

# Multi-Dimensional Impact of Cyber Gender-Based Violence: Examining Physical, Mental, Social, Cultural, and Economic Consequences

Impacto multidimensional de la violencia de género cibernética: examen de las consecuencias físicas, mentales, sociales, culturales y económicas

A'im Matun Nadhiroh<sup>1a</sup>, Eko Winarti<sup>2b</sup>, Annisa' Wigati Rozifa<sup>3a\*</sup>, Noer Saudah<sup>4c</sup>

## SUMMARY

**Background:** *The Internet, especially social media, is also at risk of being misused and triggering violence against humans. Gender-based violence (GBV) facilitated by new technologies is a phenomenon that increasingly affects the privacy and safety of women and girls in and out of cyberspace. This study aimed to describe the physical, mental, social, cultural, and economic impacts of gender-based violence of cyber.*  
**Methods:** *This study used a descriptive survey. The population of this study was adolescents in the East*

*Java region; the sample size was 480 adolescents selected using a purposive sampling technique, with the following criteria: adolescents aged 12-25 years and willing to be respondents. The variables in this study include the characteristics of the respondents, cyber-based gender violence, and the impacts experienced. Data was collected using a questionnaire using Google Forms, which consisted of; gender, gender-based violence, cyber gender-based violence, and questions about the impact of cyber-based violence. The research questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability. The research process was carried out according to ethical principles.*

**Results:** *This research shows that more than 50 % of respondents are aged 17-25 years, more than 75 % are female, almost 50 % have a high school education, and most are unmarried. As many as 308 (64 %) have received threats, insults, harassment, sending pornographic photos, pornographic videos, and indecent sentences. The most significant impact of Cyber Gender-Based Violence on adolescent psychology is 265 (55 %).*

**Conclusion:** *Based on this research, the most dominant impact of gender-based violence in cyberspace is the psychological impact, in addition to the physical, social, cultural, and economic effects. Good education, especially for children, must be carried out intensively to prevent children from potentially falling into cybercrime. The government must formulate a strategy to address cyber violence against women.*

**Keywords:** *Factor, cyber, gender-based, violence.*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47307/GMC.2023.131.s4.14>

ORCID: 0000-0002-1848-0458<sup>1</sup>

ORCID: 0000-0002-4443-5490<sup>2</sup>

ORCID: 0000-0002-9088-6524<sup>3</sup>

ORCID: 0000-0002-6638-0996<sup>4</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia.

<sup>b</sup>Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Kadiri, Kediri, Indonesia.

<sup>c</sup>Faculty of Health, Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI, Mojokerto, Indonesia.

\*Corresponding Authors: A'im Matun Nadhiroh  
E-mail: [a'immatunnadhiroh@um-surabaya.ac.id](mailto:a'immatunnadhiroh@um-surabaya.ac.id)

Recibido: 10 de julio 2023

Aceptado: 28 de julio 2023

## RESUMEN

**Antecedentes:** *Internet, especialmente las redes sociales, también corre el riesgo de ser mal utilizada y desencadenar violencia contra los humanos. La violencia basada en género (VBG) facilitada por las nuevas tecnologías es un fenómeno que afecta cada vez más la privacidad y seguridad de mujeres y niñas dentro y fuera del ciberespacio. Este estudio tiene como objetivo describir los impactos físicos, mentales, sociales, culturales y económicos de la violencia de género en cibernética.*

**Métodos:** *Este estudio utilizó una encuesta descriptiva. La población de este estudio fueron adolescentes en la región de Java Oriental; el tamaño de la muestra fue de 480 adolescentes seleccionadas utilizando una técnica de muestreo intencional, con los siguientes criterios: adolescentes de 12 a 25 años y dispuestos a ser encuestados. Las variables de este estudio incluyen las características de los encuestados, la violencia de género cibernética y también los impactos experimentados. Los datos se recopilaron mediante un cuestionario utilizando Google Forms, que consistió en género, violencia de género, ciberviolencia de género y preguntas sobre el impacto de la ciberviolencia. El cuestionario de investigación fue probado en cuanto a validez y confiabilidad. El proceso de investigación se llevó a cabo de acuerdo con principios éticos.*

**Resultados:** *Esta investigación muestra que más del 50 % tiene entre 17 y 25 años, más del 75 % son mujeres, casi el 50 % tiene educación secundaria y la mayoría no está casada. Hasta 308 (64 %) han recibido amenazas, insultos, hostigamientos, envío de fotos pornográficas, videos pornográficos y frases obscenas. El impacto más significativo de la Ciberviolencia de Género en la psicología del adolescente es 265 (55 %).*

**Conclusión:** *Con base en esta investigación, el impacto más dominante de la violencia de género en el ciberespacio es el impacto psicológico, además de los efectos físicos, sociales, culturales y económicos. La buena educación, especialmente para los niños, debe llevarse a cabo de manera intensiva para evitar que los niños caigan potencialmente en el ciberdelito. El gobierno debe formular una estrategia para abordar la violencia cibernética contra las mujeres.*

**Palabra clave:** *Factor, cibernético, basado en el género, violencia.*

## INTRODUCTION

Along with modern technology's emergence, access to the Internet has become easier and faster. The Internet has spread and is an

integral part of everyday life, both for work and leisure activities, to communicate thoughts and information, and to build connections beyond geographic boundaries (1,2). Apart from being a medium for expression, the Internet, especially social media, is also at risk of being misused and triggering violence against humans (3,4). Although it looks democratic, the virtual world suffers from violence and gender inequality, similar to the offline world (5). Some acts that fall under cyber violence include harassment, invasion of privacy, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and online threats (6,7). Gender-based violence (GBV) is experienced by many women and girls online (8-10). Women are victims of cyber violence in many instances. A study shows that one in four women experience cyber violence (11).

The United Nations (1993) defines GBV as an act of violence in public or private life that may result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm. One study explains that women are more at risk of becoming victims of online sexual harassment than men (12). UNESCO (2015) (13) notes that most women have experienced cyber violence incidents. Additionally, Amnesty International (2017) (14) in their survey of 4 000 women in 8 countries, found that a quarter of their respondents had experienced online harassment at least once, with some incidents threatening their safety. In Indonesia, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in its 2020 Annual Report, revealed a 300 % increase in Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) cases compared to the previous year (15). Even during the pandemic, there was a 400 % increase in OGBV cases compared to 2019 (16).

There are various forms of cyberviolence against women, including cyberstalking, nonconsensual pornography (or 'revenge porn'), gender-based insults and harassment, 'slut-shaming' unsolicited pornography, 'sextortion,' rape and death threats, 'doxing' and trafficking, which electronically activated. The risk of cyberviolence increases in adolescents (17,18). Adolescents are genuine users of digital media platforms, especially social media, essential in increasing social connections, self-discovery, and self-esteem. Therefore, adolescents are at risk of engaging in cyberbullying and using age-appropriate content through social media (19).

If left unchecked, female-based cyber violence has social, physical, psychological, and economic impacts on women (20). A study in Sweden found the effects of cyber-based violence on adolescents. 84 % of adolescents reported behavioural results, 80 % social impacts, 56 % cognitive impacts, and 12 % experienced physical impacts (21). Other studies support this statement and find psychological implications, including anxiety and damaged self-image, women's rights and dignity violations, and gender justice and equality (22).

This study aimed to describe the physical, mental, social, cultural and economic impacts of gender-based violence in cyber. Besides, this study aimed to address issues related to gender equality amidst the challenges of gender-based cyber violence that have damaged Indonesian society and weakened efforts to realize gender-based equality. This study required concrete policies to prevent online gender-based violence and the participation of social media platforms to increase awareness campaigns in building an environment of gender equality and respecting one another's gender.

**METHODS**

This study used a descriptive survey. The population of this study was adolescence in the East Java region, with a total sample of 480 adolescents. This research was conducted from November to December 2022 with the inclusion criteria of adolescents aged 12-25 years and willing to be respondents.

The variables in this study include the characteristics of the respondents, cyber-based gender violence, and the impacts experienced. Data collection used a questionnaire distributed via Google Form, which consisted of gender 3 question items, gender-based violence 10 question items, cyber gender-based violence 14 question items, and 3 question items about the impact of cyber-based violence. The questionnaire in this study has gone through the validity and reliability test stages. The implementation of the research process complies with ethical principles such as informed consent, anonymity, and confidentiality.

This descriptive research collected data using a frequency distribution based on the variables studied. The method of presentation was in the form of tables, diagrams, presentations, and narration.

**RESULTS**

Data collection through youth data collection in the East Java region consisted of 480 young people, both early and late. The results of this research were descriptive by collecting data using a frequency distribution based on the variables studied.

Table 1 shows the Respondents characteristics, were more than 50 % are aged 17-25 years, more than 75 % are female, and almost 50 % have a high school education. All respondents who participated in this study came from 29 districts in East Java.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Criteria	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
1. Early Adolescents (12 – 16 years)	198	41
2. Late Adolescents (17 – 25 years)	282	59
Gender		
1. Boy	109	23
2. Girls	371	77
Education		
1. Middle school	49	10
2. High school	235	49
3. College	162	34
4. Graduated D3	9	2
5. Graduated Bachelor	25	5
Marital status		
1. Not married	469	97.7
2. Married	10	2.08
3. Divorced life	0	0
4. Divorced dead	1	0.22

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL IMPACT OF CYBER GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Figure 1 was a form of cyber gender-based violence, where out of 480 adolescents who have received threats, insults, insults, harassment,

sending pornographic photos, pornographic videos, and obscene sentences, as many as 308 (64 %).

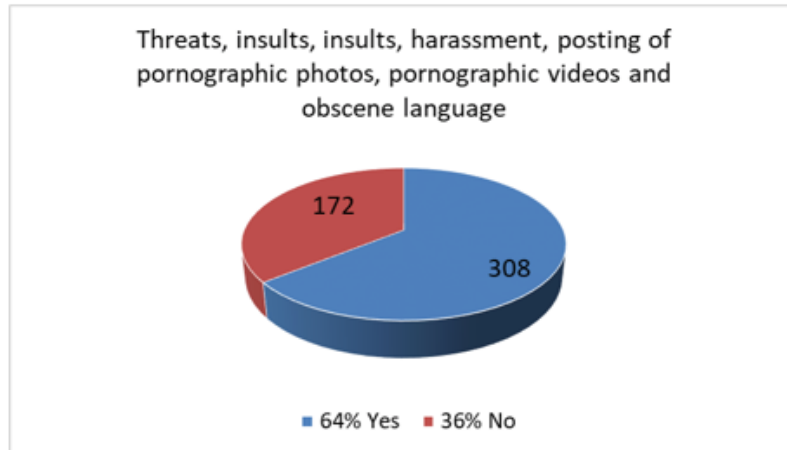


Figure 1. Forms of Cyber Gender-Based Violence

Figure 2 show that there are three impacts of cyber gender-based violence, namely Physical, Psychological, Social, Cultural, and Economic

effects. Cyber gender-based violence had the most significant impact on adolescent psychology, namely 265 (55 %).

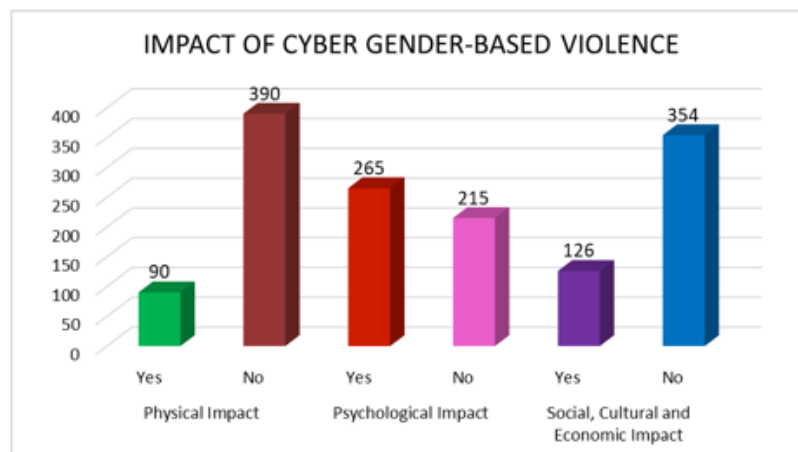


Figure 2. Impact of Cyber Gender-Based Violence

## DISCUSSION

Based on the characteristics of the respondents, most respondents were aged 17-25 years or are called late adolescents. The United Nations Broad Commission (2015) (23) showed that women aged 18-24 experience several forms of cyber violence. In this study, most respondents were female. According to WHO (2017), around 35 percent of women worldwide have been victims of GBV at some point. However, several studies in the Middle East and Africa indicate that up to 70 percent of women have experienced physical and sexual violence from an intimate partner during their lifetime. As many as 87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017 globally, more than half (58 percent) were killed by an intimate partner or family member, meaning that 137 women worldwide were killed by their family members each year day (24).

In addition, most respondents in this study were people with unmarried status. The evidence states that available female students in the study area are more than three times more affected by GBV at school than divorced and married students (25). In this study, most incidents of gender-based violence occurred in women. Previous research explained a statistically significant positive correlation between society's patriarchal ideology (male dominance) in increasing GBV and the education level of the respondents. The survey results also show that student household income is related to their level of education. An increase in household income reduces the propensity of a daughter's family to negotiate gender-based violence (26,27).

Conversely, lower household income makes women vulnerable to unwanted marriages and other acts of violence by male perpetrators. According to them, there are many forms of gender-discriminatory violence in developing countries due to patriarchal ideology, which must make men more substantial and have supremacy over women in society (28). These practices start at home and are followed in schools, creating more challenges to girls' educational attainment. School-going young women are often involved in unwanted violence caused by male perpetrators. These cultural practices imply unequal gender roles that expose women to gender-based violence (29-31).

Covert social practices have tremendously affected the overall level of GBV. Another implication is that the supremacy of men over women stems from gender-selective societal norms. This practice then makes women vulnerable or oppressed by gender-based violence. Consequently, these findings confirm that school-related gender-based violence is caused by hidden social customs, implying that it is a problem strongly related to the socioeconomic background of vulnerable women.

WHO (32) defines violence as an overarching term, including neglect and physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. This scope reflects the broad spectrum of violence that can be experienced in today's society. Women are recognized as very vulnerable to experiencing violence in its various forms. European Union Agency For Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2014) reports that violence against women is a widespread human rights violation that significantly threatens women's safety. In their report based on 42 000 women in 28 European Union (EU) member states, the FRA indicated that violence against women is extensive harassment that systematically remains unreported (9). GBV is violence directed against a person based on sex or gender, including acts that cause emotional, physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. It is psychological, physical, and sexual violence committed or allowed in the family, the general public, or by the state and its institutions (33).

Although cyber violence can affect both men and women, women experience it differently and are more traumatic forms of cyber violence (34). The evidence provides various forms of cyber violence against women, such as cyberstalking, cyber harassment, cyberbullying, online sexual harassment, and nonconsensual pornography (35). The United Nations Broad Commission (2015) (23) shows that women aged 18-24 experience several forms of cyber violence. They suffer disproportionately from cyberbullying, cyber harassment, cyberstalking, or online sexual harassment. The report further shows that in the EU 28 membership, 18% of women have experienced cyber violence in the form of online hatred, harassment, cyberstalking, and others since the age of 15. This prevalence figure represents 28 million women (23). Sargent et al.

(2016) (36) found that more than 50% of girls aged over 13 years in Slovenia experienced some form of cyber violence.

Online violence is direct or indirect online communication expressed in an aggressive, exploitative, manipulative, threatening or obscene manner and designed to cause fear, emotional or psychological, upset, distress, alarm or feelings of inferiority (37). There is a clear emphasis on emotional impact in this definition. Experiencing GBV online can be very damaging and demoralizing. Another study observed that online harassment can cause harm to the victim in powerful ways; it can expose a woman to symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, mainly if the abuse occurs frequently (5).

In addition, evidence shows that women who experience GBV report higher rates of depression, having abortions, and contracting HIV, compared to women who do not share it (38). Research also shows that this violence results in immediate and long-term physical, mental, and sexual health problems. The poor health outcomes associated with this violence are compared in importance to those arising from many other, more well-known health risk factors (39,40). For example, a study using the disease burden method in Australia found that among women aged 18 to 44 years, GBV is associated with 7% of the disease burden. This violence is more important than the factors usually considered, such as high blood pressure (hypertension), smoking, and being overweight (41).

GBV has been found to have adverse effects on women, including injury, sexual and reproductive health problems, mental health disorders, sexually transmitted infections, gynecological disorders, adverse pregnancy outcomes, increased risk of non-communicable diseases, and impact on health, and the welfare of their children (42). Another health effect of GBV is improving women's risk of several other health problems, including chronic pain, physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse, and depression (43). GBV also has a negative W-gate impact on a country's human, social, and economic development and is an underlying obstacle to eliminate poverty and build peace (44).

In this study, cyber gender-based violence had the most significant impact on adolescent psychology, namely 265 (55%). Victims or survivors experience depression, anxiety, and fear. In addition, there are also specific points where some victims or survivors express suicidal thoughts due to the danger they face (45). According to Yaya et al. (2021) and Wondimu (2019), social and psychological effects impact on social relationships. Social and psychological impacts in the form of decreased academic achievement, reduced self-esteem, health problems, and mental problems (anxiety and depression) are the results that are most felt (46,47).

## CONCLUSION

Based on this research, the most dominant impact of gender-based violence on cyber is the psychological, physical, social, cultural, and economic impacts. Good education, especially for children, must be carried out intensively so that children are kept away from the potential to fall into cybercrime. The Ministry of Communication and Informatics, schools, and families can carry out education. The government must formulate a strategy to address cyber violence against women. Governments, civil society, and other private actors should advocate for awareness-raising campaigns for women about cyber violence. This awareness and training can help women be empowered and decide where to seek social or legal support if they have been abused online. The Internet and other online platforms, such as Facebook, should make clear options for removing online images or abusive content. They must also respond promptly and effectively to complaints from victims of online abuse and finally make genuine agreements to terms of use.

## Conflict of Interest

The researcher declares that there is no conflict of interest in this study so that the research is guaranteed to have no problems between members and the article's authorship.

## REFERENCES

- 1 . Hughes DJ, Rowe M, Batey M, Lee A. A tale of two sites: Twitter vs. Facebook and the personality predictors of social media usage. *Comput Human Behav.* 2012;28(2):561-569.
2. Reynolds BW, Henson B, Fisher BS. Being pursued online: Applying cyber lifestyle–routine activities theory to cyberstalking victimization. *Crim Justice Behav.* 2011;38(11):1149-1169.
3. Litchfield C, Kavanagh E. Twitter, Team GB and the Australian Olympic Team: representations of gender in social media spaces. *Sport Soc.* 2019;22(7):1148-1164.
4. Sharma MK, Anand N, Thakur PC, Suma N, Biswas A, Archana R, et al. Cyber violence: Case report evidence of an emerging public health concern. *Asian J Psychiatr.* 2021;57:102017.
5. Lewis R, Rowe M, Wiper C. Online abuse of feminists as an emerging form of violence against women and girls. *Br J Criminol.* 2017;57(6):1462-1481.
6. Hinduja S, Patchin JW. Personal information of adolescents on the Internet: A quantitative content analysis of MySpace. *J Adolesc.* 2008;31(1):125-146.
7. Lim SS, Chan YH, Vadrevu S, Basnyat I. Managing peer relationships online—Investigating the use of Facebook by juvenile delinquents and youths-at-risk. *Comput Human Behav.* 2013;29(1):8-15.
8. Ging D, Siapera E. Special issue on online misogyny. *Feminist media studies.* Taylor & Francis; 2018;18:515-524.
9. Kavanagh E, Brown L. Towards a research agenda for examining online gender-based violence against women academics. *J Furth High Educ.* 2020;44(10):1379-1387.
10. Moloney ME, Love TP. Assessing online misogyny: Perspectives from sociology and feminist media studies. *Sociol Compass.* 2018;12(5):e12577.
11. Mayor Buzón V, García Pérez R, Rebollo Catalán M de los Á. Explorando factores predictores de la competencia digital en las redes sociales virtuales. *Pixel-Bit.* 2019.
12. Vickery JR, Everbach T. Mediating misogyny. *Gender Technol.* 2018.
13. UNESCO. Cyber Violence Against Women And Girls: A World-wide Wake-up Call. 2015.
14. Amnesty International. Amnesty reveals alarming impact of online abuse against women. 2017. Available from: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2017/11/amnesty-reveals-alarming-impact-of-online-abuse-against-women/>
15. Komnas Perempuan. Violence on the rise “ Policies to eliminate sexual violence to built safe spaces for women and girls. *Annu Rec violence against women.* 2020:1-109.
16. Ratnasari E, Sumartias S, Romli R. Social Media, Digital Activism, and Online Gender-Based Violence in Indonesia. *Nyimak J Commun.* 2021;5(1):97-116.
17. Yusuf A, Habibie AN, Efendi F, Kurnia ID, Kurniati A. Prevalence and correlates of being bullied among adolescents in Indonesia: Results from the 2015 Global School-based Student Health Survey. *Int J Adolesc Med Health.* 2022;34(1).
18. Charlton C, Mani RR, Chinnappan S, Balaraman AK, Muthusamy T, Paranjothy C, et al. Bibliometric and Density Visualisation Mapping Analysis of Domestic Violence in Australia Research Output 1984–2019. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2022;19(8).
19. Sharma E, Seshadri SP. Adolescence: contemporary issues in the clinic and beyond. *Asian J Psychiatr.* 2020;47:101803.
20. Ooi K-B, Lee V-H, Hew J-J, Lin B. Mobile Social Cyberbullying: Why are Keyboard Warriors Raging? *J Comput Inf Syst.* 2021;61(4):371-382.
21. Dredge R, Gleeson J, de la Piedad Garcia X. Cyberbullying in social networking sites: An adolescent victim’s perspective. *Comput Human Behav.* 2014;36:13-20.
22. West J. Cyber-violence against women. *Battered Women’s Support Services;* 2014.
23. UN Women. Urgent action needed to combat online violence against women and girls, says new UN report. 2015. Available from: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2015/9/cyber-violence-report-press-release>
24. WHO. Violence against women. *World Health Organisation.* 2021. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>
25. Rohmana DY, Estelina K, Iskandar I. The Bullying Phenomenon and Handling Efforts in Reducing Cases of Bullying: A Systematic Review. *J Ners.* 2020;15(1 Special Issue):557-562.
26. Laksono A, Wulandari R, Matahari R, Suharmiati. Socioeconomic differences of intimate partner violence among married women in Indonesia: Does poverty matter? *Indian J Community Med.* 2023;48(2):304-309.
27. Fanani FDN, Fatah MZ. Identification of social support for children as survivors of domestic violence at the Surabaya Embun Foundation. *Indones J Public Heal.* 2022;17(1):52-60.
28. Sutinah, Kinuthia KM. Trafficking of women and children in East Java, Indonesia. *J Int Womens Stud.* 2019;20(9):94-106.

## MULTI-DIMENSIONAL IMPACT OF CYBER GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

29. Banda BM. Socio-cultural factors associated with gender-based violence in Chipata city, Zambia. *Texila Int J Publ Heal.* 2019;7(4):232-243.
30. Beyene AS, Chojenta CL, Loxton DJ. Consequences of gender-based violence on female high school students in eastern Ethiopia. *Afr J Reprod Health.* 2021;25(4):22-33.
31. Sikweyiya Y, Addo-Lartey AA, Alangea DO, Dako-Gyeke P, Chirwa ED, Coker-Appiah D, et al. Patriarchy and gender-inequitable attitudes as drivers of intimate partner violence against women in the central region of Ghana. *BMC Public Health.* 2020;20:1-11.
32. WHO. World report on violence and health. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2002.
33. Ellis E. Gender-based violence is South Africa's second pandemic, says Ramaphosa. *Dly Maverick.* 2020;18.
34. Friesen J, Kay A, Eibach R, Galinsky A. Seeking Structure in Social Organization: Compensatory Control and the Psychological Advantages of Hierarchy. *J Pers Soc Psychol.* 2014;106(4):590-609.
35. West J. Cyber-Violence Against Women Prepared for Battered Women's Support Services. 2014; Available from: [http://www.apc.org/en/system/files/APCWNSP\\_MDG3advocacypaper\\_full\\_2011\\_EN\\_0.pdf](http://www.apc.org/en/system/files/APCWNSP_MDG3advocacypaper_full_2011_EN_0.pdf)
36. Sargent KS, Krauss A, Jouriles EN, McDonald R. Cyber Victimization, Psychological Intimate Partner Violence, and Problematic Mental Health Outcomes Among First-Year College Students. *Cyberpsychol Behav Soc Netw.* 2016;19(9):545-550.
37. Kavanagh E, Jones I, Sheppard-Marks L. Towards typologies of virtual maltreatment: Sport, digital cultures & dark leisure. In: *Re-thinking leisure in a digital age.* Routledge; 2020.p.75-88.
38. United Nations. UN Women Annual Report 2018-2019. UN Women. 2018.
39. Mas'udah S. Power Relations of Husbands and Wives Experiencing Domestic Violence in Dual-Career Families in Indonesia. *Millenn Asia.* 2023;14(1):5-27.
40. Kusuma MSE, Purwanti T. Children death with child abuse: A case report at bhayangkara hospital, kediri indonesia. *Indian J Forensic Med Toxicol.* 2020;14(4):3544-3549.
41. Hegarty KL, Andrews S, Tarzia L. Transforming health settings to address gender-based violence in Australia. *Med J Aust.* 2022;217(3):159-166.
42. Tristiana RD, Pratiwi IN, Wulansari D, Yusuf A, Sulistyono RE. Adolescence experience of gender-based violence: A qualitative study. *Int J Public Heal Sci.* 2023;12(2):822-830.
43. Zengenene M, Susanti E. Violence against women and girls in Harare, Zimbabwe. *J Int Womens Stud.* 2019;20(9):83-93.
44. Murhula PBB, Singh SB, Myende SM. The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on gender-based violence: A global review and analysis. *Int J Crim Justice Sci.* 2021;16(1):84-96.
45. Kusuma E, Arum NS. Memahami dan Menyikapi Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online: Sebuah Panduan. Retrieved June. 2019;10:2021.
46. Yaya S, Hudani A, Buh A, Bishwajit G. Prevalence and predictors of intimate partner violence among married women in Egypt. *J Interpers Violence.* 2021;36(21-22):10686-10704.
47. Wondimu H. The implication of gender-based violence on the academic achievement of female students, in the case of Aba Fransua High School of Wolkite Town. *Ann Soc Sci Manag Stud.* 2019;4(2):47-54.