

CHAPTER 7

FIVE YEAR PLANS

In India the Five Year Plans have helped strengthen the foundations of economic and social life and stimulated Industrial and Economic Growth as well as promoted Scientific and Technological advancement. Each Five Year Plan is both an assessment of the past and a call for the future. The Five Year Plans seek to translate into practical action the aspirations and ideas of the millions in the country and also generate opportunity of service in the common cause of elimination of poverty and raising standards of living. While the first and the second Five Year Plans have helped strengthen the foundations of the Economy, the third Five Year Plan sought to give a more precise content of the social objective of the constitution. It took into account the successes and failures in the first two plans and set a task to be fulfilled in the perspective development in the subsequent years. However, planning is not a static concept and each five year plan has reflected the changing imperatives of the times.

The approach paper of the 10th plan recognized that the economic growth cannot be the only objective of National Planning and over the years the development objective are being defined not just in terms of increase in GDP or Per Capital Income but more broadly in terms of enhancement of human well being. The reflection on the importance of these dimensions in Development Planning, the 10th plan identified specific targets for a few key indicators of human development. These targets reflect the concern that economic growth alone may not lead to the attainment of long-run sustainability and of adequate improvement in social justice. Earlier Plans have had many of these issues as objectives, but in no case were specific targets set. As a result, these were viewed in terms of being desirable but not essential. Thus a 'best endeavour' approach was usually adopted in this regard. In the Tenth Plan, however, these targets are considered to be as central to the planning framework as the growth objective.

MONITORABLE TARGETS FOR THE TENTH PLAN AND BEYOND

- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012;
- Providing gainful and high-quality employment at least to addition to the labour force over the tenth Plan period;
- All children in school by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007;
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50 per cent by 2007;
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2 per cent;
- Increase in Literacy rates to 75 per cent within the Plan period;
- Reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 28 by 2012.
- Reduction of Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25 per cent by 2007 and 33 per cent by 2012.
- All villages to have sustained access to portable drinking water within the Plan period;
- Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

The tenth plan period 2002-03 - 2006-07, began modestly, but then saw the economy accelerating steadily to achieve an average growth rate of 7.7% for the planned period as a whole, which is the highest ever achieved in any planned period.

The Eleventh plan which was approved by National Council on 19th December, 2007, reaffirmed India's commitment to planned economic Development. It provided comprehensive strategy for inclusive development, building on the growing strength of the economy while addressing weaknesses that have surfaced. The strength of the economy is evident from remarkable transition to a high growth path which has been achieved in recent years. . The Eleventh plan addresses itself to the challenges of making growth both faster and more inclusive. The rapid growth achieved in the past several years demonstrated how to bring about growth, but the country is yet to achieve comparable success in inclusiveness. Improved performance in Agriculture is necessary for achieving inclusive growth in the Eleventh plan a multi-pronged approach has been adopted towards this end. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) has been launched to assist the states in development and implementation of district level Agriculture plans based on local Agro Climatic conditions. As a step towards Food Security, the National Food Security mission aims at increasing cereals and pulses production by 20 Million tons over the five years period. There is also a massive thrust in the Eleventh plan on access to Education and Health, which are critical to socio and economic empowerment of the people.

An important aspect of the Eleventh Plan is that most of the public sector programmes are in areas that are normally in the domain of State Governments and where implementation depends upon the active involvement of the local level bodies including the Panchayati Raj Institutions. More than any other Plan, the Eleventh Plan places a much greater reliance upon the involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Highlights

- The total outlay of 11th Plan (2007-12) is to the tune of ₹ 3644719 crores which include ₹ 2156572 crores(59.16%) for Central Plan and ₹ 148147 crores(40.83%) for State Plan at (2006-07 prices).
- The total 10th Plan outlay at (2001-02) prices was ₹ 1525639 crore which includes ₹ 893183 cores(58.54%) for Central Plan and ₹ 632456 crores(48.45%) for State Plan component.
- However, during the 10th Plan 51% of the actual expenditure was incurred in the Central Sector and 49% was incurred in the State Sector.
- In the 11th Plan, total allocation in the social sector(including both Central and State Plan) is ₹ 1102327 crores which is more than 30% of the total plan outlay(at 2006-07 prices). During 10th Plan period allocation to Social Sector was 22.77% of the total Plan outlay and expenditure was 32.22% of the total expenditure.
- In the Energy Sector the total allocation is ₹ 854124(Both Central & State Plan) which is 23.43% of the total allocation during the 11th Plan period. During 10th Plan period the corresponding allocation to Energy Sector was 26.48%. Against this substantial allocation, actual expenditure was 16.58% of the total expenditure.
- In the transport sector the total allocation during the 11th Plan period is ₹ 572443 crores (Both Central and State Plan) which is 15.71% of the total allocation. During the 10th plan period corresponding allocation to the transport sector was 14.81% of the total plan outlay against this allocation actual expenditure was 16.95% of the total expenditure.

This chapter contains the following tables:

Table 7.1- Plan Outlay/Expenditure in Centre, States and Union Territories

Table 7.2- Plan /Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development.

Table 7.3- Plan /Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development Actual Expenditure 2004-05.

Table 7.4- Plan /Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development Actual Expenditure 2005-06.

Table 7.5- Plan /Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development Actual Expenditure 2006-07.