

Planning Commission (India)



The **Planning Commission** ([Hindi](#): योजना आयोग, *Yojana Āyog*) was an institution in the [Government of India](#), which formulated India's [Five-Year Plans](#), among other functions.

Planning Commission

योजना आयोग



Agency overview

Formed	15 March 1950
Dissolved	17 Aug 2014
Superseding agency	NITI Aayog ^[1]
Headquarters	Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi
Parent agency	Government of India

In his first [Independence Day](#) speech in 2014, Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#) announced his intention to dissolve the Planning Commission. It has since been replaced by a new institution named [NITI Aayog](#).

^ History



See also: [Five-year plans of India](#)

Rudimentary economic planning, deriving from the [sovereign authority of the state](#), was first initiated in India in 1938 by Congress President and [Indian National Army](#) supreme leader [Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose](#), who had been persuaded by [Meghnad Saha](#) to set up a National Planning Committee.^[2][M.](#)

[Visvesvaraya](#) had been elected head of the Planning Committee. [Meghnad Saha](#) approached him and requested him to step down, putting forward the argument that planning needed a reciprocity between science and politics. [M. Visvesvaraya](#) generously agreed and [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) was made head of the National Planning Committee. The so-called "[British Raj](#)" also formally established the Advisory Planning Board under [K. C. Neogy](#) that functioned from

1944 to 1946.

Industrialists and economists independently formulated at least three development plans. Some scholars have argued that the introduction of planning as an instrument was intended to transcend the ideological divisions between [Mahatma Gandhi](#) and [Nehru](#).^[3] Other scholars have argued that the Planning Commission, as a central agency in the context of plural [democracy in India](#), needs to carry out more functions than rudimentary economic planning.^[4]

After India achieved [independence](#), a formal model of planning was adopted, and accordingly the Planning Commission, reporting directly to the [Prime Minister of India](#), was established on 15 March 1950, with Prime Minister [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) as the Chairman. Authority for creation of the Planning Commission was not derived from the [Constitution of India](#) or statute; it is an arm of the Central [Government of India](#).

The first Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951, focusing mainly on development of the agricultural sector. Two subsequent Five-Year Plans were formulated before 1965, when

there was a break because of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Two successive years of drought, devaluation of the currency, a general rise in prices and erosion of resources disrupted the planning process and after three Annual Plans between 1966 and 1969, the fourth Five-Year Plan was started in 1969.

The Eighth Plan could not take off in 1990 due to the fast changing political situation at the Centre, and the years 1990–91 and 1991–92 were treated as Annual Plans. The Eighth Plan was finally launched in 1992 after the initiation of structural adjustment policies.

For the first eight Plans the emphasis was on a growing public sector with massive investments in basic and heavy industries, but since the launch of the Ninth Plan in 1997, the emphasis on the public sector has become less pronounced and the current thinking on planning in the country, in general, is that it should increasingly be of an indicative nature.

In 2014, [Narendra Modi](#) government decided to wind down the Planning Commission. It was replaced by the newly formed [NITI Aayog](#) to better represent the present needs and aspirations of people of India.^[5]

^ Organisation



The composition of the Commission underwent considerable changes since its initiation. With the Prime Minister as the *ex officio* Chairman, the committee had a nominated Deputy Chairman, with the rank of a full Cabinet Minister. **Cabinet Ministers** with certain important portfolios^[which?] acted as *ex officio* members of the Commission, while the full-time members were experts in various fields like economics, industry, science and general administration.

Ex officio members of the Commission included the Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, Home Minister, Health Minister, Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister, Information Technology Minister, Law Minister, Human Resource Development Minister and Minister of State for Planning.^[6]

The Commission worked through its various divisions, of which there were two kinds:

- General Planning Divisions
- Programme Administration Divisions

The majority of the experts in the Commission

were economists, making the Commission the biggest employer of the [Indian Economic Service](#).

^ Functions



The Indian Planning Commission's functions as outlined by the Government's 1950 resolution are following:

1. To make an assessment in the material, capital and human resources of India, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting those are related resources which are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirement.
2. To formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources.
3. To define the stages, on the basis of priority, in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage.
4. To indicate the factors that tend to retard economic development.

5. To determine the conditions which need to be established for the successful execution of the plan within the incumbent socio-political situation of the country.
6. To determine the nature of the machinery required for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects.
7. To appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and also recommend the adjustments of policy and measures which are deemed important vis-a-vis a successful implementation of the plan.
8. To make necessary recommendations from time to time regarding those things which are deemed necessary for facilitating the execution of these functions. Such recommendations can be related to the prevailing economic conditions, current policies, measures or development programmes. They can even be given out in response to some specific problems referred to the commission by the central or the state

governments.

^ Social media



In March 2013, Planning Commission launched a massive social media campaign for spreading Awareness about 12th Five Year Plan. It was followed by a series of [Google+ Hangouts](#) and a Plan Hackathon. By September 2013, it had made a considerable presence on Social Media with over a hundred thousand [Twitter](#) followers and a considerable size on [Facebook](#), [YouTube](#) and [SlideShare](#) and Instagram.^[7]

Education in Tamil Nadu



This article needs additional citations for verification.

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Tamil Nadu is one of the most literate states in **India**. The state's **literacy rate** is 80.33% in 2011, which is above the national average. A survey conducted by the Industry body Assocham ranks Tamil Nadu top among Indian states with about 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in primary and upper primary education.

^ Education Administration or Authority



- [Tamil Nadu Government](#)
 - [Tamil Nadu Higher Education Department](#)
 - [Tamil Nadu School Education Department](#)
- [Union Government](#)
 - [University Grants Commission \(India\)](#)
 - [All India Council for Technical Education](#)

∨ School education

^ Intermediate education



- ITI Certificate (Industrial Training Institute) - Regulated by [Department of Employment and Training \(Commissionerate of Employment and Training\)](#) and National Council for Vocational Training

^ Higher education

Main article: [List of institutions of higher education in Tamil Nadu](#)

Tamil Nadu has [37 universities](#), 552 (in 2014) engineering colleges. and 1150 arts college, 2550 schools and 5000 hospitals. **Tamil Nadu Directorate Of Technical Education (TNDTE)** under the control of the [Tamil Nadu Higher Education Department](#) deals with [Diploma](#), [Post Diploma](#), [Degree](#), [Post Graduate](#) courses and Research programmes. It also regulates the establishment of technical institutions including commerce institutions such as [Typewriting](#), [Shorthand](#) and [Accountancy](#).

Universities

Main article: [List of institutions of higher education in Tamil Nadu](#)

Two types of universities in Tamil Nadu are,

- Public University or Government University.
It is run by State Governments of Union of India or Government of Union of India
- Private University or Deemed University

Panchayat Forum of India



Local council (Panchayat Raj , Panchayath Raj) government or political system, especially in South Asia , [India](#) , [Pakistan](#) and [Nepal](#), as is practiced in other countries. The word 'punch' means 'panchayat' and 'yath' means 'village council'.

Problems and disputes between the villagers in the villages were resolved through their groups. Panchayat councils do not refer to a group called the Cop in some parts of India by caste organizations. This is different from caste systems.

The term Panchayat Raj was introduced by Mahatma Gandhi during the British rule. In view of his love of villages, the term was introduced according to the Grama Swaraj doctrine. (Village Autonomy A Self-Governance). In Tamil it is given by the word panchayat.

^ Introduction

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India was introduced in 1992 and passed to give more importance to the villages. The villages gained more prominence as a result of the disclosure of 29 action plans related to village panchayats such as devolution of power, economic draft and social justice to make the village panchayats more governed under the Amendment Act.

^ Finance

- *Panchayats are facilitated to obtain its financial resources in three ways. -*
 - It can be obtained as per the recommendation of the Central Finance Commission in the manner in which the internal systems are obtained.
 - Funding sources are being implemented through central support groups.
 - Provides financial resources as per the recommendation of the State Finance

^ History

Local Court [on April 24 , 1993](#) in the [Constitution of India, 1992](#) , the 73rd Amendment Act went into effect were made in India. [December 24 , 1996](#) Expanded to eight states ([Andhra Pradesh](#) , [Bihar](#) , [Gujarat](#) , [Himachal Pradesh](#) , [Madhya Pradesh](#) , [Maharashtra](#) , [Orissa](#) and [Rajasthan](#)) which are tribal areas .

^ Other Indian language names

Panchmandalis in Central India The **village feet** in

Bihar are given by the term **Pancha Kulas** in Rajasthan .

^ Functions of the Panchayat Council

Tasks to be performed by the Panchayat Council ^[1] :

1. Setting up street lights.
2. Construction of Urch Roads
3. Providing drinking water.
4. Construction of sewerage canal.
5. Building small bridges.
6. Issuing permits for housing units.
7. Maintenance of village libraries.
8. Construction of package houses.
9. Establishing and maintaining recreational and playgrounds for young people.

Amma Kudineer



Amma Kudineer (meaning *Mother drinking-water* in [Tamil language](#)) is a mineral water production and distribution project run by the Government of the state of [Tamil Nadu](#) in India.^[1]

^ About the scheme



The project was formally launched on 15 September 2013 by the Chief Minister [Jayalalithaa](#), on the 105th birth anniversary^[2] of former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister [C. N. Annadurai](#).^[3]

The project involves production and packaging of mineral water in one litre plastic bottles, and selling them in long-distance running state-owned buses and in bus stations. The price has been fixed at ₹10 per bottle. The project is intended to make purified water available to people of all strata, at a reasonable cost.^[4]

The [Indian Railways](#) has been undertaken a

similar scheme under the name "Rail neer"^[5] for some time now, with its one-litre bottles priced at ₹15, while private companies sell 1-litre bottles at higher prices.^{[1][2][6]}

The scheme is run by the [Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation](#), with a production plant in [Gummidipoondi](#) in [Thiruvallur district](#), on a 55-acre land that belongs to the Institute of Road Transport (IRT), a subsidiary of the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation. The plant has the capacity to produce 3 lakh liters of purified water per day. The [total dissolved solids](#) (TDS) in the water is reported to be below 50 [parts per million](#) (ppm), as compared to a requirement of below 150 ppm in water from lakes and in rainwaters.^[7]

Amma Unavagam



Amma Unavagam (*Tamil: அம்மா*

உணவுகம்) is a food [subsidisation](#)

[programme](#) run by the [Government of Tamil](#)

[Nadu](#) in [India](#). It is a first of the kind scheme

run by any government in India. It has been an

inspiration for many states like Odisha,

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which later

proposed similar schemes seeing its

success.^[1]

Under the scheme, [municipal corporations](#) of the state-run canteens serving subsidised food at low prices.^[2] The genesis of the scheme could be traced to the concept of rural restaurants promoted by [Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute](#).^[3]

^ About the name

The literal meaning of the name of the scheme Amma Unavagam is Mother's canteen. *Amma* translates to *mother* in Tamil, but is also a reference to Chief Minister [J Jayalithaa](#), who introduced this restaurant chain as part of government schemes aimed at aiding economically disadvantaged sections of society.^[4]

The scheme requires municipal corporations in the state to establish canteens at multiple places in cities and sell subsidised food at very low prices.^[5] The first canteens were opened in several localities of Chennai, and later in other corporations of the state. Three of the ten canteens in [Coimbatore](#) are partially solar-powered.^[6]

∨ Menu and prices

^ Controversies

It has been reported that massive losses are incurred by corporations by offering food at very low rates. As an example, the [Coimbatore Municipal Corporation](#) reported a loss of approximately ₹2.64 for an idli, ₹9.73 for a unit of *sambar* rice and ₹4.44 for a unit of curd rice, incurring a total loss of about ₹2.70 crore (US\$380,000) a year.^[9] There was opposition in [Tirunelveli](#) to the appropriation of governments funds to this scheme.^[10]

Concerns were also raised about the effects subsidised canteens can have on [pushcart](#) eateries, importantly that small business ventures may not be able to withstand

Samathuvapuram



Samathuvapuram (transl. Equality Village) officially **Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapuram** (Periyar Memorial Equality Village) is a [social equality](#) scheme of the [Government of Tamil Nadu](#) to improve social harmony and to reduce caste discrimination. Under the scheme, villages of 100 houses each are being created to accommodate the various [castes](#), with one community hall and burial ground to be shared by all. The scheme is named after the social reformer [Periyar E. V. Ramasamy](#).^[1]

^ Background

In 1997, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to change the name of a transport corporation in the [Virudhunagar district](#) to the Sundaralingam Transport Corporation, in honour of 18th-century general [Veeran Sundaralingam](#).^[2] The name change was the long-time demand of the [Dalit Pallar](#) community, which considered Sundaralingam

the icon of their community. However, [backward caste Thevars](#) opposed the decision since the transport corporation would bear a Dalit name.^[2] Thevars torched the transport buses and attacked the drivers. In response, Dalits vandalised [U. Muthuramalingam Thevar's](#) statue. Incidents by both [castes](#) sparked violence in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu.^[3]

^ Scheme



The scheme aims to ease the situation and to integrate the Dalits segregated by the [caste system](#) to begin using the wells and temples of the dominant communities.^[4] The [Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu M. Karunanidhi](#) introduced the housing scheme to create villages of 100 houses each. Each village is subdivided into 40 houses for Dalits, 25 houses for backward caste, 25 houses for most backward caste, and 10 for other communities.^[5] To avoid caste discrimination, the Samathuvapuram would have one community hall for all communities, as well as a common burial ground.^[4] The first samathuvapuram inaugurated by M.

Karunanidhi on 17 August 1998 in the Melakottai village near [Tirumangalam, Madurai](#).^[5] By 2001, 145 samathuvapurams were opened across Tamil Nadu.^[6]

Following the change in the state government in 2001, the scheme was abandoned. In 2006, the scheme was revived after M. Karunanidhi came to power. During his tenure, 95 samathuvapurams were opened state-wide.^[6]

Uzhavar Santhai



Uzhavar Sandhai (mohana santhai) is a scheme of the [Government of Tamil Nadu](#) to promote direct contact between farmers and consumers in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.^{[1][2][3]}

The scheme was introduced in 1999 by the state government under [M. Karunanidhi](#), the chief of [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (DMK). The first Uzhavar Sandhai was inaugurated in madurai on 14 November 1999. The objective of the scheme was to promote direct contact between farmers and consumers, through which the farmer can get full profit without middlemen or brokers. In 2001, when the opposition [Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam](#) (ADMK) came into power, the scheme was stalled. It was revived again by the DMK after it came to power in 2006. In 2011, ADMK formed the government but continued with the scheme. The markets are maintained and regulated by the [Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board](#) and prices to the products are fixed on day basis. ^{[4][5]}