

INDIA'S ECONOMIC JOURNEY

Five-Year Plans: Building Modern India

From 1951 to 2017, India's Five-Year Plans shaped the nation's economic development through strategic planning and focused objectives. Each plan addressed unique challenges and opportunities in India's growth story.



1951-1956

First Five-Year Plan: Agricultural Foundation

Harrod-Domar Model

India's inaugural plan focused on rebuilding after Partition and establishing agricultural self-sufficiency.



Food Production

Increase food grain output to feed the nation



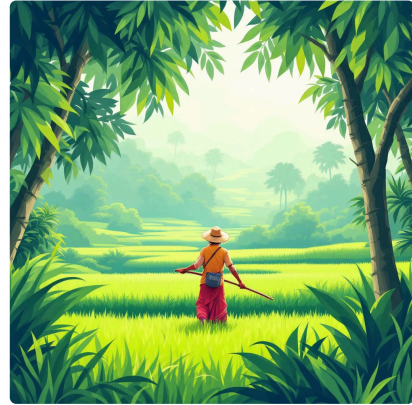
Irrigation & Power


Develop infrastructure for sustainable agriculture



Rehabilitation

Support communities affected by Partition





INDUSTRIAL ERA

Second & Third Plans: Industrial Backbone

1

Second Plan (1956–1961)

P. C. Mahalanobis Model – Heavy industries development: steel, power, machine tools. Public sector expansion became the cornerstone of industrial growth.

2

Third Plan (1961–1966)

John Sandy & Sukhamoy Chakravarty Model – Self-sufficiency in food grains and basic industries. Failed due to wars (1962, 1965) and severe drought.



Fourth & Fifth Plans: Self-Reliance Era

❏ **Fourth Plan (1969–1974)**

Gadgil Model

- Achievement of self-reliance
- Removal of poverty
- Strengthening public sectors
- Control over inflation

❏ **Fifth Plan (1974–1978)**

D. P. Dhar Model

- Garibi Hatao (Remove Poverty)
- Employment generation
- Minimum needs programme
- Growth with social justice

Sixth & Seventh Plans: Employment & Modernisation



Sixth Plan (1980–1985)

Agharkar–Nirgudkar Model focused on employment generation, poverty reduction, and technological modernisation.



Seventh Plan (1985–1990)

John Miller Model emphasised employment, education improvement, public health, and strengthening industries.



The Transition Period

Rolling Plan

1978-1980: Flexible planning approach introduced

Plan Holiday

1990-1992: No Five-Year Plan during economic crisis

Economic Reforms

1991: Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation era begins



Eighth & Ninth Plans: Human Development



O1

Eighth Plan (1992–1997)

Human Resource Development through education expansion, skill development, health improvement, and economic stabilisation post-1991 reforms.

O2

Ninth Plan (1997–2002)

Just and equitable distribution focusing on poverty reduction, rural development, balanced regional growth, and women empowerment.



Tenth Plan: Social Development Goals

The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002–2007) marked a shift towards measurable social development targets with emphasis on equality and justice.

8%

GDP Growth Target

Ambitious economic expansion goal

5%

Poverty Reduction

Targeted decrease in poverty levels

75%

Literacy Goal

Increase in national literacy rate

Eleventh & Twelfth Plans: Inclusive Development

Eleventh Plan (2007–2012)

C. Rangarajan Model – Inclusive development through poverty reduction, education for all, better healthcare, and agriculture revitalisation.

Twelfth Plan (2012–2017)

Faster and more inclusive growth via infrastructure development, employment growth, industrial modernisation, and reducing regional imbalances.

Legacy of Five-Year Plans

Agricultural Base

Food security achieved

Modern India

Foundation for growth laid



Industrial Growth

Manufacturing backbone built

Self-Reliance

Economic independence gained

Social Justice

Inclusive development prioritised

From 1951 to 2017, India's Five-Year Plans transformed a newly independent nation into a modern economy, addressing challenges from food security to inclusive growth whilst building the foundation for today's India.
