LAMPIRAN

Biodata Peneliti

Nama   : Nazariana

NIM   : 1811102434004

Program Studi   : S1 Hubungan Internasional

TTL   : Samarinda, 15 April 2000

Alamat   : Jalan AM Sangaji RT 14

Riwayat Pendidikan   : SD Al-Jawahir

                              MTs. Normal Islam

                              Man 2 Samarinda

Email   : ana.daddario2you@gmail.com

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN LITERATURE REVIEW

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:
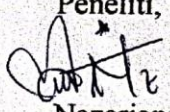
Nama Lengkap   : Nazariana
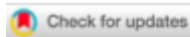
NIM   : 1811102434004

Program Studi   : S1 Hubungan Internasional

Judul Penelitian   : Analisis Gerakan #MeToo Sebagai Perlawanan Kekerasan Dan Pelecehan Seksual Bagi Perempuan Di China

     Dengan ini peneliti menyatakan bahwa dalam laporan penelitian ini menggunakan *literature review* (kajian pustaka) dan tidak terdapat karya yang pernah diajukan untuk penelitian lain atau untuk memperoleh gelar kesarjanaan pada perguruan tinggi lain, dan sepanjang pengetahuan peneliti juga tidak terdapat karya orang lain atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis diacu dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Peneliti,

Nazariana

Screenshot Literature Review

Original Article

Uncovering the low-profile #MeToo movement: Towards a discursive politics of empowerment on Chinese social media

Xiao Han

The State Key Laboratory of Media Converngence and Communication, Communication University of China, China

Abstract

In China, a few posts related to #MeToo movement survived and remained online well after its peak and the state's response in July 2018. This article proposes a theoretical framework that pays attention to discursive meaning-making and employs a broad notion of empowerment, referred to as 'empowerment through discourse', in order to offer a more nuanced understanding of the low-profile #MeToo movement in the Chinese context. This framework is used to analyse a corpus of uncensored #MeToo material, which appeared on Chinese social media. This article combines a discourse analysis of these posts and interviews with feminists from activist collectives to critically examine feminist empowerment by reflecting on survivor/victim narration and storytelling practices, digital media's capacity to facilitate critical dialogue between witnesses and survivors/victims and activist collectives' organising role in opening up a dialogic space for collective reading, listening and healing. These reflections lead to broader considerations on how notions of empowerment can spur collective action and structural change. In short, this article demonstrates the potential possibility of discursive change and reflects on this mode of feminist politics as a way to speak to empowerment in the Chinese context.

Keywords

empowerment through discourse, digital feminism, women's empowerment, Chinese #MeToo, Chinese women
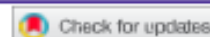
Corresponding author:
Xiao Han, The State Key Laboratory of Media Convergence and Communication, Communication University of China, China.
Email: han.xiao@cuc.edu.cn

#MeToo as Connective Action: A Study of the Anti-Sexual Violence and Anti-Sexual Harassment Campaign on ChineseSocial Media in 2018

Jing Zeng

Department of Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

In January, 2018, the global anti-sexual violence and anti-sexual harassment movement – popularly known as #MeToo – had its Chinese nascence. This study drew upon the theory of connective actions to investigate how digital technologies shift the way in which feminist activism takes place. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were employed to systematically analyse over 36,000 online articles related to the campaign. The study identified 48 cases of sexual violence and harassment allegations. Findings from time series analysis show that China's #MeToo campaign first emerged within educational institutions before gradually spreading to other sectors of society. Based on qualitative findings from the ten most controversial cases, this paper identifies a series of counter-censorship strategies. The study of how the #MeToo movement in China emerged, adapted, and grew within an authoritarian context reveals unique insights into how connective actions traverse various platforms and cultural contexts. Methodologically, this study demonstrates how mixed methods can be utilised to study connective actions on social media in China.

Hashtag activism and message frames among social movement organizations: Semantic network analysis and thematic analysis of Twitter during the #MeToo movement

Ying Xiong, Moonhee Cho*, Brandon Boatwright

School of Advertising and Public Relations, College of Communication and Information, University of Tennessee, 476 Communications Building, Knoxville, TN 37996-0332, United States

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

During the #MeToo movement, social movement organizations (SMOs) played a crucial role in the online mobilization by utilizing various message frames and appealing hashtags during the social movement. Applying a co-creational approach and using framing as a theoretical framework, the study explored how SMOs use words and hashtags to participate in the #MeToo movement through Twitter. Based on both semantic network analysis and thematic analysis methods, findings of the study enhance literature of social movement organizations and activism as well as provide practical implications for effective social movement campaigns.

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VOICES FROM ASIAN FEMINIST ACTIVISM

Individual and collective empowerment: Women's voices in the #MeToo movement in China

Zhongxuan LIN[a] and Liu YANG[b]

[a]School of Communication and Design, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China; [b]School of Journalism and Communication, Chongqing University, Chongqing, People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT

In the past, women had been inclined to remain silent in the face of sexual harassment and this article examines the case of Chinese women, who have been empowered by the global #MeToo movement to fight for social equality. Through interviews and observations, this study analyzes how this movement has empowered Chinese women both at individual and collective levels and motivated them to fight against sexual harassment. However, further challenges remain, such as reforming of outdated laws. Therefore, the study suggests an institutional level approach for the empowerment of Chinese women and aims to draw more attention to similar strategies for the empowerment of women in non-western contexts.

Article

How Dictators Control the Internet: A Review Essay

Eda Keremoğlu[1] and Nils B. Weidmann[1] iD

Abstract

A growing body of research has studied how autocratic regimes interfere with internet communication to contain challenges to their rule. In this review article, we survey the literature and identify the most important directions and challenges for future research. We structure our review along different network layers, each of which provides particular ways of governmental influence and control. While current research has made much progress in understanding individual digital tactics, we argue that there is still a need for theoretical development and empirical progress. First, we need a more comprehensive understanding of how particular tactics fit into an overall digital strategy, but also how they interact with traditional, "offline" means of autocratic politics, such as cooptation or repression. Second, we discuss a number of challenges that empirical research needs to address, such as the effectiveness of digital tactics, the problem of attribution, and the tool dependence of existing research.

Valiente, Celia. (2015). Social Movements in Abeyance in Non-Democracies: The Women's Movement in Franco's Spain. *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change* (Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change, v. 38). Bingley: Emerald Group. 259-290

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN ABEYANCE IN NON-DEMOCRACIES: THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN FRANCO'S SPAIN

Celia Valiente, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

ABSTRACT

Social movements experience periods of intense activity and periods of abeyance, when collective action is very weak because of an inhospitable political climate. Non-democracies are extreme cases of hostile political environments for social movements. Drawing on a case study of the women's movement in Franco's Spain (mid-1930s - 1975) based on an analysis of published documents and seventeen interviews, this article argues that some non-democracies force social movements that existed prior to dictatorships into a period of abeyance and shape collective organizing in terms of location, goals and repertoire of activities. Some social movements under prolonged non-democratic rule manage to link and transmit the aims, repertoire of activities and collective identity of pre-dictatorship activists to those of post-dictatorship activists. This occurs mainly through cultural activities.

CYBERFEMINISM:
Changing Gender Inequality via Information Technology

Mulyaningrum, A.B. Mohd Yusof, Suraya Ahmad, Shahrin Sahib

Abstract – Cyberfeminism is a philosophy which acknowledges, (firstly) that there are differences on power between women and men specifically in the digital discourses; and (secondly), that cyberfeminist wants to change that situation. The e-media can be provided to encourage women participation in the field of information and communication technology. This paper aims to investigate in what ways the whole range of internet can contribute to change gender inequality via information technology. It was a part of technoculture change process among women. Cyberfeminism has makes it visible how women worldwide are affected by new communication technologies.

Key words: cyberfeminism, feminist theory, gender identity, techno-culture

1. INTRODUCTION[1]

Historically, technology has been a male dominated, and the new technologies are still continuing this tradition. In the past 20 years, the world has seen an explosion in the field of information and communication technology. In 1995, only 15 percent of internet users were women, but by early 2000, women comprised of 50 percent of internet users. Yet patriarchy has never been absent. Men controlled the content, men earned the profit. Similarly, a gender gap emerged in how women and men accessed the internet: men surfed, hopping from site to site; women went directly to certain sites or searched for information on specific topic (Richard & Schnall, 2006).

Mulyaningrum, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (e-mail: mulyaningrum@utem.edu.my)
A.B. Mohd Yusof, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (e-mail: abmy@utem.edu.my)
Suraya Ahmad, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (e-mail: surayaahmad@utem.edu.my)
Shahrin Sahib, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (e-mail: shahrinsahib@utem.edu.my)

As technology becomes more advanced, and full societal access to information technology becomes more widespread, women are becoming liberated from the traditional patriarchal power structures that surround and engulf them. In the gender roles, gender identity are breaking down, where our societal notions of being human, feminine, and masculine are in transition (Plant, 1996). This technology gives women the power to express their ideas to develop new business models, which has to be rational, visionary, and practical in order to get things done.

In addition, the information and communication technology allows women to escape boundaries and categories that have in the past constrained their activities and their identities. The e-media are completely new technologies which give women a chance to start afresh, create new languages, programs, platforms, images, fluid identities and multi-subject definitions. This e-media can be recoded, redesigned, reprogrammed to meet women's need and desire to change the feminine condition (Wilding, 2006).

Cyberfeminism takes feminism as its starting point, and turns its focus upon contemporary technologies, exploring the intersection between gender identity, culture and technology. Plant (1996) uses the term cyberfeminism to indicate an "alliance" or "connection" between women and technology, where "women have always been the machine parts for a very much male culture". There is the popular perception still that women are generally anti-tech and at best secondary players in the high tech world. There are so few women in a visible position of leadership in the electronic world, so few women programmers and hacker still a tiny minority, and often considered anomalies.

Cyberfeminism is also a struggle to be increasingly aware of the impact of new technologies on the lives of women, and the insidious gendering of technoculture in everyday life. The international cyberfeminist seeks to bring together women from many different fields of knowledge and interest around the world to begin

Feminist Criminology in a Time of 'Digital Feminism': Can the #MeToo Movement Create Fundamental Cultural Change?

Annie Cossins

Abstract

One of the key contributions of feminist criminology has been to recognise the cultural significance of the concepts of sex and gender, bodies and social practices in order to conceptualise men's engagement with crime, including the dominance of men as perpetrators of crimes of violence against women.

This chapter focusses on the #MeToo movement which has revealed the stark contrast between women's experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the extent of men's perceived entitlement to women's bodies. By theorising the regulatory processes by which different bodies are 'moralised', it is possible to see how cultures are created by reference to the values ascribed to different bodies as well as what different bodies do. The author considers the applicability of moral regulation theory to show how processes of sexualisation, including sexual assault and harassment, constitute identity formation and considers whether resistance in the form of the #MeToo movement amounts to a powerful enough challenge to introduce cultural and structural changes.

Keywords: #MeToo movement; sex, race and class; intersectionalities; sexualisation; moral regulation; bodies

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Intersectional digital feminism: assessing the participation politics and impact of the MeToo movement in China

Siyuan Yin[a] and Sun Yu[b]

[a]School of Communication, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada; [b]Postdoctoral College of Media and International Culture, Zhengjiang University, Hangzhou, China

ABSTRACT

Feminist media scholarship has been keen on explicating the ways that digital media have shaped feminist politics in recent decades. Through analyzing the MeToo movement in China, this study contributes to a further understanding of the role of digital media in facilitating feminist activism and movements. We propose a framework of intersectional digital feminism that embraces the perspectives of inclusion/exclusion, visibility/invisibility, and impact/backlash to assess feminist protests and actions in the digital age. The framework also calls for a contextual analysis that accounts for political, social-cultural, and historical circumstances. Drawing upon textual analysis of public and media discourses about China's MeToo movement, the study finds that the formation of the movement in China was attributed to the online and offline formation of feminist, subaltern, and pro-change counterpublics; the backlash came mainly from censorship and misogynistic attacks; and rural and working-class women are largely marginalized and underrepresented in China's present feminist movement. We argue that MeToo manifests both the potential to change gender hierarchies in the digital age and the limitation that structural inequalities cannot be changed by technologies *per se*. Feminist activism should develop more inclusive agendas and mobilizing strategies pertinent to specific contexts.

Introduction

Since the hashtag #MeToo went viral on social media in 2017, the MeToo movement and its anti-sexual harassment campaign have quickly spread from the U.S. across many parts of the world, including Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Hundreds of thousands of people joined the movement through digital media. Predators were exposed, new policies were implemented, and solidarities were formed among victims, activists, and concerned publics. Society-wide awareness and discussion about sexual harassment and assault have been raised, a result which is unprecedented in some countries, such as South Korea[1] and China.[2] The achievements of the MeToo movement indicate what Hester Baer characterizes as "the central aspects of digital feminist activism today": Digital platforms enable the connection between local experiences and transnational movements and the interplay of individual experiences

SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY, CYBERFEMINISM ONLINE BRINGING CHANGE OFFLINE

[1]Gayatri Rai

[1]Assistant Professor,

[1]Amity School of Communications,

[1]Amity University, Jaipur, India

Abstract: With the Internet, comes the post-modernism feminist activism that is Cyberfeminism i.e. feminist activism on online media. Gradually cyberfeminism became an umbrella term for feminist communications. Internet provided a free space for the communication and dissemination of information. Social worker and feminist activists used the cyberspace and social media to foster their activism, making communities with shared interest, sharing the information, joining hands in efforts across globe. Gradually seeing the reach of social media, freedom to speak, with no barriers of region, even language, caste, religion, traditions, made the Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram, Blogs become a tool if not the most favourite tool for communication. Recent studies, researches and data showed this trend in cyberfeminism activities. It is a global phenomenon. The unique characteristic of social media is its capacity to bring networking and virality. This paper wishes to analyse and explore the role of social media in women empowerment and gender equality. Research methodology will be case studies and content analysis. The content will be taken from Facebook, blogs and twitter and hashtag related to this topic. Case studies will be chosen across globe from the time period from 2012 to 2017. With the analysis of case studies of online social media campaigns for women empowerment the role of social media can be understood.

Index Terms – Feminism, Cyberfeminism, Online campaigns, women empowerment, gender equality

1. INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment, gender equality are the subjects as old as this world is. Questions kept on changing answers kept coming slowly or faster, but these two subjects never became out of trends or obsolete, although it is sad to write. As society changes, world developed the feminist issues also changed. The study of the first wave, second wave, third wave of feminism shows how feminism grown and extended in its reach. In post feminism, cyberfeminism came as a revolutionary change in communication. New technologies, Internet, social media changed the world, communication and networking. Cyberfeminism also adopted these new technologies and given a new name and height to the feminism.

1.1 Violence against women

Violence against women and girls is a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. Cyberfeminism, In mid-1990 third wave of feminism informed by post-colonial thinking, deconstruct many stereotypes and presented the bold and strong image of women. (History & Theory of Feminism) (1). It negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. Violence not only has negative consequences for women but also their families, the community and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater health care and legal expenses and losses in productivity, impacting national budgets and overall development. (UN Women webpage, Ending Violence against Women) (2) Challenges remain however in implementing these laws, limiting women and girls' access to safety and justice. Not enough is done to prevent violence, and when it does occur, it often goes unpunished. (3)

Kofi Anna, secretary general OF THE United nations, declared in a 2006 report posted on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) website that, "Violence against women and girls is a problem if pandemic proportions. At least out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually known to her." (women peace and security.pdf) (4) Ban Ki-moon, UN secretary- General explained in his words: Violence against women and girls is a human rights violation, public health pandemic and serious obstacle to sustainable development. It imposes large scale costs on families, communities and economies. The world cannot afford to pay this price." (5) As per Wikipedia, "Violence against women also known as gender-based violence, is collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. This type of violence is gender based, meaning that the acts of violence are committed against women expressly because they are women.

Weibo to the Rescue? A study of social media use in citizen–government relations in China

Vincent Homburg

Department of Public Administration and Sociology, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands and Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, and

Rebecca Moody

Department of Public Administration and Sociology, Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Abstract

Purpose – In this study, the authors explain citizens' adoption of social media in citizen–government relations in China, a country that blends an authoritarian governance regime with limited tolerance of and responsiveness to online citizen participation.

Design/methodology/approach – Original survey data were gathered using a vignette survey among 307 respondents living in the People's Republic of China. Multivariate analysis of the data was used to test four hypotheses and identify antecedents of Chinese citizens' social media adoption for "thin" participation purposes.

Findings – Citizens' perceived impact of "thin" participation, citizens' skills and capabilities and citizens' trust in institutions are significantly associated with citizens' social media adoption. Social media anxiety was found not to be associated with Chinese citizens' social media adoption.

Research limitations/implications – This study demonstrates how vignettes can be used to study adoption of technological and institutional innovations in an authoritarian governance regime and how in this context existing adoption theories can be extended with notions of institutional trust to adequately explain citizens' adoption of technological and institutional innovations in citizen–government relations.

Social implications – Although some argue that social media activity could potentially mitigate democratic deficits caused by the state, in the case of China, the intertwinement of state and social media platform renders this argument unsustainable.

Originality/value – This study is one of the few systematic survey studies focusing on Chinese citizens' adoption of social media in citizen–government relations.

Keywords Social media, Thin participation, Digital engagement, China, Adoption, Innovation

Paper type Research paper

How the Chinese Government Fabricates Social Media Posts for Strategic Distraction, Not Engaged Argument

GARY KING   *Harvard University*
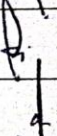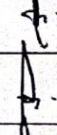
JENNIFER PAN   *Stanford University*

MARGARET E. ROBERTS   *University of California, San Diego*

The Chinese government has long been suspected of hiring as many as 2 million people to surreptitiously insert huge numbers of pseudonymous and other deceptive writings into the stream of real social media posts, as if they were the genuine opinions of ordinary people. Many academics, and most journalists and activists, claim that these so-called 50c party posts vociferously argue for the government's side in political and policy debates. As we show, this is also true of most posts openly accused on social media of being 50c. Yet almost no systematic empirical evidence exists for this claim or, more importantly, for the Chinese regime's strategic objective in pursuing this activity. In the first large-scale empirical analysis of this operation, we show how to identify the secretive authors of these posts, the posts written by them, and their content. We estimate that the government fabricates and posts about 448 million social media comments a year. In contrast to prior claims, we show that the Chinese regime's strategy is to avoid arguing with skeptics of the party and the government, and to not even discuss controversial issues. We show that the goal of this massive secretive operation is instead to distract the public and change the subject, as most of these posts involve cheerleading for China, the revolutionary history of the Communist Party, or other symbols of the regime. We discuss how these results fit with what is known about the Chinese censorship program and suggest how they may change our broader theoretical understanding of "common knowledge" and information control in authoritarian regimes.

Daftar Kegiatan Pembimbingan Skripsi
Program Studi Hubungan Internasional FEB – UMKT

Nama   : Nazariana
NIM   :1811102434004
Judul Penelitian : Analisis Gerakan #MeToo Sebagai Perlawanan Kekerasan dan Pelecehan Seksual Bagi Perempuan di China
Pembimbing Pertama : Khoirul Amin, S.IP., M.A

No	Kegiatan	Paraf
1	Pembahasan Topik Penelitian, identifikasi variabel analisis dan perumusan judul topik penelitian (20-01-2022)	
2	Identifikasi research gap dan rujukan literature review (31-01-2022)	
3	Penyusunan latar belakang penelitian, landasan teori dan konsep dan metodologi penelitian (03-02-2022)	
4	Review struktur BAB I dan peninjauan ulang fokus telaah analisis (15-02-2022)	
5	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review, indentination, catatan kaki dan etika penulisan (24-02-2022)	
6	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review (01-03-2022)	
7	Review telaah analisis, operasionalisasi teori, research gap dalam lit. review, indentination, catatan kaki dan etika penulisan (20-03-2022)	
8	Pendalaman Bab II, III, dan IV (05-04-2022)	
9	Pendalaman narasi dan penyusunan Naskah Publikasi (15-05-2022)	
10	Persetujuan untuk mengikuti Ujian Tugas Akhir (25-06-2022)	

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Skripsi 1 : ANALISIS GERAKAN #MeToo SEBAGAI PERLAANAN KEKERAWSAN DAN PELECEHAN SEKSUAL BAGI PEREMPUAN DI CHINA

by Nazariana Nazariana

Skripsi 1 : ANALISIS GERAKAN #MeToo SEBAGAI PERLAANAN KEKERAWSAN DAN PELECEHAN SEKSUAL BAGI PEREMPUAN DI CHINA