

Social Media Analysis On The Urgency Of Passing Bill Elimination Violence against Women (RUUPKS) 2022

Tyas Hadi Angesti^{1*}, *Nindya Tiara Fatikha*¹, *Annisa Risky Ramadan*¹, *Wenne Nauradha Athaya*¹, *Mutia Ifada*¹

¹Departement of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55183

²Department of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55183

Abstract. Violence cases are a form of criminal activity regardless of age or gender. This study aims to analyze the role of Komnas Perempuan on Twitter in the urgency of ratifying the Bill on the Elimination of Violence against Women (RUUPKS) in 2022. This study uses a qualitative approach that aims to examine certain social phenomena. In addition, this research uses Qualitative Data Analysis Software (Q-DAS). Then the data were analyzed using Nvivo 12Plus software. The results obtained: First, in 2021, the KomnasPerempuan Twitter account is considered the most active in providing information about violence against women. Second, the KomnasPerempuan Twitter account produces content that demonstrates the authenticity of content. Third, the developing narrative on Twitter raises cases of sexual violence using hashtags, especially women and children. Fourth, KomnasPerempuan's Twitter content refers to four topics that are often discussed, namely information media with a percentage of 41%, participation media at 28%, narrative media at 18% and coordination media with a percentage of 13%. This research is used to complement previous research that focused on the Twitter social media activism phenomenon related to RUUPKS in the scope of human rights.

Keywords: RUUPKS • Twitter • Sexual Harassment • Human Right

1 Introduction

Violence is an event that often occurs in everyday life, both in the circle of friends, family, and other surroundings. Violence cases often occur in people who lack education about sexual violence or are weak and helpless. Violence cases are a form of negative (criminal) behaviour that occurs in various groups, and the severity of these cases occurs regardless of age or gender; in fact, this phenomenon mainly occurs against women [1]. Cases of violence often befall women are caused by a value system that positions women as weak creatures and considered to have a lower position than men. In Indonesia, many people still view women as people who can be controlled, marginal, easily enslaved, and exploited by men. Violence,

* Corresponding author: tyas.hadi.isip20@mail.umy.ac.id

in general, is a fact that exists in today's social life; in fact, cases of violence against women still often recur anytime and anywhere [2].

The 2019 Annual Records of the National Council on Violence against Women (CATAHU) stated 406,178 violence cases against women (KtP). This figure is up from 57,732 cases in the previous year. Most cases in CATAHU 2019 were in the personal domain at 71% (9,637), followed by the public and community domains at 28% (3,915) and the national domain at 0.1% (16) [3]. This means that women in Indonesia still face insecurities when cases of sexual violence are still unresolved. This can be seen in Komnas Perempuan's documentation on violence against women from 1998-2013, where sexual violence made up nearly a quarter of the total violence cases, or 93,960 (400,939) of all reported cases against women [4].

At present, the development of media is advancing rapidly, so a new technology has been created, which is called social media. Moreover, the virtual world has become a necessity as if it has become the first necessity of human life, and one of them is social media [5]. Social media is part of the information technology innovation that allows people to express their ideas freely, which was never heard of before [6]. With these conditions, human civilization must be distinct from the information media created before social media's development. The creation of social media makes it easier for humans to fulfil their needs, and this can be seen from the many applications developed to fulfil people's wishes and desires [7]. There are many applications to access information, including social media, Twitter. When getting information, Twitter has a helpful feature to search Twitter for the most trending topics or the most frequently discussed topics. With this feature, Twitter can provide information about what is going on.

Twitter is a service that is quite good in the field of communication, especially regarding mass communication, because it can provide some information to many people without limiting everyone in receiving what information is contained in it so that it can be noticed who is the informant in the news [8]. Twitter can help spread information on a fast scale which will then become a trending topic discussed by its users and can even spread more through other platforms [9]. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) is a national agency established by the State to protect women's rights in realizing human rights [10]. Komnas Perempuan was born out of demands from civil society, especially women, for the government to give the state responsibility in handling violence against women [11]. This is what triggers the victim to hide the violence that occurred. Violence did occur in big cities and other remote areas that were difficult for Komnas Perempuan to reach [12].

The Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan is used as an information medium to refer to various content containing information on cases of violence uploaded and disseminated on the Twitter page. The Komnas Perempuan Twitter account helps the community, especially women who experience sexual violence. Thus, the Komnas Perempuan Twitter account plays a vital role in spreading relevant and relevant narratives directly related to victims of sexual violence. This contributed to the passing of the PKS Law because, at this point, the community, especially women, had started to have the courage to voice the violence they experienced on social media, especially on the Twitter account on the Komnas Perempuan platform.

Based on the description of the problem above, we can conclude by discussing the role of social media, especially Twitter, in providing information regarding cases of sexual violence on the @KomnasPerempuan account. After seeing the increasingly advanced development of social media, it is an excellent opportunity for victims of sexual violence to voice what has happened to them. Therefore, in this study, we decided to formulate the problem, namely, **what is the role of social media Twitter in the urgency of ratifying the 2022 Draft Bill on the Elimination of Violence against Women (RUUPKS)?**

2 Literature Review

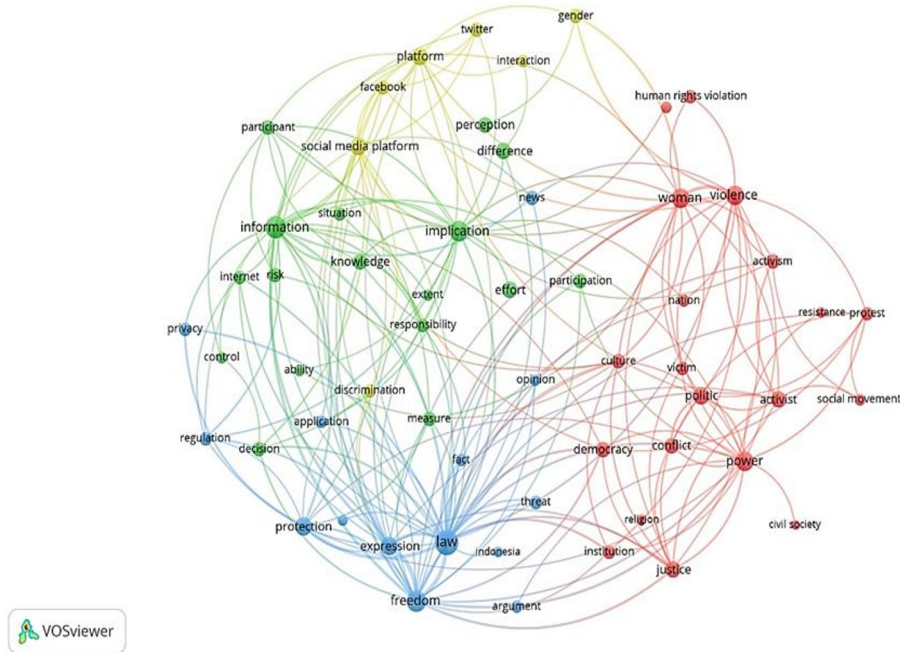


Fig 1. VOS Viewer Analysis Social Media Activism and Human Rights Themes on Scopus

Table 1. VOS Viewer Analysis Social Media Activism and Human Rights Theme on Scopus

| Words | Cluster |
|---|---------|
| <i>Activism, Activist, Civil Society, Conflict, Culture, Democracy, Human Right Violation, Institution, Investigation, Justice, Nation, Politic, Power, Protest, Religion, Resistance, Social Movement, Victim, Violence, Woman</i> | 1 |
| <i>Ability, Control, Decision, Difference, Effort, Extent, Implication, Information, Internet, Knowledge, Measure, Participant, Participation, Perspective, Responsibility, Risk, Situation</i> | 2 |
| <i>Application, Argument, Expression, Fact, Freedom, Implementation, Indonesia, Law, News, Opinion, Privacy, Protection, Regulation, Threat</i> | 3 |
| <i>Discrimination, Facebook, Gender, Interaction, Platform, Social Media Platform, Twitter</i> | 4 |

Based on the results of the VOS Viewer analysis related to the keywords Social Media Activism and Human Rights in the Scopus database, it shows that social media networks are only focused on one cluster in the urgency of ratifying the PKS Bill. In this case, there are the keywords **Human Right Violation** and **Violence**. The other themes still need to be

related to social media activism, as in cluster 1, as it refers to human rights. This shows that social media activism on the urgency of ratifying the PKS Bill still needs to be studied. Therefore, the novelty of this study focuses on social media activism related to human rights. This is an aspect of novelty in this research that relates to the theme of social network analysis within the scope of human rights.

On the one hand, cluster 1 has a theme that focuses on Human Right Violation and Violence. On the other hand, there is no link with social media activism. This shows that previous research has not focused on social media activism and human rights. Therefore, this study focuses on filling the void in cluster 1.

The research by [13] explains that there are forms of violence and human rights violations against lawyers, so the emergence of human rights lawyers are created to support liberals. This research has discussed human rights but only focused on human rights lawyers. In addition, it also does not discuss social media activism and forms of human rights for women. Research [14] explains the existence of human rights for transgender people. However, this policy is returned to every country that supports transgenderism because human rights are universal. This research has explained related to human rights that are specific to transgender people. However, there has yet to be a discussion of and linkage with social media activism, so there is a void in the previous literature regarding human rights for women and social media activism.

Research conducted by [15] explains that technological advances can give rise to authoritarian powers and expand human rights violations so that they can affect other forms of adverse human rights violations. This research discusses human rights and technological developments in general but has yet to be related to human rights for women and social media activism. Previous research [16] describes social media movements on Twitter in the form of the hashtag #FreeAJStaff which are carried out by groups in driving social media activities, especially in influencing issues related to human rights, elites, and political leaders. This research is related to social movements on Twitter by raising specific themes or issues, but this research is still general, especially related to human rights. Research [17] explains that human rights are fundamental rights owned by every human being, especially in countries that adhere to a democratic system. The fact is that several countries in the world still limit the freedom of their citizens. This study only discusses human rights in general and has no attachment to social media activism.

Previous studies [18] explained the protection of human rights for sexual violence as contained in the PKS Bill. However, the existence of the Bill raises pros and cons in the community, who still understand customary and religious norms. This research discusses explicitly the problem of a policy approval plan but has nothing to do with social media activism. The research conducted [19] explained Magdalene's use of social media accounts. Co and Konde. Co in campaigning regarding the issue of the PKS Bill, the existence of these accounts can become a space for discussion or movement for minorities and women. This research explains a social movement through social media accounts in expression. Previous research [20] on organizational social movements or SMOs participating through social media Twitter with #MeToo. The organization is engaged in women's issues. This research focuses on movements in social media, but there is no specific attachment to discussing human rights, especially violence against women.

Research [21] explains that no policy regulates specific acts of sexual violence, which is increasing in sexual cases. Therefore, there is a need for a Perpu that regulates the issue of sexual violence so that it can provide legal guarantees for victims and perpetrators of violence. This research provides legal certainty regarding violence against women and the existence of specific policies but has not yet discussed social media activities in voicing this issue. Research [22] explains that law enforcement must provide equal and equitable justice to victims of violence, especially women and children. This ongoing research is related to

human rights issues, especially violence against women, but does not yet have an attachment to social media. Research [23] resulted in the community pushing the government to stipulate laws and regulations regarding eliminating all forms of sexual violence. The PKS Bill, included in the National Legislation Program, has yet to form a valid law as a legal basis for perpetrators and protection for victims. The article only mentions the urgency of the PKS Bill on women's human rights; there has been no social media activism.

Research [24] found that social media content in Indonesia is dominated by human rights because there are many unresolved human rights violations, strong relations on social media using account mentions, retweets, hashtags, and comments on other accounts, and the narrative that is most massively used is "human rights man". This research has shown that social media activism, such as Twitter Social media, has discussed human rights. Research [25] explains the importance of social media for social movement activism. Based on the Black Lives Matter case, which includes both analyzes of public social media accounts, the possibilities created by social media to build connections, mobilize real participants and resources, build coalitions, and strengthen alternative narratives. This research has touched on social media activism for social movements and discussed the challenges and risks associated with using social media as an activism platform. Previous research [26] explained that the integrative activism model provides valuable perspectives for the activist public to understand and serves as a springboard for further scholarly discussions on activism and conflict resolution. This research has explained activism in general but has not touched on human rights.

Research [27] explains the phenomenon of obstetric violence as a form of violation of women's human rights. This study has explained human rights by analyzing the phenomenon of obstetric violence but has not used social media in its analysis. Previous research [28] discussed issues regarding Feminism and Social Media which were run by two members of the British Psychological Society, namely the Women's Psychology Section (POWS) and the Social Psychology Section (SPS). The show was conceived after a number of high-profile social media cases where women have spoken out on certain issues, for example, Emma Watson's 'He for She' campaign for gender equality. This research has clearly included issues of feminism and violations on social media platforms. Research [29] reveals how #BBOG is framed by significant differences internationally. Nigerian, British and American media highlighted more or less different aspects of the campaign involving the election and prominence. This research has used social media as a political activity but has not shown any discussion of human rights.

In the research conducted by [30] In the research conducted by [30] that the meeting between the AI system and the law is then analyzed by considering legal cases and analyzing some of the human rights that are affected. This research has touched on human rights but not social media activism. Research [31] found that exposure to paired real images resulted in lower self-dissatisfaction compared to viewing Instagram images. This research only explains the use of Instagram for women as a trend of uploading 'expectation vs reality' photos and has not touched on human rights through social media. In previous research, [32] said gender-based violence online would require intervention from technology companies that regulate commercial Internet to prevent and combat abuse across networks and services. International human rights instruments provide an opportunity to identify more precisely the responsibility of telecommunication companies and digital media platforms to reduce the harm done. This research has included social media platform responses to gender-based violence, which are included in human rights.

Some of these studies still focus on the use of social media as a medium used to upload news of gender violence in general. Not yet showing social media activity that specifically leads to the urgency of ratifying the RUUPKS.

3 Method

This article uses a qualitative approach that aims to examine certain social phenomena. Qualitative research is research that is carried out in real-life settings to investigate and find out what happened, why, and how [33]. This study aims to analyze the role of social media Twitter in the urgency of ratifying the Draft Bill on the Elimination of Violence against Women (RUUPKS) 2022. This research focuses on Twitter social media data on the @KomnasPerempuan account. In this case, the data analysis used is Qualitative Data Analysis Software (Q-DAS), specifically using the Nvivo 12Plus application. [34, 35].

The use of Nvivo 12Plus analysis is used to make it easier to describe and narrate the data that has been processed [36]. Q-DAS is used to make comparisons with the data obtained from the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan. By using the Twitter account data source, this study aims to find out the role of the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan in the urgency of ratifying the 2022 PKS Bill. This study uses descriptive analysis to narrate and describe the results of the analysis that has been processed before. Descriptive analysis is a technique that describes events or phenomena that take place at the time of research and lead to actual problems [37]. The stages of data analysis in this study are:

1. Collecting Data

At this stage, the existing data is collected with reference to the phenomenon under study, namely, related to the role of social media Twitter in the urgency of ratifying the 2022 Women's Violence Bill (RUUPKS). KomnasPerempuan by using the N-Capture extension on Google Chrome, where the data captured is in the form of tweets and retweets [38]. Social media data on the @KomnasPerempuan account is trending on Twitter related to women's violence and the PKS Bill.

2. Filtering Data

At this stage, the aim is to filter incoming data from the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan. The data filtering stage is the second stage in analyzing the existing data. After the data has been collected via the @KomnasPerempuan account, data is imported into the Nvivo Plus application. In this study using, the Twitter account data @KomnasPerempuan.

3. Coding Data

At this stage, the existing data is analyzed using certain indicators called nodes to be analyzed in relation to the theory used. The nodes used in this study include social media as Information Media, Participation Media, Narrative Media, and Coordination Media. Data analysis uses Nvivo12 Plus using three types of analysis, namely word cloud, crosstab, and account activation. Data processing was carried out using automatic coding and manual coding to screen and filter data so as to obtain data that discussed women's violence or the PKS Bill. After coding the data, the results are transferred in the form of pictures or tables [38].

5. Presenting Data

At this stage, the data that has been analyzed is given a narrative and linked to theory and developed into perfect data, where the theory used is the theory of Social Media, Human Rights, and Social Media Activism.

| Account | Description |
|---------|-------------|
|---------|-------------|

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| @KomnasPerempuan | <p>The National Commission on Violence against Women or abbreviated as Komnas Perempuan, is an independent state institution in Indonesia which was established as a national mechanism to eliminate violence against women.</p> <p>Komnas Perempuan's goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop conditions that are conducive to eliminating all forms of violence against women and upholding women's human rights in Indonesia; 2. Increase efforts to prevent and overcome all forms of violence against women and protect women's human rights. |
|-------------------------|---|

4 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Content Dichotomy Analysis on the @KomnasPerempuan Twitter Account

Based on the results of the Crosstab Query analysis on the Nvivo 12 Plus software, it shows the dominant theme on the @KomnasPerempuan Twitter account. Analysis of the @KomnasPerempuan Twitter account focuses on the following:

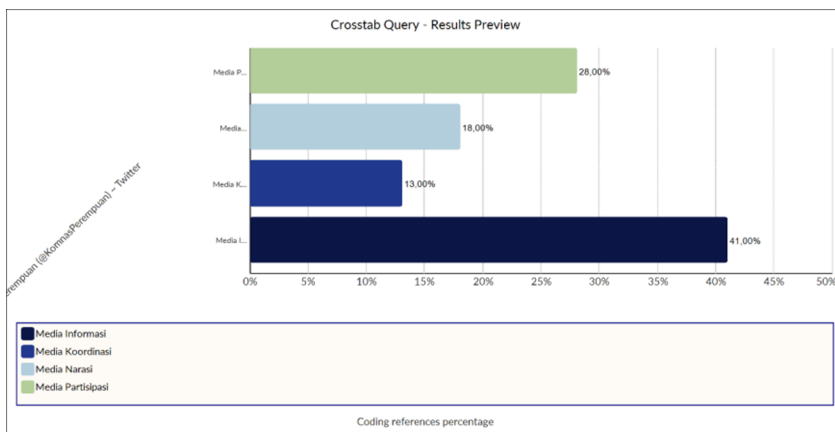


Fig 2. Twitter Content Dichotomy Analysis @KomnasPerempuan

Table 2. Twitter Content Dichotomy Analysis @KomnasPerempuan

| Account | Information media | Coordinating Media | Narrative Media | Participation Media | Total |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| @KomnasPerempuan | 41% | 13% | 18% | 28% | 100% |
| Total | 41% | 13% | 18% | 28% | 100% |

Based on the dichotomous analysis of @KomnasPerempuan's Twitter content, there are four categories that are frequently discussed. The Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan is used

as an information medium which refers to various content containing information about cases of violence uploaded and distributed on the Twitter page. Coordination media contains directions, policies, criticisms, suggestions, and questions and answers to Twitter users that can be used as evaluation material. The @KomnasPerempuan Twitter account has become a narrative medium because it contains stories and news that are currently viral from Komnas Perempuan to Twitter users and vice versa. In addition, media participation contains the involvement of Twitter users in the form of expressing opinions on any @KomnasPerempuan Twitter content through comments on posts, retweets, and copying post links to others.

Through this analysis, it can be seen that in the first order, the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan is used as a medium for disseminating information with a percentage of 41%. The second order, with a percentage of 28%, is used as a participation medium. In third place is a media narrative, with a percentage of 18%. And the last order is as coordinating media with the smallest percentage, namely 13%. Looking at the percentages in each category, it can be concluded that the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan is more dominant as a medium for disseminating information.

The analysis shows that the use of social media Twitter on the @KomnasPerempuan account is used as a medium of information. Social media is used as a medium to communicate, disseminate information, and promote something easily [39]. Social media has become a rapidly growing communication and information platform [40]. By utilizing social media, humans can communicate with each other and relate to each other and share information in everyday life.

5.2 Narrative Analysis of Komnas Perempuan's Twitter Social Media Account



Fig 3. @KomnasPerempuan Twitter Narrative Analysis

Table 3. Top 10 Twitter Narrative Analysis @KomnasPerempuan

| Word | Count |
|-------------------|-------|
| #kekerasanseksual | 25 |
| #pelecehanseksual | 17 |

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| #anak | 14 |
| #anaksebagaikorban | 14 |
| #sexualviolence | 14 |
| #perempuan | 3 |
| #kpai | 2 |
| #activities | 1 |
| #anakanak | 1 |
| #antikekerasan | 1 |

The image from the Nvivo12 plus analysis, through the results of the Wordcloud analysis, shows that the narrative analysis produces various narratives that develop on the Komnas Perempuan social media account. This analysis is used to get the top 30 words or dominant narratives on Komnas Perempuan's Twitter social media account. It can be seen in the results of the Wordcloud analysis shown in Figure 3 and Table 3.

Conclusions can be drawn based on Figure 3 of the results of the analysis above, showing that the narrative that is developing on Twitter raises many acts of sexual violence cases, especially against women and children as victims. This is proven based on the top 5 narratives, namely #sexual violence, #sexual harassment, #children, #child victims, and #sexualviolence. The narrative shows how urgent the act of sexual violence is. In addition, violence against women in Indonesia has increased quite rapidly, namely almost eight times in the last 12 years [41]. This shows the importance of the PKS Bill in protecting women and children from sexual crimes.

Judging from Table 3 of the narrative analysis above, Komnas Perempuan's Twitter account is very helpful to the community, especially among women who have experienced acts of sexual violence. Therefore, Komnas Perempuan's Twitter account plays an important role in spreading narratives related to and directly related to victims of acts of sexual violence. This can also help in the ratification of the PKS Bill because, at this time, the community, especially women, have started to have the courage to voice acts of violence experienced on social media, especially on the Komnas Perempuan Twitter account, which is the platform. This analysis shows that the biggest narrative results in the top 10 narratives are dominated by the use of Hashtags [42]. This points to the use of hashtags as a medium that is easy to do in an effort to disseminate information related to the protection of women's rights and obligations [43]. In the use of hashtags, there are narratives that specifically refer to certain cases, such as sexual violence, with several hashtags such as #anti-violence, #sexualviolence, #sexualharassment, #stopsexual violence and others hashtags. Apart from that, there is also specific protection from domestic violence by referring to the hashtags #non-violence, #domestic violence, and #violenceagainstchildren. The existence of this narrative leads to the segmentation of information referring to the defence of women's rights and legal protection [44].

5.3 Analysis of @KomnasPerempuan Twitter Account Activity

In this analysis, two analyzes will be explained namely; First, analyze the intensity of the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan. Second, Analysis of the Types of Twitter Posts of the @KomnasPerempuan account.

5.3.1 Twitter Intensity Analysis @KomnasPerempuan Account

Social media has become a medium for interacting and correlating with each other, and at this time, social media is also used as a medium of communication in government. However, the use of Twitter is not only aimed at forming relationships but also at influencing the public to use Twitter to take an active role in discussing controversial issues. Using Twitter can create good environmental conditions for using Twitter itself to create good environmental conditions for open communication [45].

At this time, communication using social media, especially Twitter, is an effective step in disseminating government information. Where in this case, the National Commission on Violence against Women has been carried out through its Twitter account, namely @KomnasPerempuan. This proves that at present, Komnas Perempuan is engaged in building interaction relations with the public through the social media Twitter. It can be seen in the image below regarding the intensity of tweets via the @KomnasPerempuan account.

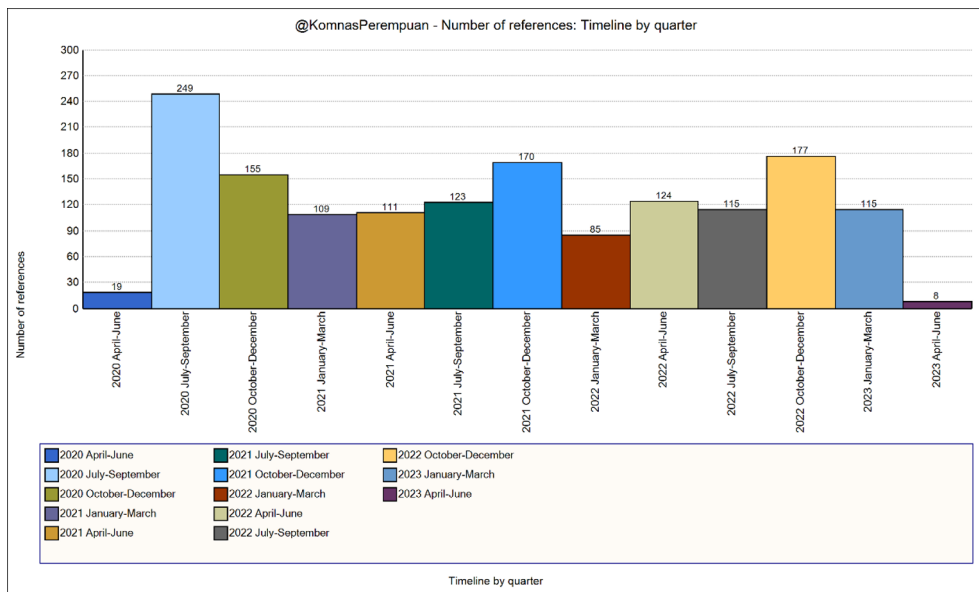


Fig 4. Intensity Twitter Account @KomnasPerempuan

This analysis will show the intensity of how active Komnas Perempuan's Twitter account is in posting any tweets. The image above will be analyzed using the graphics contained in Nvivo 12Plus. From this data, we can see that during the April - December 2020 period, there were a total of 423 tweets that discussed information relating to the scope of Violence against Women (KtP) and the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS). In addition, in the period January - December 2021, there were 513 tweets. The period January - December 2022 has a total of 501 tweets. And in the January-June 2023 period, there were 123 tweets. Then to see the intensity of the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan based on "quarter" as shown above, the highest number was in July-September 2020 with 249 tweets or 83%. Furthermore, in October-December 2022, it has a total of 177 tweets or equivalent to 59%. And finally, in October-December 2021, there were 170 tweets or 56.7%. Thus, we can conclude that the intensity of the activity of the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan in its postings which discuss information related to women's violence and the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS) which is seen based

on the numbers per year shows that 2021 will be the year active in providing information through Twitter.

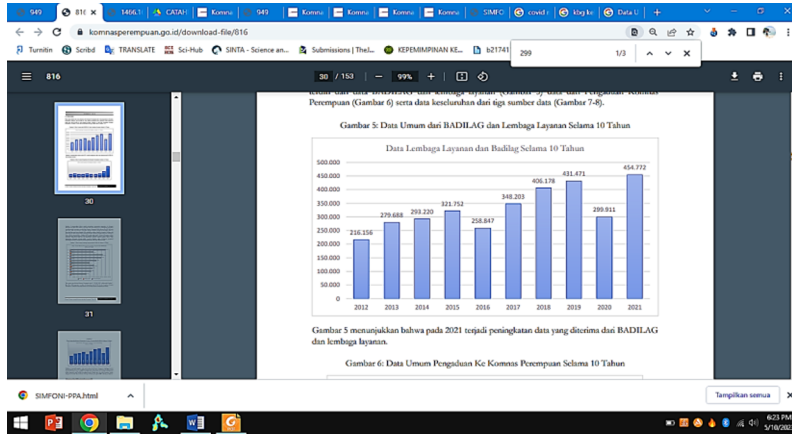


Fig 5. The number of KtP is based on BADILAG data and a questionnaire form from Komnas Perempuan
Sumber: Komnas Perempuan

Based on the previous statement can be strengthened by the data above, which is data on the number of cases against women based on BADILAG data and a questionnaire form from Komnas Perempuan, where the highest number of cases of violence against women over the past ten years is in 2021, with a total of 454,772. This shows the connection between the case and the activity of the @KomnasPerempuan account in providing information.



Fig 6. General Data on Complaints to Komnas Perempuan for 10 Years
Sumber: Komnas Perempuan

Furthermore, the figure above shows that the highest number of complaints to Komnas Perempuan over the last ten years was in 2021, with a total of 4322. Apart from that, there was also an increase in complaints to Komnas Perempuan in 2021, with a total of 1933 cases or the equivalent of an increase of 81% from the previous year. Therefore, we can conclude that 2021 is the year with the highest number of cases of violence against women in the last

ten years, which is related to the activity of the @KomnasPerempuan account in providing information via tweets.

5.3.2 Analysis of Twitter Post Types @KomnasPerempuan account

In disseminating information related to actual news in the community, especially related to cases of sexual violence, Komnas Perempuan is also active on Twitter social media. Dissemination of information through social media, especially Twitter, will make it easier for Komnas Perempuan to provide information and is considered more effective in accessing all actual information [38]. Messages published through social media, Twitter, are considered more effective, which can be posted or distributed by users and can be accessed quickly by the public or other users so that the information needed is easily obtained. [47].

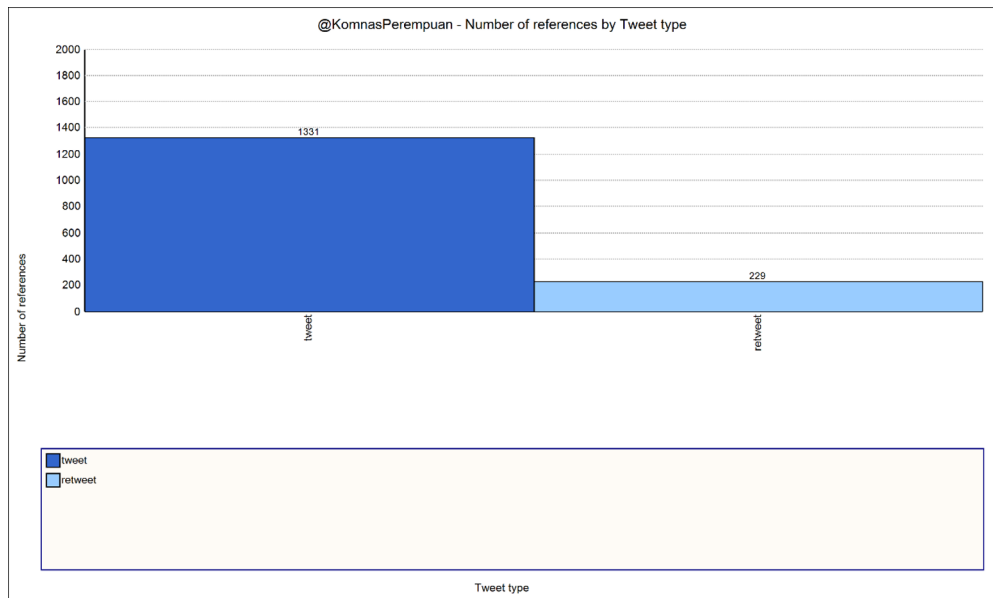


Fig 7. Analysis of Twitter Post Types @KomnasPerempuan account

Based on the graph above, we can see the distribution of posts on the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan. The analysis used to see the number of posts on the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan uses the Nvivo 12Plus graphical analysis. Where in the analysis, it is shown that the types of posts on Twitter are Tweets and Retweets. From the graph above, we can see that the number of posts on the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan is dominated by tweets totalling 1331 tweets. This is different from the number of retweet-type posts, namely, 229 retweets. Thus we can conclude that the posts on the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan mostly produce or create their own content, which shows the authenticity of the content, while a small number refer to other accounts.

5 Conclusion

The rapid dissemination of information at this time makes it easier for the public to find out the problems that occur. The large number of cases of sexual violence that are scattered on social media has made people careful in their activities, especially women. One account that is actively spreading this information is the Twitter account @KomnasPerempuan. Based on a dichotomous analysis of the @KomnasPerempuan Twitter account, it is proven that 41% of those accounts are used in disseminating media information about sexual violence. In

addition, there is also the spread of narratives that show the segmentation of information through hashtags. From the hashtag narrative, there are ten words that are in the top positions, namely #sexualviolence, #sexualharassment, and so on. This shows that social media plays an important role in formulating and validating an applicable policy, so the ratification of the PKS Bill is very important in helping to reduce sexual violence, especially against women who have been victims so far.

References

- [1] L. S. Husin, “Kekerasan Seksual pada Perempuan dalam Perspektif Al-Quran dan Hadis,” *Al Maqashidi*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 16–23, 2020.
- [2] U. Z. NOVIANI P, R. Arifah, C. CECEP, and S. Humaedi, “Mengatasi Dan Mencegah Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Perempuan Dengan Pelatihan Asertif,” *Pros. Penelit. dan Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 48, 2018, doi: 10.24198/jppm.v5i1.16035.
- [3] A. Trihastuti and F. L. Nuqul, “Menelaah Pengambilan Keputusan Korban Pelecehan Seksual dalam Melaporkan Kasus Pelecehan Seksual,” *Pers. J. Ilmu Psikol.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2020, doi: 10.21107/personifikasi.v11i1.7299.
- [4] A. Purwanti and M. Zalianti, “Strategi Penyelesaian Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Melalui R UU Kekerasan Seksual,” *Masal. Huk.*, vol. 47, no. 2, p. 138, 2018, doi: 10.14710/mmh.47.2.2018.138-148.
- [5] N. Ainiyah, “Remaja Millennial dan Media Sosial: Media Sosial Sebagai Media Informasi Pendidikan Bagi Remaja Millennial,” *J. Pendidik. Islam Indones.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 221–236, 2018, doi: 10.35316/jpii.v2i2.76.
- [6] H. Juanda, “Media Sosial Sebagai Penyebarluasan Informasi Pemerintah Aceh,” *J. Peurawi*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–22, 2017, [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22373/jp.v1i1.1988%0Ahttps://media.neliti.com/media/publications/308784-media-sosial-sebagai-penyebarluasan-info-9b4edb0b.pdf>.
- [7] R. R. Reshany and S. I. Astuti, “Media Sosial Twitter sebagai Sarana Mendiskusikan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual teknologi baru berupa media sosial . Media sosial dapat membuat masyarakat kini era keeluasaan memperoleh informasi secara global dengan akses yang lebih cepat seksual dalam bentuk,” *Bandung Conf. Ser. Journal.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 34–43, 2023.
- [8] F. Abraham, “Pemanfaatan Twitter Sebagai Media Komunikasi Massa Twitter Utilization As MAss Communications Media,” *J. Penelit. Pers Dan Komun. Pembang.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 1–30, 2014.
- [9] F. Solihin, S. Awalayah, A. Muid, and A. Shofa, “Pemanfaatan Twitter Sebagai Media Penyebaran Informasi Oleh Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika,” *J. Pendidik. Ilmu Pengetah. Sos.*, vol. 1, no. 13, pp. 52–58, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://e-journal.upr.ac.id/index.php/JP-IPS>.
- [10] R. Maula, “Efektivitas Kelembagaan Komnas Perempuan Dalam Perlindungan HAM Bagi Perempuan Di Indonesia,” *Semin. Nas. - Kota Ramah Hak Asasi Mns.*, vol. 1, pp. 1–23, 2021.
- [11] W. P. Sari and Casa Bilqis Savitri, “Kampanye KOMNAS Perempuan Pada Kampanye 16 Hari Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan,” *Communicology J. Ilmu Komun.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 136–150, 2019, doi: 10.21009/communicology.012.03.
- [12] P. Pribadi, F. N. Afiana, and P. Ratwiyanti, “Pelatihan TIK Sebagai Akses Pelaporan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Pada Fatayat NU Dawuhan Kulon,” *Sindimas*, pp. 203–207, 2019, [Online]. Available: <http://www.sisfotenika.stmikpontianak.ac.id/index.php/sindimas/article/view/569>.
- [13] H. Fu, “The July 9th (709) crackdown on human rights lawyers: Legal advocacy in

- an authoritarian state,” *J. Contemp. China*, vol. 27, no. 112, pp. 554–568, 2018, doi: 10.1080/10670564.2018.1433491.
- [14] M. E. Castro-Peraza *et al.*, “Gender Identity: The Human Right Of Depathologization,” *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 1–10, 2019, doi: 10.3390/ijerph16060978.
- [15] T. Dragu and Y. Lupu, “Digital Authoritarianism and the Future of Human Rights,” *Int. Organ.*, vol. 75, no. 4, pp. 991–1017, 2021, doi: 10.1017/S0020818320000624.
- [16] D. Isa and I. Himelboim, “A Social Networks Approach to Online Social Movement: Social Mediators and Mediated Content in #FreeAJStaff Twitter Network,” *Soc. Media Soc.*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2018, doi: 10.1177/2056305118760807.
- [17] E. Howie, “Protecting the human right to freedom of expression in international law,” *Int. J. Speech. Lang. Pathol.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 12–15, 2018, doi: 10.1080/17549507.2018.1392612.
- [18] K. Anugerah, N. Hanifah, and F. Ekonomi, “Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia terhadap Kekerasan Seksual dalam Pengesahan RUU PKS di Indonesia,” *Das Soll. J. Kaji. Kontemporer Huk. dan Masy.*, vol. 1, pp. 1–25, 2022, doi: 10.1111/moderasi.xxxxxxx.
- [19] P. Ayu Rizky and C. Mar’iyah, “Advokasi Kebijakan RUU PKS: Analisis Pemberitaan Media Perempuan Magdalene.co dan Konde.co,” *The Journalish Soc. Gov.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 36–46, 2021, doi: 10.55314/tsg.v2i2.143.
- [20] Y. Xiong, M. Cho, and B. Boatwright, “Hashtag activism and message frames among social movement organizations: Semantic network analysis and thematic analysis of Twitter during the #MeToo movement,” *Public Relat. Rev.*, vol. 45, no. 1, pp. 10–23, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.pubrev.2018.10.014.
- [21] R. Efendi, F. Y. Hardianti, P. D. Lestari, and E. Septin, “Urgensi Percepatan Pengesahan Rancangan Undang- Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual,” *J. Suara Huk.*, vol. 3, pp. 26–52, 2021.
- [22] A. L. Suryamizon, “PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM PREVENTIF TERHADAP,” *Marwah J. Perempuan, Agama dan Jender*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 112–126, 2017.
- [23] S. A. A. J. T. Faiq, “Urgensi Pengesahan RUU PKS Terhadap Instrumen Penegakan Hak Asasi Perempuan,” *SUPREMASI Huk.*, vol. 9, no. 2, 2020.
- [24] A. N. Misran, Arissy Jorgi Sutan, “Penggunaan Media Sosial Dalam Penyebaran Narasi Hak Asasi Manusia Di Indonesia,” *J. Gov. Sci. J. Ilmu Pemerintah.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 40–50, 2021, doi: 10.54144/govsci.v2i1.21.
- [25] M. Mundt, K. Ross, and C. M. Burnett, “Scaling Social Movements Through Social Media: The Case of Black Lives Matter,” *Soc. Media Soc.*, vol. 4, no. 4, 2018, doi: 10.1177/2056305118807911.
- [26] M. G. Chon and H. Park, “Social Media Activism in the Digital Age: Testing an Integrative Model of Activism on Contentious Issues,” *Journal. Mass Commun. Q.*, vol. 97, no. 1, pp. 72–97, 2020, doi: 10.1177/1077699019835896.
- [27] C. L. Tach, B. Toebes, and J. M. F. Feriato, “Obstetric Violence: A Women’s Human And Personality Rights Violation,” *Rev. Juridica*, vol. 1, no. 58, pp. 187–206, 2020.
- [28] A. Locke, R. Lawthom, and A. Lyons, “Social media platforms as complex and contradictory spaces for feminisms: Visibility, opportunity, power, resistance and activism,” *Fem. Psychol.*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 3–10, 2018, doi: 10.1177/0959353517753973.
- [29] S. S. M. D. Ofori-Parku, “Aktivisme Hashtag sebagai Bentuk Aksi Politik : Analisis Kualitatif dari Kampanye # BringBackOurGirls di,” *Int. J. Commun.*, no. 12, p. 23, 2018.
- [30] A. Završnik, *Peradilan pidana, sistem kecerdasan buatan, dan hak asasi manusia*, vol. 19, no. 6. 2020.
- [31] M. Tiggemann and I. Anderberg, “Social media is not real: The effect of ‘Instagram vs reality’ images on women’s social comparison and body image,” *New Media Soc.*, vol. 22, no. 12, pp. 2183–2199, 2020, doi: 10.1177/1461444819888720.

- [32] N. Suzor, M. Dragiewicz, B. Harris, R. Gillett, J. Burgess, and T. Van Geelen, "Human Rights by Design: The Responsibilities of Social Media Platforms to Address Gender-Based Violence Online," *Policy and Internet*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 84–103, 2019, doi: 10.1002/poi3.185.
- [33] A. Chariri, "Landasan Filsafat dan Metode Penelitian Kualitatif," pp. 1–27, 2009.
- [34] K. Jackson and P. Bazeley, *Qualitative data analysis with NVivo*. Sage, 2019.
- [35] S. Salahuddin, A. Nurmandi, and M. J. Loilatu, "How to Design Qualitative Research with NVivo 12 Plus for Local Government Corruption Issues in Indonesia?," *J. Stud. Pemerintah.*, vol. 11, no. 3, 2020, doi: 10.18196/jgp.113124.
- [36] S. Dalkin, N. Forster, P. Hodgson, M. Lhussier, and S. M. Carr, "Using computer assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS; NVivo) to assist in the complex process of realist theory generation, refinement and testing," *Int. J. Soc. Res. Methodol.*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 123–134, 2021.
- [37] P. . Surya Dharma, MPA., "Pendekatan, Jenis, dan Metode Penelitian Pendidikan." pp. 1–54, 2008.
- [38] N. A. Azmi, A. T. Fathani, D. P. Sadayi, I. Fitriani, and M. R. Adiyaksa, "Social Media Network Analysis (SNA): Identifikasi Komunikasi dan Penyebaran Informasi Melalui Media Sosial Twitter," *J. Media Inform. Budidarma*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 1422–1430, 2021, doi: 10.30865/mib.v5i4.3257.
- [39] Turwulandari, "Pemanfaatan Media Sosial (Twitter) Sebagai Saranan Informasi bagi Mahasiswa di Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga Surabaya," *J. Perpust. Univ. Airlangga*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 56–60, 2018.
- [40] M. E. Atmojo and V. P. Pratiwi, *Media Sosial Twitter sebagai Platform Media Informasi Digital dalam Penerapan New Normal*, no. November. 2021.
- [41] A. Internasioanl, "Empat Urgensi Pengesahan RUU PKS," *amnesty.id*, 2020. .
- [42] Y. Afrillia, L. Rosnita, and D. Siska, "ANALISIS SENTIMEN PENGGUNA TWITTER TERHADAP ISU KESETARAAN GENDER DALAM PENERAPAN PERMENDIKBUDRISTEK ANALYSIS OF TWITTER USER SENTIMENT TOWARDS TO ISSUE OF GENDER EQUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PERMENDIKBUDRISTEK NUMBER 30 OF 2021 USING TEXTBLOB," vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 93–98, 2022.
- [43] N. Hayati, "MEDIA SOSIAL DAN KEKERASAN BERBASIS GENDER ONLINE SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19," vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 43–52, 2021.
- [44] J. H. Arsyad, "Perlindungan Hukum Korban Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO) dalam Hukum Positif Indonesia," *J. Cakrawala Inf.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 26–41, 2022, doi: 10.54066/jci.v2i2.241.
- [45] Z. Liu and I. Weber, "Is Twitter a Public Sphere for Online Conflicts? A Cross-Ideological and Cross-Hierarchical Look," *Soc. Informatics 6th Int. Conf. SocInfo 2014, Barcelona, Spain, November. 11-13, 2014. Proc. 6*, vol. 8851, pp. 336–347, 2014, doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-13734-6_25.
- [46] Komnas Perempuan, "Bayang-Bayang Stagnansi: Daya Pencegahan dan Penanganan Berbanding Peningkatan Jumlah, Ragam dan Kompleksitas Kekerasan Berbasis Gender terhadap Perempuan," in *Catatan Tahunan tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2021*, 2022, pp. 1–146.
- [47] Z. F. Nurhadi, "Model Komunikasi Sosial Remaja Melalui Media Twitter," *J. ASPIKOM*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 539–549, 2017, doi: 10.24329/aspiKOM.v3i3.154.