

# **Niti Aayog**

## **Defination of Niti Aayog and Plans**

### **NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)**

The Planning Commission of India supervised the five-year plan for the economic development of the country. However, in 2014, the 65-year-old Planning Commission was dissolved and a think tank – NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) took its place.

In essence, effective governance in India will rest on following ‘pillars’:

- **Pro-people agenda** that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual,
- **Pro-active** in anticipating and responding to their needs,
- **Participative**, by involvement of citizenry,
- **Inclusion** of all groups,
- **Equality of opportunity** to our country’s youth,
- **Sustainable development**, by protecting environment, and
- **Transparency** that uses technology to make government visible and responsive.

### **Objectives Of NITI Aayog**

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States.
- 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.
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress.

- 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.
- 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.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for the resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- 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.
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
- To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

#### **Functions of NITI Aayog:**

- To adopt a bottom-up approach to development by evolving mechanisms which assist in formulating credible plans at the village level which can be progressively aggregated at higher levels of government. Such plans are to be consolidated to evolve a national level mission strategy and vision statement.
- To involve the experts at the national and international level in creating a knowledge, innovation, and entrepreneurial support system. The Knowledge and Innovation Hub of the Aayog is tasked with this function.

- To monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies, schemes, and programmes and stressing on capacity building and technology upgradation across all the levels of government.
- The Team India Hub, one of the two hubs under NITI Aayog, interfaces with the states to ensure the spirit of cooperative federalism.

### **Structure of Niti Aayog**

#### **Structure :**

- Chairperson - The Prime Minister.
- Governing Council - Headed by the Prime Minister, it comprises of the Chief Ministers of all States/UTs and the Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of UTs without a legislature.
- Regional Councils - these can be constituted to address specific issues which, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, can affect more than one state in a region. These Councils can be headed by the Prime Minister or his nominee and include the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of States/UTs in the region.
- **The full-time organizational framework of the Aayog consists of,**
  - Vice Chairperson who is in-charge of its everyday activities. He has the rank of a Cabinet Minister.
  - Four full-time members who have the rank of Minister of State at the Union level.
  - Two part-time members who are academics from leading universities, research organizations etc. They are appointed on a rotational basis.
  - Union Cabinet Minister, not exceeding four, are nominated by the Prime Minister as ex-officio members.
  - A Chief Executive Officer who has a rank of Secretary to the Government of India is appointed by the Prime Minister. He has a fixed tenure and serves as the Member-Secretary to the Aayog.
  - A Secretariat.

#### **Conflict Resolution**

The NITI Aayog, in association with Agami and Omidyar Network India, brought together key stakeholders in a virtual meeting for advancing Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in India.

#### **Key Points**

- Senior judges of the Supreme Court, secretaries from key government ministries, leaders of the industry, legal experts and general counsels of leading enterprises participated in it.

- The common theme of the meeting was a multi-stakeholder agreement to work collaboratively to ensure efforts are taken to scale ODR in India.
- Online Dispute Resolution:
  - It is the resolution of disputes, particularly small and medium-value cases, using digital technology and techniques of Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR), such as negotiation, mediation and arbitration.
  - It utilises information technology to carry out ADR.
  - The information management and communication tools in ODR may apply to all or part of the proceedings and also have an impact on the methods by which the disputes are being solved.

### **Navratna Companies**

A company must first be a Miniratna and have 4 independent directors on its board before it can be made a Navratna. A score of 60 (out of 100) is required, based on parameters which are given below

1. PBDIT (Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Taxes)
2. Total Manpower Cost
3. Cost of Services
4. Capital Employed
5. Net Worth
6. Net Profit
7. Cost of Services

### **S.No Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE)**

- 1 Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- 2 Container Corporation of India Limited
- 3 Engineers India Limited (EIL)
- 4 Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- 5 Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
- 6 National Aluminium Company (NALCO)
- 7 National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC)

- 8 NationCal Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
- 9 NLC India Limited (NLCIL)
- 10 Oil India Limited (OIL)
- 11 Power Finance Corporation (PFC)
- 12 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)
- 13 Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)
- 14 Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)