

Chapter 1 : 6th Five Year Plan Of India | Economy Watch

The 6th Five Year Plan started from and covered a timespan of another five years that is till During this time the Prime Minister was Rajiv Gandhi and hence industrial development was the emphasis of this plan.

In War Communism, the state had assumed control of all means of production, exchange and communication. All land had been declared nationalized by the Decree on Land, finalized in the Land Code, which also set collectivization as the long-term goal. Money gradually came to be replaced by barter and a system of coupons. During this time, the state had controlled all large enterprises. The requisitioning of farm produce was replaced by a tax system a fixed proportion of the crop, and the peasants were free to sell their surplus at a state-regulated price - although they were encouraged to join state farms Sovkhozos, set up on land expropriated from nobles after the revolution, in which they worked for a fixed wage like workers in a factory. Money came back into use, with new bank notes being issued and backed by gold. Between February 21 and March 17, 1917, the sailors in Kronstadt had mutinied. In addition, the Russian Civil War, which had been the main reason for the introduction of War Communism, had virtually been won; and so controls could be relaxed. In the 1920s, there was a great debate between Bukharin, Tomsy and Rykov on the one hand, and Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev on the other. The former group considered that the NEP provided sufficient state control of the economy and sufficiently rapid development, while the latter argued in favour of more rapid development and greater state control, taking the view, among other things, that profits should be shared among all people, and not just among a privileged few. In 1928, at the 14th Party Congress, Stalin, as he usually did in the early days, stayed in the background but sided with the Bukharin group. However, later, in 1929, he changed sides, supporting those in favour of a new course, with greater state control. Plans[edit] Statement from the Newspaper Pereslavl Week. Here "duty" can also be interpreted as "debt. However, the emphasis varied from plan to plan, although generally the emphasis was on power electricity, capital goods, and agriculture. There were base and optimum targets. Efforts were made, especially in the third plan, to move industry eastward to make it safer from attack during World War II. Soviet workers believed in the need for "constant struggle, struggle, and struggle" to achieve a Communist society. These five-year plans outlined programs for huge increases in the output of industrial goods. Stalin warned that without an end to economic backwardness "the advanced countries Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message From 1926 to 1929, the number of Soviet workers in industry, construction, and transport grew from 4. During this period, the first purges were initiated targeting many people working for Gosplan. Stalin announced the start of the first five-year plan for industrialization on October 1, 1928, and it lasted until December 31, 1929. Stalin described it as a new revolution from above. When the plan was initially proposed it was instantly rejected as being too modest. Officially the first five-year plan for industry was fulfilled to the extent of 79%. The light, or Consumer goods, industry reached up to 100%. Another issue was that quality was sacrificed in order to achieve quantity and because of this production results generated wildly varied items. This great industrial push created a lack in consumer goods and shortages in rationing. This was highly successful. They used terms such as "fronts," "campaigns," and "breakthroughs," while at the same time workers were forced to be working harder than ever before and were organized into "shock troops," and those who rebelled or failed to keep up with their work were treated as traitors as if they were in wartime. A popular military metaphor emerged from the economic success of the first five-year plan: This plan was a revolution that intended to transform all aspects of society. The way of life for the majority of the people changed drastically during this revolutionary time. The plan was also referred to as the "Great Turn". Peasant property and entire villages were incorporated into the state economy which had its own market forces. The peasants led an all-out attack to protect individual farming; however, Stalin rightly did not see the peasants as a threat. Despite being the largest segment of the population they had no real strength, and thus could pose no serious threat to the state. While ideology and economics were a major part, preparation for the upcoming war also affected all of the major parts of the five-year plan. The war effort really picked up in 1939 when Hitler came to power in Germany.

The stress this caused on internal security and control in the five-year plan is difficult to document. Due to his complete unquestioned authority, he never had to cite or give a single statistic, fact or figure. While many factories were built and industrial production did increase exponentially, they were not close to reaching their target numbers. Its approach to industrialization was very inefficient and extreme amounts of resources were put into construction that, in many cases, was never completed. These resources were also put into equipment that was never used, or not even needed in the first place. The famine peaked during the winter of claiming the lives of an estimated five to seven million people, while millions more were permanently disabled. Although Stalin was aware of this, he placed the blame of the hostility onto the peasants, saying that they had declared war against the Soviet government. Soviet anti-religious legislation and USSR anti-religious campaign

Because of the successes made by the first plan, Stalin did not hesitate with going ahead with the second five-year plan in , although the official start-date for the plan was . The second five-year plan gave heavy industry top priority, putting the Soviet Union not far behind Germany as one of the major steel-producing countries of the world. Further improvements were made in communications, especially railways, which became faster and more reliable. As was the case with the other five-year plans, the second was not as successful, failing to reach the recommended production levels in such areas as the coal and oil industries. The second plan employed incentives as well as punishments and the targets were eased as a reward for the first plan being finished ahead of schedule in only four years. By the *tolkachi* emerged occupying a key position mediating between the enterprises and the commissariat. As war approached, more resources were put into developing armaments, tanks and weapons, as well as constructing additional military factories east of the Ural mountains. The first two years of the third five-year plan proved to be even more of a disappointment in terms of proclaimed production goals. The Soviet Union mainly contributed resources to the development of weapons, and constructed additional military factories as needed. By , industrial production was nearly double the level "Five-Year Plans". Fourth and fifth plans, [edit] Stalin in promised that the USSR would be the leading industrial power by . The USSR at this stage had been devastated by the war. Reconstruction was impeded by a chronic labor shortage due to the enormous number of Soviet casualties in the war between million. Moreover, was the driest year since , and the harvest was poor. In , the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Comecon was set up, linking the Eastern bloc countries economically. Sixth plan, [edit] The Sixth Five-Year Plan was launched in during a period of dual leadership under Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin , but it was abandoned after two years due to over-optimistic targets. Ninth plan, [edit] Main article: Ninth five-year plan Soviet Union About . While largely failing at that objective [14] it managed to significantly improve Soviet computer technology. Eleventh plan, [edit] Main article: Eleventh five-year plan Soviet Union During the eleventh five-year plan, the country imported some 42 million tons of grain annually, almost twice as much as during the tenth five-year plan and three times as much as during the ninth five-year plan [edit] However, total Soviet export to the West was always almost as high as import: Twelfth plan, [edit] See also: Perestroika The last, 12th plan started with the slogan of *uskoreniye* , the acceleration of economic development quickly forgotten in favor of a more vague motto *perestroika* ended in a profound economic crisis in virtually all areas of Soviet economy and a drop in production. The Law on State Enterprise and the follow-up decrees about *khozraschyot* and self-financing in various areas of the Soviet economy were aimed at the decentralization to overcome the problems of the planned economy. Thirteenth plan, [edit] This plan, which would have run until , only lasted about one year due to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in . Information technology[edit] State planning of the economy required processing large amounts of statistical data. The Soviet State had nationalized the *Odhner* arithmometer factory in Saint Petersburg after the revolution. The state began renting tabulating equipment later on. By , it was a very large user of statistical machines, on the scale of the US or Germany. The State Bank had tabulating machines in 14 branches.

Chapter 2 : Eighth Five Year Plan () - General Knowledge Today

The Sixth Five Year Plan India was undertaken for the period between to, with the main aim of attaining objectives like speedy industrialization, rise in the employment level, poverty reduction, and acquisition of technological self-reliance.

The main achievements of Indian Plans are as under:

Increase in National Income: During planning period national income has increased manifold. The average annual increase in national income was registered to be 1. This increase was recorded to be 3 percent in two decades i. Moreover, average annual growth rate of national income was 4 per cent in which, further, increased to 5 percent in From to , it increased to 5. Thus, a rise in national income has been key indicator for economic development of India.

Increase in Per Capita Income: Before independence, increase in per capita income was almost zero. But after the adoption of economic planning in free India, per capita income has continuously been increased. In the first plan, it raised. During Third Plan, it declined to - 6. In Three annual plans, growth of per capita income was registered at 1. In Fourth Plan, it came down to 1. In Fifth Plan, it was 2. During Sixth and Seventh Plan, it was 3. In Eighth Plan, it rose to 4. In , its rise was registered at 4.

Agricultural productivity has also marked an upward trend during the plan period. The production of food grains which has lakh tonnes in increased to lakh tonnes in and further to Similarly, the production of cotton which was 21 lakh bales in was expected to be In the same period, the production of sugarcane was expected to be Thus, agriculture production during planning period has increased. During the entire planning period, growth rate of agricultural production remained 2. However, use of chemical fertilizer, better seeds, irrigation and improved methods of cultivation has increased productivity per hectare and per worker many times. This development has laid the foundation of green revolution and other institutional changes in agriculture sector. In the first five year plan much of the capital was invested to develop the industry and defense. About fifty percent of the total outlay of the plan was invested for their development. As a result, industrial production increased to a great extent. For instance, the production of cotton cloth which was million sq. The production of finished steel increased to In the same fashion, the production of coal was recorded to be million tonnes in against the million tonnes in

Development of Transport and Communication: During the planning period, much attention has been paid towards the development of transport and communication. In the first two plans, more than one-fourth of the total outlay was invested on the development of transport and communication. In , the total length of roads increased to However, further it increased to In order to encourage trade goods rail was developed. During the last four decades, considerable progress seems to have been made towards the achievement of self reliance. We are no longer dependent on other countries for the supply of food grains and a number of agricultural crops. In the same fashion, we have made substantial investment in basic and heavy industries. We are in a position to produce all varieties of basic consumer goods. During the planning period, many steps have been taken to increase the employment opportunities in the country. In the first five year plan employment opportunities to 70 lakh people were provided. In the fourth and fifth plans about lakh persons got employment. In the seventh five year plan, provisions have been made to provide employment to lakh people.

Development of Science and Technology: In the era of planning, India has made much progress in the field of science and technology. In reality, the development is so fast that India stands third in the world in the sphere of science and technology. Indian engineers and scientists are in a position that they can independently establish any industrial venture. In India due to the development of agriculture, industry and defense, the rate of capital formation has also increased. In , the rate of capital formation was The rate of capital formation during Second, Third and Fourth plan was Social services, like, education, health and medical facilities, I family planning and the like have also expanded considerably. As a result of these services: The number of annual admissions to degree courses in Engineering Colleges increased from in to 1, 33, and the number of universities increased from 27 to by now. Number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased to Now there is one doctor per 5.

Chapter 3 : sixth five year plan Archives | Indiabud

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan of the Government of India has been decided to achieve a growth rate of % but the National Development Council (NDC) on 27 December approved a growth rate of 8% for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

Most communist states and several capitalist countries subsequently have adopted them. Thus, it strongly supported agriculture production and it also launched the industrialization of the country but less than the Second Plan, which focused on heavy industries. It built a particular system of mixed economy, with a great role for the public sector with an emerging welfare state, as well as a growing private sector represented by some personalities as those who published the Bombay Plan. First Plan [edit] This article does not cite any sources. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The First Five-year Plan was launched in which mainly focused in development of the primary sector. The total planned budget of Rs. The most important feature of this phase was active role of state in all economic sectors. Such a role was justified at that time because immediately after independence, India was facing basic problems—deficiency of capital and low capacity to save. The target growth rate was 2. National income increased more than the per capita income due to rapid population growth. Many irrigation projects were initiated during this period, including the Bhakra, Hirakud, Mettur Dam and Damodar Valley dams. At the end of the plan period in, five Indian Institutes of Technology IITs were started as major technical institutions. The University Grants Commission UGC was set up to take care of funding and take measures to strengthen the higher education in the country. Contracts were signed to start five steel plants, which came into existence in the middle of the Second Five-Year Plan. The plan was quasi successful for the government. Second Plan [edit] The Second Plan was particularly in the development of the public sector and "rapid Industrialisation". The plan followed the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis in. The plan attempted to determine the optimal allocation of investment between productive sectors in order to maximise long-run economic growth. It used the prevalent state of art techniques of operations research and optimization as well as the novel applications of statistical models developed at the Indian Statistical Institute. The plan assumed a closed economy in which the main trading activity would be centred on importing capital goods. K and West Germany respectively. Coal production was increased. More railway lines were added in the north east. In a talent search and scholarship program was begun to find talented young students to train for work in nuclear power. This amount was allocated among various sectors: In, India fought a War with Pakistan. There was also a severe drought in. The war led to inflation and the priority was shifted to price stabilisation. The construction of dams continued. Many cement and fertilizer plants were also built. Punjab began producing an abundance of wheat. Many primary schools were started in rural areas. In an effort to bring democracy to the grass-root level, Panchayat elections were started and the states were given more development responsibilities. State electricity boards and state secondary education boards were formed. States were made responsible for secondary and higher education. State road transportation corporations were formed and local road building became a state responsibility. The target growth rate was 5. Three annual plans were drawn during this intervening period. During '67 there was again the problem of drought. Equal priority was given to agriculture, its allied activities, and industrial sector. The government of India declared "Devaluation of Rupee" to increase the exports of the country. The main reasons for plan holidays were the war, lack of resources, and increase in inflation. The Indira Gandhi government nationalised 14 major Indian banks and the Green Revolution in India advanced agriculture. In addition, the situation in East Pakistan now Bangladesh was becoming dire as the Indo-Pakistan War of and Bangladesh Liberation War took funds earmarked for industrial development. India also performed the Smiling Buddha underground nuclear test Pokhran-1 in Rajasthan on May 18, , partially in response to the United States deployment of the Seventh Fleet in the Bay of Bengal. The fleet had been deployed to warn India against attacking West Pakistan and extending the war. The plan also focused on self-reliance in agricultural production and defence. In the newly elected Morarji Desai government rejected the plan. The Electricity Supply Act was amended in, which enabled the central

government to enter into power generation and transmission. The twenty-point programme was launched in 1956. It was followed from 1957 to 1960. The objective of the programme is to provide certain basic minimum needs and thereby improve the living standards of the people. The target growth rate was 4. This plan was again rejected by the Indian National Congress government in 1960 and a new Sixth Plan was made. The Rolling Plan consisted of three kinds of plans that were proposed. The First Plan was for the present year which comprised the annual budget and the Second was a plan for a fixed number of years, which may be 3, 4 or 5 years. Plan number two kept changing as per the requirements of the Indian economy. The Third Plan was a perspective plan for long terms i. Hence there was no fixation of dates for the commencement and termination of the plan in the rolling plans. The main disadvantage of this plan was that if the targets were revised each year, it became difficult to achieve the targets laid down in the five-year period and it turned out to be a complex plan. Also, the frequent revisions resulted in the lack of stability in the economy. Price controls were eliminated and ration shops were closed. This led to an increase in food prices and an increase in the cost of living. This was the end of Nehruvian socialism. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established for development of rural areas on 12 July by recommendation of the Shivaraman Committee. Family planning was also expanded in order to prevent overpopulation. More prosperous areas of India adopted family planning more rapidly than less prosperous areas, which continued to have a high birth rate. The plan laid stress on improving the productivity level of industries by upgrading of technology. The main objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were to establish growth in areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment through "Social Justice". As an outcome of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, there had been steady growth in agriculture, controls on the rate of inflation, and favourable balance of payments which had provided a strong base for the Seventh Five-Year Plan to build on the need for further economic growth. The Seventh Plan had strived towards socialism and energy production at large. The thrust areas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were: Based on a year period of striving towards steady growth, the Seventh Plan was focused on achieving the prerequisites of self-sustaining growth by the year 1975. Balance of payments estimates: Annual Plans 1971-72 [edit] The Eighth Plan could not take off in due to the fast changing political situation at the centre and the years 1971 and 1972 were treated as Annual Plans. The Eighth Plan was finally formulated for the period 1973-77 [edit] 1971 was a period of economic instability in India and hence no five-year plan was implemented. Between 1971 and 1973, there were only Annual Plans. Thus, under pressure, the country took the risk of reforming the socialist economy. At that time Dr. Indira Gandhi was the beginning of liberalization, privatisation and globalization LPG in India. Modernization of industries was a major highlight of the Eighth Plan. Under this plan, the gradual opening of the Indian economy was undertaken to correct the burgeoning deficit and foreign debt. Energy was given priority with To achieve the target of an average of 5. The incremental capital ratio is 4. The saving for investment was to come from domestic sources and foreign sources, with the rate of domestic saving at 15%. The Ninth Five-Year Plan tried primarily to use the latent and unexplored economic potential of the country to promote economic and social growth. It offered strong support to the social spheres of the country in an effort to achieve the complete elimination of poverty. The Ninth Five-Year Plan also saw joint efforts from the public and the private sectors in ensuring economic development of the country. In addition, the Ninth Five-Year Plan saw contributions towards development from the general public as well as governmental agencies in both the rural and urban areas of the country. The SAPs covered the areas of social infrastructure, agriculture, information technology and Water policy. The Ninth Five-Year Plan focused on the relationship between the rapid economic growth and the quality of life for the people of the country. The prime focus of this plan was to increase growth in the country with an emphasis on social justice and equity. The Ninth Five-Year Plan placed considerable importance on combining growth oriented policies with the mission of achieving the desired objective of improving policies which would work towards the improvement of the poor in the country. The Ninth Five-Year Plan also aimed at correcting the historical inequalities which were still prevalent in the society. Objectives The main objective of the Ninth Five-Year Plan was to correct historical inequalities and increase the economic growth in the country.

Chapter 4 : Five-Year Plans of India - Wikipedia

India's Sixth Five-Year Plan (!) The draft of the sixth five-year was presented in However, the plan was terminated with the change of government in January. The new sixth five year plan was affected in April The plan stated, "The basic task of economic planning in India.

Keeping these facts in view, the Eighth plan had to reorient some of the development programmes. This was formulated in the face of these challenges. It was a plan for managing the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-led economy through indicative planning. The Eighth plan was to concentrate on these objectives keeping in view the need for a continued reliance on domestic resources for financing investments, b increasing the technical capabilities for the development of science and technology, c modernisation and competitive efficiency so that Indian economy can keep pace with and take advantage of global developments. The Eighth Plan proposed a growth rate of 5. The level of national investment proposed was Rs. Consistent with the expected resources, the size of the plan of the States and Union Territories was projected at Rs. The average rate of growth of the economy rose from 6 per cent per annum in the seventh plan to 6. Growth averaged a high of 7. The Agricultural Sector registered an annual growth rate of about 3. Food grains production which was Thus emerged as one of the best years in respect of food-grain production pushing up the overall growth of agricultural production to a record level of 9. The industrial sector had suffered a setback in and the following year saw stagnation in the industrial production. However, the industrial recovery started in and in the four year period from to , the industrial production increased at the rate of 8. Due to import liberalisation policy adopted by the government in the current account deficit exceeded Rs. Indian planning has accorded importance to poverty alleviation and development of human resources. However, the problems of poverty alleviation and human resource development are large and complex. Sustained and serious efforts are required to reduce wide disparity among states and regions, between rural and urban areas and between men and women. The survey also points out the necessity of ensuring adequate budgetary allocation to social sectors. Financial resources have to be mobilised by both the centre and the states. Furthermore, available resources need to be better targeted and effective safety nets need to be designed to protect poor and vulnerable sections against income fluctuations and market failures. In this context public efforts and resources need to be supplemented by private sector participation and support from non-governmental organisations NGOs for the development of social sectors.

Chapter 5 : Sixth Five Year Plan India

6th Five Year Plan Five Year Plan. India's balance of trade has shown an adverse trend since.

According to officials the projected average rate gross capital formation in the 12th Plan is 37 per cent of GDP. The projected gross domestic savings rate is During the 11th Plan , India has recorded an average economic growth rate of 7. This, however, is lower than the 9 per cent targetted in 11th Plan. Besides other things, the 12th Plan seeks to achieve 4 per cent agriculture sector growth during The growth target for manufacturing sector has been pegged at 10 per cent. The total plan size has been estimated at Rs. Enhancing the Capacity for Growth 2. Enhancing Skills and Faster Generation of Employment 3. Managing the Environment 4. Markets for Efficiency and Inclusion 5. Decentralisation, Empowerment and Information 7. Securing the Energy Future for India 8. Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure 9. Rural Transformation and Sustained Growth of Agriculture Improved Access to Quality Education Average growth target has been set at 8. Areas of main thrust are-infrastructure, health and education Growth rate has been lowered to 8. The commission had accepted Finance Minister P. The growth target for manufacturing sector has been pegged at 10 percent During the 11th Plan period, the average annual growth was 7. At present, the poverty is around 30 per cent of the population. According to commission Deputy Chairperson Montek Singh Ahluwalia, health and education sectors are major thrust areas and the outlays for these in the plan have been raised. The outlay on health would include increased spending in related areas of drinking water and sanitation.

Chapter 6 : India's Eighth Five-Year Plan ()

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FYFY Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty Part-2 Sectoral Strategies, Programmes and Policies General Economics Division.

Chapter 7 : Seventh Five Year Plan India

The Seventh Five Year Plan India was for the duration between and under the approval of the National Development Council in India. The main objectives of the 7th five year plans were to establish growth in the areas of increasing economic productivity, production of food grains, and generating employment opportunities.

Chapter 8 : India's Sixth Five-Year Plan ()

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FYFY Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty Part-1 Strategic Directions and Policy Framework General Economics Division.

Chapter 9 : Planning Commission, Government of India : Five Year Plans

The Eighth Plan proposed a growth rate of % per annum on an average during the plan period. The level of national investment proposed was Rs. 7, 98, crore and the public sector outlay, Rs. 4, 34, crore.