

CHANDIGARH VISION @ 2047



Executive Summary

The conceptual framework for developing this vision document is a multi –level approach. It emphasizes on elements such as strategic thinking for long term, scenario planning, shared vision by common people, state and national learning and visionary leadership by the functional heads.

This document also attempts to suggest a way forward for making a collective effort to achieve the vision of Chandigarh@47. People’s response has aspired it to be the change for responsible development. However, a vision document does not provide details of projects and activities that are to be implemented to realize it.

This Vision Document for Chandigarh has been prepared based on suggestions received from the industry, academia, and professionals across various fields. The document aims to give suggestions across various sectors and what role CII as an Institution can play in supporting the Chandigarh Administration towards building an Inclusive & Sustainable Chandigarh.

The sectors that have been covered include Education & Skills; Healthcare; Manufacturing; Business & Economy; Technology & Innovation; urbanization & Environmental Sustainability; Tourism & Hospitality; Arts, Media & Entertainment, and Governance and Public Administration.

The Chandigarh Administration on its part has taken several initiatives on the sectors covered and its policies are directed towards attaining inclusive & sustainable development.

The Chandigarh Administration is working with both internal and external stakeholders to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth and social development along with environmental protection, to deliver long term benefits to all the residents of Haryana, including women, children, youth and future generations.

Aspirations of the People

The vision development exercise involved the gigantic task of interacting with the people of Chandigarh and seeking their aspirations on each of the 9 parameters to develop a shared vision for the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

THEME	VISION ELEMENT
Education & Skill Development	100% primary and secondary literacy using innovative education techniques
	Enhance industry - academia connect by ensuring world class Incubation / R&D center's
	Bridging the Education gap
Healthcare	Affordable and good quality healthcare services with more no. of hospitals / PHCs and skilled staff (doctors & nurses)
	Preventing major diseases by reducing pollution and having better sewerage facilities
	Providing health insurance and educating people about the benefits of insurance
	Establishing Chandigarh as a preferred destination for Healthcare Facilities
Manufacturing & Services	Green and Sustainable Manufacturing techniques
	Enhanced employment opportunities by extending govt support for infrastructure to SMEs and corporate houses
	Industry 4.0 - The next phase of Chandigarh's manufacturing growth will require it to be future ready and adopt and implement Industry 4.0
	Congestion and pollution free roads through better public transport and environment friendly vehicles focusing EV policy.
Infrastructure & Urbanization	Congestion and pollution free roads through better public transport and environment friendly vehicles focusing EV policy.Affordable housing, especially for the poor
	Increased road connectivity and better traffic management system
	Adequate Water Supply
	Sanitation, including Solid Waste Management, Affordable housing, especially for the poor
Digital Platforms & Transformative Technologies	Promoting meaningful research by allocation of more funds to R&D
	Ensuring Growth of a diverse IT enabled eco-system
Governance & Public Administration	Corruption free, responsible, and accountable government officials
	Increase human resource and set up e-governance
	teams for mission level as well as project levels
Climate & Sustainability	Control pollution by - using alternate modes of transportation (metro, skybus etc) - renewable sources of energy - creating awareness among people - Implementing EV Policy
Arts, Sports & Literature	Encourage arts by annual arts festival and opening museums and Arts, Sports & Literature galleries
	Fully equipped sports facilities and coaches

The aspirations of the people of Chandigarh are not very different from that of any other concerned Indian citizen. The aspirations combined with concerns voiced are very powerful and emotional. The views collected on 9 parameters at different stages call for a huge responsibility over the state functionaries and leaders for a better future.

Chandigarh Profile

Chandigarh, the dream city of India's first Prime Minister, Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru, was planned by the famous French architect Le Corbusier. Picturesquely located at the foothills of Shivaliks, it 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 Pradesh, 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.

Fact File

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 (2021)	735.5 mm
Monsoon	July-September
Temperature	Winter Min. (Nov-Jan) 2°C – 10°C Summer Max. (April-July) 38°C – 43°C
Total Population (2011 census)	1,055,45
Density of population/sq. km.	9,258
Birth Rate (per 1000)	13 (2019)
Death Rate (per 1000)	4 (2019)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	13 (2019)
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	829
Decennial Population Growth	17.19%
Literacy Rate	86.0%

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 northeast 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 thunderstorms. 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 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

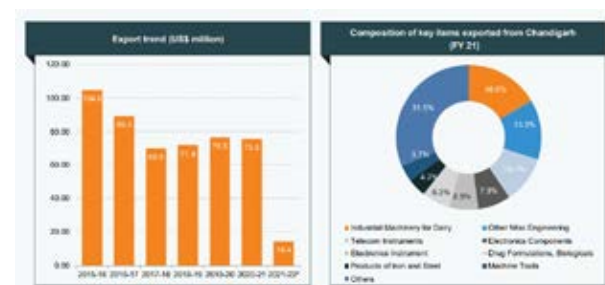


Capital Complex stands the giant metallic sculpture of The Open Hand, the official emblem of Chandigarh, signifying the city's credo of "open to given, open to receive".

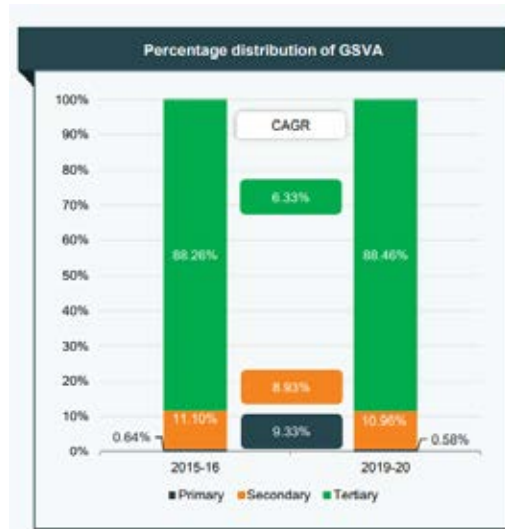
Economy of Chandigarh

Chandigarh's economy is changing in character as the knowledge revolution sweeps the country. In the last decade, the traditional industrial activity has not seen that rapid an increase as was seen in the activities relating to the services sector.

- Chandigarh attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow worth US\$ 43.15 million between October 2019-December 2021 as per the data released by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
- As of March 2022, Chandigarh had a total installed power generation capacity of 224.74 MW, of which 169.57 MW was contributed by central utilities and 55.17 MW by private utilities.

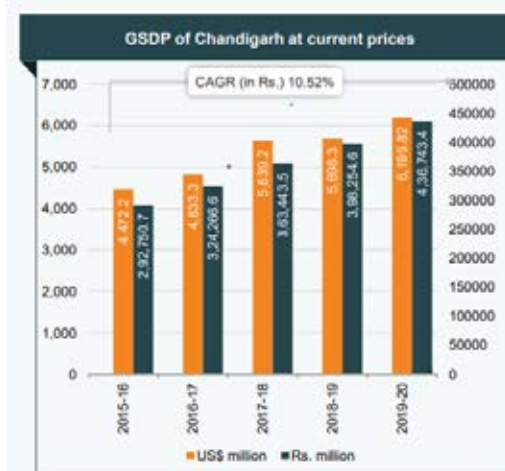


- Total merchandise exports from Chandigarh stood at US\$ 75.6 million in FY21. As of May 2021, exports from Chandigarh stood at US\$ 14.4 million in FY22. The key items exported from Chandigarh include industrial machinery, telecom instruments, engineering products and electronics components.
- In 2019-20, the tertiary sector contributed 88.46% to



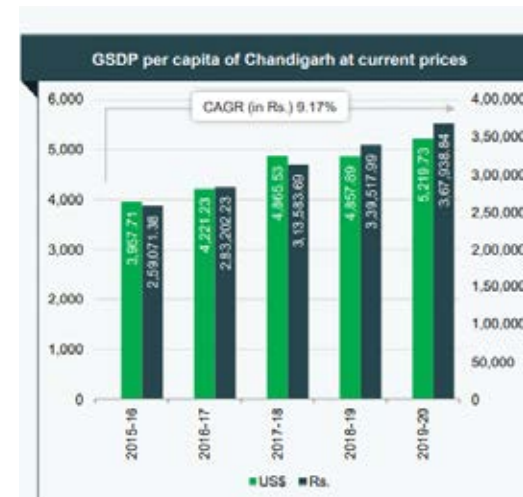
the city's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices, followed by the secondary sector at 10.96%. The tertiary sector posted an 6.33% CAGR between 2015-16 and 2019-20, driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance and other services. In the same period, the secondary sector recorded a CAGR of 8.93%, driven by utility and construction sectors. The primary sector posted a CAGR of 9.33% between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

- **Health:** Five big Govt. hospitals, PGI, General Multi-Specialty Hospital, Sector 16, General Medical College & Hospital, Sector 32; one hospital each in the field of Homeopathy & Ayurveda. Apart from these, there are various other hospitals in the private sector.
- **Research Institutes:** IMTECH, CSIO, NIPER all adds to the value-added research facilities provided by the city.
- At current prices, Chandigarh's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) stood at Rs. 436,743.4 million (US\$ 6,195.8 million) in 2019-20.
- The city's GSDP increased at a CAGR of 10.52% between



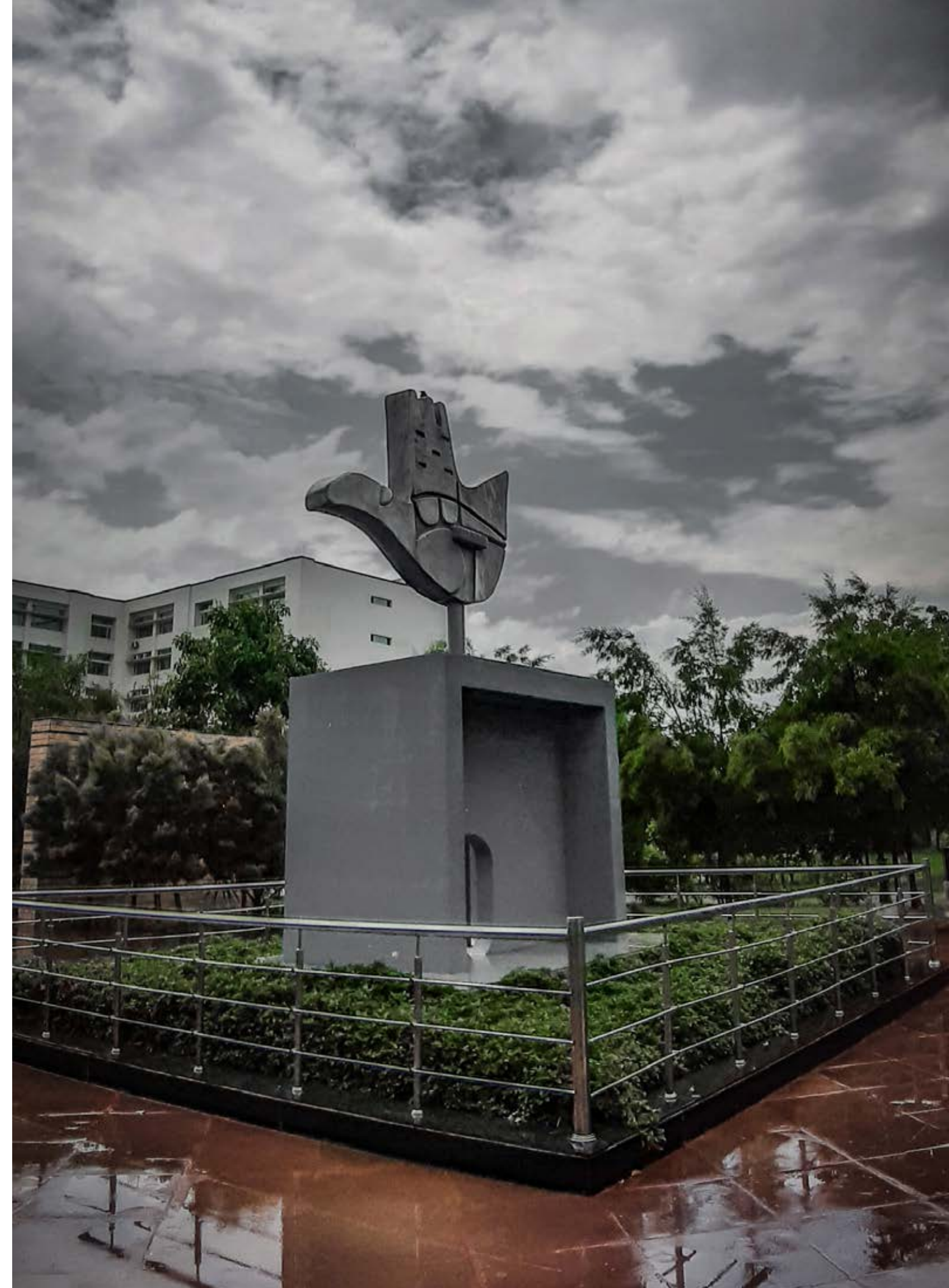
2015-16 and 2019-20.

- The city's per capita GSDP stood at Rs. 367,939.83 (US\$5,219.73) in 2019-20. Per capita GSDP rose at a CAGR of 9.17% between 2015-16 and 2019-20.



Recent Developments

- **In September 2021, Chandigarh International Airport Limited (CHAIL) announced that the air cargo complex, which will handle both domestic and international cargo, including perishable goods, will be functional from November 1, 2021. The construction cost of the cargo complex is Rs. 11.5 crore (US\$ 1.56 million) and the complex is spread >14,127 sq. m.**
- **Out of the total Union Budget 2021-22, a major chunk of Rs. 950.41 crore (US\$ 130.57 million) has been allocated for next fiscal year for Housing and Urban Development including the smart city project.**
- **In 2020-21, Chandigarh exported industrial machinery for dairy worth US\$ 12.52 million, followed by other miscellaneous engineering products worth US\$ 10.08 million and telecom instruments worth US\$ 8.05 million.**



Education & Skill Development

Vision

- **100% primary and secondary literacy using innovative/ Smart education techniques.**
- **Enhance industry - academia connect**
- **Skill enhancement courses for working people**
- **Incubation / R&D centers**

Action Points

Education is the building block of any society - it builds character and instills moral values. There should be a greater emphasis on primary education. The aim should be to reach a target of 100% literacy. There is also a need for more technical and vocational courses, with evening classes for people who are otherwise employed. The industry and academia interface needs to be strengthened.

The new-age schools and education system in Chandigarh would possess software-mediated, highly coded, and data-driven infrastructure, where students would learn through digital media. Under such educational and learning programs, the students would decode real time solutions. Students would also be able to receive learning beyond classroom knowledge and know the world better.

Pre-school care

The desire expressed was to have affordable crèches and nurseries set up for children of working mothers. Setting up of preparatory school for the children with special needs.

Helpline

To provide information, besides counseling services, both child help line and student help line be set up to answer assist and support children and youth.

Vocational education

To provide skills to school dropouts and the economically backward sections, vocational training centers for street children and youth in rural areas is essential. A vocational training and production centre also in the urban area of Chandigarh is needed.

Higher and professional education

Chandigarh residents aspire to make the colleges in the tricity the most preferred by the students as well as employers. To get exposure to new programs in emerging technologies at under-graduate and post-graduate levels need to be introduced.

Dynamic curriculum through inter disciplinary approach must be introduced by incorporating modular degree programs which should be both part time as well in distance education modes. Programs should be started to enhance management and soft skills of students. Engagement with industry should be a priority to improve placement of students.



Healthcare

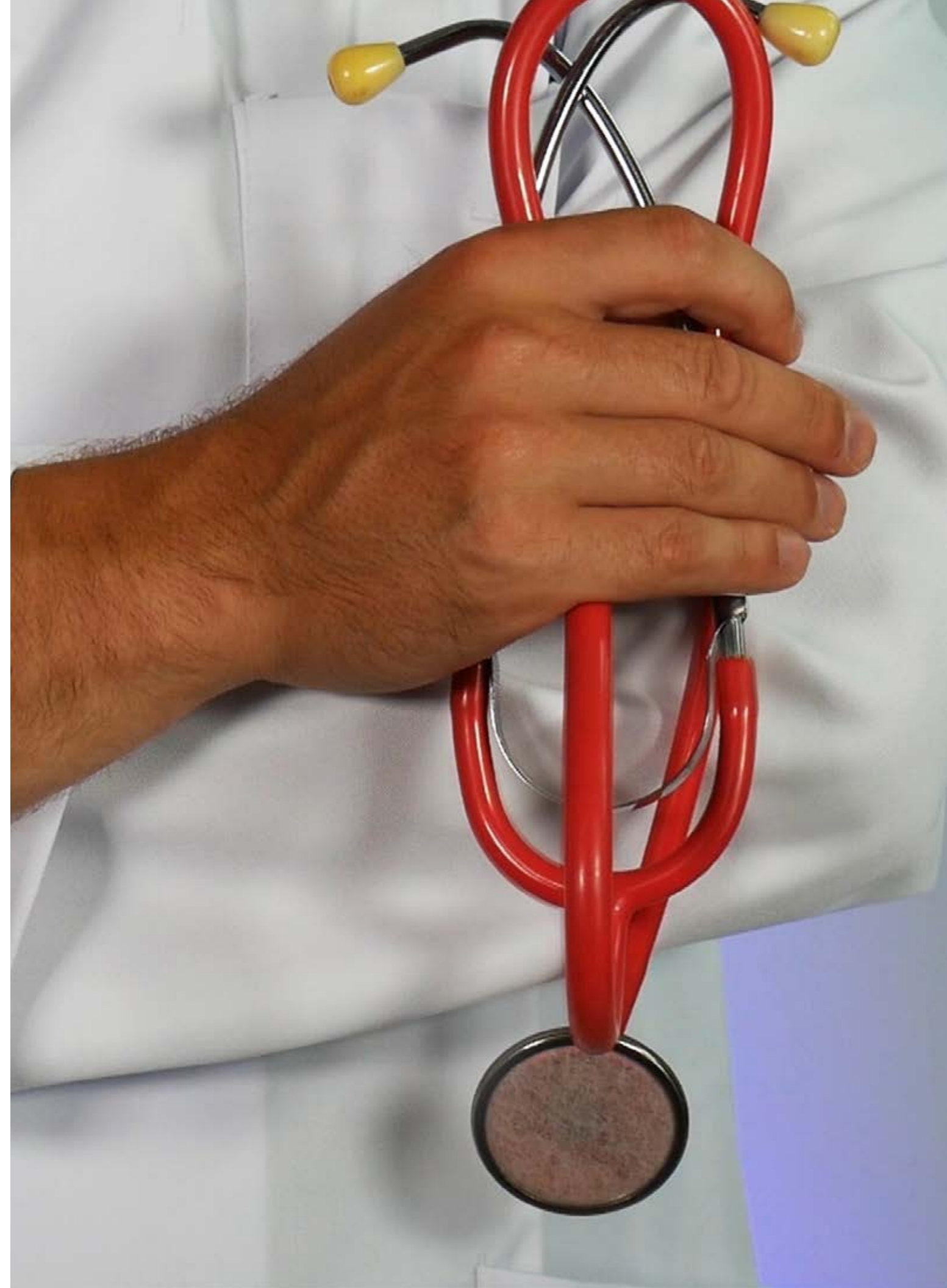
Vision

- Affordable and accessible quality health services with more hospitals / PHCs and skilled staff (doctors and nurses).
- Establishing Chandigarh as a preferred destination for Healthcare Facilities
- Preventing major diseases by reducing pollution and having better sewerage infrastructure
- Providing health insurance and educating people about the benefits of insurance

Action points

Though Chandigarh has an efficient public health system, yet the desire is for access to quality and affordable health-care to the lower strata of society. Compulsory health insurance for every resident with user friendly facilities at hospitals, awareness programmes, and better wages for doctors, are some of the major issues to be taken up.

Chandigarh is providing affordable and accessible medical facilities and people from abroad, especially the neighbouring nations, visit the hospitals in the city to avail the health care services. Chandigarh is fast emerging as a medical tourism hub.



Manufacturing & Services

There are about 2950 Small Scale and 15 Large and Medium Scale Units in existence in Chandigarh as on date. Growth of industry for the last few years has been limited in Chandigarh as it is not an industry led city because of the limited space envisaged for industrial development at the time of original planning of the city. However, still keeping in view the fact that industry would provide crucial resource base in the city, a limited area of about 1450 acres was planned for development as industrial area mainly for the development of small scale and pollution free industries.

Out of a total of about 2950 small scale industries in Chandigarh about 40% are ancillary units producing components for the major tractor industry around Chandigarh. Light engineering industry is heavily represented, other industrial units produce mainly industrial fasteners, electrical / electronic items, machine tools, pharmaceuticals, plastic goods, sanitary fittings, steel / wooden furniture and food products etc. A number of items manufactured here are finding ready markets abroad. The total estimated annual output of industries is to be tune of Rs. 650.00 crore.

The economy of Chandigarh is witnessing a transformation from traditional manufacturing towards a knowledge-based economy. This is primarily due to policies of the Central government/U.T. Administration to promote knowledge sector and tourism through a series of initiatives and programs. Knowledge sector, particularly Information Technology and IT enabled services (ITES) alongwith the Biotechnology is gaining momentum in the Chandigarh. The knowledge sector Corridor consists of:

- IT & IT enabled services
- Biotechnology and medical sciences
- Industrial technologies.

Manufacturing sector includes activities as disparate as the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, electronic goods, I.T. and other industrial products. I.T. industry is a dominant player of the manufacturing sector and is expected to play an increasing role even in future in the exports of pharma products. Chandigarh is known only for service class people and hub for bureaucratic and political activities of the region.

The tertiary or service sector has increased over the recent years with a significant proportion of new jobs across a whole range of activities. Of late, this sector has emerged as the single largest employer and will continue to grow as the dominant sector in the future considering the developmental initiatives planned in the area

Vision

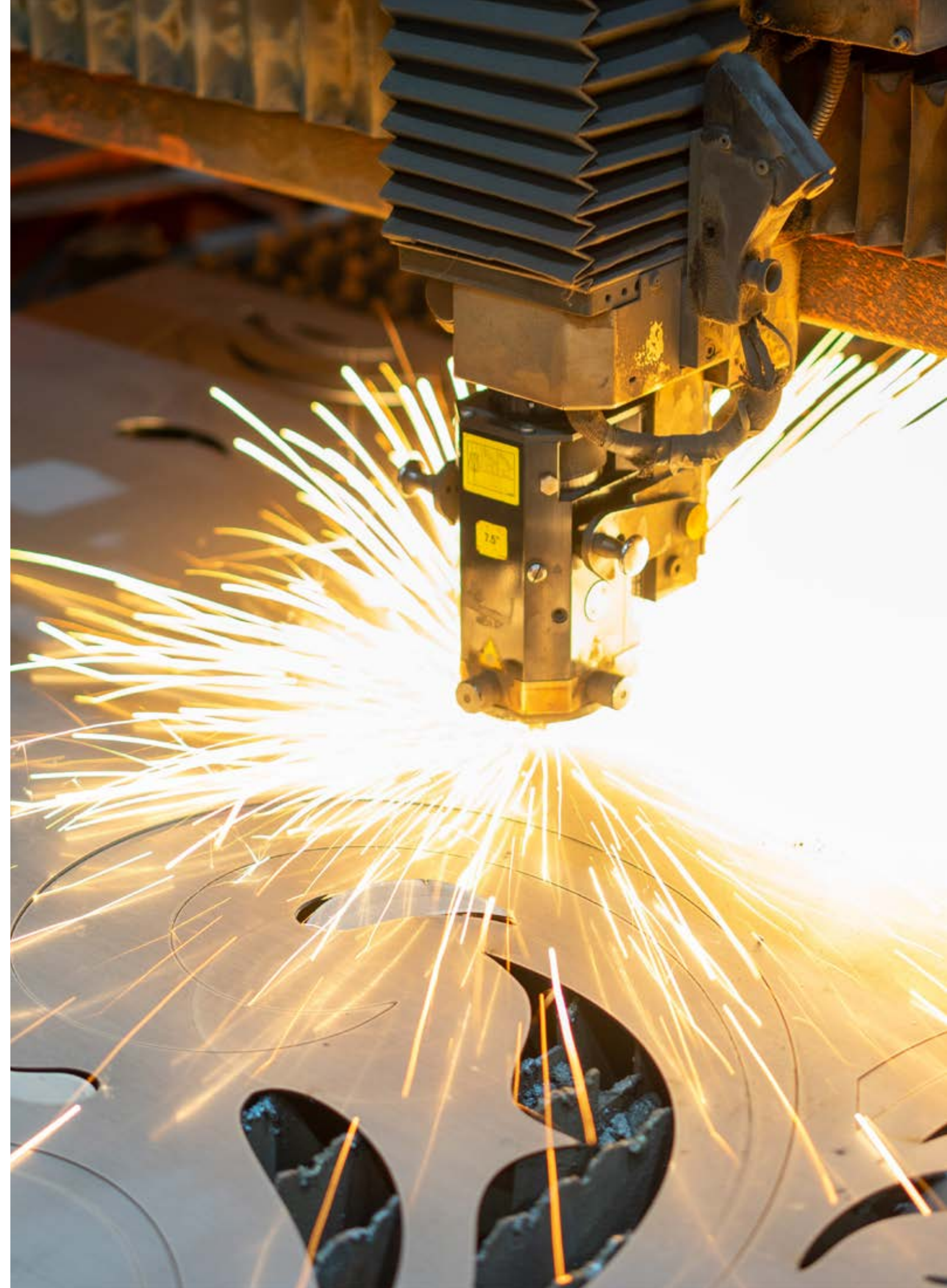
- **Industry 4.0 - The next phase of Chandigarh's manufacturing growth will require it to be future ready and adopt and implement Industry 4.0.**
- **Green and Sustainable Manufacturing techniques**
- **Focusing on Tertiary Sector**

Action points

Promoting advance manufacturing technologies, including Industry 4.0, Blockchain, AI etc amongst others.

Handholding industry to adapt to market demand such as diversification, switch to newer technologies etc.

As Central government has launched certain PLI schemes for the national level focused/thrust sectors, it is advisable that the Chandigarh Administration should also introduce PLI incentives for its industries.



Infrastructure & Urbanization

Chandigarh was designed with an ideal of providing fundamental services of life to all its inhabitants so that they can lead a comfortable and dignified lifestyle. Well-planned sectors, roads, interconnectivity between walkways, open spaces, gardens and special attention to aesthetics were established as the major features of this city. Residential units kept well guided from fast moving traffic, surrounded by peaceful environment and nature was the life visualised for about five lakh residents of the city. Le Corbusier had envisioned 'One day people will visit Chandigarh to see the part wherein one does not see the automobile; where one sees nature.' But presently, after a journey of more than six decades, Chandigarh is facing a two-fold problem of conserving the legacy of its modernist heritage along with trying to adapt and expand to meet the challenges posed by an escalating population with ever-changing demands.

Overflowing traffic on roads burdening the transportation network, constant struggle between mushrooming and demolition of slums, regular increase in demand of vital amenities like water and electricity supplies, climate change and unregulated built development are just some of the pressing concerns of the present day. With the development and growth of Panchkula and Mohali, Chandigarh has metamorphosed into the epicentre or focal point of a larger landmass, causing further escalation in the degeneration of the once ideal city.

Vision

- **Congestion and pollution free roads through better public transport and environment friendly vehicles**
- **Increased road connectivity and better traffic management system**
- **More technology hubs / IT parks / SEZs**
- **Modification of the Current infrastructure to make them accessible to Differently Abled population**

Action points

With an aim to focus on the future of the city beautiful, the city administration is stressing that with the growing population it is extremely crucial to enhance and upgrade the

infrastructure and meet the emerging and rising demands of residents. Need of the hour is to upgrade open spaces, rejuvenate under-utilised areas, improve the quality of environment and instill walkability.

Installation of an air purifier to different location in the city to improve the air quality and health of the people.

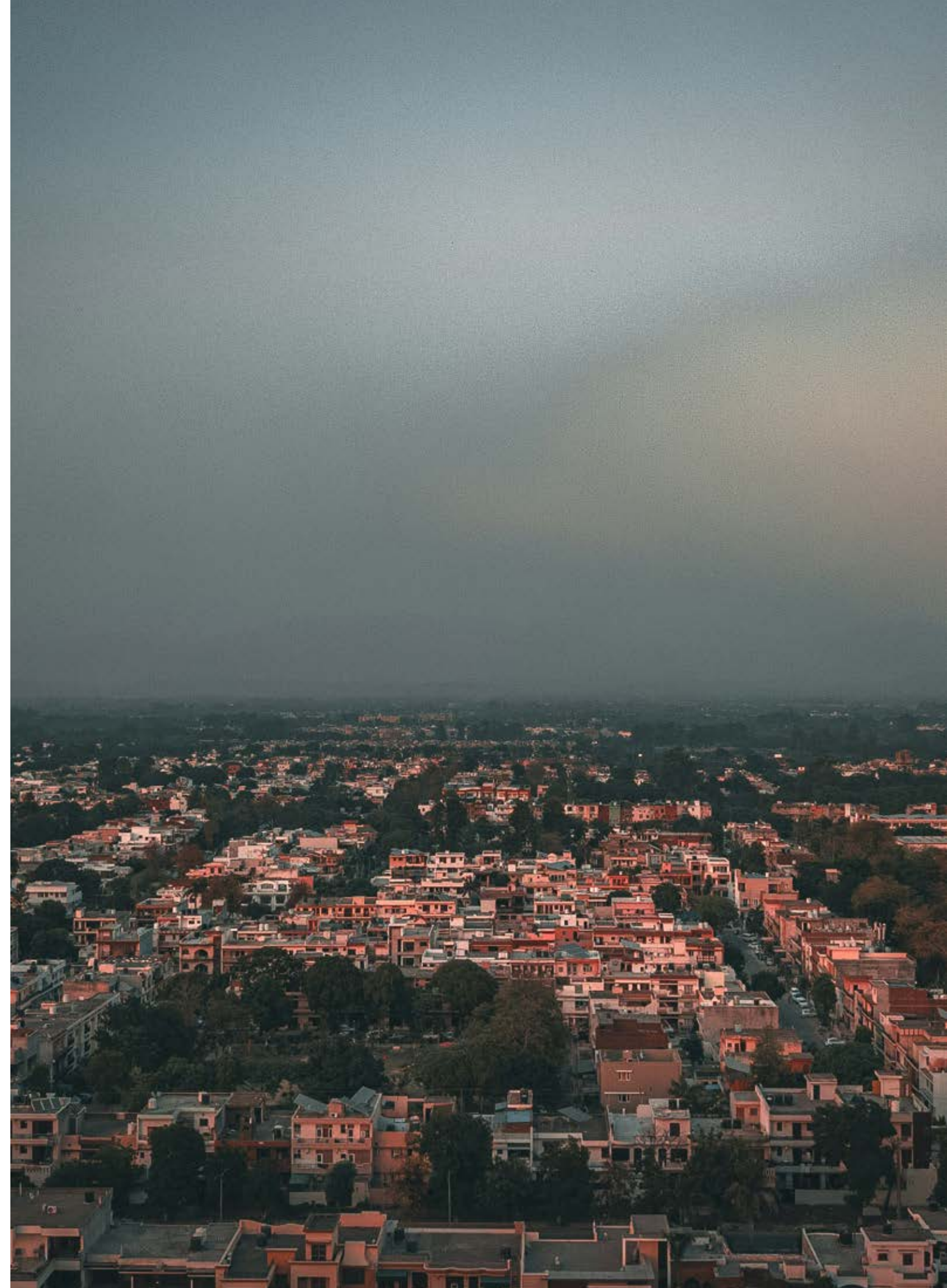
Providing more cycling friendly infrastructure for promoting cycling throughout the city.

Initiatives to promote E-Buses and E-Bikes should Be taken as a noticeable change has been witnessed in the city with people actively using rentable bicycles for commute. Implementation of the EV policy in the city is also required.

Upgrading Chandigarh airport to international standards in recent times augmented the physical connectivity of Chandigarh to the world and fulfilled a long-term need and considerably enhanced export potential of this region.

With MNCs, setting up shop in and around the city, there has been improvement in infrastructure and urbanization. But there is an ample scope for development of IT and Technology hubs, besides SEZs.

Even though Chandigarh is witnessing multiple positive inclusions, it is extremely important to shift attention from planning for automobiles to planning for citizens and this can only be done by the combined efforts of both the government and the citizens. It is time for the residents of Chandigarh to be conscious about the need of a healthy environment and to educate oneself about the ways in which one can sensitively achieve this. This will not only help the administration to provide for better public facilities but also make it answerable for the shortfalls.



Digital Platforms & Transformative Technologies

A digital transformation is happening in cities across the globe. These cities are adopting smart technologies and smart processes into their infrastructure to improve urban quality of life and improve internal efficiency. Smart technologies and processes are saving the city valuable time and money that could be better spent on quality-of-life initiatives and emergency preparedness.

The recent growth in digital technologies is enabling cities like Chandigarh to undergo transformations for streamlining smart services and offering new products. Digitization has changed the way citizens and stakeholders live, work, collaborate, and communicate. This disruptive change inter-connects with all information systems and processes that are important for providing services. Although, digital transformation present opportunities for achieving smart cities.

Vision

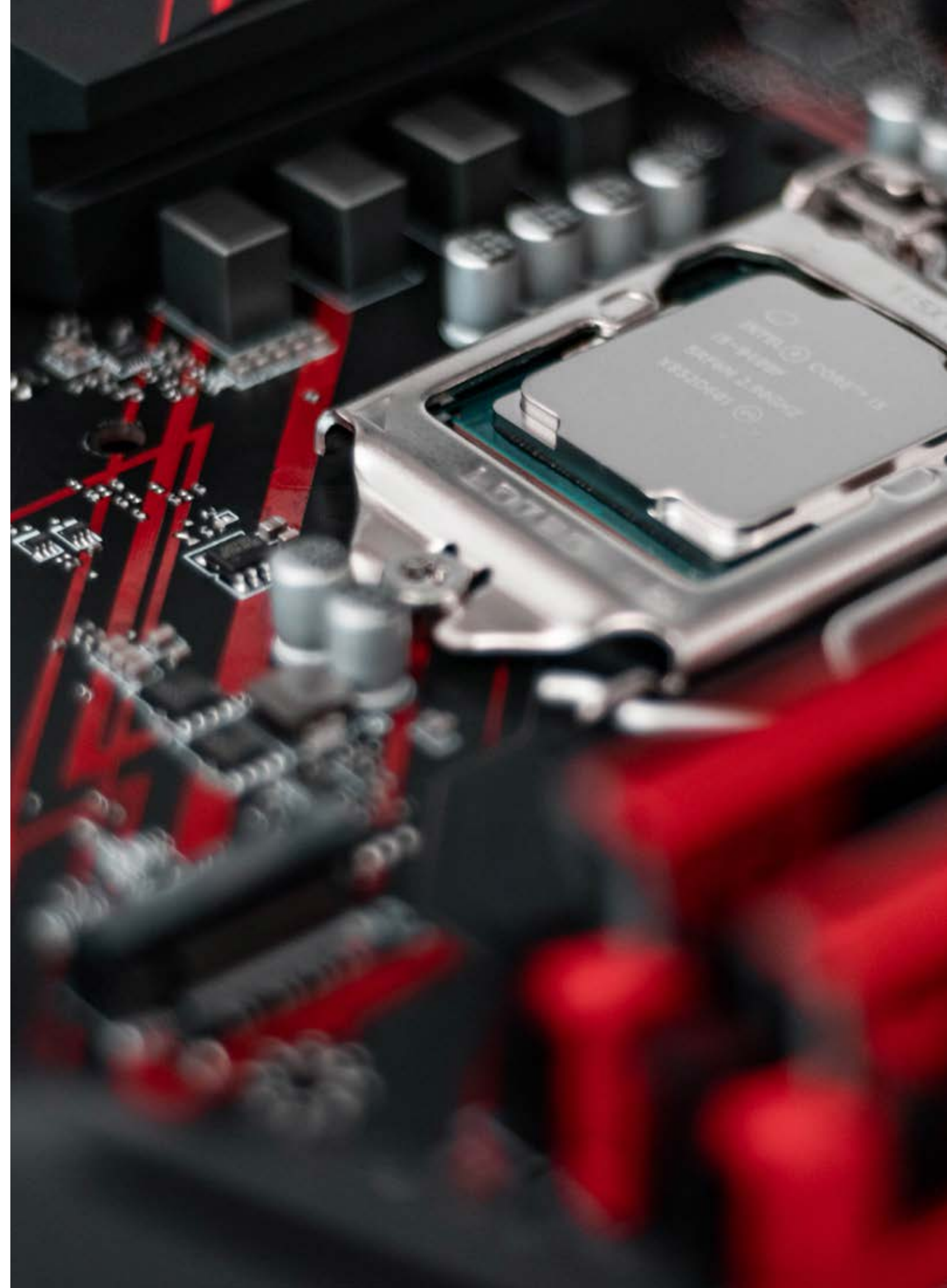
- Promoting meaningful research by allocation of more funds to R&D (CRIKC)
- Simplified Regulatory Regime through Dedicated Single Roof for Time bound clearance
- Ensuring Growth of a diverse IT enabled eco-system

Action points

Innovation indeed leads towards gaining a competitive advantage. Innovations can only occur through focused research and development. New ideas should be encouraged. Proper allocation of funds towards the same is necessary. To promote innovation, the department of new research and development centers is proposed. The research and development centers should be set up linked with the premier institute in the area, to promote and harness the talent of young minds.

Chandigarh is one of the leading cities in internet usage. According to a survey, 75.2% of women and 91.9% of men in Chandigarh are using internet on mobile phone. To make Chandigarh a front-runner in the IT and ITes hub we need to leave sandbox and going all in with smart technologies that deliver essential services to residents in a meaningful way. For this to happen following are suggested:

- **Developing a Research and Innovation**
- **Protecting the IP (Intellectual Property) created from research and creating mechanism to license it.**
- **Smart city initiatives include improved healthcare, accessibility, public safety, transportation, waste management, energy consumption, water usage, and air quality using blockchain and IOT.**



Governance & Public Administration

Vision

- Corruption free, responsible, and accountable government officials. Every city needs an excellent public administration and responsible government. Chandigarh dreams of a corruption free police, government, and public administration by the year 2022. Accountability and responsibility need to be instilled in the government services. There is a need to change the promotion policies. A good public administration can solve most of the problems which plague any community.
- To create a knowledge-based society, wherein every citizen of Chandigarh shall be able to excess the benefits of IT. IT is to be used as a medium for effective interaction between the Administration and the public so that exchange of information and access to government departments is speedy and easy, leading to a better quality of life.

Action points

Use of IT in Administration to bring about transparency in administration, quick adoption of e-Governance packages, e.g. Multi-application Smart Cards, Common Service Centers, eProcurement etc is required.

Diversifying into related areas to sustain growth by adopting need-based models from amongst the various existing in the industry: viz. The Build-Own-Operate (BOO) Model, the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) Model etc. Efforts need to be made to dispose of all the cases filed up to 2021 within the next six months with priority to the oldest pending cases. This is necessary to strengthen the consumer movement and build confidence in consumer courts.



Climate & Sustainability

Vision:

- **Control pollution by**
 - » Using alternate modes of transportation (metro, sky bus etc)
 - » Alternate sources of energy
 - » Creating awareness among people
- **Implementation of EV Policy**
- **Protection and Conservation of Resources**

Action points

Environment is under a constant threat here due to increased levels of pollution from industries and automobiles. Hence, there is need to focus on pollution and water management.

Environment Education Training & Information

There is a need to organize training program in association with environmental NGOs to train teachers in schools/ colleges to impart effective environment education to students, both in rural and urban areas.

Quiz and competitions, while being entertaining contribute much in increasing knowledge and awareness. These need to be a part of the school / college routine.

Sewage & Solid Waste Management - Sewage and sanitation

Sewage and sanitation demand immediate action in the city.

Water Conservation

- Awareness regarding rainwater harvesting techniques should be given to the citizens.
- Adoption of technology for recycling and recharging of the water.



Arts, Sports & Literature

Vision

- Encourage interest in arts through annual arts festival and new museums and galleries.
- Fully equipped sport facilities and coaches to train

Apart from education, for overall personality development there needs to be a dedicated focus on the encouragement of arts, sports and literature right from childhood. Better infrastructure in schools for the same is required. Establishment of stadiums for sports and museums should be top priority.

The people of Chandigarh have been quite excited about various sport activities from the very beginning. Earlier the Sports department in Chandigarh was operating under the Education department but now it has started its full-fledged establishments of Chandigarh Sports Council, District Sports Officer and Sports Directorate.

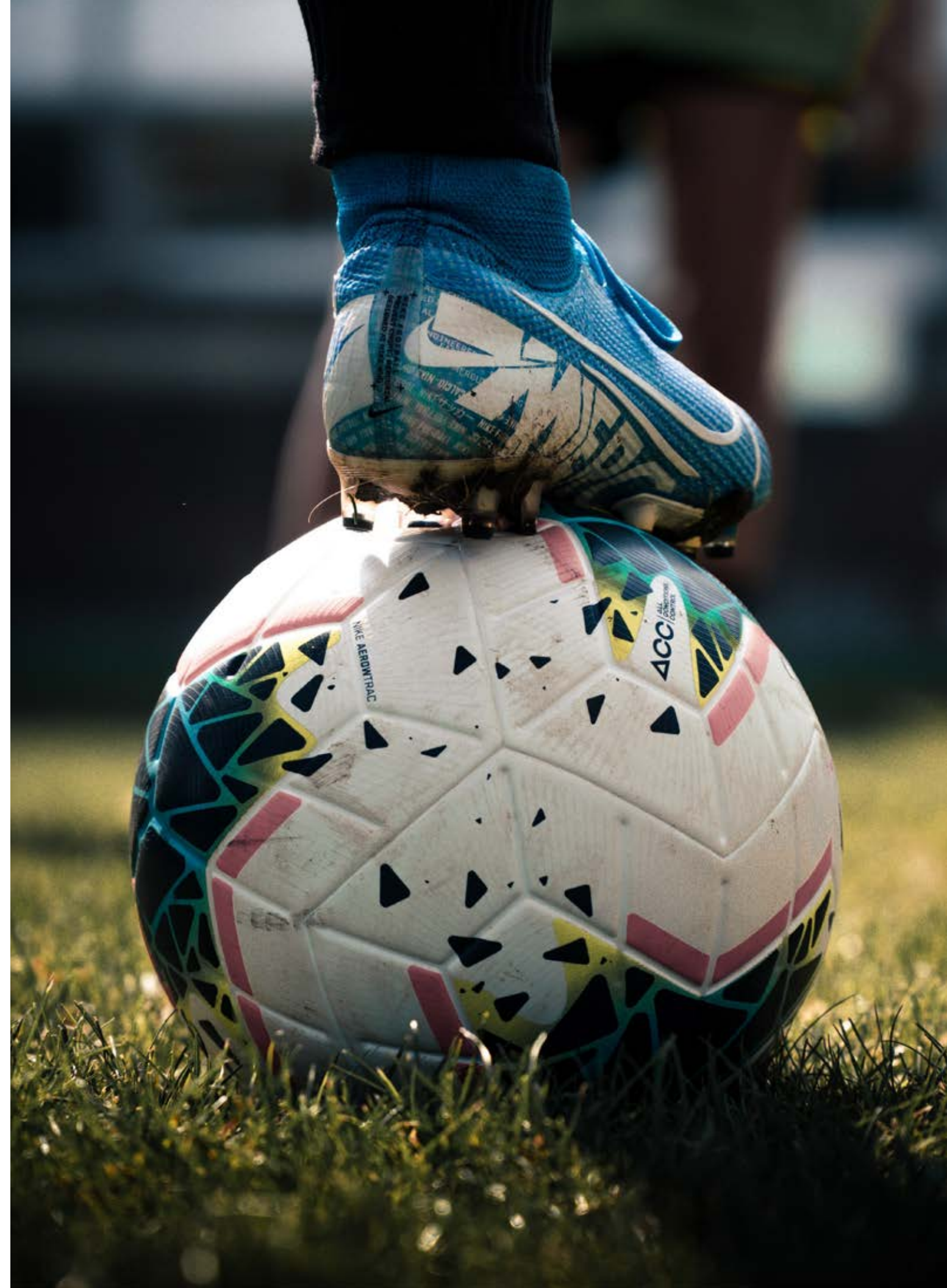
Action points

Art

Competitions should be organized on regular basis to promote art and culture. Photography and art museums/gallery should be set up for students and all interested persons to view or study the subject.

Sports Facility

To promote sports in Chandigarh, rural sports complex is needed. Sports like equestrian, archery and shooting should be promoted to get a competitive advantage over other states and to produce world class sportspersons from Chandigarh.



The Way Forward

In a nutshell, the broad vision elements that came through are

- **Empowerment through information**
- **Concrete annual plans for the further achievement of the vision**
- **Growth stimulation**
- **Excellence in government**
- **Create an acceptable / participative environment for the Vision 2047**

To take forward the vision as encapsulated by the residents of Chandigarh, the CIIChandigarh@2047 task force will engage experts and stakeholders in the listed areas to draw a roadmap for the same. The need will be to find partners in government, private sector, NGOs, academicians and others who will take forward the change process and work at various levels to action the suggestions / plans.

Participants for the visioning exercise have suggested that part of the team on VISION 2047 should continue for the long-term perspective. The patronage of the main leadership of the state is of utmost importance in the realization of VISION 2047 which has the imprint of the aspirations of the Chandigarh people. There is high positivism in the people’s sentiment, huge potential as observed by experts and enough space to work and implement. Chandigarh@2047 has the potential to be a showcase of achievement through committed attention.

According to the vision document, the journey ahead would encompass the following points:

1. **Engagement**

- Sharing the vision report with all levels in the Administration
- Initiating dialogue and building consensus for giving further boost to the aspirations of the people
- Involving the local community to provide support for people’s aspiration.
- Actively recruiting more volunteers to further strengthen the reach of Chandigarh@2047

2. **Agenda setting**

- Analyze the present status on various developmental needs
- Identify relevant projects to be taken up district-wise
- Discuss areas for collaboration between government, business and society
- Get various institutions to align their agenda with the state vision

3. **Implementation**

- Launch projects aimed at achieving important local developmental needs
- Progress on projects to be tracked periodically using pre decided metrics
- Identify and share “next practices “with other project teams across the country



