Chapter 13
A Discussion on the Current Situation of Cybersecurity and the Upcoming Wave of Cyberattacks

Sonal Jain

School of Social, Financial, and Human Sciences, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, India

ABSTRACT

Cyber-feminism is a concept that has emerged in response to the increasing use of technology and the internet in our daily lives. At its core, cyber-feminism is about challenging the gender biases that exist in the technology industry and ensuring that women have equal access to technology and digital spaces. The chapter covers the history of cyber-feminism, including key thinkers and activists who have contributed to its development. The chapter discusses strategies for staying safe online, including the importance of digital literacy and education. This chapter explores the role of cyber-feminism in the digital space through a case study approach. Specifically, it examines the impact of the #MeToo Movement, the Women's March, and the story of Malala Yousafzai. By highlighting the successes and challenges of cyber-feminist movements, this chapter offers insights into how we can work towards a more inclusive and feminist digital future. The chapter provides a unique and original perspective on the topic of Cyber-feminism. While existing literature on the subject tends to focus on theoretical discussions, this chapter employs a case study methodology to examine the impact of Cyber-feminism on real-world events such as the #MeToo Movement, Women's March, and the story of Malala Yousafzai. This approach provides a deeper understanding of the practical applications of Cyber-feminism and how it can affect change in society. Furthermore, the chapter highlights the potential impact that Cyber-feminism can have in promoting gender equality in the digital space and beyond. By analyzing the key issues of Cyber-feminism and offering potential solutions, the chapter adds significant value by providing actionable insights for those interested in promoting gender equality.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the digital space has become an integral part of our daily lives, shaping how we interact with each other, access information, and conduct business. With the growth of digital technology, the concept of cyber-feminism has emerged, and it has become increasingly relevant in our society today. Cyber-feminism is a term that refers to the intersection of feminism and digital technology, and it focuses on how women can use digital technology to promote gender equality and challenge patriarchy (Starcevic & Aboujaoude, 2015). According to Wall (Wall & David S., 2005, p. 79), *"crimes that are mediated by networked computers and not just related to computers"* are considered to be cybercrimes. Computer viruses, Internet fraud or scams, identity theft, stock manipulation or securities fraud, cyber-stalking or cyber-harassment, and computer hacking are all examples of cybercrime. In 2011, one third of the world's population, or about 2.3 billion people, had access to the internet, and by 2018 that number had increased to 4 billion (Kemp, 2018). Additionally, 45% of these internet users are under the age of 25, and 60% of them are from developing nations (Kshetri, 2010). Cybercrime has become more prevalent in developing economies as a result of the internet's quick spread and the digitalization of commercial activity and hence underscores the urgency to address the impact of cybercrime. Some estimates claim that in recent years, the global cybercrime sector has been generating US$1 trillion annually (Kshetri, 2010). International discourses have changed as a result of the significant roles that developing world-based criminals are playing in the criminal value chain of the cyberworld. According to Kaspersky Labs (Kshetri, 2010), developing nations produced seven of the top ten countries for producing trojans meant to steal passwords in 2009, accounting for 92% of all such trojans globally. The utilization of hardware and software, broadband connections, the pool of cybercriminal expertise, the availability of employment prospects, and the spread of security products are all economic elements that are changing in developing nations (Al-Shalan, 2006). The statistics on the increasing number of internet users, particularly in developing nations, highlights the growing vulnerability of women to cybercrime. As more women gain access to the digital space, there is a higher likelihood of them encountering cyber threats, making it imperative to address gender-specific risks and ensure the protection of women in the online environment.

This chapter explores cyber-feminism's role in the digital space, promoting women's empowerment, security, and gender equality. It focus on issues like online harassment, cyber-bullying, and the gender gap in digital skills. Strategies for women's online safety and using digital technology for advocacy are examined. The chapter covers cyber-feminism's history, online activism, and its intersection with cyber-security and privacy. It highlights the impact of social media on promoting positive change and managing online communities. This chapter aims to empower women in the digital world through cyber-feminism.

DEFINING CYBER-FEMINISM

Cyber-feminism is a term that has emerged in recent years to describe the intersection of feminism and digital technology. It is rooted in the belief that the digital world can be a space for women to challenge patriarchy, advocate for their rights, and promote gender equality. As stated by (Wilkinson & Kitzinger, 2013), "cyber-feminism is a movement that recognizes the role of digital technology in shaping gender identities and seeks to use this technology to empower women and challenge traditional gender roles".

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/a-discussion-on-the-current-situation-of-cybersecurity-and-the-upcoming-wave-of-cyberattacks/331906

Related Content

The Case for Universal Design for Learning in Technology Enhanced Environments
Stuart Peter Dinmore (2014). *International Journal of Cyber Ethics in Education (pp. 29-38).*
www.irma-international.org/article/the-case-for-universal-design-for-learning-in-technology-enhanced-environments/123981

Internet Gaming Disorder and Its Relationships With Student Engagement and Academic Performance
Maya Samahaand Nazir Hawi (2020). *International Journal of Cyber Behavior, Psychology and Learning (pp. 14-33).*
www.irma-international.org/article/internet-gaming-disorder-and-its-relationships-with-student-engagement-and-academic-performance/267113

The Evolution and Development of Self in Virtual Worlds
Richard H. Wexlerand Suzanne Roff-Wexler (2013). *International Journal of Cyber Behavior, Psychology and Learning (pp. 1-6).*
www.irma-international.org/article/evolution-development-self-virtual-worlds/76272

Empirical Study of Cyber Harassment among Social Networks
Joanne Kuzma (2014). *Cyber Behavior: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications (pp. 1717-1730).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/empirical-study-of-cyber-harassment-among-social-networks/107812

Status and Email Construction in Three Hong Kong Workplaces
Charley Rowe (2010). *Handbook of Research on Discourse Behavior and Digital Communication: Language Structures and Social Interaction (pp. 18-38).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/status-email-construction-three-hong/42770