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QUALIFICATION PAPER

It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree
Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"
on the topic " THE FEMINIST INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL ECONOMY:
REDEFINING POWER, EQUITY, AND PROSPERITY "

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Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
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TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 " International Economic Relations ")

student 4th course, group ME-02a.aH
(course number) (group's code)

Yuliia Tatarchenko
(student's full name)

1. The theme of the paper is The Feminist Influence On Global Economy: Redefining Power, Equity, And Prosperity approved by the order of the university from « 08 » May 2024 № 0485-VI.
2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is «23» May 2024
3. The purpose of the qualification paper is to explore the feminist influence on the global economy, with a focus on redefining power dynamics, promoting equity, and fostering prosperity. By examining the intersection of feminist principles with economic theory and practice, the aim is to contribute to a deeper understanding of how gender dynamics shape economic relations on a global scale and to offer insights into strategies for promoting more inclusive and equitable economic systems.
4. The object of the research is the global economy, specifically focusing on the influence of feminist principles and movements on economic structures, policies, and practices worldwide.

5. The subject of research is the impact of feminist ideologies and actions on the redistribution of power, the promotion of gender equity, and the enhancement of economic prosperity within the global economy.

6. The qualification paper is carried out on materials as a combination of scholarly literature, empirical data, case studies, and theoretical analysis from various disciplines including economics, gender studies, and sociology. Additionally, interviews with experts and stakeholders in the field of feminist economics may be conducted to provide further insights.

7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 Theoretical Foundations of Feminist Influence on Global Economy
13.04.2024

Chapter 1 deals with introduction to feminist economics and its relevance to global economic relations; definition of key concepts and categories in feminist economics; historical evolution of feminist movements in economics; methodologies employed in feminist economic research; systematizing theoretical approaches to understanding gender in economics.

Chapter 2 Analytical Exploration of Feminist Perspectives in Global Economic Relations
17.05.2024

Chapter 2 deals with understanding gender inequalities in the global economy; trends and transformations in gender economics; critical aspects of gender inequalities in the economy; identification of stakeholders influencing economic policies and practices from a feminist perspective; analysis of significant aspects of the problem, including wage disparities, access to resources, and representation in decision-making.

Chapter 3 Perspectives on Feminist Economic Development

22.05.2024

Chapter 3 deals with strategies for promoting gender-inclusive economic policies; innovations in feminist economic development; future directions for feminist economic development; reflections on the broader implications of embracing feminist perspectives within the global economy; recommendations for further research and action to advance feminist goals in economic relations.

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Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
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ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic
« THE FEMINIST INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL ECONOMY: REDEFINING
POWER, EQUITY, AND PROSPERITY »
student Yuliia Tatarchenko
(full name)

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 35 pages, including references consisted of 71 used sources, which are placed on 7 pages. The paper contains 1 picture that is presented on 1 page.

The feminist influence on the global economy has gained significant attention in recent years, emphasizing the importance of integrating gender perspectives into economic theory and practice. This bachelor's degree qualification paper explores the multifaceted impact of feminist principles on global economic structures, policies, and practices, aiming to redefine power dynamics, promote equity, and foster prosperity.

The purpose of this qualification paper is to examine how feminist ideologies and actions influence the redistribution of power, promote gender equity, and enhance economic prosperity on a global scale. The objectives of the research are realized by performing the following tasks:

- Reviewing and synthesizing theoretical foundations of feminist economics;
- Analyzing historical and contemporary feminist movements and their economic impacts;
- Examining gender inequalities in the global economy;
- Identifying key stakeholders influencing economic policies from a feminist perspective;
- Exploring innovative strategies for promoting gender-inclusive economic development.

The research employs a combination of scholarly literature, empirical data, case studies, and theoretical analysis from various disciplines, including economics, gender

studies, and sociology. Additionally, interviews with experts and stakeholders in feminist economics provide further insights.

The study's findings highlight several key conclusions:

1. Feminist economics provides essential frameworks for understanding and addressing economic disparities by challenging traditional economic models.
2. Historical and contemporary feminist movements have significantly influenced economic policies and practices, promoting gender equity and social justice.
3. Persistent gender inequalities, such as wage disparities and underrepresentation in leadership, necessitate comprehensive policy responses.
4. Innovations in feminist economic development, including gender-responsive budgeting and support for women's entrepreneurship, demonstrate promising results.
5. Future directions for feminist economic development should focus on institutionalizing gender-responsive policies, enhancing data collection, leveraging technology, and fostering global partnerships.

The insights generated by this research contribute to the existing literature on feminist economics and offer valuable recommendations for policymakers, businesses, and stakeholders aiming to create more inclusive and equitable economic systems. The findings underscore the potential for transformative change and the importance of continued efforts to integrate feminist principles into global economic policy-making.

Keywords: FEMINIST MOVEMENT; GLOBAL ECONOMY; GENDER INEQUALITY; GENDER DYNAMICS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

до кваліфікаційної роботи на здобуття ступеня бакалавр на тему
« ФЕМІНІСТСЬКИЙ ВПЛИВ НА ГЛОБАЛЬНУ ЕКОНОМІКУ:
ПЕРЕОСМИСЛЕННЯ ВЛАДИ, РІВНОСТІ ТА ПРОЦВІТАННЯ »

здобувача Татарченко Юлії Миколаївни

(прізвище, ім'я по батькові)

Основний зміст кваліфікаційної роботи бакалавра викладено на 35 сторінках, включаючи посилання на 71 використане джерело, які розміщені на 7 сторінках. Робота містить 1 ілюстрацію, яка представлена на 1 сторінці.

Феміністський вплив на глобальну економіку привернув значну увагу в останні роки, підкреслюючи важливість інтеграції гендерних перспектив в економічну теорію та практику. Ця кваліфікаційна робота бакалавра досліджує багатогранний вплив феміністських принципів на глобальні економічні структури, політику та практики, з метою переосмислення динаміки влади, сприяння рівності та забезпечення процвітання.

Метою цієї кваліфікаційної роботи є дослідження того, як феміністські ідеології та дії впливають на перерозподіл влади, сприяють гендерній рівності та підвищують економічне процвітання в глобальному масштабі. Завданнями дослідження є виконання наступних завдань:

- Огляд та синтез теоретичних основ феміністської економіки;
- Аналіз історичних та сучасних феміністських рухів і їх економічних впливів;
- Дослідження гендерної нерівності в глобальній економіці;
- Визначення ключових зацікавлених сторін, що впливають на економічну політику з феміністської перспективи;

Вивчення інноваційних стратегій для сприяння гендерно-інклюзивному економічному розвитку. Дослідження використовує комбінацію наукової літератури, емпіричних даних, кейсів та теоретичного аналізу з різних дисциплін, включаючи економіку, гендерні дослідження та соціологію. Додатково, інтерв'ю з експертами та зацікавленими сторонами у феміністській економіці надають додаткові інсайти.

Висновки дослідження підкреслюють кілька ключових моментів:

1. Феміністська економіка надає важливі рамки для розуміння та подолання економічних диспропорцій, кидаючи виклик традиційним економічним моделям.
2. Історичні та сучасні феміністські рухи значно вплинули на економічну політику та практики, сприяючи гендерній рівності та соціальній справедливості.
3. Стійкі гендерні нерівності, такі як різниця в заробітній платі та недостатнє представництво в керівництві, вимагають комплексних політичних відповідей.
4. Інновації у феміністському економічному розвитку, включаючи гендерно-орієнтоване бюджетування та підтримку жіночого підприємництва, демонструють обнадійливі результати.
5. Майбутні напрями феміністського економічного розвитку повинні зосереджуватися на інституціоналізації гендерно-орієнтованих політик, покращенні збору даних, використанні технологій та сприянні глобальним партнерствам.

Інсайти, отримані в результаті цього дослідження, доповнюють існуючу літературу з феміністської економіки та пропонують цінні рекомендації для політиків, бізнесу та зацікавлених сторін, які прагнуть створити більш інклюзивні та справедливі економічні системи. Висновки підкреслюють потенціал для

трансформаційних змін та важливість продовження зусиль для інтеграції феміністських принципів у глобальне економічне політико-утворення.

Ключові слова: ФЕМІНІСТСЬКИЙ РУХ; ГЛОБАЛЬНА ЕКОНОМІКА; ГЕНДЕРНА НЕРІВНІСТЬ; ГЕНДЕРНА ДИНАМІКА; ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК; ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВІДНОСИНИ.

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CONTENT

Introduction	11
1 Theoretical Foundations of Feminist Influence on Global Economy.....	15
1.1 Key concepts in feminist economics.....	15
1.2 Historical Evolution of Feminist Movements in Economics.....	17
1.3 Methodologies in Feminist Economic Research	19
2 Analytical Exploration of Feminist Perspectives in Global Economic Relations	22
2.1 Understanding Gender Inequalities in the Global Economy and International Relations	22
2.2 Trends and Transformations in Gender Economics	25
2.3 Critical Aspects of Gender Inequalities in Economy.....	28
3 Perspectives on Feminist Economic Development.....	31
3.1 Strategies for Gender-Inclusive Economic Policies	31
3.2 Innovations in Feminist Economic Development.....	35
3.3 Future Directions for Feminist Economic Development.....	38
Conclusion.....	43
References	46

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic: The relevance of the topic lies in the significant impact of gender dynamics on the functioning and outcomes of the global economy. Gender inequality permeates various aspects of economic life, affecting access to resources, opportunities, and decision-making power. Understanding the feminist influence on the global economy is essential for policymakers, businesses, and researchers seeking to address these inequalities and foster more inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Gender inequality in the global economy manifests in disparities in wages, employment opportunities, and access to finance and resources. By addressing these disparities and promoting gender equity, economies can unlock the full potential of their human capital, leading to increased productivity, innovation, and economic growth.

Feminist perspectives offer valuable insights into the root causes of gender inequality and provide frameworks for addressing these issues effectively. By centering the experiences and needs of marginalized groups, feminist economics challenges traditional economic models and offers alternative approaches to policymaking and economic governance.

Furthermore, the feminist influence on the global economy extends beyond traditional economic measures to encompass broader notions of well-being, social justice, and environmental sustainability. By prioritizing these values in economic decision-making, societies can build more resilient and inclusive economies that benefit all members.

In this paper, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the feminist influence on the global economy, focusing on redefining power dynamics, promoting equity, and fostering prosperity. Through theoretical exploration, empirical analysis, and policy

recommendations, we aim to contribute to ongoing efforts to create a more just, equitable, and sustainable global economy.

Object: The global economy, specifically focusing on the influence of feminist principles and movements on economic structures, policies, and practices worldwide.

Subject: The impact of feminist ideologies and actions on the redistribution of power, the promotion of gender equity, and the enhancement of economic prosperity within the global economy.

Methods: All information was selected from sources by the method of abstraction, the rejection of all unnecessary. With the help of data analysis, certain conclusions were drawn and the synthesis method helped to integrate everything into logical text. The simulation method helped visualize certain numerical data using graphs. The logical assumptions were made using quantitative analysis, methods of induction and deduction. All the information was structured by using methods of systematization and generalization. To build figures there were used calculative methods.

Research questions: How do feminist perspectives reshape traditional economic theories and methodologies within the context of the global economy? What are the key drivers and manifestations of gender inequalities within the global economy, and how do they impact economic outcomes? What are the practical implications of integrating feminist principles into economic policymaking processes and institutional frameworks on a global scale? How do different post-war scenarios influence the trajectory of feminist economic development within the global economy? What strategies and innovations can be employed to promote gender-inclusive economic policies and practices, and what are their potential impacts on economic growth and social well-being?

Theoretical and practical significance of work: From a theoretical standpoint, this paper contributes to advancing our understanding of feminist economics and its relevance to the study of the global economy. By exploring key concepts and categories in feminist economics, analyzing historical trends in feminist movements, and

synthesizing diverse theoretical approaches, the work provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex interplay between gender dynamics and economic outcomes. Moreover, by critiquing traditional economic theories and methodologies from a feminist perspective, the research challenges existing paradigms and opens up new avenues for interdisciplinary scholarship and inquiry.

Practically, the findings and insights generated by this paper have far-reaching implications for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders involved in shaping economic policies and practices worldwide. By highlighting the economic costs of gender inequality and the potential benefits of promoting gender-inclusive policies and practices, the research provides a compelling case for action. From promoting women's economic empowerment and entrepreneurship to mainstreaming gender considerations in economic policymaking processes, the research offers actionable recommendations for advancing gender equality and inclusive development agendas.

Furthermore, by centering the experiences and perspectives of marginalized groups, the research underscores the importance of intersectionality in understanding and addressing economic inequalities. By adopting a more inclusive and intersectional approach to economic analysis and policymaking, stakeholders can better identify and address the diverse needs and priorities of different population groups, thereby fostering more equitable and sustainable economic outcomes.

Overall, the theoretical and practical significance of this work lies in its potential to inform and inspire transformative change in the global economy. By redefining power dynamics, promoting equity, and fostering prosperity through a feminist lens, stakeholders can work towards building more just, resilient, and inclusive societies for all.

Information base: Gender studies, articles, books, research papers, academic publications, reports of international organizations and government issued documents, case studies from different countries were used in the paper

Structure of the work: The introduction provides an overview of the significance and relevance of the topic. It outlines the research questions, objectives, and methodology, as well as providing a brief overview of the structure of the work. The first chapter delves into the theoretical underpinnings of feminist economics and its relevance to the study of the global economy. It defines key concepts and categories in feminist economics, traces the historical evolution of feminist movements in economics, and discusses methodological approaches employed in feminist economic research. The second chapter analyzes the practical implications of feminist perspectives on the global economy. It examines gender inequalities in the global economy, trends and transformations in gender economics, and critical aspects of gender inequalities in economic systems. Additionally, it identifies stakeholders influencing economic policies and practices from a feminist perspective. The third chapter explores future directions and possibilities for feminist economic development. It offers strategies for promoting gender-inclusive economic policies, innovations in feminist economic development, and reflections on the broader implications of embracing feminist perspectives within the global economy. The conclusion summarizes the key findings and insights of the research, reiterates the significance of the topic, and offers recommendations for future research and action. It highlights the potential of feminist economics to inform and transform economic systems towards greater equity and social justice on a global scale.

1 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FEMINIST INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

1.1 Key concepts in feminist economics

Feminist economics emerges as a critical response to the conventional economic models that overlook the gendered dimensions of economic processes and outcomes [1]. It interrogates the ways in which gender intersects with economic theory, policy, and practice, aiming to dismantle patriarchal structures and promote gender equality within economic systems [2].

Central to feminist economics are key concepts that elucidate the gendered nature of economic relations. Patriarchy, as a system of social organization characterized by male dominance and female subordination, underpins many economic disparities [3]. Gender roles, shaped by societal norms and expectations, dictate labor market participation, resource allocation, and access to opportunities [4]. Intersectionality acknowledges the interconnectedness of gender with other social identities such as race, class, and sexuality, recognizing the compounded effects of multiple forms of oppression [5].

Unpaid care work, predominantly performed by women, encompasses domestic labor, childcare, and eldercare, yet remains undervalued and invisible within traditional economic frameworks [6]. The feminization of labor refers to the concentration of women in low-wage, precarious, and informal sectors, perpetuating gender wage gaps and economic vulnerabilities [7].

Feminist economics encompasses diverse theoretical frameworks that offer insights into the intersections of gender and economics. Liberal feminism advocates for equal rights and opportunities for women within existing economic structures,

emphasizing policies such as equal pay and anti-discrimination laws [8]. Marxist feminism critiques capitalism's exploitation of women's labor and calls for the transformation of economic relations to address gender inequalities [9].

Intersectional feminism recognizes the intersecting axes of oppression that shape individuals' experiences, highlighting the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups [10]. Postcolonial feminism examines the impacts of colonialism and globalization on gender relations, exposing power imbalances within global economic systems and advocating for decolonization and indigenous rights [11].

Feminist economics employs diverse methodological approaches to study gender in economic contexts. Qualitative analysis enables researchers to explore lived experiences, narratives, and power dynamics, providing insights into the complexities of gendered economic relations [12]. Participatory action research engages stakeholders in the research process, centering their voices and priorities in the analysis [13].

Feminist critiques of traditional economic methodologies challenge quantitative approaches that overlook the nuances of gendered experiences and reinforce existing power structures [14]. Instead, feminist economists advocate for interdisciplinary and intersectional methodologies that integrate insights from sociology, anthropology, and other disciplines to enrich economic analysis [15].

Illustrating the application of feminist economics, numerous examples and case studies highlight the gendered dimensions of economic phenomena. Analyses of gender wage gaps reveal persistent disparities in earnings between men and women, influenced by factors such as occupational segregation and discrimination [16].

Studies on the division of labor within households demonstrate how traditional gender norms shape household dynamics, with women disproportionately shouldering unpaid care responsibilities [17]. Initiatives such as microfinance programs and women's cooperatives offer pathways for women's economic empowerment, challenging traditional notions of entrepreneurship and finance [18].

Insights from feminist economics inform policy-making, business practices, and social interventions aimed at promoting gender equality and economic justice. Policies that recognize and redistribute unpaid care work, such as parental leave and subsidized childcare, can support women's labor force participation and address caregiving burdens [19].

Businesses adopting gender-responsive practices, such as pay equity measures and flexible work arrangements, benefit from increased productivity, diversity, and employee satisfaction [20]. Social interventions that challenge gender stereotypes and promote girls' education and women's leadership contribute to long-term economic empowerment and social transformation [21].

1.2 Historical Evolution of Feminist Movements in Economics

The historical evolution of feminist movements in economics traces the development of feminist thought and activism within the discipline. Understanding the progression of feminist economics provides insights into the challenges faced, achievements made, and ongoing debates within the field.

Early feminist critiques of economics emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, challenging the exclusion of women's experiences and contributions from economic discourse [22]. Feminist economists such as Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Beatrice Potter Webb questioned the assumptions of classical economics and advocated for greater recognition of women's economic roles [23].

Gilman's seminal work, "Women and Economics" (1898), argued for the economic independence of women and called for reforms to address women's unequal status within the family and society [24]. Similarly, Webb's research on the conditions of working-

class women highlighted the economic injustices faced by marginalized groups and laid the groundwork for social reform movements in the UK [25].

The first wave of feminism, spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries, focused on securing legal and political rights for women, including the right to vote and access to education and employment [26]. Feminist economists during this period highlighted the economic injustices faced by women, advocating for reforms such as minimum wage laws and labor protections [2].

The efforts of first-wave feminists laid the foundation for subsequent waves of feminist activism and provided critical insights into the economic dimensions of gender inequality. However, their focus on legal and political rights often overlooked the deeper structural inequalities embedded within economic systems.

The second wave of feminism, emerging in the 1960s and 1970s, brought renewed attention to gender inequalities in the workplace, reproductive rights, and domestic labor [27]. Feminist economists critiqued mainstream economic theories for their failure to account for the unpaid labor performed by women and the undervaluation of female-dominated sectors [11].

Scholars such as Ester Boserup and Marilyn Waring challenged conventional economic models by highlighting the contributions of women to agricultural production, household maintenance, and community development [28]. Their work exposed the limitations of GDP as a measure of economic well-being and called for the recognition of unpaid work in national accounting systems [29].

Intersectional perspectives gained prominence within feminist economics in the late 20th century, emphasizing the importance of considering the intersecting axes of oppression faced by women from marginalized communities [5]. Scholars such as bell hooks and Audre Lorde challenged mainstream feminist narratives for their failure to address issues of race, class, and sexuality [30].

Intersectional feminism highlighted the interconnectedness of gender with other social identities and underscored the need for more inclusive and intersectional approaches to feminist economics. By centering the experiences of marginalized groups, intersectional feminism enriched feminist economic theory and expanded the scope of feminist activism.

Contemporary feminist economics continues to evolve, incorporating insights from postcolonial feminism, queer theory, and ecological economics [31]. New areas of research, such as the economics of care, reproductive justice, and feminist critiques of globalization, reflect the expanding scope of feminist economic inquiry [32].

Feminist economists today are engaged in interdisciplinary collaborations and transnational networks to address pressing economic challenges, such as climate change, economic precarity, and social inequality [33]. By building on the legacy of past feminist movements and embracing emerging theoretical frameworks, contemporary feminist economics seeks to create a more just, equitable, and sustainable economic future for all.

The historical evolution of feminist movements in economics highlights the persistence of gender inequalities within economic theory and practice, as well as the resilience of feminist activism in challenging these inequalities. By tracing the trajectory of feminist thought and action, we gain a deeper understanding of the complexities of gender dynamics within the global economy.

1.3 Methodologies in Feminist Economic Research

Methodological approaches in feminist economic research play a crucial role in uncovering and analyzing gendered dimensions of economic phenomena. These

approaches encompass diverse methods and frameworks that challenge traditional economic methodologies and offer alternative perspectives on economic analysis.

Feminist economic research often begins with a critical interrogation of existing economic theories and methodologies, recognizing their limitations in capturing gendered experiences and relations. Feminist scholars advocate for methodologies that center the experiences and voices of marginalized groups, challenge power dynamics, and promote social justice [9].

Qualitative research methods are frequently employed in feminist economic research to explore lived experiences, narratives, and power dynamics. These methods allow researchers to engage directly with individuals and communities, providing rich insights into the complexities of gendered economic relations [12].

In-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation are commonly used qualitative techniques that enable researchers to capture the nuances of gendered experiences within economic contexts. Through open-ended questioning and active listening, researchers can uncover hidden dimensions of economic phenomena, such as unpaid care work, informal labor markets, and reproductive labor [34].

Participatory action research (PAR) is another methodological approach commonly used in feminist economic research. PAR involves collaborative inquiry with stakeholders affected by the research topic, including community members, activists, and policymakers. By involving participants in the research process, PAR seeks to empower marginalized groups, challenge unequal power relations, and promote social change [13].

PAR often begins with a process of dialogue and reflection, in which participants identify key issues, priorities, and goals for the research. Researchers then work collaboratively with participants to design and implement research activities, analyze data, and develop strategies for action. Through this iterative process, PAR generates knowledge that is relevant, contextualized, and actionable [35].

Feminist economic research frequently adopts interdisciplinary and intersectional approaches that integrate insights from multiple disciplines and perspectives. Intersectionality, in particular, emphasizes the interconnectedness of gender with other axes of social identity, such as race, class, ethnicity, sexuality, and nationality [5].

By examining how multiple forms of oppression intersect and interact, intersectional approaches highlight the unique experiences and vulnerabilities of individuals and communities. This nuanced understanding of social inequality informs feminist economic analyses and interventions, ensuring that policies and practices address the complex realities of gendered economic relations [36].

Methodologies in feminist economic research are diverse, interdisciplinary, and grounded in a commitment to social justice and equality. By challenging traditional economic methodologies and centering the experiences of marginalized groups, feminist economists contribute to a more inclusive and transformative understanding of the economy.

2 ANALYTICAL EXPLORATION OF FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

2.1 Understanding Gender Inequalities in the Global Economy and International Relations

Gender inequalities persist as significant challenges within the global economy and international relations, influencing access to resources, opportunities, and outcomes for individuals and communities worldwide. This section examines the multifaceted nature of gender disparities within the global economic landscape, shedding light on their underlying causes and implications.

Gender disparities manifest across various dimensions of economic life, including labor force participation, wage earnings, access to education, and representation in decision-making roles. Women continue to be disproportionately concentrated in low-wage, informal, and precarious employment, facing barriers to advancement and equal pay. This occupational segregation places women in sectors such as caregiving, hospitality, and manufacturing, where wages and working conditions are often substandard. Consequently, gender wage gaps persist across industries and occupations, reflecting both direct discrimination and structural inequalities [53].

Global economic trends further exacerbate gender inequalities. Processes such as globalization, technological advancement, and economic restructuring shape labor markets and income distribution, often to the detriment of women. While globalization has expanded opportunities for trade and investment, it has also led to the erosion of labor protections, the informalization of work, and the feminization of labor in global supply chains [37]. Technological advancements, while creating new opportunities for remote

work and digital entrepreneurship, have not been equally accessible to women due to digital divides and biases in technology use [7].

Economic restructuring, including austerity measures and privatization policies, has disproportionately affected women, leading to job losses, wage stagnation, and cuts to social services. Women, particularly those from marginalized communities, bear the brunt of economic crises and austerity measures, exacerbating existing inequalities [54].

Addressing gender inequalities in the global economy requires comprehensive policy responses that tackle the root causes of discrimination and exclusion. Policies promoting gender equality in education, employment, and entrepreneurship can enhance women's economic opportunities and empower them to participate fully in the economy [55]. Measures to promote decent work, such as minimum wage laws, labor protections, and social security systems, can mitigate the vulnerabilities faced by women in the informal economy. Gender-responsive social protection programs, including childcare subsidies and parental leave policies, can support women's labor force participation and address caregiving burdens [44].

Promoting women's leadership and representation in decision-making bodies, including corporate boards and political institutions, is essential for challenging entrenched power dynamics and advancing gender equality agendas [19]. Data from the World Economic Forum's "Global Gender Gap Report" provides insights into gender disparities in various countries and industries around the world. For example, the representation of women in parliament, weighted by population, varies significantly by region, reflecting the progress and ongoing challenges in political empowerment globally [56].

The analysis of women's representation in parliament (weighted by population) from 2013 to 2022 provides insights into the political empowerment of women globally. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF), regions such as Latin America and the Caribbean, and North America have made significant strides in improving women's

representation in parliament, with notable increases in the proportion of female lawmakers relative to population size. Conversely, regions such as the Middle East and North Africa continue to face challenges in achieving gender parity in political leadership. Despite progress, the highest percentages still do not exceed 36% [57].

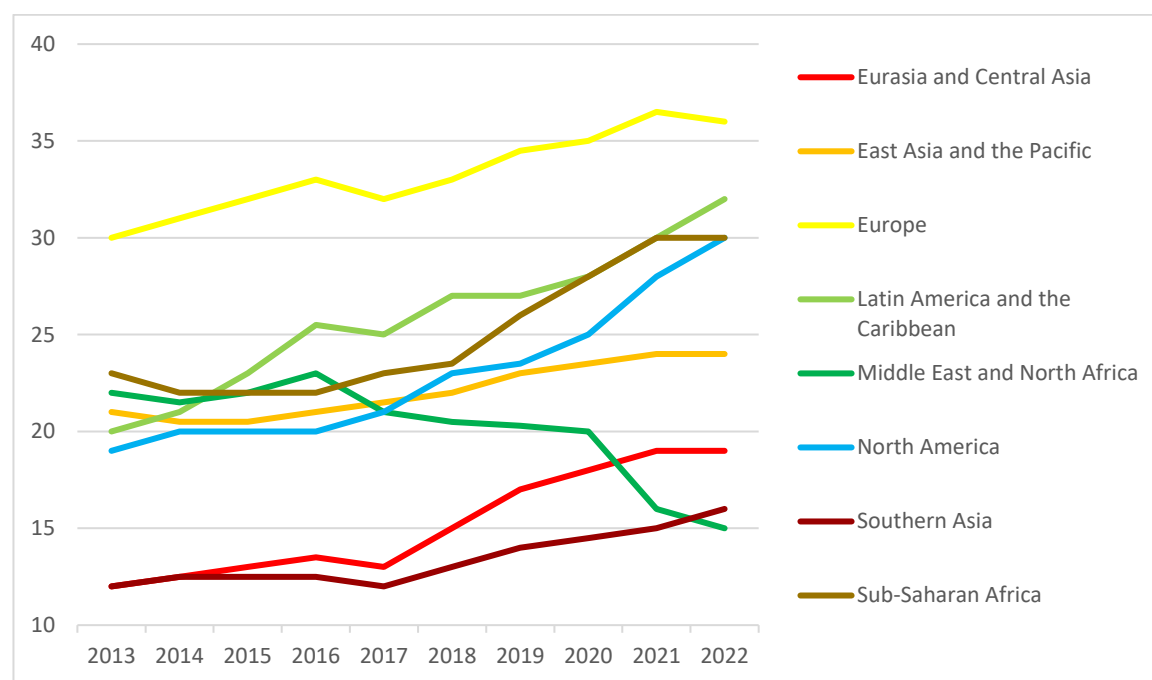


Figure 2.1 – Women's representation in parliament (weighted by population), by region, 2013-2022

Source: World Economic Forum (WEF). (2023). Global Gender Gap Report

Addressing gender inequalities in the global economy and international relations requires comprehensive policy responses that promote women's political empowerment and leadership. Policies aimed at increasing women's representation in parliament, such as gender quotas, electoral reforms, and targeted support for female candidates, can enhance women's voice and influence in decision-making processes [44]. Furthermore, promoting gender-sensitive governance structures and institutions is essential for ensuring that policies and programs address the diverse needs and priorities of women and girls. By strengthening women's political participation and representation, policymakers can advance gender equality agendas and promote more inclusive and responsive governance [58].

In conclusion, understanding gender inequalities in the global economy is essential for addressing the persistent barriers to women's economic empowerment and social inclusion. By examining the patterns, trends, and policy implications of gender disparities, we can develop strategies to promote a more equitable and sustainable economic future for all .

2.2 Trends and Transformations in Gender Economics

The global economy and international relations have undergone significant transformations over the past few decades, influenced in part by the increasing recognition and integration of gender perspectives. This section explores key trends and transformations in gender economics and international relations, emphasizing how feminist ideologies have contributed to reshaping economic practices and policies on a global scale.

To understand current trends, it is crucial to consider the historical context of gender economics and international relations. Traditionally, economic models and international policies were largely gender-neutral or male-centric, often overlooking the unique economic roles and contributions of women. Feminist economics emerged in the late 20th century as a response to these limitations, advocating for the inclusion of gender analysis in economic research and policy-making [59].

Key Trends in Gender Economics and International Relations:

1. **Increased Female Labor Force Participation:** Over the past few decades, there has been a significant increase in female labor force participation globally. This trend is driven by several factors, including greater access to education for women, shifts in social norms, and targeted policies promoting gender equality in the workplace. The rise in female participation has had profound implications for

economic growth and productivity, as women's contributions are increasingly recognized as vital to economic development [60]. Recent research highlights that countries with higher female labor force participation rates tend to exhibit stronger economic performance and resilience, underscoring the importance of gender inclusion in the workforce [62].

2. **Gender Wage Gap Reduction:** Although the gender wage gap persists, there have been notable efforts to reduce it. Policies such as pay transparency, affirmative action, and gender-responsive budgeting have been implemented in various countries to address wage disparities. Research indicates that countries with proactive gender equality measures tend to have narrower wage gaps and higher overall economic performance [37]. A recent study by the World Economic Forum found that the global gender gap in economic participation and opportunity has been closing, albeit slowly, due to concerted policy efforts and corporate initiatives aimed at promoting gender parity [57].
3. **Women's Entrepreneurship:** The rise of women's entrepreneurship is another significant trend. Women are increasingly starting their own businesses, driven by the desire for economic independence and the need to overcome barriers in traditional employment. Supportive policies, access to microfinance, and networks of female entrepreneurs have facilitated this growth. Women's entrepreneurship not only contributes to economic diversification but also promotes innovation and job creation [6]. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, the rate of female entrepreneurship has been steadily increasing, with women now making up a significant portion of new business owners worldwide [38].
4. **Gender Mainstreaming in Policy-Making:** Gender mainstreaming, the systematic integration of gender perspectives into all levels of policy-making, has become a cornerstone of international relations. Organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank have adopted gender mainstreaming strategies to ensure that gender equality is considered in all aspects of their work. This approach

has led to more inclusive and effective policies that address the needs of both men and women [39]. Recent initiatives like the Gender Equality Strategy of the European Union aim to promote gender mainstreaming across all policy areas, reflecting a growing commitment to gender-inclusive governance [40].

5. **Feminist Foreign Policy:** Several countries have adopted feminist foreign policies, explicitly prioritizing gender equality and women's rights in their international engagements. Sweden, Canada, and France are notable examples. These policies emphasize the importance of women's participation in peacebuilding, the protection of women's rights, and the promotion of gender equality in international development. Feminist foreign policy represents a significant shift towards more inclusive and equitable global governance [41]. Recent developments in this area include Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, which aims to integrate gender equality into all aspects of its foreign aid and development programs [42].
6. **International Agreements and Frameworks:** International agreements and frameworks increasingly incorporate gender perspectives. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 on gender equality, highlight the importance of gender in achieving sustainable development. Similarly, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) provide comprehensive frameworks for advancing gender equality globally [43]. The recent Generation Equality Forum, convened by UN Women, brought together governments, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate gender equality commitments and actions [44].

Despite significant progress, challenges remain in achieving gender equality in economics and international relations. Persistent cultural and institutional barriers, limited access to resources, and ongoing gender-based violence continue to hinder women's full participation in economic and political life. Addressing these challenges

requires sustained efforts, including strengthening legal and policy frameworks, enhancing data collection and research, and promoting gender-responsive education and training. Improved data collection and research are critical for understanding gender disparities and designing effective interventions. Gender-disaggregated data and research on the economic impacts of gender equality can inform policy-making and drive progress [45].

The trends and transformations in gender economics and international relations reflect a growing recognition of the importance of gender equality in achieving sustainable and inclusive economic development. While significant progress has been made, ongoing efforts are needed to address remaining challenges and ensure that gender perspectives are fully integrated into economic and international policies. By continuing to promote gender equality, the global community can move towards a more equitable and prosperous future.

2.3 Critical Aspects of Gender Inequalities in Economy

Following the examination of key trends and transformations in gender economics and international relations, it is essential to delve deeper into the critical aspects of gender inequalities that persist in the economy. Despite notable progress in increasing female labor force participation, reducing the gender wage gap, and promoting women's entrepreneurship, significant challenges remain. These critical aspects include occupational segregation, wage disparities, access to resources, representation in leadership, and the intersectionality of gender-based discrimination.

Gender inequalities in the labor market are evident through occupational segregation. As noted previously, women are often concentrated in lower-paying and less prestigious jobs, while men dominate high-paying sectors like technology, engineering,

and finance. This occupational segregation significantly contributes to the gender wage gap, as industries dominated by women typically offer lower wages. Even within the same occupation, women earn less than their male counterparts, reflecting both explicit and implicit biases in the workplace [46]. Addressing occupational segregation requires targeted policies that encourage women's participation in diverse fields and promote gender-neutral hiring practices.

The persistent gender wage gap is another critical issue. Despite efforts to close this gap through pay transparency, affirmative action, and gender-responsive budgeting, disparities remain. Women often earn less than men for similar work due to occupational segregation, differences in work experience, and discriminatory practices. Countries with proactive gender equality measures have made progress, but the global gender pay gap still stands at 16% [37]. Implementing robust legal frameworks, ensuring transparent pay practices, and conducting regular gender pay audits are crucial steps towards achieving equal pay for equal work.

Access to resources and opportunities continues to be a significant barrier for women. Women-owned businesses often struggle to obtain financing, facing discriminatory lending practices and lack of collateral. Legal and cultural norms that restrict women's property rights further exacerbate these challenges, limiting their economic activities and entrepreneurial potential [57]. Enhancing women's access to finance through targeted programs and reforms is essential for promoting economic growth and gender equality. Furthermore, educational disparities, particularly in higher education and STEM fields, limit women's career prospects and contribute to their underrepresentation in high-paying sectors [51].

Representation in decision-making is another area where gender inequality is evident. Women are underrepresented in senior management and executive roles, both in the public and private sectors. This lack of representation limits women's influence on economic policies and perpetuates gender biases in organizational cultures. Initiatives to promote gender diversity in leadership, such as quotas, mentorship programs, and

leadership training, are essential to address this imbalance [50]. Organizations with diverse leadership teams tend to perform better financially and are more innovative, highlighting the economic benefits of gender diversity

Gender-based violence (GBV) has severe economic consequences for individuals and societies. Women who experience violence often face economic barriers, such as job loss, reduced productivity, and increased healthcare costs. GBV also undermines women's ability to participate fully in economic activities and achieve financial independence. Addressing GBV requires comprehensive strategies that include legal reforms, support services for survivors, and public awareness campaigns. Economic empowerment programs that provide education, job training, and financial resources to survivors can help them rebuild their lives and contribute to economic development [56].

Intersectionality is crucial in understanding the compounded disadvantages faced by women from marginalized groups. These women experience multiple layers of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, class, disability, and other factors, exacerbating their economic vulnerabilities. Recognizing the intersectionality of gender inequality is essential for developing inclusive policies that address the specific needs of diverse groups of women [40]. This approach requires collecting disaggregated data, engaging with affected communities, and implementing targeted interventions that promote equity and inclusion.

In conclusion, gender inequalities in the economy are multifaceted and deeply entrenched, affecting various aspects of economic life. Addressing these inequalities requires comprehensive and intersectional strategies that include legal and policy reforms, targeted interventions, and cultural changes. By promoting gender equality in occupational opportunities, wages, access to resources, and leadership, and by addressing the economic impacts of gender-based violence, societies can create more inclusive and equitable economic systems. Building on the trends and transformations discussed earlier, a sustained commitment to gender equality is essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic development.

3 PERSPECTIVES ON FEMINIST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Strategies for Gender-Inclusive Economic Policies

Building on the foundational concepts and historical evolution of feminist economics, as well as the critical aspects of gender inequalities discussed previously, this section outlines strategies for implementing gender-inclusive economic policies. These strategies aim to address persistent gender disparities and promote a more equitable and inclusive economic environment.

To effectively promote gender equality in the workforce, it is crucial to address both structural and cultural barriers that limit women's participation and advancement. Policies such as paid parental leave, affordable and accessible childcare services, and flexible work arrangements are essential. These measures support women in balancing work and family responsibilities, thus enabling them to participate more fully in the labor market [10]. Additionally, creating career re-entry programs for women who have taken career breaks can help them reintegrate into the workforce without penalty.

Educational and training initiatives play a vital role in empowering women to pursue careers in high-demand, high-paying fields. Ensuring equal access to education and actively encouraging women to enter STEM fields can help bridge the educational gap [16]. Scholarships, mentorship programs, and targeted recruitment efforts can further support women in these areas. Additionally, integrating gender studies into educational curricula at all levels can foster a deeper understanding of gender dynamics and encourage more equitable attitudes from an early age [49].

Women entrepreneurs often face unique challenges, including limited access to finance, markets, and networks. To support women in starting and growing their businesses, it is essential to provide targeted financial products, such as microloans and

grants specifically for women-owned businesses [50]. Creating women-focused business incubators and accelerators can offer critical resources and mentorship. Moreover, removing legal and regulatory barriers that disproportionately affect women entrepreneurs can create a more conducive environment for female entrepreneurship [51].

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is a powerful tool for ensuring that economic policies and public expenditures promote gender equality. By systematically analyzing government budgets to determine their impact on women and men, GRB helps allocate resources more equitably. This approach ensures that policies are designed to address gender disparities and support women's economic empowerment [52]. Additionally, establishing gender units within ministries of finance and economic planning can institutionalize GRB practices [56].

Increasing women's representation in leadership positions is essential for fostering inclusive economic policies. Implementing quotas and targets for women in senior management roles, both in the public and private sectors, can ensure that women's perspectives are included in decision-making processes [40]. Leadership training and mentorship programs can prepare women for leadership roles and support their career advancement. Organizations that prioritize gender diversity in leadership are more likely to develop policies that address gender-specific issues effectively [46].

Gender-based violence (GBV) has profound economic implications, affecting women's ability to participate fully in economic activities. Comprehensive strategies to address GBV include legal reforms to protect victims, providing support services such as counseling and shelters, and conducting public awareness campaigns to challenge societal norms that perpetuate violence [47]. Economic empowerment programs for GBV survivors, including job training and financial assistance, can help them regain financial independence and stability [48].

Intersectionality is crucial in understanding and addressing the compounded disadvantages faced by women from marginalized groups. Policies must consider the

intersecting impacts of gender, race, class, disability, and other social identities [37]. Collecting and analyzing disaggregated data can help identify the unique challenges faced by different groups of women, enabling more targeted and effective interventions [49]. Engaging with communities and stakeholders to co-create solutions ensures that policies are relevant and inclusive [50].

Addressing the gendered impacts of broader economic policies is also essential. Trade and investment policies should be evaluated for their gendered effects to ensure they do not disproportionately disadvantage women [51]. Social protection systems, such as pensions and unemployment benefits, should be designed to support women, particularly those in informal employment or unpaid care roles [52]. Environmental policies must also consider gender dynamics, as women are often more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation [20].

Collaboration between the public and private sectors is vital for advancing gender equality in the economy. Governments can incentivize private companies to adopt gender-inclusive practices through tax breaks, grants, and recognition programs [40]. Private sector initiatives, such as corporate diversity and inclusion programs, can complement public policies and drive broader societal change. Establishing public-private partnerships can facilitate knowledge sharing and the implementation of best practices [46].

Promoting cultural and social change is critical for achieving gender equality in the economy. Public awareness campaigns, education programs, and media initiatives can challenge traditional gender roles and promote more inclusive attitudes [47]. Encouraging men to participate in caregiving and domestic responsibilities can also help shift societal perceptions and reduce the burden on women [48]. By fostering an inclusive culture, societies can create an environment where all individuals can thrive economically.

Implementing gender-inclusive economic policies is essential for creating a more equitable and prosperous society. By addressing wage disparities, supporting female

workforce participation, enhancing access to education and entrepreneurship opportunities, and promoting women's representation in leadership, these strategies can help dismantle the structural barriers that perpetuate gender inequalities [37]. Collaboration between governments, the private sector, and civil society is vital for ensuring the successful implementation of these policies and achieving lasting change [49].

Fostering an inclusive economy also requires addressing the gendered impacts of broader economic policies. For example, trade and investment policies should be evaluated for their gendered effects, ensuring that they do not disproportionately disadvantage women [50]. Social protection systems, such as pensions and unemployment benefits, should be designed to support women, particularly those in informal employment or unpaid care roles [51].

Environmental policies should also consider gender dynamics, as women are often more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation [52]. Integrating gender perspectives into environmental policies can enhance their effectiveness and ensure that women benefit from sustainability initiatives .

Lastly, global cooperation and knowledge sharing are crucial for advancing gender-inclusive economic policies. International organizations, governments, and civil society must work together to exchange best practices, provide technical assistance, and support capacity-building efforts [40]. By learning from successful initiatives and adapting them to local contexts, countries can accelerate progress towards gender equality in the economy [46].

In conclusion, implementing gender-inclusive economic policies requires a multifaceted and intersectional approach. By addressing structural and cultural barriers, promoting educational and entrepreneurial opportunities, ensuring equitable resource allocation, and fostering inclusive leadership, societies can create a more equitable and prosperous economic environment for all. These strategies, informed by the insights and

principles of feminist economics, provide a roadmap for achieving lasting change and promoting gender equality in the global economy .

1.2 Innovations in Feminist Economic Development

Building on the foundational concepts, historical evolution, and critical aspects of gender inequalities discussed earlier, this section explores key innovations in feminist economic development. These innovations are designed to address persistent gender disparities and promote a more equitable and inclusive economic environment.

To effectively promote gender equality in the workforce, it is essential to implement structural changes that support women's entry and retention in the labor market. Building on the need for increased female labor force participation identified in Chapter 2, innovative policies such as comprehensive parental leave, affordable and accessible childcare services, and flexible work arrangements are crucial. These measures help alleviate the burden of unpaid care work, predominantly shouldered by women, and enable them to balance work and family responsibilities more effectively. For instance, countries like Sweden and Iceland have successfully implemented parental leave policies that encourage both parents to share childcare responsibilities, resulting in higher female labor force participation and reduced gender gaps in employment [48].

In addressing the educational and training needs of women, particularly in fields where they are underrepresented, several innovative approaches have emerged. As noted in Chapter 2, enhancing access to education and promoting STEM education for women are critical. Programs that offer scholarships, mentorship, and targeted recruitment efforts for women in STEM fields have shown significant promise. For example, initiatives like the Girls Who Code program in the United States have successfully introduced thousands

of young women to computer science, thereby bridging the gender gap in technology sectors [37].

Supporting women entrepreneurs is another area where innovative strategies have proven effective. While traditional microfinance has played a role in empowering women economically, recent advancements focus on providing holistic support that includes financial literacy, business training, and mentorship. The success of platforms like SheTrades, an initiative by the International Trade Centre, demonstrates the impact of connecting women entrepreneurs to global markets and resources, thereby enhancing their business growth and economic independence [50].

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), discussed previously as a critical tool for equitable resource allocation, continues to evolve. Innovative applications of GRB involve not just the assessment of government budgets but also the inclusion of gender impact assessments in policy-making processes. By systematically incorporating gender perspectives into all stages of budget planning and implementation, governments can ensure that economic policies benefit both women and men equally. Countries like Rwanda have set a precedent by integrating GRB into their national budgeting processes, resulting in more gender-equitable economic policies and improved outcomes for women [64].

Increasing women's representation in leadership roles remains a significant focus. Innovations in this area include the implementation of gender quotas and the creation of women-focused leadership development programs. Such initiatives aim to ensure that women have equal opportunities to ascend to decision-making positions within organizations. For example, Norway's mandate that corporate boards must comprise at least 40% women has led to greater gender diversity in leadership and has inspired similar policies in other countries [52].

Addressing gender-based violence (GBV) and its economic impacts is also crucial. Innovative strategies in this area involve the integration of GBV prevention and response

into economic empowerment programs. For instance, combining microfinance with gender equality training has been effective in reducing intimate partner violence and enhancing women's economic independence. Programs like those implemented by the International Rescue Committee in post-conflict settings provide holistic support to survivors, including financial assistance, job training, and psychological counseling, thereby enabling them to rebuild their lives and achieve economic stability [65].

Intersectionality, a key concept in feminist economics, underscores the need for policies that address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by women. Innovations here involve the collection and analysis of disaggregated data to inform targeted interventions. For example, intersectional data analysis has been used to design programs that support women of color in entrepreneurship, ensuring that policies address the specific barriers they face [66].

The integration of gender perspectives into broader economic policies, such as trade and investment, is another innovative approach. Evaluating these policies for their gendered impacts helps to ensure that they do not disproportionately disadvantage women. For instance, trade agreements can include provisions that promote gender equality, such as commitments to uphold labor rights for women and support women-owned businesses. The inclusion of such provisions in trade agreements, like the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement, reflects a growing recognition of the need for gender-sensitive economic policies [67].

Collaboration between the public and private sectors is essential for advancing gender equality. Public-private partnerships can drive innovation and amplify the impact of gender-inclusive practices. For example, the Women's Empowerment Principles, developed by UN Women and the UN Global Compact, provide a framework for businesses to promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace, and community. Companies that adopt these principles commit to measures such as ensuring pay equity, supporting work-life balance, and investing in women's professional development [68].

Promoting cultural and social change is fundamental to achieving gender equality. Innovative public awareness campaigns, education programs, and media initiatives challenge traditional gender roles and promote more inclusive attitudes. Encouraging men to take on caregiving and domestic responsibilities can shift societal perceptions and reduce the burden on women. Campaigns like HeForShe, which engage men and boys as advocates for gender equality, have gained global traction and demonstrated the importance of inclusive cultural change [69].

In conclusion, innovations in feminist economic development encompass a wide range of strategies aimed at promoting gender equality and empowering women. By implementing comprehensive policies that address structural barriers, supporting educational and entrepreneurial opportunities, ensuring equitable resource allocation, and fostering inclusive leadership, societies can create more inclusive and equitable economic systems. These innovations, grounded in feminist economic principles, provide a roadmap for achieving lasting change and promoting gender equality in the global economy.

1.3 Future Directions for Feminist Economic Development

Building on the foundational concepts, historical evolution, critical aspects of gender inequalities, and innovations discussed in the previous chapters, this section explores future directions for feminist economic development. These directions aim to deepen the impact of gender-inclusive policies and practices and ensure sustainable and equitable economic growth.

To advance feminist economic development, it is crucial to institutionalize gender-responsive policies and practices within all levels of government and organizations. Future efforts should focus on mainstreaming gender perspectives in policy-making, planning, and budgeting processes. This includes embedding gender

analysis and impact assessments into the development of economic policies and ensuring that all public expenditures promote gender equality. Institutionalizing these practices will require robust legal frameworks, capacity-building initiatives, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation to track progress and outcomes [70].

Enhancing data collection and research on gender inequalities remains a critical priority. While significant strides have been made in collecting gender-disaggregated data, future efforts should focus on improving the quality, scope, and granularity of this data. This involves collecting intersectional data that considers multiple axes of identity, such as race, class, disability, and age. Improved data collection will enable more precise and targeted policy interventions, ensuring that the specific needs of diverse groups of women are addressed effectively. Moreover, fostering collaborations between governments, academia, and civil society organizations can enhance research on gender inequalities and inform evidence-based policy-making [52].

Technology and digital inclusion present significant opportunities for advancing feminist economic development. As digital economies expand, ensuring that women have equal access to digital technologies and skills is paramount. Future initiatives should focus on closing the digital gender gap by providing women with the necessary tools, training, and support to participate fully in the digital economy. This includes promoting digital literacy, expanding access to affordable internet, and supporting women entrepreneurs in leveraging digital platforms to grow their businesses. Additionally, integrating gender perspectives into the design and implementation of new technologies can help mitigate biases and promote more inclusive digital environments [46].

Climate change and environmental sustainability are increasingly recognized as critical areas of focus for feminist economic development. Women are often disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and climate change, particularly in vulnerable communities. Future directions should involve integrating gender perspectives into climate policies and sustainable development initiatives. This

includes promoting women's leadership in environmental governance, supporting women-led sustainable enterprises, and ensuring that climate adaptation and mitigation strategies address gender-specific vulnerabilities. By aligning feminist economic development with environmental sustainability, societies can build more resilient and equitable economies [62].

Strengthening global partnerships and international cooperation is essential for advancing feminist economic development. Future efforts should focus on fostering collaboration between countries, international organizations, and global networks to share best practices, mobilize resources, and advocate for gender equality at the international level. Initiatives such as the UN Women's Generation Equality Forum demonstrate the power of global coalitions in driving progress towards gender equality. Strengthening these partnerships can amplify the impact of feminist economic policies and practices worldwide [63].

Economic empowerment programs for marginalized groups, including rural women, women of color, and women with disabilities, should be a key focus area. Tailored interventions that address the specific barriers faced by these groups can significantly enhance their economic participation and opportunities. Future programs should prioritize inclusive design, community engagement, and intersectional approaches to ensure that the benefits of economic development reach the most disadvantaged women. Examples include providing targeted financial services, vocational training, and support networks that cater to the unique needs of these groups [45].

Promoting gender equality in corporate governance and business practices is another critical direction. Encouraging private sector companies to adopt gender-inclusive policies and practices can drive significant progress towards gender equality. Future initiatives should focus on implementing comprehensive diversity and inclusion strategies, establishing accountability mechanisms, and fostering a culture of gender equality within organizations. Public-private partnerships can play a pivotal role in

advancing these efforts, leveraging the resources and influence of the private sector to promote gender equality in the broader economy [5].

Advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns remain essential for changing societal norms and attitudes towards gender equality. Future directions should involve sustained efforts to challenge gender stereotypes, promote positive role models, and engage men and boys as allies in the fight for gender equality. Innovative campaigns that leverage social media, storytelling, and community outreach can effectively raise awareness and mobilize support for feminist economic development. By fostering a cultural shift towards more inclusive attitudes, these campaigns can create a supportive environment for policy and structural changes [47].

Investing in social infrastructure, such as healthcare, education, and social protection, is vital for supporting women's economic empowerment. Future policies should prioritize the development and expansion of social services that directly benefit women and their families. This includes ensuring access to quality healthcare, affordable childcare, and comprehensive social protection systems that provide a safety net for women in vulnerable situations. Strengthening social infrastructure not only enhances women's well-being but also contributes to broader economic stability and growth [70].

Finally, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship among women should remain a central focus. Future initiatives should support women innovators and entrepreneurs through access to funding, mentorship, and networks. Creating an enabling environment that encourages innovation can help women develop new solutions to economic and social challenges, driving economic growth and fostering inclusive development. Programs that celebrate and promote women's achievements in innovation can inspire the next generation of women leaders and entrepreneurs [71].

In conclusion, the future directions for feminist economic development encompass a multifaceted approach that addresses institutional, technological,

environmental, global, and social dimensions. By institutionalizing gender-responsive policies, enhancing data collection, leveraging technology, integrating gender into climate strategies, fostering global partnerships, and promoting inclusive programs, societies can create a more equitable and sustainable economic future. These strategies, informed by feminist economic principles, provide a comprehensive roadmap for advancing gender equality and empowering women in the global economy.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of feminist influence on the global economy underscores the critical role of gender dynamics in shaping economic processes and outcomes. By integrating feminist perspectives into economic theory and practice, this thesis has highlighted the necessity of gender-inclusive policies and the substantial benefits they offer in terms of equity, prosperity, and sustainable development.

From the theoretical foundations of feminist economics, we have seen how key concepts such as patriarchy, gender roles, and intersectionality provide essential frameworks for understanding and addressing economic disparities. These foundational concepts challenge traditional economic models and advocate for a more inclusive approach that recognizes the economic contributions and needs of all genders.

The historical evolution of feminist movements in economics has shown us the resilience and adaptability of feminist thought in the face of persistent gender inequalities. The progression from early feminist critiques to contemporary interdisciplinary approaches reflects an ongoing commitment to dismantling patriarchal structures and promoting economic justice. This historical perspective provides valuable insights into the strategies and successes that have shaped feminist economic thought and action over time.

Methodologies in feminist economic research have proven critical in uncovering the nuanced and often overlooked dimensions of gendered economic experiences. By employing qualitative, participatory, and interdisciplinary methods, feminist economists have been able to capture the complexity of economic relations and advocate for policies that better address the needs of marginalized groups. This methodological diversity enriches our understanding of economic phenomena and supports the development of more effective and inclusive policies.

The analytical exploration of feminist perspectives in global economic relations has revealed persistent gender inequalities across various dimensions of economic life. Occupational segregation, wage disparities, limited access to resources, and underrepresentation in leadership positions remain significant challenges. These inequalities are exacerbated by global economic trends, such as technological advancements and economic restructuring, which often disproportionately impact women. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive policy responses that promote gender equality in education, employment, and entrepreneurship, as well as measures to support women's leadership and decision-making roles.

Innovations in feminist economic development, such as gender-responsive budgeting, microfinance, and social enterprises, have shown promising results in promoting women's economic empowerment. These innovations highlight the importance of integrating gender perspectives into economic policies and practices to create more inclusive and equitable economic systems. Furthermore, leveraging technology, promoting women's entrepreneurship, and fostering collaborative networks have emerged as effective strategies for advancing gender equality in the economy.

Future directions for feminist economic development emphasize the need for institutionalizing gender-responsive policies, enhancing data collection, and leveraging digital inclusion. Addressing the gendered impacts of climate change, strengthening global partnerships, and promoting cultural and social change are also crucial for advancing gender equality. By fostering an inclusive economy through comprehensive and intersectional strategies, societies can create a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

In conclusion, the feminist influence on the global economy offers valuable insights and practical strategies for redefining power dynamics, promoting equity, and fostering prosperity. This research underscores the importance of continued efforts to integrate feminist principles into economic policy-making and practice. By embracing these principles, policymakers, businesses, and stakeholders can work towards building

more just, resilient, and inclusive economic systems that benefit all members of society. The potential for transformative change is significant, and the pursuit of gender equality in the global economy remains an essential and achievable goal.

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