



NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)

Established: 1 January 2015

Replaced: Planning Commission (1950–2014)

NITI Aayog is the **premier policy think-tank of the Government of India**. It provides **direction, strategies, and policy inputs** to promote cooperative and competitive federalism.

Objectives of NITI Aayog



Foster Cooperative Federalism

Encourage states to actively participate in policy making.



Strategic and Long-term Policy Formulation

Create long-term vision documents like *Strategy@75*.



Promote Innovation & Entrepreneurship

Through programs like *Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)*.



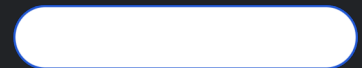
Advisory Role

Acts as an advisory body, not a financial allocator.



Monitor Government Programs

Track implementation and evaluate performance.



Composition



Chairperson

Prime Minister of India



Vice Chairperson

Appointed by the Prime Minister



Full-time Members

Experts from various fields (appointed by GoI)



Ex-officio Members

Union Ministers (as nominated)



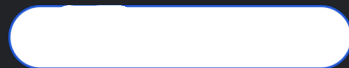
Special Invitees

Experts and specialists as needed



CEO

Appointed by the Prime Minister



Important Bodies under NITI Aayog

01

Governing Council

- Includes Chief Ministers of all States and UTs with Legislatures
- Discusses national development priorities

02

Regional Councils

- Formed to resolve specific regional issues

03

Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

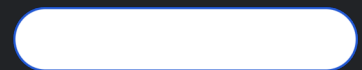
- Promotes innovation, start-ups, incubation centres

04

National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)

Key Differences: NITI Aayog vs Planning Commission

Planning Commission	NITI Aayog
Formed in 1950	Formed in 2015
Allocated funds to states	No fund allocation
Top-down approach	Bottom-up approach
Centralised control	Cooperative federalism
Rigid planning (Five-Year Plans)	Flexibility; no Five-Year Plans



Major Initiatives

- Atal Tinkering Labs
- Aspirational Districts Programme
- SDG India Index
- Health Index
- India Innovation Index
- National Multidimensional Poverty Index

PART XVI – Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

(Articles 330 to 342)

Part 16 provides **special safeguards** for the **Scheduled Castes (SCs)**, **Scheduled Tribes (STs)**, **Backward Classes (BCs)** and **Anglo-Indian community** (though some provisions changed after the 104th Amendment).



✓ English Notes (UPSC Level)

Article 330 – Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha

Parliamentary seats are reserved for SCs and STs based on their population.

Article 331 – Representation of Anglo-Indians in Lok Sabha (Now Removed)

Earlier, the President could nominate **2 Anglo-Indian members**. ! *Abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment (2020).*

Article 332 – Reservation of seats for SCs/STs in State Legislative Assemblies

States reserve seats for SC/ST proportionate to their population.

Article 333 – Representation of Anglo-Indians in State Assemblies (Now Removed)

Governor could nominate **1 Anglo-Indian**. ! *Also removed by 104th Amendment.*

Article 334 – Reservation time period

Originally 10 years (from 1950), extended multiple times. After **104th Amendment**, reservation for SC/ST continues up to **2030**, but Anglo-Indian nomination ended.

Article 335 – Claims of SC/ST in services

SC/ST claims must be considered in government employment **while maintaining efficiency of administration**.

Article 336 – Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in services

Provided certain service protections for Anglo-Indians (time-bound). Most provisions now outdated.

Article 337 – Grants for Anglo-Indian educational institutions

Government grants were allowed for a limited period (30 years from commencement).

Article 338 – National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)

Constitutional body with powers of inquiry, investigation, monitoring safeguards.

Article 338A – National Commission for STs (NCST)

Separate commission for STs formed by **89th Constitutional Amendment (2003)**.

Article 338B – National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)

Given constitutional status by **102nd Constitutional Amendment (2018)**.

Article 339 – Control of Union over administration of Scheduled Areas and welfare of STs

President may direct states on Scheduled Area administration.

Article 340 – Appointment of a Commission to investigate conditions of Backward Classes

Examples:

- **Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1953)**
- **Mandal Commission (1979)**

Article 341 – Scheduled Castes List

- President notifies SCs for states/UTs.
- Parliament can modify the list.

Article 342 – Scheduled Tribes List

Similar process for STs.

★ Hindi Notes (संक्षिप्त + UPSC स्तर)

अनुच्छेद 330 – लोकसभा में SC/ST के लिए आरक्षण

जनसंख्या के आधार पर सीटें आरक्षित।

अनुच्छेद 331 – एंग्लो-इंडियन नामांकन (हटा दिया गया)

राष्ट्रपति 2 सदस्य नामित कर सकते थे। ! 104वाँ संशोधन (2020) से समाप्त।

अनुच्छेद 332 – विधानसभा में SC/ST आरक्षण

राज्यों की विधानसभाओं में जनसंख्या के आधार पर आरक्षण।

अनुच्छेद 333 – विधानसभा में एंग्लो-इंडियन नामांकन (हटा दिया गया)

104वाँ संशोधन से समाप्त।

अनुच्छेद 334 – आरक्षण की समय सीमा

SC/ST आरक्षण 2030 तक जारी (अभी)। एंग्लो-इंडियन नामांकन खत्म।

अनुच्छेद 335 – सेवाओं में SC/ST दावे

प्रशासनिक दक्षता बनाए रखते हुए SC/ST को अवसर।

अनुच्छेद 336 – एंग्लो-इंडियन समुदाय के लिए सेवाओं में विशेष प्रावधान

समयबद्ध प्रावधान।

अनुच्छेद 337 – एंग्लो-इंडियन शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के लिए अनुदान

एक निश्चित अवधि तक।

अनुच्छेद 338 – राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (NCSC)

अनुच्छेद 338A – राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST)

अनुच्छेद 338B – राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग (NCBC)

अनुच्छेद 339 – अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का प्रशासन

अनुच्छेद 340 – पिछड़े वर्गों पर आयोग

(काका कालेलकर, मंडल आयोग)

अनुच्छेद 341 – अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची

अनुच्छेद 342 – अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची

