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## FROM STEREOTYPES TO OPPORTUNITIES: THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN REDEFINING GENDER NORMS

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### Abstract

Gender and technology go hand in hand because gender dynamics are shaped by technology. Technology can also change the power dynamics in our society so that women have more equality since it gives them access to previously untapped options for organization and involvement. It is also necessary to address the gendered attitudes of men and women on the societal construction of female subordination and gender inequity.

The application of conceptual knowledge towards the fulfillment of real-world objectives is what is known as technology, the most powerful word in the modern world, especially when done in a repeatable fashion. Technology makes it possible for anyone to participate in the political, social, and economic spheres regardless of gender, caste, sex, or race, and it also gives everyone access to an infinite amount of information and knowledge. It gives everyone the chance to follow their passions and advocate for themselves.

It is critical to confront online abuse and use technology to advance positive social change. Collaboration between national governments, tech corporations, feminist and digital rights groups, gender-based violence service providers, researchers, and most crucially, survivors is necessary to prevent and address technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Prioritizing inclusivity and diversity is crucial while creating AI technology.

In this technologically advanced world, women must seize their possibilities and stand on their own feet.

**Keywords** – Technology, Gender Equality, Discrimination, women, Dynamics, Information, technological Sectors, social and economic development

### Introduction –

“Access to technology and science is for everyone, regardless of origin and gender”.

– Birgit Hoffmann

The term technology is very wide, and everyone has their understanding and definition regarding the term technology.

The word technology has its origin from the Greek word as it is derived from the Greek word *techne* and *logos*. The term *techne* means art and craft and the term *logos* means word and

speech.<sup>537</sup> In earlier times the term technology is used to denote art and craft. Still, with the changing scenario of the world and society, the term technology is used for innovation and new creations that take place in the world.

According to the black laws dictionary the term technology means information, application of design, utilization of services, and organizing human activities.<sup>538</sup> So, in simpler terms,

<sup>537</sup> Sarah K. White, Women in tech statistics: The hard truths of an uphill battle, CIO, (8, March 2024), <https://www.cio.com/article/201905/women-in-tech-statistics-the-hard-truths-of-an-uphill-battle.html>

<sup>538</sup> Alka Jain, Breaking Barriers: How Technology is Empowering Women in the Workforce, Livemint.com, (7 March 2023, 06:31 pm),

technology is the use of scientific knowledge for poetical purposes and the knowledge that is important for particular industries and in our daily lives. Technology includes everything from computers to medicines to mobile phones to refrigerators and washing machines everything is technology.

Gender, on the other hand, refers to the socially created traits of men, women, boys, and girls. These traits essentially include the behaviors and conventions that are connected to being a woman, a man, a boy, or a girl, as well as their interactions with one another. It is crucial to realize that gender is a social construct that differs from civilization to society and can evolve in response to shifting societal norms and perspectives.

We must first comprehend how gender and technology interact to comprehend how technology is altering gender norms.

Technology is always seen as a male thing males have the more abilities and capabilities to use technology wisely and females are seen as the passive beneficiaries of technology. Technology is always associated with men by society and they believe that computers have also been appropriated as male machines.

So, the relationship between gender and technology is complex and it is influenced by several factors like historical contributions, socio-cultural context, Patriarchal modernization, and many more.

#### Research problem-

1. Does technological advancement lead to gender equality?
2. Does online harassment and cyberbullying make technology a less secure and safe place for women?
3. Is there a need for more strong laws for online harassment or not?
4. Does technology act as a Facilitator of Peace and Gender Equality?

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/how-technology-is-opening-various-routes-for-gender-equality-in-2023-11678172114057.html>

#### Scope –

1. To deal with the concept of technology and gender equality.
2. To deal with social stigma and the changes in the educational system that lead to an increase in women's participation in the field of technology.
3. Concept of the digital revolution and data of various countries showing women's participation in the technological sector.
4. Concept of legal framework and policy interventions
5. Brighter and darker side of the technology and evaluate gender equality and technological advancement
6. To conclude with proper recommendations on the question does technology lead to gender equality and lead to an increase in women's participation in the technological-driven sectors?

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY –

The researchers have adopted a doctrinal method for the collection of data. It includes books, articles, various law journals, and the internet. All the data and materials were collected and arranged in systematic order.

#### Development of technology and gender equality –

Development of technology is a process of creation, invention, and using new ways of new technical means to increase productivity and ease mental labour.

In the development of technology here come the five stages of the development of technology and the status of gender equality in these five stages are –

1. **Gender segregation** – In earlier times society was divided into two aspects one is where males dominated the society they earned for the family, they were educated and they knew how to use technology. On the other hand, women were seen as a liability in society and

they only used to do the household chores and take care of the child. Women are not educated and they don't have the knowledge and skills to use the technology wisely. So there exists a huge gender disparity in society.

2. **Compliance** – In the 1840s Ada Lovelace was considered the first computer programmer and the founder of scientific computing, then comes Annie Easley the first woman to create hybrid car batteries<sup>539</sup> another example of women empowerment is Sister Mary Kenneth Keller a computer scientist who established the first computer science department at a catholic women's college. So, during the period of the 1840s women started entering the world of technology the ratio was very low but it was important for raising the bar high for women.
3. **Gender Equity** – In the years 1903 and 1911 Marie Curie became the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in two different scientific fields – physics and chemistry respectively. Till now she remains the only woman to win the Nobel prize in two different fields.<sup>540</sup> Her discoveries laid down the foundation for the advancements in medical treatments and also became an inspiration for future generations of female scientists.
4. **Gender equality** – After the prominent examples that were set by the women in the early times society started accepting the fact that women also have the skills and abilities to use technology wisely and they are not less than men in using and handling the technology. But still there exist certain loopholes in society like lack of education, psychological aspects, and many more. The ratio of

women working in the technological sector is still very low and there is a need to increase that ratio by way of empowering the women.

5. **More sustainable ports** – Each stage is impacted by both internal and external pressures. While drag forces slow or impede efforts and may result in a return to a previous stage of the framework, push forces assist ports in reducing gender segregation and moving toward sustainability. For ports and other male-oriented industries to become more sustainable, gender equality is a must.

#### Social stigma and technology –

It's been ages since men and women were discriminated against in every aspect. Every time Women in society have to fight for their rights and this same goes in the field of technology where women have to work hard to make their space in the technological industry as well the fight is still going on today also the ratio of women is still very less in the field of the technological sector due to the social stigmas that still played a huge role in shaping our society.

It is important to see young girls and women to see as a user of technology. Women are rarely seen as innovators and creators in the field of technology, society has this notion that technology is less used by women and it is not relevant to their needs.

But society needs to understand that technology is for everyone and it should not be divided based on gender. It has been observed that Only 25% of people in the least developed nations are online, despite 76% of them having access to mobile broadband signals. Additionally, men are 52% more likely than women to be online out of those 25%. Therefore, infrastructure by itself is insufficient to give women genuine access.<sup>541</sup>

<sup>539</sup> Era Dabla-Norris, Kalpana Kochhar, Women, Technology, and the Future of Work, IMF blog, (November 16, 2018) <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2018/11/16/blog-Women-Technology-the-Future-of-Work>

<sup>540</sup> Maria Lehtman, The importance of role models for women in technology, Orange business, (March 05, 2024), <https://www.orange-business.com/en/blogs/importance-role-models-women-technology>

<sup>541</sup> Julian Stodd, Gender in Technology: Feature or Culture? ,LinkedIn, (August 20, 2014), <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/20140820140317-21972475-gender-in-technology-feature-or-culture>

Affordability, digital literacy, privacy, safety, content, relevance, ownership, tool knowledge, agency, and even electricity availability are other important considerations.

Every country in the world needs a commitment to include gender equality in the digital system of the country so that more opportunities are open to women so they can stand on their own and have a position and status in society.

Women and men rarely gain equality from innovation and technology. In addition to impeding efforts to empower women and attain gender equality, this gender gap inhibits women from becoming both developers and users of technology that meets their requirements. So, to make both gender equal in the field of technology the government needs to make various decisions that result in the equal position of men and women in society.

### **Changes in the education system and women's participation in technology –**

If you educate a man, you are only able to educate an individual, but, if you educate a woman, you educate the whole family. Women empowerment means the empowerment of all.

– Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

Technical education plays an important role in the human resource development of any country as it helps in creating skilled and creative manpower that results in an increase in the productivity of a country's economic and infrastructural development and improved quality of life. Technical education is an essential instrument in making remarkable contributions to the economic growth of developing countries.

According to data Women currently comprise around 35% of the tech workforce. In comparison to the early 2000s, when women made up just 9%, this represents a tremendous gain. Certain changes come when education is

provided equally to both genders and it is not discriminated against based on caste, creed, sex, and any other factors.

In India, women now account for 34% of the IT workforce, with most of them being under 30. Indeed, the rapid growth of the Indian IT workforce has been greatly fuelled by its young, and the gender parity rate among STEM (The term STEM stands for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) graduates in the nation is currently close to 50:50.

With 30% female participation, the IT industry has the largest percentage of women in the workforce, per a survey by the CFA Institute. With a female participation rate of 22.4% in the fiscal year 2021–2022, financial services companies came in second.<sup>542</sup>

The ratio is still low as compared to men but various technological advancements and various schemes related to education that was put forth by the government led to the increase in the women workforce in the field of technology and slowly- slowly the disparity in society between the men and women will come to end and technology can no longer be a subject of digital divide because technology cannot discriminate anyone based on gender.

### **Digital Revolution –**

Every part of employment is affected by the digital revolution in terms of social, economic, and political developments in the world. The connection between gender and technology has the potential to be mutually shaped by the digital revolution. To discover opportunities, the digital revolution primarily concentrates on three areas: employment, social welfare and services, and education.

The digital revolution has empowered women to actively contribute to the advancement of

<sup>542</sup> Sohini Bhattacharya, Why we aren't closing the gender gap at work, idronline.org, (June 28, 2018), [https://idronline.org/close-the-gender-gap-at-work/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwmICoBhDxARIsABXkXIKIGR6nJ33Y93dkOTofdfN9OmukF9sboeTU45iDrAwgOSFsN5z\\_K6laAu-wEALw\\_wcB&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw-JG5BhBZEiwAr7JR6y\\_bzUX2zhdw3Bmu8svojmRM0\\_6iXYkj5HYPr8UMEW3sCx4PFJzELxoC690QAvD\\_BwE](https://idronline.org/close-the-gender-gap-at-work/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwmICoBhDxARIsABXkXIKIGR6nJ33Y93dkOTofdfN9OmukF9sboeTU45iDrAwgOSFsN5z_K6laAu-wEALw_wcB&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw-JG5BhBZEiwAr7JR6y_bzUX2zhdw3Bmu8svojmRM0_6iXYkj5HYPr8UMEW3sCx4PFJzELxoC690QAvD_BwE)

gender equality. In the past, women were limited to staying at home and raising their children as housewives; they also lacked the means to follow their dreams, which was hindered by a lack of confidence in their ability to pursue their goals in life or their careers.

The advent of the digital revolution has given women a great deal of strength and confidence to strive towards their goals. Technology has given them access to a variety of platforms where they may work, learn new skills, and operate in the same capacities that men do in society—that is, to make money and follow any job they want.

The digital revolution offers everyone, regardless of gender or other social stigmas created by society, the opportunity to work from home, work in the IT industry, or use technology to demonstrate one's skills to others. It can also give gender equality a new lease on life by enabling individuals to work towards new gender equality milestones and providing equal opportunities for all.

Industrialized nations have tried several schemes in the past few decades to encourage more diversity in the technological sectors within higher education. The effective examples provided by US universities Carnegie Mellon and Harvey Mudd are particularly notable since they have increased the proportion of female students enrolling in their computer science departments.<sup>543</sup>

Talking about India, so India's massive infrastructure push is also having a major impact on the lives of the people in urban and rural areas. Indian women are enjoying increased access to the Internet which leads to women grates participation in the fields of business and politics. The digital revolution comes as a changing milestone that leads to women's empowerment and access technology to by way of enhancing their skills and abilities.

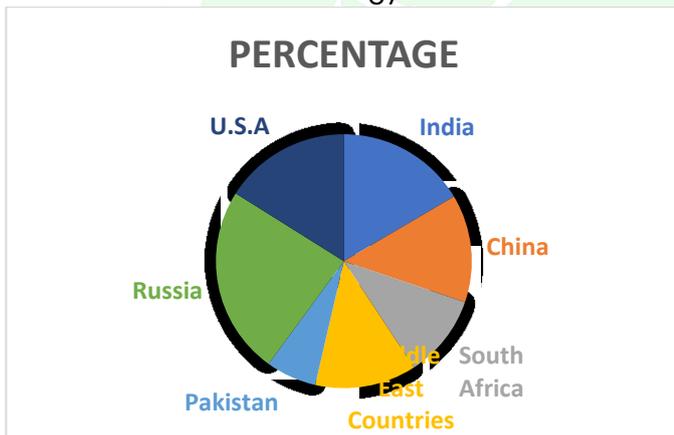
<sup>543</sup> Pravallika Dannana, Digital technologies: a powerful tool for advancing gender equality, Times of India, (February 20, 2023, 23:19 IST), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/voicing-out-my-opinion/digital-technologies-a-powerful-tool-for-advancing-gender-equality-50735/>

### Countries showing data on women's participation in the field of technology –

1. **India** – The participation rate was 23.3% in 2017–18 and 37.3% in 2022–2023. Women now make up 36% of the Indian IT workforce, up from 30% in 2012–2013. In the IT-BPM industry, women comprise over 25% of managers and over 51% of entry-level employees.
2. **China** – The proportion of women S&T workers in disciplines including science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine is comparatively low across all nations. China's proportion was higher than that of other wealthy countries, even though it was less than 30%.
3. **South Africa** – women hold around only 23% of jobs in the technological fields the ratio is still very low due to lack of infrastructure, lack of proper education facilities, and many other social and economic factors.<sup>544</sup>
4. **Middle Eastern countries**– Being aware of the growing and significant role that women play in Middle Eastern science, research, and innovation. UNESCO recently released a report titled Cracking the Code: Girls' and Women's Education in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), which states that women make up 57% of graduates in STEM fields in the Arab world and 61% of university STEM graduates in the United Arab Emirates. But the workforce is still 28%.
5. **Pakistan** – In Pakistan women represent 14% of the IT workforce and 13% of IT managers. The ratio in Pakistan is still very low and the main reason behind this is the economic and social aspects of the country. Women are still fighting for their rights in Pakistan as they are not getting the proper education facilities today.

<sup>544</sup> Soniya Agrawal, Women in STEM: The growing numbers, challenges and whether it translates into jobs, The Print, (July 23, 2021, 07:30 am), <https://theprint.in/india/education/women-in-stem-the-growing-numbers-challenges-and-whether-it-translates-into-jobs/700564/>

6. **Russia**- 55.28% of women are working in the technological sector in Russia. Some claim that Russian females perceive STEM more favourably and that their enthusiasm for the subject lasts longer. Some claim that Eastern European women are more likely to stand up for themselves and be strong in the face of rejection—qualities that are frequently required in a setting where men predominate.
7. **U.S.A** – In USA the women’s participation in the fields of technology is still very low. In the United States, 35% of STEM workers are women. So, there is a need to provide more opportunities for women in the field of technology.



**Legal framework and policy interventions –**

The governments of different nations provide different legal frameworks and policies for the beneficial advancement of technology and its effects on gender dynamics. The policies and legal framework are

1. **Equal opportunity laws:** these laws seek to protect women from discrimination based on their gender in the technology sector and to grant equal access to all. They also embrace the idea that women should be empowered to pursue their goals on their own, without the assistance or support of males. France, Sweden, and Iceland are a few examples.
2. **Gender Pay Gap Reporting:** This is a great initiative by some governments,

requiring companies to report their gender pay gaps and providing transparency to all. It also encourages countries to address wage disparities so that opportunities are equal for all people, regardless of gender, for the sake of goodwill and social enhancement. Several nations have systems in place for reporting gender wage gaps, including Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Spain, and Sweden.

3. **STEM education initiatives:** To boost the number of girls pursuing STEM careers, several nations, including the US, Canada, Germany, and many others, fund programs to support STEM education for girls.<sup>545</sup> STEM is an acronym for mathematics, science, technology, and engineering. Their primary goal is to educate women so that they may become an asset to their country by gaining new information and skills.

4. **Anti-harassment laws:** The governments of nations like Israel, the Netherlands, and Norway are working to put laws into place that address cyberbullying and online harassment, making the internet a safer place for everyone to use. This gives everyone a safer way to access technology and showcase their skills to the world.

Legal Framework for technology and gender equality	Countries having a legal framework
Equal opportunities law	Belgium, France, Denmark, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sweden, Iceland, Canada, Portugal, Ireland,

<sup>545</sup> Jai Nigeria, 5 ways to advance gender equality through technology and Innovation, Ja-nigeria.org, (March 8 2023), [https://ja-nigeria.org/2023/03/08/5-ways-to-advance-gender-equality-through-technology-and-innovation/?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw-JG5BhBZ\\_EiwAt7JR63asJO9S2T69yb5OHJcK7dNSbI0VSvYnlqI7U0OY2M78lk1CHh5ywBoCUjAQAvD\\_BwE#more-5071](https://ja-nigeria.org/2023/03/08/5-ways-to-advance-gender-equality-through-technology-and-innovation/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw-JG5BhBZ_EiwAt7JR63asJO9S2T69yb5OHJcK7dNSbI0VSvYnlqI7U0OY2M78lk1CHh5ywBoCUjAQAvD_BwE#more-5071)

	Greece, Spain Germany, Netherlands, UK, U.S.A, Japan, China, India, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Qatar
Gender pay gap reporting	Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Spain, and Sweden.
STEM education initiatives	Australia, United Kingdom, United States of America, New Zealand, India
Anti-harassment laws	Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, UAE, UK, US, Canada

According to the World Economic Forum report of 2023, only 14 countries are there in the world that provide equal opportunities law that are mentioned above in the table. These laws cover freedom of movement, freedom of work, right to have equal pay for equal work, marriage rights, child-rearing rights, right to business ownership, asset management, and pension were taken into account. Many nations, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United Arab Emirates, have established laws about cybercrimes, including Cyber harassment to protect the victims.

**Sides of technology –**

As we all know there are two sides to a coin, so in the same way technology also has two sides one is a positive side and the other one is a negative side. Technology is an important aspect of development, creation, innovation and to promote gender equality but on the other hand, technology will give rise to various kinds of crimes like cyberbullying, online harassment, and many more. So, let’s see the brighter and darker side of the technology.

**The brighter side of technology – technology, gender, and development**

Technology can help advance gender parity and make the market more equitable and fairer for everybody. Gender equality is the most crucial component of development, and equality is the idea of employing technology to accomplish progress. Let’s examine a few ways in which gender, technology, and development are intertwined.

- 1. Technology for social change:** Gender equality, as we all know, is about giving everyone, male or female, equal rights and opportunities, and technology has enabled everyone to advance in their fields of interest. According to a report, there was a noticeable increase in the gender gap in internet usage from 11 to 12 percent between 2013 and 2016, with an estimated 250 million fewer women using the internet than males.<sup>546</sup>
- 2. Breaking down barriers:** Women may now have access to new avenues for business, work, and education thanks to technology. However, it’s also critical to acknowledge that women still face significant obstacles in breaking down social barriers because males still hold a majority in several areas today. To overcome these barriers, women must take advantage of opportunities presented by the shifting demands of society.
- 3. Closing the gender gap –** encouraging more women to pursue careers in technology is the only way to bridge this gap. The World Economic Forum claims that women’s underrepresentation in emerging roles is the biggest obstacle keeping the gender gap from shrinking. For instance, just 14% of professionals work in cloud computing. It’s critical to realize that women should take a stance and fight for their rights to carve out a

<sup>546</sup> Jyoti Thakur, Persisting gender gap in STEM jobs, Deccan Herald, (March 09, 2024, 00:47 IST), <https://www.deccanherald.com/opinion/persisting-gender-gap-in-stem-jobs-2928872>

place for themselves in an industry that many would consider to be dominated by males if they choose to pursue careers in such fields. Henderson asserts that. “They are balancing being a mother, a leader, and a technology expert. It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to witness that these things were achievable as a junior officer. Furthermore, women have the right to enable these things in the technological realm.

#### 4. **Women's contribution to technology** –

There is a significant gender disparity in the amount of creative collaboration between men and women. The bulk of innovators in the EU (2013–2016) collaborated in all-male teams (47%), with 33% of teams consisting solely of a single male inventor. Gender-balanced teams made up just 5% of the total, but teams made up exclusively of women made up 0.7% and 1.6% of the teams, respectively (European Commission, 2019). Since 2005, the compound annual growth of teams with equal gender representation has only been 0.7%.<sup>547</sup>

#### **Shiv Kumar Yadav Vs. State of Delhi (2016)** –

This case revolves around the role of forensic evidence. In this Supreme Court established the role of the accused in the crime by way of DNA profiling which depicts the power of forensic technology in delivering justice.

#### **K.S. Puttaswamy Vs. Union of India (2017)** –

This is a landmark case that addresses the issue of privacy in the context of technology. In this case, the Supreme Court held that the right to privacy under Article 21 is a fundamental right. This judgment has highlighted the importance of privacy in the field of technology which ensures that privacy rights are not compromised.

The constitutionality of the Aadhaar program, which collected biometric information from Indian citizens, was at issue in the K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India case. The petitioners contended that people's right to privacy was infringed by the statutory obligation of collecting biometric data.

#### **The darker side of technology – Online Harassment and gender-based violence**

Online harassment and gender-based violence are significant drawbacks and vulnerabilities in the age of technology that come along with more alternatives and possibilities due to technological advancements.

Approximately 736 million women worldwide, or almost one in three, have experienced violence at some point in their lives. Intimate relationship abuse is the most common type of violence against women worldwide, impacting over 641 million victims.

However, this issue extends beyond personal connections and affects a variety of settings, including internet forums. Recent years have seen a sharp increase in online violence against women and girls, which poses serious risks to their safety and well-being.

Defamation and misinformation (67%), hate speech (65%), impersonation (63%), hacking and stalking (63%), video and image-based abuse (58%), doxing (55%), violent threats (52%), unwanted images or sexually explicit content (43%), and astroturfing (a coordinated effort to concurrently share damaging content across platforms) were the most common forms of violence reported.<sup>548</sup>

Online harassment has been shown to have a severe negative impact on women's mental health, which lowers their visibility in society and politics. It is regarded as a barrier to reaching the goals of sustainable development and gender equality.

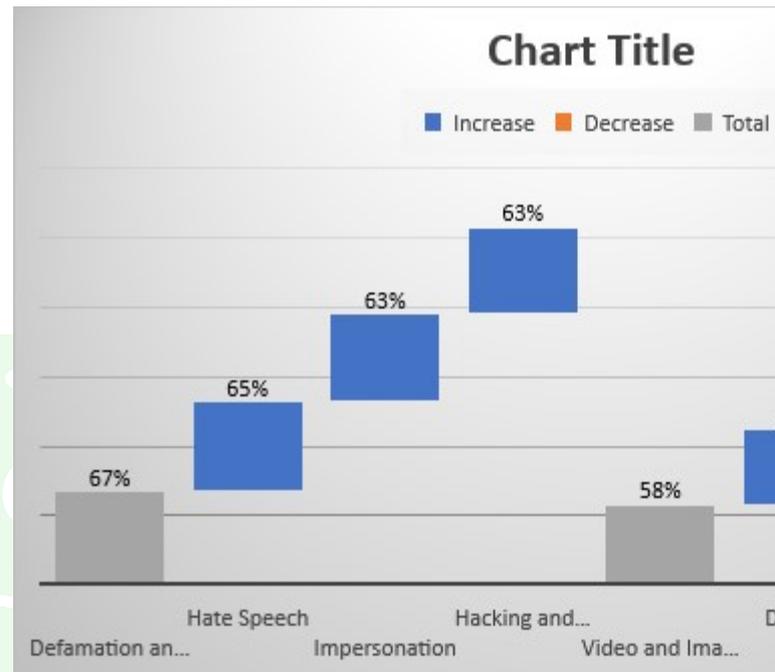
<sup>547</sup> Sunaina Kumar, The female workforce in India: Emerging trends and insights, [orfonline.org](https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/the-female-workforce-in-india-emerging-trends-and-insights), (March 07, 2024), <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/the-female-workforce-in-india-emerging-trends-and-insights>

<sup>548</sup> Rob Sobers, 157 Cybersecurity Statistics and Trends, Varonis, (September 13, 2024), <https://www.varonis.com/blog/cybersecurity-statistics>

It is critical to confront online abuse and use technology to advance positive social change. Collaboration between national governments, tech corporations, feminist and digital rights groups, gender-based violence service providers, researchers, and most crucially, survivors is necessary to prevent and address technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Prioritizing inclusivity and diversity is crucial while creating AI technology.

**Hareesh Vs. State of Kerala** - To get in touch with the victim and take advantage of her sexually, the applicant made a phony Facebook profile and shared the victim's altered, pornographic photos online along with her telephone number. The applicant then filed an anticipatory bail motion for arrest in connection with offenses punishable under Sections 67 and 67E of the IT Act and Section 354(D) of the IPC. The Kerala High Court rejected the motion for anticipatory bail, stating that it would not be appropriate for the court to impede the investigation and that the applicant's involvement in the offenses was confirmed by the evidence on file.

**Jitender Singh Grewal v. The State of West Bengal** - The accused made a fictitious Facebook account in the victim's name and posted pornographic images to it. The accused submitted a bail application after being charged under Sections 354A/354D/500/509/507 of the IPC and Section 67A of the IT Act.<sup>549</sup>The accused's bail plea was denied by the trial court, and the Calcutta High Court maintained the lower court's ruling.



### Gender equality and technological advancement-

There are several facets to the subject of whether or not technological advancement fosters gender equality, so let's examine this with the aid of certain studies that often provide information in this regard. For example, 2017 research on women's digital literacy in Indonesia demonstrates that educating women in digital media creation and sharing can reduce gender disparity while increasing prospects for professional and economic advancement, such as online banking.

In terms of media, communication, banking, content production, etc., technology links women to the outside world. It also helps women become more financially independent, opening up new business prospects for both themselves and their families.

Malala Yousafzai is one instance of a woman utilizing modern technologies to promote gender equality. Malala, a Pakistani education activist, advocated for girls' education on social media by using her platform. She advocated for girls' rights to an education by using her platform to share her experiences and tales. Malala has been able to take the lead in the worldwide movement for gender equality because of her story and activism.

<sup>549</sup> Ashwin, Landmark Cyber Law cases in India, Enhelion, (March 01, 2021), <https://enhelion.com/blogs/2021/03/01/landmark-cyber-law-cases-in-india/>

Nneka Ekechukwu is another example of a woman utilizing digital technology to promote gender equality. She Leads Africa is a digital platform for African women entrepreneurs, founded by Nneka. Through She Leads Africa, women may now access markets, networks, and resources that were either unaffordable or unavailable to them before. Nneka has made it possible for hundreds of women to get the tools they need to launch their own companies and achieve financial independence through She Leads Africa.

Governments and other organizations have also made significant contributions to the advancement of gender equality through the use of digital technology, which gives women access to a variety of platforms, knowledge, and expertise that they need to succeed in their respective fields.

#### **Suggestions –**

1. The government should launch various schemes and educational programs that lead to an increase in women's participation in the technological sectors.
2. More strict laws should be made for cyber-bullying and online harassment which would make the internet a safer and more secure place for law.
3. Men and women should be treated equally in the technological sector and every other field and there should be equal pay for both of them according to their skills and abilities

#### **Conclusion-**

Today's discussion covered the many facets of technology and how it affects gender dynamics in a modern culture dominated by males. In this technologically advanced world, women must seize their possibilities and stand on their own two feet.

To address the reality of girls, it is imperative that digital goods and services are built with and for them. Digital goods, solutions, and content are often made with the "default" user in

mind, meaning that they may not take into account things like girls' digital literacy levels, devices available to them, connectivity and data constraints, or information that appeals to and is relevant to them.