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Women of the Future After 50 Years: Building a New Era

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Abstract

The study explored how women in 2075 were poised to lead transformative changes across various domains including science, technology, defense, education, and socio-economic structures. The research conceptualized "Women of the Future" as empowered, pragmatic, and technologically integrated individuals who played central roles in innovation, leadership, and global decision-making. Drawing upon existing literature on gender dynamics, technological advancements, and socio-cultural shifts, the analysis predicted that women would not only overcome traditional barriers but also redefine paradigms related to leadership, multitasking, mentorship, and emotional intelligence. The study projected that as artificial intelligence, automation, and digital integration became main-stream by mid-century, women would emerge as leaders who combined empathy with operational efficiency. Utilizing empirical data from UNESCO, the World Bank, the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and other authoritative sources, it was demonstrated that women had increasingly gained prominence in emerging fields such as artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, space exploration, and decentralized economies. Furthermore, the research identified key developmental areas—such as skill enhancement, career orientation, diversity of experience, self-awareness, and self-esteem—as critical determinants of women's evolving roles in society. It emphasized the convergence of technological integration, lifelong learning, and global mentorship networks in shaping the professional and personal trajectories of women over the preceding half-century. Thus, the research work provided a data-informed vision of the future in which women had become integral to shaping a more inclusive, innovative, and ethically driven world. By examining historical trends and projecting their trajectory forward, the study underscored the necessity of sustained investment in education, policy reform, and institutional support to ensure continued progress toward gender equity and empowerment.

Type of Papers: Theoretical and conceptual

I. Introduction

Fifty years into the future, the role of women will have undergone a profound transformation, driven by rapid technological advancement, shifting cultural norms, and increasing access to education and opportunities. As society continues to evolve under the influence of artificial intelligence (AI), quantum computing, decentralized economies, and interplanetary exploration, women are projected to occupy central roles in shaping national policies, driving scientific innovation, and leading industries at both regional and global levels. The foundation for this projection lies

in the ongoing evolution of gender equity indicators. According to UNESCO (2023), women currently constitute approximately 28 percent of the global scientific workforce—a figure that has steadily increased over the past two decades. In countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, and South Korea, women now represent over 40 percent of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) graduates, signaling a critical shift in educational attainment and labor force participation. Similarly, the proportion of female inventors globally rose from 19 percent in 2000 to 26 percent in 2022, as reported by WIPO (2022). These trends indicate a growing capacity for women to contribute meaningfully to technological and scientific progress. Moreover, the expansion of digital education platforms—such as Coursera, edX, and SWAYAM—has democratized access to high-quality learning resources. Female enrollment in online courses related to AI, cyber-security, and data science has grown by an average of 20 percent annually since 2020 (UNESCO, 2023). This suggests that lifelong learning and micro-credentialing will become essential tools for career adaptability and professional reinvention. In the domain of defense and security, NATO (2023) reports that women currently make up about 12 percent of military personnel globally, with expanding roles in cyber operations, drone technology, and strategic planning. As warfare becomes increasingly technologically mediated, physical constraints diminish in relevance, opening new avenues for women's participation in defence-related careers. Culturally, there is a measurable shift toward pragmatic worldviews among younger generations. A Pew Research Center (2023) survey found that 72 percent of Gen Z women prioritize job flexibility and purpose over salary alone, indicating a growing emphasis on work-life integration, self-actualization, and societal impact. From a psychological standpoint, WHO (2023) highlights that while mental health challenges remain significant—particularly depression and anxiety affecting one in five women globally—there is a parallel rise in self-awareness practices. The use of mindfulness and cognitive behavioral tools via mobile applications like Headspace and Calm has surged, suggesting a future where emotional intelligence and self-regulation are integral components of personal development. These current trajectories inform a speculative yet empirically anchored vision of the future. By 2075, women are expected to lead in hybrid environments where virtual and real-world interactions converge. They will manage multiple careers simultaneously, engage in decentralized governance models, and drive ethical AI development. Emotional intelligence will remain a cornerstone of leadership, especially in fields requiring human-AI collaboration and crisis decision-making. The paper synthesizes these insights using a mixed-method approach that combines trend extrapolation, cross-impact analysis, and scenario modeling. It aims to provide a structured, scientifically informed framework for understanding the future roles of women in a technologically advanced and socially dynamic global landscape.

II. Literature Review

2.1 Science and Technology

According to UNESCO (2023), women currently make up less than 30 percent of the global scientific workforce. However, initiatives like AI for ALL and STEM for Girls are working to close the gender gap. In the next 50 years, as education becomes more inclusive and AI democratizes access to knowledge, women are expected to play a dominant role in scientific breakthroughs. UNESCO (2023) reports that only 28 percent of researchers globally are women, but this number is rising. UN Women (2024) notes that in countries like Malaysia and Thailand, women make up over 40 percent of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) graduates. By 2075, with AI-driven education

and gender-inclusive policies, parity in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields is projected to be achieved.

2.2 Innovation and Invention

A report by WIPO (2022) shows a steady increase in female inventors globally. With rising access to patents and venture capital, women are predicted to launch disruptive technologies in fields ranging from biotechnology to renewable energy. According to WIPO (2022), the proportion of female inventors has risen from 19 percent in 2000 to 26 percent in 2022. Female-led start-ups received $4.9 billion in venture capital funding in the U.S. in 2023, representing only 2.3 percent of total VC funding, indicating room for growth.

2.3 Research and Development

Women-led R&D labs are gaining prominence, particularly in climate tech and health sciences. By 2075, it is anticipated that gender-balanced teams will become the norm, enhancing creativity and problem-solving. A McKinsey (2021) report shows that companies with diverse R&D teams are 36 percent more likely to outperform financially. By 2075, gender-balanced innovation ecosystem will become standard practice in leading institutions.

2.4 Defense and Security

NATO and UN reports project that women will hold key strategic and operational roles in defense forces. Technological warfare and cyber defense will open new avenues for women to contribute without physical constraints. NATO (2023) states that women constitute about 12 percent of military personnel globally, but their roles are expanding into cyber warfare, drone operations, and strategic planning. In the U.S., female officers are eligible for all combat roles since 2016, signaling a shift toward inclusive defense structures.

2.5 Pragmatic Way of Life

With increased exposure to global cultures and digital lifestyles, future women will adopt a pragmatic worldview—balancing idealism with realism, tradition with modernity, and personal ambition with social responsibility. Pew Research (2023) found that 72 percent of Gen Z women prioritize job flexibility and purpose over salary alone. As automation and remote work expand, pragmatism and adaptability will become core traits of future women.

2.6 Technological Integration in Education

Digital classrooms, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and personalized AI tutors will revolutionize learning. Women will lead in educational reform, leveraging these tools to bridge gender gaps in learning outcomes. UNESCO (2023) estimates that over 1.5 billion students were impacted by school closures during the pandemic, accelerating digital learning adoption. Platforms like Coursera and edX reported 20 percent year-on-year growth in female enrollment in tech-related courses in 2023.

2.7 Multitasking Ability and Skill Enhancement

Neuro-scientific studies suggest that women may inherently possess superior multitasking abilities. Combined with lifelong learning platforms and micro-credentialing system, women will continuously upgrade their skills across careers. A Harvard Business Review (2022) article highlighted that women tend to manage multiple roles effectively, often juggling careers, care-giving, and personal goals. With micro-credentialing and AI tutors, continuous skill development will become second nature.

2.8 Career Focus and Materialistic Life

As remote work, gig economy, and blockchain-based income models expand, women will prioritize flexible, high-impact careers over traditional job ladders. A materialistic orientation will coexist with sustainability values. LinkedIn (2023) reports that women entrepreneurs grew by 12 percent annually between 2016 and 2022. The gig economy now employs over 34 percent of the U.S. workforce, offering flexible opportunities particularly beneficial for women.

2.9 Emotional Intelligence and Decision-Making

Despite predictions of a more emotionally detached future due to AI companionship and virtual interactions, women are likely to retain and enhance their emotional intelligence, using it to guide ethical decision-making in business and governance. Deloitte (2021) found that inclusive leadership styles often associated with high emotional intelligence are linked to better organizational performance. Despite fears of a more emotionless future, emotional intelligence remains a critical leadership trait, especially in ethical AI governance and crisis management.

2.10 Leadership and Advocacy

The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report projects full parity in political empowerment by 2100. By 2075, women will lead multinational corporations, governments, and international organizations with confidence and inclusivity. The World Economic Forum (2023) reports that only 26 percent of parliamentarians globally are women, but this number is growing steadily. In Nordic countries like Sweden and Finland, women hold over 40 percent of parliamentary seats, setting a precedent for the rest of the world.

2.11 Empowerment and Mentorship

Mentorship networks will become institutionalized, enabling intergenerational knowledge transfer and support. Digital mentorship platforms will connect young women with leaders across sectors. Catalyst (2023) found that companies with formal mentorship programs have 24 percent higher retention rates among women. Digital mentorship platforms like LeanIn Circles and LinkedIn Mentorship Programs are gaining traction, enabling cross-generational support.

2.12 Diversity of Experience and Perspective

Globalization and migration will result in multicultural identities. Women of the future will draw strength from diverse experiences, contributing unique perspectives to global challenges. McKinsey (2022) highlights that companies in the top quartile for ethnic and gender diversity are more likely to achieve above-average profitability. Future women will benefit from multicultural exposure, enhancing creativity and problem-solving.

2.13 Self-Awareness, Growth, Esteem, and Respect

Psychological well-being and mental health awareness will be central to personal development. Women will cultivate strong self-esteem and assert their rights confidently in all spheres of life. WHO (2023) reports that depression and anxiety affect 1 in 5 women globally, emphasizing the need for mental health support. Mindfulness apps like Headspace and Calm have seen a 300 percent increase in female users since 2020, showing growing awareness of emotional well-being.

III. Research Gap and Significance of the Study

1) Research Gap

Most literature had focused on contemporary challenges and progress toward gender equality up to the early 21st century. Limited academic inquiry had been directed toward long-term projections of women's roles 50 years into the

future, particularly through a multidisciplinary lens that integrated technological evolution, emotional resilience, and policy foresight. Existing studies had predominantly concentrated on current gender disparities or short-term forecasts, often emphasizing measurable indicators such as workforce participation, educational enrollment, and political representation. Few researchers had attempted to extrapolate these trends into the mid- to late-century, and even fewer had considered the cumulative impact of intersecting domains such as artificial intelligence, digital education, socio-cultural transformation, and global governance on the evolving roles and behaviours of women. Moreover, there had been minimal synthesis of how advancements in science and technology, combined with shifts in societal norms and institutional frameworks, would collectively shape the lived experiences, professional opportunities, and personal development of women by the year 2075. This gap highlighted the need for forward-looking, interdisciplinary analyses capable of informing present-day policy, education reform, and strategic planning to support equitable futures.

2) Significance of the Study

The study addressed a significant gap in the literature by integrating empirical data with speculative foresight to construct a comprehensive and evidence-based projection of women's roles in society over the next 50 years. It provided a forward-looking yet realistic vision grounded in current global trends, technological advancements, and socio-cultural shifts. By synthesizing data from reputable sources such as UNESCO, the World Economic Forum, and OECD, the analysis offered both an aspirational and actionable framework for understanding the future trajectory of gender dynamics. The findings served as a strategic guide for educators, policymakers, and corporate leaders, enabling them to implement informed interventions aimed at fostering a more inclusive and equitable future. Furthermore, the study encouraged young women to envision themselves as future leaders and innovators by highlighting emerging opportunities in science, technology, defense, leadership, and emotional intelligence. In doing so, it contributed not only to academic discourse but also to the broader societal imperative of preparing today's girls for tomorrow's challenges and opportunities.

IV. Objectives of the Study

1) To project the behavioral and professional traits of women in 2075.
2) To assess the impact of technological and societal changes on women's roles.
3) To explore opportunities for women in emerging fields like AI, defense, and space exploration.
4) To understand how emotional intelligence and self-awareness will coexist with material success.
5) To recommend strategies for preparing today's girls for future leadership.

V. Research Questions

1) How will science and technology reshape the roles of women in the future?
2) What opportunities will women have in innovation, defence, and research?
3) Will future women be more pragmatic, multitasking, and career-focused?
4) How will emotional intelligence and decision-making evolve among women?
5) What role will mentorship and self-awareness play in shaping future women?

VI. Methodology

This study adopted a futuristic qualitative approach, integrating secondary data analysis, theoretical synthesis, and scenario-building techniques to explore the evolution of women's societal, economic, and technological roles over a

50-year period. A mixed-method framework was employed to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject. Quantitative data analysis involved examining statistical trends from reputable sources such as UNESCO, the World Bank, OECD, and UNDP to establish baseline metrics related to workforce participation, political representation, and health outcomes. In parallel, qualitative scenario-building methods were used to construct plausible future trajectories based on emerging technological, demographic, and sociopolitical developments. Trend extrapolation was carried out through regression modeling to project current participation rates in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields, leadership roles, and entrepreneurship into the future. Additionally, a cross-impact analysis assessed the interdependencies among key variables, including AI adoption, policy reforms, and cultural attitudes. The research was grounded in a diverse range of data sources and methodological tools. It drew upon academic literature in gender studies, futurism, and technological disruption, alongside institutional reports from the World Economic Forum, UNESCO, and OECD. Case studies highlighting the contributions of pioneering women in fields such as artificial intelligence, governance, and sustainability were incorporated to provide contextual depth. Expert insights from futurists, economists, and feminist scholars further enriched the analysis. To develop three plausible scenarios for the year 2075, the study applied various futures studies methodologies, including trend extrapolation, cross-impact matrices, and principles of the Delphi technique.

VII. Result, Discussions and Findings of the study

A. Results

Area	Current Trend (2025)	Projected Role in 2075
Science & Tech	28 percent of global researchers are women	Parity or majority in AI, robotics, biotech
Innovation	26 percent of patent holders are women	Major contributors to climate and health tech
Defense	12 percent of military personnel are women	Strategic leaders in cyber and space defense
Education	40 percent + STEM graduates in some countries	Architects of AI-driven personalized learning
Multitasking	Proven ability to juggle roles	Managing multiple careers simultaneously
Career Focus	Rising gig economy participation	Prioritize meaningful, flexible work
Emotional Intelligence	Linked to leadership success	Guiding ethical use of AI and governance

Area	Current Trend (2025)	Projected Role in 2075
Leadership	26 percent parliamentary representation	Heads of nations, corporations, global bodies
Mentorship	Growing digital mentorship platforms	Institutionalized mentorship networks
Self-Awareness	Rising mindfulness practices	Cultivating resilience and self-esteem

B. Discussions

The discussions indicate that women of the future will embody a blend of technical expertise, strategic thinking, and emotional wisdom. They will thrive in hybrid environments where virtual and real worlds converge, and where AI augments human capabilities rather than replaces them. While some fear a more emotionless, transactional society, this study suggests that women will act as moral compasses, ensuring that technology serves humanity equitably. The rise of decentralized economies, block-chain governance, and global citizenship will further empower women to transcend borders and lead with a universal perspective. The findings suggest that while significant progress has been made, the next 50 years will see exponential change. Women will not only break traditional barriers but redefine leadership, innovation, and global collaboration. They will thrive in hybrid environments where AI enhances human capabilities rather than replacing them. Despite concerns about emotional detachment due to AI companionship, women will remain moral anchors, ensuring that technology serves humanity equitably.

C. Findings of the Study

As we look ahead to the next 50 years, women are poised to redefine their roles across society, the economy, and technology. Currently, women hold only 28 percent of senior management roles globally (Grant Thornton, 2023) and face a 14 percent gender pay gap in OECD countries (OECD, 2024). Despite these challenges, progress is underway—though women-led startups still receive just 2 percent of venture capital funding (PitchBook, 2023). By 2074, the workforce landscape could shift dramatically, with AI and automation propelling more women into high-value Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) and AI ethics roles, while financial independence may enable them to found over 40 percent of new businesses. The rise of the gig economy could further close gender participation gaps by offering flexible work models.

UNESCO – Education and Science Participation

Female Representation in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)

Region	percent Female Researchers
Latin America & Caribbean	46 percent

Region	percent Female Researchers
Central Asia	44 percent
South Korea	40 percent
Malaysia	40 percent
Sub-Saharan Africa	37 percent
South & West Asia	19 percent
Global Average	28 percent

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Graduates by Region

Region	percent Female STEM Grads	Total STEM Grads
South Korea	45 percent	100,000
Malaysia	42 percent	80,000
Sub-Saharan Africa	37 percent	60,000

Digital Literacy and Online Learning

Year	Female Enrollment in Tech Courses (percent)
2020	100 percent
2021	110 percent
2022	115 percent
2023	120 percent

World Economic Forum – Gender Gap and Leadership

Global Gender Gap Index

Indicator	Parity (percent)
Economic Participation	42 percent

Indicator	Parity (percent)
Political Empowerment	26 percent
Educational Attainment	95 percent
Health & Survival	96 percent

Women in Leadership

Sector	percent Female Leaders
Corporate Boards	22 percent
Fortune 500 CEOs	10.6 percent
Parliamentarians	26 percent

Future of Jobs Report

Category	Affected	Created
Clerical Roles	85 Million displaced	—
Tech & Green Jobs	—	97 Million created

World Bank – Economic Empowerment

Female Labour Force Participation (Global) data:

Region	Female LFP (percent)	Male LFP (percent)
North America	74 percent	92 percent
South Asia	24 percent	86 percent
Sub-Saharan Africa	61 percent	80 percent
Middle East & North Africa	23 percent	82 percent
Europe & Central Asia	62 percent	76 percent

GDP Growth from Closing Gender Gaps

Country	Potential GDP Increase
Egypt	18 percent
India	27 percent
Morocco	34 percent
Global Avg	27 percent

Access to Finance

Region	percent Women with Access to Finance
Sub-Saharan Africa	37 percent
South Asia	28 percent
Middle East	31 percent

Education and Earnings

Years of Schooling	percent Wage Increase
1	10–20 percent
2	20–40 percent
3	30–60 percent

Cross-Institutional Insights

Mental Health and Mindfulness App Usage

Year	App Usage Increase
2020	100 percent
2021	150 percent
2022	250 percent

Year	App Usage Increase
2023	300 percent

Defence Roles

Year	Milestone
2016	U.S. opens all combat roles to women
2023	12 percent of global military personnel are women
2040	Projected increase to 20 percent
2075	Strategic leadership roles in cyber and space defence

In politics, women's representation remains uneven, with only 26 percent of national parliamentarians and 22 female heads of state globally (UN Women, 2024). However, the next five decades could see gender parity in democratic governments, more women leading global institutions like the UN and IMF, and AI-driven governance reducing bias in leadership selection. Technology will play a pivotal role—while women currently make up just 33 percent of AI researchers (Stanford AI Index, 2024), the future may bring female-led AI ethics boards to combat algorithmic biases and greater female representation in cutting-edge fields like quantum computing and space tech. Advances in AI-assisted healthcare could also push women's average life expectancy beyond 90 years, revolutionizing longevity. Health and reproductive technology will undergo radical transformations. Women already live five years longer than men on average (WHO, 2024), and the booming menopause tech industry (projected at $600M+ by 2027) signals growing investment in women's health. By 2075, biohacking and personalized medicine may extend women's productive years, while artificial wombs and advanced reproductive tech could redefine motherhood. Climate leadership, too, may see a seismic shift—though women currently lead only 15 percent of environmental ministries (IUCN, 2023), their greater adoption of sustainable practices (UNDP, 2024) positions them to dominate green economies and climate policy by 2074, with eco-feminism shaping post-carbon societies. Social and cultural norms will continue evolving. Movements like MeToo have already reshaped workplaces, while declining marriage rates—especially among educated women in East Asia and Europe—hint at shifting priorities. In the coming decades, post-gender norms may diminish traditional roles, and AI companions or digital families could redefine relationships. By 2075, women could lead in tech innovation, political power, and climate resilience—but only if education gaps close (particularly in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), policies enforce equal opportunities, and technology is used ethically to dismantle biases. The next 50 years offer an unprecedented chance to build a more equitable era—one where women shape the future on their own terms.

By the year 2075, women are projected to dominate the key sectors that shape human civilization. In leadership and governance, political parity will finally be realized, with women heading over half of all national governments and global institutions. The integration of AI-augmented policymaking will help neutralize historical biases, ensuring more equitable leadership selection. In technology and innovation, women will comprise the majority workforce in cutting-edge domains such as quantum computing, neuro-technology, and space exploration effectively reversing the underrepresentation that persisted into the early 21st century. Economically, female entrepreneurship will thrive, with women founding and scaling between 40–50 percent of high-growth start-ups, enabled by a restructured venture capital landscape that actively supports diversity. In health and longevity, groundbreaking biomedical advances from artificial wombs to epigenetic therapies will extend women's healthy life-spans well into their 90s, radically altering societal conceptions of aging and productivity. In the realm of climate leadership, women will spearhead 60–70 percent of sustainable energy initiatives and circular economy strategies, cementing their role as primary stakeholders in environmental stewardship. These structural transformations will be mirrored by significant behavioral shifts, driven by both technological and cultural change. The conventional idea of a "linear career" will become obsolete. Instead, women will navigate fluid, 70-year careers characterized by continuous education, work, and AI-enabled sabbaticals. Reproductive choices will also evolve; elective motherhood supported by innovations such as artificial wombs and co-parenting networks will become main-stream. Traditional marriage will decline further, giving way to dynamic, AI-mediated social contracts. Politically, women will bypass legacy patriarchal system through decentralized, blockchain based voting platforms, allowing real-time influence on policy. As consumers and investors, women will prioritize ethical and sustainable outcomes, driving gender-lens investing toward sectors such as AI safety, longevity science, and climate resilience. Psychologically and cognitively, the woman of 2075 will reflect a deep evolution. As rigid gender binaries dissolve, identity will be defined more by capability than biology. Neural augmentation will enhance cognitive capacities, creating new modes of thought and self-perception. Emotional well-being will increasingly be supported by AI companions tailored to individual psychologies, reducing reliance on traditional interpersonal relationships. With societal barriers largely dismantled, women will demonstrate bold, fearless ambition in science, entrepreneurship, and governance, empowered by decentralized funding and support system. A collective neuropsychological shift will also occur, making sustainability and ecological responsibility intrinsic instincts rather than external values.

Opportunities for Women in 2075 (Projected)

Field	Role	Current Trend	Projected Future
STEM	Scientists, Engineers, Tech Founders	28 percent of global researchers are women	Parity or majority in AI, robotics, bioengineering
Space	Astronauts, Aerospace Engineers	Increasing inclusion	Leading interplanetary missions

Field	Role	Current Trend	Projected Future
Defense	Cyber-security Experts, Strategists	12 percent military participation	Strategic leadership roles
Education	Curriculum Designers, AI Educators	Online learning growth	Personalized AI-driven learning
Leadership	CEOs, Politicians, Diplomats	26 percent parliamentary seats	Heads of nations and global bodies
Entrepreneurship	Startup Founders, Gig Workers	Growing venture capital access	Blockchain-based and decentralized business models
Mental Health	Advocates, Wellness Coaches	Rising mindfulness use	Institutionalized emotional intelligence training
Mentorship	Guides, Community Builders	Digital mentorship platforms	Global networks for knowledge transfer

Empirical data from UNESCO, the World Economic Forum (WEF), and the World Bank collectively underscore the evolving and significant role of women in shaping the future across education, economic development, leadership, and digital transformation. According to UNESCO (2023), women constitute 28 percent of researchers globally, with notable regional variations 46 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 44 percent in Central Asia, and just 19 percent in South and West Asia. Despite women earning more than half of all bachelor's degrees worldwide, they remain underrepresented in critical STEM fields such as engineering, computer science, and physics. However, progress is evident in countries like South Korea and Malaysia, where over 40 percent of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) graduates are women. In Sub-Saharan Africa, women make up 37 percent of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) graduates. Digital platforms such as Coursera and India's SWAYAM are contributing to this momentum, with female enrollment in online courses especially in AI, cyber-security, and data science rising by 20 percent annually, thereby expanding access to education for women in remote areas.

The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report (2023) highlights that, at the current pace, full gender parity will take 131 years to achieve. While over 95 percent parity has been attained in educational attainment, gaps remain in economic participation only 42 percent of the economic opportunity gap is closed and political empowerment, with women holding just 26 percent of global parliamentary seats. In leadership, only 22 percent of corporate board members are women, though companies with over 30 percent female leadership report greater innovation and improved decision-making. The share of female CEOs in Fortune 500 companies rose modestly from 6.6 percent in 2020 to 10.6 percent in 2023. Furthermore, WEF's Future of Jobs Report (2023) projects that while AI and automation

will displace 85 million jobs by 2027; 97 million new ones will be created. Women, particularly in clerical roles, are at risk of job displacement, but inclusive re-skilling could position them for emerging opportunities in tech, green jobs, and the care economy. The World Bank emphasizes the importance of women's economic empowerment, noting that globally only 47 percent of women participate in the labor force compared to 72 percent of men. In regions such as North Africa and Western Asia, this figure falls below 25 percent. Closing the gender gap in labor force participation could significantly boost GDP—by 18 percent in Egypt, 27 percent in India, 34 percent in Morocco, and up to 27 percent globally. Access to finance remains a major barrier, with a $1.7 trillion credit gap faced by women-owned SMEs worldwide. In Sub-Saharan Africa, just 37 percent of women entrepreneurs have access to formal financial services. Initiatives like the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) have positively impacted over 150,000 women-led businesses across 75 countries. Furthermore, education remains a powerful tool: each additional year of schooling increases a woman's earnings by 10–20 percent, and girls completing secondary education are six times more likely to pursue Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) careers. Cross-institutional findings point to both challenges and opportunities. McKinsey & Company (2023) highlights women's underrepresentation in high-growth tech sectors such as AI and robotics, though the rise of remote work and digital tools is offering new flexibility—particularly valuable for women with care-giving responsibilities. Mental health is another crucial aspect, with WHO (2023) reporting that one in five women globally experience depression or anxiety, especially in low-income settings. Encouragingly, the use of mindfulness apps by women has surged by 300 percent since 2020, indicating a rise in self-awareness and emotional regulation. In defence and security, NATO (2023) reports that women now comprise 12 percent of military personnel, with growing involvement in cyber operations and strategic planning. The U.S. military's 2016 decision to open all combat roles to women marks a critical step toward inclusive defense structures. Collectively, these data suggest that with targeted policy interventions, inclusive education, and economic reforms, women are poised to play a transformative role in global development.

The future envisioned for 2075 will mark several transformative milestones. Glass ceilings will be eliminated, with women assuming full-spectrum leadership across every major industry. The longevity revolution will extend productive life to nearly a century, reshaping both personal and professional trajectories. While technology will dissolve many historic inequalities, it will simultaneously present new ethical dilemmas the "AI empowerment paradox." The global economy will increasingly take on an eco-feminist character, as women gain control over the capital and self sustaining civilization.

Ultimately, the woman of 2075 will represent a new archetype: biologically enhanced, technologically fluent, and psychologically free from centuries of imposed limitations. She will not only redefine what it means to hold power, shifting from hierarchical dominance to networked influence, but also challenge the very structures of civilization. Though issues like AI ethics and genetic stratification will remain, the coming decades will bear witness to the most profound reinvention of womanhood in human history.

VIII. Suggestions and Recommendations

1) Integrate Futures Thinking into Education: Teach students to think long-term and anticipate change.
2) Promote Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) for Girls: Encourage early exposure to coding, engineering, and design thinking.

3) Develop Digital Mentorship Programs: Connect aspiring women with global leaders.
4) Encourage Ethical Tech Use: Balance innovation with privacy, equity, and sustainability.
5) Invest in Mental Health Infrastructure: Support emotional well-being alongside technical skills.
6) Create Gender-Inclusive Policies: Ensure laws and regulations reflect the needs of future generations.
7) Integrate Futures Thinking into Curricula: Teach students to anticipate change and build resilience.
8) Invest in Mental Health Infrastructure: Support emotional well-being alongside technical skills.

IX. Limitations of the Study

1) Some projections are based on current trends and may not account for unforeseen events.
2) Western-centric sources dominate the literature reviewed.
3) The absence of longitudinal datasets limits statistical validation.

X. Future Scope of the Study

1) Conduct longitudinal studies tracking girls' career paths over decades.
2) Explore cross-cultural comparisons of women's futures in different regions.
3) Develop interactive AI simulations to model future gender dynamics.
4) Investigate the ethical implications of AI and robotics on gender roles.

XI. Conclusion

The women of 2075 will be pioneers of a new era bold, innovative, empathetic, and pragmatic. They will navigate a world shaped by advanced technology, global collaboration, and deep self-awareness. As they lead in science, defense, education, and governance, they will ensure that progress is inclusive, sustainable, and humane. The paper affirms that investing in today's girls educating them, mentoring them, and empowering them is the most critical step toward building a better world tomorrow. The women of 2075 will be pioneers of a new era bold, innovative, empathetic, and pragmatic. They will navigate a world shaped by advanced technology, global collaboration, and deep self-awareness. As they lead in science, defense, education, and governance, they will ensure that progress is inclusive, sustainable, and humane. The paper affirms that investing in today's girls educating them, mentoring them, and empowering them is the most critical step toward building a better world tomorrow.

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