

PLANNING IN INDIA: Five Year plans

Five Year Plan	Time Period	Aims/ Objectives	Focal Point	Immediate Goal	Actions	Growth Indicators
First <i>Harrod-Domar Model</i>	1951-1956	Balanced development of economy	Agriculture	1. Rehabilitation of refugees 2. Rapid agriculture development (food security ensured) 3. Control of inflation	1.Land Reforms (Removal of Zamindari), 2.Irrigation Reforms (canals), 3.Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar, Hirakund)	3.6% against 2.1% (overachieved)
Second <i>P.C. Mahalanobis Model</i>	1956-1961	Establish socialist order	Industry		1. Three Iron & Steel Industries were set up- Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela	4.2% against 4.5%
Third <i>Gadgil Yojana</i>	1961-1966	Make the economy independent	Industry	1. Heavy industrialization 2. Inward Orientation		2.8% achieved against 5.6%
Annual Plan	1966-76 1967-68 1968-69	To absorb the shocks of the third FYP	Equal priority to agriculture & industries sector		New agricultural strategy- 1. Introduction of HYV seeds. 2. Increased use of fertilizers. 3. Pesticides & irrigation	
Fourth	1969-74	1. Stable Growth 2. Progressive achievement of self-reliance	Social justice	“Garibi Hatao” meaning ,poverty eradication	Family planning programs	3.3% against 5.7%
Fifth <i>Investment model of Planning commission</i>	1974-78	1. Poverty Eradication 2. Attainment of Self-Reliance 3. Introduction of ‘Trickle Down Effect’			Initiation of 1. <u>Directed Anti-Poverty Programs</u> (Employment Generation Schemes) 2. <u>Wage Employment Program</u> (NREGS-National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), 3. Minimum Needs Program - Rural roads	5.2% against 4.4%
Rolling Plan	1978-80	Janata party modified the yearly planning strategy into annual plans called - Rolling plan. <u>Employment was the focal point</u> The planning for the subsequent year majorly depended on the present year performance. It wasn't a very successful plan as short assessment is not possible				

PLANNING IN INDIA: Five Year plans

Five Year Plan	Time Period	Aims/ Objectives	Focal Point	Immediate Goal	Actions	Growth Indicators
Sixth	1980-1985	1. Removal of poverty 2. Achieving economic and technological self-reliance 3. Employment generation	1. National income expansion & 2. Modernization of Technology		- Implementation of 1. IRDP(1980) 2. Indira Awaas Yojana (1983) 3 TRYSEM-Transferring skills -Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (Andhra Pradesh), Salem (TamilNadu) Bhadravathi Steel Plants were built.	5.3% against 5.2% (Over achieved)
Seventh (Hindu Growth Rate)	1985-1990	“Food , work and productivity”		1. Establishment of self-sufficient economy 2. Creation of productive employment 3. Control population growth 4. Providing people with adequate nutrition & energy 5. Environmental protection	- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched	6% against 5% (over achieved)
Annual Plans	1990-92	Maximization of employment & social transformation				
Eighth	1992-97	Indicative Planning	1. Human Resources Development 2. Public Health	Economic Crisis & Reforms (LPG Model)	Introduction of Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana(PMRY) in 1993	6.8% against 5.6%
Ninth	1997-2002	Growth with social justice & equality		Priority to agriculture & rural development		5.7% against 6.5%
Tenth	2002-2007	Targets for 11 key developmental indicator	GDP growth	Double the per capita income in next 10 years.	1. India’s FOREX increased 2. FDI inflow increased & thus fiscal deficit decreased	7.6% against 8%
Eleventh	2007-2012	“Faster and more inclusive growth”				8% against 9 %
Twelfth (The funds allocation under Niti Aayog)	2012-2017	“Faster, sustainable & more inclusive growth”		1. To reduce IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) to 25 and MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) to 1 per 1000 live births 2. Improve child sex ratio to 950 3. Add 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity		<i>Target:</i> GDP Growth Rate 8% Agriculture 4% Manufacturing 10%

Sources - <http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.html>