

## Essay:

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Is education the most effective tool for achieving gender equality?

Outline:

Overall your points are okay

A. Introduction

B. Factors showing education the most effective tool for achieving gender equality:

1. Boosting equal job opportunities and labor force participation for all genders;  
(a) Increased literacy rate among women in Kerala, an Indian state, led to an increase in labor force
2. Challenging patriarchal mindset, leading to full utilisation of women potential;  
(b) ASP Shekbanu Naqvi breaking stereotypes about women weakness
3. Improving health equalities and reproduction rights;  
(c) High literacy rate in Sri Lanka contributed to low maternal mortality rate - 25

deaths per 100000 live births in 2023

### Rephrase this points

4. Delaying child marriage, allowing women and girls to <sup>select</sup> their life partners themselves;

(a) Each additional year of secondary education lowers the likelihood of child marriage by 6%, UNICEF

5. Cutting gender based violence risks, allowing vulnerable person to take action against brutality;

(a) Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence because of low education, <sup>votes</sup> UNICEF

6. Inclusive voting rights, helping women to choose their representatives;

(a) Many women in Extremely low women's education rates in Lower Dir of KPK led to low women's voter turnout in 2023 general elections

7. Creating a pipeline for women's leadership and gender sensitive policy making;

(a) Rwanda has the highest proportion of women in parliament globally



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due to high <sup>female</sup> literacy rate of about 72%,  
UNESCO

8. Poverty eradication, allowing women to fulfil their expenses and needs without being dependent;

(a) Finland enjoys high female education rates and very low poverty

9. Increased confidence and high self-esteem leading women to informed decision making;

(a) Educated girls of Islamabad have more say in their decisions than uneducated girls of rural Sindh

10. Closing technology gap and digital divide between men and women;

(a) South Korea has <sup>the</sup> highest rate of tertiary education and less digital divide among all genders

11. Reducing intergenerational inequalities, breaking the vicious cycle of gender inequality from birth;

(a) M Sassi Malik Sher, an educated mother and well-known CSP officer of

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Pakistan, raising her both male and female children equally.

12. Increased GDP growth, improving facilities and services for all genders equally.

(a) Denmark providing equal services and opportunities for all genders.

13. Raising managerial and entrepreneurship roles for women and transgenders.

(a) Women make 40% of senior management positions in Thailand - one of the highest shares in Asia.

Conclusion