



Administration Structure of National Capital Territory of Delhi

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ABSTRACT

The Constituent Assembly of India, while drafting the Constitution, had agreed that Delhi as the national capital should remain a Union Territory. Delhi was redesignated as National Capital Territory by an act of Parliament in 1993, but it is still governed as any other UT, where issues of land, law and order and police remain vested with the central government through the Lieutenant Governor. Some experts believe that the police in Delhi can be divided to make governance more effective. It is suggested that the central government's influence be limited to the New Delhi district area, which encompasses most central government buildings and areas, while the rest of Delhi be administered by a police force that is under the local government.

KEYWORDS

Legislative Assembly, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Police in Delhi.

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

North Delhi Municipal Corporation

- City
- Karol Bagh
- Sadar Paharganj
- Civil Lines
- Narela
- Rohini

South Delhi Municipal Corporation

- Central Delhi
- South Delhi
- West Delhi
- Najafgarh

East Delhi Municipal Corporation

- Shahdara South
- Shahdara North

The National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT), which has five local municipal corporations.

1. [North Delhi Municipal Corporation](#)-Districts of central Delhi, North Delhi, North

west Delhi

2. [South Delhi Municipal Corporation](#)-District of South Delhi, West Delhi, South West (Excluding Delhi Cantt).

3. [East Delhi Municipal Corporation](#)-District of East Delhi, North East Delhi

4. [New Delhi Municipal Council](#)--The NDMC, which is the municipality for New Delhi stays with the Center as well. In case of any laws which the Delhi assembly is going to pass, if there is a contradiction with the central law, it looks like the Central law has more weight. NDMC, a council with a chairperson appointed by Central government and includes the CM of Delhi. NDMC has its origins in the Imperial Delhi committee which was constituted on 25 March 1913 to overlook the construction of the new capital of India. Thereafter in February 1916 the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, created the Raisina Municipal Committee, which was upgraded to 2nd class municipality under the Punjab Municipal Act on 7 April 1925. Then on 22 February 1927, the Committee passed a resolution adopting the name "New Delhi" giving it the name, "New Delhi Municipal Committee", approved by Chief Commissioner on 16 March 1927. In May 1994, the NDMC Act 1994, replaced the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, and the

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

Patala 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.

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