

ABSTRACT

Technological developments have made harassment of women spread in the cyber world, one of which is cyber harassment. Ironically, women who wear the hijab and cover up can often experience cyber harassment. In fact, women who wear the hijab will not experience painful situations such as sexual harassment. So, this research aims to describe the experience of cyber harassment and the self-concept that is formed from this experience that occurs in women who wear the hijab, especially female students. This research uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach as well as in-depth interviews, observation and documentation as data collection techniques. The research results showed that the forms of cyber harassment experienced by the informants were written harassment and visual harassment. The identity of the perpetrator is known as a friend and an unknown person. Informants received this treatment on the social media WhatsApp, X/Twitter, Instagram and Telegram. The experience of cyber harassment had different cognitive, affective and conative effects on each informant. The experience of cyber harassment also had an impact on the informant's self-concept, which was mostly negative compared to positive.

Keywords: *cyber harassment, online gender-based violence, experiences, self-concept, hijab students*