



CLICK & JOIN



Five Year Plans

Five Year Plans	Years	Objective
First Five year Plan	1951- 1956	Rehabilitation of refugees, rapid agricultural development to achieve food self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time, and control of inflation.
Second Five year Plan	1956-1961	The Nehru-Mahalanobis model was adopted. 'Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries Industrial Policy of 1956 accepted the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society as the goal of economic policy.
Third Five year Plan	1961-1966	'establishment of a self-reliant and self-generating economy'
Plan Holidays – Annual Plans	1966-1969	crisis in agriculture and serious food shortage required attention
Fourth Five year Plan	1969-1974	'growth with stability and progressive achievement of self-reliance Garibi Hatao Target: 5.5 pc
Fifth Five year Plan	1974-1979	'removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance'
Sixth Five year Plan	1980-1985	'direct attack on the problem of poverty by creating conditions of an expanding economy
Seventh Five year Plan	1985-1990	Emphasis on policies and programs that would accelerate the growth in foodgrains production, increase employment opportunities and raise productivity

Annual Plans	1989-1991	No plan due to political uncertainties
Eighth Five year Plan	1992-1997	Rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and the manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade, and current account deficit. to undertake an annual average growth of 5.6%
Ninth Five year Plan	1997-2002	Quality of life, generation of productive employment, regional balance, and self-reliance. Growth with social justice and equality. growth target 6.5%
Tenth Five year Plan	2002 –2007	To achieve 8% GDP growth rate, Reduce poverty by 5 points and increase the literacy rate in the country.
Eleventh Five year Plan	2007-2012	Rapid and inclusive growth. Empowerment through education and skill development. Reduction of gender inequality. Environmental sustainability. To increase the growth rate in agriculture, industry, and services to 4%, 10%, and 9% resp. Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009.
Twelfth Five year Plan	2012-2017	“faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”. Raising agriculture output to 4 percent. Manufacturing sector growth to 10 % The target of adding over 88,000 MW of power generation capacity.

KEY POINTS

First Five Year Plan (1951-56)

The first five-year plan was presented in the parliament by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in December 1951. This plan promoted the idea of a self-reliant closed economy and was developed by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis. The plan had heavily borrowed ideas from USSR's five-year plans developed by Domer, the highest priority was given to the Agriculture, Irrigation & Power Projects

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)

The second five-year plan focused on industry, especially heavy industry. The target of a 25% increase in national income was set through rapid industrialization, the

second five-year plan is based on the so-called Mahalanobis model. This was the USSR model Indianized by PC Mahalanobis, the founder of the Indian Statistical Institute and a close aide of Nehru.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)

The third plan for the first time rode on the wave of high expectation following the overall growth of the economy of India. In this plan, India made efforts to achieve self-reliance in food production and industry

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974)

The Fourth Five Year Plan was the first plan launched by the Indira Gandhi government amid the pressure of drought, devaluation, and inflationary recession

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)

The fifth five-year plan was launched with twin objectives of poverty eradication and attainment of self-reliance. The planning commission devised a national program for minimum needs, which included elementary education, safe drinking water, health care, shelter for the landless, etc, Indira Gandhi government also launched twenty point program and irrigation schemes such as Command Area Development Programme in this plan.

Rolling Plans

The Janta Government terminated the fifth five-year plan in 1977-78 and launched its own sixth five-year plan for the period 1978-83 and called it a Rolling Plan, As per it every year the performance of the plan will be assessed and a new plan will be made next year based upon this assessment

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

From the sixth five-year plan onwards, there was massive investment in the Social Services. These social services included Education, Health and Family Planning, Housing & Urban Development, and other services, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was started in 1979. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched on 2nd October 1980 and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was launched in October 1980

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

This plan was started by the Rajiv Gandhi government when Dr. Manmohan Singh was Deputy chairman of the planning commission, Seventh Plan also envisaged the continuance and expansion of the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) which was started in the Sixth Plan. The outlay on Rural Development was doubled in this plan

Annual Plans: 1990-92

During the period of 1990-92, two annual plans for 1990-91 and 1991-92 were launched.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-1997)

Eighth Five Year Plan would commence on April 1, 1992, and that 1990-91 & 1991-92 have to be treated as separate Annual Plans formulated within the framework of the earlier approach to the 8th Five-year Plan 1990-95.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Ninth plan was started with the objective of "Growth with Social Justice and Equality"

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

The tenth plan was launched by Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government, Economy accelerated in the Tenth Plan period (2002–03 to 2006–07) to record an average growth of 7.7%, the highest in any Plan period so far

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 – 2012)

India emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the world in the initial years of the 11th plan

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017)

12th Five Year Plan of the Government of India (2012–17) was India's last Five Year Plan. Its main theme is "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth".