JOURNAL ARTICLE ANALYSIS: EDUCATE THE WOMEN AND YOU CHANGE THE WORLD: INVESTING IN THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IS THE BEST INVESTMENT IN A COUNTRY’S GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT (JACKSON, 2009)

by:
Jerome C. Matic
Teacher II, B. Camacho National High School - SHS

The subject of this analysis is to review the literature on investing the education of women in United States of America, including economic and social development. As defined on the article Gender inequities refers "on the influence the way members of the family spend their time and resources and it suggests that women with more control over resources will spend more money on basic living needs (e.g., food and health) and education." (Hausmann, cited in Jackson, 2009). This paper aims to analyze the article on the importance of educating women as a way to fight poverty and to have a great result to for economic growth and development.

The selected research article is to review and analyze on empowering women through education in macro and micro side of our society. The author’s explanations and opinions were thorough. Also, her intent was to integrate the findings that had already been reported into a single article that could be the starting point for future research. According to Jackson (2009), educating women is one of the best investments for her family, community, and country can make. Also, some researches on gender and development demonstrates that investment in women, and more specifically women’s education, has numerous positive effects, including: 1) reduction in female fertility rates; 2) lower infant and child mortality rates; 3) lower maternal mortality rates; 4) increase in women’s labor force participation; 5) fosters educational investment in children. Moreover, these factors are not only to improve women in terms of quality of life and to
their own families. On the contrary, it also helps on the macro side of the society which is the aspect of economic growth. It indicates on this article that economic benefits of addressing and reducing barriers to women’s education and engagement in the workforce can be substantial. Despite this arguments, this article shows that there are hotspots in the world where girls are not getting a quality education. While there certainly are places where boys are behind, the society have focused on understanding how and where across the world girls are behind. It emphasize that many countries have work to improve women education, whether related to the gender gap in primary or secondary enrollment or learning. Furthermore, this article addresses the need to invest in the women of a country in order to achieve development and growth and to address issues of social justice beginning with how focused investment in women can achieve greater good than other investments.

For the conclusion, this article indicates that gender equality must have the importance of education of women and the removal of barriers to right for learning and opportunities for their advancement. In addition, the economic benefits of addressing and reducing barriers to women’s education and engagement in the workforce can be substantial. Also, ensuring that women have the same opportunity to rights, resources and voice within a society is widely recognized as essential to that society’s economic growth and development. Moreover, this article emphasize that investing in women and empowering them lifts entire families, communities and countries out of poverty and it affects the economic growth while also enhancing the wellbeing of all its citizens. Therefore, educating women in our society has a great role and impact in the development of our society. For the recommendation, the education of women is a vital component of society’s goal to close the gender gap and advance economic and social growth and development. Hence, this study show that the investment in the education of women is effective in addressing poverty and extremism. Indeed, the investment in
women is perhaps the most effective and efficient mechanism for advancing a society’s development and growth.

References: