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## **WOMEN'S ENGAGEMENT IN LAW AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES: AN APPRAISAL**

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### **ABSTRACT | 摘要 | RESUMEN**

The intersection of women, law, and digital technologies is a burgeoning area of study with profound implications for societal structures and individual rights. This paper examines the multifaceted relationship between women, legal systems, and digital technologies, exploring the opportunities and challenges presented by the integration of technology into legal frameworks. It investigates topics such as gender biases in algorithmic decision-making, cybersecurity concerns affecting women, legal responses to online harassment and gender-based violence, women's representation in digital law spaces, and the impact of emerging technologies on women's rights and access to justice. By synthesizing existing research and offering insights into future directions, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of how digital technologies are reshaping the landscape of law and its impact on women. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of addressing gender disparities and promoting inclusivity in the design and implementation of legal and technological systems.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary era of rapid technological advancement and evolving legal landscapes, the convergence of women, law, and digital technologies has emerged as a critical area of scholarly inquiry and societal concern. The intersection of these domains encapsulates a complex interplay of gender dynamics, legal frameworks, and technological innovations, each shaping and being shaped by the others in profound and often multifaceted ways. Understanding the intricate relationships between women, law, and digital technologies is not only essential for comprehending the current state of governance and justice but also for envisioning more inclusive, equitable, and responsive systems for the future [11].

The integration of digital technologies into various facets of legal practice, governance, and access to justice has brought about transformative changes, promising efficiency, accessibility, and democratization of legal processes [19]. However, these advancements have not unfolded uniformly for all members of society. Women, in particular, navigate a complex terrain where the promises of digital innovation intersect with longstanding societal inequalities, systemic biases, and gendered power dynamics. As such, the impact of digital technologies on women's experiences within legal systems is a topic of critical importance, warranting careful examination and scholarly attention [20].

At the heart of this inquiry lies the recognition that women's engagement with digital technologies is not monolithic but rather diverse and multifaceted. Women are not merely passive recipients of technological developments but active participants, innovators, and agents of change within legal and technological spheres [16]. Their experiences, perspectives, and challenges intersect with broader issues of gender equality, access to justice, privacy, cybersecurity, and human rights, thus necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the intricate interplay between gender, law, and digital technologies [3].

This introduction sets the stage for an elaborate exploration of the multifaceted dimensions of women's engagement with law and digital technologies. It aims to delve into various aspects of this intersection, including but not limited to the implications of gender biases in algorithmic decision-making, the challenges posed by cybersecurity threats and online harassment targeting women, the role of women in shaping digital law and policy, and the potential of emerging technologies to advance or hinder women's rights and access to justice [25].

By examining these issues through an interdisciplinary lens, this introduction seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics at play and to inform efforts aimed at promoting gender-inclusive legal and technological frameworks in the digital age [34].

## **2. HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY CONTEXTS OF WOMEN'S ENGAGEMENT WITH LAW AND TECHNOLOGY**

Exploring the historical and contemporary contexts of women's engagement with law and technology offers valuable insights into the evolution of gender dynamics within legal frameworks and technological advancements [3]. Historically, women have faced systemic barriers and discrimination in accessing and participating in legal and technological spheres. In many societies, laws have been constructed and interpreted through patriarchal lenses, resulting in inequalities in rights, opportunities, and representation for women [1].

Throughout history, women have struggled to overcome legal obstacles that restricted their rights and agency. From suffragette movements fighting for the right to vote to legal battles for reproductive rights and equal pay, women have been at the forefront of challenging discriminatory laws and advocating for legal reforms. However, their contributions and voices have often been marginalized or overlooked within the legal discourse and decision-making processes [5].

Moreover, the historical exclusion of women from educational and professional opportunities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields has contributed to their underrepresentation in technological innovation and development. Women have often been relegated to peripheral roles or faced gender biases and stereotypes that hindered their advancement in technology-related fields. This historical context underscores the importance of understanding the systemic barriers that have shaped women's engagement with both law and technology [15, 28].

In contemporary society, women continue to navigate complex legal landscapes shaped by rapid technological advancements. The digital revolution has brought about transformative changes in how laws are enacted, enforced, and adjudicated, posing new challenges and opportunities for women's rights and access to justice. However, these advancements have not necessarily translated into gender equality within legal and technological spheres [13].

Contemporary issues such as algorithmic bias, online harassment, and privacy concerns disproportionately affect women, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive legal frameworks and technological interventions. Women's representation in technology-related fields remains low, according to a report by the World Bank, women make up less than a third of the world's workforce in technology-related fields [41]. In major tech companies, women are in the minority. Specifically, at Amazon, Facebook, Apple, Google, and Microsoft, the proportion of female staff is 45%, 37%, 34%, 33%, and 33.1% of their entire workforce, respectively with persistent barriers such as workplace discrimination, lack of mentorship, and gender stereotypes hindering their participation and advancement. Furthermore, the digital divide exacerbates inequalities, with women in marginalized communities facing greater barriers to accessing and benefiting from digital technologies [31].

## **2.1 The low representation of women in technology-related fields**

The underrepresentation of women in technology-related fields persists as a significant issue, despite efforts to promote diversity and inclusion. This underrepresentation is influenced by various factors, including but not limited to the lack of mentorship and pervasive gender stereotypes that hinder women's participation and advancement in these fields [32].

One of the key barriers to women's representation in technology-related fields is the lack of mentorship and support networks [27]. Mentorship plays a crucial role in providing guidance, support, and opportunities for skill development and career advancement. However, women in technology often face challenges in finding mentors who can relate to their experiences and provide relevant guidance. The scarcity of female mentors in technology-related fields further compounds this issue, as women may struggle to find role models and mentors who can understand and address their unique challenges and aspirations [15]. Without adequate mentorship and support, women may feel isolated, discouraged, and unsupported in pursuing careers in technology [33], contributing to their underrepresentation in these fields.

Gender stereotypes also play a significant role in hindering women's participation and advancement in technology-related fields [42]. From a young age, girls may internalize stereotypes that suggest that technology is a male-dominated domain and that they are less capable or interested in pursuing careers in STEM fields [30]. These stereotypes can shape educational and career choices, influencing girls' self-perceptions, aspirations, and opportunities in technology-related fields. Moreover, pervasive

stereotypes about gender roles and abilities may contribute to biased hiring practices, discriminatory workplace cultures, and unequal opportunities for advancement within the technology sector [26]. Women may face unconscious biases, microaggressions, and stereotypes that undermine their credibility, competence, and leadership potential [18], further perpetuating their underrepresentation and marginalization in technology-related fields.

Additionally, systemic barriers such as workplace discrimination, hostile work environments, and lack of diversity initiatives can exacerbate the challenges faced by women in technology [33]. Women may encounter obstacles in accessing opportunities for skill development, career advancement, and leadership roles within technology companies and organizations. Discriminatory practices, such as unequal pay, biased performance evaluations, and limited access to decision-making positions, can further impede women's progression and retention in technology-related careers [39]. Hostile work environments, including harassment, sexism, and exclusionary practices, can create toxic cultures that drive women out of the field or discourage them from pursuing careers in technology altogether [4].

Addressing the low representation of women in technology-related fields requires a concerted effort to dismantle systemic barriers, challenge gender stereotypes, and promote inclusive and supportive environments. Initiatives aimed at increasing mentorship and support networks for women in technology, fostering inclusive educational and workplace cultures, and implementing policies that prioritize diversity and equity are essential steps towards achieving gender parity in technology-related fields. By addressing the root causes of underrepresentation and promoting gender-inclusive approaches to recruitment, retention, and advancement, we can create more diverse, innovative, and equitable technology ecosystems that benefit everyone.

## **2.2 Marginalized women and challenges accessing digital technology**

Women in marginalized communities face significant barriers to accessing and benefiting from digital technologies, perpetuating existing inequalities and exacerbating social exclusion [22]. These barriers stem from a complex interplay of socio-economic, cultural, and structural factors that intersect to create formidable challenges for women in marginalized communities seeking to harness the potential of digital technologies for empowerment, socio-economic advancement, and inclusion.

One of the primary barriers faced by women in marginalized communities is limited access to digital infrastructure and resources. Many marginalized communities lack reliable internet connectivity, affordable digital devices, and access to digital literacy programs, leaving women at a disadvantage in accessing information, education, employment opportunities, and essential services. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure and technological resources in marginalized communities can further isolate women, limiting their ability to connect with broader networks, access online resources, and participate in digital spaces.

Socio-economic factors also contribute to barriers faced by women in marginalized communities. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of financial resources can hinder women's ability to afford digital devices, internet subscriptions, and other technological resources. Additionally, competing priorities such as meeting basic needs, caring for families, and navigating systemic inequalities may limit women's time, energy, and resources available for engaging with digital technologies. As a result, women in marginalized communities may face greater challenges in accessing and benefiting from digital technologies compared to their more affluent counterparts.

Furthermore, cultural and social norms within marginalized communities can shape women's access to and use of digital technologies [29]. Gender roles, expectations, and restrictions may limit women's autonomy, mobility, and decision-making authority, impacting their ability to engage with digital technologies freely. Moreover, cultural norms that prioritize male access to education, employment, and technology may further marginalize women within their communities, reinforcing inequalities and perpetuating social exclusion.

Structural barriers, including discriminatory policies, lack of gender-sensitive programming, and systemic inequalities, also contribute to the challenges faced by women in marginalized communities in accessing and benefiting from digital technologies. Limited representation of women in decision-making roles within technology sectors and policymaking bodies may result in digital policies and programs that overlook the needs and realities of marginalized women, exacerbating their exclusion from digital spaces and opportunities.

Addressing the barriers faced by women in marginalized communities requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses the root causes of inequality and promotes inclusive and equitable access to digital technologies [17]. This includes investing in digital infrastructure and resources in marginalized

communities, providing targeted support and training programs to enhance digital literacy skills among women, and promoting gender-sensitive policies and programs that prioritize the needs and voices of marginalized women. Additionally, efforts to challenge gender norms, empower women's agency, and foster community-led initiatives can help create more inclusive and accessible digital ecosystems that benefit all members of society [38]. By addressing the intersecting barriers faced by women in marginalized communities, we can work towards building a more equitable and inclusive digital future for all.

Understanding the historical and contemporary contexts of women's engagement with law and technology is essential for identifying systemic inequalities, addressing gender biases, and promoting inclusivity in legal and technological systems. By acknowledging the contributions and challenges of women in shaping legal frameworks and technological innovations, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers can work towards creating more equitable and responsive systems that empower women and promote gender equality.

### **3. THE IMPACT OF GENDER BIASES ON ALGORITHMIC DECISION-MAKING**

The impact of gender biases on algorithmic decision-making represents a critical and multifaceted issue within the intersection of technology and gender equality [14]. Algorithms, which are sets of instructions followed by computers to solve problems or perform tasks, increasingly influence various aspects of modern life, including hiring practices, credit scoring, criminal justice, and healthcare [6].

However, these algorithms are not immune to bias; they can perpetuate and even exacerbate existing societal inequalities, including those related to gender. One significant challenge is the potential for algorithmic systems to reflect and amplify gender biases present in the data used to train them. Historical data often reflect societal biases, stereotypes, and inequalities, which can manifest in algorithmic decision-making processes. For example, if historical hiring data predominantly favour male candidates due to past discriminatory practices, algorithms trained on this data may perpetuate gender disparities by favouring male candidates over equally qualified female candidates. Similarly, biases in criminal justice data may result in algorithmic systems that disproportionately target or penalize marginalized communities, including women [7].



Moreover, the design and implementation of algorithms themselves can introduce gender biases. Algorithm developers may inadvertently embed biases into their algorithms through the selection of features, the choice of algorithms, or the optimization process. For instance, if a hiring algorithm prioritizes characteristics traditionally associated with men, such as assertiveness or leadership, it may disadvantage female candidates who possess different but equally valuable skills and qualities [8].

The impact of gender biases on algorithmic decision-making extends beyond individual outcomes to broader societal implications. Biased algorithms can reinforce and perpetuate systemic inequalities, exacerbating disparities in access to opportunities, resources, and rights. For example, biased credit scoring algorithms may limit women's access to financial services or result in higher interest rates for female borrowers, perpetuating economic inequalities. In healthcare, biased algorithms may lead to misdiagnoses or inadequate treatment for women, exacerbating gender disparities in health outcomes [10].

Addressing the impact of gender biases on algorithmic decision-making requires a multifaceted approach. First, it is essential to increase transparency and accountability in algorithmic systems to enable stakeholders to identify and mitigate biases effectively. This includes promoting transparency in algorithmic processes, data sources, and decision-making criteria, as well as implementing mechanisms for auditing and evaluating algorithmic systems for fairness and equity [12].

Additionally, there is a need to diversify the representation of voices and perspectives in algorithm development and decision-making processes. Increasing diversity among algorithm developers, data scientists, and decision-makers can help mitigate biases and ensure that algorithms reflect a broader range of experiences and values. Furthermore, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration between technologists, ethicists, social scientists, and policymakers can facilitate a more nuanced understanding of the ethical, social, and legal implications of algorithmic decision-making [43].

Ultimately, addressing the impact of gender biases on algorithmic decision-making requires a concerted effort from policymakers, technologists, researchers, and civil society stakeholders. By acknowledging and actively addressing these biases, we can work towards building more equitable, transparent, and accountable algorithmic systems that advance gender equality and social justice.



#### **4. TRENDS AND ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN VARIABLES RELATED TO WOMEN'S ENGAGEMENT WITH LAW AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES**

Exploring the trends and associations between variables related to women's engagement with law and digital technologies involves a comprehensive analysis of various factors that influence women's interactions with legal frameworks and technological advancements. This examination encompasses a wide range of dimensions, including socio-economic status, educational attainment, cultural norms, access to resources, and institutional barriers, among others. By exploring these trends and associations, we can gain valuable insights into the complex dynamics shaping women's experiences in navigating the intersection of law and digital technologies.

One significant trend in women's engagement with law and digital technologies is the digital gender gap, which refers to disparities in access to and usage of digital technologies between men and women [23]. Globally, women are often less likely than men to have access to digital devices, internet connectivity, and digital literacy skills, which can limit their ability to fully participate in digital spaces and benefit from technological advancements. This digital gender gap is influenced by various factors, including socioeconomic inequalities, cultural norms, and discriminatory practices that prioritize men's access to technology over women [21].

##### **4.1 Socio-economic inequalities**

Socio-economic inequalities that prioritize men's access to technology over women represent a complex and pervasive issue with far-reaching implications for gender equality and social justice. At its core, this phenomenon reflects broader patterns of systemic discrimination and marginalization that perpetuate disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and power along gender lines.

One key factor contributing to socioeconomic inequalities in access to technology is the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities based on gender. In many societies, men are more likely to have access to higher levels of education, employment opportunities, and financial resources compared to women. As a result, men often have greater purchasing power and access to technological devices, such as smartphones, computers, and internet connectivity, which are essential for participating in the digital world.

Moreover, cultural norms and societal expectations often prioritize men's access to technology over women's. Gender roles and stereotypes perpetuate the idea that men are more technologically savvy or inherently interested in STEM fields, while women are often discouraged or excluded from pursuing careers or education in technology-related fields. These cultural beliefs not only limit women's opportunities for acquiring digital skills but also create social barriers that discourage them from engaging with technology or pursuing careers in technology-related sectors.

Furthermore, institutional barriers, such as gender bias in education and employment, exacerbate socioeconomic inequalities in access to technology. Women are often underrepresented in STEM fields and face discrimination and bias in educational and professional settings, limiting their opportunities for acquiring digital skills and accessing technology-related resources [36]. Additionally, gender disparities in income and employment opportunities can further hinder women's ability to afford and access technology, perpetuating cycles of inequality and exclusion.

The consequences of socioeconomic inequalities in access to technology are profound and multifaceted. Limited access to technology can restrict women's ability to participate fully in digital spaces, access educational resources, seek employment opportunities, and engage in civic and political activities. This digital divide not only exacerbates existing disparities in income, education, and employment but also reinforces systemic inequalities that marginalize women and perpetuate cycles of poverty and exclusion.

Addressing socioeconomic inequalities in access to technology requires a multifaceted approach that addresses underlying systemic barriers and promotes gender-inclusive policies and interventions. Efforts to bridge the digital gender gap should focus on increasing access to technology, digital literacy training, and educational opportunities for women and girls. Additionally, initiatives aimed at challenging gender stereotypes, promoting diversity in STEM fields, and addressing institutional bias are essential for creating more inclusive and equitable societies where women have equal opportunities to access and benefit from technology [9]. By addressing socioeconomic inequalities and promoting gender-inclusive approaches to technology access and participation, we can work towards building a more just and equitable world for all genders.

#### ***4.1.1 Cultural norms, historical legacies***

Socio-economic inequalities and discriminatory practices that prioritize men's access to technology over women are deeply rooted in cultural norms, historical legacies, and systemic biases that perpetuate gender disparities in access to resources, opportunities, and power. These inequalities manifest in various forms, including disparities in education, employment, income, and decision-making authority, all of which contribute to the unequal distribution of technological resources and opportunities between men and women.

At the heart of this issue are cultural norms and gender roles that assign different expectations, responsibilities, and privileges to men and women within society. From a young age, boys are often encouraged to pursue interests in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, while girls may be steered towards traditionally feminine pursuits. These gendered expectations not only shape educational and career choices but also influence access to resources such as computers, internet connectivity, and digital literacy training. As a result, boys and men are more likely to have access to and proficiency in technology, while girls and women may face barriers to entry and participation in digital spaces.

Discriminatory practices within educational institutions, workplaces, and government policies further exacerbate these inequalities by reinforcing gender stereotypes and biases. For example, girls may receive less encouragement and support in pursuing STEM education and careers, leading to lower representation in technology-related fields [40]. Similarly, discriminatory hiring practices and workplace cultures may perpetuate gender segregation and inequalities in access to opportunities for skill development, career advancement, and leadership positions within the technology sector.

Moreover, socio-economic factors such as income, wealth, and access to resources play a significant role in determining who has access to technology and who does not. Women, particularly those from marginalized communities, may face financial barriers that limit their ability to afford computers, internet subscriptions, and other digital devices and services. Additionally, women may have less access to education and training opportunities that enhance digital literacy skills, further exacerbating disparities in technological access and proficiency.

These socio-economic inequalities and discriminatory practices create a vicious cycle of exclusion and marginalization, perpetuating gender disparities in access to technology and opportunities for socio-economic advancement. Addressing these inequalities requires a multi-faceted approach that involves

challenging gender stereotypes, promoting gender equality in education and employment, implementing policies that prioritize women's access to technology, and fostering inclusive digital ecosystems that empower women to fully participate in the digital age [2]. By addressing the root causes of these inequalities and promoting gender-inclusive approaches to technology access and usage, we can work towards building a more equitable and inclusive society where everyone, regardless of gender, has equal opportunities to harness the benefits of technology for socio-economic development and empowerment.

Furthermore, there are notable trends in women's representation and participation in technology-related fields, such as computer science, engineering, and information technology. Despite efforts to promote gender diversity in these fields, women remain underrepresented, particularly in leadership roles and high-tech sectors. This underrepresentation is influenced by a complex interplay of factors, including stereotypes, biases, lack of mentorship and support, and hostile work environments, which create barriers to women's advancement and retention in technology-related careers [24].

In addition to trends in access and representation, there are associations between variables related to women's engagement with law and digital technologies. For example, research has shown correlations between women's educational attainment and their participation in technology-related fields. Women with higher levels of education are more likely to pursue careers in STEM fields and to have access to opportunities for advancement and leadership roles. Similarly, there are associations between women's socio-economic status and their access to legal resources and representation. Women from marginalized communities often face greater barriers to accessing legal services, navigating legal processes, and advocating for their rights [1].

Moreover, there are associations between cultural norms and women's engagement with law and digital technologies. Cultural beliefs and societal expectations regarding gender roles, family responsibilities, and women's capabilities influence women's access to education, employment opportunities, and participation in decision-making processes. These cultural norms can either facilitate or hinder women's engagement with law and digital technologies, shaping their experiences and opportunities in these domains [37].

Understanding these trends and associations is crucial for developing targeted interventions and policies aimed at promoting gender equality, increasing women's access to legal resources and digital technologies, and addressing systemic barriers to women's participation in technology-related fields [15,

28]. By identifying key trends and associations, policymakers, practitioners, and advocates can work towards creating more inclusive, equitable, and responsive systems that empower women and promote gender justice in the digital age.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the overarching goal of this research is to offer a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the intricate relationships that exist between women, law, and digital technologies. Through an extensive exploration of the multifaceted dimensions of this intersection, this study aims to shed light on the diverse experiences, challenges, and contributions of women within this complex landscape. By doing so, it seeks to contribute meaningfully to ongoing efforts aimed at promoting gender-inclusive legal and technological frameworks in the digital age.

Central to this endeavour is the recognition of the diverse experiences of women within the realms of law and digital technologies. Women encompass a spectrum of identities, backgrounds, and lived experiences, each of which shapes their interactions with legal systems and technological advancements in unique ways. By acknowledging and exploring this diversity, this research seeks to move beyond monolithic narratives and surface the complexities and nuances of women's engagement with law and digital technologies.

Moreover, this study aims to illuminate the challenges that women face within this intersection, including but not limited to gender biases, systemic inequalities, and structural barriers. From algorithmic decision-making processes that perpetuate gender biases to barriers to accessing legal resources and representation, women encounter a myriad of obstacles that hinder their full participation and empowerment within legal and technological spheres. By critically examining these challenges, this research seeks to identify areas for intervention and advocacy aimed at promoting gender equity and justice.

At the same time, this research endeavours to highlight the myriad contributions that women make to the fields of law and digital technologies. Women are not merely passive recipients of legal and technological developments but active agents of change, innovation, and advocacy. From pioneering legal

reforms to spearheading technological advancements, women have played instrumental roles in shaping the landscapes of law and digital technologies.

By amplifying these contributions, this study seeks to challenge stereotypes, broaden perceptions, and inspire future generations of women to pursue careers and leadership roles in these domains. Ultimately, the overarching aim of this research is to contribute to the ongoing efforts to create more gender-inclusive legal and technological frameworks in the digital age. By deepening our understanding of the intricate relationships between women, law, and digital technologies, this study seeks to inform policies, practices, and interventions that promote gender equity, justice, and empowerment. Through collaborative efforts from policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and advocates, we can work towards building a more inclusive, equitable, and responsive society where women's rights and voices are fully recognized, valued, and protected in the digital era.

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## ABOUT THIS ARTICLE

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## LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE LAS MUJERES EN EL DERECHO Y LAS TECNOLOGÍAS DIGITALES: UNA EVALUACIÓN

### RESUMEN

La intersección entre las mujeres, el derecho y las tecnologías digitales es un área de estudio en auge con profundas implicaciones para las estructuras sociales y los derechos individuales. Este artículo examina la multifacética relación entre las mujeres, los sistemas jurídicos y las tecnologías digitales, explorando las oportunidades y los desafíos que presenta la integración de la tecnología en los marcos legales. Investiga temas como los sesgos de género en la toma de decisiones algorítmica, las preocupaciones sobre ciberseguridad que afectan a las mujeres, las respuestas legales al acoso en línea y la violencia de género, la representación de las mujeres en los espacios jurídicos digitales y el impacto de las tecnologías emergentes en los derechos de las mujeres y el acceso a la justicia. Al sintetizar la investigación existente y ofrecer perspectivas sobre las futuras direcciones, este artículo contribuye a una comprensión más profunda de cómo las tecnologías digitales están transformando el panorama jurídico y su impacto en las mujeres. Además, subraya la importancia de abordar las disparidades de género y promover la inclusión en el diseño e implementación de los sistemas jurídicos y tecnológicos.

Palabras clave: mujeres, derecho, tecnologías digitales, sesgo de género, marcos inclusivos

### 女性参与法律与数字技术：评估

#### 摘要

女性、法律与数字技术的交叉是一个新兴的研究领域，对社会结构和个人权利有着深远的影响。本文探讨了女性、法律体系和数字技术之间多层面的关系，并探讨了技术融入法律框架所带来的机遇和挑战。研究主题包括算法决策中的性别偏见、影响女性的网络安全问题、针对网络骚扰和性别暴力的法律应对措施、女性在数字法律领域的代表性，以及新兴技术对女性权利和司法公正的影响。通过整合现有研究并展望未来方向，本文有助于更深入地理解数字技术如何重塑法律格局及其对女性的影响。此外，本文还强调了在法律和技术体系的设计和 implement 中解决性别差异和促进包容性的重要性。

关键词：女性、法律、数字技术、性别偏见、包容性框架