

▪ **The Bombay Plan (1944)**

In 1944 Eight Industrialists of Bombay viz. Mr. JRD Tata GD Birla, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, LalaShriram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, AD Shroff, Ardeshir Dalal, & John Mathai working together prepared what is known as “Bombay Plan”. It **recommended a substantially interventionist state and an economy with a sizeable public sector.**

▪ **Gandhian Plan (1944)**

This plan was drafted by S.N. Agarwal, principal of Wardha Commercial College. It **emphasized the economic decentralization** with primacy to rural development by developing the cottage industries.

▪ **People’s Plan (1945)**

People’s Plan (1945) was drafted by MN Roy. It gave equal importance to both agriculture and industries. This **plan was for ten years.** It recommended nationalization of all agriculture and production.

▪ **Sarvodaya Plan (1950)**

Sarvodaya Plan as drafted by **Jaiprakash Narayan.** This plan itself was inspired by Gandhian Plan and Sarvodaya Idea of Vinoba Bhave. This plan emphasized on agriculture and small and cottage industries.

▪ **Five-year plans after independence**

The concept of economic planning in India is derived from the Russia (then USSR). India has launched 12 five year plans so far. First five-year plan was launched in 1951.

PLAN	DESCRIPTION
<b>First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highest <b>priority to agriculture</b> including irrigation and power projects</li> <li>Aimed at increasing the rate of investment from five to about seven per cent of the national income.</li> </ul>
<b>Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To <b>promote a pattern of development</b>, which would ultimately lead to</li> </ul>

the **establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in India.**

**Aims:**

- (i) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income
- (ii) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries
- (iii) large expansion of employment opportunities
- (iv) Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

**Third Five Year Plan (1961-1966)**

- Aimed at securing a marked **advance towards self-sustaining growth.**
- The Plan aimed at increasing the national income by about 30 per cent

**Objectives:**

- (i) increase in the national income of over five per cent per annum
- (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports
- (iii) expand basic industries
- (iv) fully utilize the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities

**ANNUAL PLAN (1966-1969)**

- The situation created by the **Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965**, two successive years of severe **drought, devaluation of the currency**, general