

## NITI AAYOG

The Planning Commission which has a legacy of 65 years has been replaced by the **NITI Aayog**. The utility and significance of the Planning Commission had been questioned for long. The replacement seems to be more relevant and responsive to the present economic needs and scenario in the country.

### NITI Aayog Evolution

The NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015. In Sanskrit, the word “NITI” means morality, behavior, guidance, etc. But, in the present context, it means policy and the NITI stands for “**National Institution for Transforming India**”. It is the country’s premier policy-making institution which is expected to bolster the economic growth of the country. It aims to construct a strong state that will help to create a dynamic and strong nation. This helps India to emerge as a major economy in the world. The NITI Aayog’s creation has two hubs called “**Team India Hub**” and “**Knowledge and Innovation Hub**”.

1. The Team India: It leads the participation of Indian states with the central government.
2. The Knowledge and Innovation Hub: it builds institution’s think tank capabilities.

NITI Aayog is additionally creating itself as a State of the Art Resource Center, with the essential resources, knowledge, and skills that will empower it to act with speed, advance research and innovation, bestow crucial policy vision to the government and manage unforeseen issues. The reason for setting up the NITI Aayog is that people had expectations for growth and development in the administration through their participation. This required institutional changes in administration and active strategy shifts that could seed and foster substantial scale change.

### Objectives of NITI Aayog

1. The active participation of States in the light of national objectives and to provide a framework ‘national agenda’.
2. To promote cooperative federalism through well-ordered support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on an uninterrupted basis.
3. To construct methods to formulate a reliable strategy at the village level and aggregate these gradually at higher levels of government.
4. Economic policy that incorporates national security interests.
5. To pay special consideration to the sections of the society that may be at risk of not profiting satisfactorily from economic progress.
6. To propose strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and review their progress and their effectiveness.
7. To grant advice and encourage partnerships between important stakeholders and national- international Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
8. To generate a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a shared community of national and international experts, etc.
9. To provide a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to speed up the accomplishment of the progress agenda.

10. To preserve 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 distribution to participants.
11. To effectively screen and assess the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources to strengthen the likelihood of success.
12. To pay attention to technology improvement and capacity building for the discharge of programs and initiatives.
13. To undertake other necessary activities in order to the implementation of the national development agenda, and the objectives.

### 7 pillars of effective governance envisaged by NITI Aayog

The NITI Aayog is based on the **7 pillars of effective Governance**. They are:

1. Pro-people: it fulfills the aspirations of society as well as individuals
2. Pro-activity: in anticipation of and response to citizen needs
3. Participation: involvement of citizenry
4. Empowering: Empowering, especially women in all aspects
5. Inclusion of all: inclusion of all people irrespective of caste, creed, and gender
6. Equality: Providing equal opportunity to all especially for youth
7. Transparency: Making the government visible and responsive

### NITI Aayog Composition

The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

1. **Prime Minister** of India is the Chairperson
2. **Governing Council** consists of the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in India.
3. **Regional Councils** will be created to address particular issues and possibilities affecting more than one state. These will be formed for a fixed term. It will be summoned by the Prime Minister. It will consist of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.
4. **Special invitees:** Eminent experts, specialists with relevant domain knowledge, which will be nominated by the Prime Minister.
5. The full-time organizational framework will include, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
  1. Vice-Chairperson (appointed by the Prime Minister)
  2. Members:
    - Full-time
    - Part-time members: Maximum of 2 members from foremost universities, leading research organizations and other innovative organizations in an ex-officio capacity. Part-time members will be on a rotational basis.
  3. Ex Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Council of Ministers which is to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
  4. Chief Executive Officer: CEO will be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure. He will be in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

### NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman

Dr. Rajiv Kumar (September 2017 – present) is the current Vice Chairman of the NITI Aayog.

### UPSC questions on Planning Commission

Q. Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution? (UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2013)

1. National Development Council
2. Planning Commission
3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. 1 and 2 only
2. 2 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

Q. Consider the following statements: (UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2013)

1. National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

1. 1 only
2. 2 and 3 only
3. 1 and 3 only
4. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

Q. Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India? (UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination 2014)

1. The Finance Commission
2. The National Development Council
3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
5. The Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

1. 1, 2 and 5 only
2. 1, 3 and 4 only
3. 2 and 5 only
4. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer: C**

**NITI Aayog: The new 'think-tank' to replace Planning Commission**

Government of India has replaced the old planning commission started in 1950 with a new institution called NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015. It works under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. It focuses on co-operative federalism.

#### Table of Contents

- What's new with NITI Aayog?
- NITI Aayog: Know more
- NITI Aayog: Objectives and Opportunities
- NITI Aayog: Aims
- Structure and Composition of NITI Aayog
- Regional Councils
- Full-time Organisational Framework:
- NITI Aayog specialized Wings
- Difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission
- 
- Organization:
- Planning:
- Relation with states
- Finance
- Constitution and Reporting
- Niti Aayog: Criticism
- Conclusion

#### What's new with NITI Aayog?

The centre-to-state one-way flow of policy, that was the hallmark of the Planning Commission era, is now sought to be replaced by a genuine and continuing partnership of states.

- NITI Aayog = more a “think tank” than a finance distributing agency.
- NITI Aayog will provide Governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of the policy.
- With NITI Aayog, there will be multi-directional flow of policy (from Center to States, from States to Center, between ministries etc.)
- Better inter-ministry coordination.
- The NITI Aayog will develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans to the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- The NITI Aayog will create a **knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system** through a collaborative community of national and international experts.

#### NITI Aayog:



- The National institution for Transforming India will act as a catalyst for the development by a holistic approach.
- NITI Aayog is based on the 7 pillars of effective governance – (1) Pro-People (2) Pro-Activity (3) Participation (4) Empowering (5) Inclusion of all (6) Equality (7) Transparency.
- In NITI Aayog, the state governments has an equal role in nation’s development process and NITI Aayog promises the principle of co-operative federalism.
- NITI Aayog is planned as a think tank institution which stands not only as a hub for knowledge but also for good governance.
- It’s a platform for monitoring and implementation of all government policies by bringing together various ministries at the center and state level.
- Priorities include upliftment of the poor, marginalized and downtrodden.
- Empower vulnerable and marginalized sections, redressing identity-based inequalities of all kinds – gender, region, religion, caste or class.

### **NITI Aayog: Objectives and Opportunities**

NITI Aayog will aim to accomplish the following objectives and opportunities:

- An administration paradigm in which the Government is an “**enabler**” rather than a “provider of first and last resort.”

- Progress from “food security” to focus on a mix of agricultural production, as well as **actual returns that farmers get from their produce.**
- Ensure that **India is an active player in the debates and deliberations** on the global commons.
- Ensure that the economically vibrant middle-class remains engaged, and its **potential is fully realized.**
- Leverage **India’s pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital.**
- Incorporate the **significant geo-economic and geo-political strength of the Non-Resident Indian Community.**
- Use urbanization as an opportunity to create **a wholesome and secure habitat through the use of modern technology.**
- **Use technology to reduce opacity** and potential for misadventures in governance.

### **NITI Aayog: Aims**

The NITI Aayog aims to enable India to better face complex challenges, through the following:

- Leveraging of India’s demographic dividend, and realization of the potential of youth, men and women, through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment
- Elimination of poverty, and the chance for every Indian to live a life of dignity and self-respect
- Reddressal of inequalities based on gender bias, caste and economic disparities
- Integrate villages institutionally into the development process
- Policy support to more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation
- Safeguarding of our environmental and ecological assets

### **Structure and Composition of NITI Aayog**

## Composition of #NITIaayog

### Chairperson

- Prime Minister

### Governing Council

- CMs (States) and Lt Governors (UTs)

### Regional Councils

- Formed on need-basis, comprising CMs and Lt Govs of the region

### Members

- Full-time basis

### Part-time Members

- Max 2, rotational, from relevant institutions

### Ex-officio Members

- Max 4 from Council of Ministers, nominated by PM

### Special Invitees

- Experts, specialists, practitioners with domain knowledge

### Chief Executive Officer

- Appointed by PM for fixed tenure, Secy rank

### Secretariat

- As deemed necessary

Source: PIB.NIC.IN

- **Chairperson:** Prime Minister of India
- **Governing Council:** Comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- **Regional Councils:** Will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or region.

Strategy and Planning in the NITI Aayog will be anchored from State-level. Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister for identified priority domains, put under the joint leadership of related sub-groups of States (grouped around commonalities which could be geographic, economic, social or otherwise) and Central Ministries.

## **Regional Councils**

- Have specified tenures, with the mandate to evolve a strategy and oversee implementation.
- Be jointly headed by one of the groups Chief Ministers (on a rotational basis or otherwise) and a corresponding Central Minister.
- Include the sectoral Central Ministers and Secretaries concerned, as well as State Ministers and Secretaries. It will be linked to corresponding domain experts and academic institutions.
- Have a dedicated support cell in the NITI Aayog Secretariat.
- States would thus be empowered to drive the national agenda. As a consequence, deliberation would be more grass-roots informed, and recommendations would have more ownership, given their joint formulation.
- Special Invitees: experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister.

## **Full-time Organisational Framework:**

Will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:

1. Vice-Chairperson: to be appointed by the Prime Minister.
2. Members: full-time: specialists with international exposure.
3. Part-time Members: maximum of 2, from leading universities, research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part-time members will be on a rotational basis.
4. Ex-Officio Members: maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
5. Chief Executive Officer: to be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
6. Secretariat: as deemed necessary.

## **NITI Aayog specialized Wings**

- Research Wing – that will develop in-house sectoral expertise as a dedicated think tank of top domain experts, specialists and scholars.
- Consultancy Wing – that will provide a marketplace of whetted panels of expertise and funding for Central and State Governments to tap into; matching their requirements with solution providers, public and private, national and international. By playing matchmaker instead of providing the entire service itself, NITI Aayog will be able to focus its resources on priority matters, providing guidance and an overall quality check to the rest.
- Team India Wing – comprising representatives from every State and Ministry, will serve as a permanent platform for national collaboration.

## **Difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission**

### *ORGANIZATION:*

- Planning Commission – Had deputy chairperson, a member secretary, and full-time members. Secretaries or member secretaries appointed by the usual process.

- NITI Aayog – New posts of CEO of secretary rank, and Vice-Chairperson. Will also have five full-time members and two part-time members. Four cabinet ministers will serve as ex-officio members. CEO is appointed directly by Prime Minister.

#### *PLANNING:*

- Planning commission goes for top-down planning for government with public sector resources.
- NITI ayog formulate national development strategy in a market economy integrated with the globalized world.

#### *RELATION WITH STATES*

- The planning commission was a central government institution and no representation of state government. There was no structural mechanism for interaction with states.
- NITI ayog provides a partnership with state governments to promote co-operative federalism. It provides a platform for structured and regular interaction with states.

#### *FINANCE*

- The role of Finance Commission was greatly reduced with the formation of Planning Commission. Allocation of funds were decided by the Planning Commission.
- NITI ayog don't any role in fund allocation. Finance ministry to decide the share of taxes to states, fund allocation to CSS and Union assistance to the state plan.

#### *CONSTITUTION AND REPORTING*

- Planning Commission- The commission reported to National Development Council that had State Chief Ministers and Lieutenant governors.
- Niti Aayog – Governing Council has State Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors.

#### **Niti Aayog: Criticism**

- Like planning commission, it's also a non-constitutional body which is not responsible to parliament.
- Dismantled planning commission without consulting the states.
- UTs are represented by Lieutenant Governors, not by chief ministers. This is against the principles of federalism.
- Fund allocation to welfare schemes may get affected. For example, there is a 20 % reduction in gender budgeting.

#### **Conclusion**

NITI Aayog will function in close cooperation, consultation and coordination with the Ministries of the Central Government and State governments. While it will make recommendations to the Central and State Governments, the responsibility for taking and implementing decisions will rest with them. NITI Aayog will seek to facilitate and empower the critical requirement of good governance – which is people-centric, participative, collaborative, transparent and policy-driven. It will provide critical directional and strategic input to the development process, focussing on deliverables and outcomes. This, along with being as incubator and disseminator of fresh thought and ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.

#### **MAINS:**

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)

Background

- Planning has been in Indian psyche as our leaders came under influence of the socialist clime of erstwhile USSR. Planning commission served as the planning vehicle for close to six decades with a focus on control and command approach.
- Planning Commission was replaced by a new institution – NITI AAYYOG on January 1, 2015 with emphasis on ‘Bottom –Up’ approach to envisage the vision of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, echoing the spirit of ‘Cooperative Federalism’.

### **Administrative Skeltal**

- **Chairperson:** Prime Minister
- **Vice-Chairperson:** To be appointed by Prime-Minister
- **Governing Council:** Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- **Regional Council:** To address specific regional issues, Comprising Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors Chaired by Prime Minister or his nominee.
- **Adhoc Membership:** 2 member in ex-officio capacity from leading Research institutions on rotational basis.
- **Ex-Officio membership:** Maximum four from Union council of ministers to be nominated by Prime minister.
- **Chief Executive Officer:** Appointed by Prime-minister for a fixed tenure, in rank of Secretary to Government of India.
- **Special Invitees:** Experts, Specialists with domain knowledge nominated by Prime-minister.

### **NITI Aayog Hubs**

1. **Team India Hub** acts as interface between States and Centre.
  2. **Knowledge and Innovation Hub** builds the think-tank acumen of NITI Aayog.
- The Aayog planned to come out with three documents — 3-year action agenda, 7-year medium-term strategy paper and 15-year vision document.

### **Importance**

- 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.

### **Objectives**

- 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 benefitting adequately from economic progress.

- 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 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.

### **Challenges**

- To prove its mettle in policy formulation, the NITI Aayog needs to prioritize from the long list of 13 objectives with clear understanding of the difference in policy, planning and strategy.
- To build the trust, faith and confidence more than the planning commission, NITI Aayog needs freedom of various kinds with budgetary provisions not in terms of plan and non-plan expenditures but revenue and capital expenditure as the higher rate of increase in capital expenditure can remove infrastructural deficits at all levels of operation in the economy.

<b>NITI Aayog</b>	<b>Planning Commission</b>
It serves as an advisory Think Tank.	It served as extra-constitutional body.
It draws membership from a wider expertise.	It had limited expertise.
It serves in spirit of Cooperative Federalism as states are equal partners.	States participated as spectators in annual plan meetings.
Secretaries to be known as CEO appointed by Prime- Minister.	Secretaries were appointed through usual process.
It focuses upon 'Bottom-Up' approach of Planning.	It followed a 'Top-Down' approach.
It does not possess mandate to impose policies.	Imposed policies on states and tied allocation of funds with projects it

	approved.
It does not have powers to allocate funds, which are vested in Finance Minister.	It had powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments.

### Way Forward

- Decentralization of planning but within a five-year plan framework.
- Bureaucratic inertia need to be shaken, specializing it and fixing the accountability on basis of performance.
- NITI Aayog could emerge as an agent of change over time and contribute to the government's agenda of improving governance and implementing innovative measures for better delivery of public services.
- NITI Aayog continues to be representative of efficient, transparent, innovative and accountable governance system in country with distinguished work ethics.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

National Development Council (NDC) or the Rashtriya Vikas Parishad is the apex body for decision making and deliberations on development matters in India presided over by the Prime Minister.

National Development Council was set up on August 6, 1952 to strengthen and mobilize the effort and resources of the nation in support of the Plan, to promote common economic policies in all vital spheres, and to ensure the balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.

The National Development Council is one of the key organizations of the planning system in India.

It symbolizes the federal approach to planning and is the instrument for ensuring that the planning system adopts a truly national perspective.

The NDC has experienced numerous ups and downs in its fortunes.

Its status has been determined by the prevailing political climate and the support provided to it by the government in power at the centre and the effectiveness of the pressures exerted by state governments. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes that it has faced during the past six decades, its continuing presence in the apex policy structure has always been felt.

Way back in 1946, the Planning Advisory Board under the chairmanship of **K C Neogi**, had recommended the setting up of an advisory organization that would include representatives of the provinces, princely states and other interests.

Although this idea was not implemented before independence, its rationale was well appreciated.

The Planning Commission of the Government of India, in the initial days of its inception, had recognised the potential utility of such a coordinating body.

In the Draft First Five Year Plan, it was stressed by the Planning Commission that in a vast country like India, where under the constitution, the states enjoy autonomy in the performance of their functions, there was need for a body like the National Development Council that may facilitate periodical evaluation of planning and its various facets by the Prime Minister and the state Chief Ministers.

Accordingly, the National Development Council was set up by a proposal of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India in August 1952

### **Appointment and Composition**

1. The Council comprises
2. the Indian Prime Minister,
3. all the Union Cabinet Ministers,
4. Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes,
5. representatives of the union territories and
6. the members of the Commissions.

There have been occasions when the Reserve Bank Governor and other experts have been invited to address the meetings.

The large membership of the Council, which at one time rose to 50, reduced the utility of the Council for discussion as a compact body and in November 1954 a Standing Committee was established with only nine Chief Ministers and a few Union Ministers as members.

In addition, the Council has been appointing committees from time to time for a detailed examination of certain problems.

The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the Secretary to the Commission acts as its Secretary and the Commission furnishes the Council with administrative and other assistance.

The Council ordinarily meets twice a year.

It is interesting to note that the Council ordinarily passes no resolution formally.

The practice is to have a complete record of discussion and gather out of it general trends pinpointing particular conclusions. Decisions are usually unanimous.

### **Powers, Functions and Responsibilities**

In October 1967, on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Council was reconstituted and its functions were redefined to include: • Prescription of guidelines for the formulation of National Plan, including the assessment of resources for the Plan • Consideration of national Plan as formulated by the National Development Council; Considering important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development. • The review of the working of the Plan from time to time and recommending such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets to secure the active participation and cooperation of the people, improving the efficiency of the administrative services, ensuring the fullest development of the less advanced regions and sections of the community and, through sacrifice, borne equally, by all citizens, build up resources for national development. • It was envisaged that the National Development Council would advise and make its recommendations to the Central and State Governments. • Since its inception, it has been functioning as a high power consultative body where the frame of the Five Year Plans, the important problems facing the Indian economy, and the policies, that

have to be adopted for tiding over the urgent problems have been discussed and solutions arrived at. • Thus in addition to the Plan, the Council has concerned itself with problems like food, creation of the State Trading Corporation and land reforms. • The prime function of the Council is to act as a kind of bridge between the Union Government, the Planning Commission and the State Governments. • It helps in the coordination not only of policies and programmes of plans but also other matters of national importance. It provides a good forum for discussion and full and free exchange of views. • There is no other comparative forum. It is also a device for sharing of responsibility between States and the Union Government. Government of India accepted the recommendations of the First ARC in a slightly modified form. It was decided that the NDC, headed by the PM, should comprise all Union cabinet ministers, Chief Ministers of states, Chief Ministers/Chief executives of the union territories and members of the Planning Commission. Accordingly, the NDC was reconstituted in October 1967, on these lines. It may be noted that the NDC generally, does not pass any formal resolutions. The practice normally followed is that it maintains a detailed record of discussions held in its meetings, and then draws a consensus on the basis of such discussions. All the decisions of the council are unanimous; yet, dissenting voices are generally difficult to ignore.

### **New Role of NDC**

In an environment reflecting lack of consensus, sometimes the broader national goals of socio-economic reconstruction are glossed over. Hence the need remains of evolving a “national agenda” for a holistic growth of the country, to which the NDC can contribute significantly. In the absence of such a “national agenda,” no concerted approach to planning can take place. The Sarkaria Commission had recommended that the NDC should be made more effective, so that it emerges as the supreme institution, at the political level for the centre-state planning relations. It has also recommended that NDC should be renamed and reconstituted as ‘**National Economic and Development Council**’ (NEDC) under provisions of Article 263 of the constitution. The Sarkaria Commission went on to recommend the creation of a Standing Committee of the NEDC, consisting of the Prime Minister, Finance Minister, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and six Chief Ministers, one from each zone, selected by rotation or consensus. In case, however, the status of the NDC is transformed so as to make it a powerful and expanded constitutional authority, it will have a telling impact on the whole politico-administrative system. Until the desirability or otherwise of such a drastic structural redesigning is thrashed out, the need would persist of increasing the effectiveness of the role of the NDC as well as the Planning Commission.

### **Structure of NDC**

Right since its inception, the National Development Council has comprised top-level representatives of the central as well as the state governments, along with the members of the Planning Commission. The issue of reorganization of the NDC was taken up by the First Administrative Reforms Commission in 1967. The commission, in its Report on the Machinery for Planning (Interim) had recommended that the NDC should be reconstituted as follows: 1. Prime Minister 2. The Deputy Prime Minister, if any 3. The Central Ministers of (i) Finance; (ii) Food and Agriculture ; (iii) Industrial Development and Company Affairs

(iv) Commerce ; (v) Railways ; (vi) Transport and Shipping (vii) Education ; (viii) Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (ix) Home Affairs ; and (x) Irrigation and Power 4.The Chief Ministers of all states 5.The members of the Planning Commission It was also recommended that the Prime Minister should continue as the chairman of the NDC, while the secretary of the Planning Commission should act as its secretary.

PRAGNYA IAS ACADEMY