Introduction, Thesis Statement, and Annotated Bibliography

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**Introduction**

Gender Inequality is a societal issue that has affected the world for centuries. Unfortunately, the matter persists and has led to men being treated better compared to women especially in finances, socially, and academically. The development of feminists in the 19th Century led to the fight against gender inequality. The strategies used have yielded massive positive impacts as women are treated fairly in a majority of instances and are taking up careers that were previously male-dominated. However, there is a need for further research into the factors leading to the prevalence of the issue in the 21st Century. There are societal barriers that prevent women from being equal partners with men that are in most instances cultural. Notably, the attitude that the world has with regards to gender inequality also plays a role in the prevalence of the issue. The following paper is an annotated bibliography of articles written on the matter that indicate that gender inequality negatively affects multi-aspects of people that include; entrepreneurship, health, socially, and academically.

**Annotated Bibliography**

Thebaud, S. (2015). Business as Plan B: Institutional Foundations of Gender Inequality in Entrepreneurship across 24 Industrialized Countries. *Administrative Science Quarterly*.

The above article contains the results of research done in 24 countries for eight years. Eight years is a long period in which provided the researchers with first-hand information. The period used for observations created tendencies and patterns that allowed for valid conclusions that increase the quality of the article as source material. The content of the report shows that women do not prefer entrepreneurship as an alternative to formal employment but as a plan b when they fail to compete effectively with men. More so, entrepreneurship gives them a sense of freedom that allows them to be caregivers for their families in addition to being financially relevant. The article creates an impression that compared to formal employment, entrepreneurship is a better option. The content of the report also contains the results of the research presented in a way that is easy to interpret. Compared to Brinda et al. (2015) the article focuses on the financial aspect of the issue and provides relevant information that has the opportunity of leading to a permanent solution.

Brinda, M. E., Rajkumar, P. A., & Enemark, U. (2015). *Association between gender inequality index and child mortality rates: a cross-national study of 138 countries*. BMC Public Health.

The article is source material that is of high quality as it contains data collected from 138 countries. Additionally, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) participated in the research and provided viable data that offered an in-depth analysis of the matter. The article creates awareness of the impacts of gender inequality on the lives of children. Since women are the primary caregivers, when their lives are adversely affected, it is reflected in the lives of their children. A keen analysis of the situation provided in the article shows that poverty aggravates the matter as women from the lower income bracket face the worst gender inequality among the participants. The source provides vital data that play a significant role in the designing of strategies that would handle the issue. There is also evidence from the article that there is a correlation between poverty and gender inequality. Compared to Thebaud (2015) that focuses on the financial aspect of the matter, this article touches on the health part of the problem.

Winslow, S. & Davis, N. S. (2016). Gender Inequality Across the Academic Life Course. *New Journal Futures & Foresight Science.* 10 (5): 404 – 416.

The authors of the above article extensively use the work of other scholars such as Clayton (2018) who focuses on challenges of female teachers and Queupil and Munoz-Garcia (2015) who place importance on the difficulties of female scholars. In the process, the article is of high quality as the author has insightful arguments. The article contributes to a solution to gender inequality by indicating there is a need for further research. The fact that women face gender inequality in academics is an issue that needs further analysis. More so, the problem exists in the 21st Century in an industry that has some of the most educated people on earth. Therefore, thorough research into the matter is of critical importance. The purpose of the article is creating awareness of the fact that gender inequality affects a variety of societal factions. The report contains evidence of gender inequality occurring subtly in academics as outright discrimination is highly avoided and discouraged. Compared to Thebaud (2015) and Brinda et al. (2015), the article is different as it focuses on the issue in academics.

Kleven, H., Landais, C. & Sogaard, E. J. (2018). Children and Gender Inequality: Evidence from Denmark. *The National Bureau of Economic Research*.

The article contains highly reliable data as the authors acquired their information from a government agency. In the process, the conclusions from the research are reliable as the agencies allowed them to make well-researched endings. The article plays a significant role in the development of a solution by showing there is a dire need for further research. There is also ample use of statistics to explain the conclusions. For instance, the article states that child penalties in Denmark have significantly increased as they were 40% in 1980 and 80% in 2013. The child penalties are in the form of reduced hours a woman puts into work once she has a child, less participation in work-related opportunities which inadvertently leads to low wages. The article’s main arguments are social compared to that of Winslow and Sarah (2016) which is academically based.

Cornwall, A. & Rivas, A. (2015). From ‘gender equality’ and ‘women’s empowerment’ to global justice: reclaiming a transformative agenda for gender and development. *Third World Quarterly.* 36(2): 396-415.

The authors of the article make use of other scholar’s work such as Gita-Sen et al. (2014) and Hickel (2014). Using other scholar’s work plays a significant role in developing a relevant argument. The purpose of the article is to show the world there is room for improvement in the strategies used to fight gender inequality. The article further asserts that the development of terms such as ‘gender equality’ and ‘women’s empowerment’ is insufficient. For the terms to suffice the stakeholders require taking active steps towards ensuring the primary stakeholders of the matter are well informed through education. The evidence in the article is the suggestion of developing ‘new frameworks’ that are concise and can handle the issue about this era. The article is articulate at developing a situation where the reader questions the efficiency of the current strategies compared to other articles such as the Kleven et al. (2018) who is based on the social aspect of the matter.

References

Brinda, M. E., Rajkumar, P. A., & Enemark, U. (2015). *Association between gender inequality index and child mortality rates: a cross-national study of 138 countries*. BMC Public Health.

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