

Five Year Plans-

From 1947 to 2017, the Indian economy was premised on the concept of planning.
This was carried through the Five-Year Plans.

The term economic planning is used to describe the long term plans of the government of India.

- Short Term Objective**-to develop and coordinate the economy with efficient utilization of resources.

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Long term objectives of Five Year Plans in India are:

- High Growth rate to improve the living standard of the residents of India.
- Economic stability for prosperity.
- Self-reliant economy.
- Reducing the inequalities.
- Modernization of the economy

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HISTORY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING IN INDIA

•The idea of economic planning for five years was taken from the Soviet Union under the socialist influence of first Prime Minister

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.

1930- Great economic policy

•USSR- was not influenced cause it was following socialism

- Joseph Stalin was the first person to implement the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union, in the year 1928.

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- A civil engineer and administrator M. Visvesvaraya is regarded as a pioneer of economic planning in India.
- His book "Planned Economy for India" published in 1934 suggested a ten year plan.

•Objective- To distribute government's wealth in an indirect way.
•The Planning Commission reported directly to the Prime Minister of India.

THE PLANNING COMMISSION

- The Planning Commission of India was a government body that formulated Indias Five Year Plans.

The Planning Commission was set up on 15 March 1950 and the plan era started from 1 April 1951 with the launching of the First Five Year Plan (1951-56).

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- Pandit Nehru was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission
- 1st Deputy Chairman- Gulzarilal Nanda



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Some important dates to remember -

•Setting up of the Planning Commission: 15 March 1950

•Formation of NDC-6 August 1952

•First Five Year Plan: 1951

•Dissolution of the Planning Commission: 17 August 2014

•Setting up of NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog: 1 January 2015

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Who initiated the Soviet Union's first Five Year Strategy.

- A. Joseph Stalin
- B. Vladimir Putin
- C. Joseph Kelvin
- D. Jack Finney

Ans :A

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•In 1928, **Joseph Stalin** initiated the Soviet Union's first Five Year Strategy.

The Soviet Union's first Five-Year Plan was initiated by Joseph Stalin.

It was officially adopted by the **Communist Party** in 1928 and implemented from **1928 to 1932**.

The plan's goal was to rapidly industrialize the Soviet economy and collectivize agriculture in order to transform the **USSR** from a predominantly agrarian society into a major industrial power.

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Who was the first chairman of Planning Commission?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Gulzarilal Nanda
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Motilal Nehru

Ans :C

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The concept of five year plan was borrowed from which country?

► Pandit Nehru was the first Chairman of the **Planning Commission**.

► Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission- **Gulzarilal Nanda**

► The Five year plan was obtained from the USSR (**The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**).
The concept of the Five-Year Plan was borrowed from the Soviet Union (USSR).

The Soviet Union, under **Joseph Stalin** in the late 1920s, introduced the first **Five-Year Plan** in **1928** to rapidly industrialize the economy and plan economic development in a systematic way.

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Later, countries like India adopted the concept for their own planned economic development.

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Who was the first deputy chairman of Planning Commission?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) President of India
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) Ministry of Finance

Ans :C

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•The Planning Commission of India was established in **March 1950**, with Pandit **Jawaharlal Nehru** as its first Chairman.
Gulzarilal Nanda served as the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

•Founded: 6 August 1952

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Who used to be the president of the National Development Council?

- (a) Vice-President
- (b) RBI Governor
- (c) Home Minister
- (d) Prime Minister

Ans :D

The chairman of **National Development Council (NDC)** is the Prime Minister.

National Development is an executive body, that was established by the government in the year 1952.



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1st Five Year Plan

At the end of the first five-year plan, how many IITs were established in India?

The First Five Year Plan in India was from **1951 to 1956**.

The plan was based on the **Harrod-Domar model**.

- Gave priority to the agricultural development of the country.
- The First Five Year Plan was presented before the parliament by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- Economist **K N Raj** is known as the architect of this plan.

Ans :A



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What was on top priority in the First Five Year Plan in India?

Agriculture

Steel plants

Ports

Industries

Ans :A



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During which five year plan did India opted for a mixed economy?

2nd Five Year Plan

Main focus: Rapid industrialization and development of heavy industries.

Based on the Nehru–Mahalanobis model, which emphasized the public sector and capital goods industry.

Industries like steel, coal, and machine tools were promoted; large **PSUs (Public Sector Undertakings)** were set up.

Agriculture was neglected, leading to food shortages later.

Result: Moderate success; growth rate was 4.1% (target was 4.5%).



At the end of the first five-year plan, how many IITs were established in India?

At the end of the first five-year plan in **1956**, five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started as major technical institutions.

The target Growth was **2.1 %** and the **Actual Growth was 3.6 %**.

Ans :D

It was based on **Harrod-Domar**.

The primary aim of the 1st five-year plan was to improve the living standards of the people of India.



During which five year plan did India opted for a mixed economy?

Ans :A

A. Second Five Year Plan

B. Third Five Year Plan

C. Fourth Five Year Plan

D. First Five Year Plan

Second Five-year plan (1956 to 1961)

- The second plan was conceived in an atmosphere of economic stability.
- It was felt agriculture could be accorded lower priority.
- Industries got more importance in the 2nd five- year plan.
- The focus was mainly on heavy industries.



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The Khadi and village industry commission was established in which five year plan?

- A. Third Five year plan
- B. Second Five year plan
- C. Fourth Five year plan
- D. First Five year plan

Ans :B



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3rd Five Year Plan

- The **Khadi and Village Industries Commission** is a statutory body formed in **April 1957** by the Government of India, under the Act of Parliament, 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956'.
- The second five-year plan is based on the so-called Mahalanobis model.

Ans :C



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- **Focus:** Self-reliance and agriculture.
- Aim was to make India self-sufficient in food grains and develop basic industries.

Plan failed due to **Indo-China (1962)** and **Indo-Pak (1965)** wars, and a severe drought.

Result: Growth rate only 2.8%.



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- The following five-year plans was affected due to drought and two wars?

Which Five Year Plan had the primary goal to establish India as a self-reliant and self- generating economy?

- A. First five year plan
- B. Second five year plan
- C. Third five year plan
- D. Fourth five year plan

Ans :C



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Which of the following five-year plans was affected due to drought and two wars?

- A. First Five-Year Plan
- B. Third Five-Year Plan
- C. Fifth Five-Year Plan
- D. Sixth Five-Year Plan

• The third Five Year Plan was affected due to drought and two wars (**Sino-India war of 1962** and **Indo-Pakistani war of 1965**).

- The Deputy chairman- **D. R. Gadgil**.
- The plan was also known as the **Gadgil Yojana**.
- Objective- establishment of a self-reliant and self-generating economy

Ans :B



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The third Five Year Plan was launched from **1961 -1966** under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

- The Deputy chairman- **D. R. Gadgil**.
- The plan was also known as the **Gadgil Yojana**.
- Objective- establishment of a self-reliant and self-generating economy



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During the time of which plan the Government introduced Green Revolution?

- A. Second Five Year Plan
- B. Ninth Five Year Plan
- C. Third Five Year Plan
- D. Tenth Five Year Plan

Ans :C



Plan Holiday

- **Plan Holiday** (1966–1969)
- Because of economic instability, no Five-Year Plan was launched. Instead, there were three annual plans focusing on stabilization and recovery.

Focused on correcting balance of payments and controlling inflation.



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- Duration-**1961-1966**
- This plan is also called **Gadgil Yojna**.
- Target Growth = **5.6%**
- Actual Growth = **2.8%**

- Therefore it was a Failure for the country.
- Reason- **Indo-China War 1962** and **Indo-Pakistan War 1971**
- The target Shifted from **development to defense & development**.



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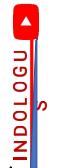
The Annual Plan described as 'Plan Holiday' were implemented during?

- a) 1965-66
- b) 1966-69
- c) 1967-70
- d) 1968-71

Ans :B



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- There were three annual plans between **1966** and **1969**.
- This period was also called '**plan holiday**'.

- **Plan Holidays'** main reason was later deduced as war (Indo-Pakistan), inflation, and the severe drought.

Ans :B



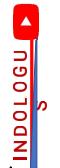
- 4th Five-Year Plan (1969–1974)
- **Focus:** Growth with stability and progress toward self-reliance. Emphasized the reduction of poverty and inequality.

Introduced the slogan "**"Garibi Hatao"**" by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Importance was given to agriculture through the Green Revolution, which led to a significant increase in food grain production.

Result: Growth rate around 3.3%; mixed results due to global inflation and oil crisis.



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In India which of the following Five Year Plans the slogan of Garibi Hatao was given ?

- a) Third FYP
- b) Fourth FYP
- c) Fifth FYP
- d) Sixth FYP

Ans :B



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- 1969-74 Based on the **Ashok RudraMenon model**.
- During this plan period, the slogan of Garibi Hatao was given.

"Garibi Hatao" was indeed first used by Indira Gandhi during the 1971 general elections, before the start of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974–1979).

Given by: Indira Gandhi in 1971 (during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1969–1974)
Emphasized in: Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974–1979)



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5th Five Year Plan

•5th Five-Year Plan (1974–1979)

Focus: Eradication of poverty (Garibi Hatao) and self-reliance. Emphasized employment generation, family planning, and rural development.

Nationalization of banks (1969) supported credit flow to rural areas. Introduced Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) for basic amenities like water, housing, and roads.

Plan was terminated one year early by the Janata Government.

Result: Average growth rate of 4.8%.



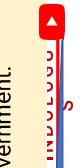
Which of the following Five Year Plan gave emphasis on removal of poverty for the first time in India?

- A. Fourth Five Year Plan
- B. Fifth Five Year Plan
- C. Sixth Five Year Plan
- D. Seventh Five Year Plan

Ans :B



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The Fifth Five-Year Plan laid stress on employment, poverty alleviation (**Garibi Hatao**), and **justice**. The plan also focused on self-reliance in agricultural production and defence.

"The **Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)** was introduced in the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78).



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6th Five Year Plan

•6th Five-Year Plan (1980–1985)

Focus: Poverty alleviation, modernization, and employment generation. Emphasized energy development, technology, and economic liberalization beginnings.

Continued the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
Result: Growth rate of about 5.7%, considered successful.



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Who was the chairman of 6th Five year Plan?

- A. Morarji Desai
- B. Rajiv Gandhi
- C. Sarojini Naidu
- D. India Gandhi

- Duration- 1980-1985
- Target-5.2
- Actual growth- 5.54
- Objective- Economic liberalisation by eradication of poverty and technological self reliance
- Also known as **Growth Model**.

Ans :D



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Ans :D



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7th Five Year Plan

•7th Five-Year Plan (1985–1990)

Focus: Food, work, and productivity.
Aimed at modernizing industries, increasing employment, and promoting social justice.

Encouraged private sector participation and development in information technology and telecommunications.

Result: Growth rate of 6%, exceeding targets.



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Under which five year plan "Blue Revolution" was started in India ?

- ... The **Blue Revolution** was first launched in India as the Nili Kranti Mission during the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-1990).
- ... The **Intensive Marine Fisheries Program** was subsequently launched during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)

Ans :C



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Ans :C



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Annual Plans

•Annual Plans (1990–1992)

Due to political instability and economic crisis, no full plan was implemented.

India faced a severe Balance of Payments crisis and had to undergo economic reforms.



8th Five Year Plan

- 8th Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)
- Focus:** Economic reforms – Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (**LPG**).

Marked the shift from a controlled to a **market-oriented economy**.

Emphasized human resource development, education, and employment.

Result: Growth rate of 6.7%, showing strong recovery.



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Under which five year plan "Blue Revolution" was started in India ?



In which plan The Human development is the core of all developmental efforts was recognised?

- A. Eighth Five Year Plan
- B. Ninth Five Year Plan
- C. Seventh Five Year Plan
- D. Sixth Five Year Plan

Ans :A



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- The eighth five-year planning was between **1992 and 1997**.
- Priority was given to the development of human resources(**Human Model**).
- It was the beginning of liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) in India.
- New Economic Policy was introduced during the eighth five-year plan.

Ans :



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In which plan 'Growth with social justice and equality' was recognised?

- A. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997–2002)

Focus: Growth with social justice and equality.

Emphasis on agriculture and rural development, women empowerment, and poverty reduction.

Target growth: 6.5%; achieved around 5.4%.



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9th Five Year Plan



One of the main objectives of the Eighth Five-Year Plan was:

- A) Reduction of poverty by 10 percentage points
- B) Modernisation of industries
- C) Achieving 8% annual GDP growth
- D) Doubling per capita income by 2016-17

Ans :



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The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997) primarily focused on modernising Indian industry, improving efficiency, and encouraging technology upgradeation, along with human resource development.

- While poverty reduction and GDP growth were important, the plan's distinctive emphasis was on industrial modernisation.



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•The **Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)** primarily focused on modernising Indian industry, improving efficiency, and encouraging technology upgradeation, along with human resource development.

- While poverty reduction and GDP growth were important, the plan's distinctive emphasis was on industrial modernisation.



10th Five Year Plan



The theme of the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) was:

- A) Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
- B) Growth with Social Justice and Equality
- C) Human Development
- D) Food, Work & Productivity

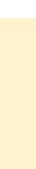
Ans :C



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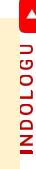
- The **Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)** primarily focused on modernising Indian industry, improving efficiency, and encouraging technology upgradeation, along with human resource development.
- While poverty reduction and GDP growth were important, the plan's distinctive emphasis was on industrial modernisation.

Objective: Achieve 8% GDP growth and reduce poverty and unemployment.

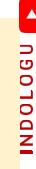
Focus on universal education and rural development.
Result: Growth rate around 7.6%, close to the target.



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Which Five Year plan aimed at doubling per capita income in next 10 years?

- A. Eighth Five Year Plan
- B. Ninth Five Year Plan
- C. Tenth Five Year Plan
- D. Sixth Five Year Plan

Ans :C

The target average GDP growth rate for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007) was approximately?

- A) 6.5%
- B) 7%
- C) 8%
- D) 9%

Ans :C

The Tenth Five Year Plan has been formulated in the context of the Prime Minister's vision of **doubling per capita income in the country** within the next ten years, and also of creating 100 million employment opportunities during the same period.

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The target average GDP growth rate for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007) was approximately?

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) aimed at achieving a GDP growth rate of around 8% per year, focusing on faster economic growth, poverty reduction, and improving human development indicators.

The 11th Five-Year Plan ended in the year???

- a) 2010
- b) 2011
- c) 2012
- d) 2013

Ans :C

•Eleventh Plan (2007–2012)
•It was in the period of **Manmohan Singh** as the prime minister.
12th Five Year Plan of the Government of India (2012–17) was India's last Five Year Plan.

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11th Five Year Plan

•11th Five-Year Plan (2007–2012)

Theme: "Inclusive Growth."

Focused on healthcare, education, women empowerment, and reduction of inequality.

Emphasized on social sector investment and employment generation.

Result: Growth rate of about 7.9%.

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Under the Eleventh Plan one of the goals was to double per capita income by:

- A) 2011-12
- B) 2016-17
- C) 2020-21
- D) 2025-26

Ans :B

•The Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012) of India set two major objectives:
1. To achieve faster and more inclusive growth, and
2. To double the per capita income by 2016–17.
This goal implied an average annual GDP growth rate of **about 9%**, which would make per capita income double **in roughly 10 years**.

Encouraged sustainable use of resources and better governance.
Result: Could not meet growth targets due to global slowdown; around 6.8% growth achieved

This was **India's last Five-Year Plan.**

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12th Five Year Plan

•**12th Five-Year Plan (2012–2017)**
Theme: "Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth."
Aimed to achieve 8% growth with focus on environment, energy, and skill development.

Encouraged sustainable use of resources and better governance.
Result: Could not meet growth targets due to global slowdown; around 6.8% growth achieved

This was **India's last Five-Year Plan.**

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What was the theme of 12th and the last five year plan?

The Twelfth Plan aimed to generate how many new work-opportunities in the non-farm sector?

- A. "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth"
- B. "Sustainability and Growth"
- C. "Increment in economy"
- D. Faster the growth Faster the development

Ans :A



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- The main theme of the 12th five-year plan of India was "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth".
- The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) was launched with the objective of faster, sustainable, and more inclusive growth.

Ans :C

- A) 30 million
- B) 40 million
- C) 50 million
- D) 60 million

Ans :C

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End of Five Year Plans

- End of Five-Year Plans
- In 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog.
- India moved towards flexible, medium-term strategies, including:
 - 15-year Vision Document
 - 7-year Strategy Paper
 - 3-year Action Agenda



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THANK YOU.

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