

A STUDY OF NITI AAYOG AND ITS ACHIVMENTS

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Abstract: The present article covers study of establishment of NITI Ayog and its achievements. NITI Ayog is a new face of Planning Commission. The Union Government of India announced the formation of NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015. The first meeting of NITI Aayog was chaired by [Narendra Modi](#) on 8 February 2015. Finance Minister [Arun Jaitley](#) made the following observation on the necessity of creating NITI Aayog, "The 65 year-old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer. India is a diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses.

Objective of the Study:

The present paper studies following objectives

- 1- To study the formation of NITI Ayog by the Government of India.
- 2- To cover the achievements of NITI Ayog for sustainable development.

Data Collection:

Present research article is based on secondary data which is collected from various reference books, websites.

Introduction

The NITI Aayog is National Institution for Transforming India, is a policy [think tank](#) of the [Government of India](#), established with the aim to achieve [Sustainable Development Goals](#) and to enhance [cooperative federalism](#) by fostering the involvement of [State Governments of India](#) in the economic policy-making process using a [bottom-up approach](#). Its initiatives include "15 year road map", "7-year vision, strategy and action plan", [AMRUT](#), [Digital India](#), [Atal Innovation Mission](#), Medical Education Reform, [agriculture reforms](#) (Model Land Leasing Law, Reforms of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act, Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index for ranking states), Indices Measuring States' Performance in Health, Education and Water Management, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development, Task Forces on Agriculture and op of Poverty, and Transforming India Lecture Series. It was established in 2015, by the [NDA](#) government, to replace the [Planning Commission](#) which followed a [top-down model](#). The [Prime Minister](#) is the [Ex-officio](#) chairman. The permanent members of the governing council are all the state [Chief Ministers](#), along with the Chief Ministers of [Delhi](#) and [Puducherry](#), the Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and Nicobar, and a vice chairman nominated by the Prime Minister. In addition, temporary members are selected from leading universities and research institutions. These members include a chief executive officer, four ex-official members and two part-time members.

Establishment of NITI Ayog

On 29 May 2014, the Independent Evaluation Office submitted an assessment report to Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](#) with the recommendation to replace the Planning Commission with a "control commission." On 13 August 2014, the Union Cabinet scrapped the Planning Commission, to be replaced with a diluted version of the [National Advisory Council](#) (NAC) of India. On 1 January 2015 a Cabinet resolution was passed to replace the Planning Commission with the newly formed NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). The Union Government of India announced the formation of NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015. The first meeting of NITI Aayog was chaired by [Narendra Modi](#) on 8 February 2015. Finance Minister [Arun Jaitley](#) made the following observation on the necessity of creating NITI Aayog, "The 65 year-old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer. India is a

diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses. In this context, a ‘one size fits all’ approach to economic planning is obsolete. It cannot make India competitive in today’s global economy.”^[2] It is a reformation schemes of day-to-day lifestyles of the people of India.

Objectives of NITI Ayog

1-To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives.

2-To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.

3-To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

4-To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

5-To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress.

6-To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.

7-To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.

8-To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.

9-To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.

10-To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders.

11-To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programs and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.

12-To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programs and initiatives.

13-To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above

Features of NITI Ayog

1-The Prime Minister will head the new institution, which is tasked with the role of formulating policies and direction for the Government. Its Governing Council will comprise State Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.

2-The new institution will serve as a think-tank and provide a national agenda for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers.

3-This will include relevant strategic and technical advice on key elements of policy, economic matters of national and international importance, the official release on the Cabinet resolution setting up the Niti Ayog said.

4-It will also develop mechanisms for the formulation of village-level plans and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.

5-The resolution begins with a quote of Mahatma Gandhi on the law of life being constant development and goes on to state said that the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and they must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India.

6-The transformation of India, it states, would involve changes of two types consequences of market forces and those that would be anticipated and planned. “The

evolution and maturing of our institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralized planning, which itself needs to be redefined.”

7-On the planning process, the resolution states that there was a need to separate the ‘process of governance’ from the ‘strategy of governance’.

8-Also part of the proposal is a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, a repository of research on good governance and best practices.

9-Unlike the Commission, the Aayog won’t have a Secretary. It will have a PM-appointed Vice-Chairperson and a Chief Executive Officer. Former Asian Development Bank Chief Economist and Columbia University Professor Arvind Panagariya is tipped to be the Aayog’s first Vice Chairperson

Achievement of NITI Ayog

Significant Achievements of NITI Aayog" Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital Furthering the agenda for cooperative federalism, NITI Aayog launched SATH, a program providing 'Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital' to work with the State Governments. The aim is to initiate transformation in education and health by handholding states to improve their social sector indicators. The program will also address States' need for technical support. In the first phase, the SATH initiative will be implemented in six States. NITI has selected Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Karnataka to improve healthcare delivery and key health indicators. In education, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Jharkhand have been selected to better learning outcomes. The six States have been chosen after a rigorous competitive process based on comprehensive metrics to determine potential for impact and likelihood of success. These six states are being built as 'role models' for health and education systems in India. NITI is working in close collaboration with the state machinery to design a robust roadmap of intervention, develop a program governance structure, set up monitoring and tracking mechanisms and provide support on a range of institutional measures. The program will be implemented by NITI along with McKinsey & Company and IPE Global consortium, who have been selected through a competitive bidding process. All stakeholders involved in the programme will be under pressure to initiate reforms or processes which will show improvement in education and learning outcomes from the day of signing of the MOU with NITI.

Conclusion

From the above study we can say that NITI Ayog has achieving its decided goals. It taken action for Transforming Human Capital Furthering the agenda for cooperative federalism, NITI Aayog launched SATH, a program providing 'Sustainable Action for Transforming Human capital' to work with the State Governments. The aim is to initiate transformation in education and health by handholding states to improve their social sector indicators.

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