

The effect of education on women's employment and economic growth (Case study: a few countries in the developing and developed countries)

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Abstract

Women are half of the population of the country, among the social groups. With regard to the potential forces of this sector of the community, it is appropriate that in developing countries pay to give generously attention to this, and in the same direction, despite the planning and conducted activities, the women in these countries couldn't get to the appropriate role in country's governance and decision making yet. In such situation it seems of sustainable development in our country is also without regard to the empowerment of women is not possible and the more accurate assessment of this question is necessary in order to establish an appropriate background for the important of the status of society. The role of the women in development directly depends on the target of economic and social development, and hence in the transformation of all human societies is considered as a fundamental factor. In this document, is proceeding how the relationship between women's positions with development of their participation as an influence half of the active force of society in economic activities for the realization of the development. Female's employment in the major activities that have been salient and important in recent year. Participation of women in determining the type, towards development, patterns and development program with the acquisition on better health, better income, skill and technology, social justice is achieved. The finding of this research is included as: 1) Long-term effects may appear 2) Since the relationship between women's education and economic growth is a statistical relationship, the relationship achieved can be bi-directional 3) Alignment between education and the needs of the market in those countries are the main condition for economic development.

Keywords: women, participation, employment, education, economic development

Introduction:

Pay attention to the employment situation of women and leading them to the job market can put the field taking advantages better in practice of this potential force of the community, for this reason the set of factors that can be underlie the participation of more capable, population is of enjoy arenas social and economic priorities more whole. Without a doubt, the most important factor of social and economic development growth accelerating is its "human resources" of that community. Every human community is also composed of men and women that under the mutual and social relations at the same interdependence each of two sexes to each other play the especial role and function and unmistakable as half of the population, women have also a direct impact of the development of the society. Therefore, the strategies of a developed community, is required based on the more active participation of women is to be planning in every economic, political and social affairs. A woman as a effective member of society can be play her pioneering role that in some of the responsibilities is solidify promoting the concept of participation and employment in life and appropriate plat for freely activity as well as declaration of the economic management's right and ownership and its presence to the community are the some of these responsibilities. With regard to this point that the concept of women's participation is not necessary equal to women's employment. Indeed part of their discussion of women's participation in employment by solidification. Women around the world play a very important and decisive in their family Affairs and Community. To accelerate the process of change and the realization of the goal of sustainable development, they can undertake an important very seriously responsibility. Women's education and their participation in the country's development have a great role in the job market. On the other hand, in any society is the education of women at the hands of the next generation, and even though they were being absorption in the job market, Training can make them a better education of children in the assistance in recent years, female have been a major activity in employment scope in our country and in this context must be cultural activities in order to improve the traditional role of mothers do to improve the position of women in society and women with transferring of thought and ideas into the economic framework of the society had more smoothing the path of development and growth. They can be in all the economic parts the original and powerful fulcrum to advance the goals. As a woman or as an individual in the social life and the job is associated with miscellaneous people and because of her especial emotional and mental characteristics can be a patron and guardian of the community and thus a safeguard of the sustainable development.

The position of woman in the development:

The human population is composed of the two men and woman. Women are half of the human population community. If we accepted the role of the human being as the position and the basis of development, Should also accept the role and position of women as a half of the human population of communities in the development of the world logically. The women were the ones to forget until the day before and their activities and tasks had limited of housekeeping, mother craft and companionship as well as women were accepted this matter also as believe. But today is one of the topics of development is in denying negation and discrimination sexual inequality between men and women. Nowadays, a woman's place in development's scope as the fundamental discussion of the training of

girls and women as mothers, the first after the transfer of the values, norms, culture, customs and traditions can be raised and of the importance of the frequency is entitled. Based on the scientific research it is known that women are informed and aware of their children's upbringing, thinker, and whiles this is also the basis of the development of consciousness. However, what is certain that today women have denied in some cases such as the sphere of private life i.e. family, driven and of interfering in politics and social roles.

Although women were able to get the right to vote in the West but this is not leading them becoming a political citizen the right to vote complete and acceptance they found political participation, of course in some cases inconclusive efforts in feminism movements and change attitudes and insights have not been than a lot of the impact of the participation of women But not from the position of women in political participation , social, economic and cultural, And in some communities in such a case the exclusion of political institutions are located and their participation official not accepted in many communities actually advocate general cite.

Limitations and obstacles to women's participation in the activities of the developing countries:

Cultural barriers

The most important cultural barriers to women's employment on the way can be referred to the following:

1. A false belief based on the lack of women's participation in social activities
2. The lack of knowledge of Iranian women their rights of citizenship
3. Women's lack of knowledge of the various social and economic fields available for the activity
4. Higher rates illiteracy of women than men
5. The low percentage of academic degrees holders and experts in women than in men (Mousavi Khameneh, 1992)

Social barriers:

Being a lack of training in the case of women than men, the opportunity to grow and enhance women's existential personality is having a problem And conditions of employment for them, creating the hardness that causes women to not be in equal conditions or occupational with men, if in equal conditions with their employees the managers, with the ambiguity that there are women and their imaginations and examining negative towards women's work, men would be covered on them.

Economic barriers:

The economic obstacles to women's participation in particular to four important factors we mentioned

The work was unpaid home:

The housekeeping which was the most important work of women in developing societies, various dates in economic activities; Livelihood through agriculture, such as in the villages and the production of goods and services that these acts without the payment of wages and no economic assessment of the activity of women as mother and wife of the family in reducing costs and being effective in the non-monetary economy cannot be done. In the field of non-occupational wages for home download by housewives, should add that there are income producing houses work, But this revenue is hidden and is not directly hand her the monetary which is due to remain in the Pocket so her family has to be spent for the welfare of all. Because if a woman don't do the housework in each

reason, it has to be paid with the inevitable family of family income for personal affairs to hire and a housewife's work in terms of pay, which is the same object could not be paid. So more work is needed to prevail in the house were women as the direct role of the monetary economy, which makes the country's household income agenzized and if is not calculated in the financial calculations system, for its specific function , In an artificial system parallel to the financial calculations system, can be estimated and measured. This is due to the fact that about three-quarters of the women home owners was established, in order to clear the wrong cultural belief than to domestic tasks and the status of women, as well as in terms of the creation and development of the legal and economic and psychological security of housewives, especially from the point of view of children's education, justification and significance.

The difference in the level of wages:

Wages up to the point of disputes resulting from the differences in employment, although it is possible that woman's working hours, less than average men and are working part time or tasks. Another factor is in the difference in income between men and women have the effect of Discrimination in the payment of wages. Imagine that in the courses of dormancy and structural modification of the number of female workers have been added to the job and in scale section ranges have lost the men's job, women have been forced to work in the non- formal family shall carry survival, and this is something that UNICEF named as the invisible adjustment.

The limitations of women and women's occupational for obtaining jobs that cause women's labor supply is more than demand, and the managers and employees of the woman hired following that are less demanding that the wage difference between the wages of women than men, and that women's willingness to participate in economic activities reduces. In most developing countries, women work more than men, but women's income is 40 percent less than men, this discrimination even in developed countries, of course with less intensity there is also. As an example of the advanced industrial countries, like Japan is very significant, women's wages in front of 51 men against 100 which represents a very unequal status between men and women is the best among developed countries status. Sweden is having inequality with 90 against 100 (Safiri, 2003) that is still does not exist in the world view of the equal pay with men for women.

Types of jobs:

The presence of women in some professions, which will be called feminine including the teaching, working in offices server and nursing which in continues of the traditional role of the woman in the house unpaid, that is more of focus on quality shall be entitled to such low levels of wage were significantly low wages are also, therefore, the presence of women that is placed in these kinds of jobs that make them the same as the traditional culture in the family include action done, only have any suitable solution for women's participation , but in practice their economic activity to keep away from the scene.

The problems and obstacles generally to the employment for women, relating to all countries including developing and industrial with the difference that the severity and weakness in them. Effect of some factors is more and the other is less effective. The unemployed obstacles to women's physiological status of the personality system because their cultural and value system of the society the effect of accepts the most important obstacles in most countries, and the obstacles to the

development of the structure of the developing countries concerned, and with regard to the specific conditions of each country, the necessity of more attention to obstacles shall be determined.

The consideration of economic, social and cultural constraints governing the Statute of limitations:

Women in part (a) and (b) shall also be noted on the economic impact of women activities.

History of the research:

In various studies and research about women's employment have taken place to this, the point is that, we understand that the study of macro-level social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population based on census data on the employment of women is much lower than that of the same study factors and other factors they studied micro-levels studies generally in relation to some of the variables, such as education, income, wealth, status, etc., or other factors that affect women's employment or also some have studied women's employment impacts inside or outside of the home. According to the survey taken in connection with the employment and training of women achieved the following that they are also have exactly in conjunction with research to tear this refers studies.

Internal studies:

-Majlessi (2012) results of the World Assembly of the economy in the year 2012 has shown almost no gender gap in the countries has been in the field of fair division of revenue, resources and opportunities, and the creation of equal opportunities for managerial posts take from destroy.

-Mehrabani (2012) on his research at the Muslim Middle East meaningful and converse relationship between political and economic of development is established. The results of multivariate regression analysis show that u of the variance of the existing gender gaps by the independent variables in the model experimental study of determination. Among the variables of research, economic development had the highest variance power of explanation and effect on gender gap variable and then political development in explanation of the variable dependent.

-Iravani (2009) in the results of his research speaks to this issue is that the employment of women in the outdoors of the economic dimensions the individual and the family, based on the psychological and spiritual aspects of the educational situation of children and women, woman, provide better facilities for the life and welfare, easing the burden of family sponsorship, the partnership has had a positive impact in the home. The women's social status by virtue of also going up, crowd control, ease of access to development, use all the talents and abilities of people and many other aspects of social care. Women's employment is also a negative impact on the family in terms of maintenance and care of the children, sometimes living with others, children, couples and relationships have agreed that some cultural and social effects can be derived and some also stems from the absence of the mother in the home. With the added working hours and even exacerbated this effect on morale as well as the effect of working women.

-Malekzadeh (2008) women as effective members of society, a pioneering role fitted in their various responsibilities in the field of formation Including these responsibilities to promote the concept of participation and employment opportunities in life and suitable for the activity of freely and declare the right of economic management, ownership and etc... that all this requires is that the costs and the necessary training for women to be considered. With regard to this point that the concept of women's employment, women's participation is not necessarily, though definitely part of the participation of women in the employment sector finds their solidification, But in this regard the administration of the home and family by women and their role in nutrition and growth of children as well as their

numerous responsibilities of education that women often are responsible for. It also has a variety of domestic arts that any large industry base today is considered.

-Froghian (2007) today, women in Iran are twofold altitude position in terms of health and education indicators, Iranian women in the absence of major countries in the region to have far better but in terms of participation in the job market income share among developing countries had lower ranking.

-Farjadi (2004) studies in advanced industrial countries that did to this conclusion is that one of the important factors determining job market conditions demand higher education and the level of wages and salaries in different fields. In his opinion in Iran despite increasing rate to maintain the academic study, especially in the field of Humanities-Social continue in higher education not only shows signs of decreasing, but is constantly being increased. As more high school graduates to maintain the rate less, the chance for higher education costs and motivation to continue studying in higher educational levels in university will be more than the other educational convince.

-Emadzadeh (2002) education as guide signs in the job market introduction. in his opinion higher education, personal capacities, indicating the authority, motivation, interest and perseverance, so higher education work-force recruitment for employers as more features appears.

-Alavion (2002) Research on the basis that did to this conclusion is that during the 20 years after the Second World War, the, and the West Government developed countries from the perspective of their women did well beyond. In these countries the potential talents at the service of society, women's lack of growth, but more women builds Community production and reproduction needs. They are of women in war time in production and used in the military but not the other; they need them to be sent home.

-Sheikhi (2001) growth population, especially during the recent decade has bring several social mainly problems for the growing communities of development to follow, which are social roots. On the kind of young population problems, women's status, employment, immigration, rapid changes in the social, economic and cultural patterns between them and such problems, many of the growing communities in the development of the eye. In this variation, women's population has an important role. To change the position of women can be the effect of age and sex structure of population significantly. In other words, the disappearance of many of its social issues depends on changes in women's position.

-Hashemi (2000) with the study of the women's employment status in Iran, with the result that women's economic participation rate is taken in Iran with the same in developing countries and this is literacy rate while their education and advanced countries is comparable. To believe he had the means of regulation of official institutions of the laws on women's employment level of influence that have to turn are the effects of social and cultural institutions.

-Karami (1997) in the case of women employment not be requires their egress of the house should said that, if the employment is to be only from economic aspects, it's true, because many of the ladies can help the house economy by doing actions including carpet-weaving, dressmaking etc. But if note to her other aspects of employment such as the necessity of the presence of women in their community and social mission, like nursing, administrative tasks, teaching etc that its need to exit from the house should also be considered. Therefore Karami (1997) means about whether their employment not be requires egress should be said that if their employment to be only the economic aspect of employment it is because many of the ladies can help the house economy by doing actions

including carpet-weaving, dressmaking etc. but if other aspects of employment such as the necessity of the presence of women in their community and social mission note some jobs like nursing, administrative tasks, teaching etc that need to exit of the house should also be noted. Therefore, the purpose of the employment of women, the presence of social scene today, otherwise talking of economic or employment has been raised from the beginning of human life.

External studies:

-Qyyum (2008) population census in the year 1981 shows that the population of women was 48% and 16 percent of them were literate compared to men who were 35%, however only 7 percent for women in the literacy rate against 26% for men in rural areas. Female 21% and 47% for males in 1991 was raised.

-Todaro (2007) in education in developing countries literacy rate of adult women than men in the lower level housed the figures are respectively 6.12, 0.48%, 5.54% and 57.8%, 6.39%, 2.43% represents the continuation of a significant gender gap according to the following table.

Table1-2 Literacy rate of adult women than men

Countries	Adult literacy	Education and training profile	The literacy rate of adult women (15 and up)	The literacy rate of adult males (15 and up)	The public cost of education and Training as a % of the total Government cost
Afghanistan	28	0.354	12.6	43.1	0.5
Republic of South Africa	88	0.843	87.2	88.9	17.4
Bangladesh	53.5	0.53	48	58.7	14.2
Egypt	66.4	0.697	57.8	74.6	12.6
India	66	0.643	54.5	76.6	10.7
Pakistan	54.2	0.492	39.6	76.7	11.2
Mexico	92.8	0.886	91.4	94.4	25.6
Morocco	55.6	0.574	43.2	68.7	26.1
Kenya	73.6	0.69	70.2	77.7	17.9

-Wajzman (2004) in the process of economic development of the communities, the process of job mobility, transfer from agriculture to industry, trade and services, technology progress, had effect on the many of women's employment opportunities. It doesn't mean that changing in technology is changes for the benefit of women.

-The international Organization of Work* (2004) global employment trends indicates that more women in the work force today compared to the past. However, their unemployment rate is still higher than men. In 2003, approximately 40 percent of the people employed in the world were women, but the

*. ILO

quality of employment of women collectively less than men. 60% of those living on the minimum limit of the salary they receive are women.

-Babko (2004) there is two broad perspectives in describing the effects of ICT[†] on women. ICT as a tool for women's advancement but women were also active as a member in the development of technology, especially consider ICT itself And the way that technology an expanding elevation today is changing; the production of new and innovative ideas for creation or others is not enough. Workforce's future should be and must have several skills interactions between different levels out. The women, in the process, can play a more active role in the development of technology. Women are half of the world's population amounted to emphasize and which may be on the path of development of effective technology.

-The United Nations development program[‡] (2003) on the subject of women's participation in science and technology is a fundamental education key. Global trends show that the rate of literacy, education and training of women, especially in developing countries, improve results is. The gap between men and women regarding the level of literacy decreased. The adult literacy rate among women in developed countries, compared with 75 percent has been reported.

-Schenk (2002) the employment of women in jobs such as teaching still in three decades is about 80% whereas in the fields related to technology has reached up to 25%.

-Sim (2000) today, the number of women who enter secondary education, improved in many countries. But this would depend on the level of life and considerable wealth at the community of life. But among women with secondary education, that is, on a very little number of science and technology in the field of an education.

This is the cause of many of the access to job opportunities that new technology has many and requires skilled resources is a key factor in the study remain deprived and empowerment of women and increasing their competitive power with men in obtaining job opportunities and economic activity to start their commercial.

-Rinolds (1998) express in jobs and higher in terms of the number of posts, the distance between the many men and women out there. For example in 1985 in the United States the women who almost half of the Government is formed only about 2.6% of the higher posts.

-Muhammad (1997) the new technology provides the opportunity for women that they acquired new skills and that they are capable of multiple skills, motivation and creativity have earned it and in its turn increase the motivation for learning more.

-Brocas (1990) recent progress, women (especially young women) to work towards particular fractions this makes discriminatory conditions. After discussion of the factors of influence on the economic growth and the growth patterns and theory review concluded that several factors (human resources, the quality of democracy, institutions, education, transparency, rents, etc.) on the influence of economic growth.

The goals and the necessities of the research:

The research question

[†] . Information and communications technology

[‡] . UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

Does the University have a positive effect on women's education levels of economic growth?

The main goal

The study of positive and negative consequences of women's employment and education on economic growth

The hypothesis of the research:

Increasing the participation of women in the economy makes it to be accelerating the growth and development of the countries.

Methods and techniques of research underway:

In this research, descriptive and analytical methods will be used. Statistical population in this study, between selected countries that are above the lower and middle incomes have been divided, will be Through the Internet site (WDI²) and access to software Eviews⁷ through reports for Panel data done.

The scope of the research:

Studied in this research, 24 of 252 countries a country that has long been available in statistic in the 2000-2010 timeframe is that its data from the site of the world development indicators WDI[§] and accessible extracting. And the names of the 24 countries in the survey are attached.

Research methodology:

In this study, descriptive analytical methods will be used ultimately.

The introduction of the model and its variables

Dependent variable: economic growth (Y) that increased the production of a country in comparison with the base year shows and independent variables:

Openness: Represents the level of the degree of openness of the economy may be that of the rate of GDP¹ will be achieved on trade. The purpose of the trade turnover, which is the sum of imports and exports, will be achieved. Since the present variables than trade on GDP shows the effect is not noticeable in what it is an effective means of information used for the current price and constant price what results will be the same.

$$1-1 \text{ Open}_{it} = \frac{\text{export}_{it} + \text{Import}_{it}}{\text{GDP}_{it}}$$

ERF: That represents the rate of registration of women. 1 indicating the rate of primary education section 2 registration the registration rate indicating high school section 3 indicating academic undergraduate enrollment rates.

LFF: That represents the employment of women of women's employment ratio to the total workers (male and female).

[§] . World Development Indicators

I: That expresses the ratio of investment to GDP of that country.

EXPG: General Government expenditure on health and education that the public expenditure of the Government of the General Government expenditure in education and in health care comes on GDP**.

The data Panel

The Panel data analysis of the topics is relatively new in Econometrics and applied. In this method, a series of sectional units within a few years the Panel data analysis of the topics is relatively new and applied econometrics in fall investigated. Researchers in cases because of a defect or the nature of their research data can not only adequate cross-sectional time series in data, of these patterns. With the help of this method, the number of visits to the desired extent, increased. The use of panel data, due to the enormous advantage, in the past decades has been highly regarded researchers.

The statistical methods used:

Statistical population in this research, several developed and developing countries that will be getting data through Internet sites (world development indicators WDI) extracted and fitted by Eviews software will analyze.

First, using the Panel data on the rate of economic growth, the influences of explanatory variables were analyzed as well as the effects of foreign direct investment on economic growth by taking financial development in the short term and long term examined. To do this, the countries into three categories with a high income and low and medium income split. For annual data, the average of the data and the results of the estimation at the end of this article have been provided.

The results of the estimation:

Considering the lack of time series statistics, particularly in relation to training, the rate of employment for women and register them to consider that in relation to hypothesis testing only three-mode model of processing to countries with high, medium, low income is presented and the results of action is also credited in this connection only.

In countries with low income in the elementary grades, high school and University:

Model 1:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I_{i,t}, FELABOR_{i,t}, FEENROLL1_{i,t}, Openness_{i,t}, EXPG_{i,t})$$

Model 2:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I_{i,t}, FELABOR_{i,t}, FEENROLL2_{i,t}, Openness_{i,t}, EXPG_{i,t})$$

Model 3:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I_{i,t}, FELABOR_{i,t}, FEENROLL3_{i,t}, Openness_{i,t}, EXPG_{i,t})$$

Table 1- Low income countries in the elementary grades, high school, and the University of

** . Gross Domestic Product

Undergraduate University			Cross high school			The elementary section		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	-6.125684	0.6408	C	-6.974052	0.5169	C	0.041537	0.9969
$\dot{Y}(-1)$	-0.042253	0.7417	$\dot{Y}(-1)$	-0.049050	0.7010	$\dot{Y}(-1)$	-0.090999	0.4589
I?	272.7067	0.1649	I?	274.1390	0.1623	I?	258.6914	0.1866
LFF?	0.426683	0.0537	LFF?	0.423894	0.0562	LFF?	0.460291	0.0344
ERF3?	-0.024576	0.8919	ERF2?	-0.009849	0.9274	ERF1?	-0.117353	0.1872
OPENNES S?	-123.9672	0.0112	OPENNES S?	-123.1739	0.0123	OPENNES S?	-111.5951	0.0222
EXPG?	-0.116942	0.6451	EXPG?	-0.114675	0.6458	EXPG?	-0.048930	0.8380

Along with the table top as shown in the column to be the female work force see the probe and the degree of openness of economy at the level of 5% error will be significant. With the difference that the negative sign the degree of openness of the economy represents a relationship picture with economic growth. In countries with medium income in the elementary grades of the, high school, and University:

Model 4:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I?_{i,t}, FELABOR?_{i,t}, FEENROLL1?_{i,t}, Openness?_{i,t}, EXPG?_{i,t})$$

Model 5:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I?_{i,t}, FELABOR?_{i,t}, FEENROLL2?_{i,t}, Openness?_{i,t}, EXPG?_{i,t})$$

Model 6:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}(-1)_{i,t}, I?_{i,t}, FELABOR?_{i,t}, FEENROLL3?_{i,t}, Openness?_{i,t}, EXPG?_{i,t})$$

Table 2-Medium-income countries in the elementary grades, high school, and the University of

Undergraduate University			Cross high school			The elementary section		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.

C	- 32.03471	0.077 3	C	- 27.82355	0.128 2	C	99.34833	0.022 4
$\dot{Y}^?(-1)$	- 0.013106	0.916 2	$\dot{Y}^?(-1)$	- 0.036815	0.768 6	$\dot{Y}^?(-1)$	- 0.087671	0.487 5
I?	6430.908	0.001 0	I?	6184.568	0.001 3	I?	5006.494	0.008 1
LFF?	- 0.486045	0.004 3	LFF?	- 0.452383	0.007 8	LFF?	- 0.241064	0.112 7
ERF3?	0.509552	0.024 7	ERF2?	0.429570	0.050 3	ERF1?	- 0.964558	0.027 2
OPENNES S?	- 581.7440	0.186 4	OPENNES S?	0.522267	0.075 6	OPENNES S?	- 163.8048	0.714 4
EXPG?	0.472174	0.098 7	EXPG?	- 535.2834	0.215 4	EXPG?	0.065663	0.837 7

With a view to considering the table top to be the sign and the rate of investment in primary education of women at the level of 5% error was significant with the difference that the negative sign the registration rate in primary education for women reflects the relationship between economic growths with photos. And between these variables only women's undergraduate enrollment rates of high school and the rate of openness of economy and at this point, there is a positive relationship with economic growth. It is also seen economic growth rate had a positive relationship with the capital and the rate of registration of women in the academic section and Government spending on health and education levels, and represents a significant relationship between these variables with economic growth and significant women's workforce at the level of 5% of the error and the relationship between economic growth with photos.

In countries with a high income in the elementary grades, high school, and the University of

Model 7:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}^?(-1)_{i,t}, I^?_{i,t}, FELABOR^?_{i,t}, FEENROLL1^?_{i,t}, Openness^?_{i,t}, EXPG^?_{i,t})$$

Model 8:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}^?(-1)_{i,t}, I^?_{i,t}, FELABOR^?_{i,t}, FEENROLL2^?_{i,t}, Openness^?_{i,t}, EXPG^?_{i,t})$$

Model 9:

$$\dot{Y}_{i,t} = f(\dot{Y}^?(-1)_{i,t}, I^?_{i,t}, FELABOR^?_{i,t}, FEENROLL3^?_{i,t}, Openness^?_{i,t}, EXPG^?_{i,t})$$

Table 3- Countries with a high income in the elementary grades, high school, and the University of

Undergraduate University			Cross high school			The elementary section		
Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Prob.
C	-9.828635	0.6640	C	-13.44280	0.5461	C	113.4630	0.0002
$\dot{Y}^{?(-1)}$	-0.155101	0.1846	$\dot{Y}^{?(-1)}$	-0.177388	0.1288	$\dot{Y}^{?(-1)}$	-0.141270	0.1984
I?	23579.63	0.0000	I?	23811.04	0.0000	I?	21041.53	0.0000
LFF?	-0.669080	0.0283	LFF?	-0.654780	0.0288	LFF?	-0.664064	0.0261
ERF3?	0.258996	0.0222	ERF2?	0.292458	0.0090	ERF1?	-0.955638	0.0001
OPENNES S?	-800.6648	0.5500	OPENNES S?	-763.0836	0.5567	OPENNES S?	-869.7604	0.5065
EXPG?	0.711724	0.0003	EXPG?	0.670455	0.0003	EXPG?	0.510932	0.0070

Based on the above table with fitted to the rate of economic growth was a significant and positive relationship with the capital and the Government's public spending for education and health, and meaningful relationship between these variables represent the economic growth and the rate of registration of women in all levels of elementary, high school, College and the work force, women have been significant and the relationship with economic growth.

Conclusions:

Although the main staffing to achieve development in our country in General and in third world countries because of some traditional attitudes continue to try to limit them to employment outside the home if that can be said there the same women as half of the workforce and during the wars of the first and second high number of workforce development groups has been that make up the Western Nations. In this case, for the development of groups of developing countries is one of the most important principles, change the attitude of the society and its politicians to create the conditions that will facilitate the active participation of women in society.

There are different reasons for women's employment should be considered as obstacles on the outside, against most of the people who have commented that the lack of financial need or lack of interest and because of the lack of sufficient education or to working women know, there has been a major reason head going in here for the children in the family which may be said, the women giving in abundance to their children that had not gone to work and paid attention to children's education at home.

Second, in some women not only because of a specific reason mentioned but in addition to their lack of time to work out bring for providing employment. We hope that in the future by adopting proper measures of these obstacles in the way of women.

However, the results of any research on the Humanities cannot be explicitly and should be elsewhere as well as test and be examined again but the results of the research to support this is that women's

employment outside the home of the dimensions of the individual and family economic, psychological and spiritual aspects of the educational situation of children, women, the life style , providing better facilities and more welfare, reduce time burden, participate in sponsorship of Home Office will have a positive impact . In terms of social prestige by virtue of social climbing, women, crowd control, ease of access to development, use all the talents and abilities of people and many other social aspects.

Women's employment is also a negative impact on the family in terms of maintenance and care of the children, sometimes living with others, children, couples and relationships have agreed, that some can be gained by social and cultural effects and amount are also caused by the absence of the mother is at home, being with the add work hours and even exacerbated this effect on the morale of women employed is also the effect of the update. In high income countries with high female job cannot be concluded that this force will accelerate economic growth or not and hence is not a verifiable hypothesis in countries with low and medium income cannot be open to accelerating economic growth and labor force of women.

The results of this research findings of Farjadi (2004), Todaro (2007), Qyyum (2008), Emadzadeh (1381). In the case of the impact of the contribution of education to economic growth is consistent Participation of women in determining the type, towards development, patterns and development programs with the acquisition on better health, better income, skills and technology, social justice is achieved.

The findings of this research are including the following:

- 1- Long-term effects may appear.
- 2- The statistical relationship is probably the direction of causality may be either side of economic growth toward more education and more financial resources for education.
- 3- Alignment between education and the needs of the market in these countries is the main condition for economic growth.

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