

Table 115: Indicator and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 6

Indicators	Progress
Rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS) (%)	Null
Rural population having improved source of drinking water (%)	Null
Individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM (G)) (%)	100
Districts verified to be ODF (SBM (G)) (%)	100
Schools with separate toilet facilities for girls (%)	100
Industries complying with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms (%)	98.45
Ground water withdrawal against availability (%)	75.00
Blocks/Mandals/taluka over- exploited (%)	0

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Augmenting water supply through the provision of supervisory control, data acquisition system and upgradation of water supply structures.
- Conservation of drinking water by harvesting treated sewage upto the tertiary level and using it for horticulture.
- Conservation of water and increasing water security use of recycled water.
- Reduce consumption of potable water in all new buildings through water-efficient fittings.

Response

- Goal Wise SDG Index of Chandigarh and India Chandigarh UT has achieved the target of over-exploited blocks as it is reduced to zero.
- First amongst the U.T.s to have industries complying with wastewater treatment as per CPCB norms
- Achieved 100% target of individual households toilets and schools with separate toilet facilities for girls
- 100% of districts verified as Open Defecation Free as of 2020, as reflected in SBM

Box 1: Response under Goal 6

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy. This broadly covers measures like universalizing access to electricity and clean cooking fuel, privileging renewable energy in the energy mix and enhancing energy efficiency. Initiatives taken by the Government of India include



National Solar Mission, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, LPG Subsidy under PAHAL, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana etc.

In addition to this, Chandigarh UT implemented initiatives like LED distribution under the Ujala (Unnat Jeevan by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All) scheme, where bulbs and other energy-saving devices were distributed to reduce the peak demand of electricity. Furthermore, to provide clean cooking fuel, Chandigarh implemented the PAHAL scheme to provide LPG connections at a subsidized rate through direct benefit transfer to rural households (Chandigarh Administration, 2018).

To measure Chandigarh's performance 2 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs targets.

Table 116: Targets under Goal 7

Target	
Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Table 117: Indicator and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 7

Indicators	Progress
Households electrified (%)	Null
LPG+PNG connections against a number of households (%)	143.22

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Chandigarh is to be developed as a solar city to ensure Chandigarh's energy demand is met through affordable, technological advances and an environmentally friendly manner.
 - Chandigarh to generate its own power by harnessing solar energy to enable houses to produce enough power for their domestic requirement.
 - Initiating installation of solar-based LED traffic lights, solar street lights, building-integrated solar P.V., and other relevant solar products on a priority basis.
 - Setting up Solar Parks to promote the use of renewable energy
- Chandigarh to be a Model E.V. city to improve fuel economy, reduce fuel costs and reduce emissions.

Response

- Developing Chandigarh as Model Solar City
- Existing Installed Capacity of Rooftop Solar Power Plant - 47MWp
- Target - 75MWp by 15th August 2023.
- As a part of the Energy Save Campaign, several LED bulbs, LED tube lights and five-star fans were distributed

Box 2: Response under Goal 7

Source: The official website of the Chandigarh Administration





Figure 75: 500kWp SPV Plant at IRB Complex, Chandigarh

Source: Finance Department, 2022

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 aims to support economic development and human well-being, facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructural development, focus on affordable and equitable access for all, and promote sustainable industrialization, among many other targets. It further aims at promoting increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. Some of the initiatives taken by the Government of India are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharatmala, Make in India, Digital India etc.

Aligning with the Government of India's initiatives, Chandigarh Administration is constantly striving towards to enhance its infrastructural requirement and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

To measure Chandigarh's performance, 7 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs targets.

Table 118: Targets under Goal 9

Targets	
Target 9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Target 9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in the least developed countries



Targets	
Target 9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
Target 9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020

Table 119: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 9

Indicators	Progress
Targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (%)	Null
Score as per Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) report	3.45
Percentage Share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices) (%)	3.24
Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	8.47
Innovation score as per the India Innovation Index	38.57
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons (mobile teledensity)	136.42
Number of internet subscribers per 100 population	Null

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Enhancing infrastructural requirements such as augmenting water supply, sewage disposal, and water & storm-water disposal systems.
- Enhancing the efficiency of logistics services needed to fuel exports and economic growth.
- Energy-efficient public transport and incentivizing investment in energy- efficient technologies, industries and infrastructure.

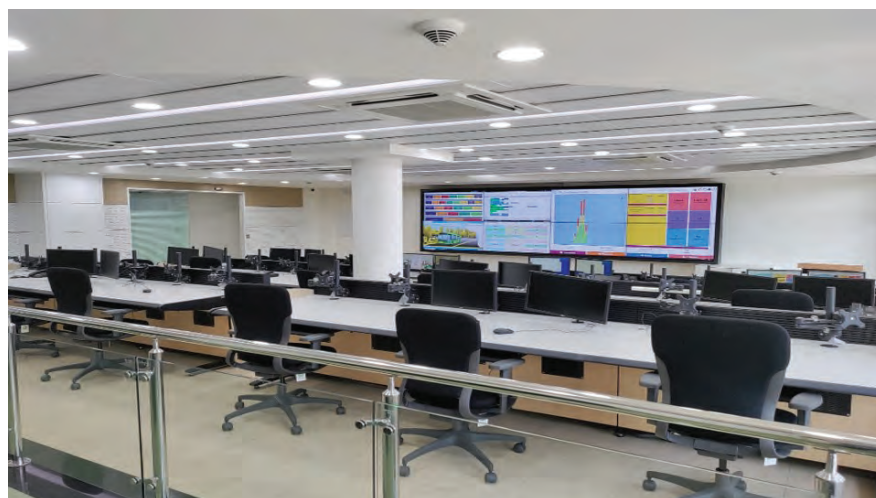


Figure 76: intelligent Transportation System Implemented for City Bus Services

Source: Finance Department, 2022



Response

- Intelligent Transportation System implemented for City Bus Services
 - » Live tracking of enroute buses with ETA/ETD at terminals, bus queue shelters and commuter locations through Mobile/Web applications
 - » Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVLS) – 358 buses
 - » Automated Fare Collection System (AFCS)/Smart Cards
- Smart Card solution launched
- Ease of doing Business in Chandigarh
 - » Reduced 659 out of 1001 regulatory compliances (both business and citizen services), balance regulatory compliance likely to be finalized by March 2022
- Chandigarh UT leads with a score of 3.45 in logistics ease
- Followed by Delhi, Chandigarh is second in innovation score
- Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC)
 - » Act as the brain of the city hosting all smart solutions
 - » Data analytics tools for informative decision making
 - » Assistance in disaster management & smart governance
- City Mapping
 - » First City to use light detection and ranging technology for city mapping

Box 3: Response under Goal 9

Source: Finance Department, 2022

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 focuses on inclusive and sustainable urbanization. Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. Measures involve investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways. The Government of India has taken initiatives such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and Smart Cities Mission.

Chandigarh excels as a sustainable habitat due to its focus on three fundamental principles: Sun, Space, and Verdure. These principles guide the creation of open spaces and a green city. Moreover,



Figure 77: Affordable Rental Housing Scheme
Source: (Finance Department, 2022)



the city's natural slope aids in effective stormwater drainage, water availability, and offers picturesque views of the surrounding hills. The buildings in Chandigarh also incorporate Solar Passive Architecture, harnessing the power of the sun for energy efficiency. Furthermore, the presence of longitudinal green belts further enhances the city's commitment to sustainability. In addition to this, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) structure named CSCL (Chandigarh Smart City Ltd.) was formed in 2016 for designing and executing the projects funded under the Smart Cities Mission. Chandigarh Smart City has undertaken projects



Figure 78: Affordable Rental Housing Scheme

Source: (Finance Department, 2022)

pertaining to basic infrastructure services like water supply and sewage, sanitation, urban transport with innovative smart solutions. Some of the projects under Chandigarh Smart City are being converged with ongoing missions like the Swachh Bharat Mission, National Smart Grid Mission and other Government Initiatives. To measure Chandigarh's performance 8 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 120: Targets under Goal 11

Targets	
Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Target 11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
Target 11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Table 121: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 11

Indicators	Progress
Urban households living in katcha houses (%)	0
Urban households with drainage facility (%)	98.9
Individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U)) (%)	143.00
Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1, 00, 000 population)	8.32
Wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U)) (%)	100
MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U)) (%)	91.9
Wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U)) (%)	96.15
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas (%)	123.57

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021



Way Forward:



Figure 79: Mechanized waste collection vehicle

Source: Finance Department, 2022



Figure 80: Cycle Tracks

Source: Finance Department, 2022

- Integrating urban land use and transport system for efficient and sustainable mobility
 - » Promoting non-motor transport such as metro transport, bicycle
 - » Energy-efficient public transport and incentivizing investment in energy- efficient technologies, industries and infrastructure.
 - » Chandigarh to be promoted as a pedestrian and cycle- friendly city
- Raise energy-saving standards for buildings and promote low energy consumption buildings
- Promote waste management and treatment at a decentralized level
- Encouraging public-private alliances between local bodies, NGOs, RWAs to develop innovative models for managing waste.



Figure 81: Public Bike Sharing System on PPP mode

Source: (Finance Department, 2022)





Figure 82: Electric Buses deployed in Chandigarh

Source: Finance Department, 2022

Response

- Deploying Electric Buses
 - » Operational - 40 Electric Buses
 - » Next Lot of 40 Buses by - June, 2022
- India's largest Public Bike Sharing System on PPP mode in Chandigarh
 - » Phase I - 155 Docking Stations with 1250 bicycles operational
 - » Phase II - 155 Docking Stations with 1250 bicycles by August, 2022
- Under Saugmaya Bharat Abhiyan all Govt. Buildings & Public places made disabled friendly (39 out of 43 buildings)
- 5 Star Rating" New Secretariat Building and Chandigarh Housing Board Building as per GRIHA (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment)
 - » Sustainable building materials to be used (fly ash, structural concrete, AAC blocks, green guard composite woods)
 - » Zero liquid discharge (on-site wastewater treatment and reuse)
 - » Building Management System (BMS) with Energy Efficient & Smart Lighting
 - » Solar Photo Voltaic Power Generation System
 - » Rain Water Harvesting
- Affordable Rental Housing Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
 - » First in the Country to implement Affordable Rental Housing Complex
 - » 1707 families shifted from slums to flats at the monthly rent of Rs 3, 000/-
 - » 28 acres of land worth Rs 1, 200 crore was approximately recovered



- Sewage treatment capacity exceeds the sewage generated
- Chandigarh has the highest percentage of households with drainage facility at 98.9%
- 100% collection of segregated waste at the source
 - » 489 mechanized collection vehicles deployed
 - » 693 informal waste collectors formally engaged by signing of MoUs
- Bioremediation of legacy waste sites by August, 2023
 - » Bioremediation of legacy waste is in process
 - » 20 acres of land would be reclaimed by August, 2023
- Effective Online Monitoring of Solid Waste Management practices
- Material Recovery Facilities in operation
- Installation of a Bio Gas Plant
 - » Bio Gas Plant with the capacity - 200 Cubic Meter/ Day
 - » Type - KVIC Floating Drum Type
 - » Usage - Cooking of foods for jail inmates

Box 4: Response Under Goal 11

Source: Finance Department, 2022

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 promotes resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It focuses on reducing degradation, pollution and minimizing waste. SDG 12 exhibits linkages with other 7 SDG goals. It is interlinked with Goal 2, which emphasizes on food production systems to achieve 'Zero Hunger', Goal 6 focuses on the water resource management-clean water and sanitation, Goal 7, i.e., Energy Production – Affordable and Clean Energy, Goals 8 and 9 (Industries and Manufacturing), Goal 11 (solid waste management in urban areas), Goal 13 (Combating Climate Change) and Goal 14 and 15 (Conserving our marine and terrestrial ecosystems). The government of India has enacted a number of policies, programmes and schemes which contribute to sustainable consumption and production like the National Mission on Food Processing Scheme for Agro Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (SAMPDA), National Policy on Bio Fuels, National Clean India Fund, National Clean Energy Fund, Soil Health Card Scheme, Mega Food Park Scheme and Smart Cities Mission.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 7 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.





Figure 83: 5 Star Rating New Secretariat Building

Source: Finance Department, 2022

Table 122: Targets under Goal 12

Target	
Target 12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
Target 12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
Target 12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
Target 12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production



Table 123: Indicator and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 12

Indicator	Progress
Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg)	412.6
Use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N, P, K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium) (%)	0
Hazardous waste generated per 1, 000 population (Metric tonnes/Annum)	1.54
Hazardous waste generated per 1, 000 population (Metric tonnes/Annum)	43.94
Plastic waste generated per 1, 000 population (Tonnes/Annum)	10.01
BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated (%)	100
Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (M.W.)	Null

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Awareness building and mobilizing campaigns
- Promoting eco-friendly buildings and constructions
- Efficient water use – both ground and surface through 3R principle of reduce, reuse and recycle
- Creating awareness amongst students for sustainable consumption and production pattern through incorporating these principles within their education curriculum.
- Promote and facilitate implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility for different types of wastes.

Response

- Under the Plastic Mukt Bharat (Plastic-free India) campaign, 64 Schools of U.T. Chandigarh registered under National Green Corps have declared themselves "Single-use Plastic Free".
- Several mass awareness campaigns were organized against single-use plastics under theme Plastic Mukt Bharat, including nukkad nataks, poster making competitions, and rallies.

Box 5: Response under Goal 12

Source: (Finance Department, 2022)

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Goal 13 requires combating climate change and its impact, incorporating both climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation techniques. It calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation and early warnings. National Action Plan on Climate Change and National Air Quality Monitoring Programme are the major initiatives of the Government of India. Additionally, programmes related to soil and water conservation programmes, protective irrigation, precision farming, afforestation, clean energy and reforestation are also adopted at the State level.



Action Plan for Control of Air Pollution in Chandigarh provides the action point with an implementation strategy for various sources of air pollution in the city. Chandigarh Action Plan for Climate Change examines the climate trends, projected vulnerabilities and adaptation and mitigation strategies.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 5 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 124: Targets under Goal 13

Targets	
Target 13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
Target 13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Table 125: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 13

Indicator	Progress
Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	Null
Disaster prepared-ness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	24.5
Renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares) (%)	69.40
CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1, 000 population (Tonnes)	48.11
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1, 00, 000 population)	Null

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Efforts towards reducing private vehicle use and increasing public transport
 - » Enabling frameworks for low carbon urban plan such as building pedestrian city, introducing bicycles as a mode of transportation
- Harnessing solar energy to meet the requirements of power in the city
- Developing a comprehensive mobility plan to reduce GHG emissions
 - » Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from waste sector through adoption of scientific waste management systems with options for methane recovery
- Creating awareness amongst the public on climate change concerns and its impact

Response

- Initiatives under Climate Change Action Plan
 - » Since April 2016, Chandigarh UT became Kerosene free city.
 - » All consumers are provided with LPG
 - » Saving of nearly Rs 2.5 Cr. per annum
- Generated 85.98 Million Units (till 31.11.2019) of solar energy on the roof tops of Govt. buildings
 - » Equivalent to reduction of 59, 326 MT CO2



- » Equivalent to planting of 60.55 Lakhs of trees
- Installation of Air Purification Tower and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations
 - » Monitoring of 13 parameters on real time basis along with meteorological conditions

Box 6: Response under Goal 13

Source: Finance Department, 2022



Figure 84: Installation of Air Purification Tower and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Source: Finance Department, 2022



SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 15 is to protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification and reversing land degradation in conjunction with integrating ecosystems and biodiversity. Some of the initiatives undertaken by Government of India are mainstreaming of environmental concerns through the National Environment Policy 2006, National Agroforestry Policy 2014, Green Highways Policy 2015, National Afforestation Programme, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Programme such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and Programmes on Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-Systems among others.

Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2021-22 addresses the U.T. challenge of rapid urbanization by integrating sustainable development and environmental planning. By focussing on the three E's – economy, environment and equity, the plan provides the framework for a cleaner a greener city (Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2021-22). Chandigarh UT has initiated various actions to halt the degradation of bio-resources and to protect the biodiversity.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 6 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 126: Targets under Goal 15

Target	
Target 15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreement
Target 15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
Target 15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
Target 15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Table 127: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 15

Indicator	Progress
Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area (%)	19.32
Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area (%)	22.34
Area covered under afforestation schemes to the total geographical area (%)	1.54
Degraded land over total land area (%)	0.50
Increase in area of desertification (%)	Null
Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area Null	Null

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021



Way Forward:

- Enhancing territorial forest activities to improve both water resource and vegetation cover along the forest cover
- Endeavours towards greening the institutional waste lands, urban spaces an river catchment areas.
- Increase in forest/vegetation cover
- Restoration of water bodies
- Conservation of local wild life species



Figure 85: State of the art 'Walk through Aviary' – Chandigarh Bird Park

Source: (Finance Department, 2022)

Response

- Awareness campaigns such as quiz competitions, poster making, etc. organized to encourage children about recycling, fighting global warning, cleaning up pollution amongst others
- Celebrate Van Mahotsav every year in July to inculcate among the general public the need for growing tress and nurturing them
- Vrikshbandhan celebrated to share the emotions of care and commitment to the nature
- Herbal gardens are established in all prominent schools of Chandigarh
- Launched 24*7 mobile application for wildlife rescue to disseminate information for injured and distressed wild animals to the concerned authorities



- Partnership Initiative Programme launched to generate awareness about the activities to be undertaken by the department and to seek participation from the public.
- Chandigarh has less than 5% of their total land subject to land degradation
- State of the art 'Walk through Aviary' – Chandigarh Bird Park,
- tallest Walk through Aviary of the Country for exotic birds in near natural habitat completed

Box 7: Response under Goal 15

Source: Department of Forests & Wildlife, 2021) (NITI Aayog, 2021) (Finance Department, 2022

Chandigarh UT's Progress with respect to targets and national indicators for Sustainable Development Goals related to human development needs and services

SDG 1: End poverty in all its form everywhere

Goal 1 encompasses the aim of eradicating poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030 by elevating the most vulnerable through increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters. It calls for continuous monitoring of progress in social protection and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems. In the light of the foregoing, some of the initiatives taken by Government of India include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MNRGA), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

In addition to this, the U.T has also promoted various schemes. Under National Food Security Act and Food Subsidy, UT Administration transferred 'Grehni' into the accounts of elderly woman. Under Direct Benefit Transfer Programme, pension transferred to the beneficiaries through Aadhaar. Furthermore, the U.T. has a very high population percentage coverage under government flagship schemes (Chandigarh Administration, 2019).

To measure Chandigarh's performance 6 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 128: Targets under Goal 1

Targets	
Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day
Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Target 1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
Target 1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance



Table 129: Indicator and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 1

Indicators	Progress
Poverty Gap Ratio (%)	4.80
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	21.81
Households members covered with health scheme or health insurance (%)	21.30
Persons provided employment under MNREGA (%)	Null
Social Protection Benefits under PMMVY (%)	96.22
Households living in Katchha houses (%)	0

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Increasing the coverage of social protection schemes to achieve the target of 100% by 2030
- Increasing the coverage of beneficiaries covered under health schemes or health insurance
- Initiating target-oriented anti-poverty package of schemes and programmes for social groups or regions in acute poverty at a disaggregated level
- Chandigarh to be slum free city. More than 12, 000 families living in slum areas have already been shifted in flats built under JNNURM

Response

- First U.T to have Aadhaar linked birth registration
- First U.T to have the status of Fair Price Shop Free City
- 100 % Aadhaar based Payment in Public Distribution System
- All beneficiary oriented 85 Schemes (7- Central Sector ; 41 – Centrally Sponsored and 37 – State Sponsored) implemented through DBT and Aadhaar Payment Bridge.
- Pension transferred to 59, 277 beneficiaries under Old Age Pension, 39, 499 beneficiaries under Widow Pension and 19, 399 beneficiaries under Disabled Pension
- Beneficiaries covered under Social Security (Flagship) Schemes as on 2019:
 - » Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana – 2.55 Lakh accounts
 - » Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana – 68, 781
 - » Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana – 2, 14, 315
 - » Atal Pension Yojana – 21, 151
- As per the 76th Round of National Sample Survey, none of the households were living in katchha houses

Box 8: Response under Goal 1

Source: Finance Department, 2022



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The key strategies to end hunger and malnutrition are resilient food production systems and sustainable agricultural practices. Goal 2 aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all the people, especially the children, have sufficient and nutritious food throughout the year. This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana are major schemes of Government of India to boost agricultural production and productivity. The distribution strategies with additional thrust on nutrition security include National Food Security Act, Antyodaya Anna Yojana under Targeted Public Distribution System. In terms of nutrition, Integrated Child Development Programme, Mid-Day Meal Programmes are some of the schemes to meet the nutritional requirement of children.

Chandigarh UT initiatives such as Annapurna Akshyapatra Yojana, food fortifications and Poshan Abhiyaan are also addressing the issues related to malnutrition.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 7 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 130: Targets under Goal 2

Targets	
Target 2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
Target 2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Target 2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Table 131: Indicator and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 2

Indicators	Progress
Beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (%)	100
Children under 5 years who are under weight (%)	Null
Children under 5 year who are stunted (%)	Null
Pregnant women under age 15-49 who are anaemic (%)	Null
Adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic (%)	Null
Agriculture productivity of wheat and rice (kg/ha)	4973.62
Agriculture per worker – Gross Value Added (in lakhs/worker)	3.11

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021



Way Forward:

- Constant effort towards reducing stunting, underweighting and wasting of children
- Ensuring nutrition security especially for the children all year
- Providing resilient food production systems and promoting sustainable agricultural practices through integrated farming systems, organic farming and climate resilient crops.

Response

- Achieved the target of 100% coverage of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act
- 65, 919 priority households covered under National Food Security Act and Food Subsidy transferred in the account of elderly woman 'Grehni'
- Under Annapurna Akshyapatra Yojana, food packets are being provided in the most required areas of Chandigarh only at Rs. 10/- per packet
- Initiatives for Reducing Stunting and Underweighting of Children
 - » Fortified Food (Oil, Rice and Salt) Supplied to:
 - » 450 Aganwadi Centers
 - » 114 Government and 7 Aided Schools
 - » 48 Creches under ICCW (Indian Council for Child Welfare)
 - » Buraill Jail Supplies Fortified Food to 100 AWCs (1st U.T./State)
- To reduce stunting and wasting of children due to malnutrition, eggs, milk and banana provided to all children in all AWCs in addition to existing meals
- Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted, wasted and underweight are below the national scenario
- Chandigarh U.T. has already surpassed the targeted GVA in agriculture per worker is set at 1.22 lakhs per worker which is double the GVA in agriculture per worker in the base year 2015-16

Box 9: Response under Goal 2

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021, Finance Department, 2022

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Good health and well-being takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to climate change and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases along with non-communicable disease. Goal 3 focusses on ensuring healthy lives and access to quality essential health care services. Some of the interventions focusing on primary health care in India include Aayushman Bharat – PradhanMantri Jan AarogyaYojana, Mission Indradhanush, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, National Mental Health Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer to name a few.

Other initiatives include like Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child Health and Adolescents (RMCH+A), pulse polio campaigns under Universal Immunization Program, organizing health melas under National Health Mission, trainings to health functionaries and creating awareness through workshops, on- ground activities for betterment of general public.



To measure Chandigarh's performance 10 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 132: Targets under Goal 3

Targets	
Target 3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1, 00, 000 live births
Target 3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of new borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1, 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1, 000 live births
Target 3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
Target 3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
Target 3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Target 3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
Target 3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
Target 3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

Table 133: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 3

Indicators	Progress
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1, 00, 000 live births)	Null
Under five mortality rate (per 1, 000 live births)	Null
Children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized (%)	77
HIV infections per 1, 000 uninfected population	0.08
Tuberculosis incidence (per 1, 00, 000 population)	606
Suicidal mortality rate (per 1, 00, 000 population)	11.11
Death rate due to road traffic accidents	8.78
Institutional deliveries out of total deliveries reported (%)	99.9
Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) (%)	9.50
Total physicians, nurses, and mid-wives per 10, 000 population	1

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021



Way Forward:

- Strengthen the existing health systems and providing access to good health care for all
- Improving and assessing public health infrastructure at all administrative levels
- Improvement of preventive care and awareness building by promoting AYUSH

Response

- 100% institutional delivery by professionals
- Infant mortality rate reduced from 21 to 14, below than the national average of 34
- 100% Immunization Coverage
- 100% Ayush Coverage and services are being provided at District Hospital, Sub-District Hospital, 30 HWCs/PHCs and at 5 standalone Ayush center
- 377 Doctors of Health Department providing services at Primary and Secondary level for
- U.T. with populations of 10.55 lac as per census 2011

Box 10: Response under Goal 3

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021, Finance Department, 2022

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 focusses on improving the access to quality education for low-income and rural students. It emphasizes on lifelong learning opportunities, so as to achieve substantial adult literacy and numeracy, and on building and upgrading existing education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive. Aligning with Government of India's thrust on right-based education through Right to Education Act, Chandigarh U.T. implemented initiatives like Samagra Shiksha Programme for school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 with the broader Goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes, Kalam Express to provide quality education to children with special needs at their doorstep.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 11 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 134: Targets under Goal 4

Targets	
Target 4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
Target 4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Target 4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy



Targets	
Target 4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Target 4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Table 135: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 4

Indicators	Progress
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	85.78
Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	4.52
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	83.43
Class 8 students achieving minimum proficiency level in language and maths (%)	81.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 year)	50.6
Persons with disability who have completed at least secondary education (15 years and above) (%)	37.4
Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1.54
Persons who are literate (15 years and above) (%)	89.10
Schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water) (%)	100
Trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10) (%)	89.49
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	12

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward

- Envisaging a comprehensive plan for development of school education at district level
- Harmonizing the implementation mechanisms and transaction costs at all levels
- Ensure inclusive and quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage
- Use of digital technology to expand the access of education to all.



Response

- Chandigarh is the top performer amongst the UT
- First in Gross Enrolment Ratio Colleges with 56.10%
- Among the U.T.s, Chandigarh has the highest gross enrolment ratio of 83.43 percent.
- Chandigarh performed the best among the U.T.s at 81.6% for student proficiency in Class 8
- Chandigarh among the U.T.s have the highest enrolment ratio at 50.6%
- Chandigarh has achieved the target of 100% of basic infrastructure in schools (electricity and drinking water)
- Initiated Kalam Express for mainstreaming children with special needs and make them independent.
- Team consisting of 1 Physiotherapist, 1 Special Educator along with all the necessary equipment's visits the underprivileged at their doorsteps.
 - » Training provided to children along with their parents.
 - » Web & Mobile based centralized Admissions

Box 11: Highlights under Goal 4

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021, Finance Department, 2022

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all women and girls

Goal 5 addresses concerns such as discrimination of women, violence against women, reproductive health and ownership rights. It emphasizes on the importance of full and effective participation with equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life for women. India has enacted several legislations, such as Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005), Sexual Harassment of Women in Workplace (2013) along with undertaking targeted schemes and programmes like Gender Budget Statement, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, MUDRA Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the Maternity Benefits Bill.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 9 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 136: Targets under Goal 5

	Target
Target 5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
Target 5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Target 5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Target 5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Target 5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws



Table 137: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 5

Indicators	Progress
Sex Ratio at Birth	Null
Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.96
Rate of crimes against women per 1, 00, 000 female population	95.2
Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	32.78
Elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly (%)	Null
Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 year)	0.35
Women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1, 000 persons)	274
Currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%)	72.5
Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings) (%)	10.83

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Increasing operational land holding gender wise to use for agricultural production
- Increasing Women's work participation and valuation and equal distribution of work in the care economy.
- Effective implementation of prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005
- Enhancing and improving implementation of new technologies like fixing of CCTV cameras at sensitive places
- Enhancing awareness about modern methods of family planning among women

Response

- Gross Enrolment Ratio of Women in higher education level surpasses the national average
- More than 50 % of women in higher and school education
- SWAYAM – Self Defense Training for Women
 - » Initiated in 2017
 - » 225 Self Defense Training Camps
- First Pride Fashion Show for Empowerment of Divyang (Specially Abled Persons)
- Awareness camps organized for Women and Children Right

Box 12: Response under Goal 15

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021; Finance Department, 2022



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Inclusive Goal can be achieved through sustained per capita economic growth complimented with decent work. These involve ensuring equal pay for work, protection of labour rights, ensuring safe work environment and eradication of child and forced labour. Some of the initiatives of Government of India in this endeavour are Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme, Start-India, Skill India such as National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana amongst others.

In the alignment to this Chandigarh U.T has implemented Stand-Up India Scheme for financing SC/ST and/or women entrepreneurs.

To measure Chandigarh's performance 9 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 138: Targets under Goal 8

Targets	
Target 8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries
Target 8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of MSME, including through access to financial services
Target 8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Target 8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Target 8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Table 139: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 8

Indicators	Progress
Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	6.11
Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	0
Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	7.8
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	54.9
Regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit (%)	47.7
Households covered with a bank account under PMJ-DY against target (%)	100
Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1, 00, 000 population	39.40
Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1, 00, 000 population	61.77
Women account holders in PMJDY (%)	46.42

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021



Way Forward:

- Providing productive employment and decent work for all women and men with equal pay for work of equal value
- Increasing savings banking account for women under PMJDY
- Strengthening the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- Providing women with equal rights to economic resources and access to financial services.

Response

- Chandigarh is the top performer amongst the states
- Chandigarh U.T. ranks 4th in India for per capita income with 2.97 lakhs
- Amongst the U.T.s Chandigarh is the best performing U.T. in per capita GDP growth rate
- Ease of doing business – reduced 659 out of 1001 regulatory compliances (both business and citizen services)
- Amongst the U.T. Chandigarh displays the best performance with respect to banking outlets per 1, 00, 000 population at 39.40, much higher than the national average.

Box 13: Response under Goal 8

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

SDG 10: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Growing inequalities across various social groups in terms of income distribution patterns and access to opportunities result in deprivation of human rights. Goal 10 focusses on promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of their age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or any other status relevant within a society. Some of the initiatives undertaken by Government of India are Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana and Stand-up India Scheme.

To measure Chandigarh's performance, 7 indicators have been identified of the total SDGs target.

Table 140: Targets under Goal 10

Targets	
Target 10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
Target 10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
Target 10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard



Table 141: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 10

Indicator	Progress
Population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (%)	3.4
Elected women over total seats in the State/U.T.(Lok Sabha elections) (%)	100
Seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (%)	34.32
SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies (%)	Null
Ratio of transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)(15 years and above)	Null
Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1, 00, 000 SC population)	0.5
Rate of total crimes against S.T.s (per 1, 00, 000 ST population)	Null

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities for minorities.
- Eliminating discriminating practices, laws and policies to ensure equal opportunity for all
- Promote legal/political/environmental/cultural literacy to all and political space for women in elected bodies.
- Increase labour participation ratio through skill development programs for transgenders.

Response

- Chandigarh is the top performer amongst the U.T.s under goal 10
- Highest percentage of women elected to the Lok Sabha at 100%
- 100% of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students covered under Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

Box 14: Response under Goal 10

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 16 recognizes the central role of effective, accountable and inclusive political institutions in promoting sustainable development. Its associated targets and indicators relate to a wide range of governance issues such as reducing violence and corruption, ceasing trafficking, strengthening institutions and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. As this Goal is centred on governance and institutions that are essential for implementation of policies that impact various facets of society such as poverty, hunger, education, equality, water and land, the progress of SDG 16 is crucial for achieving other goals. Some of the initiatives of Government of India are Umbrella ICDS National Labour Project, Digital India Land Record Modernisation Programme, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, Modernization of Police Forces,



development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas and e-courts.

In the light of the foregoing, Chandigarh UT has initiated several schemes for peace in city such as pick and drop for women in distress, initiatives for transparent governance and initiatives for cash less city.

Table 142: Targets under Goal 16

Targets	
Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Target 16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Target 16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Target 16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Table 143: Indicators and Progress of Chandigarh under Goal 16

Indicator	Progress
Murders per 1, 00, 000 population	2.2
Cognizable crimes against children per 1, 00, 000 population	66.0
Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	0
Number of missing children per 1, 00, 000 child population	50.50
No. of courts per 1, 00, 000 population	2.54
Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	4.24
Births registered (%)	100
Population covered under Aadhaar (%)	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2021

Way Forward:

- Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates
- Ensure transparent governance systems
- Ensure effective implementation policies eradicating disparities in the societies
- Provide equal and accessible opportunities for all



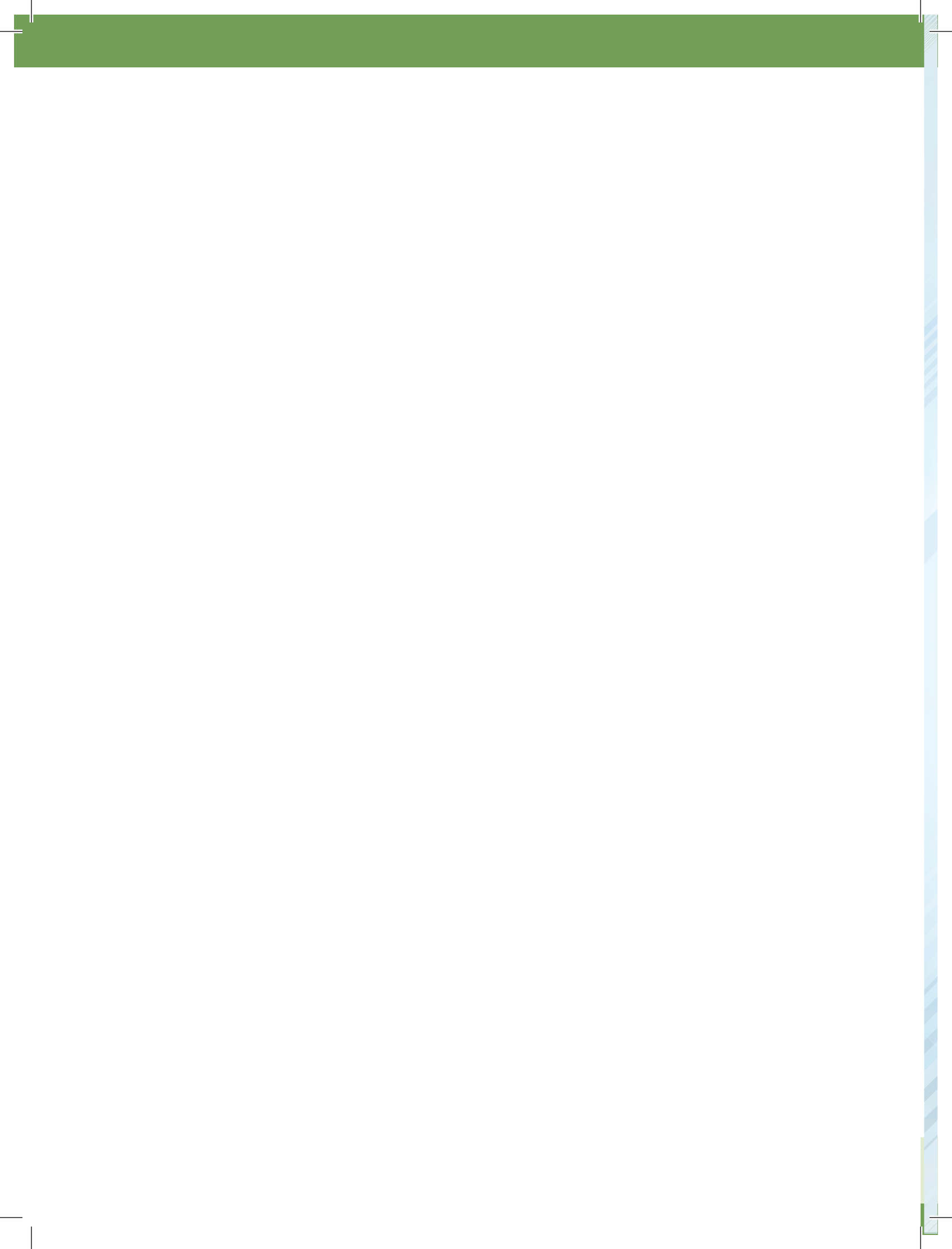
Response

- Initiatives for Transparent Governance
 - » Chandigarh stands third in percentage of population covered under Aadhaar after Haryana and Delhi
 - » First U.T. to have Aadhaar Linked Birth Registration
 - » Launched android based mobile application for linking of Aadhaar with property
 - » Beneficiary oriented schemes implemented through Direct Benefit Transfer and Aadhaar Payment Bridge
 - » Launched Android based mobile application for linking of Aadhaar with property
 - » Government procurement done through government e-market place
- Initiatives for Less Cash City
 - » E-Sampark centres to give citizens a multi-service, single-window service
 - » Digital mode of payment for business to government and government to business transactions
 - » Cash acceptance limit reduced over the past years resulting in percentage increase of cashless transactions from 9.15% to 45.35%
 - » No extra charge for digital payment from general public
 - » Launch of Single Card with multiple payment options
 - » Can be recharged at any E-sampark centres
 - » Can be used for any public transportation, parking lots, utility bills etc.
- Initiatives for Peace in City
 - » Pick and Drop for Women in Distress
 - » Children rescued during Muskhan Drive by Anti Human Trafficking Unit

Box 15: Response under Goal 16

Source: Finance Department, 2022





75



आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

7

75TH AZAADI KA AMRIT
MAHOTSAV

75TH AZAADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV



“Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” is an initiative by the Government of India (Gol) to celebrate the 75th year of India’s Independence. The mahotsav commemorates the glorious history and evolutionary journey of our country. It is a series of events that took inspiration from the martyrs and celebrated ideas and ideals that shaped our country, India. These events will guide the nation and its people through the period of the Amrit Kaal (viz., 25 years from the 75th year of Independence to the 100th year of Independence of the country). The Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav focuses on reinforcing commitments such as making the country open defecation free, promoting a circular economy, reusing the treated wastewater, becoming energy efficient etc., to build a sustainable nation for its people.

“Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav” in Chandigarh UT

Chandigarh UT in accordance with the nation-wide celebrations taking place for “Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav” participated actively in mega series of events. On 12th March 2021, Chandigarh UT earmarked the beginning of the mahotsav with the cycle rally, photo exhibition, and other cultural events. These events emphasised on the citizen engagement and participation that can contribute towards significant changes in the city and expanding the gains at the national level. The activities also included rebuilding of the public toilets, building art models out of the waste, organizing tree plantation drives,



Figure 86: Nukkad-Natak on waste segregation
Source: Chandigarh Administration



opening of Chandigarh Bird Park, etc. Several cultural programmes were hosted too such as exhibition on contribution of India's freedom fighter, essay writing competitions, webinars for students of Chandigarh University in collaboration with the Kara University, yoga session for locals and drawing competition among school-going children were organized.

Events celebrated in Chandigarh UT

1. Kachra Alag Karo Amrit Diwas

The “Kachra Alag Karo Amrit Diwas” was organized on 29th September 2021 by the MCC. These events were organized at Ram Darbar, Vikas Nagar, Mauli Jagran, EWS colony, and Maloya in Chandigarh UT. During these events, a Safai Karamchari was chosen as a brand ambassador (Mitra Shiromani) to represent the Swachhta Mission in Chandigarh for providing exceptional services in the sanitation and waste to art.

During the celebration to educate the citizen various awareness and sensitisation activities through skits and nukkad natak on waste segregation at source were organised (MCC, 2021)

2. Safai Jan Bhagidari Amrit Diwas

“Saarvajannik Shauchalya Safai Jan Bhagidari Amrit Diwas” was organized on 30th September 2021 by the MCC in the 26 wards of Chandigarh UT. This included dedicating a newly renovated toilet block in sector 17 D, Chandigarh. The MCC took important initiative of upgrading about 38 toilet blocks throughout the city markets under the Smart City project with providing latest facilities in all the toilet blocks. MCC decided to place QR code in the toilets for receiving the feedback from the public who uses these toilets (MCC, 2021) This process will enable the urban local body to receive citizens feedback on the availability of electricity, water supply and cleanliness of toilets premises and toilet seat



Figure 87: Safai Jan Bhagidari Amrit Diwas

Source: Chandigarh Administration

3. Waste-To-Art exhibition by Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh

On 1 October 2021, a 1-day “Waste-to-Art Exhibition” was organized on “Apsist Kala Pradarshini” at Plaza, Sector-17, Chandigarh UT. The exhibition recognised a variety of artists who transformed waste into art. A variety of articles and models demonstrating 3R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) were showcased in exhibition by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Rock Garden, Kala Sagar, and NULM women SHGs. The Kala Sagar Group turned the sanitary waste to art and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited demonstrated plastic & cloth waste to art (MCC, 2021).





Figure 88: Waste-to-Art Exhibition in Chandigarh

Source: Chandigarh Administration

4. Cycle2Work by Smart Cities Mission (SCM) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)

The Cycle2Work campaign was inaugurated on 1st October 2021 with the aim to convince people to shift their daily habits to a more sustainable and healthier commute (Chandigarh Smart City, 2021). Chandigarh Smart City Limited and Municipal Corporation officers & staff set a good example, encouraged people to start cycling to their workplace. To promote the idea, a selfie frame was also placed in the office and badges were affixed to motivate the staff for the campaign (MCC, 2021).



Figure 89: Cycle2Work by Smart Cities Mission (SCM) in Chandigarh

Source: Chandigarh Administration



5. Clean India Program by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NKYS)

The “Clean India Programme” was organized by the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports between 1st to 31st October 2021 in Chandigarh. The main aim of the program was to create awareness, mobilize people, and ensure their involvement in cleaning of the waste, specifically single-use plastics. Under this Program, the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NKYS) organized the cleanliness drive in Chandigarh. The mega initiative planned to collect about 75 lakh kg waste mainly the plastic waste and dispose of with the support and voluntary participation of the citizens.



Figure 90: Clean India Program organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NKYS), Punjab & Chandigarh

Source: Chandigarh Administration

6. Introducing Integrated Command and Control Center (ICCC)

Smart City Chandigarh demonstrated the ICCC platform to their citizens between 1st to 3rd October 2021. They aimed at improving the safety & security of citizens and the efficiency of the municipal services. The platform demonstration included live monitoring by the security cameras, e-challan systems, and traffic control (MCC, 2021). The idea is to build a collaborative environment wherein input from the different Municipality functional departments will be assimilated and analysed on a one single platform which will ultimately produce data at city level. In this collaborative framework, the stakeholders include transportation, water, fire, police, etc. A live demonstration of ICCC functioning was showcased to the councillors, media representatives, students, and citizens and were shown video presentation of the ICCC and other CSCL initiatives.



Figure 91: Integrated Command and Control Center (ICCC) by Smart City Chandigarh

Source: Chandigarh Administration



7. Biofuel Exhibition by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG)

A biofuels exhibition was organized by HPCL on behalf of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petrol Corporation Limited (BPCL), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) on 10th October 2021 at the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) venue. The exhibition highlighted technological developments in the biofuels industry, brand-new initiatives by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG). The exhibition also showcased on display the 3-D living models of the TPD fully automatic biodiesel plant, 1G ethanol plant, pavilions of M/s Green Home Biogas, and M/s Star Projects & Consultancy.

8. National Unity Day-AKAM & Swachhta organized by Ministry of I&B

A mini ICOP on National Unity Day AKAM & Swachhta” was organised by the Regional Outreach Bureau (ROB), Chandigarh UT between 28 October to 30 October 2021 at GNDU College. About 400 participants attended this event and this programme covered topics like national unity, AKAM, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. Under this event nukad nataks and other cultural performances were organised by the primary teachers. Additionally, events like Shramdaan event, dustbin distribution, and essay & painting competitions were held during the programme.

9. Inauguration of Chandigarh Bird Park

Shri. Savita Kovind, India's First Lady inaugurated the “Chandigarh Bird Park” on 16 November 2021 at Nagar Van behind Sukhna Lake. The terrestrial and aquatic plants, ferns, shrubs, bushes, trees, and creepers blanket are the park's rich green areas that provide every bird a habitat adapted to their unique needs. With the aim of educating the general people about bird conservation, the Department of Forest & Wildlife, Chandigarh UT has constructed Bird Park at Nagar Van behind Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh. These aviaries were built for exotic birds that are frequently raised in the country.



Figure 92: Inauguration of Chandigarh Bird Park

Source: Chandigarh Administration



10. Poshan Pakhwada

The 4th Poshan Pakhwada was organized between 21st March to 4th April 2022 in Chandigarh. The poshan pakhwada aimed to enhance the nutritional status of the infants and young children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. With the total participation of about 3, 29, 954 people, 32, 124 activities were undertaken in convergence with the line departments. The health checkups and growth monitoring of children, gender-sensitive water management, test, treat, and talk anemia, and traditional food for healthy mother and child were among the themes covered by the Pakhwada.

Health Mela by Health Department of Chandigarh

A health mela was organized by the Health Department on 18th April 2022 in the Gobind Pura Community Center, Manimajra Chandigarh U.T., to commemorate the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and the Humanity Welfare Council's fourth anniversary. At the Mela the Department of Cultural Affairs, Chandigarh Administration, U.T. Chandigarh, and Chandigarh Sangeet Natak Akademi (CSNA) arranged the short plays centred on Health Awareness "Drugs" Mitti Rudan Kare.



Figure 93: Health check-up and interaction with children during Poshan Pakhwada

Source: Chandigarh Administration

11. Innovative Entrepreneurial Avenues for Sustainable Development by MoE

A virtual lecture on "Innovative Entrepreneurial Avenues for Sustainable Development" was held on 13th May 2022 by the Chandigarh Business School of Administration, Landran, Chandigarh. The expert talk was organised with the intention of educating students on the value of future entrepreneurs contributing to the urgently needed sustainable development. Mr. Bikramjeet Kalsi, who runs a start-up company called JBN Technologies Private Ltd. in the education technology sector, served as the resource for this presentation.



12. One day training camp under Capacity Building Program by Department of Health and Sanitation, MCC

A one-day hygiene session was held for all waste collectors in Ferozepur on 20 June 2022. About 272 workers received instructions on how to sweep, they followed three steps, 1) Not to set garbage on fire, 2) Avoid using plastic or polythene, and 3) Regularly picking up garbage from residences. Separate instructions were provided on how to separate wet and dry waste, compost wet waste, resale, recycle, and reuse dry waste, and use personal protective gears while cleaning. On the occasion, a demonstration on wearing safety gear and its advantages was also given. On this occasion, an uplifting and inspirational video was also shown to the sweepers.



Figure 94: One-day training camp for waste collectors in Ferozepur

Source: Chandigarh Administration





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