

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9					1	2	3
10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

20

WEDNESDAY

Day 079-286 Wk 12

Environment

08

NITI AAYOG

09

→ Planning Commission with legacy of 65 years has been replaced by NITI Aayog

10

11

12

→ It was formed on Jan, 2015.

01

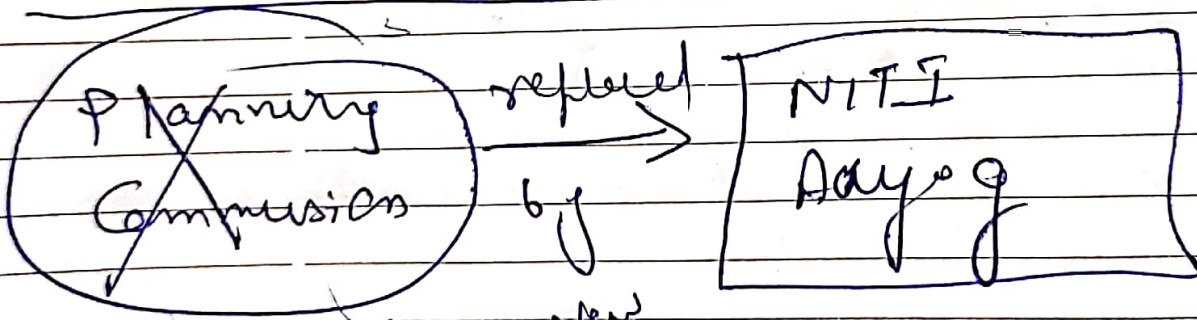
→ NITI means "NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA"

02

03

04

05



06

→ Head office is in ^{New} Delhi

07

→ It is a "policy think tank" of the Govt of India

→ It has been developed because people had expectations for growth and development in the administration through their participation.

Composition

NITI aayog Comprises the following.

→ Prime Minister as Chairperson

→ Vice Chairperson (Presently Dr. Rajiv Kumar
appointed by PM)

→ Governing Council Chg. Ministers of states
& Governors of U.T.

→ Regional Council (if needed)

Comprises of CM & Lt. Governor of region

→ Three full time members

→ Ex officio Members (Maximum four
members of Union Council of Ministers
to be nominated by Prime Minister)

→ Experts / specialists with relevant
domain knowledge.

22

FRIDAY

Day 081-284 Wk 12



Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
9					1	2	3
10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MARCH '13

→ Chief Executive Officer To be appointed by PM for a fixed tenure in the rank of secretary to Govt of India

→ Secretariat as deemed necessary

TWO HUBS of NITI Aayog

The two hubs are at the core of NITI's efficient functioning.

→ The Team India Hub

This leads to the engagement of States with the Central Govt of

→ The knowledge and Innovation Hubs

It builds NITI Aayog's think tank capabilities

NITI Aayog as think Tank

* It is not a statutory body
Its role is limited to making recommendations

* It can only recommend policy changes but can't influence or see their progress on the ground.

* It has no role in influencing public or private policy.

SUNDAY 24

Economic Transformation in Major sectors:

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Trade, Industry & Services
- 3) Regional Development
(Urban & rural transformation)
- 4) Growth enablers
 - Transport Connectivity
 - Digital Connectivity
 - PPP
 - Energy
 - Science & Technology
- 5) Government
- 6) Social Sectors like education, Health Care
- 7) Sustainability
(Solid waste management
Control over pollution)

APRIL '13	WK	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
15	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
17	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
18	29	30						

OBJECTIVES OF NITI Aayog

- 03 → To design methods to formulate a strategy at local level and aggregate them at higher levels of Govt.
- 01 → To pay special attention to sections of society that are not profiting from economic progress.
- 03 → To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors & strategies with active involvement of states in the light of national objectives.
- 06 → To ensure that interest of national security are incorporated in economic strategy & policy.
- 07 → To focus on technology upgradation & capacity building for implementation of programmes & initiatives.
- Maintaining a state of the art resource centre, in a repository of research on 'good' Governance.

Planning Commission Vs NITI Aayog

Basis	Planning Commission	NITI Aayog
1) Approach	Top Bottom (Planning at Central level Communicated to state)	Bottom top
2) Role of states	States had less power in designing plans	State Governments have more power and freedom. Role is significant.
3) Main function	used to form Central plans	To advise Centre and States on policy matters
4) Nature of work	worked as advisory body and enjoyed power to allocate funds	Worked as advisory body & provide technical advice to Central & state Govt. No power to allocate funds
5) Part time members	No provision of part time members	Can have Part time members from universities & institutions.
6) Secretaries	Secretaries were appointed through usual process	Secretary known as CEO appointed by Prime Minister

Conclusion

NITI Aayog can be seen as a funnel through which fresh ideas come from all sources - Industry, Civil society, academia and flow into the Government system for implementation. It is bringing out a greater level of accountability in the system. Development Monitoring and evaluation office of NITI Aayog collects data on performance of various ministries and establishes their accountability. No doubt it has done commendable work in some fields but still a lot of challenges need to be addressed like increasing gender and regional inequalities. Rather than policy formulation, it should focus on implementation part. It needs to evolve into much stronger organization than it is now.