feminism & beyond

contemporary perspectives
on gender and technology

Economy

Economy
Open Source

Resist to corporate control of the web and fight for an internet that facilitates economic cooperation and collaboration.

Therefore, it's necessary to be commited to questioning the capitalist logic that drives technology towards further privatisation, profit and control. To create alternative forms of economic power that are grounded in principles of solidarity, equality, openness and environmental sustainability.

Economy

Online platforms become powerful brokers who also capitalise upon the data traces generated through user activity. The network economy is marked by: precarious work; the reinforcement of the unequal, gendered transnational labour chain; privacy violations stemming from boundary-less data mining practices; and the increasing power of on- line platform intermediaries.

📖 Anita Gurumurthy (2017)

Imagine if the economy met women's needs? Little reminder to the banks of the sisters power! #feminism

🐦 @SistersUncut (07:05 – 25 de abr de 2017)

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A quarter of a century later, in the era of the quantified self, in which computational devices and bodies intertwine to measure the human day and co-constitute the world in which we live, it is clear that something has changed. This change concerns the materialization of bodies, a classic feminist preoccupation, as well as the materials of technology – ours is a world that is everywhere and nowhere, in which bodies are redistributed through a technological economy.

Caroline Basset (2015)

Feminism needs to work from ground level to provide an alternative to the patriarchalisation of everything from technology to the economy to education.

@MsAfropolitan (14:46 – 17 de jan de 2018)

From a feminist perspective, it is important to "borrow" from feminist economics and look at how gendered labour and unpaid work by women and others in the domestic sphere and elsewhere are essential to how the mainstream economy functions. The questions then raised are about the dynamics and distribution of power, with a specific focus on work, livelihood, labour, opportunities and entrepreneurship, and also about how power operates within workspaces. The internet is a high-cost space for marginalised people because of how gendered labour operates in industries of mining, outsourcing, automation, the "sharing economy", civil society and social movements, and so on. Additionally, from a global South perspective, it is evident that cheaper labour in middle- and low-income countries, where labour regulations are not as stringent, is crucial and essential for the global information economy.

📖 Anita Gurumurthy (2017)

Another critical aspect of the social relations of the new technologies is the reformulation of expectations, culture, work, and reproduction for the large scienti c and technical workforce. A major social and political danger is the formation of a strongly bimodal social structure, with the masses of women and men of all ethnic groups, but especially people of color, con ned to a homework economy, illiteracy of several varieties, and general redundancy and impotence, controlled by high-tech repressive apparatuses ranging from entertainment to surveillance and disappearance.

📖 Donna Haraway (1985)

Here's a so called Presidential Candidate who has absolutely NO idea of basic things like Drugs, Feminism, Gender Equality, Economy, and struggles with simple questions like political and economic experience; and you wonder what sort of Nigeria this individual will build/run?

In a country with at least 45% of households headed by girls and women, you don't see the link between feminism and the economy? You don't see how women having to seek permission to be on birth control, and to get ARVs has a direct impact on productivity?

@EllaBellaBleu
(07:30 – 28 de mai de 2018)

The questions around gendered disparity in access, skills and education should not however leave the impression that women do not participate in the digital economy. Increasingly research warns of the exploitation of women and their labour in the network economy. This not only extends to the ways in which women's cheap labour is used in mines for relevant materials, in fabrication laboratories and in electronic assembly plants, but also to the "unwanted" and "hidden and often-stigmatised and dangerous labour" of women who perform digital labour to create content and/or moderate misogyny and sexism online. Such forms of labour not only enable online platforms to become increasingly powerful but also create more unequal and even fatal labour chains de ned by tedious and di cult occupations related to electronics production, primarily tasked to women.

Anita Gurumurthy (2017)

Our discussions suggested two levels at which the questions of economy, labour and gender can be unpacked. Firstly, the underlying mechanisms and frameworks of the information economy and the 'sharing economy', and the materials and resources are being extracted for this. And secondly at the individual level of bodies: people and their agency. We want to be able to shift in between structure with bodies, the macro and the micro.

📖 Becky Faith (2018)

A progressive 'conversation' about economics without women is not a conversation. It's a frat party. #economy #feminism

🐦 @LynnParramore (00:03 – 19 de fev de 2017)

Open Source

this year is my 20th year in computing, tech and open source. I came from the radical left, feminism, antifa. no bro ever will drive me out.

🐦 @sheeshee (11:49 – 11 de ago de 2018)

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Research within the field of gender and technology has always privileged the voices of cisgender women, who have discounted their own hierarchical relationship with gender non-conforming persons, intersex and trans people and participated in a refusal to center the latter's issues. Part of building movements on open source and free software is opening the discourse to participants from the margins.

📖 Anri van der Spuy; Namita Aavriti (2018)

A reality check of gender and technology today does not give any reason for optimism. As various overviews and studies have shown, non-whites/non-males/non-heterosexuals are still largely excluded from the creation of the very technology that shapes us and our ways of interacting with the world. And self-proclaimed technical undergrounds such as FLOSS (Free Libre Open Source Software), the hacker scene, or hacktivist cultures provide an even more shocking scenario.

📖 Cornelia Sollfrank (2016)

The Open Source Software Movement needs intersectional feminism; they just don't know it yet.

🐦 @techairos (18:04 – 6 de out de 2017)

We ask whether the idiom of `gender hacking' is extensible into a long-range strategy, a strategy for wetware akin to what hacker culture has already done for software — constructing an entire universe of free and open source platforms that is the closest thing to a practicable communism many of us have ever seen. 📖 Laboria Kuboniks (2016)

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Katherine Both Lahude

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