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vision 2022  
**chandigarh**



## **Chandigarh Vision 2022**

*Integrated growth for sustainable tomorrow*



**Confederation of Indian Industry**

Facilitated by



**University Business School  
Panjab University, Chandigarh**

## Acknowledgement

An exercise of this nature is never possible without qualitative participation of the respondents. The India@75: Chandigarh visioning process included interaction with citizens and representatives from administration, judiciary, industry, academia, farming, social development, through workshops, interviews and other modes of communication. CII would like to sincerely thank them for their time and inputs.

CII would like to thank its partner, University Business School (UBS) for their support in putting together this report. The role of UBS, our partner for the India@75: Chandigarh exercise has been laudable. The team of Prof Dinesh K Gupta, Prof Meenakshi Malhotra, Dr Gunmala Suri and Dr Amit Kaushik zealously put in time and effort in organizing the workshops and other interactions, besides documenting the learnings. CII would also like to thank UBS and Fortis Hospital, Mohali for hosting the envisioning workshops in their premises.

The Task Force members of India@75: Chandigarh led by Mr Partap K Aggarwal, Chairman, CII Chandigarh Council and Mr Mohit Chitkara, Membership Chair, Yi Chandigarh Chapter along with respondents, participants and the CII members who participated actively to provide inputs for the report which helped enhance its qualitative aspects.

And last but not the least, the initiator, the motivator, the person behind the India@75 movement – Prof C K Prahalad whose vision inspired us to take on the mission of visioning Chandigarh@75.

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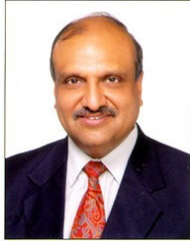
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## Foreword



**Partap K Aggarwal**  
Chairman, India @ 75 Taskforce &  
Chairman, CII Chandigarh Council

Chandigarh has always been in the list of the best cities in India and continues its endeavour towards betterment. This, along with the proactive leadership of Chandigarh Administration motivated the CII Chandigarh Council to widen the dimensions of its working to new areas. Hence, when Prof C K Prahalad exhorted CII to attempt a vision for India@75, a vision for Chandigarh was for us, a natural preliminary.

CII took up the challenge and adopted 'India@75: The Emerging Agenda' as its theme for 2008-09. And here, we decided to attempt a vision building exercise for Chandigarh. . The response from the people was stupendous.

We conducted three workshops in Chandigarh, following the bottom up approach, to get a sense of the aspirations of the people. The first one was at UBS on the 21 October 2008. The second workshop was held in CII NR Headquarters on 22 October 2008 and the third in Fortis Hospital, Mohali on 23 October 2008. The aforesaid workshops covered the themes of moral leadership, health, corruption, world class innovations, science and technology, infrastructure, business, government services and public administration, education and skill development, environment, economic well being, agriculture and revitalization, arts, sports and literature and world class innovations. We have also conducted interviews and I would like to thank the respondents, participants and the CII members for making this a success.

This document captures the unequivocal voices of Chandigarh. I wish to thank everyone who contributed to the vision and provided support and feedback at critical junctures.

## Foreword



**Mohit Chitkara**

Co – Chair, Task Force on India@75 &  
Membership Chair, Yi Chandigarh

CII having chosen ‘India @ 75 : the emerging agenda’ has rolled out the mission on India @ 75. The task, as we see, is gigantic. For developing a vision by adopting a ‘bottom-up’ approach is a very noble idea and CII Chandigarh has already initiated a lot of work towards this.

The very idea of envisioning for Chandigarh 15 years from now thrilled us in Yi as this was some thing Yi members had been deliberating upon internally. It widened our scope with dreams, ideas & aspirations of Chandigarh stakeholders adding up to our list. It has also set its own set of responsibilities and when someone of the stature & integrity of Prof C K Prahalad is involved, responsibility increases manifold.

We supported CII Chandigarh in its ambitious mission to ignite a movement in evolving a vision for Chandigarh@75 by various envisioning exercises. We had no idea of the overwhelming response we would receive during the exciting exercises that were conducted in the city to capture people’s dreams.

What struck us was that aspirations of people from diverse background and economical / social status were strikingly similar.

Even though the goals for Chandigarh@75 are very ambitious, for a simple reason that this is what the cross-section of the people of Chandigarh want. Prof C K Prahalad has very pertinently chalked out the aspirations and I believe with the inherent strengths of India & Chandigarh, the task is much achievable in possible time scale.

Chandigarh has the potential to become a source of global innovations - new businesses, new technologies and new business models, focus on the flowering of arts, science, and literature, it has the potential to produce at least one Nobel prize winner for the country.

## 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. The process of learning the aspirations of people and framing of vision output is planned and modeled through a methodology developed by Boston Consulting Group (BCG), India.

This document also attempts to suggest a way forward for making a collective effort to achieve the vision of Chandigarh@75. People’s response has aspired it to be the change for responsible development. However, a vision document des not provide details of projects and activities that are to be implemented to realize it.

## ASPIRATIONS

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 8-12 parameters at different stages call for a huge responsibility over the state functionaries and leaders for a better future.

### Aspiration Summary

Theme	Vision element
Infrastructure	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
	Electricity in all satellite villages
Education & Skill Development	100% primary and secondary literacy using innovative education techniques
	Enhance industry - academia connect by ensuring world class
	Incubation / R&D centres
	- Skill enhancement courses for working people
Businesses	Become a world leader in developing global market for Indian companies by building value in trade & commerce

	Enhanced employment opportunities by extending govt support for infrastructure to SMEs and corporate houses
<b>Governance &amp; Public Administration</b>	Corruption free, responsible and accountable government officials
<b>Agriculture</b>	Improve agriculture by utilization of better technology and creating awareness / information centres for farming community
<b>Health</b>	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
<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>	Promoting meaningful research by allocation of more funds to R&D
	Encourage common people towards science and technology by developing science centres
<b>Arts, Sports &amp; Literature</b>	Encourage arts by annual arts festival and opening museums and galleries
	Fully equipped sports facilities and coaches
<b>Environment</b>	Control pollution by
	- using alternate modes of transportation (metro, skybus etc)
	- alternate sources of energy
	- creating awareness among people
	Creating green belts by planting more trees
<b>Moral Leadership</b>	Moral & civic education to be imparted right from childhood
	Exemplary leadership
	Sharing of best practices of moral leadership through seminars
<b>World Class Innovations</b>	Focused reserach centres for generation of new ideas
<b>Economic well being for all</b>	Encourage entrepreneurship by providing financial support for SMEs
	Create sufficient job opportunities
	Social security assurance for unemployed



## Scope & Coverage

This report aims at:

1. Developing an insight into the present state of affairs in Chandigarh
2. Highlighting the key aspirations nurtured by people of Chandigarh
3. Presenting a vision for the Union Territory for the year 2022
4. Exploring the strategies to operationalise the vision into reality through collaborative efforts

For this purpose data was collected from across Chandigarh from people representing diverse segments of population through a blend of techniques, apart from consulting secondary data available from different sources. The coverage includes over 150 people from different walks of life.

Responses from people were gathered around the following 12 parameters:

1. Infrastructure and Urbanization (cities, towns and villages)
2. Health
3. Education and skill development (including primary, secondary and higher)
4. Agricultural revitalization
5. Govt. services and public administration (including governance, law and order)
6. Science and technology
7. Businesses (global position, size, trade, innovation)
8. Economic wellbeing for all (innovative ideas for inclusive growth)
9. World-class innovations
10. Arts, Sports and Literature
11. Moral Leadership
12. Environment

## Approach to Study

The present study has the following components:

1. Secondary Data Analysis: to develop an understanding of where Chandigarh stands at present
2. Personal interactions: to assess the aspirations of people so as to know where they wish to reach
  - (I) One-to-one Interactions: Personal interviews with people of prominence from different sections of society who are thought leaders, decision makers and opinion builders
  - (II) One-to-many Interactions: Structured workshops conducted with a group of people (45-60 people in a group), to consolidate the feedback received from individuals from different walks of life into a shared aspiration.

## Structure of the report

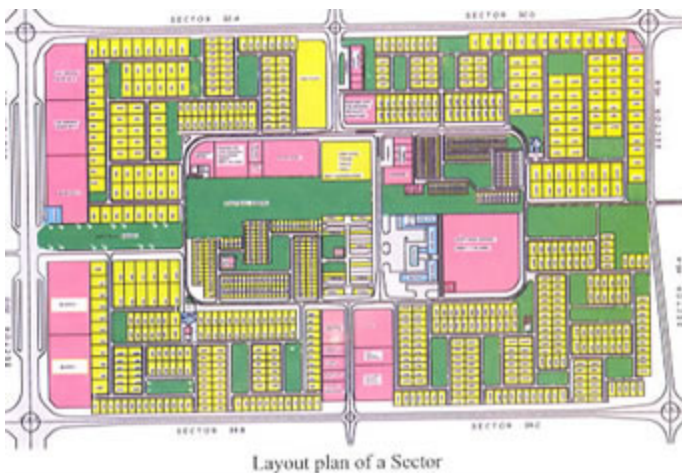
The Chandigarh vision document for the year 2022 presents the summarized aspirations of the people as to where they want the city to be on vital performance parameters and also indicate the road that is likely to take them to destination. This document is different from many others because it is a 'problem solving' document based on the 'bottom-up approach' rather than being prescriptive based on 'top-down approach'. The objective is to come up with a blue-print for moving ahead that is representative and workable.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

The conceptual framework for Chandigarh vision is based on a multi-level approach. It emphasizes elements such as long term thinking, shared vision by common people, visionary leadership by the functional heads or thinkers of the region, planning and state and national learning. The multi level interactions and the research support have made this vision document different from merely a forecasting or planning document.

## Overview 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, and Punjab 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 was added to this circulation system.

The Capitol 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.

## Geographical Notes

Chandigarh, the dream city of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal 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 twentieth century India.

### Fact File

The basic geographical and demographic profile of Chandigarh is as under

Area	114 sq kms
Annual Rainfall (average)	1110.7 mm
Monsoon	July-September
Temperature	Winter Min. (Nov.-Jan, 2006) 10 C-160 C Summer Max. (April-July, 2004) 270C- 440C

## Historical Background

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 'garh' lying beyond the temple gave the city its name.

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 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.

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.

Total Population (2001 census)	9, 00,635 (Rural population: 92,120 (10.2%) (Urban population: 8,08,515 (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
Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)	777
Decennial Population Growth	40.33%
Literacy Rate	81.9%

## Economy

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.

Right from the day the foundation of the city was laid in 1952, the Administration has been successful in transforming this city into a world class city, obvious from the following Fact File:

- Number 1 in the country in terms of Human Development Index
- Chandigarh has been rated as the “Wealthiest Town” of India. In terms of family wealth, it was rated as the sixth most prosperous city.
- Good Governance - A compact, efficient administration with a quick decision making system
- Bank Deposits- USD 4 billion in 227 branches
- Education: Seat of the prestigious Punjab University from where 145 PhD pass outs in various disciplines, with two prestigious engineering colleges with 400 engineers passing out every year. PGI ME&R- Prestigious Medical Research Institute of the country is located in this city. Apart from various colleges in the Science, Commerce and Humanities fields, one College of Architecture and one College of Fine Arts add to the high value education institutes in the city.
- Health: Five big g 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 add to the value added research facilities provided by the city.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew @ 16.06% in the year 2004-05 against all India growth of 8.2%.

Description	All India	Chandigarh	Punjab	Haryana
Density of Population-2001 Census (Km <sup>2</sup> )	313	7900	484	478
Literacy Rate (%)	64.8	81.9	69.7	67.9
Per Capita Income (Rs.) (At Current Prices)	23,241	67,370		
(Highest in All India)	30701	32712		
Bank branches/ 1000 persons	-	0.25	0.11	0.79
Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	-	107	62.19	51.94
Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	-	107	62.19	51.94
Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (2004)				
(Kilowatt hours)	79.00			
(2002-03)	853.34	902.76	902.76	
Hospital Beds /10000 persons	N.A.	23	10	5
Birth Rate/1000 persons	25.00			
(2002)	21.45			
(2005)	20.6			
(2003)	26.3			
(2003)				
Infant Mortality Rate/ 1000 live births	63.00	44.13	49.00	59.00

Source: [www.chandigarh.nic.in](http://www.chandigarh.nic.in)

## 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 12 parameters so as to develop a shared vision for the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

### Introduction

Chandigarh is one of the cities which is far better off than any other city in terms of planning, administration, education, utilities, policing and health. The following points encompass how people of Chandigarh envision their city after 75 years of independence

### Healthcare

*The goal for healthcare facilities for Chandigarh@75 is*

- Affordable and quality health services with more hospitals / PHCs and skilled staff (doctors and nurses)
- 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 a fairly efficient public health system yet the desire is for access to quality and affordable healthcare 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.



With vector borne diseases gaining rapid foothold in the city, special emphasis is required to arrest this. Though a National Vector Borne Disease Control Program and Integrated Disease Surveillance Program is under consideration, awareness among residents about prevention and control needs to be focused upon.

## Education

### Vision

- 100% primary and secondary literacy using innovative 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. By 2022, Chandigarh should have compulsory and free education for girls. 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.

### **Pre – school care**

The desire expressed was to have affordable crèches and nurseries set up for children of working mothers. A preparatory school should be set up for children with special needs in the already existing facility in PRAYAAS, Sector 38.

### **Help Line**

In order 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**

In order 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 has to 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 so as to improve placement of students.

## **Agriculture**

### Vision

- Improve agriculture by utilization of better technology and creating awareness centers for farming community.

### **Action points**

Though Chandigarh may not be directly involved in agriculture but the residents have a vision for the country. There should be an increase in organic farming. Agricultural areas should be used only for farming. Better awareness of commodity exchange, technology upgradation must to increase productivity. The farmers need to be educated on latest agricultural practices and modern technology. The use of pesticides need to be reduced in order to reduce environmental and health hazards.

### **Improving Production**

For self sufficiency in milk and milk products, Chandigarh needs to establish a plant for high quality products as well as to facilitate small and scattered dairy units in the rural areas. Steps are also required to improve yield and quality of milk.

In order to make Chandigarh self sufficient in meeting its food needs, production of vegetables and other crops need to be increased. Information technology which has become a key driver of growth in all businesses has to be used in agriculture in Chandigarh.

### **Livestock Healthcare**

Health of livestock is an issue often ignored but is of paramount importance. Innovative steps like health insurance for cattle and other livestock should be introduced so that farmers can be secure.

### **Business**

#### Vision

- Enhanced employment opportunities by extending Government support for infrastructure to SMEs and corporate houses

#### **Action points**

##### **Industrial growth**

Industries proposed to be set up in the proposed Industrial Area Phase III should be compact, non-polluting, encourage high value addition and dependant largely on skilled manpower, discouraging migrant unskilled labor.

The proposed Industrial Area Phase III would be an ideal place for setting up private sector/foreign banks. The present industry should also be encouraged to upgrade their technology to become globally competitive to change their line of activity to high technology and new economy areas. A committee with representatives of the administration and industry should be set up in order to identify the high-tech and sophisticated industries to be invited.

Industry from across the spectrum - manufacturing, Information Technology, biotech, telecom, retailing, healthcare, entertainment, electronic, telecommunication, etc. need to be encouraged to set up shop here.

## Environment

### Vision:

- Control pollution by
  - Using alternate modes of transportation (metro, sky bus etc)
  - Alternate sources of energy
  - Creating awareness among people
- Creating green belts by planting more trees.

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.

### Action points

#### **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.

#### **Protection & Conservation of Resources**

Committed action to ensure implementation of the suggestions of the report on conservation of Sukhna Lake, which has been cleared by the Union Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India.

## **Institutional Support & Public Participation**

To enhance the chain of 115 Eco-clubs under the National Green Corps scheme and to encourage Eco-Club/Environment Society members and teacher in - charge to adopt nearby sector/village/slum area to create awareness.

## **Promote use of LPG**

In view of the present critical scenario, the use of non polluting fuel is needed urgently to save the city environment. In order to do this, it is suggested that the administration issue 500 new LPG auto rickshaw permits and provide incentives for the replacement of existing diesel / petrol three- wheelers.

## **Administration & Governance**

### *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 needs 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.

### **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, e-Procurement etc is required.

#### **Setting up of e-Sam Park and Gram Sam park centre**

Chandigarh Administration is setting up e-Sampark and Gram Sampark centers in the city for providing services to the citizens. It is suggested that Treasury premises could be one of the best locations for setting up of e-Sampark centre.

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 2007 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.

## **Infrastructure and urbanization**

### 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
- Electricity in all satellite villages.

### Action points

One of the main concerns is the growing traffic, which in turn is leading to congestion and an increase in pollution and road accidents. To overcome these, there is a need for a better public transport system, besides flyovers, underpasses and a Metro network, which would definitely bring about a pleasant change in public commuting.

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.

### **Rural Infrastructure**

The need to develop the villages and areas around Chandigarh is critical and thus provision of basic services at par with the city is a must.

Canal water should be made available in all villages, besides regular water supply to Manimajra. All streets should be concrete with underground drainage system. Playgrounds/sports stadiums should be made available in all villages.

### **Urban Infrastructure**

Suggestions included widening of all V-5 roads up to 33 feet and V-6 roads from 12 feet to 18-22 feet depending on site conditions. Installation of solar powered street lights on all major and sub roads in order to utilize non-conventional energy and stopping wastage of electricity, was a major demand.

### **Community centre**

New community centers in areas which do not have one presently, with facilities such as library, gymnasium, SamPark centers, computer facilities etc, was desired by the citizens.

### **Science & Technology**

#### Vision

- Promoting meaningful research by allocation of more funds to R&D
- Encourage common people towards science and technology by developing science centers

The development of any economy depends on the optimum use of science and technology. There is a need to harness new technology.

#### **Action points**

##### **Promotion of new technology**

In order to make Chandigarh a front-runner in the use of Green and Clean Energy, establishment of energy efficient infrastructure must be promoted. The role of the nodal agency for the implementation of the program of MNRE to facilitate and catalyze adoption of renewable energy packages is crucial in this. The promotional activities should be increased so that awareness of use of renewable energy can be spread among the masses.

### **IT development**

In order to make Chandigarh a world class Technology Destination, IT Park has to be developed as per international standards. Administration should provide support to research initiatives in cyber security and related issues and should promote citizen friendly IT reach out program with special focus on the disadvantaged strata of society.

### **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.

#### **Action points**

##### **Museum**

Upgrade the International Dolls Museum on the model of Doll Museum, Delhi.

##### **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**

In order 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.



## World Class Innovations

### Vision

Focused research centers for generation of new ideas.

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, so as to promote and harness the talent of young minds.

## Moral Leadership

### Vision

- Moral and Civic education to be imparted right from childhood
- Have leaders who are role models

There is dire need for educated people with a clean profile. The grooming needs to begin right from the childhood. There is need for leaders who lead by example. Involvement of children in community activity should be encouraged by elders to make them more socially responsible right from the childhood.

## Economic Well-being for all

### Vision

- Create sufficient job opportunities
- Social security assurance for unemployed

In order to maintain a healthy balance in the society there needs to be economic equality. There is a need for financial inclusion. Apart from that there is a need for sufficient job opportunities according to skills, abilities and qualifications. The government needs to create multifarious opportunities across segments for growth and development. Also it should encourage entrepreneurship.

## 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 2022

To take forward the vision as encapsulated by the residents of Chandigarh, the CII-Chandigarh@75 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 2022 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 2022 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@75 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 aspirations
- Actively recruiting more volunteers to further strengthen the reach of Chandigarh@ 75.

## **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

## About CII

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of industry in India, partnering industry and government alike through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry led and industry managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded over 113 years ago, it is India's premier business association, with a direct membership of over 7500 organizations from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 83,000 companies from around 380 national and regional sectoral associations.

CII catalyses change by working closely with government on policy issues, enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and expanding business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and global linkages. It also provides a platform for sectoral consensus building and networking. Major emphasis is laid on projecting a positive image of business, assisting industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programs. Partnerships with over 120 NGOs across the country carry forward our initiatives in integrated and inclusive development, which include health, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development and water, to name a few.

Complementing this vision, CII's theme "India@75: The Emerging Agenda", reflects its aspirational role to facilitate the acceleration in India's transformation into an economically vital, technologically innovative, socially and ethically vibrant global leader by year 2022.

With 64 offices in India, 8 overseas in Australia, Austria, China, France, Japan, Singapore, UK, USA and institutional partnerships with 211 counterpart organizations in 87 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community



**Confederation of Indian Industry**

**Chandigarh Office**

Sector 31A, Dakshin Marg, Chandigarh (UT) 160030

Tel.: 0172-5080783, 2607228, 2605868 Fax.: 0172-2606259, 2614974

email: [cii.chd@cii.in](mailto:cii.chd@cii.in), website: [www.cii.in/northern](http://www.cii.in/northern)