THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EMPOWERING WOMEN. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.

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INTRODUCTION

- Technology has become a strong force in transforming social, economic and political life globally.

- The paper sought to establish why most women are in the deepest part of the divide further removed from the technology age than the men whose poverty they share.

- If access to and use of these technologies is directly linked to social and economic development, then it is imperative to ensure that women understand the significance of these technologies and utilize them.

The paper looks into reasons why many people dismiss the concern for gender and technology on the basis that development should deal with basic needs first.

- Technology can be an important tool in meeting women's basic needs and can provide the access resources to lead women out of poverty.

DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES WITH RESPECT TO GENDER AND TECHNOLOGY

- **Societal Influences**

Because gender bias pervades societies throughout the world, we can expect to find gender bias influencing girls' choices in many ways. Parents are one source of gender stereotypes with respect to computing.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

- In the study when staff tried intervention activities, it was noted that girls with lesser technical skills and lower self-confidence were at particular risk of dropping out from attempts to force them to cross racial lines.

MALE CULTURE OF ICT

- There is a wealth of research on the male-dominated culture of computing. Among the commentators who have pointed out the negative effects of this culture on women are the Information Technology.

- Gender differences in attitudes toward computers result from socialization processes: the longer that children are in school, the greater the gender difference becomes.

EXPERIENCE, ATTITUDE AND USE PATTERNS

- An overwhelming majority of studies have found that boys have greater computer experience than girls, and in many countries.

- For ICT women have not had extensive computer experience, they erroneously infer the women's lack of ability or interest which presumably leads to differential treatment in class.

LIKING AND INTEREST

- With some exceptions, many studies and in many countries find that boys have more positive feelings about the computer than girls.

- Boys tend to like computers more and are more interested in them.

- Again with some exceptions, many studies find that the level of computer experience correlates with liking and interest.

SELF-EFFICACY

- Females consistently under-estimate their technology skills regardless of what their skills really are.

- The task of changing the outcomes of women's education in computer technologies is more complicated than simply teaching them how to use computers.

- It is also necessary to change how the women (and the men around them) understand and talk about the presence and competence of women.

CONCLUSION

- As Myra Sadker, the late gender equity advocates, should you if the cure for cancer is in themind of a girl, we might never find it.

- The person who finds a cure will need a solid background in technology.

- As long as gender equity is in technology depends on the voluntary efforts of activists and researchers, trying to influence the education establishment progress for women will remain slow or non existent, or might even regress further than it has already.

RECOMMENDATION

- There is need to empower women in technology.