

Transforming Women's Futures: A Case Study on The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Digital Education in State of Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract: This case study examines how artificial intelligence (AI) integrated into digital education for reshaping opportunities for empowering women in state like Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state by restricting barriers to access, education, skill development, learning quality, and employability. The integration of AI, digital education, and empowering women's lining up with specialized areas like SDG 4: Quality Education and SDG 5: gender equality for making it highly pertinent for academic policies. This paper investigates the role of AI in education to empower women, particularly those from the marginalized societies. This study demonstrates how AI based platforms is enhancing education, fostering skill development, and economic independence by contributing to bridge the gender divide and social equality for women. A case study method will be applied by examining the real-life examples - Digital Empowerment Foundation's Digital Literacy, HCLTech foundation's Samuday, and AI Literacy for All, and some government initiatives like PMGDISHA and Mission Shakti. This approach will provide a comprehensive evaluation of AI use in empowering women through digital education and women's multi-faceted assessment. The findings reveal that AI driven technologies enhanced the quality of education, vocational programs for women empowerment, and skill development, specifically in marginalized communities. This paper concludes that the intersection of AI in digital education has reshaped women's by bridging the educational gap and promotes sustainability.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Digital Education, Government Initiative, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Women Empowerment

I. Introduction

Women education plays a very important part for India to fully develop and improving the lifestyle of the people. The education system of India has two prominent structures that is formal and other one is modern or non-formal education system. In ancient education system, they believe that the priority of women was to take care of the household work only. But the ancient sources like Vedas, Rig-Veda, and Hindu Scriptures stated that women were educated, intelligent and play an important role in the community and they also perfectly managed all the household activities and contributed to the society for development. With the arrival of invaders and foreign rules, the cultural and education edifice of India started to take a back seat and that led to disintegration of women education and empowerment. After setbacks, women faced more barriers and challenges on daily basis in society and depowered skills, declining the enrollment of girls in schools, decision making skills reduced, etc. due to these reasons the literacy rate of India declined over the years, and it also effect the growth development of India. However, Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most prominent people of the world said that "Women empowered implies Mother India enabled" means "If you teach a man, you teach an individual, however if you teach a woman, you teach a whole family." Empowering women is not only important for achieving equality in gender but is also plays a crucial role for India's progress and development as it encourages the women for fostering a more inclusive and prosperous community. Government initiatives and some private organizations play a crucial role in women empowerment, by providing them with required support, skills, resources, and opportunities. Education is a powerful method for empowering women. Through women education, there will be empowering female leaders or individuals to make decisions and contributing to social and economic growth as well. There are so many programs by NGOs and social enterprises as well as Acts and schemes by government for improving women's education across the nation.

As technology advances, there is an immediate need for supporting education system in handling new opportunities particularly artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance the effectiveness in preparing for the future of students. Artificial intelligence has rapidly become a transformative tool that has been recognized by industries, economies, education and societies across the nation. The intersection of AI in digital education has the potential to restructure traditional practices of learning and teaching. Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in our lives and is occurring quickly in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) field as revolutionary. Advanced technologies such as AI, cloud computing, machine learning, and big data technology and methods have a role to improve people's quality of life.

According to the report by world economic forum mentioned that AI can empower students and adult learners to expand their digital literacy, insightful analysis, and creative skills. AI can give a personal touch to the learning experience for improved educational performance with the support of teachers. AI is a revolutionary tool that strengthens educational experience. This paper shows that how intersection of artificial intelligence with digital literacy empowered women, specifically in marginalized societies in Uttar

Pradesh, by referring some barriers, quality of education, improvement in skill, and increasing financial independence, while focusing of SDG 4 (education quality) and SDG 5 (gender equality).

II. Methodology

In this paper, employs a qualitative approach, exploratory multiple-case study methodology, using publicly available documents, field reports, annual report, and media coverage are analyzed to understand the real-life application of AI for empowering women such as project by Digital Empowerment Foundation's Digital Literacy, HCLTech foundation's Samuday, and AI Literacy for All-selected based on their relevance to the study's objective, active presence in Uttar Pradesh, and the availability of documented outcomes. These programs were chosen for their shared emphasis on digital access, AI awareness, and women-centered strategies. Their alignment with real-life application of AI tools, especially in marginalized areas, makes them well-suited for a multiple-case study method aimed at how AI based platforms is enhancing education, fostering skill development, and economic independence by contributing to bridge the gender divide and social equality for women and shaping sustainable ecosystem.

AI in Digital Education for Empowering Women

Enhancing AI and digital tools among women provide them with essential skills for tackling the AI driven jobs and giving versatility in their path of career. The use of AI tools for advancing women empowerment has keen eye in academic research. By implementing AI techniques benefiting women to eliminating challenges and grabbing opportunities. The potential of AI role for empowering women in shaping an inclusive growth for women and render economic sustainability. There are many approaches to bridge the gap of social exclusion and enable empowerment, it could be from a more formal space like that of Parliament where various legislations are passes and implemented, also there are the administrative actions like policies to target a particular category of people, and then there is private participation, by either CSR or NGOs.

Barriers to Implementation of AI in Digital Education

To fully harness the potential of AI in digital education for women in UP, it is essential to address the socio-economic challenges that impede access to technology. For instance, many women in rural areas face challenges such as limited internet connectivity and lack of digital literacy, which can hinder their ability to benefit from AI-driven educational platforms. Moreover, the integration of AI must be accompanied by community outreach programs that educate both women and their families about the advantages of technology in education, thereby fostering a supportive environment for learning. As study mentioned, AI not only enhances educational opportunities but also empowers women by providing personalized learning experiences that cater to their specific needs and circumstances (Ebrahimi et al.,2024). By advancements with grassroots initiatives, stakeholders can create a more equitable educational ecosystem that uplifts women and promotes gender equality in the digital age.

Digital Illiteracy: Addressing digital illiteracy among older women is equally crucial, as this demographic often faces unique barriers that compound their challenges in accessing AI-driven educational resources. Many retired women, for instance, may lack the confidence or motivation to engage with new technologies, stemming from a lifetime of societal norms that associate tech-savviness with younger generations (Ashcroft, 2005). Initiatives aimed at fostering digital literacy in this group should not only focus on technical skills but also emphasize the transformative potential of technology in enhancing their quality of life and maintaining their social connections. By creating tailored educational programs that resonate with their experiences and interests, such as workshops that integrate community-building activities, we can empower older women to embrace digital tools as vital components of their everyday lives. Thus, the intersection of AI and education must consider the diverse age spectrum of women, ensuring that no group is left behind in the quest for digital equality. Furthermore, collaboration among educators, technologists, and community leaders is essential to ensure that AI solutions are effectively tailored to meet the diverse needs of women across different age groups.

Lack of Regional Language Support: The absence of robust support for regional languages presents a significant barrier to effective communication and engagement within diverse communities. This lack of linguistic inclusivity can lead to misunderstandings and alienation among populations that primarily speak local dialects (Khamis, 2021). The failure to provide resources, educational materials, and digital content in regional languages not only hampers access to information but also undermines cultural identity and heritage (Mohanty, 2018). As a result, individuals may feel marginalized, which can stifle participation in societal and economic activities (Bhatia, 2020). Addressing this issue is crucial for fostering inclusivity and ensuring that all voices are heard and represented (Ghosh, 2019).

Socio-cultural: Socio-cultural challenges encompass a wide range of issues that arise from the interplay of social norms, cultural practices, and community dynamics. These challenges can manifest in various forms, such as discrimination, gender inequality, and resistance to change (Chakraborty, 2020). In many instances, traditional beliefs and practices can hinder progress, particularly in areas such as education, health care, and employment opportunities (Nussbaum, 2011). Additionally, the clash between modernity and tradition can create tensions within communities, leading to conflicts that impede social cohesion (Sen, 2006). To navigate these complexities, it is essential to promote dialogue, understanding, and respect among different cultural groups, fostering an environment where diversity is celebrated and leveraged for collective growth (Kumar, 2017).

Economic Barriers: Economic challenges represent a formidable obstacle to individual and community advancement. These barriers can take many forms, including poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to financial resources (OECD, 2020). Many individuals find themselves trapped in a cycle of economic disadvantage, where limited job opportunities and inadequate wages prevent them from achieving financial stability (Banerjee & Duflo, 2019). Furthermore, systemic issues such as inadequate education and training programs exacerbate this situation, leaving many ill-equipped to compete in the job market (World Bank, 2021). Addressing economic barriers requires a multifaceted approach that includes investment in education, job creation, and the establishment of support systems that empower individuals to improve their economic circumstances (UNDP, 2022).

Lack of Infrastructure: Infrastructure limitations significantly hinder development and quality of life in many regions. Insufficient transportation networks, unreliable utilities, and inadequate healthcare facilities can stifle economic growth and diminish access to essential services (Pritchett, 2019). In rural and underserved urban areas, these limitations are often more pronounced, leading to increased isolation and reduced opportunities for residents (Ravallion, 2016). The lack of modern infrastructure not only affects daily living conditions but also deters investment and innovation (Fay & Yepes, 2003). To overcome these challenges, it is imperative for governments and organizations to prioritize infrastructure development, ensuring that all communities have the necessary resources to thrive and prosper (ADB, 2019).

With the aim of transforming digital India, the mission Digital India was launched by our respected Prime Minister Narendra Modi in July 2015. The goal of DI is to empower society digitally by using digital technologies in public service ecosystem through information technology and transform the nation into a knowledge economy. DI efforts focused on two key areas that is governance and services on demand aims to intersect information and processes that cover departments and jurisdiction to provide actual time services on mobile and online platforms, creating a digital cashless economy for easy access as well as better roadmap and decision making with the help of GIS (geographic information system) on the other hand, providing digital literacy and digital services across the nation through digital resources and services in various Indian languages and storing all documents and certificates online which encourage people to go digital. However, uptake among women in UP remains limited due to lack of awareness, digital literacy, lack of infrastructure, and gender-specific barriers. This case study addresses the following core issue; can the integration of AI in digital education substantively empower women in UP, and if so, under what conditions and through which mechanisms?

Detailed Case Analyses

With the focus on Digital India, there's a Delhi based NGO named Digital Empowerment Foundation function to empower information, equitable society through digital access to information, contextual and knowledge. The main focus of the foundation is to make technology easily accessible to empower women, young population, elderly and differently abled persons through media literacy, digital literacy, and digital skill development in agriculture sector, health sector, education, and entrepreneurship, with the focus on digital rights for women. Within the last 20 years, DEF is tirelessly working on digitally empowering marginalized society located in 24 states and 135 districts. The organization impacted beyond 30 million people who include women, artisans, young population, differently abled person, people below poverty, and elderly.

DEF launched the Digital Swaraj Fellowship to bridging the critical gap in rural India by providing fellowship, courses, or specialized training for young people in the digital area, especially targeted on digital and developmental sector. DEF continues to work with the vision of empowering underserved societies through building digital capacity and sustainable development to help young people to become experts and leaders in the digital field and continue to work with developed communities and fostering deep learning. DEF launched various digital projects across the nation to educate and empower children's, disabled person, young population, women from underserved community. There is one of the projects of DEF collaborating with Ankur Welfare Association delivered sessions to 695 SHG women on Digital and Financial Literacy in Gagret, in state of Himachal Pradesh. The main motive of these sessions to empowered women digitally and financially, so that they can make decision, and equally participate in the economic development. The impact of these training sessions, we can make a more inclusive and sustainable society where no female is left behind.

HCL Foundation is a non-profit organization that contributes toward national and international development goals. HCL foundation as the Corporate Social Responsibility part of HCLTech in India was established in 2011. The main focus of the foundation is to eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable growth and development with the approach of education, health, livelihood, skills, gender gap, etc. Currently, HCL foundation implemented different initiatives to achieve the aim of sustainable growth and development named as Samuday and HCLTech Grant for rural development Samuday and HCLTech Grant for rural development programs; for urban development program the initiative implemented is U day and My clean City, etc. The one of the flagship initiatives of HCL foundation is Samuday to develop rural India to develop rural India. In September 2024, Samuday is working in 619-gram panchayats in Hardoi district of UP and Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu. The proposal from HCL foundation to 20 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya and 50 government upper primary and secondary schools in Hardoi focused on enhancing digital literacy, computer and coding knowledge across. After introducing 21st century skills, Samuday starts digital literacy, coding skills, and computational thinking projects in 2023. These project attracted 1700 rural students, with the opportunities to develop digital skills aligned with National Education Policy 2020. This project divided in three phases: first phase conducted a baseline assessment for all students in all selected schools, second phase conducted a monthly based assessment and submitted report as per plan, and last phase is overall evaluation of the students in all selected schools. Technology is advanced at an extraordinary bringing the

technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI). The initiative “AI Literacy for All” launched by Uttar Pradesh government in state schools to educate students AI, coding, and machine learning preparing them for future aspects. Introducing AI literacy for the growth of business to entrepreneurs and MSMEs for AI solutions, increasing efficiency and growth of the business. AI literacy positioned India to tackle its demographic, drive innovation, and sustained its financial position globally. According to Tanya Aggarwal said that, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are integral to India’s socio-economic development, contributing significantly to employment, innovation, exports, and inclusive growth. The sector accounts for 45% of industrial production, 40% of exports, and 37.54% of GDP. Recognizing this, the Ministry of MSME emphasizes fostering an entrepreneurial ecosystem to support sustainable growth. AI literacy offers immense opportunities for MSMEs, enabling them to enhance efficiency, forecast trends, optimize operations, and utilize government policies effectively. Tools like AI-based financial and inventory management systems reduce costs, while marketing automation expands customer bases. For example, Culture, an HR consulting firm, leveraged Scalenus’s AI tools to streamline content creation and marketing strategies. For MSMEs to harness AI’s benefits, it is crucial to raise awareness, address financial challenges, and provide access to sector-specific resources. Equipping managers and employees with practical knowledge of AI applications can empower MSMEs to innovate and thrive in a competitive business environment. The Uttar Pradesh (UP) government has initiated the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and coding into madrasa education to modernize the curriculum and align it with mainstream educational standards. This initiative includes training madrasa teachers to effectively teach these subjects, supported by a program developed by Monica S Garg, Additional Chief Secretary of the Minority Welfare Department. An orientation module on AI will also be launched in Lucknow to further this effort. The government aims to equip madrasa students with digital literacy and resources, promoting both religious and contemporary education. Minority Welfare Minister Dharampal Singh highlighted syllabus updates to prepare students for careers in engineering, science, and administration, bridging the gap between traditional and modern education. Currently, 13.9 lakh madrasa students in UP benefit from initiatives such as computer installations in 1,275 madrasahs, and the distribution of book banks, science kits, and mathematics kits to 7,442 institutions. This program reflects the vision of providing madrasa students with both the Quran and technological skills to empower them for diverse professional opportunities. The government has implemented various initiatives to empower women and girls through education, social development, economic improvement, and political inclusion. Programs promoting digital literacy have been a priority, enabling women to use digital devices for education, commerce, and financial transactions. One key initiative is the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) under the Digital India program, which targets rural households, especially marginalized groups, aiming to bridge the digital divide. As of December 2022, women constituted over half of the beneficiaries, with 53% of enrollees, 54% of those trained, and 56% of certified individuals being women. Additionally, the Department of Higher Education’s schemes like SWAYAM, SWAYAM PRABHA, National Digital Library, and Virtual Labs provide accessible, quality e-learning opportunities across the country. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced Mission Shakti, an integrated program for women’s safety, security, and empowerment during the 15th Finance Commission period. These initiatives collectively aim to transform the lives of women through progress in education and technology, bridging gaps in opportunity and empowered society. Mission Shakti is a multifaceted approach; women take charge of their safety, equal participation of entrepreneurship, and develop the skills in various sectors. This initiative has the objectives to achieve awareness and ensuring safety, secure environment, provide comprehensive workshops, equal involvement of women entrepreneurs and taking driving class and training for e-auto rickshaw. This mission helps women to fulfill their potential and contributing to the overall development of the nation.

III. Discussion and Evolution

Educational Outcomes

AI-enabled platforms personalize learning experiences through real-time assessments and content recommendations. DEF’s programs have shown increased retention and learning outcomes among women participants. Similarly, Samuday’s AI-based digital assessments enhanced comprehension and engagement.

Economic Empowerment

Training in digital and financial literacy allows women to access microfinance, apply for schemes, and manage small businesses. AI tools like Scalenus have helped MSMEs led by women automate operations and expand market reach. In UP, women trained under PMGDISHA and Mission Shakti have entered the digital gig economy as tutors, content creators, and sellers.

Social Mobility and Inclusion

AI in education helps transcend socio-cultural limitations. For instance, DEF’s inclusion of differently-abled and minority women in tech-led interventions challenges existing stereotypes. Government programs like the madrasa AI literacy initiative are vital for social integration and religious-secular co-existences.

Implementation Challenges

Despite potential, challenges persist:

- Infrastructure Deficits: Poor internet and electricity access in remote areas.
- Gender Norms: Restrictions on mobility and technology use.

- Digital Illiteracy: Limited exposure among older women and first-time users.
- Lack of Localization: Many AI tools are not available in regional languages.

IV. Conclusion

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital education for reshaping opportunities for empowering women in state like Uttar Pradesh by restricting barriers to access, education, skill development, learning quality, and employability. By addressing these barriers faced by women, AI enable women to access standard education experiences, vocational skills, and attained independence financially. Programs initiated by government, private organizations and NGOs for uplifting underserved groups with the tools for future aspects. Additionally, programs like Digital Empowerment Foundation's digital literacy programs and HCLTech foundation's Samuday project initiate in Hardoi district state of Uttar Pradesh to encourage AI in schools, digital literacy, coding skills, and computational thinking. Though the DEF initiatives have been applied in 24 states of India and its results was also fruitful; so, we can substitute this initiative in the left-over states of India (Uttar Pradesh) and mark a global change with its footprints.

Government schemes such as introducing AI and coding into madrasa curriculum and projects like Mission Shakti signify a comprehensive approach to integrating traditional and modern education systems. This holistic framework empowers women not only in education but also in entrepreneurship and community leadership. These advancements align with global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4: Quality Education and SDG 5: Gender Equality), showcasing the synergy between technology, policy, and community efforts to achieve sustainable development.

This synergy between AI, education, and empowerment ignites a wave of intellectual growth, enabling women to emerge as leaders in science, technology, and entrepreneurship. By aligning with global goals, these initiatives epitomize the role of innovation in driving societal progress. In Uttar Pradesh, AI's integration into digital education is more than a technological advancement; it is a bold step towards fostering a generation of empowered women who will spearhead research and innovation for a sustainable future. The collaboration between governments, NGOs, and private stakeholders ensures that this momentum translates into lasting societal transformation.

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