Five year plan

Our leader Jawaharlal Nehru has said: the community project are bright, vital and the dynamic sparks all over India from which radiate rays of energy, hope and enthusiasm health forms an integral part of community project. Therefore it is needless to say that community health nurse is an integral part of the whole team of the health and welfare services.

Five year plan

Though the planned economic development in India began in 1951 with the inception of first five year plan , theoretical efforts had begun much earlier , even prior to the independence. setting up of national planning committee by Indian national congress in 1938 , the bombay plan & gandhian plan in 1944, peoples plan in 1945 (by post war reconstruction committee of indian trade union), sarvodaya plan in 1950 by jaiprakash narayan were steps in this direction.

After independence, india launched its first fyp in 1951, under socialist influence of first prime minister jawaharlal nehru. the process began with setting up of planning commission in march 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. the planning commission was charged with the responsibility of making assessment of all resources of the country, augmenting deficient resources, formulating plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of resources and determining priorities.

First five year plan 1951-56

The first five year plan India (1951-1956) had been presented by the then prime minister jawaharlal nehru in the Indian parliament on 8th december, 1951.

The first five year plan had been made by the planning commission whose objective was to improve the standard of living of the people by effective use of the country's resources. in India, the first five year plan's total outlay was estimated to been worth Rs. 2,069 crore. in the first five year plan, this amount was allocated to various areas. they are:•

- community and agriculture development , energy and irrigation
- communications and transport, industry
- land rehabilitation, social services

Second five year plan

Second five year plan India (1956-1961) intends to increase and carry forward the development that had been started by the first five year plan in India.

These five year plans are formulated by the planning commission whose objective is to utilize the country's resources effectively, so that the standard of living of the people improves.

The various tasks of the second five year plan in India are:

- To increase by 25% the national income
- To make the country more industrialized
- To increase employment opportunities so that every citizen gets a job

In India, the second five year plan focused on industry - more specifically on the heavy industry. the domestic production of industrial goods in the public sector was encouraged by the second five year plan in India. the total amount for development given allocated under the second five year plan in india was Rs. 4,800 crore. this money has been distributed under the second five year plan in india for the development of various sectors. they are:

mining and industry, community and agriculture development, power and irrigation, social services, communications and transport, miscellaneous.

Third five year plan

The third five year plan india (1961-1966) intended to make a more determined effort to develop the nation, carrying forward the legacy set by the previous two five year plans. these five year plans are formulated by the planning commission, the aim of which is to increase the quality of life of the citizens through effective use of the country's resources.

The various tasks of the third five year plan india are:

- to increase the national income by 5% per year
- to increase the production of agriculture so that the nation is self sufficient in food grains
- to provide employment opportunities for every citizen of the country
- to establish equality among all the people of the country

In the earlier 2 five year plans, agriculture was not given a great deal of importance in spite of the fact that india's economy is still primarily agrarian. but in the third five year plan of india, more stress had been given to agriculture because increase in agricultural production would lead to the growth of the indian economy. sufficient sops and subsidies were allowed by the government for the agricultural sector under the third five year plan of india.

Fourth five year plan

At this time indira gandhi was the prime minister. the indira gandhi government nationalized 19 major indian banks. in addition, the situation in east pakistan (now independent bangladesh) was becoming dire as the indo-pakistani war of 1971 and bangladesh liberation war took place.

Funds earmarked for the industrial development had to be used for the war effort. india also performed the smiling buddha underground nuclear test in 1974, partially in response to the united states deployment of the seventh fleet in the bay of bengal to warn india against attacking west pakistan and widening the war.

Fifth five year plan

The fifth five year plan india was chalked out for the period spanning 1974 to1979 with the objectives of increasing the employment level, reducing poverty, and attaining self-reliance.

background of the fifth five year plan india:

At the onset of the fifth five year plan india in the 1970s, the international economy was in a turmoil, which had a great impact on the economy of both, developed and developing countries of the world. the main changes were perceived in sectors such as food, oil, and fertilizers where prices sky-rocketed. as a result of this, attaining self-reliance in food and energy became a top priority. during this period, the indian economy was affected by several inflationary pressures. food grain production was above 118 million tons due to the improvement of infrastructural facilities like the functioning of the power plants and the rise in the supply of coal, steel, and fertilizers. regarding the oil, credibility of bombay high had shot up the commercial production of oil in india. in 1974-75, indian exports crossed 18%, and the large earnings from these exports have further increased the indian foreign exchange reserves.

Sixth Five Year Plan India (1980-1985)

The sixth five year plan india was undertaken for the period between 1980 to1985, with the main aim of attaining objectives like speedy industrialization, rise in the employment level, poverty reduction, and acquisition of technological self-reliance.

At the onset of the sixth five year plan india, rajiv gandhi, the then prime minister prioritized speedy industrial development, with special emphasis on the information technology sector. from the fifth five year plan, the nation had been able to achieve self sufficiency in food. moreover, the industrial sector was also diversified and science and technology also made a significant advance. one of the major hindrances in the way of further development in this period was the boom in the indian population. however, several successful programs on improvement of public health and epidemic control were also undertaken to reduce infant mortality and increase life expectancy.

Seventh Five Year Plan India (1985-1989)

The seventh five year plan india was for the duration between 1985 and 1989 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.

- Social justice
- Removal of oppression of the week
- Using modern technology
- Agricultural development
- Anti-poverty programs
- Full supply of food, clothing, and shelter
- Increasing productivity of small and large scale farmers
- Making india an independent economy

Eighth Five Year Plan India (1992-1997)

Eighth five year plan india runs through the period from 1992 to1997 with the main aim of attaining objectives like modernization of the industrial sector, rise in the employment level, poverty reduction, and self-reliance on domestic resources.

Background of the eighth five year plan india:

Objectives of the eighth five year plan india:

The main objectives of the eighth five year plan india are:

• to prioritize the specific sectors which requires immediate investment to generate full scale employment

• to promote social welfare measures like improved healthcare, sanitation, communication and provision for extensive education facilities at all levels

• to check the increasing population growth by creating mass awareness programs

• to encourage growth and diversification of agriculture

• to achieve self-reliance in food and produce surpluses for increase in exports

• to strengthen the infrastructural facilities like energy, power, irrigation

• to increase the technical capacities for developed science and technology

• to modernize indian economy and build up a competitive efficiency in order to participate in the global developments

• to place greater emphasis on role of private initiative in the development of the industrial sector

• to involve the public sector to focus on only strategic, high-tech and essential infrastructural developments

• to create opportunities for the general people to get involved in various developmental activities by building and strengthening mass institutions

energy was given priority with 26.6% of the outlay. an average annual growth rate of 6.7%against the target 5.6% was achieved.

Ninth Five Year Plan India (1997-2002)

The ninth five year plan india looks through the past weaknesses in order to frame the new measures for the overall socio-economic development of the country. however, for a well-planned economy of any country, there should be a combined participation of the governmental agencies along with the general population of that nation. a combined effort of public, private, and all levels of government is essential for ensuring the growth of india's economy.

To prioritize agricultural sector and emphasize on the rural development

- To generate adequate employment opportunities and promote poverty reduction
- To stabilize the prices in order to accelerate the growth rate of the economy
- To ensure food and nutritional security
- To provide for the basic infrastructural facilities like education for all, safe drinking water, primary health care, transport, energy
- To check the growing population increase
- To encourage social issues like women empowerment, conservation of certain benefits for the special groups of the society

To create a liberal market for increase in private investments

Tenth Five Year Plan India (2002-2007)

The tenth five year plan india (2002-2007) aims to transform the country into the fastest growing economy of the world and targets an annual economic growth of 10%. this was decided after india registered a 7% gdp growth consistently over the last decade.

This gdp growth of 7% is much higher than the world's average gdp growth rate. thus, the planning commission of india sought to stretch the limit and set targets which would propel india to the super league of industrially developed countries.

In a nutshell, the tenth five year plan india envisages -

- More investor friendly flexible economic reforms
- Creation of congenial investment environment
- Encourage private sector involvement
- Setting up state-of-the-art infrastructure
- Capacity building in industry
- Corporate transparency
- Mobilizing and optimizing all financial resources
- Implementation of friendly industrial policy instruments

Eleventh plan (2007-2012)

Income & Poverty

- accelerate gdp growth from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the 12th plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17
- increase agricultural gdp growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits
- create 70 million new work opportunities.
- reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.
- raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent.
- reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

education

- reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12
- develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school, and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality
- increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%
- lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points
- increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the plan