Delhi Legislative Assembly
MANUAL 1
Particulars of organization, function and duties
{Section 4(1)(b)(i)}

1. Aims and objectives of the organization: The prime objective of a legislature is legislation i.e to make laws. The Assembly is the forum for ensuring accountability of the executive towards the legislature. The elected representatives debate on the pros and cons of the proposals of the Government and decide whether they are fit to be passed. Important issues of public importance are also discussed and the will of the House is communicated to the Government in the form of Motion or Resolution.

As the Assembly has a limited time at its disposal its chief functions are delegated to various House Committees, which examine these issues in detail to further ensure that the executive / Administration remains accountable to the Assembly with the constitution (Sixty Ninth Amendment) Act 1991 special provisions were granted to Delhi with Legislative Assembly empowered to make laws for the whole or any part of the National Capital Territory of Delhi with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the state list or in the concurrent list except entries 1, 2 and 18 of the state list.

2. Mission/Vision: To provide conducive atmosphere for the legislators to deliberate upon the various issues concerning the people of Delhi.

3. Brief History and background for its establishment: The erstwhile Delhi Metropolitan Council set-up suffered from many inherent deficiencies. It was a deliberative organ with no legislative powers and it had only an advisory role in the governance of Delhi. There was, therefore, a continuous demand for a full fledged Assembly with Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Lt. Governor. Accordingly, on 24th December 1987, the Government of India appointed the "Sarkaria Committee" (later on called "Balakrishnan Committee") to go into the various issues connected with the administration of Union Territory of Delhi and to recommend measures for streamlining the administrative set up. The Committee submitted its report on 14th December 1989.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Balakrishnan Committee, the Parliament passed the Constitution (69th Amendment) Act, 1991, which inserted the new Articles 239 AA and 239 AB in the Constitution providing, inter alia, for a Legislative Assembly for Delhi. Another comprehensive legislation passed by Parliament called "The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991", supplements the Constitutional provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of Ministers and matters related thereto.

The Assembly consists of 70 Members – all chosen by direct election from as many constituencies. At present 13 seats in the Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Castes. The Constitution lays down that the strength of the Council of Ministers shall not be more than ten percent of the total number of members in the Assembly.The Assembly has the power to make laws with respect to all the matters in the State List

or in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India except Entries 1 (Public Order), 2 (Police), and 18 (Land), and entries 64, 65 and 66 relatable to the said entries of the State List.

4. Allocation of business

5. Duties to be performed to achieve the mission to conduct the matters of the House and committees.

6. Details of services rendered: Being a legislature there is no direct dealing with the public.

7. Citizens interaction: Being a legislature there is no direct dealing with the public.

8. Postal Address of the main office: Delhi Legislative Assembly, Old Secretariat, Delhi – 110 054.

9. Map of Office Location:

10. Working Hours: 9.30 AM to 6.00 PM on working days

11. Public Interaction if any: Being a legislature there is no direct dealing with the public.

12. Grievance redress mechanism: Being a legislature there is no direct dealing with the public and hence no need for a grievance redressal mechanism.

13. Organization Chart :-

Organization Hierarchy: