

RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE

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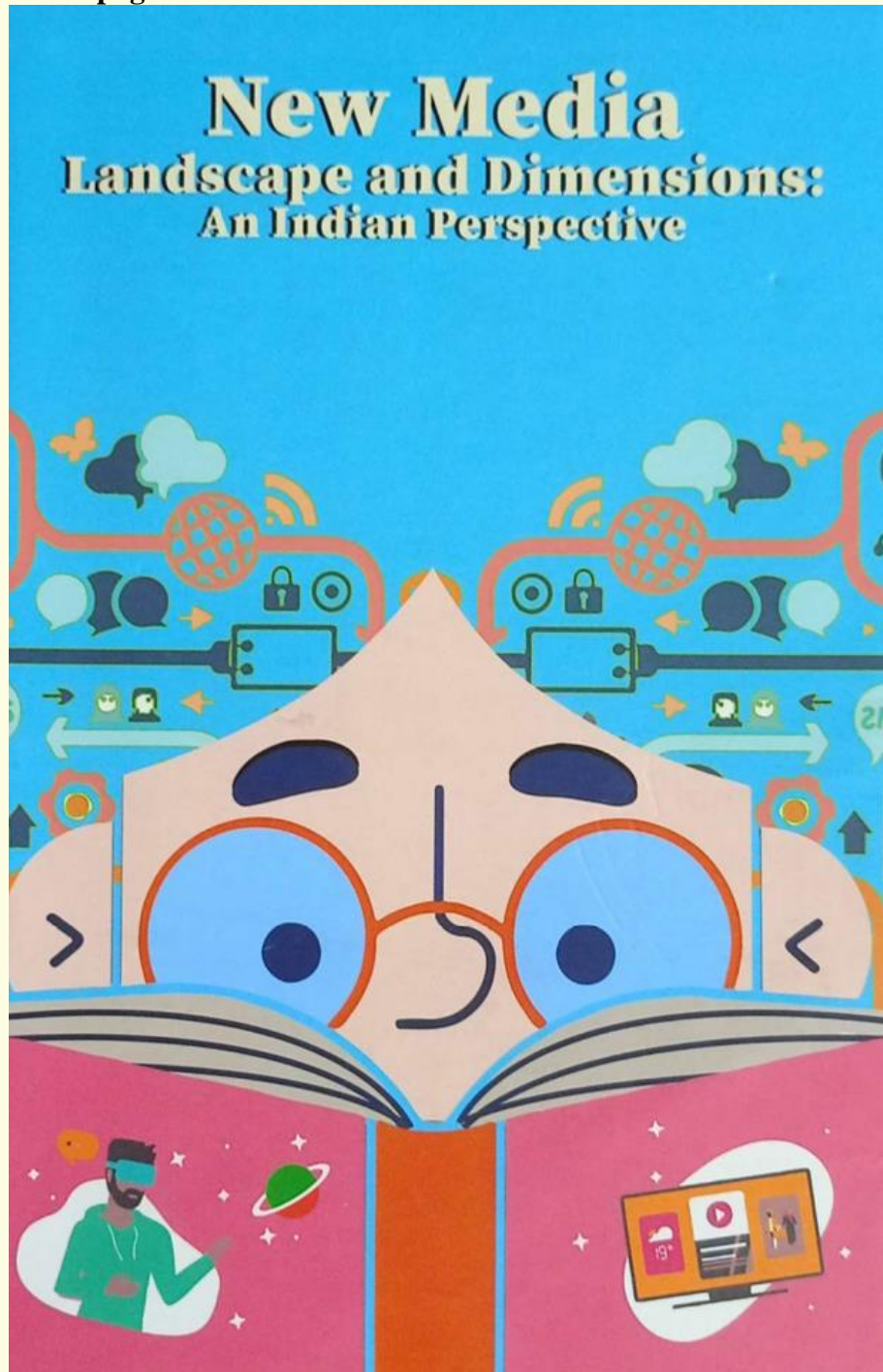


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CHAPTER - 5

A Fundamental Study on Apprehending Privacy, Online Privacy- its Violation Issues and Social Media Surveillance

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Abstract

The domain of online privacy is a well-researched topic worldwide, yet its scope is so vast that requires constant upgradation to the existing known knowledge. Research conducted in the past and present decade have opened up eclectic areas of study focusing on the online privacy breaches and surveillance mechanism, which veils the modern social structure. The need of the hour is not only to highlight such cases but aware people in how they must be concerned with their online activities through logical and affirmative discourses. The study focuses on defining the meaning of privacy and surveillance in manifold contexts keeping in mind about its wide scale scope and applications. This academic paper also discusses various privacy invasion concerns by highlighting different cyber- criminal activities and attempts to comprehend public's point of understanding about online privacy and safety protocols. This paper also suggests definite guidelines, which if followed strictly might prevent users' from online data breaches.

Keywords: *Privacy, Online Privacy, Surveillance, Social Media Surveillance*

Introduction

The need for a constructive discourse on the issues pertaining to privacy on social media platforms is the most important call of the day. With the news published from across the world on infringement of users' privacy by not only the bureaucrats but also the government highlights the importance of the discourse. The necessity is urgent and needs deep focus in understanding the trend, implications and highlight strategies, if any, to fight the crisis. Spreading awareness and educating people on safety measures have always been the realm of microscopic analysis, however, more

Title of the book: Epidemic Encounters, Communities, and Practices in the Colonial World

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Epidemic Encounters, Communities, and Practices in the Colonial World

Edited by
Poonam Bala and Russel Viljoen

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Chapter 2

The Uncouth Woes *The Prevalence of Venereal Diseases in the British or European Troops in India (ca. 1864–1918)*

Apalak Das

The present condition of the Army in India, with the enormous prevalence of venereal disease . . . yearly sending home thousands of men infected with constitutional taint, is therefore a great and growing source of danger to the whole community.¹

Report of Departmental Committee appeared in the statement of Earl of Dunraven in the House of Lords on the Departmental Committee of the India Office (1897) on 14 May, 1897

It was not the '*Gemeinschaft*' or idea of 'community', but preserving the supposed racial potency of the 'whites', who were snivelling the menace of degeneration from venereal diseases (VD), developed into one of the prime concerns to the colonial state. Why had the preservation of 'race' become so essential to the colonial administration in India? as VD posed direct threat to health, racial supremacy and martial spirit of 'white' than the *natives*, the Raj had decided to go for 'disciplining' the European soldiers in the name of military hygiene. The recent historiography on the politico-cultural liaison between race and diseases, such as the works of Ishita Pande, Philippa Levine, Erica Wald and David Arnold, has focused on the way in which colonial discourses framed the question of racial susceptibility to the tropical maladies, vices and wickedness that crippled the British vis-à-vis European soldiers. To the Raj, the issue was whether the 'moral policing', instead of mere withdrawing Contagious Diseases (CD) Acts, would prevent the VD; amidst of the sway of liberal wind and abolitionism or anti-regulationist vibes, there was a growing apprehension in the House of Commons in 1888 regarding the practices, rules and regulations on prostitution and the

Title of the book: "Hesitant Psychocosmologies: Cultural Identities of Bengali Middle Classes"

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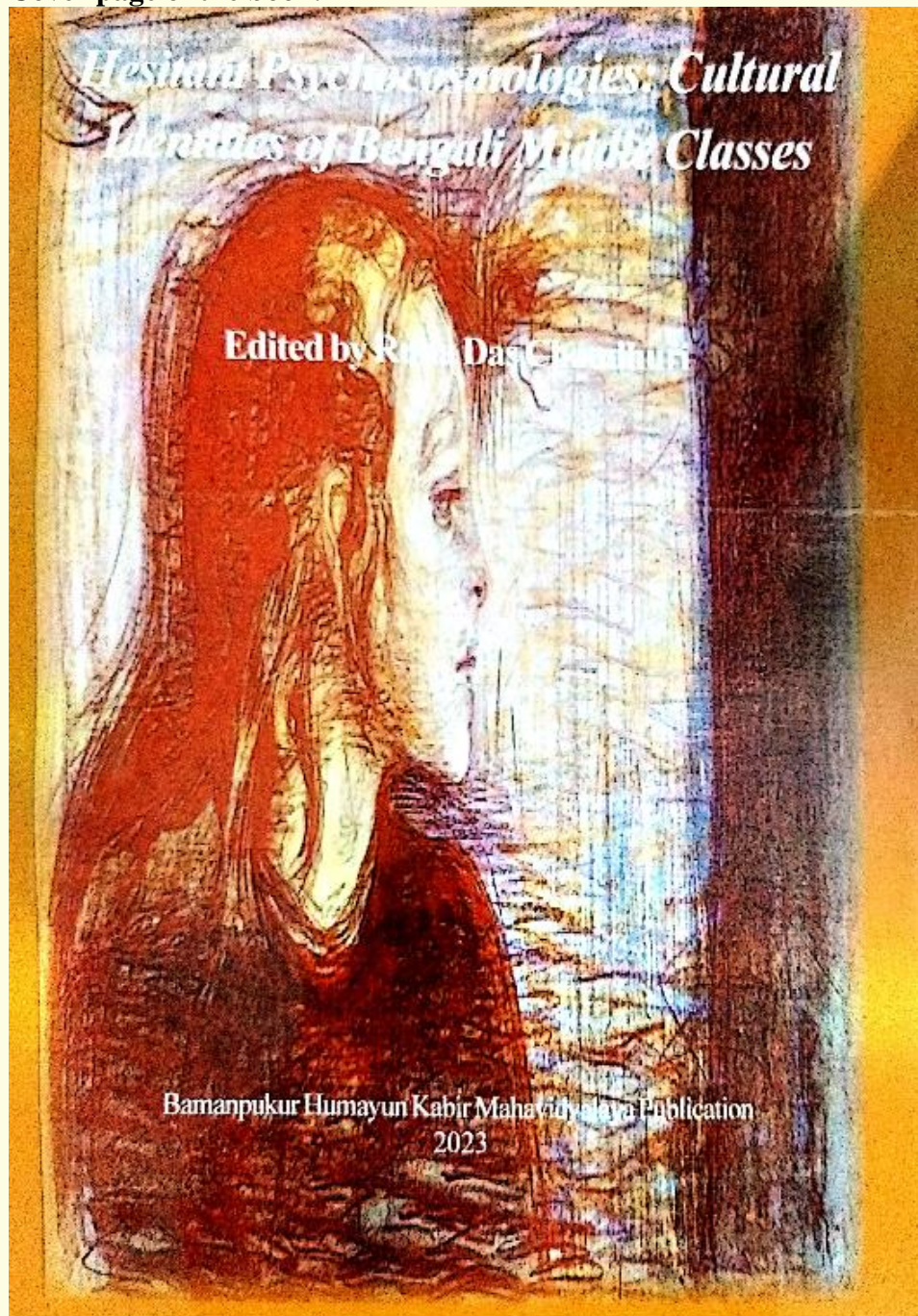


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Title of the book: "Gender and Popular Visual Culture in India 'Benevolent' Sexism and Disguised Discrimination"

Title of chapter: Wolf in Sheep's Clothing? Sexism in Fourth-wave Feminism)

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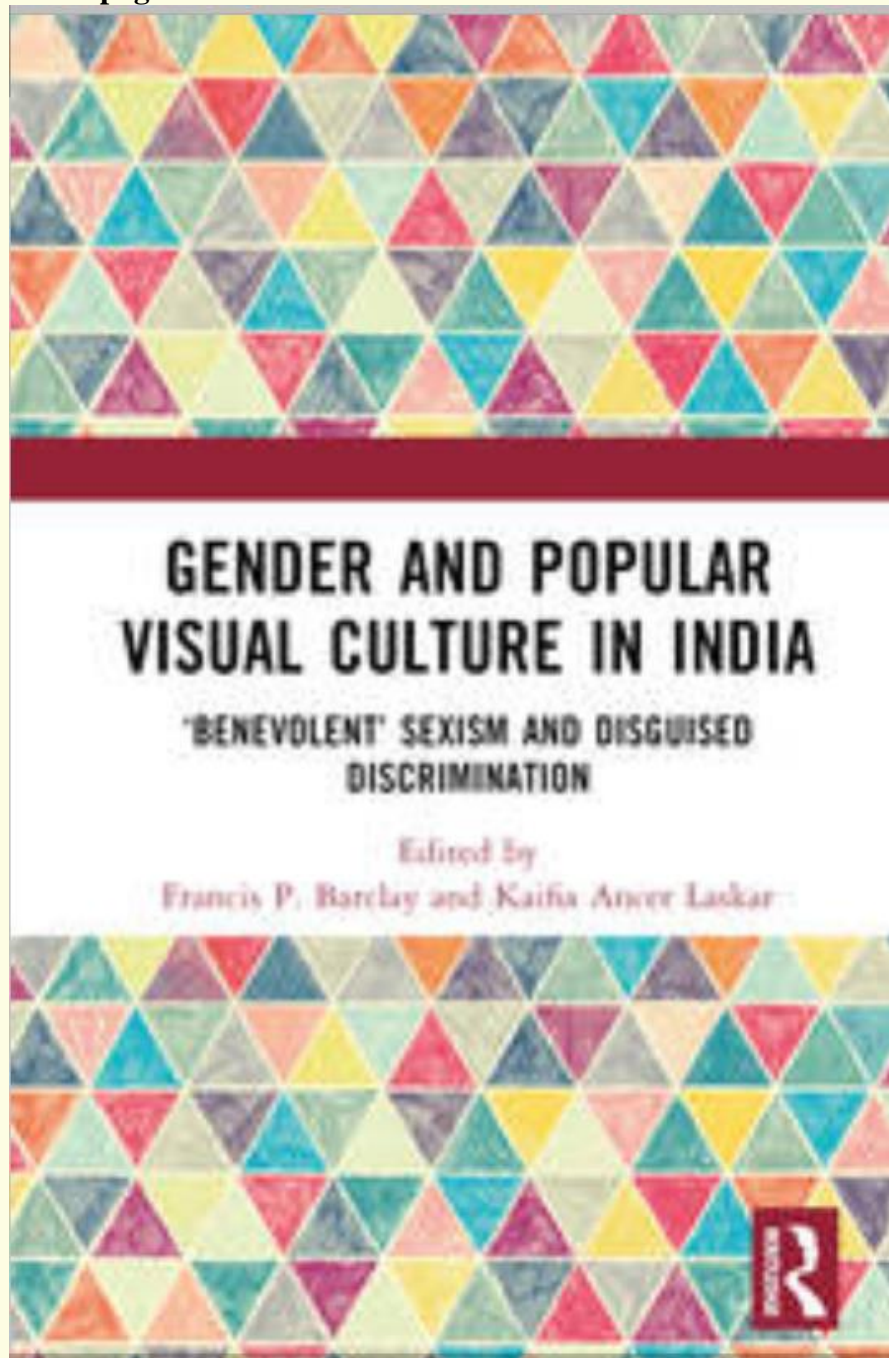


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CHAPTER 1: Part I Introduction: Critical Perspectives on Gender Representations in Indian Media: An Overview Enakshi Roy

CHAPTER 2: New Wine in Old Bottle: Benevolent Sexism in the Indian Popular Visual Media Francis Philip Barclay & Kaifia Ancer Laskar

CHAPTER 3: Wolf in Sheep's Clothing? Sexism in Fourth-wave Feminism Kaifia Ancer Laskar & Ishita Biswas

CHAPTER 4: Female Politicos in Indian Web Series: The Politics of Portrayal Madhubanti Mitra, Rosona Khatun & Mohammad Reyaz

CHAPTER 5: Androcentrism and Gender Stereotyping in Matrimonial Advertisements Sajna Sanal

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CHAPTER 3

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing? Sexism in Fourth-wave Feminism

Kaifia Ancer Laskar & Ishita Biswas

Abstract. Contrary to denunciation of sexual objectification in the previous waves of feminism, in the latest episode, being sexy is seen as a tool of self-empowerment. This chapter investigates the representation of female protagonists as sexy and empowered in contemporary popular Hindi-language soap operas and analyses if such representations are the vantage point for fourth-wave feminism in such soap opera text. Or is such representation only meant for the male gaze? Fourth-wave feminism has also drawn criticism for being "lipstick feminism". In this chapter, semiotic analysis is performed on soap opera text to deconstruct the possible binaries such as empowering-stereotypical and owning one's sexuality-catering to the male gaze. We argue that the soap operas under study use postfeminist cultural sensibilities and representation and have neoliberal consumerism embedded within them. Further, these soap operas could undo the gains of feminism by concentrating on sexy, elite and young women, relocating thoughts to a pre-feminist world.

Introduction

Hindi soap operas have become the daily dose of entertainment for a section of the population in India since the early nineties. While the educational serials broadcast on Doordarshan used the tropes of social messages ingrained within their text, commercial soap operas running in commercial channels aim at providing visual pleasures to their audience. The educational and informational intent of Doordarshan (the public service broadcaster of India) was gradually replaced with entertainment as the core function, with almost all households gaining access to television sets (Singhal & Rogers, 2001; Munshi, 2010;2012). With the explosion of satellite television, Western entertainment genres like soap operas and reality shows made foray into Indian television (Singhal & Rogers, 2001; Munshi, 2010;2012). At present, soap operas not only dominate the national channel of India (Doordarshan) but also the commercial channels such as Star Plus, Sony, Zee Tv, and Colors as one of the most popular television programme genres (Munshi, 2010;2012, Jaggi, 2011).

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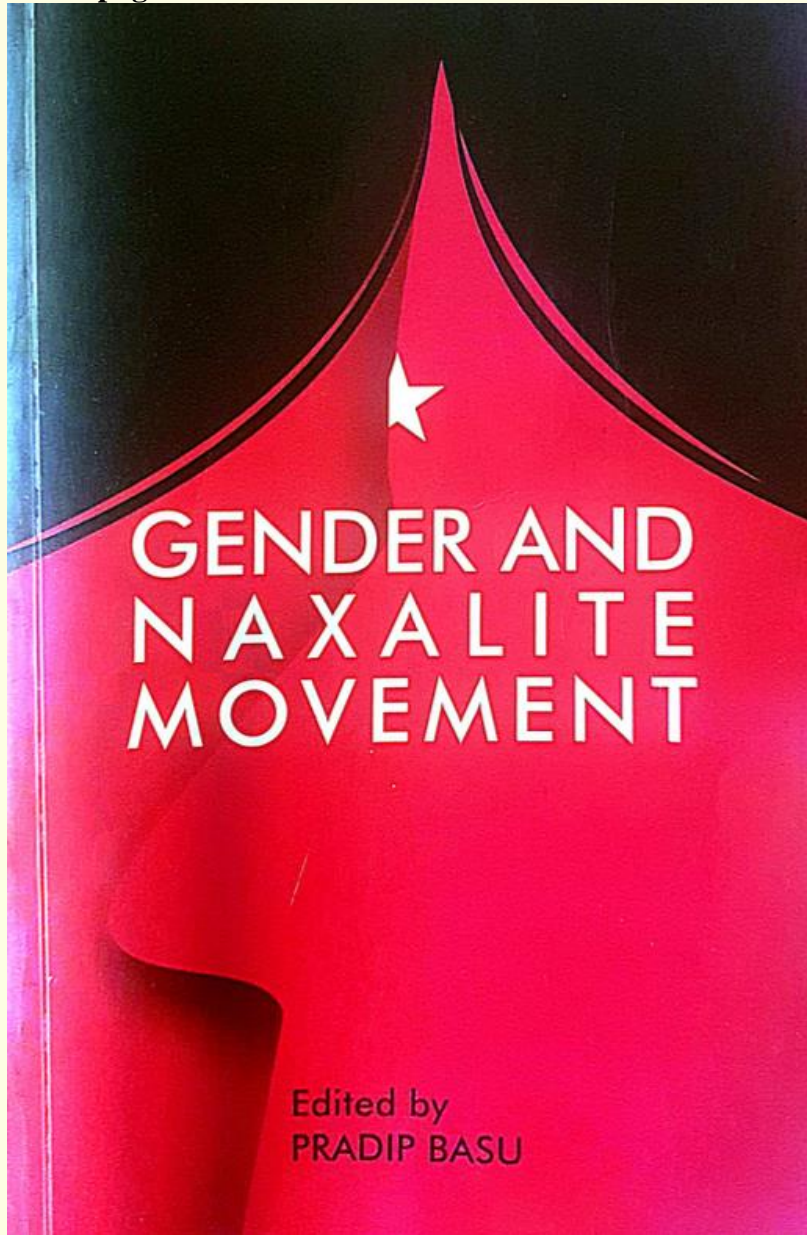


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**The Women in Naxalbari Movement:
The Discourse of Unchanged Gender Stereotype**
Swati Bhattacharya

The Naxalbari movement marks a significant shift in the post-colonial history of West Bengal. The post-Independence politics in India is a history of growing discontent, protests, and mass movements. The general political situation of Bengal was shaken by the impact of two World Wars. In the first half of the nineties the bombing of Rangoon, followed by steep inflation of 250% in essential commodities left deep imprints in the city life as well as the village life. As found in Greenough's documentation, Bengal was shaking by the great famine of 1943, where more than a million people died, and women and children were sold, and this entirely revolutionized the socio-economic structure of the state. The leftist ideology made its inroads around this time and weakened the traditional and religious beliefs on the Bengali mind (Greenough 1982,78). The ruling Congress hegemony was questioned time and again in different parts of the country which was reiterated in form of mass movements and a growing number of regional political parties and adopting various ideological beliefs. The Communist Party of India had already made deep imprints in Indian politics and guiding the governance. The Sino-India war in 1962 led to an ideological split within the communist party and gave birth to the Communist Party of India (Marxist). The break