



NITI Aayog: A revolutionary institution for the future of India

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Abstract

Indian government change structure with changing requirements of our country and setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the government name with NITI Aayog. The purpose of this institution has to provide governments at the center and state level with relevant strategic and technical advancement across the nation. This institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated the world with India economic scenarios. For this Indian government replace Planning Commission with new institution named NITI Aayog. This institution has an important evolutionary change from the past and that replace the one way flow of the policy from center to states. This institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the government as well as deal with continuous issues. When we find our own strategy for the nation growth. NITI Aayog will be a Bharatiya approach of development and this institution has positively influence from the world. This institution give aspiration to the nation and being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholder.

Keywords: vision, strategy, agenda, think-tank, NITI Aayog, AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation)

Introduction

NITI Aayog is also known as National Institution for Transforming India. It is a policy think-tank established by the BJP government replacing the Planning commission because 65 year old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization and it followed the top-down Model. On 29 May 2014, a meeting of Prime Minister Narendra Modi with National Advisory Council decided that Planning Commission replace with NITI Aayog. On 1 January 2015 a Cabinet resolution was passed to replace the Planning commission with newly formed NITI Aayog. The first meeting of this Aayog was held on 8 February 2015 and that was chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji. The Prime Minister Serves as Chairperson of this Aayog and the government council consists of all state Chief Minister including with Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar chief Minister. This Aayog has a vice chairman nominated by

Prime Minister and has two part time members with including four ex-Office member and a chief executive officer. The temporary member are selected from the leading Universities and research Institutions all over the country.

Aim of the study

The main aim of this study of NITI Aayog is to know the need of NITI Aayog to build strong State that will come together to build a strong nation and contribution of NITI Aayog in given and achieving the objective to development of India.

Organizational body of NITI Aayog

This organization is formed on 1 January 2015. It is known as National Institute for Transforming India and work as think-tank (NITI) Aayog. Prime Minister of India is the chair person and Arvind Pangaria is the Vice chairperson of this Institution.

Table 1

Head office	New Delhi
Chief CEO	Amitabh Kant
Permanent Members	Prof. Vivak Dabroy from Delhi center for research and V.K. Saraswat from Ex chairman of DRDO and Ramesh Chand.
Permanent Members	Home Minister (Rajnath Singh), Finance Minister ArunJatli, Railway Minister Suresh Parbhu, and Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh.
Special Invited Members	Road & shipping Minister Mr. Nitin Gadgari, HRD Minister SamritiIrani, Social Justice and Adarikhtha Minister Mr. Thaver Chand Galawat.
Government Council	IAS Shindu Shri khular

Working of niti aayog

On 1st January 2015, NITI Aayog come into existence as the 'think tank' of Govt. of India. Prime Minister advised to NITI Aayog to prepare a *fifteen year vision, Seven Year Strategy*

and *Three year Action Agenda* for the nation. The Vision, Strategy and Action Agenda exercise represent a departure of five year Plan and the 12th five plan is the last plan prepared by the Planning Commission. First three year Action Agenda

(2017-19) is prepared by 14th finance commission and Seven year Strategy and fifteen year Vision is prepared by NITI Aayog. It felt that with an increasingly open and liberalize economy, we need to re-think the tools and approaches to conceptualizing the development process. It is hoped that the Vision, Strategy and Action Agenda framework will allow to better development Strategy with changing reality.

NITI Aayog is based on the 7 pillars for effective governance (1).Pro-people (2) Pro-Activity (3) Participation (4) Empowerment (5) Inclusion of all (6) Equality (7) Transparency.

The Three year Action Agenda offers ambitious proposals for the policy change within a relatively short period. It is understood that if some action implemented during the three year (2017-2019) others action would continue for the coming next year.

Vision and objective of NITI Aayog

There are some vision and objectives of NITI Aayog toward the development of nation and NITI Aayog make three year Action Agenda to complete his vision successively.

1. The main objective of NITI Aayog is to eliminating the poverty in all its dimension and provide every citizen to a minimum standard of food, education, health, cloth, shelter, transportation and energy. The extremely low level of per-capita income and widespread poverty made it impossible for the achieving the desirable growth for economy. Most of the tax revenue were expended in poverty reducing program and resources redistribution of resources. NITI Aayog focus on sustainably improve economic performance during his three year action plan.
2. NITI Aayog focus on all the citizens and majority of youth in the development process. For this PM Narendra Modi aspire youth for greater empowerment and better quality of life. PM Narendra Modi recognition the joint aspiration for the transformation of India with the Proposal "Participation of All and Development of All" mean "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas."
3. **NITI Aayog vision toward Agriculture:** Nearly 56% working population are still working in Indian Agriculture today. NITI Aayog focus on farmer and his Income. The major goal to empower the farmer and doubling farmer income by 2022. To achieve this goal, the Action Agenda outlines a strong Programme for empowering the rural population through improved road and digital connectivity, access and clean energy, financial inclusion and House for all are the major project for agriculture transformation and improving the condition of farmers. For this NITI Aayog focus on raise the farm productivity, bring remunerative price of crops, put farmer's land to productive use when they are not able to farm it themselves and improve the implementation of relief measures.
4. **NITI Aayog vision toward Employment:** Under employment and low wage employment is the major challenge facing India today. After the new industrial policy in 1991 it is assertion that Indian growth is without job or jobless, the reliable sources of NSSO on Indian employment situation have consistently reported that there are 5-8% rate of unemployment and most of the

employment is in low productivity, low wages and have micro & small enterprise. Hence NITI Aayog focus on "Skill Development Programme" to improve the productivity of labor in small and Middle enterprises in India.

5. NITI Aayog and Urban & Rural development:

Urbanization is the integral part of economic growth. With the growth process population shift from village to cities and with due expansion of Industries nearest villages merge in the cities and then a small city become big city and town. This process is continue with the industrialization process of all over the India. Poor management leads to scarcity of commercial and residential space create the 'Urban Slums'. In the urban slum there is scarcity of water, electricity, sewage, traffic jams, pollution and solid waste are the major characteristic of urban slams. In census data 2011 32% population live in the urban area and it became 40% till 2021. To solve the urban slam problem and improve the quality of life in these are NITI Aayog start many Programme such as *Swachh Bhart Abhiyan*, *Smart Cities Mission*, *AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) Yojana* to improve the quality of basic necessity of life in urban area.

In rural India nearly 68% population live and they are doing agriculture and primary activities. The rural population living condition is not much better the urban slums. Most of the villages facing the scarcity of pure drinking water, Sanitation facility, Housing and employment because village suffer with disguise and open unemployment situation. To resolve these basic problems NITI Aayog efficiently implement *MANRAGA*, *Skill development*, *Housing facility and Drinking water & Sanitation Programme* are launched by the NITI Aayog to improve the living condition of villagers.

6. NITI Aayog and Future Perspective on Education Development:

It is expected that India will become the second largest economy in 2030. India will be the youngest country with an average of 29 years in 2020. 2.3% of the Indian workforce has under formal skill training. It is estimated that there is insufficient job in India due to insufficient training and skill program. NITI Aayog launched Skill development in 2015 and his aims to trained 40 Crore population by 2022. NITI Aayog launched "*Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana*" (PMKVY) in 2015 and *National Skill Development Mission and Skill Loan Scheme*. The aim of NITI Aayog to design World Class 20 University (10 Public & 10 Private). To create World-Class university it require autonomous governance, focused funding and outside based on independent outcomes like world ranking. NITI Aayog provide these facility to improve the education qualification in India.

Challenges of NITI Aayog

Major challenges of NITI Aayog to frame a proper development policy for the development of country.

1. To elimination of poverty and give every Indian to live a life of dignity & self- respect.
2. Reducing the inequalities based on caste, gender bias and

- economic disparities.
3. To integrate villages institutional into the development process of the country.
 4. To safeguard our environmental and ecological assets.
 5. To provide a policy for small business which considered as a major source of employment.
 6. To reduce the Indian demographic dividend of the potential of youth on the basic of men and women

- through imparting education, skill development and providing employment.
7. To create better co-ordination between inter-ministry and the Center-State government policy.
8. To evolve a share vision of national development priorities and foster Co-operative federalism, recognizing the motto of strong states which make the strong nation.

Basic difference between NITI Aayog and planning commission

Table 2

Basic	NITI Aayog	Planning Commission
Organization	It contain the New posts of CEO appointed directly by PM which is the Secretary rank and has a vice chairperson. It will have five full time members and has two Part time member. Cabinet minister will serve as ex-office members.	It had a Deputy Chairperson, member secretary, full time members and member secretaries appointed by the central government.
Planning	It formulate national development strategy in market economy integrated with the globalized world.	It goes for top-down planning for govt. with public sector resources.
Relation With State	It play role as a partnership with State/UTs Govt. to promote Co-operative plate form for regular interaction with State govt.	It was a central government institution and there are no representation of the state govt. there was no structural mechanism for interaction with State and UTs.
Finance	There is no role of funds for NITI Aayog. Finance minister decided the share of taxes to state and fund allocation to Union Assistant to the State plan.	The Finance Commission play an important role in State/ UTs Fund distribution among taxes and central grant.
Constitution & Reporting	Both State Chief Minister and Lieutenant Governors of UTs.	It reported to (NDC) National Development Council that had the members of State govt. CM and Liet. Governors of UTs.

Criticism of NITI Aayog

The major criticism of NITI Aayog is that it is the replacement institution of planning commission and most of its characteristic match with Planning Commission then why it is needed? The Congress party call it is not a reform it's only a political revenge and planning commission hard work till last 60 years for the plan development of the nation. Like as Planning Commission NITI Aayog is also a Non-Constitutional body and it is not responsible to Parliament. It is assumed that fund allocation to welfare scheme may affected because NITI Aayog focus on basic infrastructure and FDI in Make in India Programme.

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Conclusion

NITI Aayog focus on close co-operation, co-ordination and consultation among the different Ministries of center and state governments. It is the responsibility of NITI Aayog to recommendation and implementation decision on center and state government. NITI Aayog seek to facilitate and empower the critical requirement of good government. Which is people-centric and empower the critical requirement of good governance. Which is people-centric, participative, collaborative, transparent and policy-driven. NITI Aayog provide critical directional and strategic input development process and focusing on desirable results. The main aim of NITI Aayog is incubator and disseminator of fresh thought and ideas.

References

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