9. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND OFFICE COMPLEXES

The Chapter gives a brief account of existing Social infrastructure and office complexes and the vision for the future. The chapter has two sections:

a) Social Infrastructure
b) Office Complexes

9.1 INTRODUCTION

As a socialist utopia, Chandigarh had a mandate to fulfill and to provide the best of amenities to all segments of the society. Today, the city is hailed as a city of convenience and comfort. Land values in the city have escalated in an unprecedented manner over the last 50 years, owing to the city’s acquired status of being the country’s most favored address, it’s state of art health and education infrastructure and comfortable living.

In Chandigarh, the social infrastructure includes educational and health facilities, places of worship and recreation which range from neighborhood level to city level facilities. The high order of the social infrastructure, generous numbers and its equitable distribution for the targeted population of 5 lakh in the original plan (Phase-I & II) have contributed to the high standards of quality of life of the city residents. The provisions made were inherently farsighted and progressive which have not only helped cope up with the additional population pressure of the city but also have been able to serve the neighbouring towns and the expanding northern region.

The concept of the neighbourhood unit aimed at wholesome family life and comfort provided for meeting all the daily needs-shops, community centres, dispensaries within easy walking distance of the residents has been replicated throughout the sectoral grid.

Vertical green belts support schools, sports and health facilities for the sector and were aimed at providing pedestrian links to other sectors. To ensure equitable distribution of facilities of the subsequent addition of the third phase sectors the southern belt were also developed on the neighbourhood concept.

The city level infrastructure has also been augmented to keep pace with the growth in population, technological advancement and modern day requirements of healthcare, education and recreation by carving out new areas and making need based additions in the existing infrastructure.

While villages retained within the sectoral grid are planned to share the sector level facilities, the Chandigarh Administration has also strived to provide basic urban amenities in the rural villages as well. For higher order, the villagers avail city facilities which are within easy reach. The new residential colonies developed in the pockets outside the sectoral grid have also been planned with neighbourhood level facilities.
PLAN -1: INSTITUTIONAL AREAS FOR CITY LEVEL FACILITIES
9.2 MAIN OBJECTIVE FOR SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

9.2.1 MAINTAINING HIGH ORDER OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The endeavour of the Chandigarh Master Plan 2031 is to ensure that the city continues to maintain the high standards of health, educational, recreational, institutional, religious facilities for the projected population of 16 lakhs by 2031 despite the constraints of its limited land resources. Chandigarh is to be culturally, socially and economically vibrant where every individual has gainful employment, each family has access to basic amenities of life and each community is self-contained and self-sufficient. Growing on the state of the art healthcare and health education facilities the city shall strive to become a centre for excellence in healthcare.

9.2.2 HERITAGE STATUS AND HERITAGE REGULATIONS

Many institutional buildings and campuses have been recommended for Heritage status as per the recommendations of the Expert Heritage Committee and include government schools, colleges, institutional belts. (Refer Chapter on Heritage). The heritage status of the campus and the heritage regulations applicable/zoning regulations shall be the guiding parameters while carrying out additions/alterations in these campuses.
9.3 DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECTION OF FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

With a view to ensure adequate provision of sector and city level facilities for future requirements of the targeted population, detailed analysis of each category of education, health, recreational / cultural facilities viz the UDPFI norms has been carried out and gaps identified to make provisions therein. As highlighted in the chapter of demography, the holding capacity of the city has been assumed as 16 lacs.

9.3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

A hierarchical distribution of educational facilities was maintained in the original plan.

THE CITY LEVEL FACILITIES include the Punjab University, the technical institutes- Punjab Engineering College & University, Government Colleges, Chandigarh College of Architecture (CCA), Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) Sector-32, Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Central Scientific Instruments Organization (CSIO) etc. and Colleges.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES include Higher Secondary Schools /Senior Secondary Schools as well as the Primary Schools.

The adequacy / in adequacy availability of educational institutions in the city as per UDPFI guidelines is shown in the TABLE S-1 and their location is shown in PLAN.

**TABLE S1- THE ADEQUACY / IN ADEQUACY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per Holding Capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Institute</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-1(one college proposed in P.No.9 Manimajra). One Commerce College coming up in Sector-50, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher/S.S. Schools</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>+20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Schools</td>
<td>33+127</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAN - 2: THE LOCATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

PANJAB UNIVERSITY - 1
9.3.1.1 COLLEGES

City level educational facilities have been provided in the institutional areas in various sectors of the city Sector 12, Sector 26 and along the major avenues.

REQUIREMENT OF COLLEGES
As per UDPFI guidelines, one college is required for 1.25 lakh population. Therefore, 13 colleges are required in all for the projected population of 16lacs. Sector planning has made provision for 12 colleges which leaves a deficit of one college.

Recommendation
The requirement of an additional college shall be met through the college site proposed in Pocket Number 9, Manimajra.

As regards professional institutions, there are two Engineering Colleges i.e. Punjab Engineering College (PEC) and Chandigarh College of Engineering (CCET) and two Polytechnics in the city which are sufficient to address the future requirements as well.

9.3.1.2 SCHOOLS

Although adequate at aggregate level, the sector wise spatial distribution of schools in many sectors is inadequate in relation to the population.

The southern sectors 48 to 56 and part of sector 61 and 63 which are in the process of being developed only have High/Senior Secondary Schools at present.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS AT NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL
Neighbourhood concept to be maintained while making provision of schools.

Construction of schools is recommended in the sectors found wanting in the facility. Each of these sectors will eventually have two Primary Schools and two High/Senior Secondary Schools (each High/Senior Secondary School will also have a primary unit).

REDUCING DEPENDENCY OF THE NEIGHBOURING STATES ON THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES OF THE CITY

There is a near absence of Government Schools/Colleges in the neighbouring towns of the city which puts great pressure on the educational infrastructure of Chandigarh while at the same time also deprives some of the residents of the city from the facility due to limited seats.

RECOMMENDATION
NEIGHBOURING STATES TO BE REQUESTED TO MAKE PROVISION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES TO REDUCE BURDEN ON THE CITY.

It is recommended that the vacant pockets in the sectors should be utilized to meet the deficit of health/education infrastructure in the sectors wherever required. Health/Education should be given priority for the use of the vacant pockets.
FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Retaining the essence of original planning concepts
The planning, architectural design and detailing of the campuses has helped generate atmosphere conducive to healthy learning. Campus space concept viz-a-viz the built form is very innovative in that varied spaces have been created to generate interaction from large scale to intimate dialogue so that formal and non-formal education may go on side by side smoothly and fruitfully. This concept should be maintained while planning new complexes as well as augmenting facilities in existing campuses.

No additional FAR
No additional FAR shall be allowed to educational institutes. However, additional land can be allotted to educational institutes.

No additional height
In order to maintain low rise character of the city, the public government and commercial buildings should continue to observe the height restrictions prescribed in the architectural controls and zoning regulations. No additional height shall be allowed.

Optimization of available resources in education in neighborhood and city level facilities
The following steps are planned for rationalization of available spaces and resources available in various educational institutes situated in the city so that the best possible utilization may take place.

Space auditing of large institutional campuses in the city and preparation of Master Plans to fill in city level gaps
A holistic and comprehensive approach is proposed for which vision documents of each campus is to be drawn for a minimum of 30 years to assess the requirements of academics, administrative, sports, hostels, physical infrastructure, which shall be translated into master plans after carrying out space audits / structural audits. Adhoc additions and alterations should not be undertaken.

Modernization of infrastructure is the need of the hour. Converting existing class rooms into smart class rooms has already been initiated by the Chandigarh Administration and same should be carried out in other institutions.

E-Governance
Setting up of new labs/modernization/up gradation of labs shall be taken up in a big way in various colleges.

Re-utilization / replanning of large institutional plots
Many government institutions in the city have large plot sizes and remain underutilized. In a city which is facing extreme shortage of space, it would be desirous to make optimum utilization of space.

Over the years, need based additions and alterations have been carried out in the form of additional blocks etc. The single storeyed/double storeyed buildings can be considered for re-utilization/re-planning.

Augmentation of the hostel accommodation and guest facilities is recommended
An acute shortage of hostel accommodation is felt, which compels the students to opt for paying guest accommodation in the sectors adjoining the institutes or to take rooms on rent. A large number of residential houses in the city/the villages of the city are providing the facilities.

Strict enforcement of the Paying Guest Scheme is recommended to ensure comfortable and safe living accommodation to the students as well as to ensure that the activity does not cause inconvenience to the residents of the neighbourhood.

Concept of sharing facilities
It is proposed that large college campuses in the city which are underutilized should be utilized optimally to fill in the gaps of other institutions by providing facilities such as hostels, guest houses, sports facilities, seminar/conference halls / auditoriums etc which can be a bank to be shared by other institutions of the city.
FINE ARTS MUSEUM PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SECTOR 14

PROPOSED ALUMNI HOUSE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR BOYS SECTOR 11 CHANDIGARH
9.3.1.3 PANJAB UNIVERSITY

- The Panjab University, Sector 14 is spread over an area of 550 acres (2.2 km²) in sectors 14 and 25 of the city of Chandigarh. University has 75 teaching and research departments and 15 Centers/Chairs for teaching and research at the main campus located at Chandigarh.
- The original plan of Sector 14 for the University was prepared by Pierre Jeanneret. Each building has been designed in harmony with all other buildings of the campus creating an atmosphere of aesthetic charm and contemplative calm.
- The campus has however expanded much beyond the original plan to meet its requirements, Sector 25, south of the university has been utilised for the purpose.

RECOMMENDATION

Existing Campus:
- For future planning of the campus, a master plan should be worked out with the approval of the Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee and the competent authority of the Chandigarh Administration before undertaking any new construction.
- The Administrative Block, Typical Arts Block, Gandhi Bhawan, Science Block, Boys Hostel, Library, and Fine Arts Museum have been given Heritage status and steps should be taken for their careful conservation and preservation.

Additional Land
- Adequate provision of land to meet the requirements of the Panjab University for the next 50 years is to be provided on priority. The Panjab University has requested for 180 Acres additional land (including compensation of the 78 acres handed over by PU to the Chandigarh Administration for development of slum rehabilitation in Sector-25 (69 Acres) and primary school (9 Acres) for its expansion.

Keeping in view the growing requirement of quality education and research in ever emerging fields-genetic engineering, biotech, stem cell, nano technology to name a few, it was decided that 145 acres of acquired land which is free of litigation and vacant at Sarangpur should be earmarked for the Panjab University, except 8.8 acre reserved for Metro Terminal.

In addition, the land yet to be acquired in the Sarangpur Institutional Area will be primarily used for the Panjab University and the PGI being institutes of eminence. Some land of which may also be used for other institutional purposes as may be decided by the Administration.
9.3.1.4 Punjab Engineering College/Deemed Technical University, Sector 12:

The Panjab Engineering College, Sector 12 is deemed technical university. The college has a huge campus with potential of large scale expansion. Infrastructural development to facilitate multifaceted expansion including starting new academic programmes, innovation centres to carry out consultancy / research projects in collaboration with Industry / Research Organization.

A master plan for campus revitalization has been undertaken. The new facilities to be added include a multi-facility-cum-synergy centre, new academic block, hostels, residences, guest house expansion setting up additional post graduate and undergraduate laboratories and research facilities, renovations and extension of existing buildings, campus development and student facilities etc.

Modernization & Computerization through smart class rooms, audio visual & internet connectivity facilities in the academic area, hostels, conference halls is also planned.

The expansion will be a valuable asset for the city and the region as it will help proper utilization of the large campus.

Up-gradation of PEC to an IIT
The upgradation of PEC to an IIT is recommended. Possibility of upgrading the required infrastructure within the existing campus shall be explored. Additional land required, if any, can be provided within earmarked Institutional areas.

9.3.1.5 CHANDIGARH COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

The college shares its campus with that of the Punjeb Engineering College. With the proposed introduction of Post-Graduate courses in the college, additional administrative and academic facilities are required to be provided promptly.

Recommendation
Detailed space auditing of the existing infrastructure is required to maximize utilization of space.

The campus has been recommended for Heritage status due to it having been designed by Le Corbusier. The uniqueness of building-space concept lies in the fact that work areas and circulation arteries are built into the same basic cell, which is then multiplied several times over around central courtyard to form the total building.

The ingenious cell makes the learning process participatory as no space is compartmentalized. The roof profile while allowing north light illumination facilitates studio work and also gives the campus its unique form.

Any addition/alteration shall be strictly as per the heritage regulations and shall be subject to approval of the Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee.
9.3.1.6 CHANDIGARH COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, SECTOR-26, CHANDIGARH

This is an institutional campus within area of 39 acres consisting of buildings for Diploma Wing and Degree Wing, residential campus, hostels. Out of the above area, 6 acres have been earmarked for the infrastructure development of degree wing where block-A and B have already been constructed consisting of labs, classrooms, tutorial room etc.

Recommendation
The campus needs to be modernized with state of the art facilities. Construction of additional workshop block, administration block with computer centre and library.

Construction of women hostel with a capacity of 250 students for the diploma wing.

Upgradation of multipurpose hall into an auditorium with a capacity of 600.

The ICU functioning in the campus of the CCET, it is recommended that the same be relocated to an alternative location and hostels presently occupied by it be returned to CCET to meet deficit. This would facilitate both the college and the ICU.

9.3.1.7 APO, BPO and Skill Development Centres
Land for development shall be provided in the Institutional/Industrial pockets earmarked to facilitate service oriented employment within the city. Skill Development Centres shall also be developed in keeping with the national vision for capacity building to provide excellence in trades.
EDUCATION- GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS
It is brought out that some of the schools built on large plots are in poor state of maintenance. Proper upkeep is essential. The Chandigarh Administration is actively considering developing the large open spaces as playgrounds which can be shared by the children and youth of the neighbourhood.

An analysis of the lot sizes of the existing schools of Secondary and Higher Secondary brings out that in the northern Phase-I sectors, the plot size of various schools is much more as compared to UDPFI norms of 4 acres.

Thus these schools provide extensive scope for expansion within the campuses when required. It is however observed that the residents do not necessarily use the schools of the sector, and give preference to schools of their choice.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS - RECOMMENDED FOR HERITAGE STATUS
Heritage status recommended for a large number of schools of the first phase (refer Chapter on Heritage). Additions and alterations in the large campuses to be as per heritage regulations.

The neighbourhood concept is not fully successful with reference to schools. This can only be successful if the facilities and standard of education is brought at par in government schools for various disciplines of education. Proactive steps need to be taken in this regard.

NEW DESIGN OF GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL

PRIMARY SCHOOL SECTOR 49-D CHANDIGARH
NEW GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS KEEP THE CHANDIGARH STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE ALIVE WITHOUT ACTUALLY IMITATING IT
9.3.2 HEALTH FACILITIES
Chandigarh has advanced medical facilities which cater to the needs of the residents of the city as well as the surrounding regions.

The main hospitals are the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) Sector -12 (1500 beds), Government Medical College and Hospital Sector-32 (675 bedded hospital) and Government Multi Speciality Hospital (GMSH), Sector-16 (500 bedded hospital with addition of 60 beds) and the Institute of Mentally Retarded Children.

In addition, the city has Shri Dhanwantry Ayurvedic College in Sector 46, Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital in Sector 26, 50 bedded Primary Health Centre in Manimajra, Poly Clinics in Sector 22 and Sector 45.

9.3.2.1 NURSING HOMES
Under the Administration’s policy for Conversion of Residential Area into Nursing Homes, a number of nursing homes are running in residential areas.

Nursing home sites have also been planned in Sector-33, 39, 44 and 46 which are providing basic/specialized facilities to the city residents.

9.3.2.2 DISPENSARIES AND POLyclINICS
The city has a large number of Civil Dispensaries, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic dispensaries spread all over the city along with Poly Clinics (Community Health Centers) which cater to Primary and Secondary Health needs of the citizens. However, a large number of Civil Dispensaries in various sectors and villages and dispensaries under AYUSH are at the planning stage and to be taken up.

The plan showing the location of health facilitates is placed as PLAN 3 and the Table showing adequacy/inadequacy of medical facilities in various sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per Holding Capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 for 2.5 lakh)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(proposed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries/Polyclinics</td>
<td>Sectoral Grid</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is shortage of 15 dispensaries and one hospital in the sectoral grid of the city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Table at Annexure S2 gives an elaborate list of Civil Dispensaries which are existing and proposed.
PLAN- 3 LOCATION OF THE HEALTH FACILITIES WITHIN THE SECTORAL GRID
9.3.2.3 ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL IN THE CITY

There shall be a requirement of seven hospitals in the city whereas there are only six hospitals at present. Provision of an additional site shall be made in the southern sectors of the city to ensure equitable distribution across the city.

9.3.2.4 REGIONAL TRAUMA CENTRE

A 10 acre site for a modern Regional Trauma Centre with a capacity of approximately 300 beds as an extension to GMCH -32 which is to be the hub of healthcare facilities has been proposed. Retrofitting/redevelopment/augmentation of facilities in the existing hospitals to better equip them for future.

The PGI, General Hospital Sector 16, GMCH 32 which are the main hospitals of the city are under extreme pressure since these serve not only the residents of the city but also the region. The following is recommended in respect of these tertiary care hospitals.

9.3.2.5 UPGRADATION OF THE POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (PGI), CHANDIGARH

The PGI which has been established on 277 acres of land provides high quality patient care besides being a training ground in all important branches of health activity and undertakes community based research, attends to 17 lacs OPD cases, 66,000 indoor patients, 43,000 emergency cases, 11,320 emergency operations, over 1.25 lac procedures, 3.55 lac radio Diagnosis cases (source PGI) and a referral centre for several northern states.

The existing infrastructure is grossly inadequate to meet the current and the future requirement in all three areas of patient care, medical education and research.

The institute has a bed capacity of more than 1500 at present but has not made any major capacity enhancement since inception except some additions in terms of OPD Block, Advanced Pediatric Centre, Cardiac Centre, Drug De Addition Centre, Advance Eye Centre and New Emergency Block.

With a view to augment the facilities to meet additional requirements, a comprehensive master plan is being prepared by the PGI authorities. The proposals include:
- Modernization of Nehru Hospital, Research block A and B, additional hostels for doctors both bachelors and married, hostels for nurses, houses for faculty / National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS). Augmenting hostel facilities for nursing students.
- Augmentation of teaching block for nursing students.

- 250 bedded hospital for Cancer Care.
- The detailed planning includes rationalization of vehicular and traffic movement, introduction of a trolley bus system within the campus & pedestrian movement with elevated pathways for efficient patient movement.
- With a view to optimize the available land and decongest the campus, single storeyed housing which is more than five decades old is proposed to be re-densified/re-planned with higher densities and with modern day requirements.

9.3.2.6 EXPANSION OF PGI

It was decided that 105 acre land recently vacated from slums after their rehabilitation should be earmarked for second campus of PGI as Institutional/Residential for Institutions for PGI in Sector 50, 51, 52, 53, as this land is ideally situated in the southern boundary of the city along a broad road and having PGI’s expansion there will reduce the pressure on the main building which is already un-wieldy with a foot fall of 45 lac patient annually.

It was noted that though this piece of land was shown in the draft Master Plan as residential, but will better serve the needs of the town and surrounding areas as a hospital and research centre for decades to come, being directly accessible to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal by highways.

In addition, the land yet to be acquired in the Sarangpur Institutional Area will be primarily used for the Panjab University and the PGI being institutes of eminence. Some land of which may also be used for other institutional purposes as may be decided by the Administration.

9.3.2.7 STATE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB & HARYANA SHOULD BE MOTIVATED TO CONSTRUCT MEDICAL CAMPUSS AT PAR WITH PGI

The State Governments of Punjab and Haryana should also be motivated to construct medical facilities at par with PGI which can be used by the masses of their respective states to reduce the pressure on PGI.
9.3.2.8 GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, SECTOR 32, CHANDIGARH

The campus has been planned on the concept of a modular system with self-contained modules for specific functions in a plot size 36.9 acres. The campus planning was comprehensively undertaken in the 90s and is being developed in a phased manner as per the modular design. Various building blocks have already been constructed i.e. Emergency, OPD, OT, Administrative, Service, Parking, Sub Station blocks. This is a modern hospital providing 696 beds in various departments and specialties. The modular system enables segregation of the flow of patient movement thus eliminating congestion. The provision of a central core space in each block reduces circulation areas while bringing in abundance of light and ventilation. Though functional and a great asset to the city, the following facilities which are still to be executed are recommended:

**COMPLETION OF THE CAMPUS AS PER THE ORIGINAL MASTER PLAN IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.**

Completion of Block E – the building to house pre & para clinical college departments, central stores, laboratories, workshops, tailoring section, College of Nursing with intake of 100 seats, lecture theatres and Staff Canteen.

Completion of Block J planned as double storey service block.

Construction of Block F seven storey administrative block with central library, college administration & Museum of the Anatomy Department.

9.3.2.9 REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES (RIPS)

No additional buildings be planned in the campus as the same is already over congested. Space auditing of the existing buildings so as to put the unutilised areas to effective use.

9.3.2.10 CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX

22.5 acres of land in Sector 48-D stands allotted for construction of second phase of the residential complex for various category of houses, hostel Complex for girls and boys, community centre and guest house and multi level parking.

**Recommendation** - There shall be provision of Sports Complex in Sector-48 adjacent to this campus in Chandigarh to provide recreational facilities for doctors and medical staff as per the guidelines of Medical Council of India.

9.3.2.11 GOVERNMENT MULTI SPECIALITY HOSPITAL SECTOR 16

The 500 bedded hospital (with additional capacity of 60 beds) has been upgraded to the level of a Multi-Speciality Hospital. In the year 2004, the Health Department prepared a master plan keeping in view its present and future needs wherein a phased programme was evolved for creating new facilities on vacant land/demolishing old obsolete construction in a phased manner.

The execution of the New OPD Complex has been completed.

Since there has been a time gap in the planning and execution of the project it is recommended that the master plan should be reviewed to ensure that the latest requirements are addressed and adequate physical infrastructure such as parking, roads etc., are provided.

9.3.2.12 REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN, SECTOR 31

The institute presently has special education block, administrative block and medical care block. Completion of the institute as per overall Master Plan of the campus is recommended to provide vocational workshops, multipurpose hall, hostels and housing for the essential staff.

9.3.2.13 REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, SECTOR 32

To cope with the increased demand from the residents of Chandigarh as well as neighbouring states execution of the campus is proposed.
LAYOUT PLAN OF THE MULTI SPECIALTY HOSPITAL, SECTOR 16

3D VIEW OF THE NEW OPD BLOCK OF THE MULTI SPECIALTY HOSPITAL, SECTOR 16

LAYOUT PLAN – GOVT. MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL SECTOR 32, CHANDIGARH
9.3.2.14  DISPENSARIES AND POLYCLINICS

The following dispensaries have been proposed but yet not executed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Already proposed but construction not undertaken yet.</th>
<th>Dispensaries at Janta and Kumhar Colony, Sector 25, Khuda Ali Sher, Sector 38 (West), Behlana. Further, the upgradation of dispensaries at Kaimbwala, Maloya and Hallomajra as per I.P.H norms is under process.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Proposal/fresh requirements.</td>
<td>Dispensary site already identified in Sectors 48, 49, 50, and 52 and design process to be undertaken as per fresh scope of work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector 42, 51, One dispensary in either Sector 54 or 55, Kishangarh, IT Park, Vikas Nagar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chandigarh Master Plan 2031 proposals:
The following proposals are planned for development of Health Sector in the city:

- **Four new Dispensaries are proposed to be opened** subsidiary Health Center in Sector 52, Sector 38-West Sector 48, sector 63.

- **Construction of Six Sub Center Buildings in Rural Areas** at village Daria, Raipur Kalan, Behlana, Sarangpur, Khuda Lahora, Raipur Khurd.

- **Health facilities for alternative systems of medicine:**
  Construction of new Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Manimajra / IT Park, Chandigarh for running Ayurvedic as well as Homoeopathic Dispensary. (site to be earmarked), opening of one morning till night dispensary at Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Sector 24, Chandigarh and Sector 8, Chandigarh.

- **Establishment of Homoeopathic Dispensaries:**
  Three new Government Homoeopathic Dispensary, Sector 41 (Badheri), Sector 52, Sector 30. Opening of morning till night dispensary at Government Homoeopathic Dispensary, Sector 34, Chandigarh.

- The absence of the dispensary facilities in other sectors is compensated by charitable dispensaries. A dispensary site in each sector is to be provided which will add 10 more dispensaries which will include one each in the third phase southern sectors 48 to 56 and part of Sector-63.
9.3.3 CULTURAL CENTRES IN THE CITY

Care of Body in Spirit is one the major function of the city’s plan. Various culture facilities have been provided in the city which include both city level as well as neighbourhood level facilities.

The Government Museum & Art Gallery Sector-10, Fine Arts Museum, auditoriums of the Panjab University, Kala Gram, Cinema Halls, Auditoriums, Bhawans and Tagore Theater Sector 18 are the major cultural centres of the city. Almost all educational institutions of city have multi-purpose halls. Some facilities like Beant Singh Memorial, Sector 42 are under construction.

Neighbourhood Cultural facilities include community centres/places of worship, E-Sampark centres.

9.3.3.1 City level cultural centres

**Government Museum & Art Gallery, Sector-10** designed by Le Corbusier, adjoining the Leisure Valley forms a prominent landmark along Jan Marg, the ceremonial road leading to the Capitol Complex.

The campus has a cluster of other buildings which include the Government College of Art, the Architecture Museum and the Science Museum.

9.3.3.2 Cultural Centres in the City

The Chandigarh Administration has plans to make Chandigarh as one of the important tourist destinations. The following proposals are envisaged for the growth of the cultural sector in the city:

Development of Museum and Art Gallery buildings:

A comprehensive proposal for renovation and upgradation of the Museum has been initiated by the Chandigarh Administration to revitalise the museum with state of the art and latest technology which is to include upgradation of the Natural History Museum with addition of *Butterfly of India Section and a Section on Ecology.*

A Dinosaur park is proposed to be added as an extension to the Dinosaurs of India section. Development of Child Art Gallery to display works of art created by the children of the region and will have a special section of works of art created by the physically and mentally challenged children and slum children. Interactive Creative Centre for the young artists (ICCYA) in the Government to provide space and environment to the young artists for development and popularization of art practice.

**Recommendation:**

The campus located along Jan Marg has been recommended for Grade 1 Heritage Status and development shall be strictly as per Heritage regulations and with the approval of the Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee.
9.3.3.3 CINEMA HALLS/MULTIPLEXES

The original plan made provision for 8 Cinema Hall sites spread across the city, three of which were in the neighbourhood Shopping Centres (Jagat Theatre, Neelam Theatre, KC Theatre). The design, external façade of the cinema halls was controlled through the Schematic Design Control.

With a view to promote Tourism and Entertainment Industry, the Chandigarh Administration notified the scheme “Setting up of Multiples Theatre and Conversion of Existing Cinemas into Multiplex Theatres Scheme, 2007” wherein in place of a single screen three or more separate theatres along with commercial use was permitted subject to conditions. Due importance was given for maintaining the special character of the building while retaining the existing ground coverage.

The Expert Heritage Committee while appreciating the imaginative design of Kiran Cinema designed by Ar Maxwell Fry has recommended the building for heritage status. It has been stated that the same should be done in dialogue with the owner. With a view to ensure that the landmark building of the city is retained a policy of incentives as advocated by the Expert Heritage Committee for all private buildings requiring conservation shall be evolved based on best practices in the world.

KC THEATRE, SECTOR 17 HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED

THE JAGAT THEATRE, SECTOR 17 HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED AND REBUILT

KIRAN CINEMA – RECOMMENDED FOR HERITAGE STATUS

TDI MALL RECONSTRUCTED AFTER DEMOLISHING JAGAT CINEMA
9.3.3.4 BHAWANS
In addition to community centres, various bhawans in the city are also being used for organising exhibitions, fairs, religious functions, solemnising marriages etc. The bhawans are Lajpat Rai Bhawan and Guru Gobind Singh Bhawan in Sector 15; Panchayat Bhawan, Sector 18; Ramgharia Bhawan Sector 27; Himachal Bhawan, Sector 28; Gulati Bhawan Sector 33; Kisan Bhawan, Khukhrain Bhawan Sector 35 and Sood Bhawan Sector 44 and the Mahila Bhawan is under construction in Sector 38.

9.3.3.5 BANQUET HALLS/MARRIAGE PALACES
At present the city is mainly dependent on the neighbouring towns particularly Zirakpur, Mohali etc. for large scale social functions. Two sites have recently been earmarked for banquet halls/marriage palaces in the UT at Manimajra and Hallomajra.

9.3.3.6 FILM CITY
To facilitate production and post production work and to provide training to technical personnel related to film industry, a Film City shall be set up within the city. Land would be acquired in Sarangpur.
An area of 14.18 acres was allotted to the Department of Culture, Government of India for setting up of an Artisan Village at Manimajra on the Chandigarh Kalka Highway. The first phase of the project which include the restaurant complex, open air theatre, NZCC Office, restaurant complex, open air theatre, accommodation for artists have been constructed.

Since 2008 theme based National Crafts Mela has been held every year showcasing the rich cultural heritage and traditional handicrafts of the country. The melas have been a great success.

**CMP 2031 Proposal**

**Setting up of additional infrastructure in Kalagram, Manimajra (2nd phase development)**

Completion of the 2nd Phase of Kalagram which would include permanent pavilions of the zonal cultural centres, art and craft shops, multipurpose hall, exhibition space, work shops, food court, open air theatre, offices, multilevel parking etc.

Plot adjoining the Kalagram which has also been allotted to the Kalagram to be developed as a multistoreyed hostel campus for the visiting craftsperson with provision of underground parking.
Hotel

Chandigarh was originally planned for equal distribution of facilities catering to the administrative functions for which the city was envisaged. However, CITCO being the nodal agency to promote tourism in and all around Chandigarh was the main force behind development of tourist accommodation in terms of hotels and lodges like Hotel Mountview, Shivalik View, Park View etc. The market force had a large concentration of economical tourist hotels in front of ISBT-17, as a major tourist resource to the city as it was only connected by road in its earlier years.

The Administration responded to the market forces & allotted/auctioned a large number of LCR sites along the Himalaya Marg in Sectors 22, 35 & 43.

Since the very inception a large number of lodging and boarding facilities were available in the institutional belts by the State Government of Punjab, Haryana and UT in terms of UT Guest House, Punjab Bhawan, Haryana Niwas and guest houses in all the central institutions like PU, CSIO, IMTECH, PGI, NTTTR, CPWD,BSF, TBRL, ITBP, PEC, Commonwealth Secretariat etc. for the officials visiting the capital city. There are many tourism training institutes like AIHM, CIHM who had also developed hotels for training of their students and providing economic facilities to tourists preferring southern sectors.

A few years back when the Chandigarh Administration made tourism as its main focus, large players in hospitality industry like the Taj Group, JW Marriott, Bharat Hotels, Lemon Tree, Park Plaza, etc. besides the local players like Aroma Hotel, Piccadilly Hotel and Sunbeam Hotel started diversifying and expanding their businesses. Over the last few years many five star hotels have developed along Jan Marg in Sector-17, on Dakshin Marg in Sector-35, Business Hotel in IT Park etc.

The conversion of industrial sites to commercial has resulted in concentration of a new hotel zone in the Industrial Area of the city. Similarly, number of hotels are being developed in the peripheral towns of the city near Zirakpur, Mohali, Panchkula resulted in a boom of hotels in the tricity.

There are various hotels and lodges in the V4 markets in sector 17, 18, 24, 22 & 10. A large concentration of hotels and restaurants have also been now developed in Sector 26 on Madhya Marg.
BEANT SINGH MEMORIAL AND CENTRE FOR PERFORMING AND VISUAL ARTS, SECTOR 42, CHANDIGARH

This memorial building and centre for Performing and Visual Arts on Vikas Marg adjoining Leisure Valley in Sector 42, Chandigarh is under construction on a site measuring 11.9 acres. The important components of this complex include Sarwadharam Repository, Library, Samadhi, Conference and Media Centre, Cafeteria, Exhibition-cum-Multipurpose hall, Auditorium, Guest House, public plaza, amphitheatre, arcade. The Library and Samadhi have been constructed at site along with the pool, the public plaza and the amphitheater. Completion of the campus is strongly recommended.
DEVELOPING A CULTURAL HUB IN SECTOR 42

A cultural hub is proposed to be developed in Sector 42 which will include the Beant Singh Memorial, Lake in Sector 42, Palm Garden, Tourist Information Centre.

The Leisure Valley with its lake is already popular with the residents of the city especially for chatt puja. The Palm Garden is being developed with a tourist information centre. The Leisure Valley will integrate with the urban design proposal of the Vikas Marg which has been conceptually as a major cultural hub in the pedestrian promenade and mixed landuse development.
TOURISM / CULTURAL PROJECTS IN PIPE LINE
There is a proposal to bring Chandigarh city in the tourism circuit of this region for which various steps have been planned as detailed below:

A) PRAYATAN BHAWAN
Tourism Department of Chandigarh Administration intends to construct a new regional Prayatan Bhawan (Tourism Bhawan) in Sector 17 for the promotion of tourism and facilitation of tourists visiting Chandigarh where regional tourism offices of the states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir shall be established under one roof for convenience of the tourist..

B) NEHRU CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS, SECTOR 34
Another cultural hub in the Sub City Centre of Sector 34 with ample commercial activity of hotel & restaurant sites in Sector 35 & newly upgraded multiplex in the vicinity shall be a major attraction in the heart of the City. Another redevelopment plan with underground parking under the pedestrian plaza, abutted with flexible floor plate multi-storied commercial / institutional blocks will meet the new needs of changing cultural & commerce needs.

A State of the Art Convention Centre has been envisaged for the promotion of Chandigarh as a popular M.I.C.E destination. Nehru Center for Performing Arts shall have the facility of an international convention center and theaters. The centre would comprise an auditorium for 1,500 persons and one smaller for 250 persons, two conference halls, a cafeteria and parking spaces.

C) TAGORE THEATRE
This Theatre with a capacity of 840 persons has been recently upgraded but needs to be integrated with a cultural circuit of the region however experimental theatre and underground parking is yet to be constructed.
9.3.3.8 Libraries

Since the very beginning the original Chandigarh plan had a large number of equally distributed public facilities including public libraries and auditoriums:

- The Phase I plan had a provision of public library near the Town Hall in Sector 17 in a area of 58,000 sq.ft. housing two lakh volumes with an average increase of 5000 volumes per year. This Central State Library has various sections like children section, reading rooms, reference library, circulation section, american centre corner, digitized media library alongwith supporting facilities of the Auditorium and a National Portrait Gallery.

- One public library in Sub City Centre, Sector 34 was built upto two floors in the first phase to cater to the population of Phase I & II of Chandigarh and the total building with an approximate covered area of 1,10,100 Sq.ft is now being completed in four phases.

- An extension of the central library has also been provided in village Manimajra besides a mobile library which caters to the need of the remaining areas of the city.

- Chandigarh being educational hub having facilities for more than 100 government schools and super specialized institutions has libraries of various interests catering to the needs of the entire population.

- Besides the above facilities, libraries have also been provided in all institutional institutes. The Panjab University, PGI, PEC University, CSIO. INTECH. GMCH, NITTTR and all government and private institutes having specialized library to cater to specialization of institutes in the city.

- In addition to the above, many societies and associations have reading rooms and libraries for public the Durgadass Society in Lajpat Bhawan, Sector 15, Rama Krishan Mission, Sector 15, Gandhi Samark, Sector 16, CRRID, Regional Institute of English, Sector32, State Institute of Education, Sector 32, Regional Institute of Special Education Sector 32, Institute of Engineers Sector 19, ITPI, Sector 35.

- All major religious and cultural institutions have also been planned with reading room/library component for the Beant Singh Memorial in Sector-42,Gandhi Bhawan in Sector-14 (PU), Ramgarhia Bhawan, Radha Swami Satsang, Jain Library, Indira Holiday Home, Sector-24, YMCA, Sector-11.

- A reading room and library component has also been planned in all the community centres of the city.

In addition, the change in building bye laws has allowed opening of cyber cafes in residential areas, in view of the changing technologies where internet is the major source of information replacing the use of physical library. Further more, the following projects in future shall bring new areas through which major information source can be given to public at large:-

I) Museum of Knowledge at the Capitol Complex was envisaged as a central research and information centre to disseminate major schemes and policies of the governments stationed in the Capitol Complex for easy and quick disposal of policy issues by the executive, legislature and judiciary.

II) A major public library is also being planned for the cultural centre of Beant Singh Memorial. The library consists of a central atrium, Reception-cum-Waiting area, Main Hall having library and pre function, two floor, digital library, Orderly Visual Room, Office, Conference Hall, Computer room, Cafeteria, Kitchen and Lecture hall with a special Punjab History and Culture Section, Children Section, Book browsing.

III) The Convention Centre and Exhibition halls planned in Sector-31, IT Park, Sub City Centre of Sector-34, Judicial Academy in Sector-43, besides general and cyber libraries in the Community Centres.
9.3.3.9 AUDITORIUMS
Chandigarh has a large number of auditoriums built in the educational, cultural and specialized institutions catering to the socio-cultural needs of the society. Major details are as under:-

- **PGI, Sector 12**- Auditorium with a capacity of 1000 persons and two small auditoriums for 400 +250 persons and a Nursing Auditorium for 500 persons.
- **Panjab University, Sector 14** Law auditorium of about 100 persons and many small halls in each department.
- **Sarai Building, Sector 32** with a capacity of about 1000 persons
- All educational Institutes and various government and pubic schools having auditoriums.
- An upcoming modern **Nehru Centre for Performing Arts, Sector 34** with two large auditoriums and parking facilities.
- An ultra modern auditorium in **High Court, Sector 1, Judicial Academy, Sector 43** and Law Bhawan, Sector 37.
- Besides the above facilities, all five stars and major hotels have exhibition-cum-convention facilities to cater to the needs of the corporate clients. The new Convention Centre-cum-Hostel Centre is planned in the IT Park in Kishangarh.
- **Bal Bhawan, Sector-23** caters to the special needs with auditorium, open area theatre, library, crèche and similar educational and cultural facilities.
- From the above, it is evident that Chandigarh is well equipped in terms of auditorium which can cater to future needs.
GROUNDS/PLACES FOR EXHIBITIONS

- Chandigarh being a state capital and a business hub of the region attracts a number of visitors. Various exhibitions are held in the city for which provisions are made in City Centre, Sector 17 as Parade Ground and Exhibition Ground. The Kalagram, Manimajra is used for organizing the National Crafts Mela.
- The undeveloped portion of the Sub City Centre, Sector 34 in also used as mela ground.
- The Confederation of Indian Industry, Sector 31 and various bhawans particularly the Panchayat Bhawan, Sector 18 and the Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Sector 15; Bal Bhawan, Sector 23, Kisan Bhawan, Sector 35 and hotels are also popular venues for exhibitions.

RECOMMENDATION
PERMANENT EXHIBITION CENTRE

To meet the growing needs of the city the Chandigarh Administration in 1996, envisaged as the Permanent Exhibition Project on the lines of Pragati Maidan in New Delhi, though on a much smaller scale to provide an organized and dedicated all year round space for Trade Fairs and exhibitions in place of the makeshift arrangements in hotels, Bhawans etc.

The site for the same was identified in Sector 31, and design short listed through design competition. However the project did not take off.

This is a basic facility which is required to be provided for the citizens of Chandigarh.
9.3.3.10 COMMUNITY CENTRES

There is a shortage of 16 community Centres as per the holding capacity of the sectors.

Provision of a community centre shall be made in each of the high density southern sectors, rehabilitation colonies which are yet to be planned and developed.

In the already developed sectors the provision will be made as per the requirement during detailed planning where land is available for such kind of facilities.

All new community centres shall be planned with state of the art modern day facilities – large halls/ dining areas / libraries /sampark centres, indoor and outdoor recreational areas / swimming pools, gymnasium, library, indoor game, bridal room and shall have richer specifications.

The existing community centres shall also be renovated to bring them at par with the modern day requirements. To better equip the centres, scope for expansion/addition and alterations of buildings shall also be examined on case to case basis and carried out subject to availability of space and developmental/planning norms.

The Mahila Bhawan Sector 38, and community centres which is already under construction will provide additional assets to the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>category</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per Holding Capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Centre/Dharmshala</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Community facilities in Villages

While villages of sectoral grid are to be catered by the cultural facilities provided in the sector, the villages outside sectoral grid shall be ensured of all urban community facilities while undertaking development plans of each village as has been highlighted in detail in Chapter on Development of Villages. Basic infrastructure like : educational, health facilities along with community centre / dharamshala have already been provided/existing in villages. For further details, Refer Table no: 14.1 to 14.9
• Community Centre Sector 22, Chandigarh spread over 1.8 acres providing the facilities that includes Library, Sampark centre, Dormitories, Public utilities.
9.3.3.11 E SAMPARK CENTRES

Project E Sampark was initiated to bring together the services of all the departments under one single umbrella and give citizens of Chandigarh a “multi-service” - “single-window” experience apart from eradicating the undue harassment for visiting the various departments. It has been the endeavour of the Chandigarh Administration to continually strive to extend the facility across the city for which E-sampark centres have been opened in various sectors. The number of services extended have also been increased over the years. Plan showing the location of the existing and proposed E-sampark centres is given on the side.

Gram sampark

The E-governance has also spread to the villages and various services are provided in the 12 E Sampark Centres and 13 Gram Sampark Centres in the villages of UT, Chandigarh.

Jan Sampark services from these centres are also being provided for information and facilitation services to the citizens including registration of grievances and applications under Right to Information.
9.3.4 SOCIAL WELFARE

Rain Basera/Night Shelters

The study conducted by the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) indicates that there is requirement of 8 fully functional night shelters in the city.

Five night shelters/labour hostels already exist in sectors 17, 26-E, 28, 29 and Pocket No.2 & 3 of Manimajra and two sites in Sector-15 & 28 are lying vacant. However, there are a lot of homeless people who take shelter in the public corridors, bus queue shelters etc. at night.

Recommendation
In every 4-5 sectors one Rain Baseras Night shelter should be constructed for the needy people. The identified sites in Sector 15 and Sector 28 should be utilised. The existing night shelters shall be maintained and not diverted to other uses.

Juvenile Home, Sector 25, Chandigarh developed on 0.79 acres provides accommodation for both boys and girls separately.

Vocational Training & Production Centre, Sector 46 Chandigarh is spread over 1.18 acres with training class rooms, multi-purpose halls, record rooms, utilities, dormitories, etc.

Creches - 47 crèches are being run through voluntary organizations in the city

Recommendation
Sites for six more crèches (Day Care Centres) in Sector 48D, Sector 42B, Sector 11A, Sector 10D, Sector 24 and Sector 36D which have already been identified should be developed. In view of the growing female worker population the provisions shall be reviewed and augmented.
* **Anganwadi Centres**

At present, 420 Anganwadi Centers are functioning under:

ICDS Project in villages, labour colonies and various sectors of Chandigarh where there is concentration of economically weaker sections of society. Proposal of 80 more such centres is recommended which include anganwadi buildings in various villages.

The villages are Dhanas, Palsora, Khudda Ali sher, Khudda Lahora, Chaman Colony Dhanas, Ambedkar colony, Dhanas, Palsora Colony Sector 55 and 56 and Janta Colony, Sector 25.

* **Senior Citizen Home**

Chandigarh has taken proactive steps to attend to the needs of the different strata of society / the under privileged citizens. A senior citizens homes have been set up in Sector 43 for providing a secure and homely atmosphere to the senior citizens living alone in Chandigarh and with paying capacity. The institute has rooms with attached toilets, a health center, multi-purpose hall, dormitories, medical facilities and a day club. In case of emergency, there is medical tie up and ambulance arrangement with the Government Medical College Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh. The home is being managed by the Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation.

Another Old Age Home has been set up in Sector 15, Chandigarh.

**Recommendation**

A site for the Old Age Home in Sector 34 has been earmarked. The same is recommended for execution.
• Hydrotherapy Pool-cum-Activity Centre Prayaas, Sector 38, Chandigarh

There is a proposal for construction of Hydrotherapy Pool-cum-Activity Centre in Prayaas, (Rehabilitation centre for children), Sector 38, Chandigarh with 2 Hydrotherapy pools for handicapped children and youth with change rooms, cafeteria, kitchen, thrift shop, lobby, multipurpose hall, computer centre, art room, music room, indoor games room and plant room for provision of engineering services etc. has been planned.

• Drug de-addiction centre

A drug de-addiction centre is operational in PGIMER to take care of patients addicted to substance abuse and another one is operating in Government Press Building Sector-18, Chandigarh.
• Hydrotherapy Pool-cum-Activity Centre Prayaas, Sector 38, Chandigarh

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• Drug de-addiction centre

A drug de-addiction centre is operational in PGIMER to take care of patients addicted to substance abuse and another one is operating in Government Press Building Sector-18, Chandigarh.
9.3.5 PLACES OF WORSHIP

The city has many temples, gurudwaras, churches and masjids/dargahs in different parts of the city. There is a conspicuous absence of any place of worship in the Northern belt of residential sectors 1 to 6. Some old temples like Hanuman Temple in Sector 32 & Kali Temple in Sector 19 (along Madhya Marg) were integrated within the sectors during initial planning. The Gurudwaras in Sector 8 & 34 also have historic background being connected with the visit of Guru Gobind Singh and Guru Teg Bahadur respectively. These places of worship have however transformed in character due to additions and alterations over the years.

Recommendations

Owing to their unique architectural detailing, the Church in Sector 18, Mandir in Sector 23, Mosque in Sector 20 and Gurudwara in Sector 22 have been recommended for heritage status. Certain other religious buildings like, church in Sector 18, 19, Mandir in Sector 44 have been sensitively designed to blend with the Chandigarh style of architecture. As per the 2001 Census, the city’s population has 707978 Hindus, 145175 Sikhs, 35548 Muslims and 7627 Christians. Provision of additional places of worship needs to be made as per the distribution of population by various religions.

To meet with the shortage of places of worship, it is proposed that new sectors / colonies to be developed should have provision of religious sites for different communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per Holding Capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Places of Worship</td>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Urban Planning, Chandigarh Administration
Mosque in Sector 20 - one of the four religious structures which is recommended for heritage status. Heritage regulations shall be made applicable.

Luxmi Narayan Mandir in Sector 44 B - sensitive blending with the Chandigarh style of architecture. The indigenous vocabulary should be encouraged.
9.3.6 POLICE STATIONS
The city has 13 police stations distributed across various sectors. As per Chandigarh UDPFI guidelines one police station is needed for every 90,000 persons according to which the UT will require 18 police stations to cater to the projected population of 16 lac. While Phase-II sectors have several police stations, Phase-III sectors are found lacking although the density is high in these sectors. A table showing the availability of Police Station in the sectoral grid is given below and the Plan showing the location of Police Stations is given on left side:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Station</th>
<th>Sectoral Grid</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per holding capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity 20 yrs later)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source – Department. of Urban Planning, Chandigarh Administration*

Recommendation:
Additional police stations need to be earmarked in areas found wanting to ensure equitable distribution.

9.3.7 CREMATION/BURIAL GROUNDS
The city’s main Cremation Ground, Muslim Graveyard, Christian Cemetery and Children Burial Ground are operational in Sector 25 (W) and in addition, there is another cremation ground in the Industrial Area Phase I and in Manimajra are also operating. Besides, various villages falling in the peripheral area of Chandigarh also have cremation grounds and graveyards.

Recommendation
- In Manimajra, the existing cremation ground once on the outskirts of the village today falls on Chandigarh-Kalka road which is highly urbanised. Hence, the site is now inept for cremation ground and needs to be discontinued.
- Shifting of Cremation grounds of villages falling within habitable areas is recommended.
9.3.8 FIRE STATIONS (1 FOR 2,00,000)

A plan showing the location of Fire Stations in various sectors is at ANNEXURE-S.M.3, along with table showing adequacy and inadequacy. Although the existing fire stations are adequate for the current population, two additional fire stations will be required as per the holding capacity of the city. A site has been proposed in IT Habitat and another site will be earmarked in the southern sector during detail planning of the sector. There is one fire station available for every 200000 persons in the city.
9.3.9 FUEL FILLING STATIONS (PETROL PUMPS)

The number of petrol/CNG/LPG pumps in the city is sufficient for the projected population. The filling stations across the city were governed by the Schematic Design Control. The following table indicates availability of petrol pumps in the city vis-a-vis the requirements.

**Availability of Petrol Pump in the city**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petrol Pump</th>
<th>Sectoral Grid</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required as per Holding Capacity</th>
<th>Shortage (as per holding capacity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>+4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department of Urban Planning, Chandigarh Administration

Subsequently the additional land, provision for commercial outlets, ATMs etc were permitted to enable upgrade the outlets into one stop point for the convenience of the residents.
9.3.10 SPORTS FACILITIES

The city has infrastructure for almost all types of sports with several well-equipped sports complexes, sports clubs (with facilities for swimming, athletics, tennis, gymnasium, football, cricket, golf, etc.) and hostels for sports persons. The city has a Cricket Stadium in Sector 16, Hockey Stadium in Sector 42 with international standard Astroturf and a Lawn Tennis Stadium in Sector 10.

Several sectors also have swimming pools.

The infrastructure in the city is capable of holding international tournaments such as Davis Cup (Tennis), Indian Premier League (Hockey), etc.

HOCKEY STADIUM, SECTOR-18

Hockey Stadium situated adjoining Tagore Theatre in Sector 18 is spread over 2.86 acres area with a pavilion building having office, players rooms, toilets etc. for 1200 viewers. A six-a-side play field for trainees has been proposed.

ATHLETIC STADIUM, SECTOR-46

Athletic Stadium, Sector 46 is situated adjoining Government College, Sector 46, spread over 5.99 acres with a pavilion building and viewers capacity of approx. 600. The stadium has a hockey ground, 8 lanes athletic ground, two basket ball courts and two volley ball courts.

Recommendation

A proposal of a double storey block after dismantling existing pavilion building is recommended for upgradation of the stadium and other facilities.

SPORTS COMPLEX, SECTOR-7

Sports Complex, Sector-7 is situated along V4 road opposite shopping complex, spread over an area 9.64 acres (approx.) having capacity of 1250 persons approximately. It has a facility of 2 indoor squash courts, a gymnasium hall, with 4 open basket ball courts & 2 volley ball courts etc.

Recommendation

A proposal of multipurpose hall with facility of 2 indoor badminton courts with seating facility of 1000 persons approx., multi Gym, rest rooms for players, office and other related infrastructure which have been planned should be executed subject to approval of CHCC since the complex falls within the heritage zone and all interventions shall be strictly as per the heritage regulations and with the approval of the Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee.
FOOTBALL STADIUM, SECTOR-17

Football Stadium situated near Bus Stand, Sector-17, spread over an area of approx. 3.60 acres having rectangular shape ground. It has a pavilion building having office, players rooms, gymnasium, with capacity of approximately 1000 viewers.

The future developments shall depend on the redevelopment scheme of the south western part of Sector 17. A Metro node has been proposed at the present location of the stadium along North- South Corridor which would be need to be integrated in the plan. The football stadium will thus need to be relocated.

CRICKET STADIUM, SECTOR-16

Cricket Stadium, spread over an area of 15.32 acres approximately along the N-choe is a part of the Leisure Valley having seating capacity of 25,000 visitors. The stadium has facilities like conference room, gymnasium, rest rooms for players and coach room, dining hall for players and other related infrastructure. indoor games, gymnasium restaurant, Various food courts and public toilets have been provided below seating steps for public during matches. 6 nos. high mask lights has been provided all around the pavilion for day and night matches.

The additional VIP pavilion and a block of players rest rooms and other related playing activities which is under the consideration of Chandigarh Administration should be executed.

TENNIS STADIUM, SECTOR-10

Tennis Stadium situated along N-choe, in the Leisure Valley, is spread over an area of approx. 8.6 acres and has a seating capacity of 4200 visitors. The structure has been sensitively designed with earth sheltering around it so as not to be over bearing on the natural environs of the Valley.

It has 2 central tennis courts of international standards inside the pavilion building. Below the seating steps, an administrative block, hostels for players (girls and boys) has been provided. An indoor gymnasium hall outside the pavilion building is existing. 11 umber tennis courts for trainees have been provided. An additional block below seating steps with facilities of indoor games is under the consideration of Chandigarh Administration.

Recommendation

The original concept of the earth sheltered structure has been gradually compromised by building facilities into the structure, however the same has helped avoid any new structure within the campus.

It is strongly recommended that future interventions should ensure that no other buildings are built in the campus and additional requirements if any should be addressed outside the campus.
• **LAKE SPORTS COMPLEX**

Lake Sports Complex is situated along Uttar Marg near Rock Garden/Smriti Upvan. It has indoor playing facilities i.e. billiard room, table tennis, gymnasium, squash courts etc. along with cafeteria, bar and other related infrastructure. A swimming pool, kiddies pool, 19 lawn tennis courts and other related infrastructure is also existing in the premises.

An additional block of multipurpose hall adjoining squash courts with facilities of additional squash courts, badminton courts, tennis courts, gym, yoga, aerobics, health club and related infrastructure is under the consideration of Chandigarh Administration. The campus falls under the heritage zone 1 and further development should be strictly as per heritage regulations.

In addition, the area towards North of the Lake falls within the catchment area and thus further development needs to be sensitively undertaken so as not to obstruct the flow of water into the lake.
9.4 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN REHABILITATION COLONIES

The rehabilitation colonies which have been planned in the peripheral areas have not been laid out in the standard sectoral module. These areas have however been developed along with the neighbourhood level facilities i.e. primary and higher secondary schools, community centres and religious buildings schools.

The accompanying plans indicate the status of the availability of social infrastructure in the planned colonies. For the high order facilities, the residents depend on the city level facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS
All new residential pockets, including those being developed as rehabilitation colonies shall make provision of social infrastructure as per norms. In addition provision of vocational training centres is also recommended in the existing and the proposed rehabilitation colonies for the social and economic benefit of the residents especially women.
CITY LEVEL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE -2031

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sectoral Grid</td>
<td>160 (33+127)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reh. Colonies</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manimajra</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.5 AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS AND REQUIREMENTS OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY:

- The planned provision of social infrastructure is catering reasonably well for the present population.
- There is a deficit of primary schools, community centres, places of worship, dispensaries etc. in some of the existing sectors for the projected population as per holding capacity.
- As per UDPFI guidelines the shortage of high schools is in sectors 15, 16, 19, 20 west of 38, 41, 42 & 49 etc.
- Shortage of dispensaries is in sectors 7, 15-23, 29-32, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50 & 63. However, a number of charitable dispensaries running in religious buildings, bhawans are also catering to the requirements of public.
- Shortage of community centers is in sectors 7, 15, 19, 21, 28, 32, 34, west of 38, 40, 41, 43, 46, 51, 56 & 63.
- There is demand of a sports complex in the southern sectors, equestrian academy, velodrome etc.

### CITY LEVEL ANALYSIS FOR PROJECTED POPULATION-2031

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of facility</th>
<th>Area as per UDPFI norms (in acres)</th>
<th>Existing</th>
<th>Required number as per holding capacity</th>
<th>Additional Requirement</th>
<th>Additional area required (in acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dispensaries (I for 15000)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (1 for 2.5 lakh)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Centres (1 for 15000)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School/Sr. sec. (1 for 7500)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colleges (1 for 1.25 lakh)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Institute (1 for 10 lakh)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire station (1 for 2 lakh)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious (1 for 5000)</td>
<td>400 sq. mtrs.</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrol Pumps</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4 (surplus)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Areas earmarked/planned but yet to be developed/partially developed which include the following:

1. The institutional area planned in Sector 38 West. Of the 60 acres of land 23.39 acres is still available for development.
2. 7.2 km long institutional Belt, has been proposed along Vikas Marg on which approximately 110 acres is available for development.
3. Sub City centre, Sector 34 of approximately 54 acres is available.
4. Sub City Centre, Sector 43 of approximately 102 acres is available.
5. Institutional area, Sarangpur 23 acres is available.
6. **New Institutional areas** – adjoining Chandigarh Armed Police, Dhanas
7. **Redevelopment/renovation** of existing campus.
9.6 OFFICE BUILDINGS

The Administrative City of Chandigarh was provided with government buildings to meet the functional requirements of the capital of Punjab. The Capitol Complex was planned as the main office complex and other office buildings were planned along the institutional belts and institutional areas of the city. In addition, private office space was also planned as part of the shop cum offices in various shopping centres. Over the years, additional areas have been carved out in various parts of the city to meet the growing needs of not only State of Punjab but also the State of Haryana and the Union territory. The details of the office buildings/complexes is as under:

9.6.1 GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
9.6.1.1 CAPITOL COMPLEX
The three major functions of the Administrative city of Chandigarh-Executive, Judiciary and Legislative were planned as part of the Capitol Complex. However, subsequent to re-organisation in 1966 and changed geo-political scenario, the buildings of the Capitol Complex which were designed to accommodate the functional requirement of one Administration have been subdivided amongst two Administrations – Punjab and Haryana which has put great pressure on these buildings. This has resulted in piecemeal, ad-hoc need based changes such as covering of verandas, additional glazing, additional sheds etc and has severely impacted the overall ambience of the prestigious Capitol Complex. The Expert Heritage Committee constituted by the Government of India has given an exhaustive report on the problems & potential pressures both within and in the peripheral areas around the Capitol Complex, highlighting the long-term as well as immediate measures required to be taken by the Chandigarh Administration and also by the neighboring states.

The maximum pressure is being felt in the High Court Building where a large number of court cases are being handled daily necessitating the need to increase the court rooms from the original 9 to 68 along with the construction of ancillary buildings. Over the years, the area behind the main High Court has thus seen the increase in the built environment in the form of lawyer’s chambers, extension block and additional floor for court rooms, record room, multi-utility lawyers chamber block, multi-storeyed parking block, additional Bar facilities, auditorium and extension of Judges Library.
The site is completely landlocked and has little scope for additional buildings. In the absence of adequate space within the campus, the additional requirements are being met outside the campus in the vacated Judicial Courts in Sector 17. A Judicial Archive building is under construction in the Industrial Area Phase II where the decided cases shall be shifted.

In case of the Secretariat Building, the requirement of additional space is being reflected in covering of verandahs, additions and alterations in and around the building. Additional requirements have been met by constructing additional building for the State Governments and the Chandigarh Administration outside the Capitol Complex.

In the Assembly Building though there are no major external changes, however a number of internal changes have been made to accommodate the legislative functions of Punjab and Haryana, false ceiling in rooms and corridors, renovation of toilets with new materials, and the painting of concrete surfaces has been carried out. Glazing and wooden panelling in the main foyer vitiates the original concept of the undulatory glazing with precast concrete mullions and T-steel sections.

Though Le Corbusier’s edifice is under constant threat of tinkering, as can be seen above, by its insensitive users who are altering its façade with couldn’t-care-less impunity. Since they are the tenants of the Chandigarh Administration it should act fast and firm to stem the rot if this priceless world architectural Heritage is to be conserved for posterity!
9.6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.6.2.1
The requirements of the Executive, Judiciary and the Legislature are essential to be met and on priority in view of the important administrative functions of the city. The same is to be done in consultation with the respective stakeholders - the Hon'ble High Court and the state Governments of Punjab and Haryana.

THE CAPITOL COMPLEX
The Government of India has approved Heritage Grade I status to the Capitol Complex on the recommendations of the Expert Heritage Committee and all interventions need to be done in consonance with the detailed recommendations for the Complex.

The Management Plan for the Capitol Complex is under preparation to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Complex as part of the nomination of the property for UNESCO World Heritage Status.

The additional requirements of the three functions which cannot be addressed within the campus need to be addressed in the institutional areas of the city.

HIGH COURT
Despite the additional constructions carried out behind the main High Court building there is still deficit of space to meet the growing requirements of the court rooms and ancillary functions resulting in overcrowding and poor working conditions.

The High Court had projected its Long Term and Short Term requirements for its infrastructure up graduation requiring approximately 2,90,000 sqft area and additional parking space of 5000 ECS.

Keeping in mind the Heritage status the requirements projected by High Court (as per their vision for next 20 years) are being addressed by preparing a sensitive holistic development plan for the High Court in consultation with the Chandigarh Heritage Conservation Committee.
Functions of the High Court which can be performed outside the campus are planned to be accommodated in vacated Judicial Court building in Sector 17 (which has been shifted to the new District Court Complex in Sector 43) as well as in the new Judicial Archive building being constructed in the Industrial Area Phase II for safe storage of judicial records of decided case.

The Judicial Archive building under construction in the Industrial Area shall provide an additional space of 50,000 sqft with facilities for digitization, weeding and scanning of judicial record of High Court. and the Judicial Court Complex in sector 17 shall provide space of 90,000 sq ft.

PREPATION OF MANAGMENT PLAN FOR THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY
In view of the preserving the heritage of the Capitol Complex additional demand for the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary shall be provided in the intuitional areas earmarked in the city.

9.6.3 OTHER MAIN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

In addition to the buildings of the High Court, Secretariat and Assembly at the Capitol Complex, various office buildings have been planned within the institutional areas/belts of the city i.e Jan Marg, Madhya Marg Dakshin Marg, Himalayan Marg, Sector 26, City Centre Sector 17, Sub City Centres Sector 34 and 43 and Sector 38-West.

The major Government Buildings are - UT Secretariat, Sector 9, Additional Deluxe Building, Sector 9, Estate Office Building, Sector 17, Town Hall Building Sector 17, 30 bays building Sector 17, 17 bays Building, Sector 17, MC Building, Sector 17, Punjab Mini Secretariat, Sector 9, Punjab Police Building Sector 9.

The requirement of government office buildings increased substantially after the reorganisation of the periphery in 1966, when besides the office buildings for the state of Punjab, offices of the Haryana government and the Chandigarh Administration were also to be accommodated. Many offices were then accommodated in the commercial buildings and continue to operate from there even till date. The need for additional space is being felt by an increased staff strength.

With the construction of the new Haryana office building in Sector 33, many of the offices of the state government which were scattered across the city in commercial buildings, have now been relocated and operating from the complex.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Provision of adequate office accommodation for the states of Punjab, Haryana and the Chandigarh Administration, the Central and Regional Institutes, and for the defence personal is essential for the efficient functioning of the capital city.
PROVISIONS FOR THE STATE GOVERNMENTS OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA

An existing single storeyed office complex housing the offices of the states of Punjab and Haryana is also being replanned as an integrated project of the State Government of Punjab and Haryana and the Chandigarh Administration for Town Planning offices of three states as per the multi-storeyed architectural control along Madhya Marg.

Besides the offices of the two states and the UT Chandigarh, the city also houses national and regional level offices such as the National Laboratory of Government of India, Income Tax Office, Excise Office, BSNL, Narcotics Control Bureau, National Open School, Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment, Survey of India, Central Ground Water Board, Geological Survey of India.

Besides large number of office of the Indian Armed Forces various defense organizations such as DRDO, BSF, CRPF, ITBP and IRB also operate from the city of the Chandigarh.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Relocating the essential offices operating in commercial buildings / temporary accommodation to vacant institutional plots and dispersion of State Level offices to locations outside of Chandigarh.

SHIFTING OF DIRECTORATES TO OUTSIDE CHANDIGARH

In view of the shortage of land within Chandigarh, it is recommended that the essential offices of the state of Punjab and Haryana should be suitably accommodated within the city of Chandigarh, however the directorates of the states should be shifted to the adjoining towns of the respective states only if there is a deficit of land in Chandigarh for accommodating more important administrative functions. Both the state Governments are expanding the existing towns /building new towns in the 16 km periphery.
9.6.4 PROVISIONS FOR THE OFFICES OF THE CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

The offices of the Chandigarh Administration are presently functioning from the UT Secretariat Building in Sector 9 and from other offices.
With the construction of the new office complex of the Paryavaran Bhawan many of the offices of the Chandigarh Administration—the Forest Department, Science and Environment, Pollution Control Board have been shifted from the makeshift accommodation.

Recommendation for the future

There is urgent need to make adequate provision for the offices of the Chandigarh Administration.
Some projects are at an advance stage of planning which need to be executed on priority.
- Additional buildings of the Secretariat of the UT Administration
- Additional building for the Chandigarh Housing Board
- Completion of the office building of the Municipal Corporation along the Jan Marg.

Prioritising the execution of the projects is recommended to ease out the pressure.
Relocating offices operating from commercial buildings to vacant institutional plots /areas.

Detailed stocktaking of the offices operating from the commercial centres needs to be undertaken and proper office space provided.

Requirements of each department of the Chandigarh Administration which is to be relocated needs to be analysed and commensurate provisions /buildings planned accordingly.

9.6.5 PRIVATE OFFICES

Large number of private offices operate from various institutional areas, Institutional belts and the shopping centres in the city.

Large office space has been generated in the IT Park (Refer Chapter on Industrial Area).

There is a growing demand for office space from corporate sector and private entrepreneurs.

The demand can be addressed in the new institutional areas being planned.