

**Policy making and Policy agencies: A case study of Niti AyogJYOTI ,
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Abstract

Niti Ayog is foremost of the government agencies that have a significant amount of influence in certain aspects of public policy. The agency has been actively engaged in the process of providing fresh policy perspectives. The paper investigates the structure and process of Niti Ayog as a policy-making agency. The paper gathers general information on policy-making agencies and the implementation of public policies by relevant central government ministries. This article focuses primarily on the part that agencies play in the overall process of formulating policies. In order to better illustrate the function of agencies, the example of Niti Aayog has been utilized. This study considers policy autonomy with a special interest and is discussed in detail. There are a number of different aspects that have an impact on the level of quality and quantity of the agency's engagement. The primary research is based on the question of the independence of the agency and the repercussions if an agency is formally constituted and then left alone to accomplish its activities and objectives.

Keywords: Policy Making, Niti Ayog, Agency, Decision Making, Independence

Introduction

In point of fact, the word "agency" can refer to a wide variety of public organizations. This term encompasses a wide variety of executive agencies, in addition to public and central government agencies. The ministers oversee the central agencies, while public officials are in charge of the executive agencies. The executive agencies that are led by public officials are the primary topic of discussion throughout the majority of this research article. In general, the agencies have been granted a certain amount of independence. This indicates that the agencies have some latitude in developing their own policies.

When we talk about the process of making public policy, we're talking about a process that involves a lot of different roles, interests, and resources. In point of fact, the formulation of public policy is a time-consuming and drawn-out process that takes place over an extended period of time. During this phase of the process, you will select different strategies and make various decisions. Setting an agenda, formulating and adopting policies, and finally putting those policies into action are the stages that are included. (Brown, 2012)

One of the government agencies that have a significant amount of influence in certain aspects of public policy is called NITI AAYOG. It has been actively engaged in the process of providing fresh policy-related inputs for the implementation of public policies by relevant central government ministries. This article focuses primarily on the part that agencies play in the overall process of formulating policies. In order to better illustrate the function of agencies, the example of Niti Aayog has been utilized. In this paper, the concept of policy autonomy is also broken down and explained. There are a number of different factors that have an impact on the level of quality and quantity of the agency's participation. The primary question that needs to be answered by this research is, "What are the repercussions if an agency is formally established and then left alone to perform its tasks and objectives?"

Policy Making and Execution

Administrative agencies within the government are responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of policies. These make up a large body that is referred to as rules or regulations, and the public administrators are the ones responsible for enforcing or regulating them. Public policy, in its most fundamental sense, is a goal-oriented course of action that the government adheres to in order to deal with the issues that exist in the country.

When we talk about policies, we are referring to the agency statements that have a legislative flavor.

Officially, the primary mission of these organizations is typically the execution of some kind of strategies, such as the provision of assistance, the formulation of guidelines, or the exercise of various forms of public power. In most cases, the ecclesiastical divisions (which we will also refer to as the parent services) and possibly the clerical cupboards are the ones responsible for officially detailing the strategy. In most cases, the public authority or the minister in charge will choose an employee of the government to serve as the chief executive officer of an organization.

Policy Making and Framework Analysis

The process of agency policy-making in public administration consists of five fundamental and sequential stages. These stages are as follows: 1) initiating 2) preliminary drafting 3) final drafting 4) implementation and 5) evaluation. 3) Public participation 4) Final drafting 5) Reviewing.

After the primary draught has been created, depending on the circumstances, office managers may choose to solicit the advice of agents of the general population. In particular, office managers may wish to solicit the advice of individuals who involve individuals who are the organization's customers and who are likely to be affected by the strategy once it is adopted.

There are generally three different approaches that a manager can take in order to enlist public participation in the process of formulating organization strategy. It's possible that he'll make use of (1) informal get-togethers or meetings, (2) advisory boards of trustees, and (3) official conferences.

The stages of the policy-making process at the agency are broken down as follows: 1) Initiating 2) Preliminary drafting 3) Involvement of the General Public 4) Drafting 5) Reviewing

Policymaking: Anatomy and Independence

The concept of independence refers to the capacity to act without being constrained by the influence of a number of different factors. In the context of our particular circumstance, this concept refers to a dependency connection between at least two entertainers, at least one of whom is formally designated as the predominant or directing entertainer (the "directors"). The vast majority of theories regarding delegation to agencies do not, in point of fact, discuss policy autonomy. Regardless of the capabilities that are delegated to organizations by resolution, the independence of organizations is a factor that is considered during the process of assigning jobs and abilities from the parent service. This is the case in parliamentary frameworks of government. Our focus is on one particular aspect of organizational autonomy, namely approach independence, which can be understood as the level of capability in terms of strategy making that is appreciated by an office in relation to its parent service. Skills in formulating strategies, on the other hand, can take a variety of forms because formulating strategies is a complex cycle in which a number of different jobs are involved. As a result, the degree of independence possessed by a strategy can vary from one job in the approach cycle to another.

The distinction between formal independence and genuine autonomy can be a fruitful one to make right from the beginning. The real (true) strategy independence that offices appreciate may diverge from their proper arrangement independence (what the organization's resolution and other authoritative reports determine to be the appropriate organization job in approach making). The objective of each and every one of the articles contained in this issue is to depict and make sense of the genuine political independence of public organizations.

Agencies of Policy Making and their Impact

As a result, administratively independent organizations have the ability to support preferred strategies through their regulatory activities (possibly against requests for transformation); they are capable of planning new approaches as per their own preferences; they might fight for those arrangements in the public domain; and their activities might change the strategy inclinations of their "chiefs," possibly with the aftereffect of new definitive approach authorizations. The regulatory independence viewpoint is useful because it places an explicit focus on power and impact over approach results through various organization mediations at various stages of the arrangement cycle. This makes the regulatory independence viewpoint valuable. In addition to this, it highlights the potential significance of a more extensive phase of activity and of entertainers than the simple relationship that exists between the pastor and the organization alone. The organizations' relations of dependence with these entertainers (coordinated interests, clients, and 'partners' more generally speaking) may also significantly impact their strategic autonomy in contrast to pastors and parent services.

A regulatory independence viewpoint, in a sense, flips the strategy tasks split on its head and argues that conceding independence (of any kind) may result in an improved arrangement task for an organization. In other words, the viewpoint turns the strategy tasks split on its head. The task of noticing the effects that an organization has on approach making and strategy results throughout the entirety of the arrangement cycle becomes the focus of the observational mission. We contend that a differentiation ought to be made between (1) office association in and impact over a more extensive range of choices and activities that fundamentally influence strategy results, which we propose as a proportion of strategy independence all the more generally, and (2) office contribution in and impact over legitimate strategy choices. We contend that a differentiation ought to be made between (1) office association in and impact over legitimate strategy choices.

Niti Ayog and its role in Policymaking

On the first of January in 2015, in response to a directive from the Union Cabinet, the National Institution for Transforming India, also known as NITI Aayog, was established.

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) serves as the primary think tank for the Indian government, providing inputs on direction and strategy. In addition to planning significant and long-term strategies and projects for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical guidance to the Center, States, and Union Territories.

The Honorable Prime Minister serves as the chairperson of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, which also includes the Chief Ministers of the numerous States and Union Territories with assemblies as well as the Lieutenant Governors of the remaining Union Territories. The notice that was sent out by the Cabinet Secretariat on February 19, 2021, stated that the Governing Council had been reconstituted.

NITI Aayog was established by the Government of India in order to take the place of the Planning Commission, which had been established in 1950. This development was made in order to more easily satisfy the requirements and inclinations of individual customers. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) is a significant new developmental change that serves as the essential foundation of the Government of India. Its mission is to bring the States of India together to cooperate in the public interest, thereby cultivating helpful federalism.

With the active participation of state governments, it hopes to achieve its goal of developing a unified understanding of the public improvement needs, areas, and processes. Its primary objective is to promote cooperative federalism by means of organized aid drives and systems with the states on a consistent basis, with the goal of perceiving significant areas of strength that contribute to major areas of strength. It encourages the development of systems that can come up with viable strategies at the municipal level and then continue to add these up at more significant levels of government. Its primary objective is to ensure, in those parts of the world where the phrase "explicitly alluded to it," that the financial system and strategy are structured so as to give priority to public safety concerns. Its primary objective is to concentrate on those sectors of our general population that run the risk of not benefiting sufficiently from monetary progress. Its primary objective is to plan vital and long-term strategy and program structures and drives, as well as monitor their progress and ensure that they are still viable. The examples that are gained through observation and criticism will be utilized for the purpose of making inventive improvements, including necessary course adjustments made midway through the activity. Its goal is to provide a stage for the resolution of issues that arise between different departments and sectors in order to expedite the implementation of the improvement plan.

Even in contexts in which the standards of isolating approaches and tasks emerge victorious, the contribution of organizations in the arrangement detailing process is widespread. This is true not only for organizations of the NPM type but also for organizations of other types. In addition, the organization's input into the approach plan manifests itself in a variety of ways, including the formulation of strategy propositions, the formulation of regulations and guidelines, the offering of comments on draught regulations to evaluate the viability of strategy recommendations, the evaluation of preexisting arrangements, and the formulation of projects or rules as an element of the office's conventional circle of power. A number of studies have found that organizations should base their commitments to strategy detailing overall on the information that they have gained from actually putting the strategy into action. In a similar vein, it would appear that parent services play a gatekeeping role with regard to the strategic interests of agencies. (Rosenthal, 1974)

It is possible that the activities of chairmen in one legislative purview could cause or have an impact on changes in strategy in other legislative purviews. At this point in time, the effect of government activity on the formulation of strategy by state organizations is very clearly perceived. States that want to have their agricultural products advertised beyond their own limits at the highest possible prices should adopt and uphold applicable government reviewing standards. In addition, the activities of the government fundamentally influence the decision-making processes of local state-run administrations, particularly in the 168 metropolitan regions that are home to the majority of the country's population. As a result, local arranging commissions should continue to uphold government guidelines as conditions for getting government assets for metropolitan projects involving recharging and redevelopment.

In the meantime, office managers are expected to make use of their regulatory tact while also performing jobs in ongoing deliberative (or strategy) processes. In other words, they have a lot on their plates. Their true tact, which is the space they appreciate to characterize their own jobs, may be broad, despite the fact that they may perceive cutoff points and imperatives on their jobs due to the concept of the proper appointments that comprise their office. For instance, formulating a strategy involves both giving and receiving direction in the context of various kinds of information, which can originate from a variety of sources, including heads of departments. Organization heads are likely to be relied upon for their strategy information and counsel in a specialized circle (provided that it continues to be defined in this manner), primarily due to the fact that they are seen as better at comprehending a particular field, and its has become the standard that they start to lead.

Conclusion

The cycle of strategy creation could be considered to have restarted at the point where an authoritative audit of the existing strategy was initiated. The formulation of office strategies can therefore be conceptualised as a cyclical process that progresses through the following five stages: beginning, drafting of the primer, public interest, final drafting, and reviewing. Despite the fact that the cycle frequently occurs in an abbreviated structure, with the skipping of one or more stages, when taken as a whole, the interaction takes place as an intelligent progression of

improvement, beginning with one phase and moving on to the next. Due to the fact that this stage brings the gathering back to a location that is relatively close to where it first started, the interaction is made to be repetitive when surveying is done. The interaction is possibly addressed graphically by the outline that can be found underneath.

It is important to point out that the five successive phases of organization strategy making, despite how easily recognizable they are, are not really distinct and fundamental enough to prevent the continuous disposal of at least one phase of the interaction. This is something that needs to be emphasized. It's possible that no system can be designed that would adequately accommodate the vast disparity that characterizes the process of formulating a strategy for every organization. It is suggested that the interaction that is depicted here is more pertinent to the process of making office rules than to other types of strategy-making in the process of policy implementation. In point of fact, even when conceived in this manner, there are a lot of exceptions, as standard rule-production with regard to the nuances of the managerial cycle essentially does not exist in our administrative pluralism.

Before reaching a level of an in-depth comprehension of the strategic decision-making process in public administration, substantially more research will need to be conducted than has previously been attempted.

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