

## Chapter-7

### FIVE YEAR PLANS

#### Introduction :

**7.1** Indian planning is an open process. Much of the controversy and the debates that accompany the preparation of the plans are public. The initial aggregate calculations and assumptions are either explicitly stated or readily deducible, and the makers of the plans are not only sensitive but responsive to criticism and suggestions from a wide variety of national and international sources. From original formulation through successive modifications to parliamentary presentation, plan making in India has evolved as a responsive democratic political process and the culmination of the same in the final document is an impressive manifestation of the workings of an open society. But by its very nature it also generates many problems from the point of view of mapping an optimal strategy for economic development.

#### Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17):

**7.2** The Twelfth Plan commenced at a time when the global economy was going through a second financial crisis, precipitated by the sovereign debt problems of the Eurozone which erupted in the last year of the Eleventh Plan. The crisis affected all countries including India. Our growth slowed down to 6.2 percent in 2011-12 and the deceleration continued into the first year of the Twelfth Plan, when the economy was estimated to have grown by only 5 percent . The Twelfth Plan therefore emphasized that our first priority must be to bring the economy back to rapid growth while ensuring that the growth was both inclusive and sustainable. The broad vision and aspirations which the Twelfth Plan sought to fulfil was reflected in the **subtitle: 'Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth'**. Inclusiveness is to be achieved through poverty reduction, promoting group equality and regional balance, reducing inequality, empowering people etc whereas sustainability includes ensuring environmental sustainability ,development of human capital through improved health, education, skill development, nutrition, information technology etc and development of institutional capabilities , infrastructure like power telecommunication, roads, transport etc ,

#### 7.3 Creation of NITI (National Institution For Transforming India) Aayog :

Planning Commission set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution was replaced by NITI Ayog through another such resolution on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015. The Resolution dated 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015, replacing Planning Commission with NITI Ayog takes note of the changed dynamics of the Indian economy. India has undergone a paradigm shift over the past six decades-politically, economically, socially, technologically as well as demographically. The role of the Government in national development has seen a parallel evolution. The new institution is envisaged to be a catalyst to the developmental process; nurturing an overall enabling environment, through a holistic approach to development going beyond the limited sphere of the Public Sector and Government of India.

#### OBJECTIVES OF NITI AAYOG:

**7.4** The Resolution setting up the NITI Aayog outlines following objectives:

- a) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then prove a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.

- b) To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- c) To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- d) To ensure, on areas that are specially referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- e) To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
- f) To design strategic and long term policy and programme frame works and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- g) To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international likeminded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- h) To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- i) To offer a platform for resolution of intersectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- j) To maintain a State-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in suitable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders.
- k) To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- l) To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives. m) To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

#### **Name of Chapter :07, Five Year Plans**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>No. of Table</b>	<b>Name of Tables</b>
1	7.1	Plan Outlay And Expenditure In Centre, States And Union Territories
2	7.2 (A)	Plan Outlay/Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development-Central Government
3	7.2 (B)	Plan Outlay/Expenditure For Public Sector By Heads Of Development -State And Union Territory Governments
4	7.3	State Wise Plan Expenditure(Different Sectors)

#### **References :**

- Annual Report 2014-15 of the Planning Commission of India .
- Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) – Faster, More Inclusive & Sustainable Growth Vol I , Planning Commission of India & website of Planning Commission of India
- Website of NITI Aayog & Press Information Bureau Release- Highlights of the Chief Minister’s Sub-group report on rationalization of Centrally sponsored Schemes .