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Female Having Education in the World of Technology Wading Obstacle Facing Religious and Social Barrier

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A B S T R A C T

The project proposal shows females face obstacles to achieving their goals using technology facing religious and social barriers. They encounter issues like patriarchy, early marriage, financial crises, religious and social barriers, a lack of scope for using technology, sexual violence, and etcetera. Their goals are hampered by the problems. This project proposal has a qualitative look, and arranging data has a statistical view on arraying the patterns. The objective of this study is to delineate the accomplishments of females' goals in the face of problems. Females want to establish themselves by coming out of the cocoon using technology to connect with the globalized world. Primary data has been collected from the Sherpur district, Bangladesh. This paper depicts the objective, hypothesis, literature review, and methodology using a questionnaire, interview, FDG, and analysis of the data. Structured and unstructured questions have been arranged in the paper. The main findings of the paper among the respondents in Sherpur, Bangladesh are the focus on the problems girls face and ignoring them, they proceed to achieve their goal using technology, it may help a researcher to continue their research in this perspective for further findings in future.

A R T I C L E I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

Females having education in the world of technology wading obstacles facing religious and social barriers is the destined goal that the title sets and is here operational as the dependent variable in context with the independent variable. The achievement of the predetermined aim mentioned is the purpose of the topic. Mingling with the trend of a new era, learners have boosted their eagerness to learn (Ahmed *et al.,* 2022). Females face barriers to achieving goals (Ahmed *et al.,* 2022; Arafat *et al.,* 2021). Declining all the odds, females have come forward to receive education in the new horizon of technology, adopting themselves for the achievement of education needed to be pervasive in attaining success to be empowered. The conditions they face to be successful are harder; they encounter various obligations, superstitions, vulnerability in moving, sexual violence (Banarjee, 2020), and economic unavailability (Arafat *et al.,* 2021; Sarker *et al.,* 2019).

What pushes them forward is their spirit. Females of the new era are bold and can have motionless hard work to cross the path of barriers. It is also seen that religious misunderstanding limits girls' education (Sarkar *et al.,* 2014). Today in the technological world, females can no longer be confined to the four walls. They are the victims of patriarchal rule, Gender norms and religion pose a barrier to girl's education in Bangladesh (Bhowmik *et al.,* 2021), social attitude (Cain *et al.,* 1979; Ghosh *et al.,* 2018; Gocio and Kulkarni, 2016; Halder, 2004; Chowdhury, 2009), deterring them from receiving education, using technology, roaming freely marring off is a random custom, including child marriage, despite the law is prevalent (Psaki, 2016; Bhowmik *et al.,* 2021). Religion adversely affects female education (Norton and Tomal, 2009). Their technological use exposes them to being a part of this vast world.

Issues occur in the delineating of the findings depicted in the paper creating obstructions for the females who want to come forward to adapt themselves to the world of technology. They are forbidden not to come out of their cocoon. The path they choose bars their mobility of achieving success. Using technology seems to be prohibited to use. In the circumstantial concept, financial crisis has a pervasive look pulling girls back from their target, they face various problems in pursuit of continuing their journey to achieve the goal (Karmaker, 2023). The conservative outlook and pervasive attitude of religion toward girls push them back inside the circle of obstructions (Norton and Tomal, 2009).

The narrow concept of girls roaming freely is considered a disrespect to society. Eve-teasing seems to be a major concern for females though Govt. enacted law in some cases has stopped it but could not solve the problem at all. Lack of education also bars them from proceeding in the wave of development including the Madrasa education. The urban attitude has created a gap between communications with the urban adoption style with that of rural areas. Girls in rural areas stagger high for the acclimatization of their dreams. The psychological effect of COVID-19 has caused mental issues driving females from the scopes stated here (Karmaker, 2023; Hasan and Bao, 2020; Rashid and Michaud, 2000). In-laws' houses are corners in their places not to work freely. Religion influences many factors including education (Huque and Akhter, 1987).

The paper focuses on "Females having education in the world of technology wading obstacle facing religious and social barrier". Here the proposal has gained much significance in depicting the circumstances of the proposal. It mainly focuses on the issues that can be stated here

(i)   The female encounters obstacles to achieving their goal, education (Polas *et al.,* 2022; Rahman and Khan, 2018; Raihen *et al.,* 2023),

(ii)   They are denied from their rights (Cain *et al.,* 1979),

(iii)   They are not allowed to work freely for social attitude (Ghosh *et al.,* 2018),

(iv)   They can barely get the scope to use technology (Hossain *et al.,* 2021),

(v)   They face patriarchal attitude (Gocio and Kulkarni, 2016),

(vi)   Society degrades their mobility even in case of achieving their goals, they get mental and physical embarrassment,

(vii) The goal they try to gain enticing them to settle on track but posing huge barrier (Norton and Tomal, 2009),

(viii) Financial lacks hold them not to go forward,

(ix)   Sometimes bias decision between female and male creates a huge gap of hopelessness for females (Nolen-Hoeksema & Girgus, 1994),

(x)   To adapt to the situation to be faced the reason for pursuing the path of being self-dependent (Banu *et al.,* 2001),

(xi)   Contributing family earns more esteem in a family where females without being dependent on others tend to generate income that they can claim much respect for their contribution. Even it is seen that a person deserves more attention than others who earn less (Anderson and Eswaran, 2009),

(xii) Gender norms and religion pose a barrier to girls' education in Bangladesh (Bhowmik *et al.*, 2021; Norton & Tomal, 2009; Huque and Akhter, 1987),

(xiii) Breaking the traditional patriarch concept of staying home. Now they want to know the fast-growing world of knowledge and variety found in every sphere so they intend to know it.

(xiv) The availability of technology makes life easier and expands the realm of knowledge that can push them forth to the horizon of the technological universe by which they can communicate with the process of globalization (Hossain *et al.*, 2021). But they use it, ignoring all the odds, and take online classes (Hasan and Bao, 2020).

They can use a laptop or personal computer, govt. plays a pivotal role in incorporating all online system academic or official matters. Superstitious attitudes towards girls try to halt their mobility in fulfilling their dreams. Now they hardly walk wading in the path of superstitious disbarments. Financial facts motivate the minds of parents not to invest in girls' education because they are to be married which declares the total misuse of money as they are poor so they like to spend their sacred income ensuring facts. But when their income is used online platforms, there are smiles on their parents' faces. There has been a new trend of learning computer-based learning so that they can even earn sitting at home despite having problems (Saifuddin *et al.*, 2019). The bulk force of females that have come to be part of economic development has just been a matter of time indeed.

The co-education system started a long time ago holding positions along with males being a major academic achievement. Females have started learning ICT-based knowledge to change themselves. The lack of English knowledge deters them from getting proper ICT knowledge (Karmaker, 2023). Girls are beaten for dowry but tolerate all they work to contribute to their family basically to the economy of the country. Online business has become a passion for the girls it has mostly started during COVID-19. As men face a global price spiral situation they rely on the income of girls. Many college or university-going girls run small online businesses using Facebook or YouTube platforms in Bangladesh, the use of ICT has transformed the motion lives of females contributing to national income (Rakib *et al.*, 2023; Kabir *et al.*, 2019; Khan *et al.*, 2012; Kabir *et al.*, 2012). The use of radio, mobile phones, and distance learning has helped a lot in the promotion of the condition of females and makes them feel free (https://oasis.col.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/38374b53-2448-4555-addb-

4df70451314d/content) These are major issues synthesizing with the minor issues making obstacles in the life and the process of attainment of their goal (Oridi *et al.,* 2022).

The research project that tends to be conducted emphasizes a generalized objective. Follows several specific ones. The research project aims to access "Female having education in the world of technology wading obstacle facing religious and social barrier". This generalized objective tends to attempt to determine several specified purposes as

(i) To depict the obstacles the female's face to be educated.
(ii) Finding out their way to be independent.
(iii) Preparing with the process of global technology.
(iv) Synthesizing with the odds and ways to attain success.

The research study asserts that it needs to concentrate on a certain area to have authenticity, credibility, and the ability to start the same kind of research within the desired period and geographic constraints addressing the problems. The study's primary population is females staggering to adapt to the world to fulfill their goals, the study targets females and the targeted females within the indicated study area will be provided with a structured six-point ordinal questionnaire with twenty-eight questions and an unstructured evaluation questionnaire form with nine questions. They will be reached physically and those who have a working email address will be followed by mail or over the cell phones. Three months will pass within the period, and the sample size can be provided on the foundation for credibility and validity standards. The gathering of data will go on within these whichever of the two arguments is finished soon triggers the process to end.

The rationale for taking into account the intended research raises several positive questions.

(i) Why do female students show a huge eagerness to study?
(ii) What is their prime goal?
(iii) Why and how do females encounter obstacles?
(iv) What are the motives behind their approach?
(v) How can they overcome these?
(vi) Will they be able to overcome against all odds?

The above-posited questions extend the scope of identifying the roles of the females for ensuring outcome-based sustainable quality education in pursuing their goals along with the prevalent issues, infrastructural and psychological constructions that a female possesses. The project's goals, the literature study, and the underlying issues that need to be addressed focus emphasis on a premise:

(i) H1- Females having education in the world of technology wading obstacles facing religious and social barrier
(ii) H2- Women breaking down obstacles to entering the technological world to gain education to be independent encountering religious and social barrier

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the proposal it is depicted that females face barriers to achieving education using technology, the poor condition and scope for them make them push back that they may not attain their goals (Ahmed *et al.,* 2022). In the Article, Ahmed shows the impediment females face in learning education to be independent. Females encounter obstacles in education, work, and the mobility of their lives, patriarchs and the domination of males segregate them from their rights (Cain *et al.,* 1979). Both the social attitude and the crisis of the economy create a barrier on their path to go forward (Arafat *et al.,* 2021). In Bangladesh the females suffer from COVID-19 and discontinued their studies, they intended to restart using

technology but it seemed insufficient. Despite the limitations of online education, it has made an impact on the lives of the students carrying on with their studies (Hossain *et al.*, 2021). Females have many difficulties in every stage of education at the tertiary level they have got same treatments. They even went through psychological issues in pursuit of their goal in the time of COVID-19 (Karmaker, 2023; Hasan and Bao, 2020). Sexual violence deters them not to advance in pursuing their goal (Banarjee, 2020).

In this literature review, students of even ethnic groups face financial and institutional issues (Bowl, 2001). Impediments in social attitudes toward women can pose a huge barrier in the life and way of their movement to achieve goals (Ghosh et al, 2018). Religion affects various factors including education (Huque and Akhter, 1987). Patriarchal and poor society repress them not to seek further ways to develop themselves (Gocio and Kulkarni, 2016; Chowdhury, 2009). Child marriage, and gender disparity unequal attitudes hamper the journey of women in achieving education (Psaki, 2016; Rezina and Mahmood, 2016; Parveen, 2007). The crisis of the economy causes them not to continue their education (Sarker *et al.*, 2019). Women face various issues in attaining education (Karmaker, 2023).

In the literature review, this paper shows that girls facing socio-economic obstacles, private tuitions and financial crisis creates barriers to receiving education. Gender norms and religion pose barriers to girls' education in Bangladesh (Bhowmik *et al.*, 2021), Girls encounter eve-teasing on their way to educational institutions (Akhter, 2013). In rural Bangladesh, females take Madrasa education but the quality of education makes them drop out of institutions that hampers their development. Females have proved worthy in continuing their journey as parliament members which shows their strength in breaking the barrier of patriarchal attitude and the barriers laden for them in society (Halder, 2004). Women face various issues in incorporating the factors needed for the development of women (Oridi *et al.*, 2022). There remains violence. Psychological disbarment for the promotion of the condition of the female (Rashid and Michaud, 2000).

The uneven treatment hinders the motion of pace of the females. They strive to continue their journey. The discriminatory treatment paves the way for the gap between the rights of females and males (Rezina and Mahmood, 2016; Parveen, 2007). Females still find gender discrimination in their educational institutions. In the continuation of CLT, females encounter disparity (Nolen-Hoeksema & Girgus, 1994). Women have less identity than men in agricultural society which is the identity of men (Ahmed *et al.*, 2012). In online education, females have faced a lot of problems including psychological problems. Females learn ICT-based learning in proceeding in their careers face psychological impacts (Hasan and Bao, 2020). The learning of ICT has proved to be a barrier to women when they intend to learn it (Saifuddin *et al.*, 2019). ICT has changed the lives of women (Khan *et al.*, 2012).

ICT impacts a lot in the lives of women through it they have been able to expose themselves, and contribute to society (Hoque *et al.*, 2016). Females have options in using the field of ICT in their career for the education of ICT based on community radio that helped them to learn ICT in succeeding in their career. In Bangladesh use of mobile phones by rural women has been a major means of communication and contributes to information technology, they feel independent in using mobile phones. It is seen that women who have taken distance learning have influenced their lives (see https://oasis.col.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/38374b53-2448-4555-addb-4df70451314d/content). Women who know English can learn ICT well here failing to learn English poses females a barrier in getting ICT knowledge (Karmaker, 2023). Females also have faced fear, stigma, and superstition in learning ICT. Society degrades their mobility even in case of achieving their goals, they get mental and physical embarrassment. Gender

discrimination has not only been prevalent in other sectors but also captured the ICT sector. Women have become established in crossing all the barriers (Polas *et al.*, 2022).

To adapt to the situation to be faced with the reason for pursuing the path of being self-dependent (Banu *et al.*, 2001). In rural areas women have faced barriers in the pursuit of their goals, in rural union councils they encountered huge issues but became successful (Rahman and Khan, 2018). The condition of jobs for women is not satisfactory they undergo various barriers in establishing their work (Raihen, 2023). Gender norms and religion pose barriers to girls' education in Bangladesh. Religion influences many factors including education (Huque and Akhter, 1987). Religious misunderstanding limits girl's education (Sarkar *et al.*, 2014). Religion adversely influences female education (Norton and Tomal, 2009).

Women have always the spirit of moving forward to overcome obstacles even small entrepreneurship can motivate them to change their condition which seems to be inborn curiosity (Kabir *et al.*, 2012; Kabir *et al.*, 2019). In this article, it is seen that the entrepreneurial activities of women have had an impact on national growth but this has been hindered for various reasons (Rakib *et al.*, 2023). The person gets more attention than others who earn less (Anderson and Eswaran, 2009). The use of ICT helps women to be self-dependent contributing to the family and the society.

3. METHOD
3.1. Study Area

The study was conducted at Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur Dist., which is situated at 25°00' 0.00" N and 90°01' 0.12" E latitude and longitude, respectively. The city has 356.12 square kilometers of land and lies about 197–199 kilometers north of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh.

3.2. Research Design

A divergent combined design was employed in this article. This research methodology was chosen because it enables the collection of a wide array of crucial facts. A convergent design is used to find and analyze problems from several angles.

3.3. Method of Data Collection

Questionnaires, focus groups, interviews, and surveys were used to collect primary data for this study. A literature review had also been completed. It was decided to combine these approaches to reduce the shortcomings of each.

3.4. Questionnaire

The primary data collection method used in this article is a questionnaire. Both closed-ended and open-ended questions on the questionnaire are used to make the survey simple to understand. It has been done in their native language. The study's primary population is females staggering to adapt to the world to fulfill their goals, the study targets females and the targeted females within the indicated study area will be provided with a structured six-point ordinal questionnaire with twenty-eight questions and an unstructured evaluation questionnaire form with nine questions.

3.5. Interview

A semi-structured interview with the key informants to collect data has been used. It is done with specified individuals such as students, teachers, and research scholars. This is done

to analyze detailed information from the appropriate party to supplement the responses obtained through questionnaires.

3.6.   Focus Group Discussions

This study included Focus Group Discussions (FGD), each with ten participants. The FGD research was carried out by teachers, research scholars, and students from various institutions. The focus of the FGD was primarily on issues that were not highlighted in the questionnaires and interviews.

3.7.   Data Analysis

Following the collection of primary and secondary data, graphing, editing, and data analysis was completed. Considering the nature of the data, a qualitative data analysis method was used. The primary data was collected using survey questionnaires. Statistical analysis was provided by the graph, while qualitative data from interviews focus groups, and literature reviews were evaluated using narration and thematic analysis. Finally, the information from these sources was combined. The data for this investigation was gathered using both primary and secondary sources. The respondents helped a lot to gather the information.

To reach the objectives of this research, respondents were asked to depict their background information in response to age group, gender, and highest educational achievement to show the females having education to be explained in the proposal. The findings have been obtained as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Basic data.

n=78		Frequency	Percent
Age category	18-21	42	53.83%
	21-24	27	34.62%
	25-28	9	11.54%
Gender	Female	78	100%
Certificate	B.A (Hons)	7	8.97%
	H.S.C	63	80.77%
	Other Certificate	8	10.26%

Source: Field survey in Sherpur Sadar Upazilla, Sherpur (2023)

Background information of the respondents n=78. The majority of the respondents 42 (53.83%) were aged between 18-21 years while the least respondents 9 (11.54%) were aged between 25-28 years. All the respondents 78 (100%) were female. The majority of the s respondents 63 (80.77%) had an H.S.C certificate, 8 (10.26%) had other certificates, and the students 7 (8.9%) had a B.A (Hons) certificate.

3.7.1. Conceptual Framework

In the very first place, the challenges of the females are specified as independent variables that Include a. the females' perspectives, b. the lack of laden scopes available for females in the society. Then several societal perspectives like a. supposed incompetency in getting the 'FHEWTWOFRSB' goal, b. the lack of motivation, and the presence of barrier are determined as the mediating variables which are affected by the independent variable posing two-scaled relationship between the independent and dependent variables. If there is any chance of emerging "Control Variable", the selection of study area, the sampling process will be under keen observation to "Delimit" the visibility of the 'Control Variable 'Conceptual Frame with

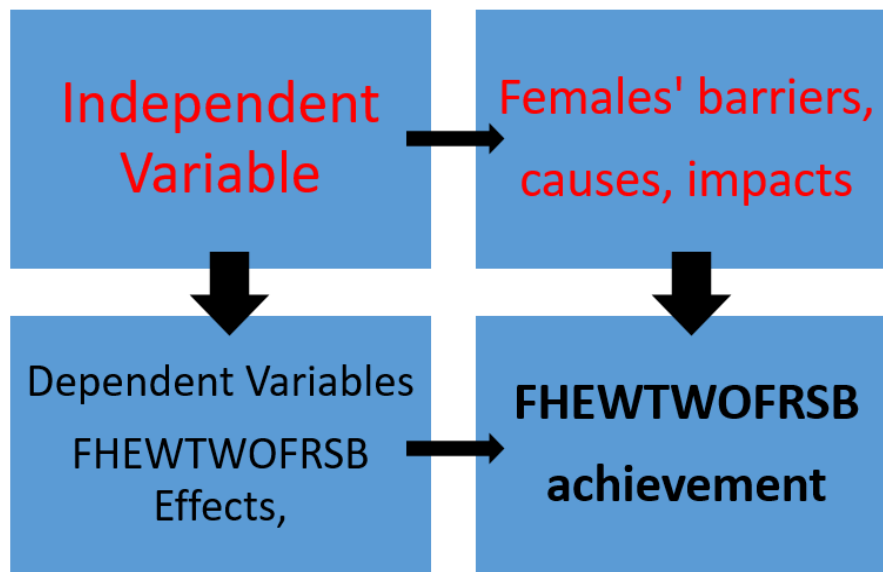Independent VS Dependent Variables (see **Figure 1**). Specification of Mediating Variables is shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 1. Experiments.

Figure 2. Experiment.

3.8. Work Plan

The work plan is shown in **Table 2.**

Table 2. Workplan.

Serial	Activities	Implemented by	Period
1	Research proposal	Self	February, 2023
2	Proposed literature review	Self	March, 2023
3	Questionnaire modification, if necessary	Self	April, 2023
4	Data collection	Team	May-June, 2023
5	Data analysis	Team	June, 2023
6	Draft report	Self	July, 2023
7	Group discussion	FGD, Team	August, 2023
8	Final data analysis	Team	August, 2023
9	Report writing	Self	September, 2023
10	Final report	Self	Septemb3er, 2023
11	Feedback and final submission	Self	October, 2023

3.9. Expected Outcome

The aim and objectives of this research project are to discuss the underlying problems prevalent in Females having education facing barriers to be established in the technological world which hinders the opportunity of females to receive education -1. Embrace the concept "Female having education in the world of technology wading barriers" philosophy of "Female having education in the world of technology wading obstacle facing Religious and Social Barrier or FHEWTWOFRSB and 2. Show females to get the anticipated goals".

The research study expects several points:

(i) depicting the obstacles, the female faces to be educated in the context of the title FHEWTWOFRSB focusing on the technological world

(ii) Finding out their way to be independent to make room in the patriarchal society breaking all odds

(iii) Preparing with the process of global technology, they can make their identity

3.10. Budget Justification

This research is self-funded and voluntary and has not received any approval or financial support from any individual or organization.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This article examines the effects of its impact on females using technology, facing huge barriers of religious and social attitudes. Females encounter enormous difficulties in the advancement of girls' future implementation of acquiring education, including technological support, as indicated in the context of the project proposal's title. The writing of this project proposal will stimulate others to investigate the findings expressed in it. It has been appropriate to increase the value of displaying the document, focusing on the concerns causing obstacles for females and their passion for being independent using technology facing religious and social barriers (Norton and Tomal, 2009; Bhowmik *et al.,* 2021).

The findings are disclosed to remove their impediments and pave the way for the girls' future. Girls' family and societal themes have been presented here for the idea's presentation. Among all the obstacles, poverty hits heavily on girls' paths to achieving their dreams (Ahmed *et al.,* 2022). These discoveries may open up a new avenue for the researchers to do additional research on the subject. The post expands on the significance and will aid in excelling in a wonderful procedure. The main concept covered throughout the paper will merit more investigation. The process of maximizing the notion that prevailed in the process has begun by anchoring on the findings, which can be the major objective of the paper (Karmaker, 2023).

This paper may serve as a springboard for further research into these girls, allowing them to be educated despite all the difficulties. It demonstrates the efficacy of the strategy in materializing it and rolling it towards the difficulties ahead. In Bangladesh, it is hard to wade into the water of obstacles to achieve their goals as various things create barriers (Banarjee, 2020). The paper's presentation has the characteristics of carrying on the reification of the title of their obstructions. The paper presents the worth of the concept of paper and follows the path of the females' future necessities. If the girls go ahead and conquer the barriers, the difficulties given in the evaluation of girls' education will contribute to ensuring their future (Ahmed *et al.,* 2022).

This paper may play a critical role in carrying out the core of the magnitude of achievement indicated in the concept if further debate and investigation are conducted. In researching the key barriers to obtaining an education through the use of technology (Polas *et al.,* 2022; Rahman & Khan, 2018; Raihen, 2023), this article could be a source of presentation on the pinnacle of success. The importance of this research effort as an article focuses on the usefulness of this research work in activating the theme of discussion in the paper for defining the address of concerns experienced by females; they use technology to make their lives easier for attaining their goals (Hossain *et al.,* 2021). They want to be independent (Anderson & Eswaran, 2009). The terms and ideas are not the most important, but they focus on the title's notion. The focus of the findings in this section has been a vital component in representing the idea of female education in light of the serious difficulties.

The paper shows the concept of females having education facing a lot of barriers in using technology for adopting globalization encountering barrier. Here they encounter a lot of issues in fulfilling their dreams by taking education (Ahmed *et al.*, 2022). They foster a dream of establishment in a social context. The girls like to make an advancement in their journey and have a dream ignoring all obstacles they try to continue to achieve education (Ahmed *et al.*, 2022). Girls face huge problems in getting technological expertise because this patriarchal attitude, religious views, economic limitations, early marriage, and technological unavailability stand on their path to grope them into darkness (Arafat *et al.*, 2021, Chowdhury, 2009; Norton & Tomal, 2009; Bhowmik *et al.*, 2021). Violence against females has obstructed achieving their goals (Karmaker, 2023). These factors have been highlighted here. Sometimes they somehow overcome it but most of the time they fail to cross the barrier as they lag in the race for success. Females face psychological issues in Bangladesh in attaining their goals (Karmaker, 2023). Gender norms, violence against women, eve teasing pave the way of obstructing the girls' forward indeed. Communication disadvantage, lack of technological knowledge, and poorer income of rural parents are major causes of girls' moving back. A girl doesn't feel happy because of some unequal treatment made by the family.

The spirit of girls is higher than that of boys because they are rising high in every sector despite all the disparities set for them. Girls can do better if they are provided equal and proper scope and facilities. Girls foster a huge desire to use technology to be connected with the advanced world in line with the rest of the world (Hossain *et al.*, 2021; Hoque *et al.*, 2016). The importance of English has been a major factor in receiving technological support but in Bangladesh, they fail to attain English-based knowledge (Karmaker, 2023). The facilities provided for them are not good enough to be used in advanced technological use. Urban attitude gives girls little space to adapt to their style so girls have to struggle a lot to match with the situation. As they have a deep desire to move forward, they march ahead ignoring all odds and having technological support (Polas *et al.*, 2022; Rahman and Khan, 2018; Raihen, 2023). In the discussion, it is seen that females want to gain independence (Anderson and Eswaran, 2009). The importance of the title of the proposal shows in the discussion section about the core concept of paper in arraying the things related to the girls completing their dreams in the face of huge problems (Karmaker, 2023). In the paper, girls have been proven to be worthy of the successors of their deeds wading the barriers in using technology (Gocio and Kulkarni, 2016).

5. CONCLUSION

The paper has the huge advantage of showing that females having an education face a lot of barriers in using technology facing religious and social barriers. The females have huge desires to be successful in their journey with the dream they rear in their minds. In this paper, it has been shown how females get benefits in this technological world despite having difficulties with religion and social obstacles. They have come out of their cocoon and to be a part of the modern world they struggle hard to achieve their rights and meet a lot of obstacles in fulfilling the desired goal. They can't receive education in the context of social setup. Society hardly lets them enjoy their rights therefore they have to face huge issues in overcoming them. There remain many problems patriarchal attitudes, religion, early marriage, economic limitations, dowry-related violence, social barriers etcetera obstruct their ways of having dreams. To be successful, they wade the barrier to move forth using technological use. They face huge obstruction but ignore them putting a lot of mental and physical strength. Females have proved the discriminatory treatment to them and made them worthy of racing with the males. They have vast potential to fight and they have not occupied

a more spacious place in every sector than that of males. The religious, socially narrow attitudes have not been able to stop them from attaining their rights. Today's technological world has attracted every including females and they plunged themselves into the ocean of technology to be successful, they have come out from the boundaries of obstacles ignoring all. They have the potential to be successful in the circumstances of the globalized village. The strong male-dominated society has not even been capable of stopping them from receiving the goal of success, and education. Women use technology and may face disadvantages in attaining knowledge through which they can be professional in fighting against males in society. These disadvantages may not stop them from receiving education or fulfilling their dream. Females have much mental strength and spirit not to be dominated in the era of technological availability. The support, female gets are scarce and they continue their way to be established in facing a male-dominated society. Females have advanced a lot though they have not got all the possibility of making their route smooth encountering disadvantages. They have faced mountain-like issues but they have not lagged but rather learned the technological knowledge for achieving a professional touch.

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

7. AUTHORS' NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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