

**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1) (b)
OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

UNION TERRITORY CHANDIGARH – INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

'SOMETHING GOOD COMETH OUT OF EVIL'; thus goes the Biblical saying. This legendary proverb aptly describes the birth of the city of Chandigarh, which was conceived immediately after India's Independence in 1947. With the violent partition in the subcontinent, Lahore, the capital of undivided Punjab fell within Pakistan, leaving East Punjab without a Capital. It was decided to build a new Capital city called Chandigarh about 240 kms. north of New Delhi on a gently sloping terrain with foothills of the Himalayas the Shivalik range of the North and two Seasonal rivulets flowing on its two sides approximately 7-8 kms apart. The geographical location of the city is 30 degree 50' N latitude and 76 degree 48' longitude and it lies at an altitude varying from 304.8 to 365.76 meters above sea level.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Independent India's first Prime Minister, laid down the founding principles of the new city when he said "**Let this be a new town, symbolic of freedom of India unfettered by the traditions of the past..... an expression of the nation's faith in the future**".

SELECTION OF SITE

To select a suitable site, the Govt. of Punjab appointed a Committee in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Sh. P.L Verma, Chief Engineer to assess and evaluate the existing towns in the State for setting up the proposed capital of Punjab. However, none was found suitable on the basis of several reasons, such as military vulnerability, shortage of drinking water, inaccessibility, inability to

cope influx of large number of refugees etc. The present site was selected in 1948 taking into account various attributes such as its Central location in the state, proximity to the national capital & availability of sufficient water supply, fertile soil, gradient of land for natural drainage, beautiful site with the panorama of blue hills as backdrop & moderate climate.

PLANNER

An American Firm, M/s. Mayer, Whittlessay and Glass was commissioned in 1950 to prepare the Master Plan for the new City. Albert Mayer and Mathew Novicki evolved a fan shaped Master Plan and worked out conceptual sketches of the super block. The super block was designed as a self-sufficient neighborhood units placed along the curvilinear roads and comprised of cluster type housing, markets and centrally located open spaces. Novicki was tragically killed in an air accident and Mayer decided to discontinue. Thereafter, the work was assigned to a team of architects led by Charles Eduard Jeanneret better known as Le Corbusier in 1951.

He was assisted by three senior architects, Maxwell Fry, his wife Jane B Drew and Corbusier's cousin, Pierre Jeanneret. These senior architects were supported by a team of young Indian architect and planners.

The Master Plan was developed by Le Corbusier who also designed the Capital Complex and established the architectural control & design of the main buildings of the city.

Maxwell Fry and Jane B. Drew worked for about three years on the project and then left due to their engagements elsewhere. Pierre Jeanneret who ultimately became the Chief Architect and Town Planning Adviser to Govt. of Punjab returned to Switzerland in 1965. M.N. Sharma took over from Pierre Jeanneret as the first Indian Chief Architect of the Project and after the reorganization of the State of Punjab in 1966 and the establishment of Union Territory, Chandigarh, he was appointed as Administrative Secretary of the

Department of Architecture in the Chandigarh Administration. The major buildings designed by these architects are the important landmarks in the city

Picturesquely located at the foothills of Shivaliks, Chandigarh is known as one of the best experiments in urban planning and modern architecture in the twentieth century in India. Chandigarh derives its name from the temple of "Chandi Mandir" located in the vicinity of the site selected for the city. The deity 'Chandi', the goddess of power and a fort of 'garh' laying beyond the temple gave the city its name "Chandigarh-The City Beautiful".

The city has a pre-historic past. The gently sloping plains on which modern Chandigarh exists, was in the ancient past, a wide lake ringed by a marsh. The fossil remains found at the site indicate a large variety of aquatic and amphibian life, which was supported by that environment. About 8000 years ago the area was also known to be a home to the Harappans.

Since the medieval through modern era, the area was part of the large and prosperous Punjab Province which was divided into East & West Punjab during partition of the country in 1947. The city was conceived not only to serve as the capital of East Punjab, but also to resettle thousands of refugees who had been uprooted from West Punjab.

In March, 1948, the Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Government of India, approved the area of the foothills of the Shivaliks as the site for the new capital. The location of the city site was a part of the erstwhile Ambala district as per the 1892-93 gazetteer of District Ambala. The foundation stone of the city was laid in 1952. Subsequently, at the time of reorganization of the state on 01.11.1966 into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pardesh, the city assumed the unique distinction of being the capital city of both, Punjab and Haryana while it itself was declared as a Union Territory and under the direct control of the Central Government.

Geology

The Union Territory of Chandigarh is located in the foothills of the Shivalik hill ranges in the north, which form a part of the fragile Himalayan ecosystem. It is occupied by Kandi (Bhabhar) in the north east and Sirowal (Tarai) and alluvial plains in the remaining part. The subsurface formation comprises of beds of boulders, pebbles, gravel, sand, silt, clays and some kankar. The area is drained by two seasonal rivulets viz. Sukhna Choe in the east and Patiala-Ki-Rao Choe in the west. The central part forms a surface water divide and has two minor streams. The stream passing through the central part is called N-Choe and the other is Choe Nala which initiates at Sector 29.

Climate

Chandigarh falls under Koeppen's CWG category i.e. it has cold dry winter, hot summer and sub tropical monsoon. Evaporation usually exceeds precipitation and the weather is generally dry. The area experiences four seasons : (i) Summer or hot season (mid-March to Mid-June) (ii) Rainy season (late-June to mid-September); (iii) Post monsoon autumn/transition season (mid September to mid-November); (iv) Winter (mid November to mid-March). The dry spell of summer is long but with the occasional drizzles or thunder storms. May and June are the hottest months of the year with the mean daily maximum & minimum temperatures being about 37°C & 25°C, respectively. Maximum temperatures can rise up to 44°C. Southwest monsoons with high intensity showers commence in late June. The weather at this time is hot and humid. The variation in annual rainfall on year to year basis is appreciable i.e. 700 mm to 1200 mm. The 20 year average rainfall for Chandigarh is 1100.7 mm. January is the coldest month with mean maximum and minimum temperatures being around 23°C and 3.6°C respectively. Winds are generally light and blow from northwest to southeast direction with exception of easterly to southeasterly winds that blow on some days during the summer season.

The Master Plan of Chandigarh

Le Corbusier conceived the master plan of Chandigarh as analogous to the human body, with a clearly defined head (the Capitol Complex, Sector 1), heart (the City Centre Sector-17), lungs (the leisure valley, innumerable open spaces and sector greens), the intellect (the cultural and educational institutions), the circulatory system (the network of roads, the 7Vs) and the viscera (the Industrial Area). The concept of the city is based on four major functions: living, working, care of the body and spirit and circulation. Residential sectors constitute the living part whereas the Capitol Complex, City Centre, Educational Zone (Post Graduate Institute, Punjab Engineering College, Panjab University) and the Industrial Area constitute the working part. The Leisure Valley, Gardens, Sector Greens and Open Courtyards etc. are for the care of body and spirit. The circulation system comprises of 7 different types of roads known as 7Vs. Later on, a pathway for cyclists called V8 were added to this circulation system.

The Capital complex comprises three architectural masterpieces: the "Secretariat", the "High Court" and the "Legislative Assembly", separated by large piazzas. In the heart of the Capital Complex stands the giant metallic sculpture of The Open Hand, the official emblem of Chandigarh, signifying the city's credo of "open to given, open to receive".

The city centre (Sector 17) is the heart of Chandigarh's activities. It comprises the Inter-State Bus Terminus, Parade Ground, District Courts, etc. on one hand, and vast business and shopping center on the other. The 4-storey concrete buildings house banks and offices above and showrooms/shops at the ground level with wide pedestrian concourses. The Neelam piazza in the center has fountains with light and water features. Proposal to set up an eleven storey building in Sector 17 is in the offing. Sector 34 is another newly developed commercial sector.

Park Areas

Ample areas have been provided in the master plan of the Capital for parks. Out of a total area of 20,000 acres acquired for the first phase, about 2000 acres are meant for development of parks. Leisure Valley, Rajendra park, Bougainvillea Park, Zakir Rose Garden, Shanti Kunj, Hibiscus Garden, Garden of Fragrance, Botanical Garden, Smriti Upavan, Topiary garden and Terraced Garden are some of the famous parks of Chandigarh. Sukhna Lake, Rock Garden, Government Museum and Art Gallery are major tourist attractions of Chandigarh.

One unique feature in the layout of Chandigarh is its roads, classified in accordance with their functions. An integrated system of seven roads was designed to ensure efficient traffic circulation. Corbusier referred to these as the 7'Vs. the city's vertical roads run northeast/southwest (the 'Paths'). The horizontal roads run northwest/southwest ('The Margs'). The intersect at right angles, forming a grid or network for movement.

This arrangement of road-use leads to a remarkable hierarchy of movement, which also ensures that the residential areas are segregated from the noise and pollution of traffic.

Each 'Sector' or the neighboured unit, is quite similar to the traditional Indian 'mohalla', Typically, each sectors measures 800 metres by 1200 metres, covering 250 acres of area. Each Sector is surrounded by V-2 or V-3 roads, with no buildings opening on to them. Access from the surrounding roads is available only at 4 controlled points, which roughly mark the middle of each side. Typically a sector is divided in four parts by a V-4 road running from east to west and a V-5 road running from north to south. These four parts are easily identifiable as A, B, C and D corresponding to North, East, South and West sides. Each Sector is meant to be self-sufficient, with shopping and community facilities within reasonable walking distance.

Though educational, cultural and medical facilities are spread all over city, however, major institutions are located in Sectors 10, 11, 12, 14 and 26.

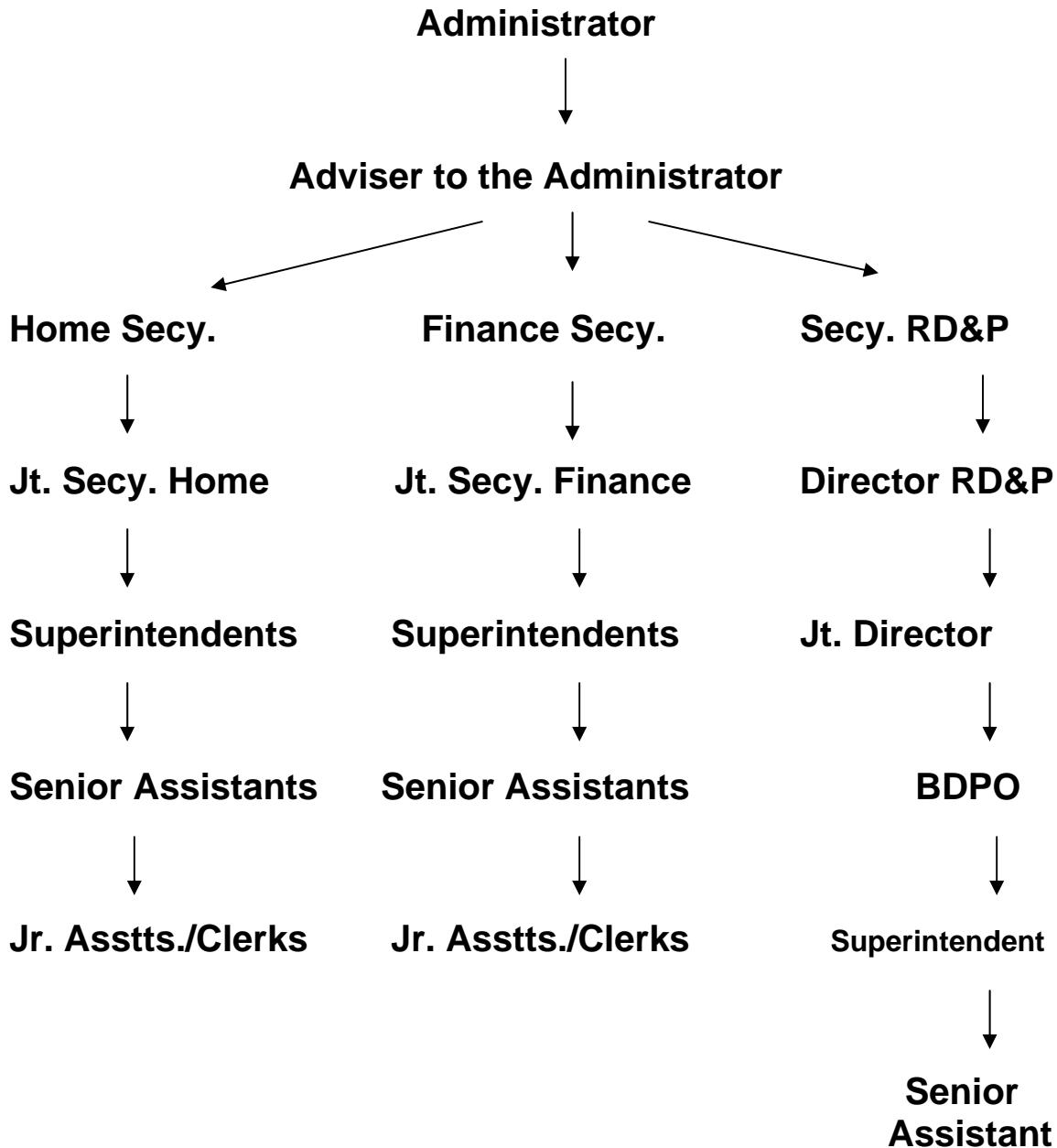
The industrial area comprises 2.35 sq kms, set-aside in the Master Plan for non-polluting, light industry on the extreme southeastern side of the city near the railway line, as far away from the Educational Sectors and Capitol Complex as possible.

Tree plantation and landscaping has been an integral part of the city's Master Plan. Twenty six different types of flowering and 22 species of evergreen trees (Sing et. Al., 1998) have been planted along the roads, in parking areas, shopping complexes, residential areas and in the city parks, to ameliorate the harsh climate of the region, especially the hot and scorching summers.

Population Growth in the City

Chandigarh was planned for a population of half-a-million. In Phase I, 36 sq km of land was acquired by the city administration for construction of 30 sectors. Land for seventeen additional sectors (Sector 31 to 47) was acquired and developed during the second phase to cater for a population of 350,000. The predominance of $\frac{3}{4}$ storey apartments in the second phase provide for higher population dimension. However, Chandigarh has now grown beyond its planned capacity. Hence, development in the third phase has started in sectors 48 and beyond. Demographic data indicate that between 1961 and 1971, the population increased by 144.59 percent, one of the highest for urban areas in India. According to 1981 census, it grew by another 75.55 percent, followed by 42.16 percent in 1991 and by 40.33 per cent in 2001 (with a total population of 9,00,635). By 2021 the population of Chandigarh is projected to be around 19.5 lacs (at current rate of growth) almost four times for which it was originally built.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE - SECRETARIAT



Administrator

From 1952 to 1966 (the year Haryana was carved out of Punjab) Chandigarh was the capital of Punjab. Citizens of the city were represented in the state's Legislative Assembly and a Chief Commissioner headed the local administration. While Punjab had remained undivided, Chandigarh, like other large cities of India, fitted into the larger framework of the state administration. When Punjab was divided, both Punjab and Haryana claimed the new city for its capital. Pending resolution of the issue, the Central Government made Chandigarh a Union Territory (under Section 4 of the Punjab Re-Organisation Act, 1966, with effect from November 1, 1966) with its administration functioning directly under the Central Government. Under the provisions of this Act, the laws in force in the erstwhile State of Punjab prior to November 1, 1966, continue to be applicable to the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The practice of appointing an Administrator of the UT designated as "Chief Commissioner" continued up to May 31, 1984. There after, on June 1, 1984, the Governor of Punjab took over the direct administration of the Union Territory as the Administrator. "Chief Commissioner" was redesignated as "Adviser to the Administrator". Ever since June 1984, the Governor of Punjab has been functioning as the Administrator of Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Administrators

Sr. No	Name	From	To
1.	Shri Bhairab Datt Pande	01.06.1984	02.07.1984
2.	Shri K. T. Satarwala	03.07.1984	14.03.1985
3.	Shri Arjun Singh	14.03.1985	14.11.1985
4.	Shri S. D. Sharma	26.11.1985	02.04.1986
5.	Shri S. S. Ray	02.04.1986	08.12.1989
6.	Shri N. N. Mukarji	08.12.1989	14.06.1990

7.	Shri Varinder Verma	14.06.1990	17.12.1990
8.	Gen. (Retd.)O.P.Malhotra	18.12.1990	07.08.1991
9.	Shri Surindra Nath	07.08.1991	09.07.1994
10.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) B. K. N. Chhibber	18.09.1994	27.11.1999
11.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) J. F. R. Jacob	27.11.1999	08.05.2003
12.	Justice O. P. Verma	08.05.2003	15.11.2004
13.	General (Retd.) Dr. S. F. Rodrigues, PVSM, VSM	16.11.2004	22.01.2010
14.	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	22.01.2010	

The Adviser to the Administrator

The Adviser to the Administrator is an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Services of AGMUT Cadre and is appointed by Ministry of Home Affairs. He advises the Administrator on policy matters and oversees the day-to-day administration of the Union Territory.

The Chief Commissioners/Advisers to the Administrator

Sr. No.	Name	Cadre	From	To
Chief Commissioner				
1.	Shri. M.S. Randhawa		01.11.1966	31.10.1968
2.	Shri Damodar Dass	I.A.S.	31.10.1968	08.04.1969
3.	Shri B.P. Bagchi	I.C.S.	08.04.1969	01.09.1972
4.	Shri M.P.Mathur	I.A.S.	01.09. 1972	31.12.1975
5.	Shri G.P. Gupta	I.A.S.	04.12.1975	15.06.1976
6.	Shri T.N.Chaturvedi	I.A.S.	15.06.1976	05.06.1978
7.	Shri J.C.Aggarwal	I.A.S.	15.06.1978	19.07.1980
8.	Shri B.S. Sarao	I.A.S.	19.07.1980	08.03.1982
9.	Shri K. Banarjee	I.A.S.	08.03.1982	02.08.1984
			02.06.1984	30.05.1985
Adviser to Administrator				
10.	Shri K Banerjee	I.A.S	03.06.1984	31.05.1985
			01.08.1984	30.11.1987
11.	Shri Ashok Pradhan	I.A.S	30.11.1987	05.07.1990
12.	Shri Baleshwar Rai	I.A.S.	05.07.1990	22.04.1993
13.	Shri Ramesh Chandra	I.A.S.	22.04.1993	27.09.1993
14.	Shri V.K.Duggal	I.A.S.	27.09.1993	06.11.1995
15.	Shri Pradip Mehra	I.A.S.	06.11.1995	13.02.1997
16.	Shri Jagdish Sagar	I.A.S.	13.02.1997	19.04.1999
17.	Smt. Vineeta Rai	I.A.S.	19.04.1999	12.01.2001
18.	Ms. Neeru Nanda	I.A.S.	12.01.2001	08.01.2003
19.	Shri Virendra Singh	I.A.S.	08.01.2003	11.09.2003
20.	Shri R. S. Gujral	I.A.S.	11.09.2003	21.11.2003
21.	Shri Lalit Sharma	I.A.S.	21.11.2003	30.09.2007
22.	Shri Pradip Mehra	I.A.S.	30.09.2007	

Fact File- U.T. Chandigarh

The basic geographical and demographic profile of Chandigarh is as under:

Area	114 sq kms
Longitude	76° 47' 14E
Latitude	30° 44' 14N
Altitude	304-365 meters above MSL with 1% drainage gradient
Annual Rainfall (average)	1110.7 mm
Monsoon	July-September
Temperature	Winter Min. (Nov.-Jan, 2006) 1° C-16° C Summer Max. (April-July, 2004) 27°C-44°C
Prevalent Winds	From the North West to South East in Winter and reverse in Summer
Total Population (2001 census)	9,00,635 (Rural population-92120 (10.2%)) (Urban population-808515 (89.8%))
Density of population/sq. km.	7,900
Birth Rate (per 1000)	21.45 (2005)
Death Rate (per 1000)	10.22 (2005)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	44.13

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE- U.T. CHANDIGARH

STATISTICS- U.T. CHANDIGARH

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

ANNEXURE-1

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(i) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(The particulars of the organization, functions and duties)

Sr. No.	Name of the Organization/ Department/Board/ Corporation/Institution.	Function and duties (in brief)
i)	Administrator's office, Union Territory, Chandigarh.	The Administrator of Union Territory, Chandigarh, is appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. The Union Territory is administered by the President, acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through the Administrator.

ANNEXURE-2**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN
RULE 4(1)(b)(ii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(The powers and duties of the officers and employees)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Powers and duties (in brief)
i)	Administrator	<p>No officer/employee is posted in the Administrator's office. The Departments of the Administration submit the files to the Administrator through the Administrative Secretaries concerned and the Adviser to the Administrator. The Administrator heads the Chandigarh Administration and exercises the following powers :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Administrator is exercising the powers of State Government/Central Government in Laws other than the central Acts. ii) Appointing Authority in respect of Group 'A' officers. iii) To make Recruitment rules in respect of Group B, C & D posts. <p>The Administrator's powers exercised by him under various laws, rules or regulations have been delegated to the Adviser to the Administrator. However, the following matters are decided at the level of the Administrator :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proposals regarding suspension, remission of sentences under section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

	<p>b) Cases raising question of policy and cases of administrative importance.</p> <p>c) Cases which effect or are likely to effect peace and tranquility of the State.</p> <p>d) Cases which effect the relations of Union Territory Administration with other State Governments, the Supreme Court or the High Court.</p> <p>e) Constitution of Advisory boards under the various laws providing for detention of persons without trial.</p> <p>f) Proposals for the prosecution, dismissal, removal or compulsory retirement of any Class-I officer.</p> <p>g) Proposals for the appointment of any Class-I officer.</p> <p>h) Proposals regarding framing of rules of Class-I officers including amendment of these rules.</p> <p>i) Cases relating to the application of Acts of Parliament or extension of any State Act under section 87 of the Punjab Recognition Act to the Union Territory, Chandigarh.</p> <p>j) Cases where modification of the orders passed by the predecessors of the present Administrator are involved.</p> <p>k) Proposals for the creation or abolition of Class-I posts.</p> <p>l) Such other cases or class of cases as the Administrator may consider necessary or such other cases where his orders are necessarily to be obtained under a Statute, for instance granting sanction to the launching of prosecution under section 196 Cr.P.C. or any other Criminal Law.</p>
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ANNEXURE-3

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(iii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

**(The procedure followed in the decision making process, including
channels of supervision and accountability)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

No officer/employee is posted in the Administrator's office. The Departments of the Administration submit the files to the Administrator through the Administrative Secretaries concerned and the Adviser to the Administrator. The cases are initiated by the Senior Assistants of the concerned departments/offices. The files are routed through the Branch Incharges, HODs, Administrative Secretaries and the Adviser to the Administrator for decisions at the level of Administrator, wherever required.

ANNEXURE-4**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN
RULE 4(1)(b)(iv) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(The norms set for the discharge of its functions)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Item of work	Norms set by the department (number of days taken for decision making)
i)	--	The decisions on policy matters are taken immediately as and when the files are submitted to the Administrator.

ANNEXURE-5

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(v) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

**(The rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records, held by it or
under control or used by employees for discharging functions)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

No secretarial office has been set up to assist the Administrator. Rather, the files are submitted by various departments through the concerned Administrative Secretaries and the Adviser to the Administrator. The Departments examine the cases based on the rules/regulations/instructions and submit the files alongwith the relevant rules/instructions etc. Important rules, instructions, circulars etc. are available on the website of Chandigarh Administration.

ANNEXURE-6

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(vi) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(Statement of the categories of documents that are held or under control)

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Since, there is no secretarial office set up to assist the Administrator, no record is maintained as such. The files are initiated by various Departments which are received back after the decisions of the Administrator and maintained/held in the concerned Departments/Offices. In the departments, rules, regulations, manuals, circulars, memos, reports, proceedings etc. are held.

ANNEXURE-7

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(vii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(The particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by the members of the public in relation to the formulation of policy or implementation thereof.)

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Details/Type of arrangements made
i)	Administrator's Advisory Council is constituted by the Administrator. The record pertaining to the council is maintained in the Home Department (matter regarding reconstitution of the council is under consideration).

ANNEUXRE-8**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN
RULE 4(1)(b)(viii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(Statement of the boards, councils, committees and other bodies)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Name of the Board(s)	Name of Council(s)	Name of Committee(s)	Name of Other bodies(s) constituted by the deptt.	Whether meetings of these bodies are open to the public (Yes/No)	Whether the minutes of such meetings are accessible for public. (Yes/No)
i)	-	Administrator's Advisory Council (matter regarding reconstitution of the council is under consideration).	-	-	No	Yes

ANNEXURE-9

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(ix) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(Directory of the officers and employees)

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Name of the officer/employee	Designation	Telephone Number(O)
i)	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	Administrator	2740740

ANNEXURE-10

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(x) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(Monthly remuneration received by the officers and employees)

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Name of the officer/employee.	Monthly emoluments (Rupees)
i)	Shri Shivraj V. Patil	Nil

ANNEXURE-11

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(xi) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

**(Budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all
plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

No separate secretarial office has been set up for the Administrator and therefore no separate budgetary head has been created. Miscellaneous establishment expenses are met from the budgetary provisions allocated to Union Territory Secretariat.

ANNEXURE-12

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(xii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

(The manner of execution of subsidy programmes, including the amounts allocated and the details of beneficiaries of such programmes)

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Scheme under subsidy given.	Manner of execution of subsidy programme.	Amount allocated (Rs.)	Details of beneficiaries.
	Nil			

ANNEXURE-13**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(xiii) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(Particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

S. No.	Concessions/Permit/ Authorization grant	Name of the recipient	Address of the recipient																												
	<p>No concessions / permits / authorization etc. are given.</p> <p>Special remission has been given to the convicts in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on the occasion of Republic Day, 2008 as under :-</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>i)</td><td>Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than ten years or for life.</td><td>One Year</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>ii)</td><td>Prisoners undergoing sentence of more than 5 years and up to 10 years.</td><td>8 months</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>iii)</td><td>Prisoners undergoing sentence of more than 2 years and upto 5 years.</td><td>4 months</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>iv)</td><td>Prisoners undergoing sentence of not more than 2 years.</td><td>2 months</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The following categories of prisoners are not entitled for the remission:-</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>i)</td><td>Detunes of any class.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>ii)</td><td>Convicts sentenced under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1967.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>iii)</td><td>Pakistan Nationals and Military Personnel.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>iv)</td><td>Persons convicted under Section 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, Section 2 and 3 of the Criminal law</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	i)	Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than ten years or for life.	One Year		ii)	Prisoners undergoing sentence of more than 5 years and up to 10 years.	8 months		iii)	Prisoners undergoing sentence of more than 2 years and upto 5 years.	4 months		iv)	Prisoners undergoing sentence of not more than 2 years.	2 months		i)	Detunes of any class.		ii)	Convicts sentenced under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1967.		iii)	Pakistan Nationals and Military Personnel.		iv)	Persons convicted under Section 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, Section 2 and 3 of the Criminal law			
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i)	Detunes of any class.																														
ii)	Convicts sentenced under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport Act, 1967.																														
iii)	Pakistan Nationals and Military Personnel.																														
iv)	Persons convicted under Section 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923, Section 2 and 3 of the Criminal law																														

	<p>(Amendment) Act, 1961 and Section 121 to 130 of the Indian Panel Code, 1860.</p> <p>v) Persons imprisoned for failing to give security for keeping the plea or for their good behaviour under section 107/109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.</p> <p>vi) Prisoners undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fine.</p> <p>vii) Prisoners who are undergoing imprisonment in rape cases.</p> <p>viii) Prisoners whose conduct in jail or on parole has not been satisfactory.</p> <p>ix) Prisoners convicted under the NDPS Act.</p> <p>The above remission is not admissible to the prisoners of other States lodged in Model Jail, Chandigarh. Further this remission is not admissible to those prisoners who have been awarded death sentence.</p>		
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ANNEXURE-14

**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN
RULE 4(1)(b)(xiv) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

**(Details in respect of the information, available, reduced in an
electronic form.)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Type of information
i)	Not applicable as no information is held/controlled.

ANNEXURE-15**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN
RULE 4(1)(b)(xv) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(Particulars of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Facilities available	Remarks (No. of days in a week/Timings etc.)
i)	<p>Public Information Officer and Appellate Authority have been designated. The applications can be submitted to the Public Information Officer in his office Room No. 433, 4th Floor, Union Territory Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh.</p>	<p>On all working days during, office time.</p>

ANNEXURE-16**PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION REGARDING ITEMS SPECIFIED IN RULE 4(1)(b)(xvi) OF THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****(Names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers)**

Name of the Department/Board/Corporation/Institution/Office: Office of the Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh.

Sr. No.	Name of the State Publication Information Officer.	Designation	Telephone No. Office/ Residence	Residential Address	Assistant State Publication Information Officer	Telephone Number (Office/ Residence	Residential Address
i)	Sh. Bhupinder Singh	Joint Secretary Home (Room No. 433, 4 th Floor, Sector-9, Chandigarh)	2740039 (O) 2740373 (R)	# 1023, Sector-11, Chandigarh.	Sh. M.P. Singh, IAS, Secretary to Governor, Punjab.	2740592 (O) 2790900 (R)	H.No. 17, Sector 7, Chd.

Note: As stated in various Annexures above, no separate secretarial office has been established for the Administrator. No record is maintained in the office and as such no information is held or controlled. The record is rather maintained in various departments of the Administration, wherein the Public Information Officers and Appellate Authorities have been designated to facilitate implementation of the provisions of Right to Information Act in letter and spirit. The Departments have published the information individually under Section 4(1)(b) of the Act, which is available on the website of Chandigarh Administration (<http://www.chandigarh.nic.in>) also.