INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING PLANNING ERA

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ABSRACT

The economic development of India during planning era is impressive. The performance of Agriculture sector, Industrial sector and territory sector contributes a lot towards overall development of the country. The development of infrastructure during planning era is laudable. The entire credit goes to the planning commission which is unfortunately abolished by the new government at the centre. In this scenario, an attempt has been made to evaluate and discuss the economic development of India during planning era. This study concentrates on development of country sector wise like agriculture, industry, retail, energy, infrastructure and communications etc, finally offer recommendations for effective economic development of the country.

Keywords: economic development – agriculture sector – industrial sector – retail sector - Irrigation – Energy.

Introduction:

Economic development ideally refers to the sustained, concerted actions of communities and policymakers that improve the standard of living and economic health of a specific locality. Economic development is the sustained, concerted actions of policy makers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area. Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy. Such actions can involve multiple areas including development of human capital, critical infrastructure, regional competitiveness, social inclusion, health, safety, literacy, and other initiatives. The economic development of India was dominated by socialist-influenced policies, state-owned sectors, and red tape & extensive regulations. It led the country and its economy isolated from the world economy. However the scenario started changing from the mid-1980s, when India began opening up its market slowly through economic

liberalization. The policy played a huge impact on the economic development of India. The Indian economic development got a boost through its economic reform in 1991 and again through its renewal in the 2000s. Since then, the face of economic development of India has changed completely.

The economic development of India during planning era is impressive. The performance of Agriculture sector, Industrial sector and territory sector contributes a lot towards overall development of the country. The development of infrastructure during planning era is laudable. The entire credit goes to the planning commission which is unfortunately abolished by the new government at the centre. In this scenario, an attempt has been made to evaluate and discuss the economic development of India during planning era. This study concentrates on development of country sector wise like agriculture, industry, retail, energy, infrastructure, communications etc, finally offer recommendations for effective economic development of the country.

1. Agricultural Sector:

Agriculture constitutes the backbone of the Indian Economy since times immemorial. It provides employment to as many as 54.6 per cent of Indian population besides supplying food to all creatures and raw materials to all industries.

Table – 1 reveals that in 1950-51 the share of agriculture in GDP was 56.5 per cent. As the process of industrialization and economic growth gathered momentum under the Five Year Plans with manufacturing and service sectors growing rapidly and agriculture sector limping along, the share of agriculture in GDP declined and reached a level of 13.9 per cent in 2013-14.

In UK and USA, unlike India only 2 to 3 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, in France it is 7 per cent, and in Australia it is about 6 per cent. It is only in backward and less developed countries, that the working population engaged in agriculture is quite high. For example, it is 35 per cent in Egypt, 59 per cent in Bangladesh, 50 per cent is Indonesia, and 68 per cent in China.

Agricultural products – Tea, Sugar, Oilseeds, Tobacco, Spices etc – Constitute the main items of Indian Exports. In 1950-51 agricultural exports constitutes 50 per cent, but with diversification of exports constitutes 50 per cent, but with diversification of exports, more especially after the introduction of agricultural exports which were 18.5 per cent in 199091 rose to 20.3 per cent in 1996-97 and thereafter registered a continuous fall and were of the order of only 10.6 per cent in 2009-10 (Table-2).

With the introduction of planning in 1950-51, there was rapid extension of irrigation and application of intensive methods of cultivation.

Table – 3 gives the annual compound rate of growth since planning was introduced in 1951. During the first decade of planning (1951-61), when the First and Second Five Year Plans were implemented, the annual rate of growth in agriculture was 3.3 per cent. During the next two decades of planning in 1961-81, despite spectacular progress achieved under the new agricultural strategy and IADP and HYVP, the overall progress in agriculture was dismal, the annual average rate of growth declined to 2.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively, mainly because of bad weather and poor monsoon conditions.

But conditions improved during the Fourth decade of planning (1981-91). The growth rate in the 1980's was highly respectable (3.9 per cent). Since then agricultural production declined deeply - negative rate of growth of 7 per cent. There was some improvement in agricultural growth, but much lower than the targeted 4 per cent per annum. Though the Tenth Plan fixed 4 per cent growth target, the actual growth was merely 2.1 per cent. By 2013-14, the provisional estimate of the growth rate was 4.7 per cent though it was only 1.4 per cent in 2012-13.

As can be seen from Table-4 the percentage of plan outlay on agriculture and allied sectors to the total plan outlay declined from 31 per cent during First Plan period to 18.5 per cent during Eleventh Plan.

Indian agriculture is still subject to vagaries of monsoons. As can be seen from Table-5, the output of food grains during the First decade of the present century increased from 213 million tones to 218 million tones accounting for an increase of only 2.30 per cent during the decade. However food grains production was increased during the subsequent two years. The marginal fall of food grains production during 2012-13 is due to deficient rain fall in several states. Thus it can be concluded that the erratic trends in the food grains production during the decade is mainly due to weather conditions.

Since Independence, for about two decades, India remained a food deficit country with Green Revolution which was confined only to high yielding varieties cereals mainly Rice, Wheat, Maize and Jowar. India became not only self sufficient in food grains but accumulated a huge food surplus - about 58 millions tones in 2002.

1.1. Constraints:

i) Agriculture still a gamble in the Monsoons.

ii) Limited use of new agricultural technology. Since 1961, the emphasis shifted to the use of seed - fertilizer water technology known as the new agricultural strategy. But it succeeded only in Wheat and to a small extent in Rice.

iii) Decline in investment in agriculture in each successive plans.

iv) Raising cost of fertilizers, pesticides, labour etc.,

v) Increased debt of resulting in suicides by small & marginal farmers.

vi) Conversion of agricultural lands into house plots, IT Parks, highway etc.,

vii) Migration of farmers to towns in search of work. Decline in absolute number of cultivators from 127.3 (2001 census) to 118.7 million (census 2011).

In 1990 Soviet Russia disintegrated not because of the American CIA. but because of the continuous failure of Russian agriculture. The Indian planners should remember that one third of India is already with the Naxalites.

2. Industrial Sector:

The progress of industrialization during the last 60 years since 1951 has been a striking feature of Indian economic development. The process of industrialization, launched as a conscious and deliberate policy under Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 and vigorously implemented under the Five Year Plans, involved heavy investments in building up capacity over a wide spectrum of industries. As a result over the last 60 years, industrial production went up phenomenally making India the 10th most industrial country of the world. The industrial structure has been widely diversified covering broadly the entire range of consumer, intermediate and capital goods.

Table – 6 shows the productivity of various crops such as paddy, wheat, Maize, pulses in India is woefully less when comparative the same crops in other countries such as China, China, Bangladesh. For example in India the productivity of paddy is 3,264 kilos per hectare, while it is 6,548 kilos in China. In the case of India the yield of wheat per hectare 3,264, while it is 4,748 kilos in China. As regards Maize it is 1,958 kilos in India while it is 5,837 in Bangladesh. In cases of pulses it is only 694 kilos in India while 1,567 kilos per hectare in China. Thus it can be concluded that per hectare yield is very less in India.

A glance at Table – 7 shows that India's industrial growth has not been uniform during planning era. It varied between 4 per cent (1971-80) and 8.4 per cent (2007-12) with more ups and downs. A high

level of 9.5 per cent during 1976-77 a minus 1.4 per cent in 1979-80, and near stagnancy during 1966-68 are the unique features of Indian Industrial growth, besides gloomy picture during the first two years of 12^{th} plan.

During 1993-2010, the 16 year period following introduction of economic reforms, there is change in the pattern of growth rate of industrialization. As can be seen from Table - 8 there was a slow down in the rate of growth of basic industries and there was a relatively a faster average rate 8 growth of capital goods and consumer goods. The average rate of growth of consumer durables slightly slowed to 10.6 per cent, but that of consumer non - durables picked up to 6.9 per cent per annum, which is a healthy development.

2.1. Development of Infrastructure:

Development of Infrastructural facilities facilitates development of agriculture and industry. Agricultural production requires irrigation, power, credit, transport facilities while production requires energy, banking and insurance facilities, manuting facilities transport services. Infrastructure facilities often referred to as economic and social overheads consists of

i) Irrigation.
ii) Energy
in) Transport
iv) Communication
v) Banking & Insurance
vi) Science and Technology
vii) Social Overheads, which includes health and education.

Table – 9 gives an idea of progress of irrigation since 1950-51 when economic planning was undertaken. It is clear from the table, the total cropped area has increased from 133 million hectares in 1950-51 to 193 million hectares in 2006-07 accounting for an increase of 45 per cent. Moreover only 17 per cent of cropped land got the benefit of irrigation in 1950-51. But in 2006-07, as much as 44 per cent of Cropped area got the benefit of irrigation.

Since energy is an essential input for economic development, the production and consumption of commercial energy has increased steadily after the introduction of economic planning in 1950-51. Between 1951 and 2008 coal production had increased from 33 million tones to 525 million tones

accounting for an increase of 16 times, crude oil production by nearly 120 times and generation of electricity by over 120 times (Table – 10).

Hydro, thermal and nuclear power are three main sources of generation of electric power. Hydro-electric power is the only renewable natural resource of energy which has been recognized to be economical in the long run due to its inherent benefits. It had declined from 35% to 25% during 1950-51 to 2008-09 though in absolute terms it had increased from 560 MW to 36.900 MW. Thermal power which is generated by coal and oil always being the major source of electric power of India. Its share had increased from 67% to 72%. In absolute terms it had increased from 1150 MW to 1,07,000 MW during the above period. Nuclear power is recent origin and its supply accounts for only 3% of total installed capacity of electricity (Table - 11).

Table – 12 shows that the targets of power generation were not reached in any of the plans completed so far. The shortfall varied between 4% (7th plan} and 53% (9th plan). Despite tremendous growth during planning era India has always been facing chronic power shortage.

Table – 13 shows that the transport sector has recorded a substantial growth during planning era. Railways have recorded a growth of 3 per cent per annum in freight tonnage, though the growth in route length was indeed low. The road network has expanded at an annual rate of 5 per cent while road transport fleet has increased by 7 per cent per annum in respect of goods vehicles. About 70 per cent of the Indian villages have been connected by a network of rural roads and over 40 per cent of our villages are served by all weather roads. Shipping tonnage has increased by an impressive 11 per cent while coastal shipping could register only a meager rise of 1.4 per cent. Domestic airlines passenger traffic has risen smartly by 10.5 per cent per annum. The traffic handled by major ports has increased from 1.9 million tonnes to 530 million tonnes between 1951 and 2008 accounting for an annual growth rate of over 5 per cent. The performance of transport sector in general is indeed quite amazing and it reflects the huge outlay allocated to the development of the transport sector during the planning era.

Rail and road transport systems dominate but other forms of transport are also important within their specialized area considering the size of the County and its geographical features.

Rapid economic development presupposes rapid expansion of commercial banks. Initially the banks were conservative and operated on profit motive. Branch expansion gained momentum after the nationalization of major commercial banks and the introduction of lead bank scheme. It is clear from Table-14 that the number of branches have gone up from 8,260 as on June 30, 1969, the year in which the 14 major banks were nationalized to 84,604 as on June 2010 accounting for an increase of almost 11 times. The percentage share of rural branches to the total number of branches have increased

phenomenally from 22 per cent to 38.4 per cent during the above period converting the total banking scenario from class - banking to mass-banking.

Table – 15 shows that Government expenditure on Education has increased steadily from 0.64 per cent of GDP in 1951-52 to 4.26 per cent in 2000-01 and thereafter it started declining to 3.49 per cent by 2004-05. It may be noted that presently total educated expenditure is about 12 per cent of the total budgeted while in a model budget, education should receive above 20 per cent. The National Knowledge Commission in its report recommended 6 per cent of GDP should be spent on education out of which 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent should be era marked for higher education.

Data for 2004-05 and 2009-10 on Centre & State health expenditure shows that total health expenditure shows that total health expenditure as a per cent age of GDP has increased marginally from 1.03 per cent in 2004-05 to 1.10 per cent in 2009-10. This is not a significant development and it is below the target set in 11th plan, which was 2.3 per cent of GDP by 2011-12.

In 2011 per capita expenditure on health was $146 in India as against 372 in Thailand $5643 in Switzerland, 3213 in Japan $8508 in USA (Table-16).

From Table-17 it is clear that there is a sharp increase in invested capital from Rs.1,94,913 crores in 1990-91 to Rs.12,80,125 crores in 2007-08 accounting for an increase of 6.6 times, while the total employment has increased from 81.6 lakhs during the period. This is indicative of the fact the factory sector is pursuing a capital intensive path of development which can be appropriately described as "jobless growth", of the factory sector since during the 17 years period total employment increased by nearly 11.2 lakhs only. The process of industrialization has not been able to make a dent on the problem of unemployment. Thus it may be concluded that much of the industrial growth in India is only apparent and not real.

3. External Sector:

Over the past few years, India's external sector has been sailing on a sinking boat caused by a sharp deterioration in the Current Account deficit (CAD) In 2007-08, the CAD was just above 1% of the GDP; but within the next five years, CAD had got to cross 5 % twice the level that the RBI considered as the safe threshold. India's deficit on the Current Account was alarming not because of its high ratio to GDP, but the rapidity with which the deficit had reached the unsustainable level was a major cause of concern.

On the eve of planning the foreign trade of India showed an excess of imports over exports. The rise in imports was largely due to i) pent up demand of the war and the post war period, as a result of

various controls and restrictions. ii) The shortage of food and basic raw materials and iii) The rise in the imports of capital goods. During First Plan period, the trade deficit was Rs.108 crores which is largely due to imports of capital goods for initiating industrialization process in free - India.

Table – 18 shows that the merchandise trade deficit increased from around $ 46 billion in 2005-06 to $ 190 billion in 2012-13. However, in 2013, the trade deficit fell to 138 billion. A fall in imports and a marginal increase in exports caused this turnaround. As a result, 2013-14 CAD - GDP ratio dropped to 1.7 per cent.

3.1. Reasons for Trade Deficit:

1. India was unable to provide sufficient momentum to its export growth.
2. Rising level of imports: Two factors responsible for this.
   (a) Tariff reduction exercises undertaken by India both unilaterally and through a number of comprehensive economic partnership agreements (CEPAs), that have been signed since the mid - 2000s.
   (b) Growth of imports was fueled by two commodities viz., Gold and Crude Petroleum and products.

As a result of the above reasons the trade deficit has increased phenomenally from a mere 2.1 per cent of GDP to 10.6 per cent. While the current account deficit has gone up from mere 1.7 per cent to as much as 5.1 per cent during the period 2002 - 03 to 2012 - 13. At the same time the growth rate has varied from 3.8 (2002 - 03) per cent to 9.6 per cent (2006-07). It is disappointing to note that despite a respectable growth rate during the earlier years, the growth rate has registered only 4.5 per cent in 2012 -13 and 4.7 per cent in 2013 - 14. Fortunately the current account deficit has gone down drastically to 1.7 per cent of GDP in 2013 -14. (Table-18)

3.2. Imports of Principal Commodities:

As can be seen from Table – 19 Petroleum Crude and products constitute the major component in Indian imports followed by machinery. An insight into the table reveals that the increase in gold imports was very steep. In 2005 - 06 Gold imports account for 7.3 per cent of total imports, but within seven years in 2012 -13, its share has increased to 11.0 per cent in 2012 - 13 replacing the "Machinery'" group, whose share fell from 14.4 per cent in 2005 -06 to 10.6 per cent in 2012-13. However as a result of series of measures taken by the centre, imports of gold plunged. The share of gold in the country's imports had declined to just 6 per cent, the lowest in nearly a decade. The following are the measures taken by the centre to restrict gold imports.

a) Increase in import duty on gold from 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

b) Only designated banks and other agencies are allowed to import gold.

c) The designated institutions had to follow 80:20 rule, whereby at least one fifth of the gold imported should be exported.

All these measures led to the smuggling of gold i.e., importing of gold through unofficial channels.

3.3. Exports of Principal Commodities:

India's exports have suffered because of a combination of the inability of the exporters to take advantage of the opening up of markets following the formalization of several free trade agreements (FTAs) during the past decade and the slack in the global markets in the aftermath of the economic downturn. As can be seen from Table-21 the share of manufactured goods in India's export basket declined from 54 per cent in 2005-06 to 48 per cent in 2013-14. The Table shows that manufactured goods account for a lion's share in our total exports followed by petroleum products 81.1 per cent of our total exports.

A glance at the table further reveals that Petroleum Products account for about 20 per cent of our exports during 2012 - 13 and 2013-14. The oil sector contribute about 56 billion dollars or Rs.3.6 lakh crores by way of exports of petrol and USD. Oil products are our biggest single export item. This is quite ironical for an economy where oil is the biggest import item. Besides it also is a huge contributor of revenues. In 2012, it contributed Rs.23,279 crores to central and state governments in taxes accounting for 20.6 per cent of total indirect taxes. In addition domestic supplies contributed over Rs.54,000 crores by way of royalties. Clearly, the oil sector despite oil imports being a milestone around our economy is also a goose that lays golden eggs for the economy. The sector therefore needs to be nurtured cannot but be over emphasized.

The problem is not merely a decline in the over all share of manufacturing in the export basket, the falling technology content of manufactures exported by India should be an ever greater cause of concern. The share of Hi-Tech products in India's manufacturing exports fell from 25 per cent in 2005 to 21 per cent in 2012 along with marginal increase in the exports of medium tech products. Exports of high and medium tech manufactures taken together have thus fallen from nearly 60 per cent in 2006 to less than 55 per cent in 2012. As compared to India, Brazil and China have performed significantly better, their exports of high and medium tech exports have been 68 per cent and 76 per cent respectively (Table-22).

3.4. Role of Net Invisibles:

Before the onset of the global downturn, increase in trade deficits were compensated by the favourable balance on the "invisibles" account, in which the surplus on services trade account and private transfers were major contributors. However both these elements were affected by the adverse market conditions in the developed economies especially US and EU. Between 2009-10 and 2012-13 services exports could grow by only 9 per cent as against an average growth of 15 per cent a year between 2005 - 13, largely because of a sharp decline in 2009-10 (Table-23).

The table further shows that the exports of services together with remittances provide the lifelines for Indian current account for their contributions have kept the current account deficit from assuming unmanageable proportions.

4. Retail Sector:

Indian retail sector is highly prospective, being the second largest employment provider after agriculture sector, also the second largest untapped market after China. The retail arena today is very different — the opportunities are incredible but exploiting them is extremely tough. A successful retail enterprise needs to have a vast network of people and error-free processes in place. The Indian retail sector is highly fragmented with 97 percent of its business being run by the unorganized retailers. The organized retail however is at a very nascent stage. According to Srivastava (2008), there are some 12 million retail outlets deeply penetrated across the country and contributing to more than 10 percent of the country's GDP and Indian retail market is estimated to grow from $427 billion in 2010 and is expected to reach $637 billion by 2015. According to India Retail Report (2007), Indian retailing industry has been present in India through history and is considered as one of the largest sectors in the Indian economy, contributing to around 10% to the GDP and employing around 7% of the total population. The Indian Retail sector is estimated to have a market size of about $180 billion, but the organised sector represents only 4% share of this market and is likely to increase its share to over 30% by 2013. According to India Retail Report (2011), the modern retail in the next five years is expected to would contribute to a minimum of one third of the market of 40 trillion. This report estimates that by the year 2016, the modern retail would have 19.3% share of the total retail market. According to Business Maps of India, the Indian retail sector is projected to reach US$ 1.3 trillion by 2018 and the organized retail market is estimated at compounded annual growth rate of 40% which is anticipated at US$ 107 billion by the year 2013. As per the McKinsey Report, 'The rise of Indian Consumer Market', by the year 2025, the Indian

consumer market is expected to grow four fold. CII analysis shows that traditional trade will continue to have its own place and should not decline. Even in the last three years when modern retail has grown 24%, unorganized retail has continued to grow, albeit at a slower rate of 10% to 12%.

5. Conclusion:

From the above analysis it is can did that India has made phenomenal progress in its economic front during planning era. The progress however is not uniform as there appears lopsided development as well as uneven distribution of wealth among all sections of people in the society. As per the recent estimates made by Dr. Rangarajan 30.9 per cent of the urban people and 26.4 per cent of the rural people in India are living below poverty line during 2011-12. The corresponding figures in undivided Andhra Pradesh are 12.7 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively. There is a criticism that planning in India has made rich still richer and poor more poorer. According to Ahuwalia "Poverty reduction was achieved to the desired extent during the planning era. The benefits of growth have trickled down differently among different sections and classes of people. It was this problem of uneven trickle down effect that led to a world of extreme disparity; some being very rich while others wallowed in absolute and deprivation". Further serious regional unbalances resulted during the period of planned economic development since 1950-51. Really speaking the planning mechanism has itself accentuated the disparity between the stales by having a strong bias in favour of developed states and neglecting less - developed states. According to the new government at the Centre, the Planning Commission has not fulfilled its objectives for which it was established and therefore it was abolished and the Govt. intends to replace it with another efficient body soon.

Table – 1: Share of Agricultural Sector in Total G.D.P. (At 1999-00 prices)

Year	Percentage
1950-51	56.5
2000-01	24.7
2007-08	17.8
2008-09 (2004-05 prices)	15.7
2009-10(2004-05 prices)	14.6
2013-14 (Provisional)	13.9

Source: Economic Survey 2007-08. C.S.O. National Accounts Statistics. 2010

Table – 2: Agricultural Exports as a percentage of Total Exports

Year	Percentage
1990-91	18.5
2000-01	14.2
2005-06	10.8
2008-09	10.2
2009-10	10.6

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10

Table – 3: Growth of the Agricultural Sector since 1950-51

Period	G.D.P Growth Rate	Agricultural Sector Growth
1951-61	3.8	3.3
1961-71	3.7	2.2
1971-81	3.3	1.7
1981-91	5.7	3.9
1991-01	6.7	2.8
2002-07	7.5	2.1
2005-10	8.5	3.1
2012-13	4.5	1.4
2013-14	4.7	4.7

Source:11th Plan 2007-12. C.S.O National Accounts Statistics 2010.

Table – 4: Percentage of Agricultural Sector Outlay to Total Outlay

Plans	%
1 Plan	31
11 Plan	20
III Plan	21
IV Plan	24
V Plan	22
VI Plan	24
VII Plan	23

VIII Plan	21
IX Plan	20.5
X Plan	20
XI Plan	18.5

Source: Planning Commission, Various Five year plans.

Table – 5: Trends of Food Grains Production in India (million tones)

Year	Production
2001-02	213
2002-03	174
2003-04	212
2006-07	216
2007-08	231
2008-09	235
2009-10	218
2010-11	NA
2011-12	259
2012-13	257

Source: Economic Survey (Various issues)

Table – 6: Differences in Productivity of Crops

Crop	**Country with maximum productivity**	**Yield in that country per hectare (Kilos)**	**Yield in India per hectare (Kilos)**
Paddy	China	6,548	3,264
Wheat	China	4,748	3,264
Maize	Bangladesh	5,837	1,958
Pulses	China	1,567	694

Source: World Food and Agricultural Organization

Table – 7: Growth of Industrial Sector since 951

Period	Average Growth Rate (%)
1951-65	8.0
1961-70	55
1971-80	4.0
1980-85	5.5
1985-90	8.0
1992-97	7.3
1997-02	4.6
2002-07	8.2
2007-12	8.4
2012-13	1.1
2013-14	0.7

Table – 8: Average Annual Growth Rate of Production (%)

Category	Vth Plan 1974-79	VIth Plan 1880-85	VII Plan 1885-90	1993-94 to 2009-10
Basic Industries	8.4	8.3	7.4	5.8
Capital Goods	5.7	7.1	15.7	10.2
Intermediate Goods	4.3	6.2	5.5	7.0
Consumer Goods	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.7
a) Durables	6.8	15.2	12.1	10.6
b) Non-Durables	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.9

Source: GO1, Ministry of Industry, RBI Handbook of Industrial Statistics. 2019-10.

Table – 9: Infrastructure: Gross and Net Irrigated Area in India (Million hectares)

Year	Net-Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Total cropped Area	Gross Irrigated Area as per cent of sown area
1950-51	21	23	133	17
1970-71	31	38	166	23
1990-91	48	62	186	34
1999-00	57	76	193	39
2000-01	55	76	186	40
2006-07	61	85	193	44

Source: Agricultural Statistics as a Glace (2008)

Table – 10: Infrastructure: Growth of Commercial Energy Since 1950-51

Type	1950-51	1970-71	2008-09
Coal (in million tones)	33	76	525
Oil crude (in tones)	0.3	7	33.5
Electricity			
Installed cap (000 MW)	2.3	16.3	175
Generation (billion kwn)	7	61	843

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10

Table – 11: Growth of Installed Plant Capacity in Public Utilities (in 000 MW)

Year	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total Installed capacity
1950-51	0.6 (32.00)	1.1 (65.00)	-	1.7 (100.00)
1970-71	6.4 (43.00)	7.9 (53.00)	0.5 (4.00)	14.8 (100.00)
2000-01	25.1 (25.00)	73.6 (72.00)	2.9 (3.00)	101.6 (100.00)
2008.09	36.9 (25.00)	107.0 (72.00)	4.1 (3.00)	I4S.0 (100.00)
2013-14	18.00	-	-	-

Source: Economic Survey, 2009-10 for 2013-14 Business Line 22-7-14, p-3.

Table - l2: Power Generation: Targets and Achievement, (in mw)

Plan	Target	Achievement	Shortfall (%)
First Plan	1300	1100	15
Second Plan	3500	2300	36
Third Plan	7000	4500	36
Fourth Plan	9300	4600	50
Fifth Plan	NA	NA	NA
Sixth Plan	19670	14230	28
Seventh Plan	22250	21500	4
Eight Plan	. 30540	16420	46
Ninth Plan	40250	19015	53
Tenth Plan	41110	23250	40

Source: Various Five Years plans.

Table – 13: Infrastructure: Growth of Transport System

Mode		1950-51	1970-71	2005-06	2008-09
1. Railways	Route Length (000km) Freight Traffic	53,600	59,800	63,300	64,000
	(Million tones)	93	196	680	833
2. Roads	Total Length (000km) Surfaced	400	915	2,713*	4,236**
	No. of. Goods Vehicles (000)	160	400	1,510*	2.090**
		82	343	4,782	NA
3. Shipping Ports.	Overseas Shipping (million Tonnes	0.2	2.2	7.0	530
	GRT)	19		424	
4. Civil Aviation	No. of Passengers (lakhs) @	-	26.17	252	395

Source: 10th Five Year Plan, Economic Survey 2009-10

* For the year 2003-04 ** For 2007-08 @ passengers carried by Government carriers only.

Table – 14: Infrastructure: Branch Expansion of All Commercial Banks

As on June 30	No. of Branches	Rural Branches	%	Population per Branch
1969	8,260	1,860	22	63,800
1991	60,650	32,750	54	14,150
2007	71,831	30,551	42.5	16,000
2008	76,142	31,002	40.7	15,100
2009	79,931	31,646	39.6	14,500
2010	84,604	32,494	38.4	14,000

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10.

Table – 15: Infrastructure: Growth of Public Expenditure on Education

Year	Exp. as per cent of GDP	Exp. as per cent of Budget
1951-52	0.64	7.92
1960-61	1.48	11.99
1970-71	2.31	15.10
1980-81	3.08	13.48
1990-91	4.07	13.97
2000-01	4.26	12.23
2003-04	3.74	12.31
2004-05	3.49	12.27

Source: MHRD 2004-05

*Budget Estimates

Table – 16: Infrastructure: Center and State Health Expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

	2004-05	2009-10
Centre	8,438	22,025
State	20,980	43,849
Total	29,418	65,874
Population (Crores)	107.9	117.0
Per capita Health allocation Rs.	272.6	563
Health Allocation as'% of GDP.	1.03	1.10

Source: EPW June 28, 2008, Union Budget 2009-10.

Table – 17: Principle characteristics of Factories

	Unit	1990-91	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate %
1. No. of. Factories	Nos.	1,10,179	1,46,385	1.69
2. Invested Capital	Rs.crores	1,94,913	12,80,125	11.71
3. No. of workers	Lakhs	63.1	82.0	1.56
4. Other employees	Lakhs	18.5	22.5	1.13
5. Total No. of employees	Lakhs	81.6	104.5	1.42

Source: Annual survey of Industries 2007-08.

Table – 18: India's Trade Balance

($ billions)

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2005-06	103.1	149.2	-46.1
2006-07	126.4	185.7	-59.3
2007-08	163.1	251.7	-88.5
2008-09	185.3	303.7	-118.4
2009-10	178.8	288.4	-109.6
2010-11	251.1	369.8	-118.6
2011-12	304.6	489.2	-184.6
2012.13	300.4	499.7	-190.3
2013-14	312.6	450.1	-137.5

Source: DGCI & S

Table-19

Some Macro Economic Trends

	2013-14	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Trade Balance		-2.1	-2.3	-4.8	-6.4	-6.5	-7.4	-9.8	-8.6	-7.5	-0.2	-10.6
CAD	-1.7	1.2	-2.3	-0.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.6	-4.5	-5.1
Annual GDP Growth Rate	4.7	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.8	8.0	8.9	6.7	4.5

Table – 20: Import of Principal Commodities

Product Group	2005-06	2012-13	2013-14
Petroleum crude and Products	29.5	33.4	36.7
Gold	7.3	11.0	6.4
Machinery	14.4	10.6	10.0
Electronic Goods	8.9	6.4	6.9
Pearls &. Stones	6.1	4.6	5.3
Chemicals	4.7	3.9	3.5
Coal, coke and briquettes	2.6	3.5	3.7
Metaliferous ores	2.6	3.1	3.0
Edible oil	1.4	1.9	2.1
Iron & Steel	3.1	2.2	1.6
Fertilizers	1.4	1.9	1.4

Source: OGCI & S.

Table – 21: India's Exports of Principal Commodities (% of total exports)

Product Group	2005-06	2012-13	2013-14
Manufactured Goods of which	53.8	46.0	47.8
Leather Products	2.6	1.6	1.8
Chemicals	15.2	13.8	14.0
Engg. Goods	18.7	18.9	19.7
Electronic Goods	2.2	2.8	2.5
Textiles & clothing	15.1	8.8	9.7
Petroleum Products	11.3	20.3	20.1
Gems & Jewellary	15.1	14.4	13.2

Source: DGCI &S

Table – 22: Technology Content of Exports of Manufacturing

(% of exports of manufactured goods)

Year	India		Brazil		China	
	High-Tech	Med-Tech	High-Tech	Med-Tech	High-Tech	Med-Tech
2005	24.8	27.6	27.7	39.8	47.5	27.3
2006	28.5	31.3	28.4	39.1	49.6	27.2
2007	25.6,	32.4	20.0	44.6	48.9	27.9
2008	24.6	36.8	24.6	43.4	47.3	28.8
2009	26.2	32.2	24.8	42.0	46.7	29.2
2010	22.1	30.4	24.6	42.3	46.0	30.5
2011	21.0	31.4	22.7	45.7	43.7	32.1
2012	21.3	33.4	23.0	44.7	46.7	29.7

Source: WITS database

Table – 23: Major Components of the Invisibles Account

($ billion)

Year	Services Trade Balance	Investment Income (Net)	Private Transfers (Net)
2005-06	23.2	-5.3	24.5
2006-07	29.5	-6.8	29.8
2007-08	38.9	-4.4	41.7
2008-09	53.9	-6.6	44.6
2009-10	36.0	-7.2	51.8
2010-11	44.1	-17.1	53.1
2011-12	64.1	-16.5	63.5
2012-13	64.9	-22.4	64.3

Source: RBI.