





# WBPCS

## West Bengal Civil Service Exam





# PLANNING AND NITI AAYOG

PLANNING	TIME PERIOD	<i>P.C.</i> Main aim and priority
1ST FIVE YEAR PLAN	1951-1956	Development of agriculture , irrigation and power
2nd FIVE YEAR PLAN	1956-1961	Development of basic and heavy industry and faster industrialisation
3rd FIVE YEAR PLAN	1961-1966	Establishment of self-sufficient and self sustaining economy along with self reliance in food grains, integrated Development of agriculture and industries.
PLANNING HOLIDAY	1966-1969	Solution to the problem of food scarcity green revolution
4th FIVE YEAR PLAN	1969-1974	Growth with stability and attainment of self reliance
5th FIVE YEAR PLAN	1974-1978	Poverty alleviation and self reliance
ROLLING PLAN	1978-1980	Integration of production with employment.

<b>PLANNING</b>	<b>TIME PERIOD</b>	<b>MAIN AIM AND PRIORITY</b>
<b>6<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>1980-1985</b>	<b>EXTENSION OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS, CURBING POPULATION GROWTH.</b>
<b>7<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>1985-1990</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE AND SELF SUFFICIENT ECONOMY, STRESS ON MODERNISATION AND ERADICATION OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.</b>
<b>(1990-92 PLANNING GAP)</b>		
<b>8<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>1992-1997</b>	<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVP. EMPLOYMENT CREATION, FASTER GROWTH IN EXPORTS</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>1997-2002</b>	<b>GOWTH WITH JUST AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>
<b>10<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>2002-2007</b>	<b>ENSURING EQUALITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT.</b>
<b>11<sup>th</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN</b>	<b>2007-2012</b>	<b>INCLUSIVE GROWTH</b>

Irrigation

3 Dams

**First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)** of India was

Harold-Domar Model

SBI ← Imperial Bank  
1<sup>st</sup> July 1955 Nationalised.

Targeted

1952

Integrated Community Development Scheme

Bhakra-Sutlej

Hirakud-Mahandi

Damodar

The total planned budget of ₹2,069 crore (₹2,378 crore later) was allocated to seven broad areas: irrigation and energy (27.2%), agriculture and community development (17.4%), transport and communications (24%), industry (8.6%), social services (16.6%), rehabilitation of landless farmers (4.1%), and for other sectors and services (2.5%). The most important feature of this phase was active role of state in all economic sectors. The target growth rate was 2.1% annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth; the achieved growth rate was 3.6% the net domestic product went up by 15%. The monsoon was good and there were relatively high crop yields, boosting exchange reserves and the per capita income, which increased by 8%. 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 and Damodar Valley dams. At the end of the plan period in 1956, 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.

Bhilai - USSR

Durgapur - Germany

Britain.

## Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)

Rourkela - Germany.

Mahalanobis Model - Heavy Industries.

LICI - 1956 (143 Insurance Co.)

1956 (Nationalisation)

Prasanta Chandra

Mahalanobis

Father of Statistics

1st chairman of

Father of CSD.

Atomic Energy.

Homi Jahangir Bhabha

The Second Plan focused on 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 1953. Hydroelectric power projects and five steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela were established with the help of the Soviet Union, Britain (the U.K) and West Germany respectively. Coal production was increased. More railway lines were added in the north east. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Atomic Energy Commission of India were established as research institutes. In 1957, a talent search and scholarship program was begun to find talented young students to train for work in nuclear power. The target growth rate was 4.5% and the actual growth rate was 4.27%.

(Yuva Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojna) - fully sponsored by Central Govt.)

WheatIDBI - 1964

## Third Five Year Plan(1961-1966)

Most Unsuccessful  
of Five  
Year Plans

It was based on John Sandy and Sukhamoy Chakraborty's model. The target growth rate was 5.6%, but the actual growth rate was 2.4%. The Third Five-year Plan stressed agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat, but the brief Sino-Indian War of 1962 exposed weaknesses in the economy and shifted the focus towards the defence industry and the Indian Army. 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. For the first time India resorted to borrowing from IMF. Rupee value devalued for the first time in 1966.

Devaluation of Currency - 1966 - By IMF.



