

Mihir Bhoj P.G College Dadri

Dissertation/ Field Study Certificate

This is to certify that Ms./Mr. **Nitin Bhati** Roll No.: **20020168022** of M.A. IV semester, Department of Geography has successfully completed his/her Dissertation titled "**Analysis of micro level plan of Chhithera**" under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the academic programme during the session 2021-22. Based on his/her declaration, I certify that the above-mentioned Dissertation is a bonafide work of the student and has not been submitted to any other College/University for the award of any degree. His/her work has been found satisfactory and I wish him/her a bright future ahead.

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Masters of Arts In Geography

Under The Guidance Of
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**Topic:- Analysis of Micro-level Plans of Chithera
Development Block.**

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Objective

The presented small dissertation has been prepared in view of the laboratory examination of M.A. IV Semester. This dissertation has been quoted under the title of analysis of micro-level plans of Chithera development Block.

This dissertation is being presented not only in the form of a course project but an effort has been made from this that the students, researchers and villagers can get something from this.

Surveyor:
Nitin Bhati
M.A IV Semester

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Certificate

It is certified that Nitin Bhati S/O Shri Sanjay Bhati , Roll No. RG 200020168022 and Enrollment No. M17006151, M.A. IV Sem 2021-22 has prepared a quick research analysis code G818 under my direction. The maps given in the initial dissertation have been collected and adjusted by the researcher himself by graph and geo-geographical analysis.

This effort of Nitin in the direction of geographical research is fundamental. I wish them a bright future.

Research Director
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Chapter -1

1. Nature and Study Area

Nature of Study and Concept of Rural Development is neither only agricultural development nor is it related to any hypocritical planning. In the true sense, it is associated with the harmonious and co-ordinated development of rural areas. The strategy of sustainable rural development is through planning for the use of regional resources. At present, it is being used in various countries of the world to eliminate poverty and undeveloped faltering economy of the developed countries. The role of science and technology is being considered important for its success. Undoubtedly, sustainable rural development is an app to solve this type of problem. It is often raised in the community of the elderly that at the time of development, is it wrong to add Samagra and rural subjects? Is the development of the whole country possible only from the villages? In fact, is relevant. Hence, the compilation would remain incomplete without its nationalisation. Rapid Rural Development or Integrated Regional Development Basically the same by numerical means. These terms are usually used for countries whose economy is developed or developing. More than 75 percent of the population of these countries is in the villages.

and their national economy that basically rests on the rural economy. In such countries the degree of urbanization and industrialization is very low and the rate of urbanization is also found to be different from the economic level and the process of urbanization is high in developing countries. The tertiary process is related to arts rather than . So it is that no development model can be prepared by neglecting rural areas and if done it will have adverse repercussions. It can be said as a conclusion.

Geographical Dimension of Allied Rural Development General Rural
 Totally different from development] As far as policymaking is concerned, more force in its geographical dimension. Increase in the magnitude of physical and human resource potential and is geared towards the availability of resources. MR Kohra says that under the sustainable rural development, the objective of the economic development of the rural area through the dynamic of local and Indian resources. It's okay. The strategy of rural regional development can be successful basically on the basis of different blocks and geological and social support. For this, the block and plans will have to be linked to the regional or geo-developmental aspect and human needs and thus to the regional development planning for the purpose. It can only be possible. In which emphasis is given on both functional and regional coordination.

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Under functional coordination, all socio-economic activities are concentrated which affect human life and take into account the long-term goals. Keeping the economy and community in a harmonious relationship is to be established, so that there can be a balanced and rapid development of the whole country. Today, in planning, work is being promoted, harmony in the society is being promoted. Objectives of Small Area Planning

Balanced for a Small Area
To prepare a development plan. For this all those socio-economic activities are involved which affect the lives of the residents of that small area. Small area means district, Tehsil, Development area etc.

The basic unit of this planning, is in the smallest village. Here it would be appropriate to say that small-scale planning is not done only by the particular village, but by the environmental condition of the entire area. Where the employer implements the rules and models and to localize all the service centers keeping in view the hierarchies and their personnel capacity, the gap, etc. But more emphasis is given.

Aims and Objectives

The main objective of the present dissertation is to create a better geographical economy which can create more productive and efficient economy system in which there is a path of balanced socio-economic development in the entire region. Every urban and rural should be aware of these schemes

Goal:- In the context of integrated Regional Development, after studying the problems of the residents and the current use of local resources, the following targets have been set for balanced development

1. To achieve maximum benefits by optimal use of local limited resources such as land, soil, water, fixed assets.
2. To identify the needs of regional agricultural development and to determine the favorable conditions for their investment.
3. To determine the conducive conditions for new industrial units by ascertaining the importance of industrial, therefore, agricultural sector.
4. To determine the optimum position by estimating the socio-economic facilities on the basis of future needs.
5. Agriculture, Industries, Socio-Economic Activities - To improve the conducive transport system for smooth coordination of activities and administrative processes.

Brief Summary Of District Gautam Budh Nagar

State	-Uttar Pradesh, India
Head office	-Greater Noida
Area	-3442 Km 55 Sq. Km
Population	-25,74,714 Year 2011
Population growth rate	- 51.52 percent
Population density	- 1,161 / km 3,010 / sq km

Gautam Budh Nagar is an important district of the Indian state of North and East India. This district was established on 9 June 1997 in Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad.



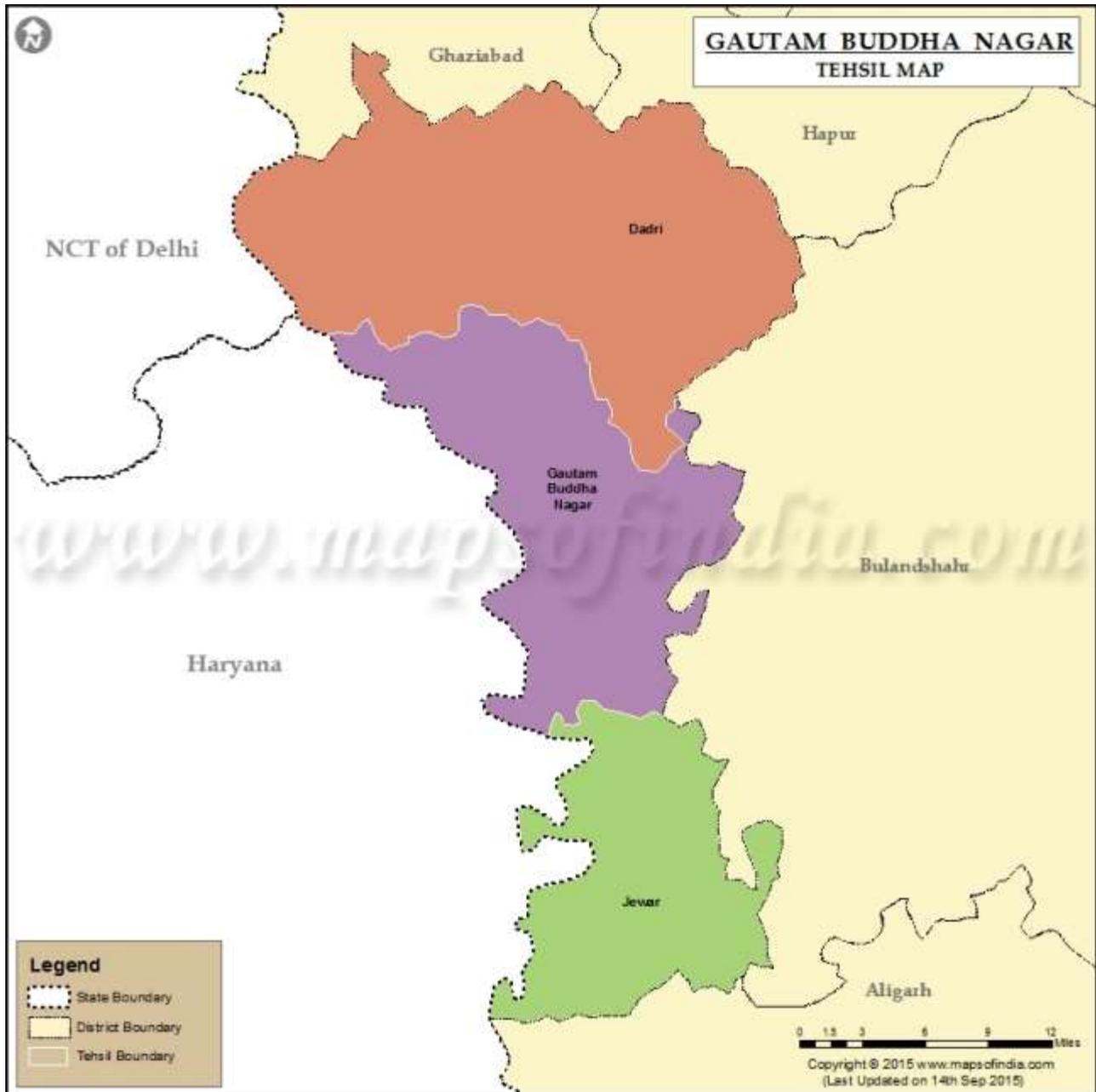
It was done by cutting some rural and semi-urban areas of the district. As soon as the power changed in the country, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav dissolved this district, in protest against which the people of Uttar Pradesh had to change their decision and reinstated it.

History:

This district was established on 9 June 1997 by cutting out some rural and semi-urban areas of Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad districts. Today it has included commercial sub-metropolitan cities like Noida and Greater Noida. Dadri Vidhan Sabha constituency has become a part of this district itself. The people of this Dadri Jahan had contributed a lot in the First Terrorism War in 1857. 84 people from the neighborhood, including Rao Umrao Singh of Dadri, played an important role in the uprising. In the area between Bulandshahr to Lalkua, the revolutionaries had put an end to the English rule, on which the British attacked 84 revolutionaries of the region, including Rao Umrao Singh. He was hanged on the black mango of Bulandshahr. Due to which even today Bulandshahr black mango is famous. In memory of the martyrs, the British rule on black mangoes, even today, in the Dadri tehsil complex, the martyr is present, on which 84 The names of the revolutionaries are mentioned. The statue of Rao Umrao Singh is situated at the intersection of Dadri. Every year on 15th August and 26th January in his memory, various social workers.

Events are organized by organizations and key people. The statue of terrorism fighter Rao Umrao Singh can be seen in Dadri even today. Even before this, on September 11, 1803, the British Army and Maratha army English depicting the attitude of British General Gerad Lek at Gow Koser campus of Noida as a driver of a decisive battle in the middle

The Jeetgarh built by Waluvad F. Llan is still visible from afar.



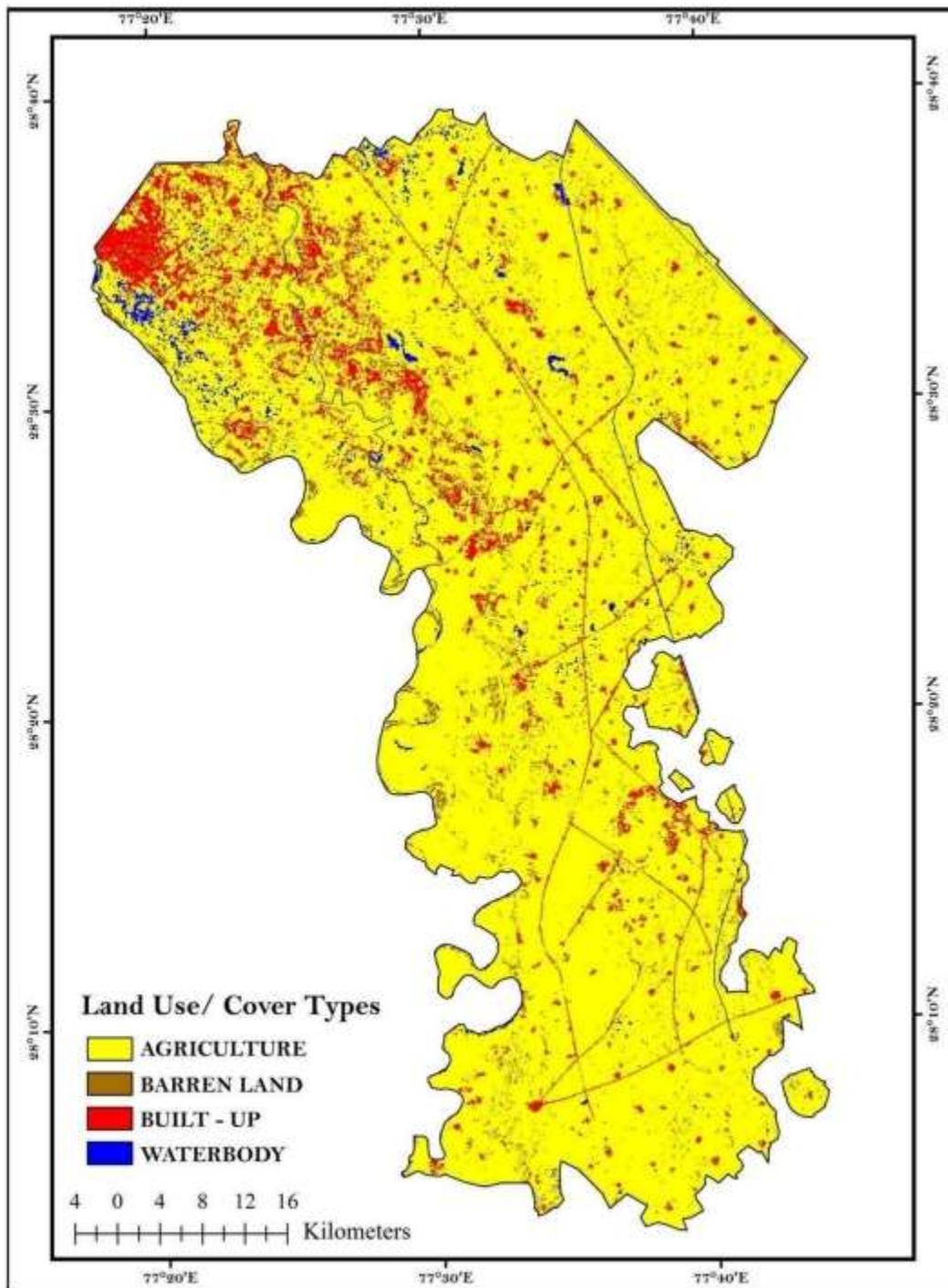


Fig1: Land Use /Cover Map of Gautam Buddha Nagar, 1977

Tables

Table 1: Population of Gautam Buddha Nagar (1901-2011)

Year	Rural			Urban			Total	
	Absolute	Percentage	Growth Rate	Absolute	Percentage	Growth Rate	Absolute	Growth Rate
1901	207685	89.36	-	24707	10.64	-	232392	-
1911	208223	90.77	0.3	21172	09.23	-14.3	229395	-1.3
1921	197161	88.99	-5.3	24381	11.01	15.2	221542	-3.4
1931	210959	89.22	7.0	25476	10.78	4.5	236435	6.7
1941	246344	89.23	16.8	29713	10.77	16.6	276057	16.8
1951	291195	90.80	18.2	29488	09.20	-0.8	320683	16.2
1961	361222	95.58	24.1	16688	04.42	-43.4	377910	17.9
1971	440993	95.66	22.1	19974	04.34	19.7	460967	22.0
1981	511890	88.37	16.1	67339	11.63	237.1	579229	25.7
1991	601185	70.74	17.4	248557	29.26	269.1	849742	46.7
2001	752615	62.61	25.2	449415	37.39	80.8	1202030	41.5
2011	673806	40.88	-10.5	974309	59.12	116.7	1648115	37.1

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3: Population Growth Rate of Urban Settlements in Gautam Buddha Nagar (1991-2011)

Town	1991	2001	2011	Decadal Growth Rate	
				1991-2001	2001-2011
Noida	146514	305058	637272	108.2	108.9
Dadri	32883	57416	91189	74.06	58.82
Jewar	21376	27016	32269	26.38	19.44
Dankaur	9531	11999	13520	25.89	12.67
Rabupura	10769	13046	15454	21.14	18.45
Salarpur Khadar	-	10750	13600	-	26.51
Bilaspur	6127	7481	8980	22.09	20.03
Jahangirpur	8206	9510	11006	15.89	15.73
Chipyanabuzurg	-	-	17400	-	-
Chhapraula	-	-	15154	-	-
Patadi	-	-	8479	-	-
KherliHafizpur	-	-	7932	-	-
Greater Noida	-	-	102054	-	-
Kakod	5838	7139	-	-	-
Total	248557	449415	974309	80.8	116.79

Source: District Census Handbook, 2011

Table 4: Change in Built-Up Area of Urban Settlements in Gautam Buddha Nagar District 1977 and 2011 (ha)

Towns	1977	2011
Noida	3727.02	12343.09
Dadri	89.76	45.57
Jewar	73.15	539.28
Dankaur	126.75	385.74
Rabupura	68.62	143.55
Salarpur Khadar	64.98	170.91
Bilaspur	27.21	128.74
Jahangirpur	39.75	158.76
Chipyanabuzurg	33.32	288.45
Chhapraula	42.91	313.83
Patadi	11.66	68.95
KherliFahizpur	29.34	132.75
Greater Noida	3054.83	14178.7
Gautam Buddha Nagar	7389.3	28898.32

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A Village Chithera in District Gautam Budh Nagar

District	-Gautam Budh Nagar
Village	-Chithera
Population	-4525
Tehsil	-Dadri
Area	-211.12 hectates

The total number of houses in the village are 872. Of the total population present in the village 46.8% is female. Whose literacy rate is 26.6%, the school literacy rate of the village is 67.9%, the number of scheduled caste people in the village is 15.1% to 21.9% of the total population of the village is the working population. This village holds 113.41 hectares of agricultural land. The easiest way to reach Chithera is by Auto-rickshaw. Dadri railway station is available at a distance of 4 km from Chithera.

Chapter-2

Territorial Structure - Key Features and Local Growth

Physical Development : The name of the selected area is Chithera which is a village located in Gautam Budh Nagar Tehsil Dadri district of Uttar Pradesh National, which is within the border of the National Capital Region .

1. Location.

Chithera lies between 28.56 North Latitude and 77.54 East Longitude. This village is located in Gautam Budh Nagar. It is located at a distance of 17 km in the south-east direction of Ghaziabad. Dadri Pim is Noida. Which is located about 27 km away from Chithera. It is situated at a distance of about 35 km from Delhi. National Thermal Power Corporation Dadri Electricity Project is located 12 km away in the North-East direction of Dadri. It is the world's largest gas based project.

2. Historical Introduction:

The main exit/migration place of the people of Chithera village is believed to be from Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan state. The people of this village had also contributed in the freedom struggle of India and the war of 1857.

3. Nature Conditions:

Uplifting Ganga-Yamuna plain is a vast and flat plain. It is formed by the sediments of the plains brought by the rivers from the Himalayas. This study area is also a part of this flat and vast plain. This part is mostly flat and fertile area, which is about 216 meters above sea level.

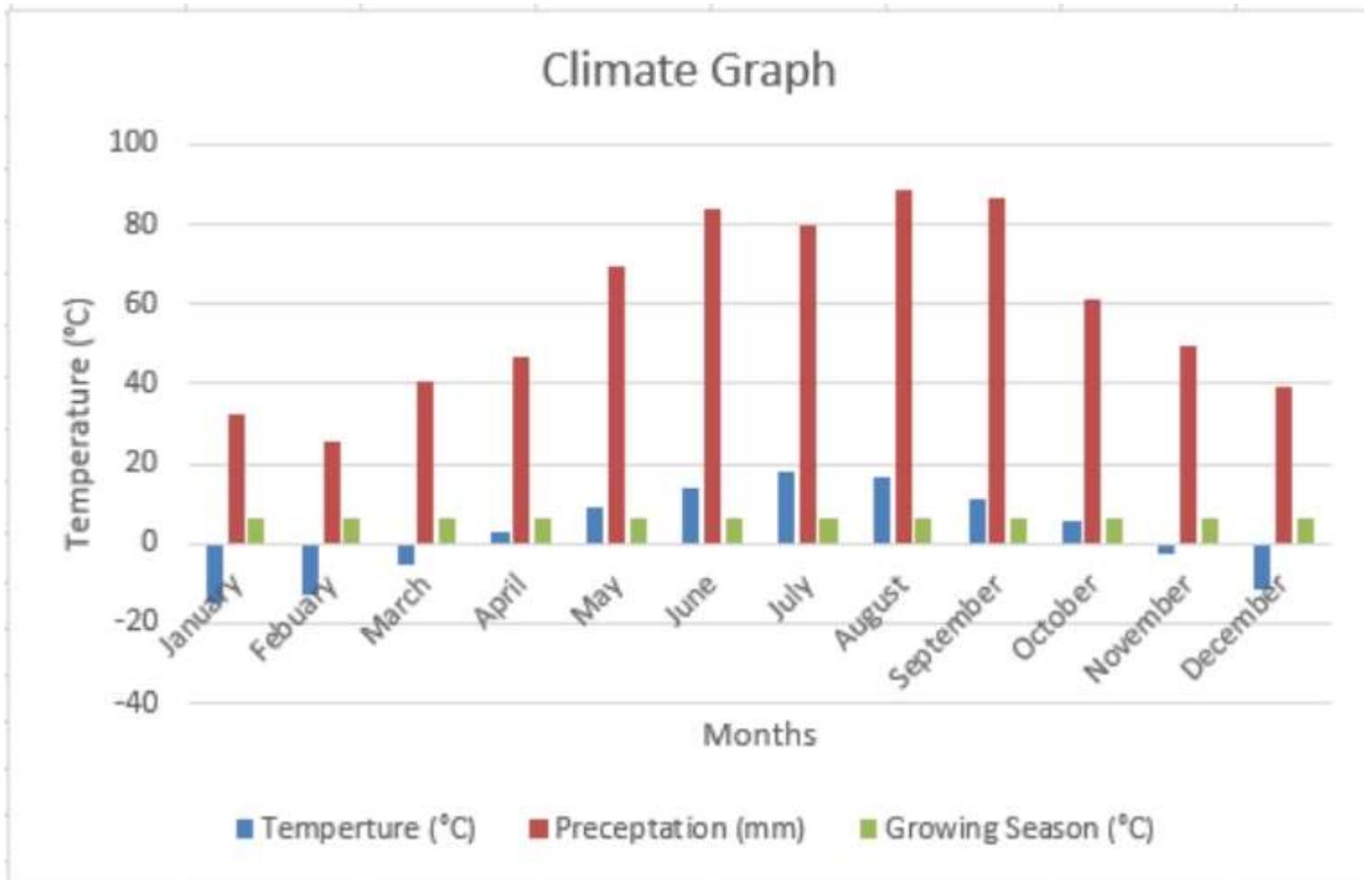
4. Climate:

The village is part of Chithera monsoon countries. District Gautam Budh Nagar is located in the northern plains of India. Both branches of monsoon on Chithera

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The Bay of Bengal monsoon and the Arabian Sea monsoon mix. This means that it should be rained by the monsoons of both the branches, but the Arabian Sea monsoon usually starts before reaching here so that the Bay of Bengal Monsoon is known only by raining here. But for this, due to the remoteness of this region, the rainfall is rarely here. Both the amount of rainfall are variable here, because if the first monsoon is more powerful then the rainfall is more and if it is monsoon then even [Starts even before we start] due to which the rain gets less. Before the rainy season, the season starts and after the rainy season comes the season which is fierce and harsh. That's why Kopan sir 1967, while classifying the climate of India, has kept this region in the C.D.G part], whose specialty is that the winter season starts from the beginning of the climate. . Thus, due to the climate, there are three seasons in the rainy season - winter season,rainy season. The celestial conditions also keep changing in these three seasons.

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The hottest month is April. Advertisement here in April 4 Goes to M.M. The peak of forward precipitation reaches an average of about 262 mm. The measurement variation between open month and wet month goes up to 258 mm. The variation in annual temperature is about 19.5 C.

15 5. Temperature

Chapter 3^{*}

Environment and Resources

1. Concept and Analysis

Resource is the source that fulfills the various objectives and needs of human being to solve any of his problems or help in the solution. In the above meaning, there is no object or element resource.

The fulfillments of man's need of his resource or the solution of his problem lies in him. It is also worth mentioning that there is close relationship between the capacity of men and resourcefulness of the object.

For example, a visible object or substances – land, soil, water, minerals, forests, agriculture, crops or animals, etc. can and do have resources. But visible matter does not work. Intangible elements such as Education, health, Knowledge, Social harmony, Political stability are one of the most important resources in the human world. Generally, the term resource means only the so-called natural resources and the human world or cultural factors are not properly assessed whereas the reality is that the socio-economic condition of any region is the result of the interrelationship of the natural and cultural resources of that region. Therefore, in the beginning, an attempt has been made to evaluate both types of resources.

2. - Water Resources

Life is not possible without water. Hence this valuable resource. Water is used not only for living, but also for the purposes of irrigation, agriculture, electricity generation, transport industry, etc. Water Resources based on the source of water under village chithera

The study of availability is done in two parts, First - Earth surface water rainfall, Rivers, Canals, Reservoirs etc. Second - Underground water wells, Tube wells, Hand pumps etc. It is well known that after the rains all the water does not stand on the surface. It flows on the surface in the form of rivers, canals, drains, some water gets collected in ponds. The annual average rainfall in the study area is 700.60 mm.

More than 95 percent of the total rain falls in the month of July to September, which is very beneficial for the Kharif crop. 5 percent occurs in half a year of rain. The ground water level in village Chithera is not the same as that of Dadri.

The level of ground water in the development block is approx. 3.35 to 14.10 MBGL before monsoon and from 2 to 13.35 MBGL after monsoon.

3. Animal Husbandry:

The village has an important place of animal husbandry in Chithera. Absence of pasture is found in the village. For this reason, along with farmers, agricultural laborers also do animal husbandry by cutting grass from agriculture or taking fodder from farmers.

Following are the points for raising cattle in tehsil -

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A: For Agricultural Work:

Earlier here in agricultural work was done with animals. Although in the present time also animals are used in agriculture. With the increase in the use of animal machines, the importance of animals as a power resource has decreased. The agricultural area has reduced due to the allocation of village land for government work.

B: For Transport :

In place of bullock cart in village Chithera, in place of buffalo-budi because the cost of keeping sheep is increasing. The reason for keeping buffalo is also that by keeping two bullocks for the farmer to drive the cart, one buffalo is enough. Horses and donkeys are also reared for this work, but their work is very important. At present, in Tehsil Dadri, in the villages located away from the main road, as a passenger transport in the villages, Horse, Khar, Budi is used. Modern mechanization has eliminated all these elements, when tractors, magic, trains, autos, etc. have been used for brake work.

C: For The Poor :

The main issue of animal husbandry in this village is milk production. Here the trade is done on a commercial scale. Buffalo is the free animal among the animals that are reared for the foe. Apart from this, some number of May cows are also reared. Sheep and goats are less important than evil thoughts.

4. Soil:

Soil is a basic resource from which the basic needs of human beings are met partially or partially. Trees and plants also grow in the soil and animals and plants survive on these trees. Minerals and essential elements for human life are obtained only from soil of some kind. Study area is an agricultural area and there is no agriculture in any area. There is a significant impact of the friends. Therefore, it is necessary to study the type and their fertility power of the people found there. Soil is the intangible soil of a farmer on which the entire agriculture Depends on production. Soil is that upper leaf of unorganized material found on the earth's surface which is formed by the combination of basic rocks or vegetation. In which many types of chemical elements are found. Dadri on the basis of physical and cultural conditions of the soils of Tehsil have been classified as follows :-

1. Loamy soil or Sandy soil
2. Clay soil

A- Loamy soil or sandy soil:-

In this category, the best fertile soil area of the village chithera comes. This type of soil is found in most areas of Tehsil Dadri. This soil is best for agricultural production. The area of this soil is fully irrigated in which two or three crops are produced in a year i.e. in this soil where agriculture is done.

B:- Clay Soil:

The color of this soil is red and yellowish. There is no power to hold water and not to hold it for a long time. The particles of this clay are fine. The surface of this type of soil is uneven.

Chapter - 4

Demographic Characteristics

1. General Introduction:

The happiness and prosperity of each country, the number of its people and it is related to the attitude of the people. That 1934, therefore, in those countries of the world where the population is balanced according to the geographical trends there and where the residents establish proper adjustments in their needs and geographical seasons, Those areas become developed areas and such areas are the areas of least economic problems. On the contrary, those areas where the density of population does not establish proper adjustment between the geographical seasons, they would have been left behind from the economic, cultural and technical point of view. Is. Therefore, for the regional development of any region, the knowledge of the characteristics of the population is absolutely essential.

2. Population:

According to the 1991 census, the total population of Chithera is 3263 which increased to 3486 in 2001. In 2011 census 3789 population lives in Chithera. According to the 2011 census, the female population was 46.8% and the population of males was 53.2%.

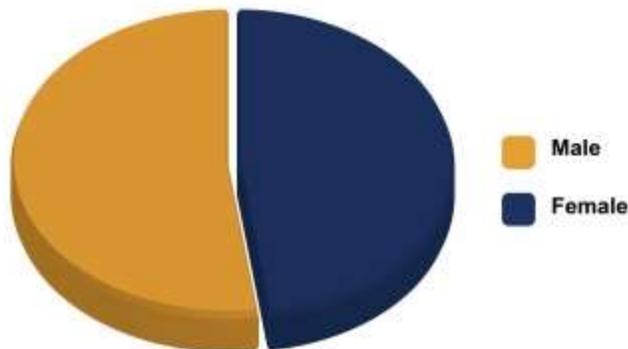
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3. Sex Ratio

In the economic population of a state, the ratio of male and female found in the total population there has a special importance. Its importance increases even more in a country like India, where others are mostly understood for domestic purposes only.

The number of males per 1000 males is called the sex ratio. According to the 2001 census in Chithera, the sex ratio is 1000:923, which was 1000:957 in 2011, which is better than the national sex ratio 1000:943.

Sex Ratio of chithera as per 2011 Census



4. Literacy

Literacy is an indicator of the social and economic condition of any country. The residents of the country where the literacy rate is high among the residents, there are social and economic wealth. In contrast, countries with exceptionally few inhabitants or low literacy rates, despite having sufficient development resources, end up slowing down the rate of socio-economic development. The literacy rate in Chithera village is above average 67.9%, in which the total male percentage is 58.4% and female is 26.6%. 18 percent of the total population is less than 5 years old. Main reason social status and availability of educational institutions which gives further encouragement to education.

5. Religious Composition:

As per the latest 2011 census, Chithera has a population of 4576 residing. According to this, 98% Hindus, 1% Muslims, 0.5 percent Jains, 0.2 percent Christians and Sikhs 0.2 percent, Buddhists 0.5 percent people are found in the region. More Gujar castes are found in chithera village like Nagar, Bhati, etc. More than Gaurs, which are related to Hinduism.

Chapter-5

Family Planning Program for Population Control by the Government .

1: Preface:-

Although there is long debate going on among the sociologists in the country on the the question of population growth, in which a class of scholars think that poverty and backwardness have not stopped the growth of resources in the country due to inflation etc. Till then it is not possible to diagnose the problems. Therefore, programs like family planning should be done with great speed. Second class scholars think that the current problems like poverty, backwardness, tyranny.

The reason for malpractice, etc. is the present socio-economic structure based on exploitation. Unless this is changed, it is not possible to completely solve any problem in the state.

Methods of Promotion Of ProGram^{*}

Chithera village is located near Tehsil Dadri. The methods for exporting the family planning program are as follows - Orders are issued by the district administration officers. According to that order, some limited quota is fixed that it is necessary to give ten sterilization cases to all of you. To comply with this order, all the employees like Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Kanungo and Ram Vikas Adhikari etc., all the employees coming in the greed of promotion in their services and following the orders of the district administration officers, They go from village to village to feed themselves and lure the rural people into their own trap by luring them in many ways. For example, by luring someone to give a loan for buffalo, the loan of a buffalo old man, by giving cash money to someone, the lease of land etc.

Methods:

The family planning is done by the following methods

There are two types of cars -

1. Permanent
2. Temporary

1. Permanent

Female sterilization is done by binoculars.

Male sterilization is done by operation.

2. Temporary

Temporary sterilization is of many types like-pregnancy There are contraceptive pills, abortion, contraception, Copper- T etc. In some villages in the tehsil, small atlas have been opened, there is a nurse, so that the village's family can adopt the spirit of planning, but special gifts from the government's side. I am a caste, it is all a hoax, they do not benefit the people of the village. The villagers of this type of car do not do their operation only after knowing all the reasons. This feeling has arisen in them that due to sterilization, weakness comes in the body. That's why most people prepare themselves for sterilization.

Chapter – 6

Agriculture

Agricultural Infrastructure Integrated all those facilities under the agricultural infrastructure which is essential for the advancement of agriculture. These are divided into categories such as supply and distribution centers, grain markets and storage and agricultural financial institutions.

1. Agriculture Supply and Distribution:

These are those who provide fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides to the farmers. They distribute these facilities to their nearby areas by supplying medicines etc. With the help of these centers, information is made available to the farmers about the latest discoveries to be done in the agriculture field. At present, such facilities are provided by various farmers cooperative societies under the tehsil.

2. Grain Market and Storage:

In order to get more profit to the tree farmer in grain market and feed agriculture production. The grain market has a significant contribution. In the absence of proper description of this facility, the farmers are exploited by the middlemen but the important factor is that one is fortunate from that point of view. There is an important market for food grains, paddy and oilseeds in Chithera village. Here market is also available for greens and crops, in which new market and new grain market are important. The main market of Chithera village is located in Dadri .

3. Main Crop:

The Main crop sown here - wheat, paddy, fodder and oilseeds. Apart from this, barley, sugarcane, pulses, greens etc. are also sown.

Crop Trapp in Village Chithera

Simply means the differences in the regional details of chithera farming. The study has been done in the context of the geographical conditions there. From the time of sowing to the time of harvesting the total crops of the study area.

According to it can be classified into three categories –

1. Rabi
2. Kharif
3. Zayed

1. Rabi Crop

This crop is sown in October-November and December and harvested in March-April. In this local language, it is also called Baisakhi crop. Under this crop, sugarcane, barley, buckwheat, peas, potatoes and other seeds are sown.

2. Kharif crop

This crop is sown in advance and harvested in September-October. It is called the crop of the local language May Kathik. of this crop. Under paddy, maize, pomegranate, udder, tur, etc. crops are sown.

3. Zaid crop

This crop is sown in April-May-June and harvested in June-July.

That is, it is sown in Rabi and Kharif crops. In this category, the crops planted in the tehsil are mainly pomegranate and fruits and vegetables.

Chapter-7

Distributions Of Micro-Plans

1. Maternity Safety Scheme

In order to address the institutional concerns, the government had launched Janani Suraksha Yojana for pregnant women in the year 2005. Under this, Rs 1000 is given to urban pregnant women and Rs 1400 to rural women by the government. But now under the new order, it has been decided to give two thousand rupees to urban areas and three thousand rupees to rural areas.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

More families of the Government of India The scheme is sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. It was started in the year 2005. Under this, financial assistance of one thousand rupees is provided to women living below the poverty line for causing institutional damage. only in arrhythmia.

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The objective of this scheme, is to provide institutional facility of delivery to the poor pregnant women.

Keeping in mind the next diet of the same women, this amount has been increased from Rs 100 to Rs 150. Eggs, fruits and butter will be given in their food. National Family Welfare Minister Rivdas Malhotra says, review meeting of all the officials of Family Welfare Department It has been decided to provide better medical services to the general public and reduce infant mortality and institutional failure up to 100 percent.

Clean India Movement

World Toilet Day

World Toilet Day is celebrated on 19 November. According to the World's estimated 2.5 billion population does not have adequate sanitation and one billion global population is exposed to open defecation, more than half of them live in India with the resultant diseases arising. Along with the environment is polluted, so the government is running a Clean India campaign to overcome this problem, but according to a survey, going to open defecation shows a kind of mentality, according to this in public toilets. About half the people who go regularly and the same number of people who defecate in the open say that this is a convenient solution. In such a situation, there is a need for change in defecation for India.

Number of houses and toilets built during

2001-2011 as per 2011 Census

5.47 crore Number of households across the country

5.39 crore Houses with toilet facilities

Note - This includes first public toilets, with free toilets

Only existing constructions as per 2011 census have been included.

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24.66 Number of households across the country as per 2011 census only

As per 12.38 crore houses with toilet facility only according to 2011 census

12.38 crore households have no toilets only according to 2011 census

Government Fair Price Shop operated under the National Food Security Act 2013

Village Chithera

Tehsil - Dadri

Operation of the shop-

In Summer

Winter

14 March to 13 September

14 September to 13 March

7:30 A.M TO 11:30 A.M

8:30 A.M TO 12:00 P.M

3:00 P.M TO 08:00 P.M

3:00 P.M TO 07:30 P.M

Agents Name - Rajkumar Bhati

Mobile No. -9310451119

Standard for Selection of Anodaya and Eligible Householders

Anodaya – Families having widow or persistent illness or handicapped or 60 years of age or above with no obvious means of earning a living Or social support.

Eligible householders the following or their families –

1. Beggars
2. Domestic workers
3. Cobbler

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4. Ferrymen – horsemen, rickshaw drivers etc.
5. Affected by leprosy / suffering from AIDS disease.
6. car

Chapter - 8

Main Temples of Villages

Temple:

1. Baba Man Singh Temple- This temple is very ancient in which Man Singh Baba is worshipped.
2. Ancient Shiva Temple- This temple is situated in the middle of the village. It is a ritual for worshipping Shiva.

(A) Community Centers- There are 2 community centers (chopals) in Chithera village where decisions are made on any subject of the village. and any disputes are resolved.

Village Schools:

- 1 Bhagat Convent School, Chithera
2. Poineers Academy School, Chithera
3. Diamond Drill School, Chithera

Chapter-9

Main Places Near Village

1. Health Centre:

(A). Government Health Centre :

Government nearest health centre nearest to the village is located at Dadri.

(B).Private / Personal Health Centre:

1. Rajeev Hospital, Dadri
2. Cruze Divine Hospital, Dadri
3. Naveen Hospital, Dadri
4. Kailash Hospital, Greater Noida

2. Administrative Location:

(A) Tehsil - Tehsil of Chithera village is located in Dadri. The ground works of all the types of the village are completed in Dadri tehsil only.

(B) Office - The District Headquarters of the Village is located in Surajpur. The district head office is located here.

(C) District Officer Office - Chithera village comes in district Gautam Budh Nagar And its District Officer (DM) sits in Surajpur. The present district officer is Suhas L.Y.

(D) Commissioner's Office - District Gautam Nagar has a commissionerate system. And its office is located in Noida Sector-18 which is located on the board of Delhi.

Colleges :

(A) Mihir Bhoj Post Graduate College Dadri.

(B) Gautam Budh Nagar University.

(C) Galgotia College, Greater Noida.

(D) G. L. Bajaj College, Greater Noida.

(E) Shiv Nadar University , Chithera

Village problems:

- (1) Deterioration of the village's main road.
- (2) The problem of power outages.
- (3) Lack of secondary schools in the village.
- (4) Lack of proper drainage system of village water.
- (5) Shortage of government funds.
- (6) To be surrounded by railway tracks on all sides.
- (7) Not having proper means of transport.

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Industrial Development Planning

Just as social economic development and agricultural development planning is necessary for the growing population of this region, similarly employment of the growing population of the region There is an utmost need for industrial development planning to get it. The most important effect of industrial development will be that due to shifting of additional population from agricultural land to industrial sector, employment will be available and the population on agricultural land. The amount of will be less. With this, both the areas of development, agriculture and industry will be developed here. It has come from the study that there is a huge potential for the development of many industries in this area, such as - NTPC. Anuja, Birla Group etc.

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NTPC DADRI

NTPC Dadri is the only branch of National Thermal Power Corporation to have a coal and gas based plant. Two new units of 490 MW have come up in the year 2010 in this plant. The coal and gas based plants have the generation capacity of 820 MW and 817 MW respectively. The source of the gas for the plant is GSIL (Gas Authority of India) and the source of the water is the Upper Ganga Canal.

ICD(INDIAN CONTAINER DEPOT DADRI)

The largest branch of Container Corporation of India present in Dadri, which is spread over 62 acres, which plays an important role in import-export. It plays a vital role in importing and exporting car parts and products of various key companies like LG, MOSERBAER, DENSO, YAMAHA etc.

Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut						
MIHIR BHOJ (P.G.) COLLEGE, GREATER NOIDA						
Course: M.A.-YEAR-2-SEM-4 , Exam Type: P.G. Semester (Regular) Even, Subject/Paper: Geography						
Sr.	Roll No	Enrollment No	Candidate Name	Father Name	Paper-5	Topic of Dissertation
1	200020168001	17005947	AJAY	JASRAM BHATI	G-818	पाली ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
2	200020168002	20056855	AMAR JEET SINGH	BRAHAM SINGH	G-818	तहसील अमरोहा में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास एवं प्रादेशिक नियोजन का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
3	200020168003	15406986	ANKIT KUMAR	NARESH KUMAR	G-818	ब्लॉक किला परीक्षितगढ़ (जनपद मेरठ) के विकास में पर्यटक स्थलों के योगदान का एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन
4	200020168004	17005973	ANKITA	OMDUTT BHATI	G-818	सदोपुर ग्राम का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास
5	200020168006	17006005	BABLI	SATVEER	G-818	कोट लुहारली गांव की जल की समस्या
6	200020168007	17006019	DANISH RAFI	MOHAMMAD RAFI	G-818	छौलस ग्राम के विकास के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
7	200020168008	17005451	DHARMENDRA	CHARAN SINGH	G-818	तहसील सरधना विकास खंड के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
8	200020168009	20056856	HARIOM	DINESH KUMAR	G-818	तिलपता करनवास ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
9	200020168010	17006056	KAJAL	HARPRASHAD	G-818	जल का विश्लेषण दादरी विकास खंड के क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में
10	200020168011	20056857	KANISHK CHOUDHARY	SANTRAM	G-818	ग्राम हरौला (जनपद गौतमबुद्ध नगर) के सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास का भौगोलिक अध्ययन
11	200020168013	17006068	KAVITA SHARMA	GULVEER SHARMA	G-818	दादरी विकास खंड के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
12	200020168014	17006086	LALIT SHISHODIA	JAY PRAKASH SHISHODIA	G-818	गढ़ी ग्राम के सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
13	200020168016	17006091	MAHAREEN	NATIK ALI	G-818	धौलाना विकास खंड के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
14	200020168017	17006101	MANISHA	JAGDISH SINGH	G-818	खेड़ी ग्राम का सूक्ष्म स्तरीय नियोजन का अध्ययन

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SR	Roll No	Enrollment No	Candidate Name	Father Name	Paper-5	Topic of Dissertation
15	200020168018	20056858	MOHD NAZIUL	MOHD LALU	G-818	Hydrological modeling of Bino watershed through remote sensing derived parameters
16	200020168020	17006133	NEETU	BRIJESH	G-818	बील ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
17	200020168021	17006134	NEHA	SURENDRA KUMAR	G-818	रूपवास ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
18	200020168022	17006151	NITIN BHATI	SANJAY BHATI	G-818	Analysis of micro level plan of chhithera
19	200020168024	17006182	PRIYA	OMPRANASH SINGH	G-818	सलारपुर ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
20	200020168025	17006211	RISHABH NAGAR	RAJKUMAR NAGAR	G-818	Doubling agriculture growth in Uttar pradesh
21	200020168026	16033616	RUCHI	AJEET SINGH	G-818	पल्ला ग्राम के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण
22	200020168027	17006237	SANGEETA BHATI	SURESH BHATI	G-818	भूमि उपयोग (कोट गांव और बील अकबरपुर)
23	200020168028	17006265	SHWETA	UGRASEN	G-818	दादरी शहर के पर्यावरण में आधुनिक बदलाव
24	200020168029	11132854	SUDHIR KUMAR	JITENDRA KUMAR	G-818	दादरी विकास खंड के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विकास
25	200020168030	17006308	VIKRAM SINGH	VIIAYPAL SINGH	G-818	दादरी विकास खंड के सूक्ष्म स्तरीय योजनाओं का विश्लेषण

Course Coordinator

1 Satish Kumar Bhati

2 Kapil

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Dr.Sanjiv kumar
(Principal)