



## New Delhi Dual Governance Conundrum

**For Prelims:** 69<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India

**For Mains:** New Delhi Government vs Union Government, Government of NCT of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021, Co-operative Federalism, Constitutional Amendments

### Why in News?

Due to the absence of statehood for Delhi, there has been a prolonged confrontation on the relative powers between the elected government of **New Delhi and Lieutenant Governor (L-G)** (appointed by the Union Government) for the territorial administration of New Delhi.

- The dispute between the two occurred on many occasions including control over agencies, namely the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Civil Services and the Electricity Board, etc.
- Further, [the 2021 amendment to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991](#), points out that the possibility of conflict is not over.

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# Centre vs Delhi govt again

## WHAT THE Act PROPOSES

- The term "Government" in any law by the legislative assembly will mean "Lieutenant Governor"
- The assembly shall not make rules or committees to consider day-to-day administration or conduct inquiries
- Rule or committee made before the new amendment comes into force "shall be void"
- Before taking any executive action, opinion of the L-G shall be obtained by a general or special order
- L-G shall have power to reserve for consideration any Act, and any of the matters outside the purview of the powers conferred on the legislative assembly



Act will define responsibilities in line with the constitutional scheme of governance of national Capital, as interpreted by SC  
— AMIT SHAH, UNION HOME MINISTER

## DELHI GOVT'S RESERVATIONS

- Article 239AA says legislature can make laws on any matters on state and concurrent list except for issues relating to public order, police and land.
- SC's Constitution bench in 2018 recognised assembly's right, and said Union has exclusive powers only in the above 3 issues.
- SC said L-G should work with aid and advice of council of ministers
- SC order clarified that L-G has not been entrusted with any independent decision-making power
- While any matter of dispute can be sent to President, the SC said it does not mean every matter should be

After being rejected by people of Delhi, BJP seeks to drastically curtail powers of elected govt. Act is dilution of SC judgment.

— ARVIND KEJRIWAL, CM



## What is the Governance Model of New Delhi?

- The status of Delhi being a Union Territory under Schedule 1 of the Constitution but christened the '**National Capital Territory**' under **Article 239AA**, engrafted by the Constitution (69<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act.
- The 69<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India **inserted Article 239AA**, which declared the **Union Territory of Delhi to be administered by a L-G who works on aid and advice of the elected legislative assembly.**
  - However, the 'aid and advice' clause pertains only to matters on which the elected Assembly has powers under the **State and Concurrent Lists** With the **exception of public order, police, and land.**
- Further, the Article 239AA also notes that L-G has to **either act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, or he is bound to implement the decision taken by the President** on a reference being made by him.
- Also, Article 239AA, empowers the L-G to refer a **difference of opinion on 'any matter' with the Council of Ministers to the President.**
- Thus, this dual control between L-G and the elected government leads to a **power tussle.**

## What is the Judiciary's Opinion on this matter?

- The **Delhi High Court decided in favour of the Central Government** relying on the status of Delhi as a Union Territory.
- However, the Supreme Court **referred the matter to a Constitution Bench** to decide on the substantial questions of law pertaining to the powers of the elected **government of Delhi vis-a-vis the Lieutenant Governor (L-G).**
- The case referred to the Constitutional bench is known as **NCT vs UOI case, 2018.** The five-judge Bench opened a new jurisprudential chapter in the Administration of NCT.
  - **Purposive Construction:** The court invoked the **rule of purposive construction to say**

**that the objectives behind the Constitution** (69<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act shall guide the interpretation of Article 239AA.

- This means the **principles of federalism and democracy into Article 239AA**, thereby finding a parliamentary intent to accord a sui generis (of its own kind) status in distinction from other Union Territories.
- **L-G to Act on Aid and Advice:** The Court declared that the L-G is bound by the **“aid and advice” of the Council of Ministers**, noting that the Delhi Assembly also has the power to make laws over all subjects that figure in the Concurrent List, and all, **except three excluded subjects, in the State List**.
  - The L-G ought to act on the “aid and advice” of the Council of Ministers, except when he refers a matter to the President for a final decision.
- **Any Matter is Not Every Matter:** Regarding the L-G’s power to refer to the President any matter on which there is a difference of opinion between L-G and the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court ruled that **“any matter” cannot be construed to mean “every matter”**, and such a reference shall arise only in exceptional circumstances.
- **L-G as facilitator:** L-G shall act as a **facilitator rather than anointing himself as an adversary** to the elected Council of Ministers.
- **New Delhi Cannot be Given Statehood:** At the same time, the Court ruled that the National Capital Territory of Delhi **cannot be granted the status of a State under the constitutional scheme**.

## Way Forward

- **Working Through Constitutional Trust:** The apex court had rightly concluded that the scheme set out in the Constitution and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 envisages a collaborative structure that can be worked only through constitutional trust.
- **Ensuring Principle of Subsidiarity:** Subsidiarity — the foundational principle of fiscal federalism — necessitates empowered sub-national governments.
  - Therefore, the central government should move towards allocating greater powers to city governments.
  - In this context, India should emulate several large megapolis around the globe, from Jakarta and Seoul to London and Paris, which have had strong sub-national governments.

[Source: TH](#)

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