Delhi is the capital of India and a Union Territory which has 11 districts, of which New Delhi is one. Delhi has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under PM Narendra Modi’s flagship smart cities Mission. The Government of India and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi jointly administer New Delhi, where both bodies are located. The Parliament of India, the Rashtrapati Bhavan (Presidential Palace), Cabinet Secretariat, and the Supreme Court of India are located in the municipal district of New Delhi.

NCT consists of an executive, led by the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, a judiciary and a legislative. The present Legislative Assembly of Delhi is unicameral, consisting of 70 Members of the Legislative Assembly. It was first constituted on 17 March 1952 under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, but it was abolished on 1 October 1956. Its legislative assembly was re-established in 1993, after the Constitution 69th Amendment Act, 1991 came into force, declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Congress formed all the governments in Delhi until the 1990s, when BJP, led by Madan Lal Khurana, came to power. In 1998, the Congress returned to power under the leadership of Sheila Dikshit who was subsequently re-elected for 3 consecutive terms. But in 2013, the Congress was ousted from power by the newly formed AAP led by Arvind Kejriwal forming the government with outside support from the Congress. However, that government was short-lived, collapsing only after 49 days. Delhi was then under President’s Rule till February 2015. On February 10, 2015, the Aam Aadmi Party returned to power after a landslide victory, winning 67 out of the 70 seats in the Delhi Legislative Assembly.

**Civic Administration**

MCD was a Municipal Corporation an autonomous body that governs 8 of the 11 Districts of Delhi. It handles civic administration for the city as part of the Panchayati Raj Act. Civic administration was ranked 5th out of 21 Cities for best governance & administrative practices in India in 2014. It scored 3.6 on 10 compared to the national average of 3.3. The MCD was among the largest municipal bodies in the world providing civic services to more than estimated population of 11 million citizens in the capital city.

The entire MCD area is divided into 12 zones spread across three smaller municipal corporations.
Committee was renamed as the New Delhi Municipal Council.

5. Delhi Cantonment Board--The Cantonment is governed by the Cantonments Act, 2006 while various policy letters and instructions from the Ministry of Defence pertaining to the area are issued from time to time. Although the board functions as a local municipal body, it remains under the administrative control of the Directorate General Defence Estates, New Delhi and Principal Director, Defence Estates, western command, Chandigarh.

Police in Delhi and Public Order
An organised form of policing was established by the British after the first war of freedom of 1857, with the adoption of the Indian Police Act of 1861. Delhi being a part of the Punjab, remained a unit of the Punjab Police even after becoming the Capital of India in 1912. Delhi Police was reorganised in 1946. It was on February 16, 1948 that the first IGP of Delhi was appointed. A post of Deputy Inspector General of Police was created in 1956. In the year 1966, the Government of India constituted the Delhi Police Commission headed by Justice G.D. Khosla to go into the Problems faced by Delhi Police and it was on the basis of the Khosla Commission Report that the Delhi Police was once again reorganised. Four Police districts, namely, North, Central, South and New Delhi were constituted. The Delhi Police Commission also recommended the introduction of Police Commissioner System which was eventually adopted from July 1, 1978. Delhi Police is perhaps the largest metropolitan police in the world, larger than London, Paris, New York and Tokyo. Now ‘Public Order’, and Police in Delhi, is under Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India and not under the Government of Delhi. The police reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Delhi Police, in 2015, had 6 Ranges, 11 Police Districts, 54 Sub-Divisions with 181 Police Stations (161 Territorial, 2 IGI Airport, 5 Railways Stations, 8 Metro Stations and 5 Specialised Crime Units declared as Police Stations namely, Economic Offenses Wing, Crime Branch, special cell Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Vigilance. Delhi government has always managed to find a way to work in tandem with the LG, who controls the Delhi Police and, through the Delhi Development Authority, has power over land.

Delhi Development Authority:-
Delhi Development Authority instigated operations in 1957 under the Delhi Development Act for a well-planned, orderly and swift development of Delhi into a capital city in its true sense. The biggest challenge in front of the Ministry of Urban Development Delhi has always been to provide adequate residential and commercial infrastructure facilities to over 11 million people in the city.

Delhi High Court
The Delhi high court has jurisdiction over Delhi. It was established on 31 October 1966. The High Court of Delhi initially exercised jurisdiction not only over the Union Territory of Delhi, but also Himachal Pradesh. It had a Himachal Pradesh Bench at Shimla in a building called Ravenswood. The High Court of Delhi continued to exercise jurisdiction over Himachal Pradesh until the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 came into force on 25 January 1971.

Subordinate Courts Of Delhi High Court:- Today, the National Capital Territory of Delhi has six District courts that function under the Delhi High court.

Hazari courts complex established 1958
Patiala House Courts complex established 1977
Karkardooma Courts Complex, established 1993
Rohini Courts complex established 2005
Dwarka Courts complex established 2008

Saket Courts complex established 2010

The above are six physical locations of the district courts, whereas actually there are eleven district courts headed by individual District Judges. The Tis Hazari complex Rohini complex and Saket complex hosts two districts each the Karkardooma complex hosts three districts and the remaining complexes host one district court each.

Reference: