



Domestic Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Study on Magdalene.Co

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ABSTRACT

This research attempts to review domestic violence that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia through the Safe Space channel on the Magdalene.co website during June 2020. The increasing trend of domestic violence during the pandemic prompted Magdalene.co to launch Safe Space to educate and help women victims of domestic violence. This research uses a case study method to explain in-depth the reasons and strategies employed by Magdalene.co in building awareness of the increase in cases of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. Gender theory tries to map the forms of domestic violence commonly experienced by women both before and during the pandemic. Research finds that there are at least two types of violence experienced by women during a pandemic: economic violence and psychological violence. Economic violence is related to the reduced and increasingly limited access of women to money, both from work and from their husbands. Meanwhile, psychological violence is related to multiple workloads (not multiple anymore) because in addition to working and taking care of domestic affairs, women are also required to become informal teachers when their children leave home. The Safe Space channel in Magdalene.co, through reporting and opinion, seeks to provide education, prevention, and assistance to women victims of domestic violence as early as possible.

Keywords

Domestic violence, Safe space, Magdalene.co, Economic violence, Pandemi COVID-19

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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization has designated COVID-19 as a pandemic, a global disease outbreak in March 2020. The pandemic situation causes changes that have implications for all aspects of human life. In response to this situation, the government of the Republic of Indonesia issued Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2020 which regulates Regional Governments in implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). The PSBB was carried out to limit the movement of the community as well as an effort to break the chain of transmission of COVID-19. The policy regulates the PSBB covering at least school and work holidays, restrictions on religious activities, and restrictions on activities in public facilities. Since the end of March 2020, several cities in Indonesia have started implementing the PSBB. People are asked to stay at home and exercise

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physical distancing. So, all activities such as work or school are carried out from their respective homes.

The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), through the results of an online survey (online) from April-May 2020, found that the implementation of the PSBB actually had an impact on the household life. Women experience a twofold increase in the domestic workload because they have to help children who go to school from home. More than 18% of female respondents experienced psychological violence and nearly 10% of female respondents experienced economic violence. Psychological and economic violence are the types of domestic violence that women most often experience during a pandemic. Komnas Perempuan also found that victims who reported violence experienced more frequent violence during the pandemic by up to 88%.

One of the results of the online survey also explained that this violence occurred because of the gender roles that were attached to women. Society still believes that domestic work is entirely the responsibility of women. So that when all family members have activities at home, women experience an increase in domestic workload. This mindset is related to the patriarchal system which is still deeply rooted in people lives. Patriarchy causes various kinds of social problems, one of which is domestic violence (Sakina & Siti, 2017, p. 73). So that the gender roles attached to women to be responsible in the domestic sphere have caused cases of domestic violence to increase during the pandemic. Although there was an increase in domestic violence during the pandemic, there was 14% of respondents chose to remain silent and as many as 13% only told their closest people. The respondent's answer was fear when they wanted to report violence because they were at home together with the perpetrator during the implementation of the PSBB. Komnas Perempuan also found that more than 68% of respondents did not have a complaint service contact. This shows that there is still low awareness of complaints when experiencing domestic violence, especially during the pandemic.

Domestic violence is one of the many issues that become the main concern of feminism and feminists. This is because the practice of violence is (still) widely found in families in Indonesia, both in rural and urban families, both in young families and families that have been built for dozens and decades. Various factors have triggered the practice of violence, ranging from economic, socio-cultural, perspectives, to issues of romance. The feminism movement tries to pay attention to the problem of thoughts about women and questions about the problem of women's oppression (Arivia, 2003, p. 83). So that the increase in domestic violence cases during the pandemic is of particular concern for institutions that are concerned with gender-fair issues, one of which is the feminist alternative online media, Magdalene.co.

Magdalene.co is a feminist alternative online media that raises issues of gender and feminism. Magdalene.co was founded in 2013 by Devi Asmarani and Hera Diani. They are female journalists who share anxiety and dissatisfaction with the mainstream media. According to them, the mainstream media do not represent their voices as readers. For this reason, they want a media that develops women's issues from a gender perspective and raises the diversity of women's experiences. This is written on the Magdalene.co website, "Magdalene is not a regular Indonesian female magazine. It's an online magazine or online publication that offers fresh perspectives beyond the typical gender and cultural confines. "

Apart from being active through the website, Magdalene.co is also active in voicing gender and feminism issues on social media such as Twitter, Instagram, and Youtube. Magdalene.co's Twitter has been followed by 67 thousand followers (June 2020). Magdalene.co is also active in uploading website articles to Twitter and interacting with its followers. Meanwhile, Instagram Magdalene.co has been followed by 42 thousand accounts and Facebook is followed by eight thousand followers. Magdalene.co also uses podcasts to address issues of gender and feminism. Magdalene.co's podcast contains talk titles related to gender and feminism issues conducted with various backgrounds of speakers. Some of the topics that have been discussed include marriage, LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender), and including the topic of domestic violence, especially during this pandemic.

Magdalene.co in June 2020 launched Safe Space, a special channel as a forum to discuss and discuss domestic violence experienced by women during the pandemic. This channel is a form of collaboration between Magdalene.co and Komnas Perempuan, the Legal Aid Institute for the

Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (LBH Apik), the Pulih Foundation, and the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SafeNet). Apart from working with these institutions, the Safe Space channel is supported by a Splice Lights on Fund grant from Splice Media Singapore. With the slogan Against Domestic Violence, Magdalene.co actively raises articles on the issue of violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially violence in the domestic sphere of KDRT.

According to Resita and Junaidi (2018) in building awareness and prevention efforts from this violent practice, Magdalene.co as a media, develops strategies when raising the issue of violence. Starting from selecting topics of violence that are relevant to the latest and most experienced issues, working with other institutions or communities (legal aid and/or counseling agencies), and no less important in presenting these data and stories using multimedia tools (visualizing incident data and sharing the story via podcast). This strategy continues when the pandemic hits and the rate of domestic violence increases.

Magdalene.co opens Safe Space, a new channel on a website devoted to issues of violence during pandemic times. Several articles on the Safe Space channel discuss violence experienced by women. Magdalene.co raises the perspective of women who were victims of domestic violence during the pandemic. Victims of violence experience domestic violence due to uncertain economic pressures in the midst of a pandemic situation. Apart from that, Magdalene.co also raised the issue that during the PSBB women experienced a double domestic burden because they had to carry out multiple roles. Not only raising the perspective of victims or women who have experienced violence but Magdalene.co also publishes articles or some kind of pocketbook to educate readers about domestic violence. For example, the types of domestic violence that readers need to know or tips for actions that readers need to take to help victims of domestic violence.

The presence of the Safe Space channel shows Magdalene.co's concern and concern for the increase in cases of domestic violence in general in Indonesia. This paper discusses Magdalene.co's efforts to manage the Safe Space channel as a strategy to protect women from domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim is to explain the extent to which these efforts can increase the knowledge of women and victims of domestic violence during the pandemic to realize the ideals of reducing and eliminating domestic violence. Like a global disaster, domestic violence during the Covid-19 period also occurred plural in various countries around the world.

Several countries reported that the rate of domestic violence had increased following the implementation of lockdowns by local governments. The majority of victims of domestic violence are women and children (Ertan et. al, 2020). However, in some countries, men also experience domestic violence in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships by their intimate partners (Mazza et. al., 2020). Apart from Indonesia, this increasing trend has also occurred in Bangladesh, Pakistan, the United States, Norway, Tunisia, Africa, New Zealand, and Arab countries.

Domestic violence cases in Bangladesh and Pakistan started when the husband lost his job due to the pandemic. They are frustrated because they are fired, then take it out on their wives in the form of violence (Nature, 2020). Domestic violence experienced by women and children is in the form of physical violence, verbal violence, psychological, economic, sexual violence, fighting with the family in-law, double burden, child marriage, and even murder. In Bangladesh, 9,673 women have experienced domestic violence ranging from psychological violence to family financial crises. Meanwhile in Pakistan, of the 1,325 women surveyed, only half believed that physical violence was violence against women. For most women, domestic violence is a normal experience for wives (Madhani et al., 2017). It is taboo to talk about, let alone report it to the authorities for help.

Women victims of domestic violence with deep-rooted patriarchy tend to accept and remain silent in prison (Baig et al., 2020). It is difficult to reduce the number of domestic violence is occurring. This was further exacerbated when the COVID-19 pandemic hit where perpetrators and victims were constantly forced to be in the same room and building for a long time (Evans et al., 2020). Not to mention the pressure of dropping out of work, adapting to work and school from home (work from home, the school from home) which takes a lot of attention, energy, and time. The potential for violence is getting higher, both for women and children, even for men. In Norway, much domestic violence occurs in refugee families, especially experienced by children both inside refugee camps and while outside (Øverlien, 2020). The higher stress level, inadequate emotional

control, and the demands of life that are not reduced even more due to the pandemic situation make it easier for parents to be provoked to abuse their children and wives.

In New Zealand, domestic violence (mental disorders and family violence) is mostly experienced by young people (18-34 years) (Every-Palmer et al., 2020). They are young people who have dropped out of work, who have reduced work, who have a history of mental disorders, and a family history of disharmony. Although it is widely reported that this country is quite adept at managing the COVID-19 pandemic, it does not mean that domestic violence issues do not occur. Due to the pandemic, the frustration of young people has increased, they are also trapped in a chaotic family, then look for solutions by consuming alcohol, drugs, and even a little thought to end their life (suicide). However, many good things have also happened during this pandemic, such as more time for family, the environment is less noisy, and the air is cleaner from pollutants.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only increased the trend of domestic violence due to lockdown and work from home issues but has also made handling this case even more difficult. Victims, trapped at home, find it difficult to find access or ask other people or institutions for help (Sacco et al., 2020). Access to aid agencies is also constrained, starting from limited transportation out of the house, services from institutions that have dropped drastically or are not maximal because their workers or volunteers are at home (services from home), and the high level of embarrassment or embarrassment from victims when revealing cases of violence that are considered the disgrace of your own family or husband. In Tunisia, 40% of the 751 women who experienced domestic violence during the pandemic tried to convey it through social media. Social media is used to seek help and protection because of limited access to people or parties who can be asked for help (Sediri et al., 2020).

METHOD

This research uses a case study method, a method that seeks to develop an in-depth analysis of a case such as a program, event, activity, process, or individual. The cases studied are limited by time and activity. Researchers collected data using data collection techniques based on a predetermined time (Creswell, 2019, p. 19). With the case study method, this research is designed to be able to explain in depth the reasons and strategies employed by Magdalene.co in raising the issue of the increase in domestic violence (KDRT) during the COVID-19 pandemic. With the help of gender theory, this research tries to map the forms of domestic violence that are common both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia based on the Safe Space channel on the Magdalene.co website.

Researchers conducted online observations to collect data in the form of articles raised by Magdalene.co on the Safe Space channel during June 2020. Then the researchers conducted in-depth interviews with Hera Diani as co-founder and Elma Adisya as Magdalene.co reporter through the Whatsapp application. Call. Questions were asked about why Magdalene.co launched its new Safe Space channel and how Magdalene.co raised the issue of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic on the website.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Domestic Violence

Komnas Perempuan from April to May 2020 conducted an online survey of the Dynamics of Household Change in Indonesia. This survey sheds light on domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. This survey was followed by respondents from 34 provinces and most of the respondents came from Java Island. The results of the online survey indicate an increase in violence experienced by victims, the majority of whom are women. The types of domestic violence that are increasing are economic and psychological violence. These two types of violence are closely related to the uncertain situation during the COVID-19 pandemic and government regulations to stay active at home (PSBB).

The results of the Komnas Perempuan online survey explain that informal workers are more prone to experiencing economic violence than formal workers due to unclear income during the pandemic. Besides, the group whose expenditure increased but had an income of less than IDR 5 million also felt an increase in economic violence. According to the 2019 Komnas Perempuan Annual

Notes (Catahu), the definition of economic violence is when economic exploitation of family members is carried out, child slavery, prohibiting family members from working, not being provided for, or economic dependence. In the midst of a pandemic situation, the economic sector has also experienced a decline, which has allowed economic violence to occur against low-income groups.

This increase in economic violence proves that women in low social classes get double violence because they come from a low social class and because of a woman (Kordi, 2018, p. 65). When economic conditions are uncertain, women's groups are neglected. They are neglected because of the patriarchal system which still considers women to be in a lower position. This is evidenced by the Komnas Perempuan online survey which found that most partners were the perpetrators of domestic violence. Thus, in the household, the position of women is most vulnerable to experiencing economic violence from their partners. Meanwhile, psychological or psychological violence is violence that controls, limits, or isolates access. Verbal violence such as insulting, yelling at, or humiliating another person in public on purpose also includes psychological violence. Psychological or psychological violence is also described in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, namely actions that cause fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feel helplessness, or severe psychological suffering to a person. If it is related to the results of the Komnas Perempuan online survey, this definition of psychological violence shows that the patriarchal system is still inherent in society so that men hold power over women (Adji et al., 2010, p. 18).

The results of the Komnas Perempuan survey explain that domestic violence is increasing because the burden of domestic work that must be done by women has doubled. There is still a belief that domestic work is the responsibility of women so that taking care of children who go to school from home, cooking, to working from home is a double burden for women. This case is proof that the patriarchal culture is still strong in society. Bhasin and Khan (in Kordi, 2018, p. 73) explain that patriarchy is a system that oppresses and humiliates women, both in the household and society. In a pandemic situation like this, the burden of domestic work for women will increase in addition to the work that was done before the pandemic. Domestic violence is the result of a patriarchal system that is widespread in society (Sakina & Siti, 2017, p. 73). In this study, it was explained that the patriarchal system made men feel stronger and more powerful than women. So that in the household, the wife is limited in determining her choice or following the wishes of her husband.

Patriarchy is also considered to describe women as a weak group, thus increasing the likelihood of experiencing violence from their partners. This is relevant to the results of the Komnas Perempuan online survey which found that women were the most victims of domestic violence during the pandemic. Also, spouses are the perpetrators who commit the most acts of domestic violence. The belief that women are responsible for domestic work indicates sex and gender discrimination against women. According to Fakhri (in Rokhmansyah, 2016, p. 2) gender is a characteristic that is formed by the community itself, for example, men as the head of the family and earn a living while women do domestic work. This gender difference causes discrimination in women. Society believes that women are in a lower position than men (Rokhmansyah, 2016, pp. 3-4). This discrimination ultimately leaves women in a position to be vulnerable to violence. Despite being victims, 14% of respondents in the Komnas Perempuan survey chose to remain silent and 13% only told their closest people. This means that 28 percent did not report the violence they experienced to the authorities. They were afraid to report violence because they were at home together with the perpetrator during the PSBB.

The reason why victims did not report the violence they experienced proves that one of the causes of violence occurred because women were second humans (Kordi, 2018, p. 65). Positioning women under men makes women vulnerable to violence. The position of women under men also results in a superior attitude from men. Men have power over women is one of the notions of patriarchy (Adji et al., 2010, p. 18). So in the end, women victims of domestic violence are afraid to report the violence they experience because the perpetrator is a man who is considered to have power over him. Also, the perpetrator of the violence was in the same house with him so that the meeting between the two became more frequent.

Besides, in one of the Magdalene.co articles entitled *The Risk of Mediation and Reconciliation Between Survivors and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence*, a source for domestic violence victims admitted that they were initially afraid to report the violence they experienced. The reason for the victim was because she thought about the good name of her family and was a disgrace to her husband. This proves that there is a mindset in society that domestic violence is a family disgrace. Domestic violence does not need to be known by extended family, neighbors, or the community because it is considered to have defamed the family name (Kordi, 2018, p. 74). In fact, domestic violence must be reported to the authorities to break the chain of domestic violence itself.

Efforts to eliminate violence against women, double burden, marginalization, subordination, and stereotypes will occur when discrimination against gender is eliminated. Discrimination against gender is the root of social problems, one of which is violence experienced by women so that anti-violence campaigns against women need to be carried out. The hope is that society can see that men and women have the same and equal position (Kordi, 2018, p. 64). This is done by Magdalene.co through a special channel Safe Space with the slogan *Against Domestic Violence or domestic violence*.

How Magdalene Highlights the Domestic Violence

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, June 2020, Magdalene.co launched a new channel on their website, namely Safe Space. This channel specifically contains articles that discuss violence, one of which is domestic violence during a pandemic. In an interview with the co-founder of Magdalene.co, Hera Diani, he said that the reason they launched the Safe Space channel was that Magdalene.co was concerned about the increase in cases of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. Hera explained that domestic violence is a shadow pandemic, which means it occurs continuously but does not look real. In a pandemic situation, when everyone is asked to do activities inside the house, victims of domestic violence are increasingly trapped because they cannot leave the house or find a safe place.

This is also consistent with the results of the Komnas Perempuan online survey which stated that the victims did not report the violence they experienced because the victim lived with the perpetrator during the PSBB so they were afraid to report it. The Safe Space Channel was launched due to social issues regarding the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic. This shows Magdalene.co's role as a feminist media. Feminism is often seen as a form of rebellion against men. Fakhri (in Rokhmansyah, 2016, p. 64) explains that feminism is not a rebellion but an effort to fight existing social institutions. Feminists want social transformation for the better. So, by starting from existing social issues, Magdalene.co did not without reason raise the issue of violence but because of the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic. Magdalene.co wants a better social change. This change certainly creates a sense of security for women.

This special channel makes a difference from how Magdalene.co raises the issue of violence in general. In the results of research conducted by Resita and Junaidi (2018), cases of violence were raised by Magdalene.co in general without using special channel. The use of this special channel shows Magdalene.co's concern with the issue of domestic violence during the pandemic. The use of this special channel also made Magdalene.co more focused on raising issues of violence because during June 2020 there were 37 articles published on the Safe Space channel. Safe Space channel contains stories and stories of victims of domestic violence during the pandemic.

Magdalene.co made a special strategy so that this channel is not only easy to read and educative but also an extension of protection for victims and potential victims of domestic violence. These strategies are (1) using an inclusive perspective; (2) writing in the form of reportage and opinion; (3) the article is equipped with data and infographics; (4) the English version of the article; (5) articles and reports include a telephone number for complaints of domestic violence. According to Elma Adisya, a reporter for Magdalene.co, an inclusive perspective is the point of view of women or minority groups who are disadvantaged by the patriarchal system. According to him, an inclusive perspective has not been found in the mainstream media so that the articles presented by Magdalene.co are friendly to women victims of domestic violence. This is also in line with Magdalene.co's writing about media that offers new perspectives beyond gender and culture biased patriarchy. Thus, new perspectives or inclusive perspectives that have not been found in the mainstream media are available and provided by Magdalene.co.

One example of an article with an inclusive perspective is *Working from Home: Working Mothers is a Myth*. Magdalene.co explained the perspective of mothers who work when they have to work at home experience an increase in domestic burden. This article criticizes the patriarchal system that leaves domestic responsibility to women only. When everyone is asked to stay at home, this pandemic situation can be a moment for household couples to realize that domestic work is not only the responsibility of women or wives but also the responsibility of men or husbands. Not only for couples, but the author of this article also communicates to children to help take care of their younger siblings. Also, Magdalene.co also raised an article with the perspective of a companion for victims of domestic violence, namely *Mental Strong, Ready to Face Officials: Being a Companion for Survivors of Violence*. This article tells the stories of legal advocates for victims of violence. Some met victims who were depressed or traumatized, making it difficult for victims to communicate with them. The source of the article also said that law enforcers have not carried out their duties optimally and fairly to victims. There are still law enforcers who ask victims to make scenes even though the victim has already experienced trauma. Repeated trauma to the legal process is often experienced by women victims of violence. She was forced to recall tragic events to follow the demands of the legal process. Also, the investigators gender-biased questions are often accepted by victims.

This inclusive perspective has made the Magdalene.co article friendly to women or victims of domestic violence. The two articles above show criticism of the patriarchal system that has led to domestic violence. In the article *Working from HOME: Working Mothers is a Myth*, Magdalene.co criticizes people who still have a patriarchal mindset. Society still thinks that domestic work is the responsibility of women. So at the end of the article, it is written that this pandemic situation is a moment for households to realize that domestic duties are a shared responsibility. Then in the second article, Magdalene.co also criticizes law enforcers who are still gendered biased. It is considered that law enforcers are still unable to provide a sense of security to victims who have experienced trauma.

This criticism of patriarchy is a form of Magdalene.co's support for the feminism movement. Since the early wave of feminism, the issue brought up was a patriarchal system that has restrained women and created gender differences, in this case, for example, domestic work is a women's responsibility. This gender role makes women have no place or less (Arivia, 2003, p. 99) so that an inclusive perspective is given by Magdalene.co through the two articles above. With hope, readers can understand the true reality that patriarchy has made women in a low position so that they are vulnerable to violence. This article is also a reflection article for the author because the practice of gender-based division of labor also occurs in the author's house. In short, it seems that we can also say that similar practices occur in most households in Indonesia, both rural and urban, both young and old, considering that patriarchal ideology is still deeply rooted in the socio-cultural life of Indonesian society.

However, during June 2020, there were no articles with an inclusive perspective of victims who experienced violence during the PSBB period. In fact, according to Komnas Perempuan online survey, victims who experienced violence during the PSBB increased. The article *Working from Home: Working Mothers is a Myth* does represent women who work extra while at home but do not represent women who are victims of domestic violence during the pandemic. Although at the end of the writing the author says that it is necessary to communicate between family members regarding domestic work as a shared responsibility, this still does not represent the perspective of women victims of domestic violence during the PSBB.

Second, writing in the format of reportage and opinion. Reportage is writing that has the point of view of expert sources so that it contains the results of interviews with several related parties. Meanwhile, opinions are articles from the author's own point of view. One example of reportage is *The Risk of Mediation and Reconciliation Between Survivors and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence*. This paper draws on resource persons who are victims of domestic violence who experienced difficulties when they divorced their husbands because they had to go through a mediation process several times. The second resource person was a psychologist from the Pulih Foundation who said that mediation was not the best way to solve cases of domestic violence experienced by victims. Also, this article provides information on solutions for victims of domestic

violence before mediation, namely psychological counseling. It is hoped that this psychological counseling can help victims to have the right mindset about themselves and help the perpetrator to resolve personal issues that caused him to experience violence.

The form of this reportage article shows that apart from telling the reality of a victim of domestic violence, *Magdalene.co* also provides education for readers on how to act when in a domestic violence relationship. This education is related to *Magdalene.co*'s role as an advocacy medium so that it can be access to information for readers (Maryani & Adiprasetyo, 2017, p. 122). For opinion articles, for example, the article *Enter the New Normal, Who Is Accompanying Virtual Children?*. This article is an article that contains the opinion that so far mothers have been synonymous with multitasking. Entering the new normality, the education sector is still not operating so that children still go to school at home. According to the author of the article, assisting children in learning is the duty of mothers and fathers. However, the patriarchal system that is still attached to the mindset of the majority of society, as well as the society that exalts multitasking mothers, results in mothers working to give in to accompany the child's learning process. Until now, there is no ideal person to accompany the child's learning process apart from the mother, so mothers are willing to sacrifice their work. Meanwhile, when work is sacrificed, the potential for domestic violence appears due to economic factors that are currently uncertain.

Different types of articles based on sources show that *Magdalene.co* not only informs stories or opinions from someone experiences but also provides supporting facts in the field. If in the opinion article, it appears that *Magdalene.co* wants to think that so far the community has the wrong mindset, namely that they appreciate multitasking mothers too much so that tasks such as accompanying children to school are the responsibility of the mother herself. Meanwhile, in the reportage article, *Magdalene.co* continues to provide experiences of a survivor of domestic violence. This experience is supported by expert sources, assistants for victims of domestic violence, who see and experience the struggles of victims, and assistants in reporting cases of domestic violence.

Apart from presenting narrative articles, *Magdalene.co* also presents articles in the form of infographics. Hera Diani said that the infographic is one of *Magdalene.co*'s ways to make it easier for readers to understand the content of the article. The article *Infographics: Types of Domestic Violence* is an example. In addition to providing an understanding or explanation of each type of violence, *Magdalene.co* also adds an illustration of violence. For example on the point of physical violence, the illustration is a picture of a man lifting a stick towards a woman. Another example of sexual violence is illustrated by a picture of a man holding a woman's lower body. The illustration depicted in this article shows the form of male power over women (Adji et al., 2010, p. 18). Through the article *Infographics: Types of Domestic Violence*, it can be seen that *Magdalene.co* not only raises the reality of victims who have experienced violence but also educates readers about the types of violence. So far, people only recognize domestic violence in the form of physical violence, but domestic violence is not just limited to physical violence.

There are five violations including domestic violence according to the 2019 National Commission on Violence Against Women. Five types of domestic violence include physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, violence against children, and economic violence. This is in line with previous research, that *Magdalene.co* plays its role as access to information for women (Maryani & Adiprasetyo, 2017, p. 122). Thus, the reader's horizons widen and become more aware of the forms and manifestations of violence in cases of domestic violence.

This channel also contains articles in English, one of which is *Safety Plan from Domestic Violence in the Pandemic Time*. This article provides education to readers on what they need to do when experiencing or seeing acts of violence. *Magdalene.co* recommends four actions that can be taken, namely first looking for a safe space in the house. When experiencing violence, victims are encouraged to enter a safe room in their home to protect themselves. Second, look for the closest person who can be trusted to report the violence. Third, contact the complaint service. Fourth, prepare yourself if possible have to leave the house, such as personal equipment. This English-language article shows that the target audience for *Magdalene.co* is not only those who speak Indonesian. Hera Diani said that their readers are not only located in Jakarta or Indonesia. They

have readers from America, Malaysia, the Philippines, and India. This is known because Magdalene.co found that some of their articles get traffic from readers outside Indonesia.

According to Hera Diani, the problems experienced by Indonesian women are still relevant to the problems experienced by women in that country so that English articles are raised to reach other readers. Besides, the issue of increasing domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic was not only felt by Indonesia but other countries around the world so that the issue of domestic violence raised by Magdalene.co is still relevant to readers outside Indonesia. This is in line with the domestic violence experienced by many women in various other countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, the United States, Tunisia, to Arab countries. There are similarities and similarities in both motives and forms of violence experienced by women and children. So that the trend of increasing domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic is a global issue, it does not only occur in Indonesia but also in other countries, both third and first world countries.

Finally, the Magdalene.co Safe Space channel is always equipped with a complaint service contact at the end of each article. There is a telephone number for Komnas Perempuan, LBH Apik, and other service providers. This shows that Magdalene.co is not only limited to informing the reality of what happened but also as a channel for assistance for victims of domestic violence. This is also a form of Magdalene.co's efforts in responding to one of Komnas Perempuan's online survey results, namely the low number of respondents who reported the violence they experienced. There is still 68 percent of respondents who do not have complaint service contacts. So, when readers who experience or see acts of domestic violence can report it to institutions that provide compliant services. The internet, including websites and social media, has become a rescue medium, a new alternative for victims of domestic violence to seek help and assistance. There are weaknesses and shortcomings due to the problem of limited space during the pandemic, but at least internet technology offers a glimmer of hope amidst the threat of domestic violence that is increasingly risky for women and children to experience.

One of the important characteristics of feminist activities is working together and providing support in fighting the oppression of a patriarchal system (Gamble, 2010, p. 13). This form of collaboration between Magdalene.co and other institutions is a feature of feminist activities. Magdalene.co and other institutions together fight the oppression of women due to an unfair patriarchal system. Starting from the results of an online survey by Komnas Perempuan which stated that during the pandemic there was an increase in violence against women, Magdalene.co is concerned about this issue. In the end, this is what made Magdalene.co decide to raise the issue of violence specifically through the Safe Space channel. From the various efforts made by Magdalene.co to raise the issue of domestic violence during the pandemic, it specifically shows its role as a feminist media. The articles analyzed show criticisms and dismantling of the patriarchal system that destroys gender relations.

CONCLUSION

During the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the PSBB, the number of domestic violence against women and children increased. Komnas Perempuan recorded two types of domestic violence experienced during the pandemic, namely economic violence and psychological violence. This is because the economic sector is experiencing shocks and uncertainty hit by the pandemic and unequal gender relations (husband and wife) in the household. Apart from financial problems, domestic violence experienced by women takes various forms as life activities change due to the pandemic. For example, multiple workloads that women have to bear, especially for women workers. In addition to working, women also seem to be responsible for being accompanying teachers for children when a school from home is implemented. She works, she does domestic work, and she is also as an educator, semi-formal teacher. This multi-workload has implications for the mental and psychological health of women during the pandemic. Not to mention that in several cases and writings, domestic violence occurred more brutally and horribly, such as physical violence and sexual abuse. Unfortunately, not many are aware of it, and because of the pandemic, not many have dared to report looking for help.

Magdalene.co responded to the phenomenon of domestic violence during the pandemic by creating a special Safe Space channel on their website. This channel contains reportage and opinions

on domestic violence and how to safely get out of the trap. With an inclusive perspective, this channel tries to raise the stories and stories of women victims of domestic violence and connect with institutions that can help victims escape violence. By presenting experts and writing strategies as well as presenting attractive graphics, this channel seeks to become an educational medium for women who are vulnerable to domestic violence. Education, prevention, and assistance efforts carried out by Magdalene.co in the Space Safe channel are not only criticizing the destructive patriarchal system, but also this media's efforts to create gender equality in household life, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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