

SYLLABUS

Name of the course:	Gender and Sustainable Economies			
Teacher:				
University / organisation:	Berlin School of Economics and Law (HWR)			
Language of teaching:	English			
ECTS:	6.5			
Semester (S1, S2, S3 or S4):	S1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S2	S3	S4
Teaching method(s):	Lecture courses		Flipped classroom	
	Other:	Seminar (elective)		
Type(s) of evaluation:	Sitting exam		Written report	
	Oral defence		Group project	
	Other comments:	Term paper		
Expected deadline(s) for the evaluation(s):	July			
Expected date of final results:	End of semester (30 September)			
Summary of the content:	<p>The course will be divided into two sections: 1) Gender and feminist economics and 2) sustainable economies. In the first part students will learn about the influence of gender differences regarding economic, financial and political power. Feminist economics deal with structural injustices concerning care and reproductive work, labour market participation and decision-making positions - to only name a few. We discuss several concepts and try to find similarities with sustainable economic approaches. Thus, in the second part of the course, students will develop knowledge on the concepts of sustainability and environment. The focus will be given on the link between economic theories and environmental issues. The sustainability of economic growth will be questioned, and alternatives for sustainable economies will be presented and discussed.</p>			
Indicative list of lectures:	<p>Provisional programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender and sustainable economies, introduction 2. Economics, Globalisation, Development - Why does gender matter? 3. Women, men and the economy: Paid and unpaid work 4. Feminist Economy and the Welfare State 5. Neoliberal politics and austerity 6. Intersectionality: An inclusive approach beyond gender 			

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	<p>7. Ecofeminism: Invisible costs of capitalism</p> <p>8. Sustainable Economies</p> <p>9. Introduction to the concept of sustainability and sustainable development</p> <p>10. Decoupling: environmental economics vs. ecological economics</p> <p>11. Theories on the relationship between the economy and the environment: Neoclassical, Keynesian, Marxian.</p> <p>12. Are we growth dependent? Focus on employment, social security system, public debt</p> <p>13. Concepts for sustainability beyond growth: Green growth, Degrowth, Postgrowth, Steady state economies</p>
Short bibliography:	<p>1. Gender</p> <p>Benería, Lourdes; Berik, Günseli; Floro, Maria S. (2016): <i>Gender, Development and Globalisation - Economics as if all people mattered</i>, Routledge, New York & London, (second edition).</p> <p>EIGE - European Institute for Gender Equality (2017): <i>Economic Benefits of Gender Equality in the EU. EU and EU Member States overview</i>. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.</p> <p>Mellor, Mary (2013): <i>The Unsustainability of Economic Man</i>. In: <i>ÖkologischesWirtschaften</i> 28 (4), pp 30-33.</p> <p>Mies, Maria; Shiva, Vandana; Salleh, Ariel (ed.) (2014): <i>Ecofeminism</i>. 2nd Edition. London: Zed Books (Critique influence change).</p> <p>2. Sustainable economies</p> <p>Hickel J., Kallis G. (2019). <i>Is Green Growth Possible?</i>, <i>New Political Economy</i></p> <p>Lange, S. (2018). <i>Macroeconomics without Growth. Sustainable Economies in Neoclassical, Keynesian and Marxian Theories</i>, Marburg, Metropolis.</p> <p>Raworth K. (2017). <i>Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist</i>, White River Junction, Chelsea Green Publishing</p> <p>Richters O., Siemoneit A. (2018). <i>The contested concept of growth imperatives: Technology and the fear of stagnation</i>, Oldenburg Discussion Papers in Economics</p>