

Wired Identities: Women and Technology in 21st-Century English Literature and Cinema

Anand Arvind Kamble¹ Dr. Manohar P. Joshi²

¹(M. A. B.Ed. English), Research Scholar, Walchand College of Arts and Science Solapur.

² Vice Principal {Arts}, Professor & Head, Dept of English Walchand College of Arts and Science {Autonomous}, Solapur-, Maharashtra

Email: anand.k2913@gmail.com

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¹(M. A. B.Ed. English), Research Scholar, Walchand College of Arts and Science Solapur

Email: anand.k2913@gmail.com

²Vice Principal {Arts}, Professor & Head, Dept of English Walchand College of Arts and Science {Autonomous}, Solapur-, Maharashtra

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Address for correspondence:

Anand Arvind Kamble
(M. A. B.Ed. English), Research Scholar,
Walchand College of Arts and Science
Solapur.
Email: anand.k2913@gmail.com

Abstract

The twenty-first century has seen rapid technology breakthroughs that have significantly altered social structures, communication methods, and personal identities. These changes are clearly seen in modern English literature and film, especially in the way that women are portrayed. The impact of social media, cyberculture, digital technology, and artificial intelligence on women's self-perception and agency is examined as this article investigates the construction, fragmentation, and redefining of female identities inside digitally mediated spaces. The study makes the case that technology is a paradoxical force that simultaneously promotes empowerment, creativity, visibility, and career mobility while also perpetuating surveillance, objectification, digital vulnerability, and systemic injustices. It does this by drawing on a few literary works, motion pictures, and feminist theoretical frameworks. Through an analysis of these "wired identities," the study shows how technology has emerged as a key storytelling structure that English literature and film of the twenty-first century use to negotiate the complexity of women's independence, opposition, and everyday interactions in the age of technology.

Keywords: Technology, Women, Empowerment, Digital, Identity.

Introduction

The sociological and philosophical issues of the day have always been reflected in how women are portrayed in literature and film, and in the twenty-first century, this reflection is significantly influenced by the quick development of technology. Women are portrayed in modern English literature and film in digitally mediated environments shaped by social media, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and cyberculture, all of which affect how women view themselves and are portrayed by others. Women's identities are portrayed as complicated, multifaceted, and frequently contradictory as they become more prevalent in digital settings as programmers, hackers, scientists, influencers, and activists. When viewed via the lens of wired identities, technology becomes more than just a setting; it becomes a potent metaphor and narrative tool that represents creativity and empowerment in addition to control, surveillance, anxiety, and vulnerability. In 21st-century English literature and film, this convergence of women and technology shows how contemporary storytelling reconfigures female identity, placing digital innovation at the centre of comprehending women's experiences and agency.

Reimagining Female Agency in the Digital Age: Contemporary Literature

1. Technological Competence as a Tool of Empowerment

In a number of modern books, women use technological proficiency to oppose male-dominated systems and assert their independence. Lisbeth Salander is portrayed in Stieg Larsson's 2008 novel *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* as a highly accomplished technologist whose hacking skills enable her to oppose patriarchal structures, fight for justice, and resist brutality. Her proficiency with technology is essential to her identity and a vital tool for empowerment and independence. Similar to this, a teenage female hacker in Marie Lu's *Warcross* (2017) uses her technological know-how to demonstrate creativity, strategic thinking, and problem-solving in ways that go against traditional gender norms as she navigates challenging digital game environments. In both situations, technological proficiency serves as a weapon for women to redraw the bounds of power, assert their autonomy, and regain authority rather than just being a talent.

2. Women as Innovators

Women are more often portrayed in modern English literature as inventors and scientists. The main protagonist of *Binti* (2015) by Nnedi Okorafor is a young Himba woman who defies conventional gender roles and social norms thanks to her great mastery of mathematics and the latest technologies.

Her journey throughout the cosmos serves as further evidence that technological know-how and inventiveness are not exclusively male.

Women have become portrayed in current fiction as innovators in digital advancement and creators of complicated structures, placing them at the forefront of AI advancement. By portraying women as powerful producers rather than subordinate individuals, these depictions disrupt long-standing preconceptions that have historically discouraged women from fully participating in STEM. For example, Dr. Ayda Mensah appears in Martha Wells's *The Murderbot Diaries* as a reputable professor whose strategic and ethical perspectives on AI governance significantly influence the series' technical setting (Wells). Similarly, experts like Judith Chen, a well-known specialist in autonomous systems whose work highlights the crucial role women play in advancing robotics and AI ethics, are featured in Annalee Newitz's *Autonomous* (Newitz). When taken as a whole, these depictions highlight how proficiency with advanced technology is gender-neutral.

3. Technology as Resistance

Technological innovation is another means of rebellion used by women in writing. Contemporary pieces often feature feminist technological campaigns, internet reporting, and digital agitation. Fictional stories portray women using digital channels to mobilise groups, expose corruption, and fight for equality, mirroring real-life movements like MeToo. As a result, technology provides a revolutionary tool that empowers women to speak out against societal injustices.

Technology's Dark Edge: Surveillance and Vulnerability

Technology serves as both a source of empowerment and a means of management in many modern tales, demonstrating how digital systems may both perpetuate and exacerbate preexisting power disparities. Mae Holland's slow assimilation into an all-seeing corporate culture in Dave Eggers' 2013 novel *The Circle* serves as an example of how continual connectedness threatens personal independence, limitations and their rights to privacy. The novel's portrayal of monitoring highlights the increased scrutiny that women, in especially, experience regarding their bodies, behaviours, and online personas. Even though digital spaces offer emancipation and exposure, they frequently mimic the patriarchal norms of the offline world in novel and subtle ways, as demonstrated by other contemporary works that address topics like cyberbullying, targeted harassment, and biased algorithms.

Gendered Visions of Technology in Film:

1. Women, Machines, and Artificial Intelligence

Movies like *Ex Machina* and *Her* demonstrate how technology storylines are employed to examine concepts related to gender and identity. Ava is created as an experimental subject by a male inventor in *Ex Machina*, but she eventually transcends her intended use and escapes his control, posing issues of autonomy, power, and selfhood. *Her*, on the other hand, introduces Samantha, an AI without a physical body whose cosy, feminine voice challenges conventional notions of closeness, love, and emotional connection. When taken as a whole, these figures show how audiences' conceptions and interpretations of intelligent machines are influenced by cultural views of femininity and emotion.

2. Technology, Resistance, and Representation

A lot of films show women using technology to fight injustice and become powerful. The African American women mathematicians in *Hidden Figures* demonstrate how proficiency in mathematical and technological skills can lead to opportunities and acclaim, contributing significantly to NASA's accomplishments. In a similar vein, Katniss in *The Hunger Games* used media techniques including symbolic imagery and television broadcasts to inspire a mass uprising against an oppressive government. Shuri comes out in *Black Panther* as a gifted teenage inventor whose cutting-edge creations fortify and defend her society. When combined, these fictional characters show how technologies may strengthen, inspire, and completely change women.

3. The Politics of Digital Representation:

Numerous films examine how teenaged girls' emotional lives and personal development are impacted by advancements in technology. Young female protagonists in *Eighth Grade* and *Nerve* battle to develop a sense of self while always being visible online, where social media may either increase self-confidence or cause anxiety. Likes, public criticism, and the pressure to perform for an audience all influence their relationships, decisions, and opinions about themselves. Such stories draw attention to legitimate worries about the way younger feminine everyday experiences and self-perception are impacted by digital platforms, online culture, and online communities.

Online Resistance and Feminist Solidarity

The use of digital platforms by women to assist one another and confront social injustice is becoming more prevalent in contemporary narratives. Online platforms become places where women fight against prejudiced systems ingrained in technology itself and demand equal access, visibility, and representation. These stories highlight the ways in which feminist expression and resistance can take place on the internet.

Digital activism, which depicts women using blogs, social media, and online forums to share personal stories and speak out against inequality, frequently mirrors real-world movements in films and books. Technology is portrayed as a potent instrument for social change, empowerment, and group action by bringing people together across national boundaries and elevating under-represented voices.

Diverse Identities in a Digital World

Women's relationships with technology are influenced by a variety of aspects, including race, class, sexual orientation, ability, and geographic location, as modern portrayals increasingly acknowledge. Afrofuturist narratives, such as those written by Nnedi Okorafor, emphasise women's power and autonomy while addressing historical

injustices by fusing cutting-edge technology with cultural history. These intersectional viewpoints go beyond a single, universal representation of womanhood by emphasising the unique ways marginalised women interact with digital and technology settings.

Women, Work, and Power in the Digital Economy

Technology has complicatedly changed the nature of women's work, opening them new opportunities but also posing new difficulties. Digital platforms, which frequently offer more flexibility and access to international networks, enable women to work as freelancers, entrepreneurs, online creators, and technical experts. However, because women continue to be disproportionately affected by algorithmic bias, unpaid or undervalued digital labour, and the unpredictability of gig-based employment, these types of jobs have the potential to perpetuate inequality.

In addition to these facts, women's increased participation in STEM disciplines is being highlighted more and more in modern media. Long-standing preconceptions that historically barred women from technology fields are challenged by stories of female scientists, engineers, and inventors. Modern literature and films provide a more nuanced perspective of women's knowledge and their changing role in the digital age by portraying women as problem-solvers, leaders, and innovators rather than as passive users of technology.

Bodies Beyond Humanism: Women and Identity

As a result of technology's integration of the human body with machines, new ideas about what it means to be a woman have surfaced. Posthuman fiction in literature and film often features characters with cybernetic bodies, improved abilities, or artificial intelligence, which challenges traditional ideas of identity. Ishiguro's artificial female character in *Klara and the Sun* encourages readers to reconsider gender, empathy, and independence by observing human behaviour with a mix of innocence and intelligence. By imagining worlds in which female identity may be more diverse, flexible, and impacted by evolving human-technology interactions, these stories transcend inflexible ideas of what it means to be a woman.

Conclusion

Women are often portrayed at the nexus of gender and technology in 21st-century English literature and film, reflecting the opportunities and dangers of digital existence. In addition to providing previously unheard-of chances for agency, creativity, and empowerment, digital tools, online platforms, and electronic spaces expose women to systemic control, exploitation, and monitoring. Through depictions of women as hackers, innovators, activists, AI beings, digital workers, and social media users, contemporary tales examine this duality, emphasising both their capacity for revolutionary action and their fragility within technology institutions. In these pieces, technology serves as both a practical tool and a metaphorical prism, exposing persistent gender inequality, altering identity, and enabling the expression of marginalised voices.

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