

Government Spending and Welfare and Empowerment of Women: A Review Study

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to view, the impact of government schemes on human capital formation in respect of women and to draw proper attention to the government to increase human capital in respect of women, so that approximately half of the share of the population is made by women, may be utilized to boost the Indian economy. To explore and analyse the nature of government policy in India in terms of specific for women and their implications in India, to examine the role of government in the promotion of socio-economic empowerment of women and its problems, to evaluate the effect of education and other relevant government policies on human capital formation in respect of women, to study contribution and support of government to promote the capacity of institutional study center by allotment of funds from expenditure to the various fields for women and to compare the society expectations and satisfaction between previous and post methods of human capital formation for women. This research paper uses the sound methodology to analyse government schemes for human development and their impact on women empowerment in India, utilizing secondary data from previous studies, government records, reports, and related literature. Formation of human capital in respect of women can be seen obviously that many women are benefited from various schemes, and they have become self-dependent and self-reliant but still is a very small proportion as a drop in the ocean compared to the present population of women. The above research paper will help to draw the attention of the government to provide appropriate public funds to educational institutions for human capital formation in reference to women, which is almost urgently required in rural and semi-urban areas over the country, and further research.

Keywords: Women, Empower, Human Capital, Financial Inclusion and Welfare Lt.

Introduction:

In today's world, human capital and women's welfare are vital subjects. These fields are essential for advancing economic growth, gender parity, and general societal well-being. The discourse surrounding the promotion of gender inequality and women's empowerment has been a longstanding area of study and policy concern in an attempt to enhance the quality of life for women, children, and newborns in both high-income and low-income nations. Research and policy initiatives aiming at enhancing the well-being of women, infants, and children, both in high-income and low- and middle-income nations, have long focused on gender inequality and women's empowerment. Given that women frequently experience more inequality and deprivation than men, it is widely recognized that women's well-being and human capital are intimately related. Kaber argued that while human welfare applies to both men and women, the effects of inequality and hardship are more pronounced for women (Oladapo et al., 2019).¹

Promoting women's welfare and human capital development is crucial for achieving gender equality and contributing to societal growth. Addressing gender imbalances in education, employment, and resource access is essential for economic growth and poverty reduction. Women's empowerment is crucial for women to participate in decision-making and take charge of their lives. Ensuring equal access to resources, education, and work opportunities is essential for a more equal society. By recognizing the importance of gender analysis and addressing gender disparities, we can work towards a more equitable society, ensuring equal opportunities for both men and women. Education has significantly impacted humanity's development, as it not only increases work efficiency but also provides social status, better choices, and knowledge about societal changes. It encourages innovation and facilitates the introduction of new technologies. Economists emphasize the need to increase educational opportunities to accelerate development. Human resources, such as nurses, farmers, teachers, engineers, and doctors, can be converted into human capital, transforming society into a more skilled and educated workforce. Investing in human capital is crucial to create more than human potential (Saroj, et al., 2022).²

Human capital, an intangible quality, is essential for economic growth and productivity. It includes education, training, intelligence, skills, health, and other values valued by employees. Human capital can be created through education, health counseling, and innovative methods. There are two types of human capital: general and special. General human knowledge and skills can be used by organizations like recruiting agencies and marketing. Special human resources are specific to a job. Both men and women contribute to human capital formation, as women play a crucial role in maintaining family life and protecting the world (Naikoo et al., 2023).³

The extent of empowerment of women is mainly determined by three factors – their economic, social, and political identity and their importance in the national hierarchy. These factors are deeply intertwined and linked with multiple cross-cutting linkages. This implies that if efforts remain absent or weak even in one dimension, the momentum generated by the results and other components cannot be sustained as they will not be able to withstand any change or upheaval. Only when all three factors are addressed together and harmonized with each other can a woman be truly empowered. Hence for the overall empowerment of women – the social, economic, and political aspects affecting the life of a woman must converge effectively (GOI, 2012-17).⁴

Background:

During the Vedic period, from 300 B.C. to 600 B.C., women enjoyed freedom, no purdah system, and the right to choose their partner. They could educate and remarry, and daughters were treated as 'Ardhangini'. Parents spent money on education, and women had the right to remain unmarried. They could inherit their father's property, participate in religious ceremonies, and have a prominent place in social and public assemblies (Saxena et al., 2018).⁵

During the Vedic period, women held prominent positions and were honored in epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata. Post-Vedic restrictions included marriage, education, and prayer. During the Buddhist period, women gained freedom and status through Buddhist teachings, but their political and economic status remained unchanged. Women's religious roles and household work were also respected. During medieval times, the purdah system which was prevalent among royal families, nobles, and merchants classes of people prior to the Muslim empire started to spread to other classes of people. Women were not given their rights. Women were deprived of basic rights. After the arrival of the British ruler in

India, the position of women took many changes, therefore the 19th century is often termed the century of social reform (Salawade, 2012).⁶

Review of Literature

The literature on human capital building and women's welfare programs emphasizes the significance of a number of elements in fostering women's economic growth and empowerment. According to gender parity and women's advancement support economic growth in Asian nations. This shows that empowering women via social programs can improve their human capital and advance economic growth as a whole (Mishra et al. 2020).⁷ An additional crucial component of women's empowerment and the development of human capital is financial inclusion. Analyse the effects of financial inclusion on urban slum women. The study emphasizes the benefits of financial inclusion for women's empowerment, showing that having access to financial resources can improve women's capacities and support the development of human capital (Bhatia et al. (2019)).⁸ Government assistance programs are also a major factor in women's empowerment and the development of human capital. Examines how government assistance programs affect minority women's empowerment in Karnataka, India. The study highlights how these programs empower women, suggesting that social programs might aid in the development of human capital (Kulal , 2021).⁹ The literature also acknowledges the role that education plays in the development of human capital. Talk about the connection between Sri Lankan production and gender parity in the educational system. According to the report, encouraging gender equality in the classroom can improve human capital and advance economic growth (Withanage et al., 2021).¹⁰

The premise that women's welfare programs are essential for advancing women's empowerment and the creation of human capital is generally supported by the literature. Through the implementation of programs that target financial inclusion, education, and government assistance, women's capabilities can be improved, their economic involvement can be increased, and ultimately, general economic growth and development can result economic participation, and ultimately lead to overall economic growth and development.

Objectives:

Administration show faces many problems at every stage to implementation of the government schemes for human development with women, there are many women not benefited from government schemes of human capital formation Its problem attention in mind, I am trying to work following objects in this Research Paper:-

1. The function of government programs in forming human capital in women.
2. Government programs' effects on women's economic empowerment
3. Effects of government initiatives on women's social empowerment.

Methodology:

The use of sound and logical methodology is the pre-condition of any scientific research. The research paper is an effort to compile, analyse, and interpret information and data pertaining to government schemes for human development and their effect on women's empowerment and development in India. This research analysis is based on secondary data. Secondary data has collect through previous publish work, government records, reports, and other related literature and websites.

Result and Discussion:

In ancient times spending on human capital formation was not specific in reference to women as in the present time. For analyzing the concept, women's status from ancient times to the 21st century is analyzed here in comparison. Gender budgeting also has been started from 2005. Presently, it is implemented in 16 states and by dint of gender budgeting school registration of girls has increased so far.

As a tool for gender mainstreaming at all levels and stages of the budgeting process, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been advocating gender budgeting nationwide. The most crucial step in this regard is to institutionalize progress by establishing Gender Budget Committees (GBCs) in various ministries and departments. The Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, released the Gender Budget Charter on March 8, 2007, outlining the functions and cells of the GBC, to facilitate the integration of gender analysis into policies, programs, and programs. As of this now, 57 Union Ministries and Commissions have established GBC office spaces. (Alam et al. 2017).¹¹

586.47 million Women make up the whole population of the nation, or 48.46 percent, according to the 2011 census. On the other hand, the general sex ratio increased significantly by 7 points, from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. With a population of 1.21 billion, India is the second-largest nation after China. Of this population, 51.5 percent is male and 48.5 percent is female. Women make up almost half of the population, with a decadal growth rate of 18.3 percent compared to 17.1 percent for men. However, women face discrimination in all sections of society and lag behind men in every aspect of life. This is a setback for India's development process. India cannot progress without the development of women (Economic Survey, 2021-22).¹²

The Government of India constituted a committee named "Aspects of Equality" in 1974. The report said the development of the country has affected women negatively or largely and creatively through discrimination or discrimination. Economic Survey of 2000-01 included a separate section on gender inequality for the first time. Subsequently, the Union Budget of 2005-06 included a separate statement on gender budgeting for the first time along with budget rotation of fewer than 10 demands (Economic Survey of 2006-07).

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan acknowledges that women make up over 70% of India's population and acknowledges their dominance in the country. Throughout the planning phase, the nation's commitment to bringing this vision to fruition is reflected in the plan, which also represents their views and ambitions. The 12th Five-Year Plan's inclusive approach introduced innovation and uniformity to development planning. Not just in child-related policy and program interventions, but also in many other areas of policy and programs that impact women and children, structural change is required. Women's standing and capacity to contribute to improving society are significantly influenced by their access to fundamental social services including health and education. While the overall image has improved significantly, there are still significant gaps. With a 2011 gender inequality index score of 0.617, India came in at number 129 out of 149 nations, suggesting a significant degree of gender disparity. The stark differences in opportunities between women and men are indicated by women's low performance on important human development metrics. (Mishra et al. 2012).¹³

The objective of the Twelfth Plan was to enhance the job prospects and increase the active base of women in the formal sector. It's a favourable scenario for women who work for themselves. Women's employment in the labour market, particularly in the secondary and tertiary sectors, is crucial for

securing decent work, granting women access to financial services, the rural economy, and property rights. The formal sector needs to employ far more people, for example, by focusing on fair wages and working conditions that cater to the unique needs of working women. Thankfully, the Twelfth Plan strategy—which emphasizes sanitation, health care, education, and infrastructure development—will generate a large number of well-paying jobs, many of which will be in the formal sector. In addition, steps should be taken to guarantee that women have appropriate access to these new job opportunities. One of the biggest obstacles preventing women from entering the workforce is a lack of skills, particularly in secondary and tertiary education. As the chapter "Employment and Skill Development" indicates, the Twelfth Plan offers extensive skill development expansion. Additionally, extra effort should be put into helping women advance their skill sets, from traditional to cutting-edge abilities that enable them to shatter gender norms and advance into higher-skilled positions. In addition to being viewed as a means of subsistence, skill development will also be seen as a way to enhance the lives of women. Consequently, components that support women in establishing their identities both individually and collectively should be included in educational programs. The number of women enrolled in programs funded by the National Corporate Advanced Training Corporation should be reported using aggregate sex-based data. This will assist in determining whether women receive employment following education and a place in the market economy, as well as whether the minimum 33 percent of seats are reserved for them. ([Twelfth Plan, 2012-2017](#)).

Conclusion:

The research paper will help draw the attention of the government to create human resources for women in rural and urban areas. Building human capital for women in a country like India requires large public resources. Along with increasing human capital, it is essential to bring women into the mainstream. This will require vocational training and skills, and women must be encouraged to seek vocational training and promotion. When it comes to all the facets of empowerment, Indian women rank best for psychological empowerment, which is followed by political, economic, social, domestic, physical, and intellectual empowerment. ([Janaki](#))¹⁴ Women's economic stability positively affects every aspect of their level of empowerment. It is discovered that women are more empowered when they make decisions about their own education, careers, marriage, childbearing, domestic duties, how to spend their own money, etc. Domestic violence against women is more common among those with less power. Research shows that women who marry males of comparable age experience greater psychological and economic empowerment. More independent women get greater access to healthcare.

Lastly, our work affects research more than policy. This is a crucial issue. Regarding the latter, we focus most of the paper on topics that we think will be interesting to explore further. We hope that the research topics we have raised will be seriously considered by upcoming researchers. Researchers and policymakers will find it useful for their future work.

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