Together, these factors reinforce one another and culminate in acts of violence.

Given these dynamics, the persistent research gap on public perceptions is consequential (Ramadhaniati et al., 2021). Clarifying how citizens understand gender roles, household authority, and acceptable conflict resolution could inform more effective prevention strategies and community-based interventions, particularly in contexts where legal, customary, and cultural norms intersect (Wahyuningroem, 2014; Maisun et al., 2022).

The WHO defines violence as the use of physical force or the deliberate use of power, including threats, against an individual or group that results in injury, death, psychological harm, developmental abnormalities, or the deprivation of rights (Permana & Semendawai, 2023). Epistemologically, domestic violence encompasses physical and psychological abuse and a breakdown of household harmony perpetrated by husbands, wives, or children (Manumpahi et al., 2016). Domestic violence is a human rights violation that must be eliminated. Communities should work together to achieve zero tolerance, meaning no leniency toward perpetrators of violence against women (Asliani & Lubis, 2021). Violence causes both physical pain and non-physical suffering for victims, including feelings of distress and burden (Mardiyati, 2015).

Men generally commit domestic violence; by prevailing social constructions, men are associated with masculine identity and an aversion to humiliation by women (Rahmi, 2018). Such cases have become a primary public concern, especially among citizens who interpret them as crimes against women.

Social media enables users to express opinions, from criticism (Rahmawati et al., 2021) to suggestions, and it frequently hosts hate speech; it can also propel specific incidents into the public spotlight (Prayitno, 2018). Examples amplified online include cases of husbands killing their wives, assaults involving corrosive substances, and other forms of violence against women (Pertiwi et al., 2021). At the same time, social media can increase public awareness of violence against women (Maharani et al., 2021). Its effects are evident across society (Zubaedi et al., 2021) and among adolescents (Utomo & Alvionita, 2023).

A central driver of domestic violence is the dominance of male roles, often enacted to preserve ego and assert control. This pattern is commonly referred to as patriarchy. Etymologically, patriarchy refers to a social system in which men control family members, property, and economic resources, and make key decisions. Men are positioned as superior to women, a hierarchy justified by social, cultural, and religious frameworks, with women effectively treated as men's property to be controlled.

Studying public perceptions of domestic violence is important. Insights into how people interpret and respond to these incidents can inform prevention, intervention, and support efforts. Such understanding may also help reduce the risk of battered woman syndrome, in which women remain in abusive households despite physical and

psychological harm due to loyalty to their partners. Addressing violence against women requires sustained attention not only from the ministry responsible for women's empowerment and child protection but also from netizens on social media, whose engagement can either intensify harm or help drive awareness and accountability (Rahmawati et al., 2021; Prayitno, 2018; Maharani et al., 2021; Utomo & Alvionita, 2023).

This paper examines perceptions of violence against women in the household by addressing three questions. First, what are netizens' various perceptions of news about domestic violence against women on social media platforms? Second, what factors underlie the occurrence of domestic violence against women? Third, what are the implications of prevailing household constructions for women? In exploring these questions, the paper seeks to identify how gender constructions contribute to the emergence of domestic violence in terms of its forms, causes, and implications for women in Indonesia.

2. METHOD

2.1 Research Design

A critical approach was used to examine this research problem. The critical approach emphasizes dialogue as a power that can be utilized as a source of strength, or views dialogue/discourse as a reflection of social relations. The critical approach understands discourse as a form of social practice (Chaer et al., 2021). In social practice, people always have discourse goals, including in shaping power. Discourse practices produce ideological effects, namely, visible differences in unequal power relations between social classes in society, between men and women, and between majority and minority groups (Suryanto & Hermita, 2022).

Critical discourse analysis not only examines the language in the text but also considers its correlation with the context/situation. The context here refers to the language used to have something in common with specific circumstances and conditions that facilitate achieving the desired goals. Social phenomena have linguistic characteristics because language activities in a social context are not only an expression or reflection of social processes and practices, but also part of these social processes and practices. Critical discourse analysis aims to identify the language used to expose the injustices of power within the community (Surahman et al., 2022).

2.2 Data Source

In this study, data were collected directly by observing the object and its surrounding environment. This is applied to obtain information related to the center of the research, in this case, the community's perception of domestic violence against women. To get information from research, data collection techniques are needed. The types of data sources used in this research are divided into two forms, namely: (1) Primary Data. Primary data is data obtained from the first data source or the first point of contact in the field; (2) First-hand in the field. The primary data sources of this research are informants obtained through the interview process; (3) Secondary Data. Secondary data is a primary source of support that comes from written sources, such as journal articles, books, and other published materials.

2.3 Data Collection

Data collection researchers employ two methods: interviews and documentation (literature study). Interviews and literature studies are techniques used in qualitative research to collect primary data. Apart from social media intermediaries, literature studies can also provide support in finding data related to the research being conducted, as well as identifying previous research that can be used as a reference. In other words, literature study is a method that utilizes library sources to obtain research data.

2.4 Data Analysis

After the data were collected through field interviews, they were processed and analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods. The purpose of the descriptive qualitative method is to provide a detailed and careful description of the problems being studied, and to describe the results of the research by what happened in the field.

In critical discourse analysis, the text is not something that has real meaning and explains things as they are. The personal habits and social status of the author of the text will be reflected in the content of the text. Critical discourse analysis not only examines the language in a text but also situates it within its context. The context here refers to the specific situations and conditions in which the language is used, allowing the desired goal to be achieved.

In critical discourse analysis, discourse is not understood as an object of language study alone; rather, it is understood as a complex interplay of language and social context. The object of study in critical discourse analysis is

not only the text but also the language context. The primary goal of critical discourse analysis is to expose the ambiguity in discourse that is not balanced between discourse participants.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

With the above cases, it is not uncommon for many to be widely reported in the news, especially on social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and others. On December 21, netizens were shocked by the case of a mother with the initials KEY and her 12 and 10-year-old children, who were victims of domestic violence by their father with the initials RIS, and it went viral on social media. Moreover, what is no less viral on social media is the case of domestic violence committed by a famous artist with the initials "RB" against his wife, "LK", resulting in bruises due to being slammed and strangled by the husband. The number of netizens who commented on the case. The results of interviews conducted by researchers with "R, A, F" as netizens who are active on social media and follow news related to violence against women in the household are obtained as follows:

One netizen, "R," expressed his opinion regarding cases of domestic violence against women, saying: *The husband is supposed to be a protector and nurturer for the children and wife, but this is a threat to the family. Usually, if it is the husband's behavior, it must be difficult to change if there is no intention from the husband himself to change. Unfortunately for his wife, I heard of a case allegedly committed by a private company boss with the initials RIS, not only against his wife but also against his biological child. I am very sad to see this news, how mentally depressed a wife and also her child, who was beaten. There should be firm action from the police because his wife has reported, and I hope there should also be firm action from the company where RIS works, whatever the reason, for me, acts of violence against wives and children cannot be justified because domestic violence is a criminal act.".*

From the results of the interviews conducted by the researchers, it was found that there is no justification for perpetrators of violence against women in the household. Whatever the triggering factor for the quarrel that occurred, the person should not have committed acts of violence, especially to the point of beating not only the wife but also the child. From the interview, there is also a perception from netizens who are aware that domestic violence is a criminal act that can be filed in the realm of law. This means that for perpetrators of domestic violence, there must be firm action, and not only to the perpetrators, but there should also be psychological assistance to victims, so as not to cause deep trauma.

Furthermore, an interview conducted by researchers with "F", namely one of the netizens who is active on social media TikTok, revealed: *As one of the lesser (LK and RB fans), I regret the case of domestic violence committed by RB. It turns out that domestic violence can happen to anyone. It is very sad to see LK's tiny body being slammed and strangled by her husband. It turns out that families that we see as perfect and warm from the outside can also have cases of domestic violence. Since that case, I have no respect for her husband anymore. When I see news about her husband on social media, I no longer find it interesting to read. Instead, I feel disgusted to see RB, not grateful to get a gentle wife, and also have sound finances. I also regret LK's attitude of apologizing to her husband with the consideration of Ana and maintaining her household, because, in my opinion, for a husband who has dared to commit domestic violence, there will also be great potential for it to happen again in the future, in fact, mentally and psychologically it will be even more destroyed to survive with temperamental men who do not respect women like that. As women, we must not be weak; we must be strong and maintain our self-esteem, and we must love ourselves more. Moreover, already having a good job, men who have dared to commit domestic violence are not worth keeping; it will only damage them physically and psychologically, which is what I think*.

From the interview above, it is obtained data that there is no justification for domestic violence perpetrators, and also does not make Ana an excuse to maintain a household. Give space to yourself to be loved more, and the netizen above also realizes that domestic violence can happen to everyone, not only ordinary people, but also to entertainment circles, which should be an example for their fans.

Then the researcher also interviewed with "A", who obtained data that: *There must be equality between men and women, given that we are already in the modern era; however, it must remain within a specific range and boundaries. In the household, we must understand each other. It does not matter if a woman wants to work, pursue her dreams, and live independently. As husbands, we must not restrain and position if the wife must submit to the husband and not argue, it is very sad to see news of violence against women in the household, especially to the point of killing his wife".*

From the interview above, it was found that gender equality must exist, and patriarchy will only put pressure on women. There is nothing wrong with women working, as long as they are aware of their duties and responsibi-

lities. It does not mean that women who work are not obedient to their husbands, but rather that they also strive to maintain the household's financial stability and, in doing so, achieve a form of women's self-actualization.

The results of the study reveal that domestic violence, especially violence committed by husbands against wives, is an interesting thing to study. This is because cases of domestic violence are the most common cases compared to other cases of violence. Domestic violence is also a complex matter, unlike other crimes, where victims and perpetrators are in personal, legal, and institutional relationships and have social implications. Women whom their husbands beat are also raising children, doing housework, raising families, earning money, and are emotionally attached to their abusers. Domestic violence is a complicated issue in Indonesia, with cases increasing year by year.

This problem can happen to anyone, regardless of age, education, social status, or profession. Domestic violence can occur in families with wealth, education, and high social status, as well as in professions that are respected in society. The implications of violence against women in the household will result in physical injuries, mental stress, lack of self-confidence, no longer respecting themselves, feeling sinful and helpless, dependence on toxic and violent relationships, and can trigger deep trauma, depression, and suicidal thoughts. The existence of social media platforms contributes to the community's ability to draw attention and perceptions of cases of violence against women in the household. In the 4.0 era, news is straightforward to go viral. With the existence of platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, and other social media platforms, citizens are increasingly aware and also more concerned about strict action against perpetrators of violence.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Domestic Violence Against Women: Causal Factors

In some news texts, women are often blamed and marginalized. Mills offers a distinct perspective from the critical linguistics model, which focuses on the structure of language and the influence derived from the audience's interpretation of meaning. Mills also examines how the actor's position is conveyed in a text (Loewenstein et al., 2012). As in the case of domestic violence cases that seized the Aceh public's attention, the incident of a violent case, namely, stabbing the wife repeatedly, was carried out by the husband openly. From the news, the figure of the wife who was the victim was depicted as the husband stabbing his wife because she was disrespectful, and did not respect her husband in public because he often railed and scolded. Indirectly, the media blamed the wife; the violence that occurred was not entirely the husband's fault (Berns, 2017). In general, the factors of domestic violence are caused by several factors, namely economics, infidelity, feeling humiliated by a partner, low education, jealousy, parents' involvement in the child's household, and finally religion (Sumanto et al., 2021).

However, it is not uncommon for women to experience domestic violence and still maintain the integrity of their household. This phenomenon is often called Battered Women Syndrome in a household that experiences domestic violence. This syndrome explains that some women victims of domestic violence still want to continue their domestic life even though they experience physical, psychological, and sexual violence from their partners (Khanna & Sachdeva, 2015). They are afraid of the reactions, responses, and labeling they will receive. Women who are victims of violence by their partners will choose how to protect themselves by focusing on how to avoid the violence (Sani & Pereira, 2020).

The factors of violence against women in the household are influenced by six factors (Sen & Bolsoy, 2017), namely:

First, there is an unbalanced power relationship. The assumption that the husband is more potent than the wife has been ingrained in the family, culture, and societal structure. The wife belongs to the husband because she must do everything the husband wants. This causes the husband to feel powerful and ultimately arbitrary towards his wife. If this is the case, the power imbalance between husband and wife will always be the root of violent behavior in the household.

Second, economic dependence. The wife's economic dependence on her husband forces her to comply with his wishes even though she feels miserable. Even if harsh measures are taken against her, she is still reluctant to report her suffering based on her survival and the education of her children. The husband utilizes this to act arbitrarily towards his wife.

Third, violence is often used as a tool to resolve conflicts. This factor is the third dominant factor in domestic violence cases. Usually, this violence is carried out as an outlet for irritation or disappointment because the wishes are not fulfilled. Violence is carried out with the aim that the wife can fulfill her wishes and not fight back. This is based on the assumption that if a woman is fussy, then she must be treated harshly so that she becomes obedient. The assumption above suggests that husbands often resort to physical strength to resolve household problems.

Fourth, competition. It has been explained earlier that the first factor in domestic violence is the unequal power relationship between husband and wife. On the other hand, the balance between husband and wife, in terms of education, socialization, and economic control, whether they are in college, at work, or in the community where they live, can lead to competition and further lead to domestic violence. On the one hand, the husband does not want to lose, while on the other hand, the wife also does not want to be backward and restrained.

Fifth, there is frustration. Sometimes husbands also commit violence against their wives because they feel frustrated that they cannot do something that should be their responsibility. This is common in couples who are not ready for marriage, often due to financial and economic difficulties, or when the husband does not yet have a job and a steady income sufficient for household needs.

Sixth, the lack of opportunities for women in the legal process. Discussing the legal process in cases of domestic violence is inseparable from discussing the rights and obligations of husband and wife. This is important because it is possible that the victim's report to law enforcement may not be considered a criminal act, but rather a misunderstanding within the family. This is also evident from the lack of discussion about the rights and obligations of the wife as a victim because she is only positioned as a reporting witness or victim witness. In court proceedings, there is minimal opportunity for the wife to disclose the violence she has experienced.

3.2.2 Public Perceptions of Domestic Violence against Women on Social Media Platforms

Within the forms of domestic violence, there is also economic violence, which includes the neglect of a family member, creating economic dependence, and restrictions or prohibitions on working outside the home. Violence against women in the household often illustrates the social roles between men and women framed by a patriarchal system where men are placed in key positions or more dominant positions. Furthermore, the system creates the status and role of women under the guardianship of men.

Sarlito's perception is the ability to distinguish, categorize, and focus on all objects (Surya & Cahyadi, 2020). Perception is a way of interpreting an observation made through the process of selecting, interpreting, organizing, testing, and the reactions that can reflect or describe the surrounding environment (Castelli, 2013). As with domestic life, each individual has their perceptions regarding the expectations and assessments of domestic life, has their responsibilities, and understands each other's feelings.

Cases of violence against women in the household gave birth to various perceptions by netizens on social media; some criticized and condemned these actions, and some thought that domestic violence was natural. Social media in the 4.0 era provides a platform for the public to express their aspirations (Singh, 2015).

One of the platforms used by netizens to convey their aspirations and opinions on news of violence against women in the household is Twitter. Many netizens do not justify the treatment of domestic violence against women; besides the TikTok platform, which is currently viral, it is also one of the platforms that are very massive in disseminating information about domestic violence, as well as Instagram, Facebook, and other social media platforms (Krishnan et al., 2021). The presence of various social media platforms allows citizens to access information widely, without limitations on space and time, making news more accessible. Current digitalization also opens up space for discussion and increases public attention to pay serious attention.

There are many deeply ingrained societal perceptions about men and women. For example, women often have a gentler nature, while men tend to be more assertive and decisive. Third-party interference usually involves the husband's family, where the function of the family is not to be a bridge between the child and his son-in-law to prevent domestic violence, but instead to disrupt the household of the child and his son-in-law.

Domestic violence in modern society still occurs. One of the most prominent factors in the occurrence of domestic violence is the patriarchal culture. In addition, the misunderstanding of religion is another supporting factor. The confluence of patriarchal culture and misunderstanding of religion will lead to domestic violence.

3.2.3 Physical and Psychological Impacts of Domestic Violence against Women

The integrity and harmony of a happy, safe, and peaceful household is the dream of everyone in the household. To achieve this, integrity and harmony depend on each person in the household, particularly the quality of behavior and self-control of each individual (Willems et al., 2018). Domestic violence, as mentioned above, can also have cumulative consequences that are not simple, such as reducing women's self-confidence, hampering women's participation abilities, disrupting women's health, and reducing women's autonomy rights, such as economic, political, social, and cultural rights (Prost et al., 2020).

Women who experience domestic violence tend to experience mental problems such as fear, trauma, lack of confidence, and even stress (Lazenbatt & Devaney, 2014). The impact on wives who are victims of domestic violence

includes depression, abuse or use of drugs and alcohol, anxiety, suicide attempts, post-traumatic stress, and low self-confidence. Forced sexual intercourse or violence against a wife affects her sexual health. This will lead to various sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV or AIDS, and other diseases around the female genital area. The impact of violence on women's mental health is in the form of post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety, phobias, and low self-esteem.

Other impacts that also affect the reproductive health of wives in the household include changes in thinking patterns, emotions, and the family's economic situation. Impact on the wife's mindset, violence also affects the victim's way of thinking, such as not being able to think clearly because they are always afraid, tend to be suspicious (paranoid), find it difficult to make decisions, and cannot believe what is happening. Wives who are victims of violence have twice as many physical and mental health problems as non-victims, including mental distress, physical disorders, dizziness, menstrual pain, and infection with infectious diseases (Dillon et al., 2013).

Impact on the family economy. Another impact of violence, although not always economic, affects not only women who do not work but also women who earn a living. These include sudden loss of economic access, loss of control of the household economy, unexpected costs for housing, moving, treatment and therapy, and litigation costs (Loya, 2015).

Impact on the wife's emotional status. Wives may experience depression, substance abuse (drugs and alcohol), anxiety, suicide attempts, post-traumatic stress, and low self-confidence.

In terms of the law, the absence of strict sanctions and deterring perpetrators has perpetuated violence or crime in society. For example, rape perpetrators are lightly punished, adultery perpetrators are tolerated, and so on. From the socio-cultural side, hedonistic lifestyles that give birth to permissive behavior, freedom of behavior, and free sex have fostered sexually deviant behavior such as homosexuality, lesbianism, and violent sex (Hudson, 2017).

In terms of education, the prevalence of ignorance has triggered a lack of understanding among some people about the impacts of violence and how they should behave (Tankard & Paluck, 2016). This is due to the government's lack of awareness in handling education, which results in the capitalization of education, favoring the wealthy. Systematic ignorance is born in society, leading to a decline in people's thinking and behavior at a very low level. Sexual, economic, language, sexual, and religious interpretations. This is caused by push factors, such as patriarchal culture and biased religious interpretations, as well as trigger factors, such as the husband's infidelity, economic limitations, stereotypes, and third-party interference. Domestic violence that occurs can have an impact on its victims, such as the impact on health in terms of mental, reproductive, and economic impacts. Domestic violence occurs because the husband is unemployed, and the husband uses alcohol.

4. IMPLICATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

4.1 Research Implications

The findings expand the knowledge base in Indonesia by clarifying how netizens perceive and frame domestic violence cases on social media, thereby enriching discourse on public opinion, media effects, and digital participation. Practically, these insights can inform policy design (e.g., zero-tolerance protocols and platform reporting pathways), platform governance (moderation guidelines, counter-speech tools, media-literacy prompts), and community interventions (awareness campaigns and survivor-centered support). Conceptually, the study advances applied sociology by offering analytic leverage for gender sociology (power relations, norms, and role expectations), family sociology (intra-household dynamics, conflict regulation, and care work), and the sociology of criminology (criminalization, public labeling, and digital amplification of violence).

4.2 Research Contributions

The findings offer actionable guidance for communities and practical input for law enforcement to integrate gender-equality considerations into domestic-violence cases circulating on social media, especially those shaped by netizens' perceptions. They support media-literacy programs, survivor-centered campaigns, and local reporting pathways; help refine policing protocols through bias checks, gender-sensitive risk assessments, and clearer standards for assessing social-media narratives without re-victimizing survivors; and strengthen coordination with platforms and civil society on moderation, digital-evidence handling, and public communication. Together, these steps align public engagement, policing, and policy with a rights-based, gender-responsive approach.

5. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

5.1 Research Limitataions

The limitations of this study include the obstacles the author encountered in obtaining data, as the author had to place himself in the environment to observe subjects with different conditions. Additionally, the author has a sufficient time lag for the subsequent subject interview. The length of time affects the limitations of the author, who only gets five informants who are willing to be interviewed. This is because some victims of domestic violence feel reluctant and close to being interviewed. After all, it is considered a disgrace to be sensitive and not share it with others. However, even five informants are considered sufficient to answer the research questions in this thesis.

5.2 Recommendation for Future Risearch

Future work should track perception shifts over time and compare platforms (X, Instagram, TikTok, Facebook) to isolate how anonymity, video-first formats, and algorithms shape discourse; use intersectional designs (gender, age, region, education, religion, SES); pair qualitative CDA with validated computational tools (stance, toxicity, topics); map diffusion via network analysis to find superspreaders and counter-speech hubs; test interventions (headline framing, content warnings, helpline cards, myth-busting) on blame, empathy, and help-seeking; study law-enforcement and newsroom practices; examine the law–custom–platform nexus (doxxing, secondary trauma, evidence handling); quantify misinformation, deepfakes, and bot activity; develop validated perception scales; and enforce rigorous data-ethics protocols (scraping, anonymization, consent, survivor safeguards).

6. CONCLUSION

Domestic violence against women in the household violates legal principles, human rights, and social norms. Although it often occurs behind closed doors and can appear invisible, its persistence reflects the ongoing barriers to gender equality and the lack of practical solutions to address these issues. Enduring patriarchal norms that objectify women as sources of temptation and blame sustain discrimination in many parts of the world. At the same time, social media has heightened public awareness of violence against women in the home and underscores the need for sustained attention from multiple stakeholders.

While social media can produce diverse perceptions, there is broad agreement that domestic violence is a human rights violation with no justification, including when directed at wives and children. Domestic violence remains underreported and insufficiently addressed within criminal justice processes. Its forms include physical, psychological, sexual, and verbal abuse as well as neglect. Contributing factors include the defense of male power, discrimination and economic constraints, the unequal burden of childcare, the infantilization of women, and criminal justice practices that center male perspectives.

The impacts are wide-ranging, including harms to reproductive health and profound psychological distress for mothers. Eliminating domestic violence requires coordinated efforts: stronger survivor-centered services, community education and media-literacy initiatives, gender-responsive policing and prosecution, and policies that reduce structural inequalities within households and institutions. Together, these measures can help transform awareness into prevention, accountability, and lasting protection of women’s rights.

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Author Contribution Statement

All authors discussed the results, contributed to the final manuscript, and approved the final version for publication. Taufik Rakhmadi: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - Original Draft, Formal Analysis. Ani Rakhmawati: Conceptualization, Writing - Review & Editing. Arjay Julio: Conceptualization, Writing - Review & Editing.

Declaration of Generative AI (GenAI) Usage in Scientific Writing

The authors declare that Generative Artificial Intelligence (Open AI) tools were employed in the drafting and revision of this manuscript to check spelling and grammar, identify typos, grammatical errors, suggest paraphrases, reduce passive voice, and eliminate repeated words, sentences, and unnecessary adverbs. The suggestions provided by GenAI were critically evaluated and modified to ensure that the final draft remains representative of the authors' own work. All instances of Generative AI usage in this article were conducted by the authors in accordance with the JGMDS Generative AI (GenAI) Policies, with the authors assuming full responsibility for the originality, accuracy, and integrity of the work.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no significant competing financial, professional or personal interests that might have influenced the performance or presentation of the work described in this manuscript.

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