

feminism & beyond

contemporary perspectives
on gender and technology

embodiment

**consent
privacy
violence**

It's necessary to understand the diverse experiences and relationships as human beings embodying multiple identities and realities in "disembodied" online spaces.

Thus, we can build an ethics and politics of consent into the culture, design, policies and terms of service of internet platforms. The attacks, threats, intimidation and policing experienced by women and queers are real, harmful and alarming, and are part of the broader issue of gender-based violence. It is our collective responsibility to address and end this.

consent

Something that needs to change in 2019 is sexual harassment being “a part of the territory” in any job whether they’re a celebrity, internet famous, blogger, etc as getting used to sexual harassment shouldn’t be part of a job #Feminism #sexualharassment #work #jobs #consent

🐦 @Trans_Alex1995 (10:27 – 31 de dez de 2018)

deep breath publicly sharing images of women – purposefully those in which they appear “fatter”/“uglier”/generally “worse” than in the (doctored or not) photos of themselves they choose to post online – without their consent in order to make yourself feel better is BAD FEMINISM

🐦 @jendbaker (11:12 – 28 de abr de 2019)

There can be a terrain of various kinds of sexual harassment, harassment, and a critique of the difficulty in maintaining a standard that seems so low, can be a violation of women’s rights. Feminists who deny the reality of virtual sexual violence that violence online is a violation of consent that it violates

The internet can be a terrain of violence of various kinds – stalking, abuse, harassment, threats, etc. This critique of the role of ICTs in maintaining hegemony, which seems so commonplace now, can be traced back to women’s rights advocates and feminists who opposed the binary of virtual and real to insist that violence that takes place online is violence and that it violates consent.

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📖 Anri van der Spuy, Namita Aavriti (2018)

And we, as consumers of the Internet, do we want these platforms be accountable to counter this violence as well? Shouldn't we instead be talking about right to privacy of oneself and others, and how consent is the key in any relationship instead of waiting

for a crime to happen to punish the perpetrators?

 Shubha Kayastha (2018)

What if women built the internet? It sounds like 'consent' and 'safe environment' are commonly considered qualities women would contribute. What do you think? #feminism #womenintech #genderequality

 @edr_photography (09:04 - 11 de mai de 2019)

Just saw a libertarian say that “Islam and feminism have a lot in common”
AND YES BRO YOU ARE CORRECT
THEY DO as both are concerned with women’s right to privacy and self-determination. Next time you go for a burn try turning on the heat.

🐦 @LeeFlower (20:06 – 8 de fev de 2018)

privacy


– including
digital literacy
identify and
surveillance
about privacy,
in mechanisms
supported and

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The ability of women – including women with fewer digital literacy skills – to learn to identify and manage data and surveillance practices by learning about privacy, safety and encryption mechanisms should be further supported and amplified.

 Anita Gurumurthy (2017)

Given that there are a range of  Laboria Kuboniks (2016)
gendered challenges specifically
relating to life in a digital age — from
sexual harassment via social media, to
doxxing, privacy, and the protection of
online images — the situation requires
a feminism at ease with computation.

Because my feminism is not
defined by masturbating or
abusing on camera. I am ashamed
of the words used. I won't
glamorise the 'coolness' of
using filthy cuss words there.
But think about the fact that
breaching my privacy makes you
a harasser&troll even if you write
books on it.

 @Shubhrastha (09:53 - 7 de jun de 2018)

As a result of fears of pushback and threat when they express themselves online, women are often likely to self-censor; thereby chilling freedom of expression and impacting other human rights as a result. Content regulation is often accompanied by surveillance which can, in turn, affect women's right to privacy.

■ ■ Anri van der Spuy, Namita Aavriti (2018)

violence

It's sad that it's always women
who are hacked and their
privacy breached it's never men
people still say we don't
need feminism

skincare.saviour (07:01 - 1 de set de 2017)

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Its sad that its always women celebs who are hacked and their privacy breached it's never men and people still say we don't need feminism

🐦 @skincareaviour (07:01 – 1 de set de 2017)

Fears related to online harassment and technology-related violence are highlighted in many studies as significant barriers to women's meaningful access to and usage of ICTs, although the nature of this fear differs between contexts. Examples include fear of misleading content like fake news; "inappropriate" content; scams and cybercrime; potential "threats" to relationships, particularly for women; harassment; privacy concerns; and support or facilitation of women's trafficking through ICTs.

📖 Anri van der Spuy, Namita Aavriti (2018)

I wonder if some "feminist" realized that feminism is more than just free bleeding and free nudity/ self love like when you speak on feminism speak on gender violence, inequality, gender discrimination, and more. It's more than just trying to look woke on twitter my guy

🐦 @thaimangos (12:53 - 5 de mai de 2018)

**When the Internet is seen
as the reason for violence,
focus shifts to controlling
the acts instead of digging
deeper into the reason
behind them**

 Shubha Kayastha (2018)

4th-wave feminism began ~2012 & uses the internet to advance gender equality, particularly through opposition to sexual harassment and violence against women. Tweeps such as Bell Hooks and Emma Watson reflect this movement, as well as #MeToo.

 @Alden08106674 (04:04 ~ 4 de mar de 2019)

On Twitter feminism is more than diverse representation in fashion magazines, it's reproductive rights, sexual violence and equal pay.

 @Ayishat_Akanbi (16:23 - 4 de abr de 2018)

In a space where few bodies other than the cis-gender heterosexual white male body are treated with any modicum of respect one can only imagine what the depictions of this sexual engagement could be and how they can potentially feed into a culture of violence against certain marginalized body.

 Tiffany Mugo (2019)

Association for Progressive Communication (2016). The **Feminist Principles of the Internet**.

Gurumurthy, Anita (2017). **A history of feminist engagement with development and digital technologies**.

Kayastha, Shubha (2018). **Online violence: beyond just an act**. In Feminist Voices in Technology. Helen Taranowski [ed.].

Laboria Kuboniks (2016). **Xenofeminism**. A Politics for Alienation.

Mugo, Tiffany (2019). **Turning from Tumblr: where is sex positivity on the internet going?**

Spuy, Anri van der; Aavriti, Namita (2018). **Mapping research in gender and digital technology**.

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