THE CHANDIGARH (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT, 1987

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTIONS

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THE CHANDIGARH (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT, 1987

ACT No. 2 of 1988

[3rd, January, 1988.]

An Act to provide for the delegation of powers vested in the Administrator of the Union territory of Chandigarh.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

- **1. Short title and extent.**—(1) This Act may be called the Chandigarh (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1987.
 - (2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Chandigarh.
- **2. Definition.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "Administrator" means the administrator of the Union territory of Chandigarh appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution.
- **3. Delegation of powers, etc., vested in Administrator.**—(1) Any power, authority or jurisdiction or any duty which the Administrator may exercise or discharge under any law in force in the Union territory of Chandigarh may be exercised or discharged also by such officer or other authority as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government or the Administrator by notification in the Official Gazette.
- (2) The Administrator may transfer any appeal or application for revision or any other matter pending before him for disposal to an officer or other authority competent under sub-section (I) to dispose of the same.
- (3) The Administrator may withdraw for disposal by himself any appeal or application for revision or any other matter pending before an officer or other authority competent under sub-section (I) to dispose of the same.
- **4.Validation.**—Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or tribunal or other authority to the contrary, where any power, authority or jurisdiction or any duty which the Administrator may exercise or discharge under any law in force in the Union territory of Chandigarh had been exercised or discharged by any officer or other authority before the commencement of this Act, such power, authority, jurisdiction or duty shall be deemed to have been validly and effectively exercised or discharged by such officer or other authority as if the provisions of sub-section (*I*) of section 3 were in force at all material times when such power, authority or jurisdiction was exercised or such duty was discharged and that officer or other authority had been specified as an officer or other authority by the Central Government or the Administrator in that behalf under the said sub-section, and accordingly, no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted, maintained or continued in any court or tribunal or before other authority on the ground that such officer or other authority was not competent to exercise such power, authority or jurisdiction or to discharge such duty.