# DIGITAL FEMALE MISPRISON AND SUICIDOLOGY: A DATA FEMINIST APPROACH

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**Abstract**

SDGs reflect that society, as it is known as a network of global beings, must be freed from hunger and inadequate health and live with safety, security, and individual achievements. The question now arises, what are the steps to achieve these goals? One of the SDGs confirms women's social security by talking about women's empowerment. Hence, a research review is explored through this paper, questioning how digital female misprision causes female suicide and its prevention and control. The outcome of the paper is the design of a model for prevention and control.

**Keywords:** Suicide, Women studies, Data journalism, Social media, Cyberspace, Digital Health issues, Women's Digital Security & Privacy

## 1. Introduction

We live in a world of technology and cyberspace. William Gibson, in his book, Neuromancer, 1984, first used the word 'Cyberspace' (McCaffery & Gibson, 1988). In this world where data matters, a necessity which is taken as the medium to decide the existence and identities of human beings. Can we point to questions about this digital development in terms of the security and safety of women? If yes, How? Fig. 1 reflects the aims and study processes of the research paper.
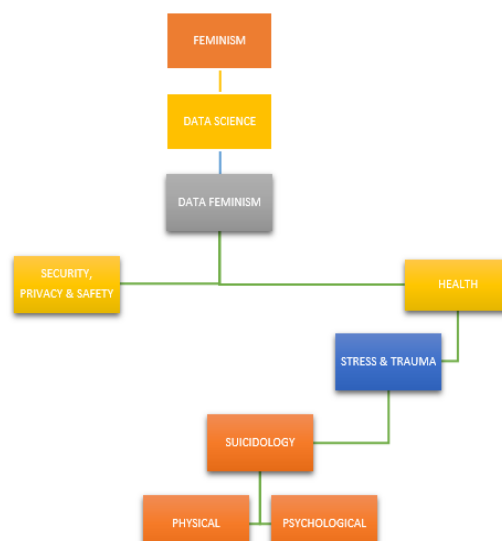


**Figure 1: Materials and Methods**

The paper's findings are based on 60 research papers published in journals, books, and media. It studied classical works in feminism starting from 1792, the year of publication of Vindications of the Rights of Women to the contemporary theory of feminism and its type developed in three phases. Data is collected from the print research media.

## 2. Results

It is a matter of fact that suicide and social media are two significant concerns of psychological and physiological impacts on human behaviour related to the causes and their results in the form of female suicide. It is studied that one of the top five causes of death for teenagers worldwide and the top 10 causes of death overall is suicide. Teenagers are at significant risk of suicide, the second leading cause of death (Patton et al., 2009). In the world, 71% of deaths from violence are caused by suicides in women and 50% in men (Luxton et al., 2012). The suicide rate rises or remains high globally despite suicide prevention initiatives, counseling, and pharmaceutical treatments. Suicide has been acknowledged as a phenomenon that societal and environmental elements have influenced in addition to being an individual event (Luxton et al., 2012).

Furthermore, there is a shred of mounting evidence that social media and the Internet may impact actions related to suicide. Due to people seeing an edited image of how life should be, as the Internet has grown more integrated into people's daily lives, the mental and emotional harm to an individual has increased (Tingle, 2015). Social media is a frequently used Internet component that has grown dramatically over time. The public has access to a multitude of materials in different formats; Facebook™, Instagram™, My Space™, Twitter™, YouTube™, Snapchat™, TikTok™, VSCO™, and more websites are among them. Although the purpose of these platforms was to enable virtual connections, they can potentially promote cyberbullying, insecurity, emotional suffering, and even suicide.

These social media platforms are often used to reflect the Female misprision that leads to female suicide. For prevention, a model of the network and the outcome is designed in the paper.

## 3. Discussion

According to recent data received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), there were 45,026 suicides among women in India in 2021. Further, the information has helped highlight the adverse effects of the epidemic on various demographic groups' emotional and mental health. 23,178 of the 1,643,033 suicide deaths reported in 2021 were reportedly attributable to homemakers, while 5,693 and 4,246 were reportedly daily wageworkers and students, correspondingly ("In 2021, over 45k," 2022). According to the survey, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra reported the most significant number of suicides among homemakers, followed by Tamil Nadu ("In 2021, over 45k," 2022). With more than half of the world's population using social networking sites, which constantly broadcast news, most of it unfavorable, social media is more popular than ever. People who check Facebook late at night are more likely to feel gloomy and dissatisfied (Lyall et al., 2018). Late-night usage of social media and the level of emotional investment is linked to poor sleep (Woods et al., 2016). The

paper demonstrates the findings on how social media use is connected to an individual's sleep quality, self-esteem, anxiety, and depression in 467 Scottish adolescents (Woods et al., 2016). Another study discovered that people's feelings of despair and isolation decreased directly due to their little time on social media (Hunt, 2018). According to a 2015 study, people who felt envious on Facebook were more likely to experience depressive symptoms later in life (Tandoc et al., 2015). Compared to earlier generations, one of the largest prominent nations in today's young adults and teens' lives is how much time they spend communicating with their peers online, mainly through social media.

### 3.1. What is Feminism?: Historical facts

Feminism is a theory based on the principle of equality among binary opposites in the social, political, ideological, and economic fields. Feminism strives to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression and achieve gender-neutral equality in all social and political practices. Theorists have defined the developments of Feminism in phases; the first wave of feminism included the fight for women's right to vote in elections (Katzenstein, 1984), termed as Suffrage Movement. 'Feminism' and 'Feminist Movement' started to be used by the end of the 19th century. Feminism is a social and political movement that began with the Suffergate Movements in the USA. It took a century to get legally enforced. By the 1920s, women had won the right to vote in most European countries and North America, and the Second wave of feminism aimed to achieve 'women's liberation (Dayton & Levenstein, 2012).

Liberal feminists wanted equality laws and reformation of institutions (Connell, 1990). Similarly, Radical feminists argued that the main reason behind women's discrimination is patriarchy, and they reject the patriarchial hegemony: hence patriarchy must be challenged for the safety and security of women in society (Krane, 1990). They targeted men who oppressed women. Socialist feminists argue that a combination of patriarchy and capitalism causes women's oppression (Eisenstein, 1977). The second wave of feminism also resulted in new areas of science and humanities; therefore, Women's Studies became an academic discipline to be studied at universities across the countries.

The third wave of feminism can be marked by increased awareness of overlapping categories, such as race, class, gender, and sexual orientation (Springer, 2002). More emphasis was also placed on racial issues, including the status of women in other parts of the world (Mann & Huffman, 2005). Third-wave feminism actively uses media to promote its ideas; it actively resisted the imposition of labels, closures, boundaries, and categories. Cyberfeminism, called the fourth wave of feminism, is used to describe the work of feminists interested in theorizing, critiquing, and using the Internet, cyberspace, and new media technologies (Toto & Scarinci, 2022). Hence, Cyberfeminism is considered the predecessor of 'networked feminism.' Data Feminism, in terms of Catherine D'Ignazio and Lauren Klein, is all about questioning the ways "of thinking about data, their analysis, and their display, that is informed," by traditional "feminist activism as well as the legacy of feminist critical thought" (D'Ignazio & Klein, 2020).

Mary Shelley's Frankenstein demonstrated the most intellectual concept of biological humanoid, though she was a woman in the late eighteenth century (Shelley, 1818). It was the time when women were supposed to be the gate to hell. The novel could be promoted after a hundred years after its writing date. No android engineer or humanoid engineer gives a woman

credit for any such kind of experimentation. The data of such feminist contributions remained unexplored for centuries. Undeniably, it was the first significant work that dealt with technology in literature and its consilience. This work accurately portrays the monstrous creation created while handling things in a 'techno-ill' way. How Victor Frankenstein, in his laboratory, reanimated a corpse but, disgusted at his monstrous creation, abandons it. The creature wants to be loved by asking for a female companion, which Victor later destroys. The death of female characters is enough to question how science and development is essentially masculine enterprise and subjugates women. It is observed that how females were negated in the novel resembles the modern technological world. Frankenstein offers warnings of technology gone too far. This warning is comprehended as a social being withdrawing themselves from new inventions and receiving enjoyment out of experimentation and later implications.

Virginia Woolf (Woolf, 1977) talked about women's space and financial independence, but that space is disrupted after being caught or trapped in an online world and getting constant threats and harassment. Her concept of female space refers to women's space, which is now being disturbed as a woman feels continuous fear of being exposed brutally, data leakage, and other digital activities of toxic masculinity. The comfort and rejoicing she was getting earlier from that online platform turned into a monster that drained everything she once had. Her independence is sabotaged when after getting exposed, she cuts all ties with society, decides to live in seclusion, and ends up destitute.

This seclusion was caused first by society, and its result in feminine suffocation is well reflected in Wollstonecraft's intellectual work  A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (Wollstonecraft, 1792, 2014) written in response to Thomas Paine's Rights of Man (Paine, 1792, 2011). Rights of Man challenges the notion that woman exists only to please men and talks about equal opportunities given to them in education, work, and politics but that equality is present somewhere and somewhere not. In a patriarchal society, men were supreme beings, regulators, and governing bodies, and women were considered subordinate or below that. They are suggested not to participate in personal achievements because they are half or partially intellectual. This time data science is a challenge for women as data science is being regulated by male-oriented regulations. The technology-based contemporary world and the system, be it gadgets, has no specific detectors that can detect an image's obscene nature and stop it right before the input is given and processing starts. This techno-masculine world has no to fewer provisions for women's data security which can come from any of her professional sites and be mishandled by anyone. From the data and feminist point of view, women are not equally treated.

Cyberfeminism questions the patriarchal nature of the new ICTs. The critique of cybercultures and contemporary techno science can be seen in the work of Donna Haraway. Donna Haraway proposed that the machine-human interface or the cyborg (cybernetic organism, made famous by Arnold Schwarzenegger with Terminator) transcends gender (Haraway, 1987). Cyborgs are constructions that do not fit any category. Like women, cyborgs are biologically and symbolically produced through social interaction. Cyborg rejects the rigid distinction that separates humans from animals and humans from machines. The Manifesto criticizes feminists focusing on identity politics by encouraging a temporary alliance by combining. 'I am making

an argument for the cyborg as a fiction mapping our social and bodily reality and as an imaginative resource suggesting some very fruitful couplings' (Haraway, 1987, p. 6).

Beauvoir talks about women's choices, as they can choose for themselves. Showalter (Showalter, 1993) could not go to test if female identity is being deciphered online. Helen Cixous (Cixous, 1976) talked about the ultimate freedom of women, while Donna Haraway (Haraway, 1987) introduced a new human-machine interacted being for the intellectual discovery of a new world of digital wisdom; Mary Shelley (Shelley, 1818) also experimented with a radical combination of natural elements with that of unnatural phenomena to justify female intellectualism resulting Frankenstein. Frankenstein was written and published in an era when medical science could not justify itself as a science. At such times, Mary Shelley foretold or visualized a techno/mechanico-medical way to bring life back to the dead one. However, in doing all these experimentations to reflect feminine intellectualism, none still raises an issue of suicidal commitments due to androcentric informatics to date. In the era of Data Science, where everything is data, data is everything, including the death-bringer. Observing and investigating the impact of data collection and its exploration is necessary. Does it influence one's life to an extreme level that forces one to commit suicide?

## 3.2. Feminism: From Human History to Android Age

Androids, the humanoids that come in all shapes and sizes, but they are recognizable as artificial creations (Hornyak, 2006). These artificial robots that embody AI, commonly called androids, are doubtlessly prevalent in social interactions and have fused humans and technology (Thompson, 2019). The androids and animals coexist with the development of novel types of humanoid consciousness in robots, cyborgs, or humans created through biotechnology (Heise, 2009). These androids and humans coexist in an age which is the android age, where AI and technology advanced and made humans dependent on this technical production. These creations are termed supernatural: "creepy," and "spooky" (Thompson, 2019).

In A Cyborg Manifesto (1985), the word "Cyborg" comes 182 times. A cyborg is a matter of fiction and lived experiences that change with what counts as women's experiences. Cyborg skips the organic unity, and it is a world without gender, which may become a world without an end (Haraway, 1987). In Technofeminism, Judy Wajcman talks about the binaries that are not appointed by nature (Wajcman, 2013).

Identity has been assigned to every being since the genesis when cyborgs talk about giving these organisms an identity and couples electronic apparatuses with human creatures, which can be called cybernetic organisms that embed a cybernetic information system (Hayles, 1997). Anne Balsamo emphasizes a gendered body that has never just been physical but has instead always been a synthesis of materiality and discourse in chapter one: Reading Cyborgs, writing Feminism of her work Technologies of the Gendered bodies (Balsamo, 1996).

However, feminism has long been torn between idealistic and pessimistic predictions of the future on how technology will affect women. Robots, androids, and automata will be prevalent in the future. There is a long history behind this blending of technology with aspirations, hopes, and nightmares about the future.

### 3.3. Android and humanoid?

Androids are artificial beings that resemble a human, at least in external appearance and behavior (Hornyak, 2006). An android is a humanoid robot, a highly realistic artificial figure. An android can be assumed to be a natural person at first glance. However, when it is observed closely, the physical features and appearances like skin, hair, speech, facial expressions, and body movements reveal its artificial nature (Roese & Amir, 2009). In the science fiction novel Tomorrow's Eve, 1982 the term "android" was popularized by the French author Auguste Villiers de l'Isle-Adam in a more modern sense (L'Isle Adam, 1982). A robot with a female appearance can be referred to as "gynoid," a term coined by Gwyneth Jones in her novel Divine Endurance to describe a slave robot, Cho, fashioned from the ideal female structure (Jones, 2021).

Modern technological innovations like the Internet have swept the world and reached globally. This connectivity has made everything easier and accessible from the comfort of home (Thompson, 2011). With the advancement in the Internet, there is an increase in the use of Social media consumption, which has both advantageous and detrimental effects (Thompson, 2011). Social media is an inescapable platform for exchanging multimedia, reflecting the relationship with individuals by one's identity. The user-generated content is shared and stored as data that can be used to promote shared thoughts, communication, and events (Leiderman, 2012). The most significant source of big data is social media, which helps generate excellent results for e-business. Social media is big data's leading producer, producing fantastic outcomes for e-business. Social media users openly disclose social data, which includes metadata like location, language spoken, biographical information, and shared links. Marketers looking for consumer insights to boost sales or, in the case of a political campaign, win votes can find value in social data (Gole & Tidke, 2015).

Users across the globe using instantaneous and interactive platforms are both men and women. However, men continue to comprise a slightly higher percentage of internet users than women globally. Female users are less in number for many reasons, and the most concerning are security and privacy. Women on these online platforms are experiencing a lot of gender abuse which can be in the form of bullying, stalking, non-consensual pornography, image-based sexual exploitation, and hate speeches (Mukherjee, Ratho & Jain, 2021). This harassment and cyberstalking repeatedly done by the perpetrators in the form of threats or harassment using cellular phones or Internet technologies have led to women being constantly victimized. New research by Amnesty International in 2017 has revealed an alarming impact of abuse and harassment on social media regarding women, with women worldwide reporting stress, anxiety, or panic attacks due to these harmful experiences (Amnesty International, 2017).

Twitter is another social medium for viewing societal issues and happenings worldwide. Many women cited examples of internet harassment they had encountered. Even though a large portion of the abuse violated Twitter's community standards, it was still left in place to what many people felt to be Twitter's weak handling of abuse on the platform.

The skew is sharper in social media: as of 2019, only 33 percent of women in India used social media, against 67 percent of men (Mukherjee et al. 2021, p. 6). Data also shows that 52 percent of women users in India do not trust the internet with their personal information

(Mukherjee et al. 2021, p. 6). Due to misogyny, harassment, and revenge porn, women are less likely to access the mobile internet. Women are exploited and misrepresented politically, socially, and domestically (Wollstonecraft; Shelley, M; Woolf; Beauvoir; Cixous; Showalter) and this, in one way or another, is linked to psychological issues which further lead to insomnia, stress, anxiety, trauma, depression and ultimately commitment of suicide. The word suicide has occurred 30 times in Durkheim's Suicide: A Study in Sociology in social and natural phenomena (Durkheim, 1952). There are types of suicide in terms of egoism, altruism, cosmic or natural phenomenon, and anomic and psychopathological conditions (Durkheim, 1952, pp. 3–243).

## 4.4. Female Misprision

Harold Bloom's concept of 'poetic misprision' stands for the misreading of any poetic text. Misprision, the term refers to "anything from treason, malfeasance in office, wrongful capture, through mistake to scorn or misprizing" in a limited sense (Hollander, 1976). But, its larger meaning is "mis-taking" (Hollander, 1976)., and its various forms such as "taking in, taking out, taking on, up, over, down, to; there are under- and over taking, and, ultimately, the sum of these in mistaking itself" (Hollander, 1976, p. 226). Female misprision has been used in terms of "mis-taking" of a woman's gesture-be it manual or virtual or digital and its misrepresentation or misinterpretation caused by misprision. It is oriented or constructed due to many comprehensible factors: the selection of her dress, her smile, her reciprocation to a text, the company she keeps, her online friendly gestures, at the workplace, and so on. When a woman is misread in this manner can further lead to miscommunication of her identity and intentions resulting in the sexual objectification of female beings that people create in their minds. This is the point to cause male malpractices and sexual sadism resulting in eve-teasing, harassment, digital stalking, and bullying and starts where she is taken a granted person who gives suggestive and submissive reciprocative signals and is considered easy to access by a misprisioned man. Furthermore, she is continuously poked because of the underlying reasons and ultimately becomes an unheard victim.

## 4.5. Digital Suicidology: The need for Data Science in Feminism

Data can be defined as the set of values used for a specific purpose. It is raw, simple, random, unorganized, and unstructured value that becomes useful when organized structurally and becomes information when these different values of any quantity are brought together become sets. "Data set is a controllable collection of data of similar or related sets of information that is composed of separate elements" (Rahaman, 2021, p. 11). There are two sources of data: Primary Data and Secondary Data (Nicholson & Bennett, 2009). Data Science deals with vast data using modern tools and techniques. Data science uses machine learning algorithms in which AI conducts its task by predicting an output from a given input data. Data sciences are used to discover unseen patterns, information, and business decisions (Dhar, 2013). Data feminism offers strategies for data scientists seeking to learn how feminism can help them work toward justice (Tacheva, 2022). It is an intersectional approach in which a new way of thinking about data science is done concerning feminism (Nasrin, 2021). In the modern world, data science is a sort of authority that allows us to uncover injustices, overthrow governments, restore health, and promote humanity. Understanding the need and attempting to change the

unequal power arrangements in the digital world is necessary. Justice for Data is essential, which can be done through the talks about developing equal data science and feminism in the digital realm.

Understanding the need for the internet and technology, one cannot restrict herself from using it. The Internet mirrors the natural world and reflects real life and its associated problems. In this real-life situation, men and women both actively participate in this online realm where women are more likely to fall prey to what we call a cybercrime which has its connections with data. Cybercrime is generally defined as a crime where a computer or any communication device or computer network is involved and misused. Now whatever is being circulated or stored is in the form of data, and this data can be used by or against anyone, with particular emphasis on women. The causes of Digital Suicidology are enumerated below:

### 4.5.1 Cyber Stalking

Cyberstalking takes place when a woman is stalked secretly by a man. It is technologically based but some cyberstalkers extend their harassment to include physical stalking as well where no one can harm them in their virtual space, cyberstalkers are not required to leave their house or feel afraid (Shambhavee, 2019). He only intends to cause emotional distress by placing his target under constant surveillance without her acknowledgment. Thus he threatens her by putting the data he has secretly collected through management on the internet.

Women are more likely to report being stalked online than men. A few instances: A minor girl from Rajkot, India whose life turned into a nightmare. She was molested and harassed by an acquaintance made through a social media platform for entering into a relationship where the minor girl tried to commit suicide (The Times of India, 2021).

Ritu Kohli's Case was India's first case of cyberstalking where a person used the victim's identity to chat over the internet (Kaur, 2020). She complained to the police that the person was giving away her address and contact details online and using obscene language. Consequently, the IP address was traced, and the perpetrator, Manish Kathuria, got arrested (Kaur, 2020). There are so many instances where it is seen that women who are instead in power or a normal housemaid are vulnerable to identity theft and online abuse. In April 2018, Rana Ayyub's address, phone number, and an obscene video with her face morphed on it were shared online in response to a tweet from a fake account using her name (Salim, 2018). Of course, this transmission of data and theft is done online through the internet. Another instance took place in October 1999, where cyberstalking turned into a physical threat that led to the death of a 20-year-old girl, Amy Boyer. She was in the final year of her dental hygiene course. She was shot dead by Liam Youens who committed suicide afterward. Youens was following her and had obtained confidential information about Amy from various internet services and outlined his plan to murder Amy on his website. The plan was executed exactly as described (Bocij et al., 2002).

### 4.5.2. Digital Harassment

One horrific example of digital harassment is harassing a person through an e-mail. It refers to a situation when a person is threatened through blackmail, embarrassing e-mails, and threats. The data collected online can be used to harass and humiliate someone. An example is The

Bulli Bai case, which is related to an online mock auction of Muslim women in India. This online auction was done on the Bulli Bai app, where the photos of prominent journalists and activists were uploaded without their consent. The app was later removed from the play store. Now the question arises of what needs to be done to protect women from the misogynistic abuse prevalent online (Misra, 2013). Another occurrence of cyberbullying is when a 17-year-old girl committed suicide soon after her morphed image got uploaded by Faisal Imran Khan. She befriended Faisal on social networking site a few months ago and soon they became close friends. When the teenager started ignoring Faisal he decided to take revenge on her. His associates were Deepak and Satish. He uploaded a morphed image of her along with her cell number soon after she started getting obscene calls from people, realizing that she is trapped she committed suicide after leaving a six-page suicide note (The Times of India, 2014).

## 4. Consequences

The following consequences are identified.

### 4.1. Stages that lead women's suicidal commitment

Figure 2 reflects the stages that can lead a woman toward committing suicide.
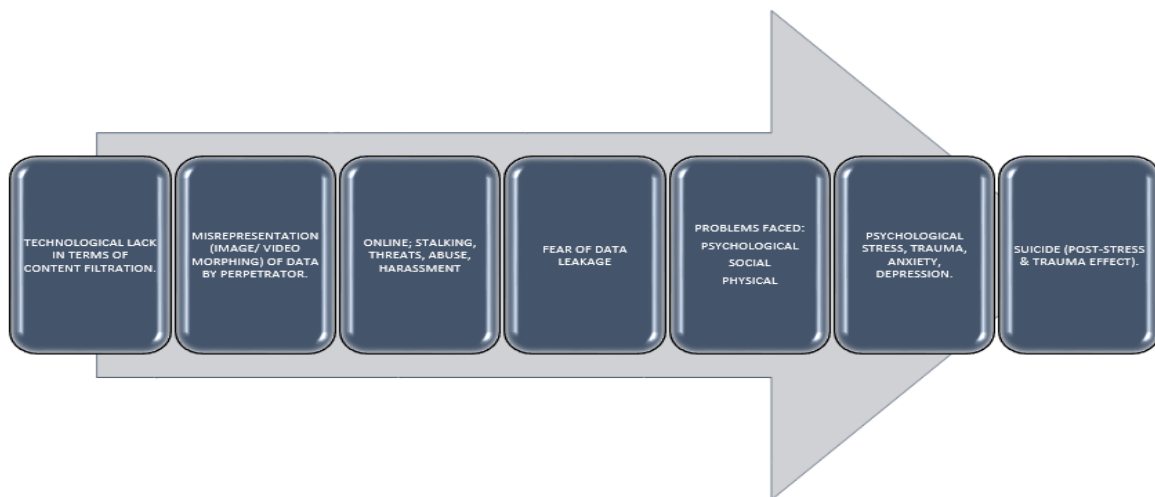


**Figure 2**

Figure 2 explains how a woman falls into the trap of the perpetrator and may face psychological, physical, social, and behavioral problems wherein she is constantly harassed, stalked, and abused which creates fear in her mind, she starts feeling agoraphobiac. Due to these threats and fears, she develops post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of which she feels insecure in presence of people and develops an inability to trust people, lives under a lot of psychological trauma and stress, and commits suicide.

### 4.2. Social media withdrawn

In Virginia Woolf's Orlando, the main character Orlando, rising in the air in a lift, had innumerable colored feelings with many questions in her mind. Each time when the lift opened, a whole different world displayed through it. "The very fabric of life now, she thought as she

rose, is magic. In the eighteenth century, we knew how everything was done; but here I rise through the air; I listen to voices in America; I see men flying—but how it's done, I can't even begin to wonder. So my belief in magic returns" (Woolf, 2002, p. 178). This feeling can be compared to modern women who can find all their comforts in a whole new virtual world of social reality with different unexplained feelings of magic but still has a sense of its dark side to it. Despite taking numerous precautions, she still gets trapped and finds herself in the pool of data depression. The beginning of data depression is "android depression," depression caused by android stuff, including social media.

This data depression can trigger suicide, which can be reviewed through many phases; a sense of isolation and withdrawal from the social institution is an important reason. In this way, social media helps people network in such conditions that if social media do not support the same, suicide will occur.

### 4.3. Death ratio of suicide in the world

Suicide is considered a public health problem and the leading cause of death, with more deaths due to suicide than to malaria, HIV/AIDS, breast cancer, or war and homicide. The reduction of suicide has been prioritized by WHO as a global target and included as an indicator in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Suicide mortality estimates from the WHO Global Health Estimates for 2000-2019. Globally, suicides account for 50% of all violent deaths among men and 71% among women (WHO, 2019).

In India, unusual deaths are typically reported to the police. The apparent cause of death is stated in a First Information Report (FIR), which is put together by the police after investigating the death and occasionally using the results of an autopsy. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which has been issuing annual reports on suicides since 1967, receives these FIRs. According to the NCRB, the suicide rate per 100,000 people grew from 6.3 in 1978 to 8.9 in 1990, increased to 11.25 between 2006 and 2011, stabilized around ten between 2015 and 2019, and then increased again to 11.3 in 2020 (Narayanan, 2022).

According to a study published in the October 2018 issue of the Lancet Public Health, men in India were responsible for 36% of all female suicide fatalities worldwide in 2016. However, women in India only make up less than 18% of the world's female population ("Indian women," 2018). The cause of women's death in India (between the ages of 15 and 29) is suicide, and among nations with comparable demographics, the rates for young and middle-aged women are the highest.

### 4.4. Women's Suicide and Data Leakage

Women all around the globe desire a secure and private life with zero intrusion, but that space can be enjoyed at a very conscious level. When it comes to freedom, they cannot enjoy everything they desire that the opposite gender can. The vulnerable side of a woman always makes her the victim. She always remains the one to be questioned, which can be said in so many ways. However, our focus is to show how a woman gets depressed because of data leakage and that traumatic stage can put her to the extent of committing suicide or cutting herself off from the outside world.

A recent underreported incident where India woke up to a horrible story from Chandigarh University, Punjab, where a massive protest broke out at the private university where objectionable videos of sixty girls taking a bath in a hostel bathroom were leaked online by a girl who allegedly made those videos and sent them to a boy in Shimla. Eight girls allegedly tried to commit suicide (News 18, 2022).

## 5. Prevention and Control

Many women commit suicide because their pain is not acknowledged, and they need a sense of security and safety. The steps taken to control the android depression or the data depression can be reflected in figure 3 in the model given below.
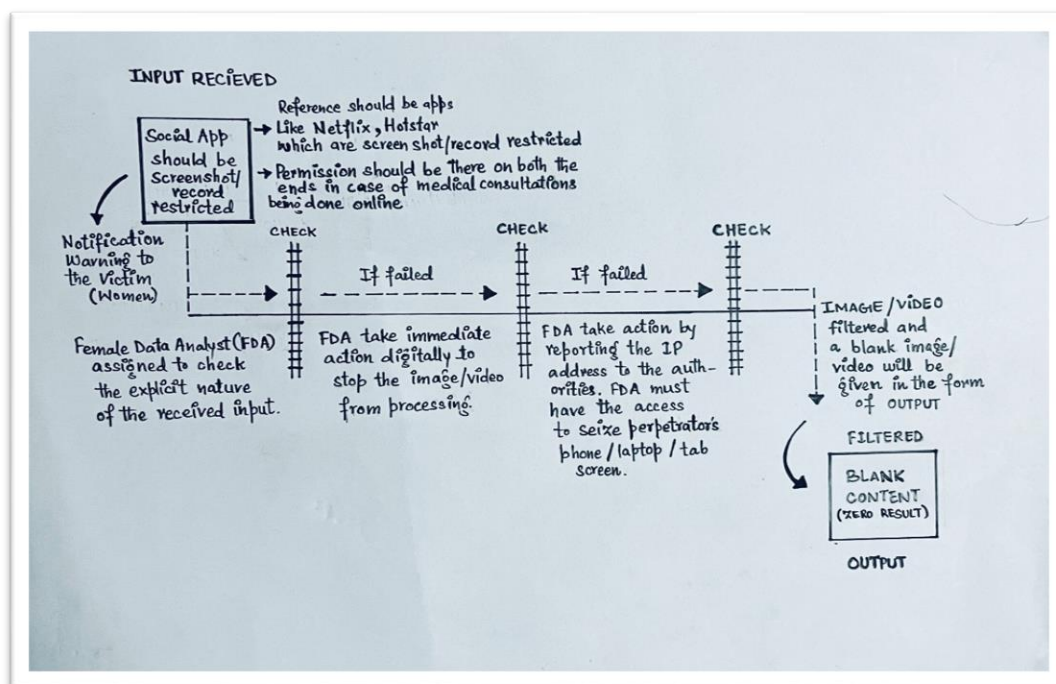


**Figure 3**

This model explains what precautionary steps should be taken to stop the explicit information from processing which is the form of data. The first initiative is to assign a Female Data Analyst (FDA) who will constantly keep a check on the content that is being processed online. The model explains how data analysts can stop the transmission of harmful explicit data through social networking apps which are a medium of communication.

By designing new apps and upgrading existing social networking apps that restrict taking screenshots and screen recording, if it does so, permission must be there from both mediums. When that permission gets granted, then only it furthers the process. This way, a significant crime can be curbed on the first level. After that, an FDA should be assigned who can keep constant surveillance of what is being communicated online; if received, such content has the authority to stop that media from processing. She must be given access to get details of the IP address of the perpetrator and can report the crime to the legal authorities. The perpetrator's

gadget he is using for performing the job should get frozen for some time, and the FDA should start the media filtration process and removes the obscenity from it. Hence, the output received is free from profanity, nudity, and any harmful data which can be used against women.

## 6. Recommendations

Keeping in mind how women have walked through all the struggles and how they are still struggling can give us an overview of her mortal plight. Prioritizing to control female misprision and sociology the social media industries can ensure privacy issues, safety, and security of women and girls by incorporating the model given in figure 3. This is how industries can offer digital liberty to women and empower them. This experimental step would satisfy the requirements of the contemporary need of utilizing the digital identity of women, and help reach the concerned SDGs. Stop misprision stop female suicide.

**Declaration of Interest Statement**

NO/NA

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