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Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Economics (BAEC)

BEC-11

INDIAN ECONOMY-I

Block -4

Economic Planning in India

UNIT-11: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF PLANNING

**UNIT-12: DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE UNDER PLAN
PERIOD- PHASE I**

UNIT-13: PLANNING IN INDIA PHASE-II

UNIT-14: 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN: A DISCUSSION

UNIT-11 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF PLANNING

Structure

- 11.0 Learning Objectives
- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 Strategy of Planning
- 11.3 Summary
- 11.4 Reference Book
- 11.5 Additional Readings

11.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you shall be able to

- Know the concept of Planning
- Learn the strategy of Planning in India
- Identify different objectives of Planning
- Evaluate different objectives of Planning
- The strategies and objectives of Planning

11.1 INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN OF PLANNING IN INDIA

The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 to formulate strategies and to bring about development in the economy by utilizing the available resources in the country. Though, prior to independence, the National Planning Committee (1938), the Bombay Plan (given by eight leading industrialists), the People's Plan (M.N. Roy) were talked about but they were never implemented. The Constitution of India, in the Directive Principles of State Policies states that- "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing –(i) that citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood (ii) that the ownership and control of the resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good (iii) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment". In consonance with the spirit of the Constitution of India, the Government of India adopted 'Planning' as an instrument for achieving economic progress. Thus, our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of the 'Planning in India' to achieve the goals of economic development. The Prime Minister is the exofficio chairman of the planning commission in India. The Planning Commission makes a comprehensive assessment

of the resources, both actual and potential. It advises the Government as to how to undertake plans in light of the economic policies decided to achieve the various goals. The implementation of plans is the responsibility of the Government of India through the various ministries and departments. There are also midterm appraisal of plans to check shortfalls and incorporate changes in strategy and policies, if need be.

OBJECTIVES OF PLANNING IN INDIA

1) ACCELARATION OF GROWTH RATE:

One of the basic objectives of planning in India has been to achieve rapid economic growth rate of the economy. During the British rule, the Indian economy was stagnant and suffered from high levels of poverty and deprivation. The British exploited the Indian economy through trade as well as unjust colonial rule. During the last phase of British rule from 1901-1946, the growth rate of Indian economy was around one percent. The Indian economy was caught in low levels of income and poverty. Therefore, after attainment of independence, the Planning System was adopted to achieve the goals of economic growth and prosperity. Planning as an instrument aimed at increasing national and per capita incomes on the assumption that would eventually reduce poverty and deprivation and raise the standard of living of the masses. The economic growth of a country is achieved through continuous expansion of real national income as well as real per capita income. However, apart from the quantitative growth aspect, qualitative aspects like improvements in life expectancy, infant mortality rate, literacy etc. assumes significance. Amartya Sen's 'Capability Approach' stresses on the availability of freedom and capability to lead the kind of lives that people have reason to value.

During the first three decades of planning, the rate of growth averaged around 3.5-4 percent (the hindu growth rate- coined by Professor Raj Krishna). The sixth plan onwards, there was a rise in the rate of growth due to the considerable changes in the economy.

2) EXPANSION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

Right from the first five year plan (1951-56), one of the long term objectives of Planning in India has been the achievement of full employment. The first five year plan stated 'Maximum production and full employment, the attainment of economic equality or social justice which constitute the accepted the accepted objectives of planning under present day conditions are not really so many different ideas but a series of related aims which the country must work for. None of the objectives can be pursued to the exclusion of others, a plan of development must place balanced emphasis on all of these.' Since poverty is a major problem, the Planning Commission has endeavored to remove poverty through increase in investment and consequent increase in employment opportunities.

3) MODERNISATION OF THE ECONOMY:

Modernization of the Indian economy has been one of the foremost objective to achieve rapid economic growth and also to ensure high levels of productivity in all sectors of the economy. Modernization refers to the structural and institutional change in the economic activities. Modernization aims at improving the standard of living of the masses by adopting better, scientific method of production. Modernization is an attempt to raise the productivity of the economy in general and the sectors in particular. The green revolution heralded an era of modernization in the mid sixties in the agriculture sector, with the introduction of seed (High Yield Variety)- fertilizer-water strategy to improvise productivity and raise income levels of farmers .The macro-economic reforms introduced in the nineties have brought a great deal of modernization of the economy.

4) PROMOTION OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY OF INCOMES:

The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution lay down the objective of promotion of social justice and economic justice as one of the foremost duty of the State. Reduction of inequalities of income and equal opportunities for all in the matter of education and employment shall be important objectives of planning in India. The prevalence of large-scale poverty in underdeveloped countries results in glaring Inequalities and thus the need for measures of social justice and prevention of concentration of economic power. The five year plans have consistently tried to uplift the economic condition of the socio-economically weaker sections through a number of target-oriented programs. Many states have reduced inequalities in land ownership by adopting land reforms measures. Through the instrument of planning, specific programs in backward areas have been adopted to reduce regional inequalities.

5) SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH:

The goal of sustainable economic growth has become an important objective of Planning in the interest of inter-generational equity, environment and the economy. Growth would be unsustainable, if the means to achieve it makes use of non-renewable uses in a greater way and also ignores the cost on environment. The five year plans aim at sustainable economic development by striking a judicious balance between the development needs of the present and future generations.

6) SELF-RELIANCE:

The years of foreign rule had brought a desire to adopt the concept of self-reliance as an objective of Planning in India. Self-reliance means reliance on domestic resources for economic development. The fourth five year plan adopted 'self-reliance' as the main objective of Planning. Basically, it refers to lessening dependence on foreign aid, grants, loans and thus doing away the dependence on foreign countries. The fourth plan aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in the production of food grains. The fifth five year plan focused on earning sufficient foreign exchange through export promotion and import substitution. India, could achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production by the end of the fifth five year plan. However, Self-reliance should not be confused with self-sufficiency. While self-sufficiency means the country produces all its needs and does not import, self-reliance means the country has enough resources to pay for its imports and imports are normal part of economic activities.

7) ECONOMIC STABILITY:

The objective of economic growth is the foremost objective of planning in India but over the years, there is an increasing need for policies that control inflation and its consequences. Growth oriented policies may overlook the accompanying price rise and the distortions in the production process. Government needs to take stabilization measures to check the imbalances and wasteful expenditures that lead to high fiscal deficit and inflation.

11.2 STRATEGIES OF PLANNING IN INDIA

MEANING OF STRATEGY:

Development strategy refers to the choice of instruments of policy and the course of action from among the available alternatives to achieve the objectives of Planning. To quote Dr I.G. Patel, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India, "Strategy implies essentially a deliberate choice – a choice of the point and timing and manner of attack on the problem in hand." Strategies have undergone changes with the evolution of time, objectives, technologies and resources. The second five year plan set the enunciation of a strategy for the first time by prescribing the heavy-capital goods based industrial development. This strategy also known as the Nehru-Mahalanobis model of growth. The strategy laid down the foundation for industrialization, which was assumed to be the basic condition for rapid economic growth.

EVOLUTION OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN INDIA:

The first five-year plan did not have any strategy as such but the second five-year plan did have the heavy industry-capital goods-based industrialization strategy. Development strategy has been designed to serve the basic objectives of rapid economic growth and social justice. Since India adopted the mixed economy model,

the existence of public sector along with the private sector provided the way for economic growth and welfare. In such a set up, the state is supposed play a positive role in economic activities. The role of public sector was designed to provide the commanding heights to the economy and also to influence the composition and direction of economic activities towards establishing a 'socialist pattern of society'. The development strategy has been focusing on a dominant role of state till the advent of the economic reforms of nineties. Subsequent plans were designed with minimal role of the state and greater role for the private sector and the market. Thus, development strategy has been designed to meet the issues and challenges of the country and also to incorporate dynamism and decentralization in the policy frameworks.

11.3 SUMMARY

- Planning Commission was set up in 1950
- Planning in India started in 1951
- The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairmen of the Planning Commission
- The first five-year plan was started in 1951
- P.C .Mahalnobis was the architect of the second five year plan
- For Pandit Nehru, the development of heavy industry was synonymous with industrialization.
- Industrialization via heavy industry was the way to achieve rapid economic growth
- Planning is a means to foster economic development
- The Planning Commission set the four long-term objectives of Planning:
 - (i) high levels of national and per capita income
 - (ii) full employment
 - (iii) reduction of inequalities of income and wealth
 - (iv) set up a socialist society based on equality and justice
- While Planning refers to implementation of policies and programs to achieve the objectives, Strategy refers to the choice of the instruments, timing and manner from the various available alternatives
- Strategy is a dynamic concept- it has evolved with time, objectives and resources
- Indian planning was inspired from the Soviet model of planning
- India adopted the mixed economy model of development and planning
- The public sector was given the commanding heights in the process of industrialization
- The leading role of public sector is not accepted in the era of liberalization, privatization and globalization
- The challenges of a mixed economy pose the need for coordination between the public and the private sector.
- The 1991 reforms led to redefining the role of the state and an increasing role of private sector and markets.

- Greater emphasis on sustainable economic development in the interest of intergenerational equity and harmony with nature and environment
- Planning is indicative and decentralized in nature in the present times

11.4 Reference Book

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UNIT-12 DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE UNDER PLAN PERIOD- PHASE I

Structure

- 12.0 Learning Objectives
- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.2 Development experience under Plan period – Phase I
- 12.3 Assessment
- 12.4 Summary
- 12.5 Reference Book
- 12.6 Additional Readings

12.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you shall be able to

- Know ...the development experience under the five year plans
- Learn... the experience under the first phase of planning (1951-1990)
- Identify ...the objectives achieved
- Evaluate ..the different plans in terms of the challenges and goals

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Development experience under Plan period – Phase I and the assessment for the same is described in this Unit.

12.2 DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE UNDER PLAN PERIOD - PHASE I

In India, the five year plans have adopted different development strategies to achieve the twin objectives of rapid economic growth and distributive justice. Since India modeled its economic structure as a mixed economy, the Government had to play a positive role in the economic activities. Further, the democratic political framework did not permit radical decision making in the production and distribution mechanism at any level. This was a major challenge for the strategy formulation. The state was supposed to play a vital role and it was through the public sector that the state participated in the economic development. Thus, the development strategy was designed in accordance with the aspirations of an underdeveloped and a mixed economy. The development strategies have undergone changes over time to face the manifold issues and challenges.

Phase1 (Pre-Reform Phase From 1951- 1990)

The first phase of planning refers to the period from 1951 to 1990. The 1990s heralded the onset of the liberalization, privatization and globalization phase and shall be the second phase of Planning in India.

The first five year plan's main objective was to correct the imbalances created in the economy on account of the World War II(1937- 1945) and the partition of the country in 1947. There was a major food crisis in the country as a fallout of partition and thus the first five year plan decided to devote large amount of public sector investment towards agriculture and irrigation facilities.

The second five year plan was a turning point in the history of the industrialization of India. The focus of the plans turned to the heavy and capital goods industries. The second five year planning model is also known as the Mahalnobis model. The basic idea was that economic development has been generally associated with industrial expansion as was evidently shown by the advanced western countries. The Mahalnobis model intended to rectify the imbalances in the industrial structure created during the years of British rule. The needs of huge investment required to support the heavy and capital goods industries could only be met by the Government and thus the public sector was given the responsibility to steer the country on the path of industrialization.

The Mahalnobis led to Import-substitution pattern of growth and an inward-looking model of development where domestic production of goods to replace imports was intended. The objective of self-reliance and all-round development required not only huge investment but also formulation of policies which supported high quotas, tariffs, duties (protectionism). Thus, a well-protected and competition free environment was designed to provide time and economies of cost to achieve productivity, efficiency and also a place in the global market.

The Third five-year plan also continued with the Mahalnobis model of achieving growth through industrialization. The first three five-year plans saw the industrial sector grow at a high rate of 8- 10 percent per annum. The industrial growth rate was substantial for a newly independent country which was devastated by years of colonial rule. This period saw the setting up of the huge steel plants, power plants, dams, heavy electrical and so on.

The Mahalnobis model-based planning definitely gave the country a high growth rate and rapid industrial development but it fell short with regard to tackling the major problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality. It neglected the possibility of export-led growth. Further setbacks came in form of two consecutive droughts in 1966 and 1967 and the two wars in 1962 and 1965. The country faced severe challenges and subsequent fall in GDP growth rate. However, India learnt a lesson out of these crises and realized the weaknesses in the existing development strategies - the neglect of agriculture and also excessive dependence on foreign aid. Consequently, the strategy

of planning was revised and greater stress on technological development in agriculture and also the need for self-reliance (reduce dependence on foreign) was prioritized in the subsequent plans.

The fourth five-year plan laid stress on the objective of self-reliance and also was the phase of 'GREEN REVOLUTION' heralding a new chapter in the history of agriculture in India. Though, there were Annual Plans from 1966-1969 for three years, the fourth plan (1969-1974) tried to consolidate the position on the food front and by laying the foundation for future export potentialities. The fifth five year plan (1974-79) was essentially a shift from earlier strategy of 'only growth' to growth with social justice or growth with redistribution'. The first three plans had focused on 'GROWTH' with the belief that the increase in growth rate would have a 'trickle –down effect' and in the long run even the poorest of the poor would gain. However, nothing of this sort happened even after so many years of planning, thus a need to re- strategise was the need of the hour. The eradication of poverty through various anti-poverty programmes was launched to achieve the objective of poverty eradication.

The period 1979- 1980 was again a period of Annual plans. The sixth plan was to start in 1979 but could not due to the fall of Janata government. The sixth plan was set up in 1980 after the setting up of the new government by Mrs Indira Gandhi. The sixth plan continued with focus on poverty eradication.

The seventh plan (1985-90) was introduced after the country had enjoyed a GDP growth rate of 5.4 percent during the sixth plan. The seventh plan focus was on productivity enhancing measures and also on energy efficiency goals. The plan emphasized on policies and programmes which would lead to an increase in food grains production, increase employment opportunities and productivity. There was a shift from massive investment in new industries to productivity and efficiency enhancing measures in the existing ones. Several projects emphasizing on energy requirements were taken up.

12.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE FIRST PHASE

The first five plan could fulfil the objectives of a newly independent country which had to face the challenges of partition, the problem of refugees and the inadequate food supplies. The success of plan was greatly facilitated by favourable monsoons and of course strategic policy making.

The Mahalnobis 'heavy and capital goods' investment strategy formulated during the second five-year plan became the cornerstone of the five-year plans for so many years. The Nehru Mahalnobis model was based on long-term development goals. It was commended for the rise in saving and investment rates, the setting up of economic and physical infrastructure – dams, irrigation projects, transportation and communication – the modern temples of development in the country and the considerable expansion of the capital goods sector via the dominant role of the public sector. However, it faced

criticism for inadequate emphasis on agriculture, small scale/ village and cottage industries and growing unemployment, inequality and also the frequent trade deficits and rising prices.

The third plan suffered on account of severe famine and also the two wars. There was a major impact on flow of foreign aid and this had severe impact on the plans. The fourth plan aimed to achieve an economic growth rate of 5.5 percent and self-reliance. The fourth plan could not achieve the targets on account of India- Pakistan war 1971, the international oil crisis 1973 which led to huge price rises.

The fifth plan achieved a GDP growth rate of 5.5 percent. It also saw economic crisis in the form of high inflation and escalating costs. The sixth plan was successful in terms of growth rate and overall development but severe famines during 1984-85 led to fall in production of food grains.

The seventh plan was a great success as the Indian economy achieved a growth rate of 6 percent as against the target of 5 percent. The average GDP growth rate in the eighties was 5.8 percent in comparison to the average of 3.5 percent in the previous plans.

TABLE:12.1 TARGETS AND ACTUAL GROWTH RATES OF DIFFERENT FIVE YEAR PLANS

Plans	Year	Growth rate (%)	
		target	Realized
First five-year Plan	1951-56	2.1	3.6
Second five-year Plan	1956-61	4.5	4.2
Third five-year Plan	1961-66	5.6	2.7
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	–	3.7
Fourth five-year Plan	1969-74	5.7	2.1
Fifth five-year Plan	1974-79	4.4	4.8
Annual Plans	1979-80	–	–
Sixth five-year Plan	1980-85	5.2	5.5
Seventh five-year Plan	1985-90	5.0	6.0
Annual Plans	1990-92	–	2.6
Eighth five-year Plan	1992-97	5.6	6.7
Ninth five-year Plan	1997-02	6.5	5.4
Tenth five-year Plan	2002-07	8.0	7.8
Eleventh five-year Plan	2007-12	9.0	–

Source: Economic Survey of different years

12.4 SUMMARY

- The first phase of planning refers to the period from 1951 to 1990. The second phase starts with the 1990s which heralded the onset of the liberalization, privatization and globalization phase.
- The first five-year plan's main objective was to correct the imbalances created in the economy on account of the World War II (1937- 1945) and the partition of the country in 1947. There was a major food crisis in the country as fallout of partition and thus the first five-year plan decided to devote large amount of public sector investment towards agriculture and irrigation facilities.
- The second five-year plan was a turning point in the history of the industrialization of India. The focus of the plans turned to the heavy and capital goods industries. The second five-year planning model is also known as the Mahalanobis model. The basic idea was that economic development has been generally associated with industrial expansion as was evidently shown by the advanced western countries.
- The Third five year plan also continued with the Mahalanobis model of achieving growth through industrialization. This period saw the setting up of the huge steel plants, power plants, dams, heavy electrical and so on.
- The Mahalanobis model-based planning definitely gave the country a high growth rate and rapid industrial development but it fell short with regard to tackling the major problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality. It neglected the possibility of export-led growth. Further setbacks came in form of two consecutive droughts in 1966 and 1967 and the two wars in 1962 and 1965. The country faced severe challenges and subsequent fall in GDP growth rate. However, India learnt a lesson out of these crises and realized the weaknesses in the existing development strategies - the neglect of agriculture and also excessive dependence on foreign aid.
- Consequently, the strategy of planning was revised and greater stress on technological development in agriculture and also the need for self-reliance (reduce dependence on foreign) was prioritized in the subsequent plans.
- The fourth five year plan laid stress on the objective of self-reliance and also was the phase of 'GREEN REVOLUTION' heralding a new chapter in the history of agriculture in India. Though, there were Annual Plans from 1966-1969 for three years, the fourth plan (1969-1974) tried to consolidate the position on the food front and by laying the foundation for future export potentialities.
- The fifth five-year plan (1974-79) was essentially a shift from earlier strategy of 'only growth' to growth with social justice or growth with redistribution.

- The first three plans had focused on ‘GROWTH’ with the belief that the increase in growth rate would have a ‘trickle –down effect’ and in the long run even the poorest of the poor would gain. However, nothing of this sort happened even after so many years of planning, thus a need to re- strategies was the need of the hour. The eradication of poverty through various antipoverty programmes was launched to achieve the objective of poverty eradication.
- The period 1979- 1980 was again a period of Annual plans.
- The sixth plan was to start in 1979 but could not due to the fall of Janata government. The sixth plan was set up in 1980 after the setting up of the new government by Mrs Indira Gandhi. The sixth plan continued with focus on poverty eradication. The seventh plan (1985-90) was introduced after the country had enjoyed a GDP growth rate of 5.4 percent during the sixth plan..
- The seventh plan focus was on productivity enhancing measures and also on energy efficiency goals. The plan emphasized on policies and programmes which would lead to an increase in food grains production, increase employment opportunities and productivity. There was a shift from massive investment in new industries to productivity and efficiency enhancing measures in the existing ones. Several projects emphasizing on energy requirements were taken up,

12.5 Reference Book

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Government of India (Current Year): Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi

UNIT-13 PLANNING IN INDIA PHASE-II

Structure

- 13.0 Learning Objectives
- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Development experience under Plan period -Phase II (Post reform phase, features)
 - 13.2.1 Eighth Plan
 - 13.2.2 Ninth Plan
 - 13.2.3 Tenth Plan
 - 13.2.4 Eleventh Plan
 - 13.2.5 Twelfth Plan
- 13.3 Summary
- 13.4 Reference Book
- 13.5 Additional Readings

13.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this module, you shall be able to

- Know development experience under Plan period -Phase II
- Learn the achievements of the plans
- Identify the features of the plans after 1990s
- Evaluate the development experience under Plan period -Phase II

13.1 INTRODUCTION

There was a shift in the development strategy during the 1990's with the onset of the 'New economic Policy' which heralded the era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG). The implementation of NEP led to a quantitative & qualitative change in the role of the state and the instrument of planning in the process of economic development. The new economic policy can be described as 'market oriented' and provided a greater role for the private sector. The five-year plans are now more indicative in nature and the goals of planning are to be achieved through 'private initiative' and market forces. The role of public sector undergoes a change and was to play a coordinating role along with the private sector. Thus, 'from a commanding heights role to a coordinating private initiative role', the public sector saw a change in its role.

The development strategy since 1990's focuses on 'growth with equity and social justice' but there is greater reliance on the market mechanism and private sector. At the same time, there is a greater emphasis on the role of foreign investments and trade in accelerating the process of economic development.

13.2 DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE UNDER PLAN PERIOD -PHASE II (POST REFORM PHASE, FEATURES)

13.2.1 The 8th plan (1992 - 97):

The introduction of the 8th plan was postponed by 2 years on account of political changes at the centre, so instead of starting in 1990 it started in 1992. The country was passing through a severe BOP crisis accompanied by high fiscal deficits & inflation. The macro-economic reforms also known as Rao- Manmohan reforms initiated a series of reforms to tackle the problems and move the economy towards high growth and stability.

The 8th plan (1992-97) reflected these reforms and undertook a new direction in pursuance of the objectives of economic growth and social justice. The eighth plan heralded a new era of high GDP and industrial resurgence. The eighth five year plan achieved a high GDP growth rate of 6.8%.

The shift in the development strategy during the 1990's with the onset of the 'New economic Policy (NEP)' heralded the era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. The NEP can be described as 'market oriented' and provided a greater role for the private sector. The implementation of NEP led to a quantitative and qualitative change in the role of the state and the instrument of planning in the process of economic development. The role of public sector undergoes a change and was to play a coordinating role along with the private sector. Thus, 'from a commanding heights role to a coordinating private initiative role', the public sector saw a change in its role. The five year plans are now more indicative in nature and the goals of planning are to be achieved through 'private initiative' and market forces.

The development strategy since 1990's focuses on 'growth with equity and social justice' but there is greater reliance on the market mechanism and private sector. At the same time, there is a greater stress on the role of foreign investments and trade in accelerating the process of economic development.

13.2.2 The 9th plan (1997-2002) was prepared under the United Front Government. The main objective of this plan was on 'Growth with social justice and equality'. The plan focused on agriculture and rural development with a view to generating employment and eradicating poverty. The plan aimed at achieving a higher GDP growth rate of 7% per annum but realized only 5.3 % of GDP growth rate.

13.2.3 The 10th plan (2002-07) strategy took note of the growing poverty and inequality. The tenth plan also took cognisance of the controls & restrictions on individual initiative and realised the need to overhaul the development strategy as well as of the institutional structures that guide the development process. In accordance, the plan redefined the role of the government and provided an encouraging role for the private sector. The plan observed that ‘there are many areas, e.g., the social sectors where the role of the state will clearly have to expand, There are other areas e.g., infrastructure development, where the gaps are huge & where private sector cannot be anticipated to step in significantly. The role of govt. in these areas have to be stretched and restructured. The 10th plan targeted a growth rate of 8 % but could achieve 7.8%

13.2.4 The 11th plan (2007- 2012) aimed at ‘sustainable development and inclusive growth’. The plan aims to achieve ‘faster, broader based and inclusive growth’. It aimed at achieving a GDP growth rate of 9% per annum and planned to raise the investment rate from 30.1 % of GDP to 35.1 percent during the plan period to achieve higher growth & social justice.

The prompt GDP growth rate targeted at 9% was considered necessary for 2 reasons

(a) To generate income & employment opportunities that were needed for improving the living standards for the bulk of the population.

(b) To generate the resources desirable for the financial & social sector programmes intended at decreasing poverty and enabling inclusion.

The economy performed well on the growth front averaging 8.2 % for the first 4 years. The rise in growth rates in the 11th plan period paralleled to the 10th plan is modest but it is undoubtedly a good performance, given the fact that there were severe challenges from the external front - the American sub-prime crisis and the European crisis.

The 11th plan also had an ambitious target of decreasing poverty by 2% per year. India is well poised to achieve the MDG target of 50% percent reduction of poverty between 1990 -2015.

There are some challenges that originate from the economy’s transition to a higher & more inclusive growth path, the structural changes that accompanies and the aspirations that it generates. The issue of inflation and rising deficit in the trade account along with uncertainties in the global economy are severe challenges. The weaknesses need to be addressed and the challenges need to be faced with greater vigour.

The 11th plan allocated 30% of the plan outlay for the social services sector which includes education, health and other welfare services. There was about 42% of the public sector outlay meant for energy, transport and infrastructure. Thus, the 11th plan laid a great emphasis on social sector, infrastructure and also rural development. The

objective of inclusive growth and sustainable development aimed at accelerating growth and eradicating growth were achieved through focus on the social sector, infrastructure and rural development.

13.2.5 The 12th plan (2012 - 2017) aims at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. This plan has to face the internal and external challenges. The GDP growth rate was impressive despite the challenges. While the concern for inflation is high on agenda, the objective of faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth could help in nullifying the ills of inflation and inequities. India is executing better than many countries.

Table-13.1 The Five Year Plans Post 1990s

Plans	Year	Public Sector Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Growth rate (%)	
			Target	Realised
Eight five year plan	1992-97	4,85,457.2	5.6	6.7
Ninth five year plan	1997-2002	8,59,200.0	6.5	5.4
Tenth five year plan	2002-2007	15,25,639	8.0	7.8
Eleventh five year plan	2007-2012	36,44,717.0	9.0	7.0
Twelfth five year plan	2012-2017			

Source: Planning Commission Documents and Economics Survey (various years)

Thus, During 1990s India had experience a shift in the development strategy with the commencement of the NEP and the macro-economic reforms. The main features of the post reforms planning strategy has been a curtailed role of the public sector and an enlarged role for the private sector. The role of the government in the development process has been redefined as the provider of social sector, infrastructural services and an enabler and facilitator for the private sector.

13.3 SUMMARY

- There was a shift in the development strategy during the 1990's with the onset of the 'New economic Policy' which heralded the era of LPG.
- The implementation of NEP led to a quantitative and qualitative change in the role of the state & the instrument of planning in the process of economic development.
- The new economic policy can be described as 'market oriented' and provided a greater role for the private sector.
- The five-year plans are now more indicative in nature and the goals of planning are to be achieved through 'private initiative' and market forces.

- The role of public sector undergoes a change and was to play a coordinating role along with the private sector. Thus, 'from a commanding heights role to a coordinating private initiative role', the public sector saw a change in its role.
- The development strategy since 1990's focuses on 'growth with equity and social justice' but there is greater reliance on the market mechanism and private sector. At the same time, there is a greater emphasis on the role of foreign investments and trade in accelerating the process of economic development.
- The 8th plan : The introduction of the eighth plan was post-poned by two years on account of political changes at the centre, so instead of starting in 1990 it started in 1992,.
- The country was passing through a severe balance of payments crisis accompanied by high fiscal deficits and inflation.
- The macro-economic reforms also known as Rao- Manmohan reforms initiated a series of reforms to tackle the problems and move the economy towards high growth and stability.
- The eighth plan (1992-97) reflected these reforms and undertook a new direction in pursuance of the objectives of economic growth and social justice.
- 'Growth with social justice and equality' is the main goal of 9th plan. The plan focused on agriculture and rural development with a view to generating employment and eradicating poverty with an aim to targeting 7% GDP growth rate. However actual realisation during this period is only 5.3%
- The 10th plan strategy took note of the growing poverty and inequality. It also took cognisance of the controls and restrictions on individual initiative and realised the need to overhaul the development strategy as well as of the institutional structures that guide the development process. In accordance, the plan redefined the role of the government and provided an encouraging role for the private sector.
- The plan observed that 'there are many areas, e.g., the social sectors where the role of the state will clearly have to expand, There are other areas e.g., infrastructure development, where the gaps are large and where private sector cannot be expected to step in significantly. In these areas, the role of Government may have to be expanded and restructured.
- The tenth plan targeted a growth rate of 8 percent but could achieve 7.8 percent.
- The eleventh plan (2007- 2012) aimed at 'sustainable development and inclusive growth'. The plan aims to achieve 'faster, broader based and inclusive growth'. It

aimed at achieving a GDP growth rate of 9% per annum and planned to raise the investment rate from 30.1 percent of GDP to 35.1% during the plan period to achieve higher growth & social justice.

- The rapid GDP growth rate targeted at 9% was regarded necessary for two reasons (a) For the large population, income & employment generations To generate income and employment opportunities that were needed for improving the living standards for the bulk of the population (b) To generate the resources needed for the financial and social sector programmes aimed at reducing poverty and enabling inclusion.
- The economy performed well on the growth front averaging 8.2% for the first four years. The rise in growth rates in the 11th plan period compared to the 10 thplan is modest but it is undoubtedly a good performance, given the fact that there were severe challenges from the external front - the American sub-prime crisis and the European crisis.
- The 11th plan also had an ambitious target of reducing poverty by 2% per year. India is well poised to achieve the MDG target of fifty percent reduction of poverty between 1990 -2015.
- There are some challenges that originate from the economy's transition to a higher & more inclusive growth path, the structural changes that accompanies and the aspirations that it generates.
- The issue of inflation and rising deficit in the trade account along with uncertainties in the global economy are severe challenges. The weaknesses need to be addressed & the challenges need to be faced with greater vigour.
- Thus, the 11th plan laid a great stress on social sector, infrastructure also rural development. The objective of inclusive growth and sustainable development aimed at accelerating growth and eradicating growth were achieved through focus infrastructure and rural development and other the social sector.
- The 12th plan (2012 - 2017) aims at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The twelfth plan has to face the internal and external challenges. The GDP growth rate was impressive despite the challenges. While the concern for inflation is high on agenda, the objective of faster, sustainable and MORE inclusive growth could help in nullifying the ills of inflation and inequities. India is performing better than many countries.
- Thus, there has been a shift in the development strategy during the 1990's with the onset of the new economic policy and the macro-economic reforms.

- The main features of the post reforms planning strategy has been a curtailed role of the public sector and an enlarged role for the private sector.
- Apart from the role of facilitator for private sector, the role of the government in the development process has been redefined as the provider of social sector, infrastructural services.

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13.5 Additional Readings

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UNIT-14 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN: A DISCUSSION

Structure

- 14.0 Learning Objectives
- 14.1 Introduction
- 14.2 The Twelfth Five Year Plan
- 14.3 Summary
- 14.4 Reference Book
- 14.5 Additional Readings

14.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you shall be able to

- Know the Twelfth five year plan
- Learn the objectives of the plan
- Identify the challenges faced in designing the plan
- Evaluate the issues and challenges of resources mobilization

14.1 INTRODUCTION

There was a shift in the development strategy during the 1990's with the onset of the 'New economic Policy' which heralded the era of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. The implementation of new economic policy led to a quantitative and qualitative change in the role of the state and the instrument of planning in the process of economic development. The new economic policy can be described as 'market oriented' and provided a greater role for the private sector. The five-year plans are now more indicative in nature and the goals of planning are to be achieved through 'private initiative' and market forces. The role of public sector undergoes a change and was to play a coordinating role along with the private sector. Thus, 'from a commanding heights role to a coordinating private initiative role', the public sector saw a change in its role.

The development strategy since 1990's focuses on 'growth with equity and social justice' but there is greater reliance on the market mechanism and private sector. At the same time, there is a greater emphasis on the role of foreign investments and trade in accelerating the process of economic development.

14.2 THE TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-17)

4.2.1 The eleventh plan (2007- 2012) aimed at 'sustainable development and inclusive growth'. The plan aims to achieve 'faster, broader based and inclusive growth'. It aimed at achieving a GDP growth rate of 9 percent per annum and planned

to raise the investment rate from 30.1 percent of GDP to 35.1 percent during the plan period to achieve higher growth and social justice.

The rapid GDP growth rate targeted at 9 percent was regarded necessary for two reasons

- (a) To generate income and employment opportunities that were needed for improving the living standards for the bulk of the population.
- (b) To generate the resources needed for the financial and social sector programmes aimed at reducing poverty and enabling inclusion.

The economy performed well on the growth front averaging 8.2 percent for the first four years. The rise in growth rates in the 11th plan period compared to the 10th plan is modest but it is undoubtedly a good performance, given the fact that there were severe challenges from the external front - the American sub-prime crisis and the European crisis.

The 11th plan also had an ambitious target of reducing poverty by 2 percent per year. India is well poised to achieve the MDG (Millennium Development Goal, 2015) target of fifty percent reduction of poverty between 1990 -2015.

There are some challenges that emanate from the economy's transition to a higher and more inclusive growth path, the structural changes that accompanies and the aspirations that it generates. The issue of inflation and rising deficit in the trade account along with uncertainties in the global economy are severe challenges. The weaknesses need to be addressed and the challenges need to be faced with greater vigour.

The eleventh plan allocated 30 percent of the plan outlay for the social services sector which includes education, health and other welfare services. There was about 42 percent of the public sector outlay meant for energy, transport and infrastructure. Thus, the eleventh plan laid a great emphasis on social sector, infrastructure and also rural development. The objective of inclusive growth and sustainable development aimed at accelerating growth and eradicating growth were achieved through focus on the social sector, infrastructure and rural development.

The twelfth plan (2012-17) commenced at a time when the global economy was passing through a financial crisis. With deteriorating global situation, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had said that achieving an average growth rate of 9 % in the next five years is difficult. The crisis posed an immediate challenge of bringing the economy back to a high growth rate. Short term downturns do occur in all economies and they do not necessarily indicate an erosion of long term potential. But, short term fluctuations call for correction measures.

The Twelfth plan first priority is therefore, to bring back the GDP growth rate while ensuring that growth is both inclusive and sustainable.

The twelfth plan (2012 - 2017) aims at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The twelfth plan has to face the internal and external challenges. The GDP growth rate was impressive despite the challenges. While the concern for inflation is high on agenda, the objective of faster, sustainable and MORE inclusive growth could help in nullifying the ills of inflation and inequities. India is performing better than many countries.

The eleventh plan achieved a GDP growth rate of 8 percent though the target was 9 percent. The first year of the twelfth plan witnessed a slow down on account of both external and internal factors and therefore the needs to address the slowdown factors.

The Twelfth Plan main focus will be on accelerating the rate of Economic growth and Inclusiveness, it shall endeavour to achieve them faster and in a more inclusive and sustainable way.

1. Real GDP rate of 8 percent. The target of accelerating GDP growth is accompanied by a specific target to accelerate growth of the Agricultural sector. The plan targets a growth rate of 4 percent for the agriculture sector and 10 percent for the manufacturing sector. The plan aims at achieving a growth process which has the structural characteristics to promote inclusiveness.
2. The proportion of population depended on agriculture has been falling, though still large, given the shrinking contribution of agriculture as a percentage of GDP. The Twelfth plan plans to shift a substantial portion of population from agriculture to higher productivity non-agricultural occupations. The growth process should be job creating in order to achieve inclusivity. The plan highlights the need to achieve robust growth in the manufacturing sector with emphasis on medium, small and micro-enterprises (MSME) which provide the best scope for absorbing labour currently employed in low productivity jobs. The plan seeks to stimulate new entrepreneurship while enabling existing MSME, including those in agricultural sector to invest more and grow faster. However, rising income by itself does not assume availability to education, health etc.
3. The Twelfth plan places a special emphasis on expanding access to education, health, sanitation, clean drinking water. The plan seeks to ensure provision of piped drinking to at least fifty percent of the rural population. These are not only essential elements of welfare but also for ensuring a healthy and productive work force. The plan sees it as a critical role for the government in the development process. Apart from education, health and essential services for the bulk of the population, which will be the responsibility of the state, the private sector would also play a significant role. There is a need for

restructuring in the role of the state, reducing its role in some areas but increasing it in others.

4. The objective of 'inclusive growth' requires pro-active intervention to bridge the gaps in the society. The plan focuses on reducing poverty, promoting employment, reservations for SC/ST and other minorities. There is also efforts to close the gender gap which is a great blot on our social structure.
5. The twelfth plan seeks to provide a competitive environment in which the private sector including the corporate sector but also all Indians are able to reach their full potentialities. The government should meet the needs for infrastructure and cheaper and faster access to capital. The gain of private participation in meeting the policy objective of the government have been significant during the Eleventh plan. These initiatives will be expanded and reinforced during the Twelfth plan, especially in the social sectors such as health, education, skill-development and so on to meeting the investment targets, while also ensuring inclusiveness. Public Private Partnership would have successfully forayed into the social sector to promote universal access while ensuring quality in the delivery of services. The plan shall increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 percent by the end of the twelfth plan. The plan proposes to increase the gross irrigated area from 90 million hectares to 103 million hectares by the end of the plan. The plan would provide electricity to all villages, connect all villages with all-weather roads. The up gradation of the national and state highways to minimum two-lane standard, increase rural tele density to 70 percent.
6. The Twelfth plan has planned to take democratic decentralisation and grass roots planning to the next level. A new centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening the capacity of the Panchayats- the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Shashaktikaran Abhiyan has been introduced. The plan proposes to strive so that fifty of the Gram Panchayat achieve the status of Nirmal Gram Status by the end of the plan.
7. The Twelfth plan gives utmost priority to environment and sustainable development. It states that no development process can afford to neglect the environmental consequences of economic activities or allow unsustainable depletion and deterioration of natural resources. The Twelfth plan strategy of development effectively reconciles the objective of development with the objective of protecting environment.
8. The Twelfth plan also seeks the development of human capabilities which include education, health and so on. The Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA), the Right to education (RTE) , the Midday Meal Scheme (MDM) , which are showing some positive results will be pursued intensely with greater allocation . The plan aims to increase the mean years of schooling to seven years by the

end of the plan. The plan seeks to enhance access to higher education by creating additional seats and align them to the skill needs of the economy. The plan also seeks to eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment.

9. The Twelfth plan focuses on improvising the service delivery mechanism.

To provide access to banking services to 90 percent of the households.

Also, Major subsidies and welfare related budgetary payments to be shifted to direct cash transfer.

TABLE 14.1: THE FIVE YEAR PLANS POST 1990S

Plans	Year	Public sector outlay (Rs in crores)	Growth rate (%)	
			Target	Realised
Eighth five year plan	1992-97	4, 85,457.2	5.6	6.7
Ninth five year plan	1997-2002	8,59,200.0	6.5	5.4
Tenth five year plan	2002-2007	15,25,639.0	8.0	7.8
Eleventh five year plan	2007-2012	36,44,717.0	9.0	7.0
Twelfth five year plan	2012-2017	80,50,124	8	

Source: Planning Commission Documents and Economic Survey (various issues)

TABLE 14. 2: SOURCES OF RESOURCES MOBILISATION

Sources	Tenth plan (Rs in crore)	Eleventh plan (Rs in crore)	Twelfth plan (Rs in crore)
Balance from Current revenue including Additional taxation	20,193	10,39,039	23,47,350
Surpluses from Public enterprises	5,98,240	14,17,145	20,03,218
Borrowings	9,46,667	11,88,535	36,99,556
Net Capital inflow	27,200	–	–
Deficit financing	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	15,92,300	36,44,719	80,50,124

Source: Planning Commission Documents and Economic Surveys (various issues)

Thus, there has been a shift in the development strategy with the onset of the new economic policy and the macro-economic reforms. The main features of the post reforms planning strategy has been a curtailed role of the public sector and an enlarged role for the private sector. The role of the government in the development process has been redefined as the provider of social sector, infrastructural services and an enabler and facilitator for the private sector.

14.3 SUMMARY

- The twelfth plan (2012-17) commenced at a time when the global economy was passing through a financial crisis.
- With deteriorating global situation, the then deputy chairman of the Planning Commission had said that achieving an average growth rate of 9 % in the next five years is difficult.
- The crisis posed an immediate challenge of bringing the economy back to a high growth rate.
- Short term downturns do occur in all economies and they do not necessarily indicate an erosion of long term potential. But, short term fluctuations call for correction measures.
- The Twelfth plan first priority is therefore, to bring back the GDP growth rate while ensuring that growth is both inclusive and sustainable.
- The twelfth plan (2012 - 2017) aims at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.
- The twelfth plan has to face the internal and external challenges.
- While the concern for inflation is high on agenda, the objective of faster, sustainable and MORE inclusive growth could help in nullifying the ills of inflation and inequities. India is performing better than many countries.
- The eleventh plan achieved a GDP growth rate of 8 percent though the target was 9 percent.
- The first year of the twelfth plan witnessed a slow down on account of both external and internal factors. The needs to address the slowdown factors.
- The target of accelerating GDP growth is accompanied by a specific target to accelerate growth of the Agricultural sector.
- The plan targets a growth rate of 4 percent for the agriculture sector and 10 percent for the manufacturing sector.
- The plan aims at achieving a growth process which has the structural characteristics to promote inclusiveness.
- The proportion of population depended on agriculture has been falling, though still large, given the shrinking contribution of agriculture as a percentage of GDP.

- The Twelfth plan plans to shift a substantial portion of population from agriculture to higher productivity non-agricultural occupations. The growth process should be job creating in order to achieve inclusivity.
- The plan highlights the need to achieve robust growth in the manufacturing sector with emphasis on medium, small and micro-enterprises (MSME) which provide the best scope for absorbing labour currently employed in low productivity jobs.
- The plan seeks to stimulate new entrepreneurship while enabling existing MSME, including those in agricultural sector to invest more and grow faster.
- The Twelfth plan places a special emphasis on expanding access to education, health, sanitation, clean drinking water.
- The plan seeks to ensure provision of piped drinking to at least fifty percent of the rural population.
- These are not only essential elements of welfare but also for ensuring a healthy and productive work force.
- The plan sees it as a critical role for the government in the development process. Apart from education, health and essential services for the bulk of the population, which will be the responsibility of the state, the private sector would also play a significant role.
- There is a need for restructuring in the role of the state, reducing its role in some areas but increasing it in others.
- The objective of 'inclusive growth' requires pro-active intervention to bridge the gaps in the society.
- The plan focuses on reducing poverty, promoting employment, reservations for SC/ST and other minorities. There is also efforts to close the gender gap which is a great blot on our social structure.
- The twelfth plan seeks to provide a competitive environment in which the private sector including the corporate sector but also all Indians are able to reach their full potentialities.
- The government should meet the needs for infrastructure and cheaper and faster access to capital.
- The gains of private participation in meeting the policy objective of the government have been significant during the Eleventh plan.

- These initiatives will be expanded and reinforced during the Twelfth plan, especially in the social sectors such as health, education, skill-development and so on to meeting the investment targets, while also ensuring inclusiveness.
- Public Private Partnership would have successfully forayed into the social sector to promote universal access while ensuring quality in the delivery of services.
- The plan shall increase investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP to 9 percent by the end of the twelfth plan.
- The plan proposes to increase the gross irrigated area from 90 million hectares to 103 million hectares by the end of the plan.
- The plan would provide electricity to all villages, connect all villages with allweather roads. The up gradation of the national and state highways to minimum two-lane standard, increase rural tele-density to 70 percent,
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- The Twelfth plan strategy of development effectively reconciles the objective of development with the objective of protecting environment.
- The Twelfth plan also seeks the development of human capabilities which include education, health and so on. The Sarva Shiksha Abhijan (SSA), the Right to education (RTE), the Midday Meal Scheme (MDM), which are showing some positive results will be pursued intensely with greater allocation.
- The plan aims to increase the mean years of schooling to seven years by the end of the plan. The plan seeks to enhance access to higher education by creating additional seats and align them to the skill needs of the economy. The plan also seeks to eliminate gender and social gap in school enrolment.
- The Twelfth plan focuses on improvising the service delivery mechanism.

- To provide access to banking services to 90 percent of the household, Major subsidies and welfare related budgetary payments to be shifted to direct cash transfer.
- The role of the government in the development process has been redefined as the provider of social sector, infrastructural services and an enabler and facilitator for the private sector.

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The Learners are advised to go through the Annual report of (National Institution for Transforming India) NITI Aayog, especially Chapter-01-03, for the year 2014-15 available in the. link <https://www.niti.gov.in/annual-reports> as accessed on 20th December 2021.

