Social Sector Development in India under Plans: An Analysis on The Basis of Planned Expenditure

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Abstract

The planning for social development has received utmost attention by planners and policy makers along with the National Plan for Economic Development. This study has been conducted to analyze Plan-wise on various heads of development since the First Five Year Plan to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Further an endeavor has been made to analyze Plan-wise social sector expenditure on various heads. Research methodology which has been applied here is simple percentage. It is strongly suggested that target-based development expenditure with comprehensive objectives for the betterment of human beings should be effectively implemented.

KEYWORDS: Planning, Social sector development, Plan expenditure, Economic Development.

Introduction

The planning for social development has received utmost attention by planners and policy makers along with the National Plan for Economic Development. The social development strategies were also adopted by planners as per the methods and strategies adopted for the economic development of the country. India adopted both centralized planning models in the process of its planned economic development. In this research paper an analysis has been done to know the status of plan expenditure on various heads of development and social services. Plan expenditure on various heads of development has been discussed under section 1.1.

Objective of the study:

In this paper an effort has been made to study the growth and pattern of social sector expenditure in India by taking into account all the key components of Social Sector development for improving the better of quality of life to the people of this country without any discrimination in allocation of funds for the provision of adequate quality social infrastructure for development to all.

Results and Discussions

1.1 Plan Expenditure on Various Heads of Development

Plan expenditure includes interest payments, defense expenditures, subsidies, pensions, other general services (like tax collection), social services (like education, health), economic services (like agriculture, energy, industry, transport and communications, science, technology and environment) and grants to States and Union Territories. In addition to these, grants for implementation of Five-Year Plans to States and Union Territories are also included in plan expenditure. On the other hand, non-plan expenditure includes capital expenditure on, defense, loans to public sector undertakings, States, Union Territories, and foreign governments etc.Plan expenditure (actual) by heads of development has been presented in Table 1.1. Table 4.1 clearly shows that the First Five Year Plan occupied an outlay on development by public authorities of Rs. 2356crore over the period of 1951—56. In the First Five Year Plan period (1951-56), agricultural development received the highest priority, which necessitated a widespread programme of irrigation covering minor as well as major projects. Generation of electric power, which is linked in most cases with the major irrigation projects, had also a high priority in its own right. Production and extensive distribution of electrical energy on a large scale was essential not only for the growth of small-scale enterprises and for rural development in the larger sense of the term but for industrial expansion. In regard to transport, public authorities had a special responsibility. The railways are a nationalized enterprise which has to respond to the needs of development in both agriculture and industry. The State had further to take the initiative in linking up the whole country through a system of roads reaching down to the village, and in promoting development in new lines like shipping and aviation. The high priority given to agriculture as well as to basic services like power and transportation limited without doubt the investment which the public sector could itself carry out in industries. Industrial expansion in First Five-Year Plan period was rested largely on private initiative and resources, but they were supplemented at certain points by the resources of the public sector as well as by foreign investment; programmes of the public and the private sectors together were not therefore inconsiderable. In the sphere of social services, the needs were so large that what could be achieved through financial investment by public authorities was limited. In the present Plan (1951-56), the rehabilitation of displaced persons absorbed a considerable proportion of the additional resources available for expansion of social services. The financial investment in social services has to be supplemented by direct community effort on a large scale for the liquidation of illiteracy, improvement of sanitation and hygiene, development of civic services, imparting of elementary technical training, etc. The lump-sum provisions in the Plan for the community development programme and for local works were designed, among other things, to evoke such community effort.

The significance of the outlay of Rs. 2,356crores during First Five Year Plan from the point of view of the additions it was made to productive equipment in the public and private sectors, and to the production potential of the community in the larger sense of the term, was perhaps clearer from the following interpretation. The total outlay mentioned in the above Table 1.1 does not include all expenditures by local bodies on development schemes; only such expenditure on these schemes as is financed by State Governments is included in the allocations shown in the plan. The total outlay as presented here also does not include the contributions in cash or in kind which are made by the local population participating in developmental work within their localities. These contributions were likely to be of considerable significance in terms of investment in the areas concerned even though they might not make a marked difference to the national totals. Transport and communications accounted for 28.9 per cent of the total outlay in the Second plan period as compared to 23.6 per cent in the First plan period. In absolute terms, during Second Five Year Plan period, the outlay on these was stepped up significantly. Some 19 per cent of the total outlay in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) of the Central and State Governments was devoted to irrigation and power and another 11.8 per cent to agriculture and community developments compared to 28.1 per cent and 15.1 respectively on the same heads of development during First Five Year Plan Period. The aggregate expenditure under these two heads worked out at Rs. 1,481 crores in during the Second Five Year Plan period as compared to 1081 crore during First Five Year Plan period. Although there was a relative shift in priorities as between agriculture and industry, increased production of food and raw materials must remain not only for the second plan period but for several years to come a major desideratum. The demand for food and raw materials was bound to increase rapidly as industrialization proceeded and incomes increased. There cannot, therefore, be any relaxation of efforts to increase agricultural productivity. Social services comprising of education, health, housing and urban development take up 14.6 per cent of the total outlay in the second plan as compared to 15 per cent in the first plan. In terms of percentages to total outlay under social services and related items, the allocations to education, health and housing were practically almost the same as in the first plan; in absolute terms they were significantly larger. Thus, the provision of Rs. 307 crores for education in the second plan was a lit-de less than twice as large as that made in the first plan. The same is true for health. It must also be remembered that the plan included only that part of the outlay on social services which is required for increasing the level of development reached at the end of the first plan. If allowance was made for the committed portion of the expenditure on social services which was not included in the plan, the share of social services in developmental outlay would be considerably larger (Table 1.1).

The allocations under major heads of development shown in the above Table 1.1 indicated the relative shift in priorities as between the first plan and the second plan. Industries and mining claimed about 19 per cent of the total public sector expenditure in the second five-year plan as compared to 8 per cent in the first five-year plan. In absolute terms, the step up in the outlay on industries and mining was very large—nearly 400 per cent. The actual outlay under this head in the first plan was less than 50 per cent of the allocation. Judged in this light the increase in the provision for industries and mining in the second plan was even larger than a comparison of the initial allocations would suggest. It was observed that of the total outlay of Rs. 890 (18.5 per cent) crores on industries and mining, Rs. 690 (14.4 per cent) crore was for large scale industries including mining, while Rs. 200 (4.1 per cent) crore was for promotion of village and small-scale industries. Welfare of backward classes accounted for 1.4 per cent of the total outlay during First Five Year Plan which rose to 1.9 per cent during Second Five Year Plan, whereas labour welfare and craftsman training accounted for 0.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent during First Five yare plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively. Social welfare and special schemes accounted for 0.2 and 0.6 during the First Five Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan respectively. Other programs other than discussed above accounted for 8.7 per cent during the First Five Year Plan of the total plan outlay which declined to just 4 per cent during the Second Five Year Plan by 50 per cent as compared to First Five Year Plan. Total Plan outlay for the Second Five Year Plan was increased by almost 104 per cent as compared to First Five Year Plan.

The period of the Third Plan (1961-66) represented the first stage of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy. As a result of advancement achieved during the First and the Second Plan, the foundations for speedy economic growth had been laid. India's economy was now much larger in size and in the range of its operations and had become both more self-motivated and more multifaceted. In all directions there were large and growing demands to be met. Considerable investments had also to be made in projects and programmes whose output would be available only in the course of the Fourth Plan. Thus, the Third Plan called for the maximum rate of investment that could be achieved. The total plan outlay for the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 8576.5 crore which was about 79 per cent more than the Second Five Year Plan outlay. In the Third Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 12.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control received 7.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was lowest in the Third Five Year Plan as compared to First and Second Five Year Plan. Power is one of the most vital components of infrastructure fundamental for the economic growth and welfare of nations. The existence and development of sufficient infrastructure is crucial for persistent growth of the Indian economy. Power sector got 14.6 per cent of total plan outlay during the Third Five Year Plan first time in the history of planning period as a separate head. Industry and minerals which also included village and small industries received 22.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport and communications sector were given a joint outlay of 24.6 per cent of total plan outlay during the Third Five Year Plan. Scientific research under the head of science, technology and environment was accorded 0.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 12.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during Third Five Year Plan period out of which education was accorded 6.9 per cent, medical and health 2.6 per cent, family welfare 0.3 per cent, housing and urban development 1.5 per cent and other social services 1.2 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. Welfare of backward classes received 1.2 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.7 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and other programmes 2 per cent of the total plan outlay respectively (Table 1.1).

The government was enforced to announce "plan holidays" (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69) owing to ill-fated collapse of the Third Five Year Plan. Three yearly plans were drawn all through this prevailing phase. In 1966–67 there was another time of the misfortune of drought. Equal priority was accorded manufacturing sector, agriculture and its related activities. In order to lift up the exports the government of India declared "Devaluation of Rupee". The most significant motives for plan holidays were inflation, the battle and lack of resources. During the plan holiday period (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69) 16.7 per cent of the total outlay was accorded, whereas irrigation and flood control received 7.1 of the total outlay. Power sector saw an increase in outlay compared to Third Five Year Plan and stood at 18.3 per cent of total plan outlay during the plan holiday period. Industry and minerals which also included village and small industries were accorded 24.7 per cent of total plan outlay, whereas transport and communications received 19.5 per cent and scientific research was given 0.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 10.5 per cent expenditure which was lowest ever as compared to earlier plan periods out of which allocation on education was 4.6 per cent, medical and public health 2.1 per cent, family welfare 1.1 per cent, housing and urban development 1.1 per cent and other social services 1.6 per cent of total plan outlay during plan holiday period. Welfare of backward classes received 1.1 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.5 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and other programmes 1.7 per cent respectively of the total plan outlay (Table 1.1).

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) was the first plan launched by in the midst of pressure of drought, devaluation of rupee and inflation. The nation was struggling with population explosion, enlarged joblessness, poverty and a shackling economy.The total plan outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 15778.8 crore which was about 84 per cent more than the Third Five Year Plan outlay. In the Fourth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 14.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control received 8.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was increased by a slight margin in the Fourth Five Year Plan as compared to Third Five Year Plan. Power sector received 18.6 per cent of total plan outlay during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Industry and minerals which also included village and small industries received 19.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport and communications sector were given a joint outlay of 19.5 per cent of total plan outlay during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Scientific research under the head of science, technology and environment was accorded 0.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 13.4 per cent of the total plan outlay during Fourth Five Year Plan period out of which education was accorded 4.9 per cent, medical and health 2.1 per cent, family welfare 1.8 per cent, housing and urban development 1.7 per cent and other social services 2.9 per cent of total plan outlay respectively.Welfare of backward classes received 1 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.2 per cent, social welfare 0.4 per cent and other programmes 1.2 per centof the total plan outlay respectively (Table 1.1).

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78)focused on employment, poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao), and justice. The plan also laid stress on self-reliance in agricultural production and defense. In 1978 the newly chosen Morarji Desai regime discarded the plan. Many roads were widened to have room for the mounting traffic under the Indian national highway system . Tourism sector also experienced expansion. In 1975 the twenty-point programme was launched. It was followed from the year 1974 to the year 1979. In the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–78) the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was introduced. The mainaim of the programme was to make available certain basic minimum needs and in that way improve the living standards of the citizens. The Fifth Five Year Plan was accorded Rs. 39426.2 crore plan expenditure which was about 150 per cent more than the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Fifth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 12.3 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control got 9.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was increased by a slight margin in the Fifth Five Year Plan as compared to Fourth Five Year Plan. Power sector was allocated 18.8 per cent of total plan outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan which was almost equal to that of Fourth Five-year Plan expenditure. Industry and minerals which also included village and small industries received 24.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport and communications sector were given a joint outlay of 17.4 per cent of total plan outlay during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Social services received 13.3 per cent of the total plan outlay during Fifth Five Year Plan period which was almost equal to that of Fourth Five Year Plan Expenditure. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4.4 per cent, medical and health 1.9 per cent, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing and urban development 2.9 per cent and other social services 2.8 per cent of total plan outlay respectively.Welfare of backward classes received 1.8 per cent, labour and craftsman training 2.1 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and special schemes 2 per centof the total plan outlay respectively (Table 1.1).

The Fifth Five-Year Plan was rejected by the Janata Party government and announced a new Sixth Five-Year Plan (1978–1980). This Sixth Five-Year Plan was yet again discarded by the Indian National Congress rule in 1980 and a new Sixth Plan was prepared. During these two years 1978-80 period outlay of Rs. 12176.5 crores was made. In these two years annual plans expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 16.4 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control got 10.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Power sector was allocated 18.4 per cent of total plan outlay during these two annualplan periods.Industry and minerals which also included village and small industries received 21.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport and communications sector were given a joint outlay of 16.8 per cent of total plan outlay during this period. Social services received 11.2 per cent of the total plan outlay during this period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 2.2 per cent, medical and health 1.8 per cent, family welfare 1 per cent, housing and urban development 3 per cent and other social services 3.2 per cent of total plan outlay respectively.Welfare of backward classes received 2 per cent, labour and craftsman training 1.9 per cent, social welfare 0.3 per centof the total plan outlay respectively (Table 1.1).

The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) manifested the commencement of economic liberalization. The Sixth Five Year Plan was accorded Rs. 109291.7 crore plan expenditure which was about 177 per cent more than the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Sixth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 6.1 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.4 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 10 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 28.1 per cent of total plan outlay during the Sixth Five Year Plan period out of which power got 16.7 per cent, petroleum sector 7.8 per cent, coal and lignite 3.5 per cent and non-conventional sources of energy got 0.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Industry and minerals received 15.5 per cent out of which village and small-scale industries received 1.8 per cent large and medium scale industries 13.5 and others 0.2 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 13 per cent of total plan outlay out of which share of railways was 6.1 per cent and that of others was 6.9 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 3.2 per cent and science, technology and environment sector got 0.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 14.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during theSixth Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 2.7 per cent which was lowest since the inception of five-year plans, medical and health 3.1 per cent, housing and urban development 2.6 per cent and other social services 6.1 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 5.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 52.9 per cent, state plans 45.3 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.8 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

Improving the productivity level of industries by advancement of technology was the main focus of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90). Creating jobs through "Social Justice", production of food grains and to set up growth in areas of escalating economic productivity were the key objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. There had beencontrols on the rate of inflation, favorable balance of payments and steady expansion in agriculture which had set a strong base for the Seventh Five-Year Plan to make the call for more economic growth as a result of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Seventh Plan had attempted towards energy production at bulkand socialism. The key areas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were: social justice, removal of oppression of the weak, anti-poverty programmes, agricultural development, increasing productivity of small and large-scale farmers, using modern technology, full supply of food, clothing, and shelter and making India an independent country. The Seventh Plan focused on achieving the requisites of self-sustaining growth by the year 2000 based on a 15-year period of striving in the direction of steady growth. The Seventh Five Year Plan was allocated Rs. 218729.6 crore plan expenditure which was more than double of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Seventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.8 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 7.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.6 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 7.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 28.2 per cent of total plan outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period out of which power got 17.3 per cent, petroleum sector 7.3 per cent, coal and lignite 3.3 per cent and non-conventional sources of energy got 0.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Industry and minerals received 13.4 per cent out of which village and small-scale industries received 1.5 per cent and others 11.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 13.5 per cent of total plan outlay out of which share of railways was 7.6 per cent and that of others was 5.9 per cent during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 3.9 per cent, science, technology and environment sector got 1.4 per cent and general economic services received 1.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 16.0 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 3.5 per cent, medical and health 1.7, family welfare 1.4 per cent, housing 1.4 per cent, urban development 1.2 per cent and other social services 7.1 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.3 per cent, state plans 40.0 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

Owing to the fast-changing political circumstances at the Centre, the Eighth Five Year Plan could not be started in 1990 and the years 1990–91 and 1991–92 were considered as Annual Plans. The Annual Plan (1990-91) was allocated Rs. 58369.3 crore plan expenditure. In this Annual Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.8 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 7.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.7 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 29.3 per cent of total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period out of which power got 19.5 per cent, petroleum sector 6.2 per cent, coal and lignite 3.4 per cent and non-conventional sources of energy got 0.2 per cent of total plan outlay. Industry and minerals received 10.9 per cent out of which village and small-scale industries received 1.5 per cent and others 9.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 13.8 per cent of total plan outlay out of which share of railways was 8.4 per cent and that of others was 5.5 per cent during this Annual Plan period. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 5.1 per cent, science, technology and environment sector got 1.3 per cent and general economic services received 1.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 16.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4 per cent, medical and health 1.8, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing 1.6 per cent, urban development 1.3 per cent and other social services 6.5 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.7 per cent, state plans 39.6 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

The Annual Plan (1991-92) was allocated Rs. 64751.2 crore plan expenditure. In this Annual Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.9 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.6 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 30.5 per cent of total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period out of which power got 22.4 per cent, petroleum sector 5.2 per cent, coal and lignite 2.6 per cent and non-conventional sources of energy got 0.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Industry and minerals received 10.3 per cent out of which village and small-scale industries received 1.5 per cent and others 8.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 14.4 per cent of total plan outlay out of which share of railways was 8.3 per cent and that of others was 6.1 per cent during this Annual Plan period. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 5.6 per cent, science, technology and environment sector got 1.3 per cent and general economic services received 1.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 15.9 per cent of the total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4 per cent, medical and health 1.4, family welfare 1.6 per cent, housing 0.9 per cent, urban development 1.2 per cent and other social services 6.8 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.4 per cent, state plans 39.8 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.8 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

Economic tremulousness in India during the year 1990–92forced the country to have no five-year plan. There were only Annual Plans between 1990 and 1992. India faced a crisis in foreign exchange (forex) reserves in 1991 andonly about US$1 billion reserves were left with the nation. Accordingly, in a state of anxiety, the nation took the risky step of reforming the socialist economy. Free market reforms launched by India brought the just about insolvent nation back from the periphery. Free market reforms initiated liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG) age in the country. The foremost best part of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) was modernization of industries. The gradual opening of the country's economy was commenced to correct the growing external debt and deficit, under the Eighth Plan.In the mean time on 1 January 1995India became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was allocated Rs. 485457.2 crore plan expenditure which was about 122 per cent more than that of the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay. In the Eighth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.2 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.2 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.1 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 26.9 per cent of total plan outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan period out of which power got 15.9 per cent, petroleum sector 8.4 per cent, coal and lignite 2.3 per cent and non-conventional sources of energy got 0.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Industry and minerals received 9.9 per cent out of which village and small-scale industries received 1.5 per cent and others 8.4 per cent of total plan outlay.

Transport sector was given outlay of 13.0 per cent of total plan outlay out of which share of railways was 8.7 per cent and that of others was 6.7 per cent during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 7.4 per cent highest ever in the planning history, science, technology and environment sector got 1.5 per cent and general economic services received 1.3 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 17.9 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4.3 per cent, medical and health 1.7, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing 1.5 per cent, urban development 1.3 per cent and other social services 7.9 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 59.7 per cent, state plans 38.6 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively (Table 1.1).

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)was launched after 50 years of Indian freedom. The Ninth Five Year Plan made efforts mainly to utilize the unknown and hidden economic potential of the nation to uphold social and economic. In order to attain the total removal of poverty this plan presented strong support to the social areas of the nation. The satisfying execution of the Eighth Five Year Plan also confirmed the states' capacity to carry on the route of rapid development. In making sure economic development of the nation, the Ninth Five Year Plan also observed combined endeavors from the private and the public sectors. The Ninth Five Year Plan laid stress on the relationship between the faster economic growth and the quality of life for the citizens of the nation. The principal focus of Ninth Five Year Plan was to raise growth in the nation with a stress on social justice and equity. This Plan put substantial importance on combining growth-oriented policies with the objective of achieving the preferred aim of improving policies which would put efforts towards the upliftment of the poor in the state. This plan also intended at correcting the past inequalities which were still rampant in the society. The Ninth Five Year Plan hadallocation of Rs. 859200 crore plan expenditure which was about 77 per cent more than that of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Ninth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 4.9 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 0.4 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 25.9 per cent of total plan outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan period. Industry and minerals received 7.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 13.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 5.5 per cent, science, technology and environment sector got 2.1 per cent and general economic services received 1.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 31.3 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan period which was highest ever allocation made to this sector in the planning history. General services were given 1.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 57 per cent, state plans and union territory plans were 43 per cent (Table 1.1).

The Tenth Five Year Plan, covering the period 2002 to 2007, represented but one more footstep in the advancement of development planning in India. The challenges, the imperatives and the capabilities of the country had undergone deep changes in the 55 years that had passed since freedom of the nation. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) carried on the practice in the context of the objective realities of

Indian economic existence as they are manifested at present. The Tenth Five Year Plan hadallocation of Rs. 1,525,639 crore plan expenditure which was about 77 per cent more than that of the Ninth Five Year Plan expenditure. In the Tenth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 3.9 per cent of the total plan outlay lowest ever in the history of planning period, whereas rural development got 8.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.4 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 26.5 per cent of total plan outlay during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. Industry and minerals received 3.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 14.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 6.5 per cent, science, technology and environment sector got 2.0 per cent and general economic services received 2.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 22.8 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. General services were given 1.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.5 per cent, state plans and union territory plans were 41.5 per cent (Table 1.1).

India entered the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) period with a remarkable record of economic growth. After a monotonous performance in the Ninth Plan period (1997–2002), when gross domestic product (GDP) grew at only 5.5% per annum, the economy accelerated in the Tenth Plan period (2002-07) to record an average growth of 7.7%, the highest ever in any Plan period. In addition, there was speeding up even in the Tenth Plan period and the growth rate in the last four years of the Plan had averaged 8.7%, making India one of the highest budding economies in the world. The Eleventh Five Year Plan hadallocation of Rs. 3,581,768 crore plan expenditure which was about 135 per cent more than that of the Tenth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 4.5 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.2 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Energy sector was allocated 18.2 per cent of total plan outlay lowest ever in the history of planning period during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Industry and minerals received 5 per cent of total plan outlay. Transport sector was given outlay of 17.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was given 1.5 per cent lowest ever in the history of planning period, science, technology and environment sector got 1.9 per cent and general economic services received 2.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 32.7 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period which was highest ever in the planning history on this sector. General services were given 1.4 per cent of total plan outlay (Table 1.1).

The Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) presented together challenges and opportunities. The Plan began at a time when the worldwide economy was passing through another financial crisis, precipitated by the sovereign debt tribulations of the Eurozone which broke out suddenly and dramatically in the last year of the Eleventh Plan. The crisis affected all countries including India. The Twelfth Plan therefore emphasized that our first priority must be to bring the economy back to speedy growth while ensuring that the growth is both inclusive and sustainable. The Twelfth Five Year Plan had projected allocation of Rs. 7,669,807 crore plan expenditure which was about 109 per cent more than that of the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay. In the

Eleventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was projected 4.7 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development was projected 6.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was projected 1.0 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was projected 5.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on energy sector was projected 18.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure onindustry and minerals sector was projected 4.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on transport sector was projected 15.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was to get 1.0 per cent, science, technology and environment sector 2.2 per cent and general economic services received 4.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services were to get 34.7 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. General services were to get 1.4 per cent of total plan outlay (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Plan Expenditure (Actual) by Heads of Development: Centre, State and UTs

(Rs. Crore)

Heads of Development/Plan	1st Plan 1951-56	2nd Plan 1956-61	3rd Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	4th Plan 1969-74	5th Plan 1974-78	Annual Plan 1979-80	6th Plan 1980-85	7th Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	8th Plan 1992-97	9th Plan 1997-02	10th Plan 2002-07	11th Plan 2007-12	12th Plan 2012-17*
I. Agriculture and allied activities	357	568	1088.9	1107.1	2320.4	4864.9	1996.5	6623.5	12792.6	3405.4	3850.5	24895.7	42462	58933	162849	363272
	(15.1)	(11.8)	(12.7)	(16.7)	(14.7)	(12.3)	(16.4)	(6.1)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(5.2)	(4.9)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(4.7)
II. Rural development								6996.8	15246.5	4149.9	4141.6	40372.1	75686	121928	285008	457464
								(6.4)	(7)	(7.1)	(6.4)	(8.2)	(8.7)	(8)	(8)	(6)
III. Special area programmes								1580.3	3470.3	986.3	1067.3	4932.5	3649	20879	44137	80370
								(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1)
IV. Irrigation and flood control	661	913	664.7	471	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	10929.9	16589.9	3974.1	4231.9	31398.9	55420	103315	217562	422012
	28.1	(19)	(7.8)	(7.1)	(8.6)	(9.8)	(10.6)	(10)	(7.6)	(6.8)	(6.5)	(6.4)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(6.1)	(5.5)
V. Energy								30751.3	61689.9	3974.1	4231.9	31398.9	55420	403927	652173	1438466
								(28.1)	(28.2)	(29.3)	(30.5)	(26.9)	(25.9)	(26.5)	(18.2)	(18.7)

1. Power			1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	18298.6	37895.3	11387.8	14517.9	76725.8				
			(14.6)	(18.3)	(18.6)	(18.8)	(18.4)	(16.7)	(17.3)	(19.5)	(22.4)	(15.96)				
2. Petroleum								8482.1	16008.8	3592.1	3339.8	40062.5				
								(7.8)	(7.3)	(6.2)	(5.2)	(8.4)				
3. Coal and Lignite								3807.5	7122.3	1984.8	1709.6	10715.2				
								(3.5)	(3.3)	(3.4)	(2.6)	(2.3)				
4. Non-conventional sources of energy								163.1	662.9	136.4	166.3	1401.1				
								(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)				
VI. Industry and minerals	179	890	1967.1	1635.5	3107	9581.1	2609.2	16947.5	29220.3	6374.3	6564.5	47886.8	65148	58939	179943	377302
	(7.6)	(18.5)	(22.9)	(24.7)	(19.7)	(24.3)	(21.7)	(15.5)	(13.4)	(10.9)	(10.1)	(9.9)	(7.6)	(3.9)	(5)	(4.9)
1. Village and small scale industries	31	200						1945.1	3249.3	877.9	941.2	7265.7				
	(1.3)	(4.1)						(1.8)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)				
2. Large and medium industries	148	617						14790.4								

	(6.3)	(12.9)						(13.5)								
3. Others		73						212	25971.1	5496.4	5623.3	40623.1				
		(1.5)						(0.2)	(11.9)	(9.6)	(8.7)	(8.4)				
VII. Transport	557	1385	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2014.9	14208.4	29548.1	8.74.3	9314	65173	119373	225977	612058	1204172
	(23.6)	(28.9)	(24.6)	(18.5)	(19.5)	(17.4)	(16.8)	(13)	(13.5)	(13.8)	(14.4)	(13)	(13.9)	(14.8)	(17.1)	(15.7)
1. Railways								6586.7	16549.2	4892.8	5393.3	32180				
								(6.1)	(7.6)	(8.4)	(8.3)	(8.7)				
2. Others								76127	12998.9	3181.5	3920.7	32993				
								(6.9)	(5.9)	(5.5)	(6.1)	(6.7)				
VIII. Communications and information & broadcasting								3469.5	8425.4	2948.3	3613.7	36374.9	47280	98968	53108	80984
								(3.2)	(3.9)	(5.1)	(5.6)	(7.4)	(5.5)	(6.5)	(1.5)	(1)
IX. Science , Technology and Environment			71.6	47.1	130.8		91.4	1020.4	3023.9	758.7	861.7	7109.5	18458	30424	67141	167350
			(0.8	(0.7	(0.8)		(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2)	(1.9)	(2.2)

			)	)												
X. General Economic Services									2249.6	754.7	843	6181.7	14580	38630	84487	305612
									(1)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(4)
XI. Social services	353	701	1072.8	693.4	2086.9	5204.5	1361	15916.6	34959.7	9606.6	10298.7	88806.6	183273	347391	1172540	2664843
	(15)	(14.6)	(12.5)	(10.5)	(13.4)	(13.3)	(11.2)	(14.5)	(16)	(16.5)	(15.9)	(17.9)	(31.3)	(22.8)	(32.7)	(34.7)
1. Education	164	307	588.7	306.8	744.3	1710.3	263	2976.6	7685.5	2316.5	2599	21598.7				
	(7)	(6.4)	(6.9)	(4.6)	(4.9)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(4)	(4)	(4.3)				
2. Medical and Public Health	140	274	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	3412.2	3688.6	1040.8	924.8	8137.6				
	(5.9)	(5.7)	(2.6)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(3.1)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.7)				
3. Family Welfare			24.9	70.4	278	491.8	118.5		3120.8	782.2	1023.3	5972.8				
			(0.3)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(1)		(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.6)	(1.3)				
4. Housing	49	120	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150	368.8	2839.1	2722.8	393.8	603.9	7531.8				
	(2.1)	(2.5)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(2.9)	(3)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.5)				
5. Urban									2113.	740.2	748.4	6272.				

Development									4			5				
									(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.3)				
6. Other Social Services			105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	6688.7	15628.5	3787.1	4399.3	39293.4				
			(1.2)	(1.6)	(2.9)	(2.8)	(3.2)	(6.1)	(7.1)	(6.5)	(6.8)	(7.9)				
XII. General Services								847.5	1513.8	235.6	230.7	3418.9	12498	16328	51759	107959
								(5.8)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.4)
XIII. Welfare of Backward Classes	32	91	99.1	73.6	164.6	724	247.9									
	(1.4)	(1.9)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1)	(1.8)	(2)									
XIV. Labour Welfare and Craftsman Training	7	29	55.8	34.8	31.1	817.2	236.5									
	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(2.1)	(1.9)									
XV. Social Welfare	5	29	19.4	11.4	64.4	88.2	30.7									
	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)									
XVI. Special Schemes		5				297.6										
		(0.1)				(2)										

XVII. Other Programmes	205	189	173.1	115.8	179.8											
	(8.7)	(4)	(2)	(1.7)	(1.2)											
XVII. Total (I to XVIII)	2356	4800	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	109291.7	218729.6	58369.3	64751.2	485457.2	859200	1525639	3582767	7669807
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
(a) Central Plans								57825.2	127519.6	34254.7	37846.5	288930.1	489361	893183		
								(52.9)	(58.3)	(58.7)	(58.4)	(59.7)	(57)	(58.5)		
(b) State Plans								49458.2	87492.4	23116.9	25739.3	187937.5	369839	632456		
								(45.3)	(40)	(39.6)	(39.8)	(38.6)	(43)	(41.5)		
(c) Union Territory Plans								2008.3	3717.7	997.7	1165.4	8589.7.7				
								(1.8)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)				

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total plan.
Source: Government of India, Different Five-Year Plans (Planning Commission, New Delhi).

Conclusions

On the basis of foregoing analysis of social sector development in India under the Five-Year Plans, following conclusions can be drawn:

- The First Five Year Plan occupied an outlay on development by public authorities of Rs. 2356 crore over the period of 1951—56. In the First Five Year Plan period (1951-56), agricultural development received the highest priority, which necessitated a widespread programme of irrigation covering minor as well as major projects. Generation of electric power, which is linked in most cases with the major irrigation projects, had also a high priority in its own right. Production and extensive distribution of electrical energy on a large scale was essential not only for the growth of small-scale enterprises and for rural development in the larger sense of the term but for industrial expansion. In regard to transport, public authorities had a special responsibility. The railways are a nationalized enterprise which has to respond to the needs of development in both agriculture and industry. The State had further to take the initiative in linking up the whole country through a system of roads reaching down to the village, and in promoting development in new lines like shipping and aviation. The high priority given to agriculture as well as to basic services like power and transportation limited without doubt the investment which the public sector could itself carry out in industries.
- In absolute terms, during Second Five Year Plan period, the outlay on these was stepped up significantly. Some 19 per cent of the total outlay in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) of the Central and State Governments was devoted to irrigation and power and another 11.8 per cent to agriculture and community developments compared to 28.1 per cent and 15.1 respectively on the same heads of development during First Five Year Plan Period. The aggregate expenditure under these two heads worked out at Rs. 1,481 crores in during the Second Five Year Plan period as compared to 1081 crore during First Five Year Plan period. Although there was a relative shift in priorities as between agriculture and industry, increased production of food and raw materials must remain not only for the second plan period but for several years to come a major desideratum. The demand for food and raw materials was bound to increase rapidly as industrialization proceeded and incomes increased. There cannot, therefore, be any relaxation of efforts to increase agricultural productivity. Social services comprising of education, health, housing and urban development take up 14.6 per cent of the total outlay in the second plan as compared to 15 per cent in the first plan. In terms of percentages to total outlay under social services and related items, the allocations to education, health and housing were practically almost the same as in the first plan; in absolute terms they were significantly larger. Thus, the provision of Rs. 307 crores for education in the second plan was a lit-de less than twice as large as that made in the first plan. The same is true for health. It must also be remembered that the plan included only that part of the outlay on social services which is required for increasing the level of development reached at the end of the first plan. If allowance was made for the committed portion of the expenditure on social services which was not included in the plan, the share of social services in developmental outlay would be considerably larger.

- The period of the Third Plan (1961-66) represented the first stage of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy. As a result of advancement achieved during the First and the Second Plan, the foundations for speedy economic growth had been laid. India's economy was now much larger in size and in the range of its operations and had become both more self-motivated and more multifaceted. In all directions there were large and growing demands to be met. Considerable investments had also to be made in projects and programmes whose output would be available only in the course of the Fourth Plan. Thus, the Third Plan called for the maximum rate of investment that could be achieved. The total plan outlay for the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 8576.5 crore which was about 79 per cent more than the Second Five Year Plan outlay. In the Third Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 12.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control received 7.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was lowest in the Third Five Year Plan as compared to First and Second Five Year Plan. Power is one of the most vital components of infrastructure fundamental for the economic growth and welfare of nations. The existence and development of sufficient infrastructure is crucial for persistent growth of the Indian economy. Social services received 12.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during Third Five Year Plan period out of which education was accorded 6.9 per cent, medical and health 2.6 per cent, family welfare 0.3 per cent, housing and urban development 1.5 per cent and other social services 1.2 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. Welfare of backward classes received 1.2 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.7 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and other programmes 2 per cent of the total plan outlay respectively.
- The government was enforced to announce "plan holidays" (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69) owing to ill-fated collapse of the Third Five Year Plan. Three yearly plans were drawn all through this prevailing phase. In 1966–67 there was another time of the misfortune of drought. Equal priority was accorded manufacturing sector, agriculture and its related activities. In order to lift up the exports the government of India declared "Devaluation of Rupee". The most significant motives for plan holidays were inflation, the battle and lack of resources. During the plan holiday period (from 1966–67, 1967–68, and 1968–69) 16.7 per cent of the total outlay was accorded, whereas irrigation and flood control received 7.1 of the total outlay. Social services received 10.5 per cent expenditure which was lowest ever as compared to earlier plan periods out of which allocation on education was 4.6 per cent, medical and public health 2.1 per cent, family welfare 1.1 per cent, housing and urban development 1.1 per cent and other social services 1.6 per cent of total plan outlay during plan holiday period. Welfare of backward classes received 1.1 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.5 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and other programmes 1.7 per cent respectively of the total plan outlay.
- Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) was the first plan launched by in the midst of pressure of drought, devaluation of rupee and inflation. The nation was struggling with population explosion, enlarged joblessness, poverty and a shackling economy. The total plan outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan was

Rs. 15778.8 crore which was about 84 per cent more than the Third Five Year Plan outlay. In the Fourth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 14.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control received 8.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was increased by a slight margin in the Fourth Five Year Plan as compared to Third Five Year Plan. Social services received 13.4 per cent of the total plan outlay during Fourth Five Year Plan period out of which education was accorded 4.9 per cent, medical and health 2.1 per cent, family welfare 1.8 per cent, housing and urban development 1.7 per cent and other social services 2.9 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. Welfare of backward classes received 1 per cent, labour and craftsman training 0.2 per cent, social welfare 0.4 per cent and other programmes 1.2 per cent of the total plan outlay respectively.

- The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78) focused on employment, poverty alleviation (*Garibi Hatao*), and justice. The plan also laid stress on self-reliance in agricultural production and defense. In 1978 the newly chosen Morarji Desai regime discarded the plan. Many roads were widened to have room for the mounting traffic under the Indian national highway system .The Fifth Five Year Plan was accorded Rs. 39426.2 crore plan expenditure which was about 150 per cent more than the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Fifth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 12.3 per cent of the total Plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control got 9.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on irrigation and flood control was increased by a slight margin in the Fifth Five Year Plan as compared to Fourth Five Year Plan. Social services received 13.3 per cent of the total plan outlay during Fifth Five Year Plan period which was almost equal to that of Fourth Five Year Plan Expenditure. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4.4 per cent, medical and health 1.9 per cent, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing and urban development 2.9 per cent and other social services 2.8 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. Welfare of backward classes received 1.8 per cent, labour and craftsman training 2.1 per cent, social welfare 0.2 per cent and special schemes 2 per cent of the total plan outlay respectively.
- The Fifth Five-Year Plan was rejected by the Janata Party government and announced a new Sixth Five-Year Plan (1978–1980). This Sixth Five-Year Plan was yet again discarded by the Indian National Congress rule in 1980 and a new Sixth Plan was prepared. During these two years 1978-80 period outlay of s. 12176.5 crore was made. In these two years annual plans expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 16.4 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas irrigation and flood control got 10.6 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 11.2 per cent of the total plan outlay during this period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 2.2 per cent, medical and health 1.8 per cent, family welfare 1 per cent, housing and urban development 3 per cent and other social services 3.2 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. Welfare of backward classes received 2 per cent, labour and craftsman training 1.9 per cent, social welfare 0.3 per cent of the total plan outlay respectively.
- The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) manifested the commencement of economic liberalization. The Sixth Five Year Plan was accorded Rs.

109291.7 crore plan expenditure which was about 177 per cent more than the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Sixth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 6.1 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.4 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 10 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 14.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 2.7 per cent which was lowest since the inception of five-year plans, medical and health 3.1 per cent, housing and urban development 2.6 per cent and other social services 6.1 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 5.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 52.9 per cent, state plans 45.3 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.8 per cent respectively.

- Improving the productivity level of industries by advancement of technology was the main focus of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90). Creating jobs through "Social Justice", production of food grains and to set up growth in areas of escalating economic productivity were the key objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. There had been controls on the rate of inflation, favorable balance of payments and steady expansion in agriculture which had set a strong base for the Seventh Five-Year Plan to make the call for more economic growth as a result of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Seventh Plan had attempted towards energy production at bulk and socialism. The key areas of the Seventh Five-Year Plan were: social justice, removal of oppression of the weak, anti-poverty programmes, agricultural development, increasing productivity of small and large-scale farmers, using modern technology, full supply of food, clothing, and shelter and making India an independent country. The Seventh Plan focused on achieving the requisites of self-sustaining growth by the year 2000 based on a 15-year period of striving in the direction of steady growth. The Seventh Five Year Plan was allocated Rs. 218729.6 crore plan expenditure which was more than double of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Seventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.8 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 7.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 16.0 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 3.5 per cent, medical and health 1.7, family welfare 1.4 per cent, housing 1.4 per cent, urban development 1.2 per cent and other social services 7.1 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.3 per cent, state plans 40.0 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively.
- Owing to the fast-changing political circumstances at the Centre, the Eighth Five Year Plan could not be started in 1990 and the years 1990–91 and 1991–92 were considered as Annual Plans. The Annual Plan (1990-91) was allocated Rs. 58369.3 crore plan expenditure. In this Annual Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.8 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 7.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.7 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation

and flood control was 6.8 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 16.5 per cent of the total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4 per cent, medical and health 1.8, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing 1.6 per cent, urban development 1.3 per cent and other social services 6.5 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.7 per cent, state plans 39.6 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively.

- The Annual Plan (1991-92) was allocated Rs. 64751.2 crore plan expenditure. In this Annual Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.9 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.6 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 15.9 per cent of the total plan outlay during this Annual Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4 per cent, medical and health 1.4, family welfare 1.6 per cent, housing 0.9 per cent, urban development 1.2 per cent and other social services 6.8 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.4 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.4 per cent, state plans 39.8 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.8 per cent respectively.

- The foremost best part of the Eighth Plan (1992-97) was modernization of industries. The gradual opening of the country's economy was commenced to correct the growing external debt and deficit, under the Eighth Plan.In the meantimeon 1 January 1995India became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) was allocated Rs. 485457.2 crore plan expenditure which was about 122 per cent more than that of the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay. In the Eighth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 5.2 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.2 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was 1.1 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was 6.4 per cent of total plan outlay.Social services received 17.9 per cent of the total plan outlay during theEighth Five Year Plan period. Out of total expenditure on social services education was accorded 4.3 per cent, medical and health 1.7, family welfare 1.3 per cent, housing 1.5 per cent, urban development 1.3 per cent and other social services 7.9 per cent of total plan outlay respectively. General services were given 0.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 59.7 per cent, state plans 38.6 per cent and that of union territory plans was 1.7 per cent respectively.

- The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) was launched after 50 years of Indian freedom. The Ninth Five Year Plan made efforts mainly to utilize the unknown and hidden economic potential of the nation to uphold social and economic. In order to attain the total removal of poverty this plan presented strong support to the social areas of the nation. The satisfying execution of the Eighth Five Year Plan also confirmed the states' capacity to carry on the route of rapid development. In making sure economic development of the nation, the Ninth Five Year Plan also observed combined endeavors from the private and the public sectors. The Ninth Five Year Plan laid stress on the relationship between the faster economic growth and the quality of life for the citizens of the nation. The principal focus of Ninth Five Year Plan was to raise growth in the nation with a stress on social justice and equity. This Plan put substantial importance on combining growth-oriented policies with the objective of achieving the preferred aim of improving policies which would put efforts towards the upliftment of the poor in the state. This plan also intended at correcting the past inequalities which were still rampant in the society. The Ninth Five Year Plan had allocation of Rs. 859200 crore plan expenditure which was about 77 per cent more than that of the Eighth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Ninth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 4.9 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 31.3 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Ninth Five Year Plan period which was highest ever allocation made to this sector in the planning history. General services were given 1.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 57 per cent, state plans and union territory plans were 43 per cent.

- The Tenth Five Year Plan, covering the period 2002 to 2007, represented but one more footstep in the advancement of development planning in India. The challenges, the imperatives and the capabilities of the country had undergone deep changes in the 55 years that had passed since freedom of the nation. The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) carried on the practice in the context of the objective realities of Indian economic existence as they are manifested at present. The Tenth Five Year Plan had allocation of Rs. 1,525,639 crore plan expenditure which was about 77 per cent more than that of the Ninth Five Year Plan expenditure. In the Tenth Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 3.9 per cent of the total plan outlay lowest ever in the history of planning period, whereas rural development got 8.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 22.8 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. General services were given 1.1 per cent of total plan outlay. Out of total plan outlay share of central plans was 58.5 per cent, state plans and union territory plans were 41.5 per cent.
- India entered the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) period with a remarkable record of economic growth. After a monotonous performance in the Ninth Plan period (1997–2002), when gross domestic product (GDP) grew at only 5.5% per annum, the economy accelerated in the Tenth Plan period (2002-07) to record an average growth of 7.7%, the highest ever in any Plan period. In addition, there was speeding up even in the Tenth Plan period and the growth rate in the last four years of the Plan had averaged 8.7%, making India one of the highest budding economies in the world. The Eleventh Five Year Plan had allocation of Rs. 3,581,768 crore plan expenditure which was about 135 per cent more than that of the Tenth Five Year Plan outlay. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was 4.5 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development got 8.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services received 32.7 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period which was highest ever in the planning history on this sector. General services were given 1.4 per cent of total plan outlay.

- The Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) presented together challenges and opportunities. The Plan began at a time when the worldwide economy was passing through another financial crisis, precipitated by the sovereign debt tribulations of the Eurozone which broke out suddenly and dramatically in the last year of the Eleventh Plan. The crisis affected all countries including India. The Twelfth Plan therefore emphasized that our first priority must be to bring the economy back to speedy growth while ensuring that the growth is both inclusive and sustainable. The Twelfth Five Year Plan had projected allocation of Rs. 7,669,807 crore plan expenditure which was about 109 per cent more than that of the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan expenditure on agriculture and allied activities was projected 4.7 per cent of the total plan outlay, whereas rural development was projected 6.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on special area programmes was projected 1.0 per cent and expenditure that of irrigation and flood control was projected 5.5 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on energy sector was projected 18.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on industry and minerals sector was projected 4.9 per cent of total plan outlay. Expenditure on transport sector was projected 15.7 per cent of total plan outlay. Communications and information and broadcasting sector was to get 1.0 per cent, science, technology and environment sector 2.2 per cent and general economic services received 4.0 per cent of total plan outlay. Social services were to get 34.7 per cent of the total plan outlay during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. General services were to get 1.4 per cent of total plan outlay.

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