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Application of technology to empower women in social entrepreneurship: A review

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ABSTRACT

Objective: As digital innovation and adoption grow, women entrepreneurs have more chances than ever to launch their companies and support them in realizing their full potential. Technology makes it easier for women to access resources and their market and thus enables them to expand inclusively in the business sector. This research, which is based on the transformational learning theory, shows how technology adoption helps women entrepreneurs develop and run their companies more successfully than they have in the past.

Research Design & Methods: To provide an overview of the influence of digital technology adoption and the expansion of women's social entrepreneurship on the socio-economic stability of business operations, this study offers a comprehensive assessment of the literature with the help of qualitative study, encompassing 159 research papers published between 1993 and 2023. The purpose of the study is to explain how digital adoption affects female entrepreneurs. Using PRISMA, we implemented a comprehensive key search technique in the SCOPUS database.

Findings: Technology significantly boosts women's participation in social entrepreneurship, as it allows them easier access to digital resources, funding platforms, or networks than men. It also helps in developing skills and fosters cooperation. Moreover, it easily removes long-standing obstacles. These transformations allow women not only to be more innovative and to scale their ventures up in size but also to have an area-wide social and economic benefit.

Implications & Recommendations: Technology can bridge gender gaps in entrepreneurship. It gives women greater access to resources, training and networks. Suggestions include creating digital literacy programs, increasing the flow of capital through technological platforms and nurturing online communities that welcome women social entrepreneurs. This is not just a matter of promoting women-led businesses. It applies equally to the practice of sustainable development.

Contribution & Value Added: In social entrepreneurship, technology makes it easier for women to access resources, networks, and education. Theories like empowerment, social capital, and human capital illustrate how new media drives empowerment, and promotes cooperation among women and improved skills. Businesses grow faster as a result of diffusion of innovation, a process that means more women can engage in production and consumption activities which change the nature of economic society.

Article type: literature review

Keywords: digitalization; women; social entrepreneurship; technology transformation

JEL codes: J16, L26, J24,O30,B54

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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the digitalization of information, learning has taken on a whole new meaning. This process has demonstrated the importance of transformative learning theory. The use of technology and the internet has become a medium for these changes transformative learning theory emphasizes the change of perspective systems (Dobrilovic *et al*., 2021). Thus, it is possible to share resources, increase

motivation, and facilitate reflection and social interaction. Entrepreneurship in knowledge building becomes increasingly dependent on social projects. Innovation and teamwork make entrepreneurship. Social responsibility can facilitate actions for productivity. The past studies describe the transformative learning that women entrepreneurs experience as they move through their careers and note how personal experience and social interaction shape not only the conditions under which their businesses begin but also what they will come up with in life. It stresses the importance of support networks, guidance from older businesses, involvement in communities and further work in propagandizing good news wherever possible. On the whole, all this empowers women so they can find ways to face difficulties and create their success path (Neergaard *et al*., 2021).

As adults in particular, we are especially aware that we can construct knowledge by transforming our experiences and beliefs in a new way. It has been demonstrated that transformative learning theory can serve in practice through the study of new learning contexts and tools by experimenting with new roles and new learning contexts (Isomottonen & Nylen, 2019). To make behavioural changes in society, social entrepreneurship is a major example of this. We may see transformative learning through social entrepreneurship. There is a sense that technology succeeds in bridging the gap between social entrepreneurship and how we can enhance it through transformative innovation (Avelino *et al*., 2019).

We propose a new focus on transformational innovations is proposed, broadening the current focus on socio-technical innovations in transition studies. A technological innovation may be included, but the concept of providing basic needs in new ways is more broad and can include everything from energy, food, mobility, housing, and finance. We can gain a deeper understanding of the broader societal context if we consider several 'non-technological' innovations in addition to those relating to technology. Having engaged in so many of these initiatives that focus on transformative innovation, a new conceptual reflection also emerged on how these alternative practices and activities are developed and diffused to challenge incumbent societal regimes through the development and diffusion of these mechanisms, patterns, and processes.

Technology is increasingly becoming a powering force that breaks down walls and empowers women, notably in the social enterprise arena. Technology has been a driving force for change in social entrepreneurship. The importance of diversity and equality in business is now appreciated. Consequently, women have opportunities for innovation previously unimagined (Gochhait *et al*., 2022). Women in social entrepreneurship are using technology to address old problems and create new possibilities. With it, they can earn while accessing markets that were once closed off to their gender (Dutot & Horne, 2015), increase educational opportunities and networking channels, find ways to gain money, and establish businesses online (Stahl *et al*., 2023). Women are both learning about online platforms and connecting with other mentors and partners all over the world through this medium. Besides, they are also able to share ideas, gain support and establish a solid network of backing through social media and online communities (Laxmi *et al*., 2023). Technology has changed the funding scene for women in social entrepreneurship. Crowdfunding platforms provide an alternative to traditional sources of finance for women-led businesses, and they democratize access to capital. E-commerce and digital marketing have helped women's social enterprises reach a wider audience. They now remove geographical barriers on marketplaces themselves so that women can sell their products and services globally. Digital marketing efforts are also able to raise awareness and attractiveness more effectively than traditional media (Stahl *et al.,* 2023). Entrepreneurs can use data analytics and digital tools to study and make informed decisions on the impact of their social initiatives. A more efficient method of monitoring and evaluation will mean that resources are used to maximize output, rather than wasted or unavailable for certain necessary improvements. Women can also manage to accomplish other work thanks to technology that allows remote work of the entrepreneurial kind. By casting infeasible methodologies for the social concerns, one seeks to address, women can scale up their businesses more easily (Dutot & Horne, 2015). Once they have found a durable model that works and cuts out unnecessary routines, they will be able to feed off a larger audience. As a result of technology, women in social entrepreneurship are transforming into indispensable ally's, who can overcome bar-

riers and make their voices heard in the world market. Addressing gender-specific challenges, scalability, and sustainability are the three main research directions of this report. Key challenges include access to digital tools and the scalability of tech-driven models (Rosca *et al*., 2020b).

RQ1: Analyses the evolution of academic literature on technology and social entrepreneurship has developed.

RQ2: Identifies challenges women face in using technology for social entrepreneurship.

RQ3: Proposes future research directions with research themes to address these gaps.

The present study addresses the original insights on the application of technology to empower entrepreneurs in social entrepreneurship by analysing 159 articles from the Scopus dataset using the PRISMA methodology. According to this study, employing technology to empower women in social entrepreneurship has the potential to greatly improve inclusion while overcoming several challenges. Even with these developments, women continue to face substantial challenges when attempting to use technology for their commercial ventures. The following critical challenges require addressing: the digital gender gap; cybersecurity; a lack of representation in tech development; gaps in digital literacy; sociocultural barriers; and a lack of access to finance platforms. Despite this, technology provides practical solutions to these issues and strengthens women's social capital impact. Programs that promote digital literacy, accessible technology, and secure online settings might help to reduce the digital gender gap. In addition to mentoring programs, encouraging women to pursue entrepreneurship and technology development contributes to a more diverse and inclusive atmosphere. Furthermore, employing digital media for community-based awareness efforts has the added benefit of debunking misconceptions and establishing a positive environment for women in technology and business.

The rest of the study is structured as follows. The next part will outline the literature review. The material and methods part will detail the systematic literature review (SLR) procedure, followed by the results section including the study's findings. We will present the study's theoretical and practical consequences after the discussion and conclusion. The final section will address the study's shortcomings and make further research suggestions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The adaptation of technology in social entrepreneurship has long been a topic of vigorous research, especially discussing the implications on women entrepreneurs. We designed the literature review section of this work to provide a comprehensive overview of the current understanding regarding how technology aids in enhancing women's performance as social entrepreneurs by highlighting some key streams, trends and empirical evidence.

Research on tools to increase the skills and capacities of women entrepreneurs in social entrepreneurship constitutes another significant area. Previous studies, like (Brush & Cooper, 2012; Duflo, 2012), advocated giving women additional access to entrepreneurial education but also mentorship. Banerjee begins by probing the field of entrepreneurial competences, pointing at the imagination and knowledge necessary to adeptly find out opportunities in using human resources (HR), social capital pooling with other organizational partners or financial. This, the researchers say: 'shine a light on how online learning platforms can support development and creation of virtual incubators; are instrumental in structurally providing mentorship to narrow obvious skills gap between men and women, more so among women entrepreneurs.'

The use of technology to further boost skills has been built on these findings in recent studies. As an illustration, Gupta and Etzkowitz (2021) studied the utility of mobile apps including running gamified learning platforms that engage thousands of women entrepreneurs in experiential processes. The results of their research revealed that the interactive and personalized way in which these platforms delivered learning helped women to better understand some of the broader social entrepreneurship concepts, thereby helping them navigate through this complex industry.

The nature of technology for marketing and e-commerce activities among women social entrepreneurs is another critical theme that the literature underscores. Initial studies (Shukla & Sharma, 2017;

Rahman *et al.,* 2018) have indicated that social media platforms along with e-commerce websites are greatly facilitating women to make their ventures in reach and promote them among prospective customers. The previous studies focused on whether influencer marketing campaigns helped to increase brand exposure and customer engagement of women entrepreneurs. The research revealed strategic partnerships with influencers enabled women to access niche markets and develop genuine connections along their customer journey, leading to increased sales and long-lasting brand advocates.

Tyrväinen *et al.* (2020) also researched how omnichannel retail and personalized marketing strategies could enhance customer experience by boosting conversion rates of personalized luggage or cashmere products for women's enterprises committed to social causes. Therefore, through data analytics and customer understanding, they could provide personalized shopping experiences in addition to product recommendations right at the point of sale. With multiple touchpoints, this has greatly improved customer satisfaction and loyalty while also offering opportunities for repeat purchases.

Regarding the women entrepreneurs, financial inclusion remains a serious problem which technology has a role to play in solving. Previous research conducted by (Bonin *et al.,* 2021; Duflo, 2012) investigated the effect of digital payment solutions and microfinance platforms in improving women's access to credit. These papers stress technology has the potential to democratize access to capital and financial services, thereby promoting economic empowerment and inclusion for women entrepreneurs. More recent scholarships have extended the analysis to use technology to innovate in financial inclusion methods. Isaacs *et al.* (2022) studied how blockchain technology and decentralized Finance (DeFi) platforms could be used to facilitate peer-to-peer lending and crowdsourcing for women entrepreneurs. Their findings suggested that blockchain-based solutions were open about the true state of things, safe and efficient in financial transactions – all important from the standpoint of serving women efficiently as they sought capital more expensive to obtain through other means.

Similarly, Isaacs *et al.* (2022) studied the role of fintech innovations, such as digital loan platforms and alternative credit scoring approaches in helping women entrepreneurs get funding. It was here that these platforms truly came into their own. Using data science and machine learning algorithms with an aim at women, they provided tailored financial products and services specifically aimed towards female clients according to their situations large or small. This study points out the power of financial technology to lead small and mid-sized businesses into the mainstream. A future of fiction where fintech is commonplace and women entrepreneurs still dream of.

With the advent of big data and analysis, researchers have turned to technologies that allow them to do just that--employ these methods for measuring social impact. Earlier research (Nicholls & Cho, 2010; Mair & Martí, 2006) stressed both the importance of evidence-based decision-making and how one might measure outcomes to guide social change. These works also pointed out that data analytics tools and impact assessment approaches could inform us about the efficacy and sustainability of social entrepreneurial activities. Building on these earlier works, recent investigations have delved into advanced analytics methods and models for socially oriented entrepreneurship. Bickley *et al.* (2014) looked at how machine learning algorithms and natural language processing techniques could be put to use on non-structured data sources such as social movement feeds, web news commentary or reviews: these technologies successfully demonstrated the benefit of data coming from women-led social business enterprises showing their social, environmental and economic impact also.

In addition, Spiess-Knafl (2022) discusses how blockchain technology and distributed ledger systems can be harnessed to improve transparency, traceability and accountability in the measurement of impacts. For example, by recording data of transactions and impact on an immutable distributed ledger, blockchain-based solutions offered proof positive to stakeholders of social benefits. This won them trust and added much-needed credibility to social entrepreneurship development efforts. These studies pointed to the transformative potential of blockchain technology in completely changing impact measurement and promoting accountability, as well as generating greater levels of transparency in the social sector. This comprehensive literature review serves to outline all of the different ways technology can assist women involved in social entrepreneurship, from skill-building and digital marketing to access to finance plus impact measurement. To synthesize previous and current research

findings, this review offers valuable insights into the opportunities and challenges inherent in leveraging technology for women's empowerment in social entrepreneurship. Forty four percent of the analysed papers were listed under the following categories: the business management domain followed by economics, and economics studies 21.8%. The social sciences domain has contributed 15.4% of research papers and arts and humanities contributed 1.5% of the selected documents. Interestingly science domains such as computer science, decision science, agriculture, chemistry, and material science also have contributed significantly in the area of women entrepreneurship as illustrated in Figure 1.

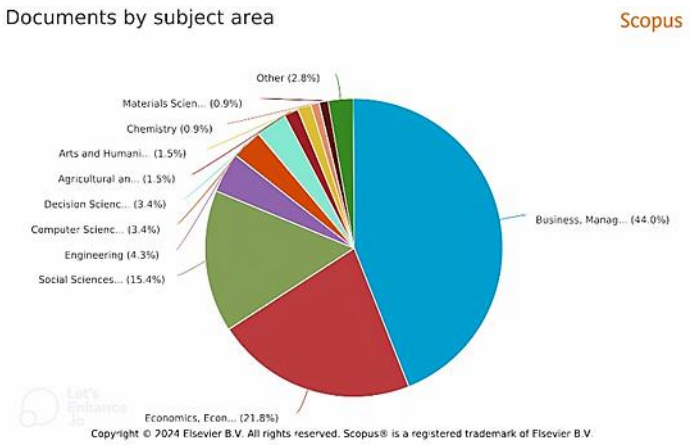

Figure 1. Publication by domain
Source: own elaboration.

Based on our dataset the top 10 contributing organizations are depicted in Figure 2. The most active organization in the field of social women entrepreneurs with technology adoption is the University of Johannesburg followed by the University of Ottawa. Only one institution from India Birla Institute of Technology and Science was in the top 10 most contributing organizations globally.

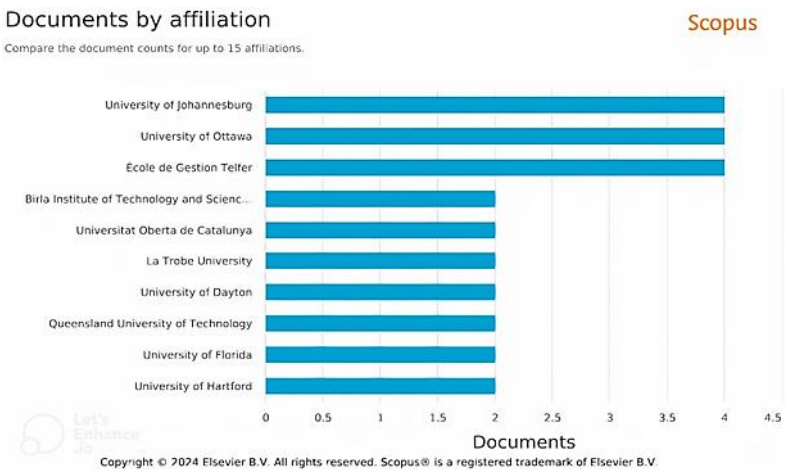

Figure 2. Publications by organization
Source: own elaboration.

The most prolific author who contributed most to the concept of women entrepreneurs with technology adoption is Orser B. followed by Riding A. The top 10 authors that contributed to the concept of technology adoption by women entrepreneurs are depicted in Figure 2. We found only one author from India in the top 10 prolific authors list depicted in Figure 3.

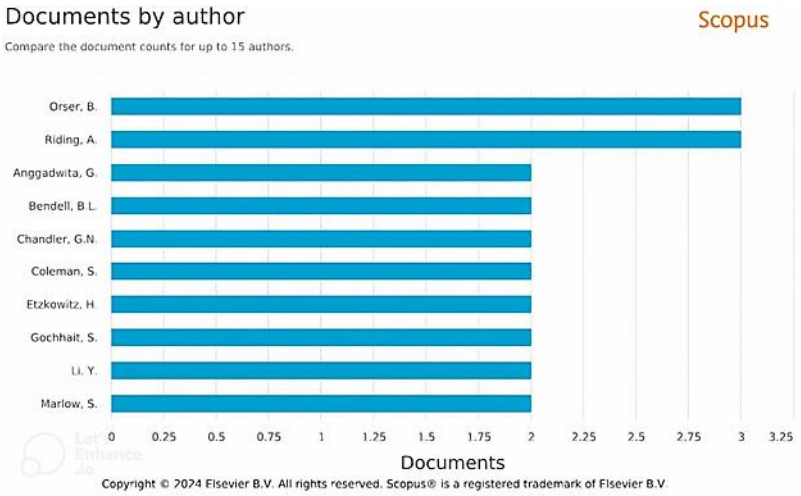

Figure 3. Publications by authors
Source: own elaboration.

The United States was top among the countries that contributed to the concept of technology and women's entrepreneurship. Figure 4 depicts the top 10 countries that published papers in the research area. India was the second most contributing country with 26 papers followed by the United Kingdom with 15 papers in the third position.

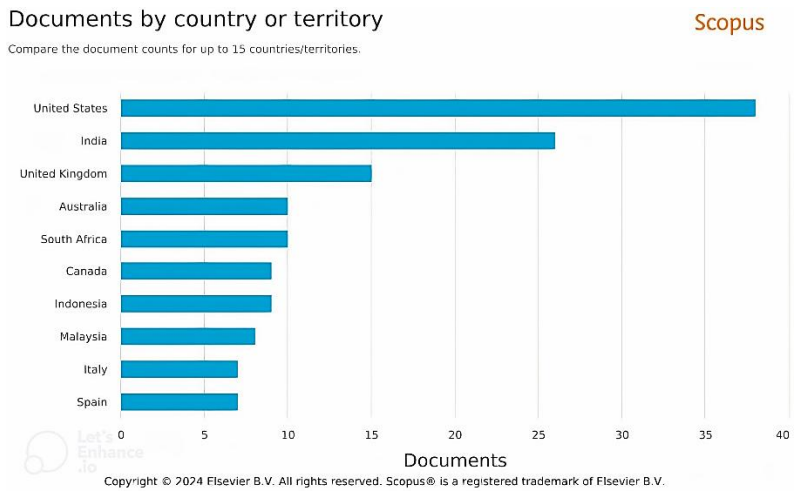

Figure 4. Publications by country
Source: own elaboration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research study undertook a methodical literature analysis to aid in the organization of scholarly output about the connection between technology, women, and entrepreneurship. In this regard, we used the Scopus database, which is regarded as the largest collection of scientific literature at the moment and is well-known in the scientific world with over 27 million abstracts. The search for the articles on the Scopus database was continued during February, 204 for the articles published during 1993-2023 were included in the study. The timeframe from 1993-2023 was selected because that period has seen significant research in the field.

The choice of the 1993-2023 period for this study was made primarily for two reasons. First of all, this era is notable for the rise in women's entrepreneurship since it is marked by a growing digitization of traditional business models. The traditional business models have seen an unparalleled

metamorphosis over the past twenty years, propelled by technological breakthroughs and innovative digital strategies. Technological advancement has significantly changed the landscape of service delivery, making now a crucial time to examine women's entrepreneurship, socio-economic capability as well as technology or digital adoption as an enabler. This period witnessed unprecedented growth and transformation in the digital business models and application of various digital platforms. The adoption of these technologies led to growth and size in women's entrepreneurship. Second, a two-decade study provides a strong temporal scope that enables an in-depth examination of trends, advancements, and results. This timeline guarantees weight to present and future applications in digital business in addition to providing a historical perspective.

We employed the following criteria to select the significant research articles for our study focuses on (1) studies focus on the role of technological tools in enhancing the skills and capacities of women entrepreneurs in social entrepreneurship, (2) the adoption of digital technologies to foster women's entrepreneurship c) technology as an enabler for social entrepreneurship (3) articles published between 1993-2023 (4) articles related to women entrepreneurship with any other digital model.

Furthermore, we employed the following exclusion criteria: (1) Articles other than English language (n=12); (2) Documents not in the subject area of business, management, accounting, economics, econometrics, and finance (n=146), (3) Documents which are book chapters, conference papers, review of books(n=102), (4) Documents not published during study period i.e., 1993-2023(n=5), (5) Articles not focused on design, development, adoption or uses of technology/digital in women entrepreneurship, (6) Articles not related to the research study. The inclusion and exclusion criteria-based detailed study selection procedure is depicted in Figure 5 via a PRISMA flow diagram. A total of 560 research studies were located after searching through the official scholar database. Initial steps in the article selection process involved removing 12 articles published in non-English and eliminating an additional 5 articles that were not published between 1993 and 2023. In the subsequent screening phase, papers were chosen according to their title, abstract, and subject area published. We removed 146 articles that were not in the fields of business, management, accounting, economics, econometrics, and finance. The search phrases that were chosen comprised the terms 'women' and 'entrepreneur∗,' utilizing the Boolean connector 'AND' and adding the search field 'all fields' without any time margins. A total of 560 publications published between 1993 and 2023 were found as a result of the bibliographic search, which concluded in February of 2024.

Four key topics were taken into consideration and are depicted in Figure 5. To extract the essential traits and significant evidence from the chosen articles in a methodical process. With the aid of these three themes, the sorts of data acquired from the examined papers can be further analysed. The following is a brief discussion of the themes.

1. Thematic Association: Using keywords based on the study by considering the titles and keywords of the articles, the theme's association and the significance of the reviewed articles were examined.
2. Publication Profile: The publication profile specifies the year that the reviewed articles were published as well as the kind of papers that were reviewed.
3. Major Research goals: This subject modified the dominant theories of the papers included in three different themes that are emphasized on developed views about technology with digital capability to create a social entrepreneur-based perspective, adequacy/ managing risk associated with the use of new technology and potentiality for change-related discussion.
4. Study context: The research articles selected are from different countries. Technology and social entrepreneurship have been an increasingly discussed topic among academics over the past few years, primarily around how technology can enable women entrepreneurs. This section presents a comprehensive summary of the extant literature on technology for women in social entrepreneurship and includes main themes, trends and empirical findings.

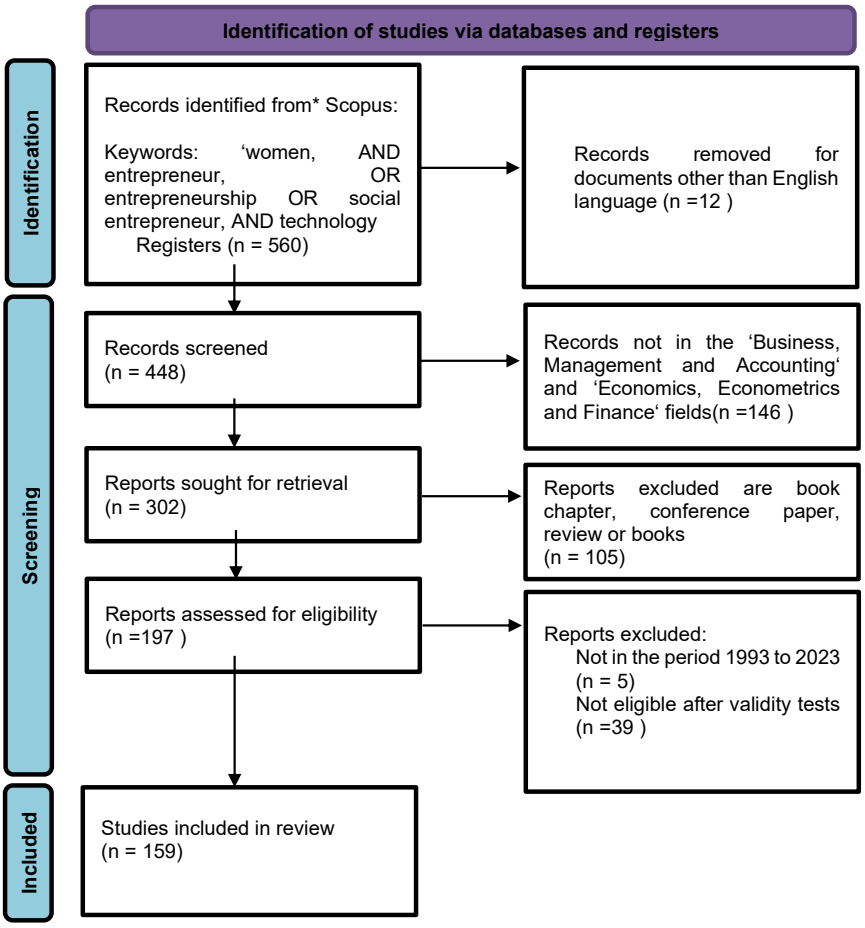

Figure 5. PRISMA flow diagram of the paper selection process used in the present study
Source: own elaboration.

DISCUSSION

The findings from this review of systematic literature, including 159 articles published between 1993-2023 which focused on the application of technology to empower women in social entrepreneurship, show that digitization has increasingly permeated the entrepreneurial landscape. This shift presents new opportunities and growth points, especially for women engaged in social entrepreneurial endeavours. The systematic review aims to comment on the findings of research data about women entrepreneurs' perception of digitalization in the social entrepreneurship context. As a result, three dominant themes emerged.

Perception of Digitalization: This theme illustrates how women entrepreneurs perceive digitalization in their business activities. Their attitudes and beliefs shape their willingness to use technology, underlying aspects of transformative learning theory where they simply understand from exposure and practice on the part of digital tool used how things will work out. It is an empirical type of experiential learning theory in which women in the field change not only themselves but also those around them who depend upon their work of livelihood (Avelino *et al.,* 2019).

Capacity Enhancement through Technology Adoption: The second theme highlights that technology adoption greatly enhances the capacities of women in social entrepreneurship. This matches transformative learning theory by indicating how new knowledge and skills acquired through digital technologies empower women to overcome barriers in their lives as entrepreneurial people (Crittenden *et al.,* 2019; Kang, 2022).

Transformation of Lives through Technology: The third theme looks at how technology changes the lives of women entrepreneurs. This transformation manifests itself in better business practices,

greater access to resources, and making social change possible. It follows transformative learning theory in demonstrating that as they integrate technology into their entrepreneurial journeys, women produce fundamental changes both to who they are and what they can do for society around them (Brush & Cooper, 2012; Gupta & Etzkowitz, 2021).

To sum up, technology both empowers women in social entrepreneurship and brings them into the transformative process of learning. It lets them move and grow. Figure 6 presents the categorization of these themes.

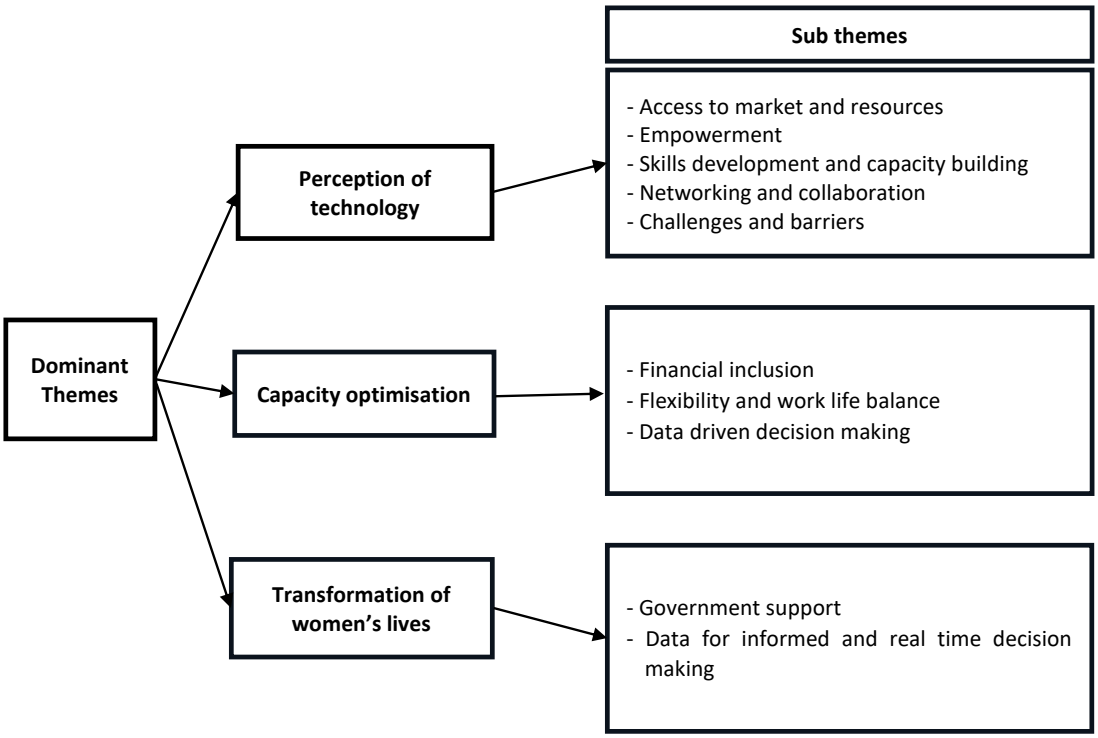

Figure 6. Classification of research themes
Source: own elaboration.

Several studies (Pugalia & Cetindamar, 2022; Seigner & Milanov, 2023; Segares, 2022; Bendell *et al.,* 2020) indicate that women's perception of digitalization as a tool for social entrepreneurship expands their reach (access to market and resources). Through digital platforms, social media, and online marketplaces, women can access broader markets and tap into previously inaccessible resources. Extant research (Brahem & Boussema, 2023; Cho *et al.,* 2020; Gupta & Etzkowitz, 2021; Kang, 2022) also shows that women entrepreneurs perceive digitalization as a tool to overcome traditional barriers to market access, especially in regions with limited infrastructure or cultural constraints. Women can grow their enterprises and diversify their sources of income due to access to a larger market. Moreover, women who engage in social entrepreneurship view digitization as a source of empowerment and increased control over their businesses. Through digital platforms, women can independently decide on product creation, marketing tactics, and business operations (Baruah, 2015; Ezzedeen & Zikic, 2012). Digitalization empowers women to question societal norms and preconceptions, as evidenced by interviews and qualitative studies (Eriyanti *et al*., 2023; Khoo *et al*., 2024; Mukhopadhyay & Ianole, 2021). The review also demonstrates how women consider digitalization as a tool for capacity building and skill development (Ughetto *et al.,* 2020; Welsh *et al*., 2021). Women entrepreneurs can enhance their skills thanks to digitalization. Through digitalization, women can improve their entrepreneurial competence through easy-to-access online courses, webinars, and tutorials. Women see digital platforms as valuable resources for learning technical skills, including data analysis (Irfan & Salam, 2020). Digital tools also help women stay current with industry trends and best practices, which promotes their professional development and flexibility (Haddad *et al*., 2023). The literature review shows that

social media groups and online forums give women access to mentors and potential partners. For instance, Mamabolo and Lekoko (2021) and Williams *et al*. (2020) show that digital networks improve women's credibility and visibility in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Notwithstanding the advantages of digitalization for female entrepreneurs, the review highlighted cybersecurity concerns, limited access to technology worldwide, and digital literacy (as a dimension of the digital divide) as barriers to the successful adoption of digital social enterprises.

According to the articles reviewed, women view technology as a tool that helps them optimize their business capabilities (Tiwari & Goel, 2017; Ukpere *et al*., 2014; Vong *et al.*, 2014). The literature indicates that technology has facilitated women entrepreneurs' access to finance. Even in areas with restricted access to traditional banking infrastructure, women are now able to perform their financial obligations with ease and security, credit to digital banking and mobile money payment systems (Adbi & Natarajan, 2023; Ukpere *et al.,* 2014; Vong *et al.,* 2014). This development grants women financial independence and the power to invest in their businesses. Digital wallets and mobile money platforms offer a practical and safe means for women entrepreneurs in sub-Saharan Africa to accept payments, handle their money remotely, and perform financial transactions (Kedir & Kouame, 2022). According to Malaquias and Fernandes Malaquias (2022) and Olsson and Bernhard (2021), digital lending platforms and peer-to-peer lending networks are alternative sources for women entrepreneurs who might have trouble obtaining traditional credit facilities because they lack credit history or collateral. Moreover, extant studies show that digital communication tools and remote work technologies provide women the flexibility and better work balance (Prabhu *et al.,* 2023). Women can leverage the internet to effectively run their businesses while juggling other obligations like housework and childcare. Digitalization tools like cloud-based collaboration platforms and project management tools are advancing gender equality and inclusivity in entrepreneurship. Studies like Crittenden *et al.* (2019) and Swartz *et al*. (2022) indicate that technology has enhanced women entrepreneurs' data-driven decision-making.

Extant research (Ayodele Ajani *et al.,* 2021; Kala Kamdjoug *et al.,* 2021; Mishra *et al.,* 2023; Olsson and Bernhard, 2021; Sardar *et al.,* 2019) demonstrates the transformative impact of technology in empowering women entrepreneurs. These findings emphasize the advantages and draw attention to the many difficulties women encounter while using technology to create a positive social impact. According to (Kala Kamdjoug *et al*., 2021; Neumeyer *et al.*, 2019) the role of the actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem, such as governments, regulatory frameworks, accelerators and incubators, is crucial to women's transformative success. Irwin *et al.* (2023) and Kaningini *et al.* (2023) have demonstrated how data is crucial for strategic entrepreneurship decision-making. Accurately measuring the social impact of businesses is made possible for women entrepreneurs by tools and platforms that provide robust data analytics. This is essential for drawing in funding and expanding business.

CONCLUSIONS

The advancement of crowdfunding platforms, in conjunction with intuitive user interfaces and instructional materials, augments the financial accessibility of projects headed by women. Furthermore, women can create and grow their social businesses thanks to the incorporation of cutting-edge technologies like blockchain and artificial intelligence, as well as programs that provide access to these technologies. It is critical to keep an eye on developing secure and encouraging digital environments for women as technology advances, addressing issues with online harassment and exploitation. For women to use technology as a powerful weapon for empowerment, to tear down obstacles, and to unleash potential in social entrepreneurship, governments, organizations, and communities must work together. In summary, despite ongoing obstacles, technology use continues to be a powerful tool for empowering women in social entrepreneurship. We can create a more equal and inclusive environment where women can fully fulfil their potential as influential and creative leaders in the social impact sector by addressing the gaps and utilizing technology's revolutionary potential comprehensively.

Future research could explore the conceptual domains of digital literacy disparities, restricted technology availability, and cybersecurity issues, which present substantial challenges to successful women entrepreneurs in digital social ventures. Furthermore, upcoming studies may develop approaches to

address hindrances that transcend into the digital sphere, where gender prejudices may endure within online platforms and market settings. Recommendations for strengthening digital literacy programs that aim to improve women's digital abilities can help them use technology more effectively with the help of governments in developing policies that encourage fair access to technology and help women in social entrepreneurship. With the help of social media platforms, networking opportunities might help women create networks and generate funding sources, especially in undeveloped areas. While technology has the potential to alter women's social entrepreneurship, resolving these restrictions is critical to creating an inclusive entrepreneurial environment.

The review implies that technology can bridge gender gaps in entrepreneurship. It gives women greater access to resources, training, and networks. Suggestions include creating digital literacy programs, increasing the flow of capital through technological platforms and nurturing online communities that welcome women social entrepreneurs. This is not just a matter of promoting women-led businesses. It applies equally to the practice of sustainable development.

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Use of Artificial Intelligence

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