

Full Statehood for Delhi

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The Argument Behind Full Statehood

What is the need for full statehood?

DDA, Police and MCD need to be fully under the Delhi government.

1. DDA for land and housing issues. How can the Delhi government ensure efficient and effective land usage and allocation for its people and welfare programs if it has no say in it?
2. Police for fixing accountability for Delhi's law and order. The issue to make the Delhi Police is that it is currently not responsive or accountable to the people of Delhi. Every political party wants complete control over the state police and yet they keep saying that they will make Delhi a full state when elections are near. The Central Government can grant this wish of the people of Delhi, and yet both the BJP and Congress have been unsuccessful in doing so.
3. MCD: As a local body which is supposed to work on health, education and sanitation, the synchronization in utilization of resources is extremely poor. The BJP-run MCD is also terribly planned, extremely corrupt and fiscally imprudent.

For example, during interactions with traders, a couple of issues constantly emerge: the harassment that they have to face by the DDA due to its unreasonable policies on conversion charges and by the MCD due to its threats to carry out ceiling drives and business closures. In both the issues Delhi government can't do much except use its immense political capital to mount pressure.

Is the demand for full statehood pragmatic?

It is certainly a pragmatic demand, and one that at least on paper is shared by the NDA at the center. If they too felt it was a foolish unrealistic promise, why would they have it in their manifesto? In fact, whenever BJP has been in opposition, full statehood of Delhi has been a major issue, which they have raised at every opportunity.

Just because of the central government and diplomatic presence in Delhi-a city-state of 20 million people must suffer having no control over their police and land use and development? AAP does not believe so.

Can embassies come under state-controlled areas?

Embassy areas and central government are in the NDMC zone of the city. A central run police force can easily be both provided for and budgeted for separately-while allowing the

rest of Delhi Police and as importantly the DDA to come under the Delhi State Government. This is not even unheard of; as an example the Vatican exists as a separate state with a separate police force within the city limits of Rome.

In many US cities, education universities run a police department of their own which is separate from the city police department. These university police departments are able to offer higher quality services, such as faster response times, frequent patrolling, in their jurisdiction than what the city police will be able to deliver. They have the same powers in their jurisdiction as the city police. A similar modality can be worked out in this case as well.

Many other countries have the capital city under the central government, think of Australia, US and Canada?

Most developed countries that you mention like USA, Australia and Canada have very small administrative capitals made for that purpose: like Washington DC, Canberra and Ottawa. They are not the big population centers of the world and are made only for governance and thus in the hands of the federal government. We have to compare ourselves to countries, which are big population centers and face big intractable problems of health, education, sanitation, security and transport. You will find that such capital cities have all administrative powers given to them to prevent policy paralysis! Even New York City, where a huge number of embassies and even the United Nations exist has local police in the NYPD and is run by a mayor. Similarly, even London has its local Police Department but has Scotland Yard for more serious investigation. Streamlining and clear delineation of responsibility is required. Yes, protection of Parliament has to be under the Central government but will the Central government take responsibility and accountability for case of sexual harassment in Burari, a robbery in Kirari or theft in Vasant Kunj? Aren't local issues of safety and security better tackled at the local level?

The Bharatiya Janata Party on Full Statehood of Delhi

1. Veteran BJP leader Kalka Dass pitches for a full state in Delhi in 1988 (B1)
2. BJP Leader Alok Kumar in the Delhi Assembly requesting bi-partisan support to make Delhi a full-state (B2)
3. Former Delhi CM Madan Lal Khurana expounded the need for a Delhi State on 26 August 1994 (B3)
4. Under the chief ministership of Sahib Singh Verma, a draft bill for full statehood of Delhi was prepared in 1998. (B4)
5. PM Atal Behari Vajpayee and BJP Manifesto in 1999 Lok Sabha Elections promise full statehood for Delhi (B5)
6. The Delhi Statehood Bill was presented in Parliament in August 2003 as the Delhi State Bill by the then Deputy Prime Minister, L.K. Advani, and referred to a standing committee, which had Pranab Mukherjee as its chair. (B6)
7. On November 21, 2006, Kiren Rijiju expresses deep concern over Delhi not receiving full statehood (B7)
8. In 2011, VK Malhotra, the leader of the opposition, suggested that BJP has been demanding full statehood for Delhi as far back as 1956. (B8)
9. In the 2013 National executive meeting in Goa, BJP supported full statehood in Delhi. The then BJP president Vijay Goel said, "Delhi's growth is restricted in absence of full statehood and Congress has done nothing during the last 14 years on this issue." (B9)
10. In 2013 Vidhan Sabha Election, Delhi manifesto of BJP clearly commits that it will continue the struggle for full statehood of Delhi. BJP's CM candidate Dr. Harshvardhan stated to multiple media outlets that Delhi would be granted full statehood if his party comes to power in state and center. (B10)
11. Even for the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the state unit of BJP had come out with a Delhi specific manifesto where they had promised full statehood along with bringing Police, DDA and MCD under one roof. (B11)
12. After coming to power at the Center, Dr. Harshvardhan reiterated this promise to Dr. Narendra Modi. (B12)

The Indian National Congress on Full Statehood of Delhi

1. Congress Metropolitan Councilor Mirza Sidiq Ali calls for full statehood in 1988 (C1)
2. Mirza Sidiq Ali in the Delhi Metropolitan Council requesting bi-partisan support in the Delhi Assembly on the issue of full statehood of Delhi (C2)
3. Sandeep Dikshit, Sheila Dikshit's son expresses disappointment in Parliament over DDA not being under Delhi Government (C3)
4. On 21 Nov 2013, ex-Delhi CM Ms. Sheila Dikshit said: "The city would have witnessed better development had my government not been shackled by the present governance structure of Delhi characterized by a multiplicity of agencies and authorities. I reiterate my demand to grant full statehood to Delhi." (C4)
5. On 23 Jan 2015, the Congress manifesto for Delhi said: "Delhi will become a full fledged state, its residents will have cheap electricity and better security. Full statehood is essential for effective governance without any shackles in Delhi." (C5)

Annexure B: The Bharatiya Janata Party on Full Statehood of Delhi

Annexure B1: Veteran BJP leader Kalka Dass pitches for a full state in Delhi in 1988

श्री कालका दास : अध्यक्ष जी, यह वास्तव में सच है कि अगर दिल और मन से, इच्छा से हम दिल्ली वालों की कुछ सेवा करना चाहते हैं तो दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दिलाने और यहां पर विधान सभा स्थापित करने के अतिरिक्त दूसरा चारा नहीं। अध्यक्ष जी, आपने देखा कि यहां पर कितनी कितने इजारे हैं कितनी मल्टीप्लिसिटी आप एथार्टीज हैं यहां पर दिल्ली में ही काम करने वाली बनेक ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो दिल्ली के नागरिकों से तो जुड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन उनकी बागडोर दिल्ली के प्रति निधियों के हाथ में नहीं है। यहां पर दिल्ली मिलक स्कीम है, डी० टी० सी० है, दिल्ली डवलपमेंट एगारिटी है जिनके बारे में दिल्ली के प्रतिनिधि ही सवाल नहीं उठा सकते सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हमको पूरा बना दिया।

Annexure B2: Alok Kumar (BJP) in the Delhi Assembly

श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, बीकर सेशन के लोगों को (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे रूलिंग पार्टी के सभी माननीय सदस्यगण मेरे विचारों से सहमत होंगे। आपने समय दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आलोक कुमार जी।

श्री आलोक कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी श्री दीप चन्द्र बन्धु जी ने इस प्रस्ताव का जो विरोध किया उनको मुख्य आपत्ति भारतीय जनता पार्टी के शासन के कुछ पलों के बारे में थी। मेरा कहना यह है कि लोक तन्त्र में कोई शासन स्थायी नहीं होता है और इसलिये जब हम व्यवस्थाएं बनाते हैं..... (व्यवधान)

श्री जग प्रवेश चन्द्र : आलोक जी, हमें समझ नहीं आया आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री आलोक कुमार : I was submitting that in the Democracy no party rules stay for ever and so when we make a system वो सिस्टम हम किसका राज है उसके हिसाब से नहीं बनाते। दिल्ली का स्थायी हिन किसमें है, इस आधार पर बनाते हैं। मुझे ध्यान है, जब बजट सेशन में लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर पर बहस हो रही थी तो सदन के सब पक्षों में से कांग्रेस (धार्म) समेत यह अनुभव किया गया था कि पुलिस पर किसी ढंग का नियंत्रण दिल्ली की विधान सभा और सरकार का होना चाहिये। जब विनोद शर्मा जी के परिवार के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था तो उस सब लोगों ने कुछ विधेयों का अनुभव

पुलिस सम्मान नहीं करती। पुलिस को सम्मान करना चाहिये। आपकी इस बात का समर्थन हम सब ने desk thumping करके किया था। सदन के सब पक्ष यह बात अनुभव करते रहे हैं कि लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर पुलिस इसमें कुछ न कुछ, कितना उसमें मतभेद हो सकता है पर दिल्ली सरकार का नियंत्रण हो। इस पर मतभेद नहीं है। जब दिल्ली की सरकार अलामी है तो जो अफसर दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट के अन्तर्गत आते हैं उन पर दिल्ली सरकार का नियंत्रण हो इस बात को कोई अपोज नहीं करेगा और मैं इस बात को अपमानजनक मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली का प्लानिंग बोर्ड पास कर दे, दिल्ली का मन्त्रिमण्डल पास कर दे, दिल्ली की विधान सभा पास कर दे इन तीनों के पास करने के बाद भी अगर प्लानिंग कमिशन पास कर दे। इन चारों के पास करने के बाद भी अगर वह योजना 5 करोड़ से ऊपर की है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जवाबन्त सिक्रेटरी उसे भ्रूव नहीं करे, तब तक चारों द्वारा पास की गयी योजना लागू नहीं हो सकती। मैं इसको दिल्ली, दिल्ली की जनता, सरकार, विधान सभा, प्लानिंग कमिशन, प्लानिंग बोर्ड इन सब का अपमान मानता हूँ। इसलिये कृपया इस बात को न सोचें कि आज कौन शासन कर रहा है। चाहे वह बात 10 साल बाद हो 20 साल बाद हो। बिधूड़ी जी मैं इस बात की सम्भावना से इन्कार नहीं करता कि कभी आपके दल का भी शासन हो सकता है। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि लोकतन्त्र में वह दिन आ सकता है जब हमारा यह दल बही बैठा हो, वह दल यहाँ बैठा हो।

Annexure B3: Former Delhi CM Madan Lal Khurana expounded the need for a Delhi State on 26 August 1994

उसकी बजाए नयी शासन व्यवस्था के सामने ये त्रुटियाँ हैं, जिससे संविधान संशोधन का यह पवित्र उद्देश्य ही व्यर्थ हो गया है। दिल्ली सरकार को केन्द्र सरकार का एक अधीनस्थ शासन माना जा रहा है और प्रत्येक स्तर पर केन्द्र सरकार का रवैया असहयोगपूर्ण है। दिल्ली को एक मूलतः किस्म की दोहरी शासन व्यवस्था को झेलना पड़ रहा है। बल्कि यह कहना चाहिए कि यह दो सरकारों का ही नहीं, कई सरकारों का मामला है। केन्द्र के पास कई तरह के अधिकार हैं। जिम्मेदारी और अधिकारों का आपस में कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इन सब बातों से शासन की कुशलता प्रभावित होती है। लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करने में देरी होती है और विकास योजनाओं को लागू करने का काम सटक जाता है।

बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि दूसरे राज्यों की तरह दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलने पर ही लोगों की लोकतंत्रीय आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूँगा कि मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से और अपनी पूरी सरकार के साथ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री और गृहमंत्री से इस विषय में बातचीत करूँगा और जो सदन में प्रस्ताव रखा है, अगर वह पास हो गया तो उसको लागू करवाने के लिए यह सरकार पूरा प्रयत्न करेगी। जयहिन्द। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कोई चर्चा अगर आप करें तो शायद बाद में अपोजीशन वाले हमारे साथी भी आ जाएँ और अपनी बात कह सकें।

Annexure B4: Under the chief ministership of Sahib Singh Verma, a draft bill for full statehood of Delhi was prepared in 1998

BJP's volte-face on full statehood for Delhi



JAYANT SRIRAM

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The Narendra Modi government's decision on Friday to back the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi in his battle with Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal is a culmination of the BJP's continuing volte-face over full statehood for Delhi.

This stance of the BJP, however, is in sharp contrast of its position while in power in the capital in the late 1990s when it actually set the ball rolling by proposing an important legislation to strengthen the State government.

According to a parliamentary standing committee report from 2003, the party, in 1998, prepared a draft — Delhi Reorganisation Bill — proposing full statehood to all parts of Delhi except for the area under the New Delhi Municipal Council.

The Bill proposed that the Centre would control public order and police for the entire city, but would have a say on the subjects of land and local government only for the New Delhi area.

The draft was prepared in June 1998 under the chief ministership of Sahib Singh Verma. A month earlier, in May, the NDA had secured a majority at the Centre and Atal Bihari Vajpayee had become the Prime Minister. The Bill was presented in Parliament in August 2003 as the Delhi State Bill by the then Deputy Prime Minister, L.K. Advani, and referred to a standing committee. Though the BJP had lost the Delhi Assembly elections to the Congress in November 1998, political analysts said the party was confident of making a comeback in 2003 during the height of the India Shining campaign. Full statehood for Delhi was also a key election promise of the BJP for the Delhi Assembly polls that year.

Annexure B5: PM Atal Behari Vajpayee and BJP Manifesto in 1999 Lok Sabha Elections promise full statehood for Delhi

NDA AGENDA FOR A PROUD, PROSPEROUS INDIA: LOK SABHA 1999

Accessibility 

An Agenda for A Proud, Prosperous India

INTRODUCTION

The 1999 General Election is an unnecessary imposition. It was thrust upon the country by a motley combination that put political negativism, narrow personal interests and greed for power far above the national good. The Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee lost the vote in the Lok Sabha on April 17 by just one and that too questionable vote. Despite promising a new government "in five minutes" and futilely attempting widespread defections, this negative coalition led by the Congress failed to come up with any alternative arrangement, forcing the dissolution of the Lok Sabha and fresh elections. A serving, performing Government was needlessly destabilised.

New States

31. We will give full statehood to Delhi and also create Uttranchal, Vananchal and Chhattisgarh as new States.

Annexure B6: The Delhi Statehood Bill was presented in Parliament in August 2003 as the Delhi State Bill by the then Deputy Prime Minister, L.K. Advani, and referred to a standing committee which had Pranab Mukherjee as its chair.

Legislative sovereignty

While preparing the 2003 Bill as well as the 1998 draft Bill, the BJP went by the opinion presented by the Home Ministry in a background note which stated that the existing constitution arrangement for Delhi, as outlined under Section 239 (AA and BB), enabled the Central government to exercise “overriding control.” In other words, it said the Legislative Assembly of Delhi did not enjoy any legislative sovereignty even in respect of matters on which it was competent to make laws.

The BJP lost the Delhi Assembly elections to the Congress on December 4, 2003. The very next day, the report of the standing committee on the Delhi State Bill was presented to the Rajya Sabha. Interestingly, the committee was headed by Pranab Mukherjee, then a senior Congress leader.

In a prescient twist, the committee approved all the clauses under the Bill but expressed reservations over a clause which stated that the “President shall have executive power to give direction to the State of Delhi for good governance and proper development of the State” and that his directions will be binding on the State government.

“A view emerged in the committee that these powers were omnibus, sweeping and overriding in nature. It was felt that such powers of the President, which shall be binding on the government of State of Delhi, would impinge on the concept of Statehood proposed to be conferred on Delhi,” the report of the committee said.

More pertinently, it observed that “such overriding and sweeping powers may be used by the Union government as a ploy to destabilise the elected government of Delhi.” The Bill lapsed at the end of the Lok Sabha term.

Annexure B7: On November 21, 2006, Kiren Rijiju expresses deep concern over Delhi not receiving full statehood

LOK SABHA

BULLETIN-PART II

(General information relating to Parliamentary and other matters)

Tuesday, November 21, 2006/Kartika 30, 1928 (Saka)

Shri Santosh Gangwar Shri Kiren Rijiju	189	That this House expresses its deep concern over not according the status of a full-fledged State to Delhi despite repeated requests and urges upon the Government to initiate necessary steps to accord full statehood to Delhi on priority basis for effective solution of various problems of Delhi.
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Annexure B8: In 2011, VK Malhotra, the leader of the opposition, suggested that BJP has been demanding full statehood for Delhi as far back as 1956.

But 18 years on, Delhi still to get full statehood

Atul Mathur, Hindustan Times, New Delhi | Updated: Dec 07, 2011 00:13 IST



Though Delhi got an elected legislative assembly — with a chief minister and a council of ministers — in 1993, the fight for full statehood still continues.

Law and order and land-related matters are still out of the purview of the government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

While the Union home ministry deals with law and order, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) — which owns a major chunk of land in Delhi — is part of the Union Urban Development Ministry. The lieutenant governor, considered the Centre's representative in Delhi, is chairman of DDA. The police commissioner of Delhi too reports to the lieutenant governor.

"We have been demanding full statehood for Delhi. We passed the first resolution demanding complete statehood for Delhi and all related powers way back in 1956," said Vijay Kumar Malhotra, leader of the opposition and longest serving chief executive councillor of Delhi.

"Full statehood for Delhi has always been a part of our election manifesto," Malhotra added. "The Congress government in Delhi and in the Centre do not want it to happen."

Senior BJP leader in Delhi, Dr Harshwardhan, said development projects fail to take off just because land is not the Delhi government's subject.

"To set up new schools and hospitals, land is required. DDA used to take years to transfer a plot of land for a hospital. Even the follow-ups with the land owning agency used to have little impact," said Dr Harshwardhan, who served as health and education minister in the BJP government in Delhi from 1993 to 1998. "Without control over the police and land, Delhi cannot be called a state," said Dr Harshwardhan.

Not just the opposition BJP, some Congress MLAs in Delhi too have been vocal in their demand for full statehood for Delhi. According to senior Delhi government officials, the state assembly had passed resolutions demanding full statehood for Delhi seven times in the past few years.

The last one was in the winter session of Delhi assembly in 2010 when four-time Congress MLA Mukesh Sharma stoked a debate in the house after the LG returned the Delhi government's proposal to increase circle rates for reconsideration.

Annexure B9: In the 2013 National executive meeting in Goa, BJP supported full statehood in Delhi. The then BJP president Vijay Goel said, "Delhi's growth is restricted in absence of full statehood and Congress has done nothing during the last 14 years on this issue."

BJP promises full statehood for Delhi if it comes to power

PTI Jun 9, 2013, 09:39PM IST

Tags: [Vijay Goel](#) | [Sheila Dikshit government](#) | [Sheila Dikshit](#) | [resolution](#) | [President](#) | [delhi bjp](#) | [Congress](#) | [Chief Minister](#)

PANAJI: BJP today supported full statehood for Delhi in the political resolution accepted by the party at its two-day national executive meetig in Goa.

[Delhi BJP President Vijay Goel](#) rued that the statehood demand has not been met till now.

Accusing the [Sheila Dikshit government](#) of failing to make adequate efforts in this direction, he said, "Delhi's growth is restricted in absence of full statehood and [Congress](#) has done nothing during the last 14 years on this issue.



"The Congress government led by [Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit](#) did not make any effort to get full statehood for Delhi," he said.

Goel said that the BJP-led NDA government at the centre had brought a bill in Parliament in 2003 to grant Delhi full statehood, "but Dikshit opposed it".

He said that after coming to power, the party will ensure full statehood for Delhi.

"Full statehood to Delhi would bring greater accountability, more resources and less confusion over administrative issues. Unfortunately, the Congress government in Delhi has deliberately ignored this basic need of the city," Goel said.

Annexure B10: 2013 Manifesto for Delhi by the BJP

Harsh Vardhan promises full statehood for Delhi

Tuesday, 19 November 2013 - 8:02pm IST | Place: New Delhi | Agency: PTI

Taking on Dikshit on her claims of bringing development to the city, Vardhan said her slogan "starts with metro and ends with flyovers" and accused her of taking credit for projects started during BJP rule.



BJP's chief ministerial candidate [Harsh Vardhan](#) on Tuesday promised that Delhi will be granted "full statehood" if his party comes to power in the city as well as at the Centre, noting that it will help ensure proper coordination between various agencies.

"Once we come to power and once [Narendra Modi](#) becomes the Prime Minister of India, of which we are confident, we will work towards getting statehood for Delhi," he said and alleged that Chief Minister [Sheila Dikshit](#) never

tried to get "full-statehood" for Delhi despite being at the helm for last 15 years.

Taking on Dikshit on her claims of bringing [development](#) to the city, Vardhan said her slogan "starts with metro and ends with flyovers" and accused her of taking credit for projects started during BJP rule.

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In 2013 Vidhan Sabha Election, Delhi manifesto of BJP clearly commits that it will continue the struggle for full statehood of Delhi. BJP's CM candidate Dr. Harshvardhan stated to multiple media outlets that Delhi would be granted full statehood if his party comes to power in state and center.

MANIFESTO for the Delhi Vidhan Sabha Elections 2013



OUR COMMITMENTS

FULL STATEHOOD FOR DELHI :

- BJP shall continue the struggle for full statehood to Delhi
- Integrated transport system for facility of commuters in the NCR areas including Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sonapat, Rohtak, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad and Noida etc.

Annexure B11: Even for the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the state unit of BJP had come out with a Delhi specific manifesto where they had promised full statehood along with bringing Police, DDA and MCD under one roof.

BJP releases first 'Delhi-specific' manifesto ahead of Lok Sabha poll

If BJP comes to power, the first thing we will demand from the government is to give the status of full statehood to Delhi, said Delhi BJP chief Harsh Vardhan.

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Comments (1)

New Delhi | Updated: April 2, 2014 7:38 pm

Hoping to wrest seven Lok Sabha seats in national capital, BJP on Wednesday made an array of promises like granting full statehood, reducing power tariff by 30 percent and controlling price rise within one month if voted to power, in its first 'Delhi-specific' manifesto ahead of general elections.

The party, which had lost all the seats to Congress in 2009 Lok Sabha polls, said it will set up a helpline for the national capital to receive complaints of corruption which appears to be on the lines of the call centre launched by the then AAP government in January.

It also promised to bring police, DDA and other land-owning agencies under one roof to streamline governance.

The manifesto was released at a function attended by senior Delhi BJP leaders and the party's all seven candidates. The BJP is yet to come out with its national manifesto.

Speaking on the occasion, Delhi BJP chief Harsh Vardhan, who is contesting from Chandni Chowk, said if BJP is voted to power at the Centre, it would work towards granting full statehood to Delhi.

"We have been demanding full statehood for last five decades. A bill in this regard was introduced in parliament when Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, but it could not be made into a law after a report was not filed on time by the select committee. This election which is being fought to make Narendra Modi the prime minister of the country, the first thing we will demand from him is to give the status of full statehood to Delhi," said Vardhan.

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Annexure B12: After coming to power at the Center, Dr. Harshavardhan reiterated this promise to Dr. Narendra Modi.

Full statehood for Delhi is first demand from new PM: Harsh Vardhan

Election News | Press Trust of India | Updated: May 25, 2014 16:47 IST



File photo of Delhi BJP leader Harsh Vardhan

NEW DELHI: Delhi BJP president Harsh Vardhan today said the first issue he will take up for the city with the new Prime Minister would be grant of full statehood to the national capital as it would help overcoming the problem of multiplicity of authorities.

"The first issue we will take up with Narendra Modi as Prime Minister will be to grant full-statehood for Delhi," said Mr Vardhan, who was BJP's chief ministerial nominee in assembly election held last year.

Annexure C: The Indian National Congress on Full Statehood of Delhi

Annexure C1: Congress Metropolitan Councilor Mirza Sidiq Ali calls for full statehood in 1988

मिर्जा सिद्दीक अली। चेयरमैन साहब, दिल्ली का यह जो रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया है, आपके सामने, अभी सदन के सामने, इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने खास तौर से एम्फेसिस यह किया है कि दिल्ली को स्टेटहुड मिलनी चाहिए और जब स्टेटहुड मिले तो उसके साथ असेम्बली एक आटोमेटिक चीज है वो तो मिल ही जाएगा। क्योंकि पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिले, दिल्ली को यह एक सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है। जब तक दिल्ली को राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिलेगा। दिल्ली की समस्याएँ जो इस वक्त जूझ रही हैं। दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के अंदर उलझी हुई हैं। वो असेम्बली मिलने के बाद भी इसी तरह से उलझी रह सकती हैं। बुनियादी सवाल और जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है वो है कि दिल्ली को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। दिल्ली में मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ आपर्टी है। अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, कुछ केन्द्र के अधीन है, कुछ दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ है, कुछ अलग हैं। कुछ एन० डी० एम० सी० हैं, दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन है, डी०डी०ए० है, दिल्ली कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड है, दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम है, ऐसे और सुपर बाजार, अर्बन आर्ट्स कमिशन, न मालूम कितने इस तरीके से बाड़ीज फैली हुई हैं। जहाँ पर कि दिल्ली की गरीब जनता को जाकर के अपनी समस्याओं का हल ढूँढ़ना पड़ता है और वहाँ उसकी कोई सुनाई नहीं होती है। मामले और उनके मसजे सालों से क्या, कई-कई साल बीत जाते हैं लेकिन उनका कोई हल उनको कोई समाधान नहीं होता है, तो दिल्ली को अगर आप असेम्बली की बात करते हैं कि देना है। हमने तो ये असेम्बली तो आप 63 के बाद ही दिला सकते थे।

Annexure C2: Mirza Sidiq Ali in the Delhi Metropolitan Council

मिर्जा सिद्दीक अली : मैं यह चाहूंगा चेयरमैन साहब कि इसको हम राजनीति के ऊपर उठकर इसको सियासत के अन्दर न लाएं इसको सियासत से ऊपर उठ करके और बहुत सच्चे दिल से अगर हम दिल्ली वालों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आज अगर आप कोई लंगड़ी लूली इस तरह की एम्बली दिला देंगे तो वह फिर 20 साल आपके ऊपर रहेगी जिस तरह से यह मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल 20 तक यहां पर दिल्ली की जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ करता रहा है इसी तरीके से अगर कोई नया ढांचा जाता है जैसा कि सरकारिया कमिशन एप्वाइंट की गई है और वह इस तरीके का कोई नया ढांचा दे करके जाता है तो फिर दिल्ली वालों को 20 साल तक के लिए नीचे सफर करना पड़ेगा और जो हम ख रहे हैं कि दिल्ली 2001 के अन्दर कैसी होने वाली है वह नक्शा हम नहीं बना सकेंगे। तो मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि हम इसको राजनीति से ऊपर उठ करके और फिर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र के लिए सबसे बड़ी बात है क्योंकि...

Annexure C3: Sandeep Dikshit, former Delhi CM Sheila Dikshit's son expresses disappointment in Parliament over DDA not being under Delhi Government

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Delhi has completed today 100 years of its being the Capital of the country. When the Master Plan of Delhi was prepared in 2007, there was total chaos in Delhi and on the order of the hon. Supreme Court,

ceiling and demolition was going on. The Government of India under whose jurisdiction the land and planning of Delhi lies had notified that Master Plan. The hon. Supreme Court took the entire Master Plan in its hand and said that unless it is cleared by the hon. Supreme Court, it would not be implemented. I urge the hon.

Minister to clarify the doubts as to whether the Master Plan of Delhi is presently in force or not and whether the Supreme Court is monitoring it or not and whether the Supreme Court is competent to prepare an urban Master Plan? The Supreme Court had constituted a Monitoring Committee at the time when ceiling and demolition was going on. There are 3-4 members in this Monitoring Committee who have created an atmosphere of terror in the entire State. I urge the Government to take up this matter with the hon. Supreme Court to scrap this Monitoring Committee and in case the Supreme Court is not in a position to implement the Master Plan, it should be handed over to the Government. The Government should consider granting the status of full Statehood to Delhi. There are around 1500 unauthorised certificate three years back. The Municipal Corporation passed the maps of merely 150 colonies. If the MCD passes the entire 1500 maps, the Government will authorize all those 1500 unauthorized colonies. The Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh is in possession of thousands of hectares of land in Delhi which is now required by Delhi to meet its growing requirements. I urge that the Uttar Pradesh Government use the land needed for irrigation purpose and rest of the land should

be transferred to Delhi. The Central Government should take up this matter with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to solve the issue. The DDA has not constructed a single house under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission for the EWS during the last 4-5 years. I fail to understand the logic behind keeping DDA under the control of the Central Government. I urge the Government to seriously ponder over giving more rights to the State Government of Delhi and its people.

Annexure C4: On 21 Nov 2013, ex-Delhi CM Ms. Sheila Dikshit said: “The city would have witnessed better development had my government not been shackled by the present governance structure of Delhi characterized by a multiplicity of agencies and authorities. I reiterate my demand to grant full statehood to Delhi.”

THE HINDU

TODAY'S PAPER

NEW DELHI, November 21, 2013

Congress manifesto seeks full Statehood for Delhi

• Vishal Kant



Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit releasing the party manifesto for Delhi Assembly polls on Wednesday.- Photo: Sushil Kumar Verma

Claiming that the city would have witnessed better development had her government not been “shackled by the present governance structure of Delhi characterised by a multiplicity of agencies and authorities,” Delhi Chief Minister Sheila Dikshit on Wednesday reiterated her demand to grant full statehood to Delhi.

Unveiling the election manifesto of the Congress for the upcoming Delhi Assembly elections in the presence of senior Congress leaders from Delhi, Ms. Dikshit urged the people “to choose a government which has *raftar* and *anubhav* (efficient and experienced),” when they go out to vote on December 4.

Stating that infrastructure development and social benefits extended to the people of Delhi were because of the initiatives of the Delhi government and the UPA government at the Centre, the manifesto reads: “The multiplicity of agencies and authorities needs to be replaced by a unified command structure, fully empowered to take decisions and issue directions on all matters, including land, municipal governance and (the) police.”

Asserting that the National Capital Region (NCR) has become a hub of economic development; Ms. Dikshit demanded that the NCR be converted into a common economic zone with a common tax regime.

Annexure C5: On 23 Jan 2015, the Congress manifesto for Delhi said: "Delhi will become a full fledged state, its residents will have cheap electricity and better security. Full statehood is essential for effective governance without any shackles in Delhi."

Congress manifesto promises full statehood for Delhi, cheap electricity, better security

Priyanka Rathi



First published: January 23, 2015, 11:54

PM IST | Updated: January 23, 2015



With both BJP and Aam Aadmi Party promising a reduction in electricity bill, the Congress too has done the same.

New Delhi: Delhi will become a full fledged state, its residents will have cheap electricity and better security according to the Congress election manifesto released on Friday. Renewing its demand for full statehood "for effective governance without any shackles" in Delhi, the

Annexure P: Question Hour in Parliament on Delhi Full Statehood

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO 195

ANSWERED ON 10.03.2015

DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD

195 . Mahendran Shri C.

Antony Shri Anto

Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-
of

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals/representations from Union Territories including Puducherry and the Government of the NCT of Delhi regarding grant of Statehood/full Statehood to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which Statehood is likely to be granted?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARATHIBHAI CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.195 FOR 10.03.2015

(a) to (c) : A proposal for grant of "Statehood" to Union Territory of Puducherry was received in the Ministry in the month of October, 2014. The proposal was considered in the Ministry and it was decided not to agree to the proposal.

No proposal for grant of full Statehood to Delhi has been received in recent years.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3934
ANSWERED ON 18.02.2014
STATEHOOD TO NCT OF DELHI

3934 Antony Shri Anto
.

Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-
of

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to grant full statehood to the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCT of Delhi has requested the Union Government to bring the Delhi Police under its purview; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH)

(a) & (b): No, Madam. The Union Government has no proposal under consideration to grant full statehood to the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

(c) & (d): The Government has received a proposal from the Government of NCT of Delhi for bringing the Delhi Police under their purview which is under consideration of the Union Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3012
ANSWERED ON 14.03.2000
STATEHOOD STATUS TO DELHI

3012 Goel Shri Vijay
.

(a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce a bill in the Parliament for full statehood status to Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any objection from some section in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon ;

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI I.D. SWAMI)

(a) to (e): There is a proposal to grant full Statehood to Delhi. The views of the Government of NCT of Delhi have been sought in the matter. No objection or suggestion in connection with this issue has been received recently.