

## SOCIAL MEDIA PRIVACY FOR WOMEN

by:

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The Internet and the World Wide Web exist to increase people's access to information. Social media platforms were designed largely for communication, frequently interpersonal contact. It integrates into users' lives and performs a variety of functions such as entertainment, friendship support, and discussion hosting.

Facebook considers members of an online extended social group to be "friends," even if the social relationship is often tenuous, such as a classmate or "friend of a friend." Thus, a Facebook profile, which makes the user's friend list public to others, allows for the creation and exhibition of a person's social sphere. As part of their online social interactions, social networking sites encourage users to upload and exchange personal information.

In certain cases, context-aware applications force people to engage in behaviors that allow people to gather additional information about them. It is immediately sent to the user's computer. Location, browsing behavior, relationship status, photographs and face recognition, and contacts are all examples of information that people habitually acquire. Personal data has been collected everywhere and at all times in the age of social media, with many claiming that privacy is now an aberration.

Gender viewpoints are noticeably lacking. Women's ability to use social media is based on enabling regulations and an environment that takes into account their lived experiences. Women, for example, were not consulted in the formulation of the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012, thus they demanded that the cybersex provision be

removed because it discriminates against women. The elements of the offense are so ambiguous and overbroad that they harm women's sexual rights and liberties.

Occasionally, the privacy of women is invaded by those who implicitly presume they should be held more accountable for their private behavior than their male counterparts. This attitude is the result of historically unequal power dynamics between women and men in public and private life, patriarchy, and men's wish to control women's sexuality.

Online safety and privacy for women demand the participation of all online users, Internet intermediaries, organizations, authorities, and the media. Women's first line of defense in safeguarding their internet privacy is knowing that they have human rights both online and offline. These include the right to restrict the disclosure of personal data and the right to remedy if this right is abused. Women should also be responsible social media users.

To determine whether or not an invasion of privacy has occurred, it is necessary to compare the situation to the standards established by international human rights law. The rights that individuals enjoy in the physical world must be guaranteed for them in the digital world, as stated in a resolution passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2013. It urged all nations to uphold citizens' right to confidentiality in electronic exchanges.

After using social media, there are certain safety precautions that women should take, like safeguarding their passwords, double-checking their accounts' privacy and security settings, and making certain that they log out of all of their online accounts after they are finished browsing the internet.

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