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Pivotal Role Of Feminism To Address Gender Bias Existing In Ai And Humanity

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) governs our daily lives by outwitting us with its efficiency to excel in performing various tasks. People move towards a techno-chauvinistic society as AI tends to manipulate humanity. In this case, it is necessary to call for gender inclusivity, as AI reflects on real-life Gender inequalities. Most people working in Machine Learning and AI are men, and women hold very few positions in STEM fields. Human creativity and innovations infuse such gender stereotypes into AI databases and algorithms, as individuals immersed in the archetypes of gendered conventions actively contribute to shaping these technologies. UNESCO has resolved to adopt a humanistic approach to AI, which foreshadows the necessity of integrating feminist theory rather than focusing on women as target groups. Meanwhile, literary texts have the potential to mirror the intensity of prejudice and societal bias in human thoughts and actions. The Star-Touched Queen, a novel by Roshani Chokshi, provides an outlook on women's experience of gendered aspects from a feminist standpoint. It aims to shatter gender inequalities with the representation of a female protagonist, as she debunks conventionalized stereotypes. The findings are disentangled from the primary text via the standpoint of Radical Feminism. The paper confers the presence of gendered dimensions in AI, as noted by UNESCO. By bringing out the presence of stereotyped dimensions mirroring realworld situations through the selected text, it apprises the inevitability of construing the potency of existing Gender bias, which could invade technology.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Gender inequality, Gender bias, Literature, Stereotypes, Technology.

1. Introduction:

People tend to believe simulated truths and perceptions as the world functions in a post-truth era. It is improbable that an ideal Utopia can be envisaged in this situation, as we live during the reign of techno-colonialism. The entry of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has created an

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immersive impact in varied domains of day-to-day living. Various AI tools aid us in performing wide-ranging tasks in an outwitting manner. Some petrifying risks associated with AI are privacy violations, algorithmic bias due to lack of datasets, social manipulation, weaker ethics and loss of human influence. The detrimental effects of predominance by such technological maturation also resonated in various literary texts and science fiction.

One of the imbalance factors that causes resentment in the functioning of AI is Gender inequality. Propagated by cultural memory among humans, this canon gets intruded into AI algorithms and datasets because technology infers this globe to us in current times. The learning mechanism happens in a cyclic manner between humans and their technical inventions. AI tends to learn from its creators, and it comprehends the bias in its functioning system. Such circumstances call on ethical revision and gender inclusivity not only in Artificial Intelligence but in real-life contexts as well. The paper addresses Gender inequality in real life by comparing it with the findings from the novel *The Star-Touched Queen*. Thus, the paper explores a few factors listed by UNESCO where the bias is noted in AI, thereby bringing out their relativity with reality via literature.

UNESCO's Handbook on Artificial Intelligence and Gender Equality (2020) enlists the critical findings of Gender inequality in AI systems. It discusses the imperatives for gender equality, gendered dimensions in AI, recommendations for inclusion of gender equality and diversity and changes to incorporate at an operational level. It reinforces the importance of the feministic approach to set the unique status for women. Radical Feminism is one of the feminist theories that can aid the process of removing gender disparity by exhibiting embedded conventional stereotypes.

Literature has its inevitable role in societal functions as it can reflect social conditions, enhance personality development, plunge realizations and alternatives for a problematic situation and give fresh perspectives. The moral or information delivered through the medium of literature is assumed to have a good impact on people. Roshani Chokshi's *The Star-Touched Queen* untangles the conflict between ancient customaries and modernistic thoughts through the character Maya. It exhibits the conventional boundaries restricting women from establishing their unique identities, which resonates with women's exposure to contemporary conditions. *The Star-Touched Queen* could be a literary tool to explicate the converging archetype of Gender bias and stereotypes, which could also amplify gender equality.

2. Objective:

. The paper's main objective is to expose the inevitability of addressing stereotypical issues of sex and gender in the context of real life so that alleviation of existing bias in Artificial Intelligence is possible. The objective is achieved by pointing out the factors listed by UNESCO and weaving out their presence in the selected text from an ancient perspective, highlighting its temporality. Unravelling the continued cliche of Gender bias in contemporary situations reveals the seriousness of addressing such factors.

3. Literature Review:

Artificial Intelligence has established itself in robots, computers, and functional applications and has become an inevitable factor with which we begin and end our day. It can also be known as the emulation of human intelligence. (Gonenc et al., 2016) displays different types of AI and emphasizes actions such as addressing control, liability and transparency issues to protect human supremacy over technological developments. (Alexey et al., 2018) discusses

worldwide detrimental risks associated with AI and spotlights the threat for humanity caused by early take-off of regenerative AI. (Velibor, 2023) identifies the practical dangers related to AI in the context of societal factors. He also suggests the tools and ways to control such dangers.

Literature reflects on different aspects of societal conditions amalgamated with reality. (Sutko, 2019) explores how a biased system could encroach into cultural perceptions and gender relations, which calls for the significance of Feminist theory to address such bias. (Sumanta et. al., 2023) elaborates on the dangers of the dominance of AI in a post-truth era, which misleads people with inaccurate information from the standpoint of speculative narratives.

Gender Disparity has made its way into technology due to its inherent tenets in the environment. (Galit et al., 2019) uproots various possibilities for the intrusion of bias in AI algorithms, such as in training datasets, linguistic issues in data and broader societal concerns. The paper also provides solutions such as creating transparent and unbiased Algorithms, nilgendered or non-gendered datasets and human involvement. (Jasper et. al., 2020) showcases the UNESCO study report that nearly 1375 chatbots exhibit gender-specific cues. Most chatbots have a female name, reflecting the human perceptions of females as soft-natured. (Artem et. al., 2021) brings out the bias in recognizing emotions in deep learning methods. They also signify removing such potential bias by ensuring equity and fairness.

Evincing the presence of bias in different arenas, researchers came up with possible ways to mitigate the bias perpetuated by inherent stereotypes. (Sinead et. al., 2023) signifies call for the collaboration of gender studies, public policy scholars, and technologies to understand the pessimistic consequences of Gender bias in AI and to mitigate them by separating the bias into various contexts. (Valentina, 2023) explains the reasons behind the lack of gender diversity, historical background and women's contribution to AI. It sheds light on gender diversities in the development and deployment of AI.

Negative impacts posed by AI require feminist theory to address the conflicts reflected on people. Radical Feminism is one of the theories in which could escalate gender equality and women empowerment in AI system. (Jelena, 2013) compares Radical Feminism theory with Marxism for similarity in addressing societal functions, power struggles and repressive mechanisms. (Stéphanie, 2023) explores the intersection of Feminism in addressing societal issues related to power structures and political violence via Bell Hook's feminist theory.

4. Research Gap & Methodology:

Much research has been done on specific components noted with gender disparity in AI. Amidst them, many have pointed out the lack of efficient functioning of AI. Very few articles address Gender bias in existing circumstances to eradicate it from the functioning of AI. The study has focussed on some of the gender-biased factors in AI enlisted by UNESCO and has applied them in the selected text to bring out their impact in real-life.

Literature remains a potential tool that mirrors the prevailing conditions, which would impart the fundamental comprehension of women's position in a patriarchal society. Radical Feminism theory gets to weave out the dominance of the patriarchal customs which oppress women from stabilizing their identity. Qualitative approach acts as an aid to deduce findings from primary source. The study integrates Content and Discourse analysis to deduce the results and its relevance in contemporary context. The paper tends to re-insist the significance of

construing existing bias and identify the need to relieve it from society.

5. Artificial Intelligence as a dominating province with concurrent bias:

5.1 AI developments and associated perils:

AI systems have established their sustainability in the long term by their intrusion into numerous domains of human existence. It performs various tasks ranging from general, such as learning and decision-making, to specific, such as navigating direction and diagnosing health conditions. People's lives are propelled into surveillance by AI networks as their dependency has increased. AI monitors human activities and thought processes via its usage, thereby renovating its data sources. Thus, AI has entrenched itself in various arenas, including augmented reality, robotics, quantum computing, metaverse, environmental conservation, healthcare and cyber security.

The world is pacing towards a fast advancement with the establishment of AI in varied domains ranging from robotics to microchips. For instance, if we look into humanoid robots, it is hardly possible to distinguish robots from humans, and this context may change vice versa. Chole is the first self-learning female assistant, inspired by a PS4 game, 'Detroit Become Human', modelled by Gabrielle Hersh. It is no wonder if such humanoids will dominate us in future. Baby-X is a toddler humanoid trained to imbibe humans' consciousness. It is no more a surreal fact that a toddler would gain the maturity of adults to perform various tasks.

If Artificial Intelligence functions way more efficiently than humans, it will bring about an existential crisis by altering the existing functionality of human civilization. AI can fulfil a particular task to any extent as humans transfix its prime objective via algorithms. Its potency causes dangers via factors such as massive unemployment, bias by prejudiced attention over particular groups, deepfakes and cyber-attacks. Enormous dependency on AI suppresses human creativity and ability. Besides taking measures to control the demerits, it is essential to retain the dominance of humans over technological implementations.

5.2. Literary Speculations:

Several Science fiction writers have portrayed the ill effects of overriding technical evolutions, which might lead to dystopia. These texts are written in the 20th century, which had speculated the future that lies ahead. We witness the starting point of such scenarios, which may become the reality.

Name of the	Author	Published year	Speculation
Erewhon	Samuel Butler	1872	Dangers behind the evolution of machine consciousness which might cause crisis in human existence.
The Machine Stops	E.M.Forster	1909	It showcases how humans have lost their memory of their culture and way of living by entrusting civilization to technology
Men Like Gods	H.G.Wells	1923	It is a parody of a Utopian society where humans are conditioned and ruled without rigid culture, conventions and morality.
The Brave New World	Aldous Huxley	1932	The novel reflects the dominating effects of technology, such as how a human's inherent abilities

gets conditioned according to different sects of people.

Apart from addressing Gender inequality, as insisted before, some basic measures must be taken to avert the existing society from the hypothetical strands mentioned via some science fiction. Conveying awareness about technological manipulation, ensuring liable use of technology, promoting the importance of human consciousness, and securing ethics in using AI-based technologies are some measures, used to preserve human functioning in future.

5.3. Gender Bias: A sustaining feature:

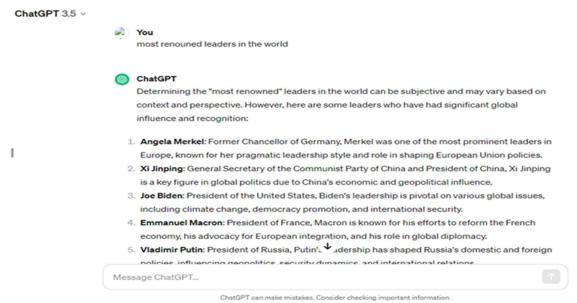
Women's empowerment had taken its flight way before the 20th century with the struggles of several activists. Still, society finds possible ways to deprive females of invigorating their identity. The primary factor that accounts for this situation is the existence of Gender inequality and stereotypes from ancient trials. Unfortunately, this factor permeated its entry into the domain of AI. Amazon used a recruiting AI tool that filters applicants based on the injected parameters, reflecting bias based on sex and gender (Jeffrey). The credit card, introduced with the partnership of Apple and Goldman Sachs, functioned in a sexist way against women ("Apple's 'sexist' credit card investigated by US regulator"). Correspondingly people confront with parallel gender issues in AI based networks due to the unconscious entry of bias through Machine Learning.

Currently, AI portrays women as being subservient and domesticated, resonating with the stereotypes which demand the approach dealing with it a feministic approach. Gender bias gets implanted in significant aspects such as physical, cognitive and social norms. Social norms refer to the concurrent stereotypes and conventions present in society. Cognitive norms include the perception of Gender inequality and stereotypes which AI systems would construe. Physical norms denote the learning of AI algorithms and data sets from their creators.

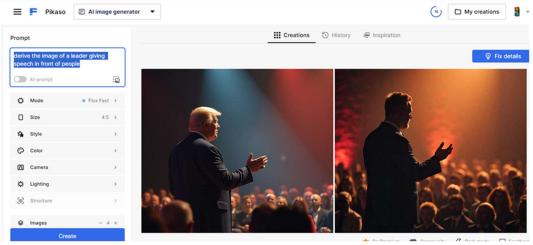
A trial is conducted amidst AI-based websites to observe the presence of Gender bias. They are performed based on the following facets: text, visual, and translation.

Text: In response to the posed prompt, 'Most renowned leaders in the world', ChatGPT has enlisted the world's renowned leaders, most of whom were men. Only two out of ten leaders

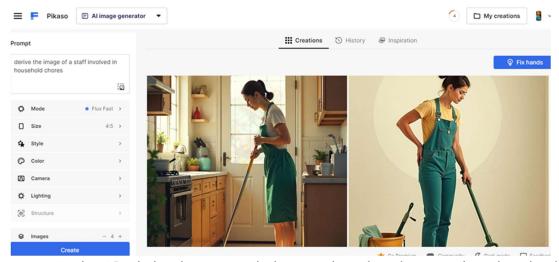
are females. They are Angela Merkel and Jacinda Arden.



This outcome tends to raise the dilemma: 'Is there less participation of women in leadership, or does the technology still have to recognize the life of women in power?'. Visual: Freepik, an AI image generator, is used to derive pictures based on the description given. For the prompt 'derive the image of a leader giving a speech in front of people', it generated four pictures, only of men.



For the prompt 'derive the image of a staff member involved in household chores,' four pictures were derived, out of which three pictures were of women and one is of men.

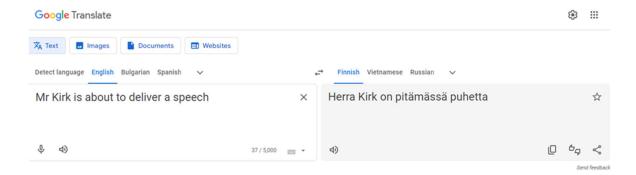


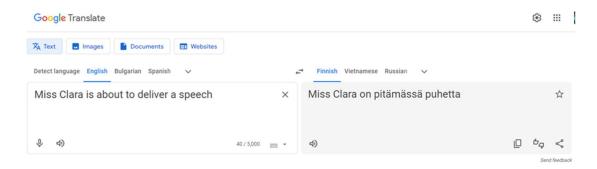
Again, AI mimics the stereotypical conventions that place men in tasks related to leadership, dominance, and power and women in roles within their domestic circle.

Translation: Google Translate is used to test the gendered usage of language. Two prompts in English are assigned to translate into Finnish, to reveal the nuance of gendered pronouns. The prompts are:

- 1. Mr Kirk is about to deliver a speech
- 2. Miss Clara is about to deliver a speech

In the outcome of the Finnish translation, the male honorific title 'Herra' has been displayed for the first prompt. In contrast, the female honorific title does not appear for the second one. Although the Finnish language is Gender-Neutral, such errors tend to occur, making it challenging to determine the areas of rectification.





Thus, the prevalence of Gender bias in AI raises various research questions, such as:

- ➤ Is it about removing the stereotypes to avoid such Gender bias in AI?
- ➤ Is it about the vitality of transforming AI systems into feminist ones?
- ➤ Has the entry of bias and stereotypes in AI systems been processed consciously or unconsciously?

AI algorithms need to learn and represent not only the legacy of women's empowerment but also the awareness needed to remove the obstacles to the representation of women. The problems such as inefficient datasets about women, the inadequacy of female participation in scientific fields and insertion of biased female attributes identify the Gender bias in AI. These stereotyped conventions are noticed in decision-making processes such as justice, health care, education, employment, and data science.

A study by members from IISM and KIT on existing inequality in chatbots based on the name, avatar, and description factors can be considered a relevant example. Out of the analysis of 1,375 chatbots, approximately 45% have gender-specific terms as labels, 25% have gender-specific avatars, and 36% have a gendered explanation. Amidst many ways, feminist theories could be used as a tool to reduce the intensity of bias by recalling the comprehension of goals of feminism.

6. Radical Feminist theory as a mechanism:

6.1. Radical Feminism and patriarchy:

Following the seeds sown for the Suffrage movement, the second half of the 20th century saw a group of women activists claiming equal status for women in several areas. Contribution by Radical feminists remain indispensable, who broke some of the conventional viewpoints regarding sexuality, gendered stereotypes and male supremacy. Their motto is to instil the hazardous nature of consciousness of inequality that a female confronts. This theory discusses interrelated concepts such as patriarchy, power and oppression. The system of beliefs that aligns with patriarchal norms leads to the oppression of women. Radical Feminists believed in the phrase 'Personal is Political', where the subjugations that women undergo in terms of their sexuality and reproductivity inside their cherished circle is brought out for broader political concerns. Kate Millet, in her book *Sexual Politics*, has stated that women get oppressed in divergent factors such as ideological, conventional and biological roles. Shulamith Firestone has reflected on the necessity of gender-class division as being a fundamental element in a patriarchal society, as it allows space to acknowledge how a woman gets impacted by class, race, and gender orientation. Marilyn French has stated that the differences in expected roles and treatment of each gender rely more on one's biology than

socialization.

Women are suppressed in terms of their sexuality, identity, self-esteem and individuality. Due to the difference of opinion, Radical Feminists got divided into two strands, namely Libertarian and Cultural. Their views differed from each other on androgyny, sex/gender system and sexuality. Radical Cultural Feminists rejected the concept of androgyny and the attributes that are associated with men and women by society, such as women being cheerful, affectionate, soft-hearted, and kind-natured and men being ambitious, aggressive, rival, responsible and so on. Radical Libertarians view sexuality as being confined within patriarchal suppression, which stands against the liberty of a woman's sexual desires. They tend to liberate women from the factors posed as restrictions by society, encouraging them to take liberty in their reproductive role. One could notice that norms related to all these factors in today's condition get perpetuated in a worse condition that delimits women's liberty.

6.2. Necessity of propagating Radical Feminism:

Feminists who belonged to different period from various movements are united in their motto of terminating oppression and marginalization in terms of gender. However, they get deviated as Feminism gains momentum through capitalist affectations and cultural currency in contemporary times. Samhita Mukhopadhyay, co-editor of the book Nasty Women stated the intensity of the lessened invigorating Feminism which has lost its essence, as it was with the movement of Black Lives Matter and Women's March. People belonging to the exposure of the limelight unintentionally contributed to redefining Feminism. Eventually, we could witness the entry of the 'Girl-Boss' attitude, especially by pop singers, who acclaimed themselves as feminists for publicity. For example, Beyonce's 'Run the World' lyrics reflect women's strength and empowerment. However, it over-emphasized the strength and role of women in a way that belittles men. The song uses the derogatory term to address men, such as 'niggas'. The DNA song from little mix band undervalues men on the whole based on their sexuality. Entry of such different dimensions in propagating Feminism mirrors the castrated state of women as envisioned by Germaine Greer, which is revealed through the lines, "Wherever you see nail varnish, lipstick, brassieres and high heels, the Eunuch has set up her camp. You can find her triumphant even under the veil" (Greer 8). The core of the feministic ideal gets manipulated in various constituents, which include business, advertisements, songs, reels and magazines. Feminism nowadays caters to modern capitalism and economic democracy.

So, the current state of Feminism needs the spirit of the early activists. Radical Feminism differs from other forms of Feminism in that it highlights the existing inequality, whereas other forms of Feminism advocate for equal status for women. It can be compared with Feminist International Theory, as Radical Feminism would bring an insight into power, sex or class oppression. While various societal violence in the 21st century needs Feminism to re-orient itself, Radical Feminism can be used as a catalyst to diminish the hold of patriarchal norms and promote gender equality. Thus, the ideals of Radical Feminism tend to prevent the reflection of Gender bias in AI, thereby contributing to fairness and ethical significance in the arenas of life where AI is employed.

7. Results and Discussion: Junction of AI and Literature

7.1. UNESCO on Gender Equality and AI:

UNESCO resolved to conduct a conference on promoting gender equality in AI systems in March 2020. Since the conference was called off, they released a Global Dialogue entitled

Artificial Intelligence and Gender Equality in the same year. It talks about the inherent Gender bias in AI, which might affect the position of women in various arenas. The handbook has enlisted some priorities to gain equilibrium status amidst genders, which insists on gaining gender equality as a goal in our environment. The dialogue has stated some of the inequal gender dimensions and the paper will focus on the role of the values which align with the selected primary source.

Inclusiveness: The Harvard Report stated that the principle of Inclusiveness should be equally shared and experienced by all, including marginalized people. This principle infers the creation of equitable AI systems that consider human needs in a broader context. Inclusiveness in Design demands the collaboration of design teams to acknowledge the different contexts of usage and to narrow down the appropriate use of AI technology. Harvard's report calls for Inclusiveness in creating an impact to ensure that the benefits of AI reach excluded groups of people. On the whole, Inclusiveness accounts for transforming the dominating AI systems to function in a way that is parallel to societal values.

Human Values: According to the Harvard meta-study, this aspect calls for three main principles: Human values and flourishing, leveraging AI and ensuring access to technology. These principles are certain about ensuring the embodiment of cultural beliefs and the interests of human and societal customs. It equally demands the experience of technology by every group, which facilitates varied aspects of human capital. As UNESCO noted the demerits in the fairness of AI systems, there is a need for future engineers and computer analysts to devote themselves to ensuring ethical aspects of AI functioning. Thus, it calls for ethical implications and identifying potential biases in developing artificial intelligence.

Justice: The concept of addressing AI has two dimensions. On one hand, it respects the considerations of diversity, state of balance, and inclusivity. Conversely, it also stipulates the right to appeal to a solution against all biases. Justice in AI ensures the promotion of diversity, inclusivity, fairness and Human rights principles. It also poses an opportunity for diverse data sets and to update Machine Learning.

Beneficence: In the context of AI, it brings back ethical concerns for the well-being. It aims for human comfort in the arena of socio-economic prosperity. It also focuses on enhancing peace, equal economic opportunities, and prosperity, which AI could propagate. UNESCO has listed various opportunities to improve the quality of life, such as considering marginalized individuals, identifying the areas that promote discomfort, and reframing metrics to advance well-being.

Solidarity: The term refers to a patron system within a group that faces challenging situations. This factor of AI ethics calls for shared accountability and support, especially in addressing the impacts of AI on the labour market. Data collection and practices should be verified to secure solidarity and prevent AI's function from favouring individualism. It demands collaborative efforts to ensure fairness and inclusivity in the development of AI technologies.

UNESCO dialogue has also passed various recommendations for operationalizing AI principles, such as imparting awareness and education of AI systems, rectifying data systems, addressing ethical issues, reframing policies and mitigating bias at different levels. It also recommends the call for feminist theory to understand better the various dimensions that involve women rather than consider them as a target group. To promote equality, it ensures the participation of women from various sectors in the implementation of needed transformations.

Systematic approaches are in demand to diminish gender disparity.

7.2. Literature – Bridging the gap between Fiction and Reality:

While words and thoughts can induce transformation, fictional stories are believed and confided in as a potential tool by many writers to plunge into realizing the reality around us. Roshani Chokshi's *The Star-Touched Queen* is a novel that mirrors the reality of feminine existence through its ideal characters from ancient to contemporary times. The text is the first part of *The Star-Touched Series*, published in 2016. The plot explores the determination of Maya, a seventeen-year-old girl whose exploits made her surpass the destined horoscope. Escaping from a marriage affirmed with death, she went to the Otherworld, where she adopted to live a different life. She is misled by the antagonist, making her lose trust in love. With elevated consciousness, she rescues her husband from evil hands and becomes the queen of the Otherworld.

The novel showcases feminine power through different characters who get to experience a different lifestyle. Weaved with Indian myths, rituals, customs and values, the novel showcases the factors of gender stereotypes, conventional restrictions, sexual orientation, hierarchical imbalance, and limited access to education, which stands as a barrier for women from establishing themselves. This novel reflects on the clash between women, societal customs and patriarchal superiority. The story reflects the significance of women's strength, unlike the feminine traits bounded by ancient conventions. Thus, the novel is said to stand the test of time due to the societal and cultural references that parallel the current cultural context.

7.3. Unravelling Gendered Dimensions: Insights from Greer's *The Female Eunuch*:

The paper's findings unravel the existence of gendered dimensions in contemporary times, as outlined by UNESCO. The findings are stated from the standpoint of the selected primary source concerning the *Female Eunuch* by Germaine Greer in 1970. Germaine is a notable Radical Feminist whose voice against sexual violence has amplified second-wave Feminism. Focussing on the liberation of women's sexuality, she discusses about how various tenets of existing social conditions such as classicism, capitalism, dying communism and economic depression obstruct a woman's liberty. She wishes to deconstruct the sexist stereotypes that hinder women from establishing their identities.

In her phenomenal book *The Female Eunuch*, Greer questions femininity and womanhood as they suit patriarchal convenience. Her opinion about male dominance is reflected in the line, "It might be expected that men would resist female liberation because it threatens the foundations of phallic narcissism, but there are indications that men themselves are seeking a more satisfying role" (Greer 21). The text looks into various aspects that are a part of a woman's life, and it brings to light about the constrictions posed by hyper-consumer culture. In the final chapter of the text, Greer necessitated the need for revolution to create a change, embracing every aspect of feminine existence. The following passages bring out some of the gendered dimensions prevalent in AI systems pointed out by UNESCO, from the standpoint of the novel.

Inclusiveness:

The novel showcases a lack of inclusiveness in several instances. Women in this novel are subject to strict adherences, as they are restricted only within the affairs of Harem walls. The prime education that they receive before their marriage is on various topics such as the value of virginity and loyalty, expected roles to fulfil as a wife and the blood-shed stories of

the faraway land. Maya remains a character who wishes to explore beyond. She wishes to indulge in political affairs but needs the arena to experience it. She has to sneak through the ceilings to gather political information, and this shows that women are denied of power. The importance of being aware of her country's affairs is revealed through this line, "Up here, I could pretend that I had ruled over them all, silent and mythic. From here, I could learn what no tutor could teach—the way power settles over people in a room, the way language curls around ankles like a sated cat or flicks a forked tongue in caution, the way to enthral an audience. Moreover, I could almost understand the lives and histories scrawled into the lines and lines of the records stowed away in the archival building" (Chokshi 18). The same could also be witnessed in the struggles of Gauri, who is Maya's step-sister. When Maya returns to the kingdom of Bharata, she finds that the authority is in the hands of Skanda, who fails to define himself as a suitable ruler. Gauri has to abscond from her place to fight with the rival country. She is imposed to be a warrior without having access to authority or patronage and is denied the liberty to claim her identity.

Germaine Greer reflects on the imbalance in inclusivity by explaining England's workforce. She insists on the participation of women in workforce, as it is essential to liberate women from patriarchal systems. She also talks about the inclusiveness of women within her domestic circle. She challenges the ideology of considering a woman's vision and ambition as powerless, which could bring positive transformation. It is reflected through the line, "More than half the working women in this country are married, and the assumption is that the family is their principal concern, that work outside the home brings in a little extra for perks, that they have no ambition." (Greer 103). She calls for amplifying women's identity by signifying their involvement in all arenas, from domestic to occupation, as their participation enhances inclusivity and empowerment.

Human Values:

The novel describes ancient customs and rituals, which tend to spotlight the differences between the positioning of men and women. The customs are framed in a way that suits the society run by patriarchal men. For instance, women should not take part in the rituals performed for the funeral pyre. The women in the kingdom of Bharata are portrayed to be immersed in stereotypical and superficial beliefs that they get easily subjugated. The ones who indulge in the gossip and affairs of others are the respected women who preserve their community. Men are projected as the saviours of the Bharata kingdom in the novel. The essential attributes that define an efficient human, such as punctuality, wit, nobility, and authority, are defined only by men and such attributes are imposed upon them, regardless of their ability. This ideology is reflected in the lines uttered to Maya by her father when he was about to convince his daughter about marriage, "You have always possessed the intellect of a boy, Mayayati," he said. Should you have the good fortune of a different sex in your next life, you might prove to be a fine ruler." (Chokshi 28). This unequal treatment of men and women does not ensure fairness among men and women in the Bharata Kingdom. The same trope follows in the current context, where women fall prey to Gender inequality, often being pushed to remain inside conventions to preserve their dignity and chastity.

Greer points to the continual conditioning of women by societal constructs. She states, "It could be argued that the tests were specially contoured in an attempt to counteract the effect of sexual conditioning, while real women in the real world are continually conditioned. No

adjustment of our theoretical opinion of their basic capacity can alter the nature of their achievement." (Greer 90). She recalls the seriousness of the stereotypical conventions through this statement, which has the power to alter women's roles despite her inner ability and to promote fairness and equality.

Justice:

In primaeval times, women were unaware of the oppression imposed upon them. Even if they identify, they tend to surpass them as belonging to normality. In *The Star-Touched Queen*, the utmost form of evil imposed upon a girl is shown during the swayamvara. In due course, Raja, king of Bharata, arranges a Swayamvara for Maya to divert the rival countries from the political chaos, and she becomes the scapegoat of the crucial situation. Later, when Raja acknowledges the enemies' alternate move, he finds his plot useless and handovers a vial of poison for Maya to end her life. He says to Maya, "It is not a question of want," he said. "It is a matter of need. If this is what it will take to keep the realm safe for our people, then I have no choice". (Chokshi 51) He was even ready to sacrifice his daughter for the sake of his country.

Greer calls upon the dependency of women who seek men's attention, which is a sign of validation. She also talks about the role of love in a woman's life, which makes her a serf to men's desires and tends to alter her personal and professional preferences. She eventually becomes the epitome of sacrifice. However, men tend to exploit this condition to fulfil their desires. The implications of this kind of state resonate with her line, "Although there is no pattern of female assault on men to parallel their violence to women, there is plenty of evidence of the operation of Resentment in bitter, non-physical sexual conflict, usually enacted as a kind of game, a ritualized situation in which the real issues never emerge. This unconscious vindictiveness parallels more organized and articulate female Rebellion, in that it seeks to characterize men as the enemy and either to compete with or confront or attack them." (Greer 14). Thus, women are conditioned to accept suppression by tolerating the various forms of oppression imposed upon them, and this issue continues as a factor of normalcy in today's lives.

Beneficence:

Despite a woman's nature to bestow goodness on her surroundings, her abilities are bound within the cherished circle, and the same resonates with the case of Maya in the Bharata Kingdom. Though Maya could not follow her pursuits in her kingdom, she had tasted the power and authority in the kingdom of Akaran. Amar entrusted her with all the chances to bring back her ability. During their session of tapestry, he said to her, "You're beginning to show a sense of power and ability that has always been yours, he said in his silky voice. It's why I came to Bharata in the first place. To free you. This awakening is what makes you a true ruler of Akaran; it's what lets you control the tapestry" (Chokshi 155). Despite Amar being strong, self-made, and able to manage the dual realms portrayed in the underworld, he needs a woman to save him from being held by the antagonist. The female protagonists seem peculiar among others as they do not fit the conventional stereotypes and undertake all the risks to save their kingdom without being given power.

In the chapter 'Altruism' from *The Female Eunuch*, Greer differentiates the thought process of the generation gaps. She talks about the typical role of sacrifice, which our ancestors did, which puts all the girl children into guilt. Men grow up without any sense of consideration

about this. The line, "But while boy-children might remain relatively detached and cynical about their parents' motivation, little girls eventually recapitulate. Their concepts of themselves are so confused, and their cultivated dependency so powerful, that they begin to practise self-sacrifice quite early on." (Greer 133). The concept of Mythic consciousness laid down by Northrop Frye also states the same, as he explains the concept of heroism for men with sacrifice. As heroic men in mythology tend to sacrifice themselves, they bring a transformation both on a societal and personal level. Thus, a woman's efforts to make her spouse happy determine their ultimate purpose, for which she is trained from her childhood. Despite this, even if a woman turns out to be a revolutionary one, she is often restricted and is put into pessimistic criticism.

Solidarity:

Women's empowerment lies not only in demanding their rights and fighting against patriarchy but also in the solidarity and patron system among women. In the novel, Chokshi portrays women's vengeance toward each other. The protagonist, Maya's birth, is accompanied by a cursed horoscope that says whoever marries her will be partnered to death, and this fate makes other harem wives corner her. They have spun many tales around her and those criticisms made her feel like "Bharata had already discarded me. I was no more than a guest in my father's home, whittling away the time until a palanquin bore me away to a different cage". (Chokshi 23) The author has shown the power of solidarity as the story moves. The women who hated Maya helped her pursuits when she returned to the kingdom. The author used that point to demonstrate the power of togetherness, as the women succeeded in their intentions.

Greer notes the need for solidarity by giving references indirectly. She discusses the societal constraints that cause rifts among women and how they pressure women to come out of their desires and ambitions. The selected text reflects on the same facts, which made the women to view the protagonist with despise, as Greer does not conform to the norms of the empire. She signifies the importance of solidarity and empowerment among women to challenge the patriarchal status quo. Revolution is an effective tool to induce solidarity, and she also emphasizes the importance of women standing up for themselves to create the change they desire despite claiming it.

8. Discussion and Limitation:

The trope of Gender inequality and women's oppression had existed from primaeval times, and it has been expanded till now. The novel showcases how women have been subsided under culture, legacy and conventions. The paradigm of women's oppression, which existed in Indian culture centuries back, gets refreshed and is reflected even in contemporary times. Though the representations of the subjugations by Chokshi do not exist in the same form, they are noticed in many other ways. Less representation of women in politics, imbalance in employment, gender pay gap, gender-based violence and many other factors still exist in many parts of the world. There exists a huge difference between men and women based on their gender roles and expectations which leads to the inequal treatment. Equality and cooperation of women, regardless of their culture, background and field, are in demand to transform their state of living. Gender bias still exists in justice and law system which might lead unconscious bias to play in the form of discrimination. Some of the factors such as precarious working condition, sexual liberty and ferocity against women stands as barriers for feminist solidarity. Thus, the factor of Gender bias enlivens and has its way of being perpetuated until it is

questioned and mitigated. Despite mirroring the reality, outcomes listed from the standpoint of the novel do not pertain to people of all cultures. Elucidated situations may have huge variations amidst the Orient and Occident ways of living.

9. Conclusion:

Gender bias is one of the many problems that women still experience. The inherent bias in AI has the potential to alter the identity of women, which may worsen the level of inequality. To mitigate the Gender bias in AI, it is essential to comprehend the existence of such bias besides carrying out all the suggested measures which would promote the efficiency of Machine Learning, which would make the AI systems to eradicate the dimensions where the bias is noted. UNESCO has also called the importance of Feministic Internet Principles, which tend to mitigate unethical advances and promote equality, and the principles also have the scope to address societal problems. Literature is one of the most efficient mediums for addressing problems and mirroring the existing state of society. It has the potential to reflect upon the nuances of the problems and exposes the impact's intensity. Radical Feminism has the power to centre marginalized and excluded people and to challenge the dominant narratives. It can be used to stimulate inclusive and equitable AI systems.

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