REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is an important exercise in research because it tells what has been developed in the subject of the study, how it has been done and what are the conclusions arrived at. Review of literature helps the researcher to find out the research gap. A number of research studies have been undertaken by different researchers in the field of gender budgeting at national and international level. Several research works are completed in India to strengthen gender budgeting in the country.

**Senapaty (2000)** analysed the union’s budget 2000-01 and found that empowerment of women does find a special attention in this budget, but the economic role of women still low. The budget exclusively focused on women constituted only one percent of the total union budget.

**Sen; k. And Seeta, P. (2001)** study examined the union budget 2001-02 and tried to find out the pattern of allocations into various women-specific scheme as well as schemes that are indirect benefit to women.

**Lahiri, A. et al. (2003)** The study showed a significant positive relationship between per capita public expenditure on health and education in India, while the impact of per capita expenditure on education on GDI was insignificant in India.

**Banerjee, N. and Roy, P. (2003)** This study identified the women-oriented programmes/schemes in West Bengal Budget (actual outlays in 1998-99) and compared the outlays for those with the total budget in order to assess the priorities for women in the state budget.

**Chakarborty, L. (2004)** highlighted the experiences on fiscal decentralization and local level gender responsive budgeting in India. The study selected three states Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal.

**Parikh, A.; Acharya, S. and Krishnaraj, M. (2004)** The study analysed the budget for the period 1998-2002 with the state five year plans and performance budget to analyse the state programmes and policies in agriculture.
Bhat, A. (2004) provided a comparative analysis of expenditure allocated for women specific schemes by selected department of Karnataka and found that the expenditure towards social services as compared to economic service increased in both the pre and post-reform period.

Mahadevia, D and Vimal K. (2005) found that about 0.35 percent of the total expenditure made thought budget was on women-specifics schemes in 2001-02 as comparison to 0.79 percent in the previous year in Gujarat state.

Darshini, M. and Khawas, V. (2005) focused on budgetary allocation and select two programmes - Watershed Programme and Training for Women in Agriculture (TWA) for detailed analysis of their impact on women in the context of overall macro policies.

Goyal, Anjali (2005) linked gender budgeting directly to the issue of women’s empowerment.


Das, Subrat and Mishra, Yamini (2006) The study showed that gender budgeting exercise based on numerous assumptions relating to the proportion of allocation under a scheme that directly benefits women.

Stotsky, Janet G. (2006) The key findings of the study were measurement of inequality in key socio-economic and political indicators that women were disadvantaged relative to men.

Kotwal, V. (2007) made an attempt to trace the steps taken in the direction of institutionalization by analysing the pattern of resource allocation under gender budgeting.

Patel, V. (2007) The study found that use of gender aware language in an official document like budget was quite heartening.


Klatzer, Elisabeth (2008) showed ways on how to integrate gender equality objectives and gender budgeting into Performance Based Budgeting (PBB).

Palharya, S. (2008) The study analysed public expenditure on social services as a whole and as a %age of gross state domestic product of the state for the period 2002-03 to 2006-07.

Rajneesh, S. (2008) examined gender budgeting in Karnataka state for the year 2007-08. The study found that the state has undertaken earmarking resources for women in most sectors.

Thorat, M. (2008) focused attention on gender budgeting in disaster management. It further focused sharply on the need to make a gender responsive activity during an emergency.

Mishra, Yamini and Jhamb, B. (2009) The study found that gender budgeting statement suffers from flaws in methodology and women are accorded low priority in government spending.


Tripathi, P. S. and Nigam, R. (2010) The study also found that most of the central ministries/departments have not been collecting and reporting the gender–disaggregated information on their programmes/ schemes which are essential for undertaking gender budget analysis.