

Mathura City

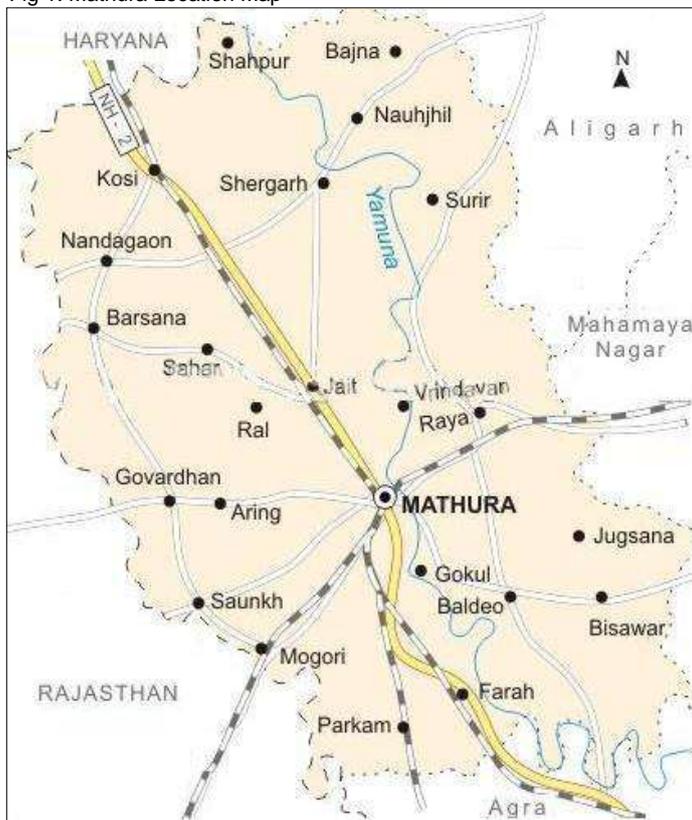
Expanding Contraceptive Use in Urban UP

Mathura City Profile

Urban Health Initiative (UHI) is implemented by a consortium of partners working together to improve urban health in India. Mathura city is a priority city for urban health investment.

The city of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, the nucleus of Brajbhoomi, is the land of Lord Krishna, where he was born and spent his colorful youth. Mathura is historically significant as well, attaining the peak of its glory under the Kushan Empire. It remained a prosperous city under later empires, until the Mughal rule.

Fig 1: Mathura Location Map



Mathura is located in western UP along the banks of the river Yamuna just 56 km from Agra. It lies between the coordinates 27°30' N to 27.5° N and 77° 41' E to 77° 68' E. It borders Rajasthan in the West, Haryana in the North, and the districts of Aligarh, Mahamaya Nagar and Agra in the East and South respectively.

Mathura is on the main lines of the Central Railways and is connected with all the important cities of Uttar Pradesh and India such as Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gwalior, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai. The Nearest airport is Kheria (Agra), 62 km away from Mathura. Mathura is also well connected by motorable roads to important cities in the region.

Mathura is a major religious centre, with the Krishna Janma Bhoomi being highly revered among the Hindus. Thousands of pilgrims visit this holy place throughout the year. Other important places of interest include the Dwarkadheesh temple, Vishram Ghat, Jama Masjid and the museum.

The climate of Mathura is tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 44° C, and cold and foggy winters with temperature dipping to 5° C. The average rainfall is 593 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September.

Table 1: District level indicators, Mathura

Population – District*	2,074,516 persons
Urban population-District*	587,023 persons
Slum population-District***	118,465 persons
SC & ST*	406,600 persons
TV at home**	41.4 %
Mobile Phone ownership**	38.1 %

Indicators based on DLHS-2 and DLHS-3

Indicator	DLHS-3 Total	DLHS-2 Total
Women married <18 yrs	31.6	31.2
Women 20-24 with 2+ births	64.5	-
Institutional Births	39.8	30.3
Family planning Use		
Any method	33.0	36.6
Any modern method	29.4	27.1
Female sterilization	21.1	18.1
Male sterilization	0.6	0.0
IUD	0.8	1.5
Pill	1.7	2.5
Condom	4.9	4.4
Family Planning Unmet need		
Spacing	9.8	11.5
Limiting	29.1	19.6
Total	38.9	31.1

Source: * Census of India, 2001

** District Level Household Survey-3, 2007-08

*** State Urban Development Authority, 2003-04

City Institutional Structure

Mathura urban agglomeration consists of Mathura Municipal Board (Nagar Palika Parishad) and Mathura Cantonment Board (CB). This includes an operation area for oil distribution near the railway junction apart



from other operational areas. The Municipal Board has an area of around 28.5 sq. km while the CB has an area of about 9 sq. km. The Nagar Palika Parishad (NPP) is divided into 45 wards. Though Ward Councilors are not in place currently due to an issue in court, the wards remain the legal units for development. At present each ward has a population ranging from 5000 to 7000 inhabitants. Density is highest in the inner core and where mixed use predominates.

There are several agencies and parastatals involved in the urban service delivery process for Mathura City. These include the state government departments, parastatals and local bodies. The NPP is headed by the Chairman who is duly assisted by an Executive Officer. A separate post of Executive Officer (JNNURM) has been created by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project in Mathura. The municipality has around 1200 staff, which looks after day to day activities related to the service delivery and general administration and management.

Demographic & Social Profile

The total population of Mathura UA as per the 2001 Census is 323,315, which is 15.62% of the total district population. The NPP population is around 302,000. 54% of the population consists of males and 46% of females. Mathura UA witnessed a phenomenal decadal growth rate of 48% from 1981-91 and 37% from 1991-2001. Mathura's population has doubled within 2 decades from 1,59,948 persons in 1981 and 3,23,315 in 2001. This is largely attributed to the influx of population from surrounding rural areas in search of livelihoods. Mathura UA has a population density of 14,824 persons per sq. km, which is extremely high. With 51,845 households, the average household size is 6.24 persons.

Mathura UA has a sex ratio of 854, which is lower than the state average of 898 and much below the national average of 933. The literacy rate of population in the UA is 61.2%. In terms of religious composition, 83% of Mathura's inhabitants are Hindus while 16% are Muslims. The remaining 1% population is made up of other religious groups like Sikhs, Christians, Jains and Buddhists. Population of 0-6 year-olds is 14.97% and SC population is 27.1%.

Mathura receives a large number of daily visitors besides pilgrims who stay for an average of 3 days. Mathura's floating population on normal days is between 100,000 to 125,000 per day, whereas on festive and auspicious days it is over twice the UA population. Special arrangements for transport, traffic control, accommodation, food and water have to be made on such occasions. This puts an enormous load on the civic amenities in the city. Floating population is expected to go up to 200,000 by 2021. The infrastructure requirements for the daytime floating population is estimated at half that of the resident population.

Vulnerable Population

The city of Mathura being a major religious centre and tourist location attracts a huge low income population which is engaged in informal activities such as street vending. Such a population which is an unavoidable and intrinsic ingredient of the socio-economic milieu of the city needs basic infrastructure like night shelters, public toilets, etc.

The Mathura city has been divided into 18 slum zones within which 68 slum pockets have been identified. In total, there are 232 slums in Mathura UA, with a total population of 218310 in 45 wards. As per statistics from District Urban Development Agency (DUDA), the total slum population in the city was around 144,000 in 2001. This accounts for more than 40% of the total population of the city. More than 50% of the population in these slums belongs to SC/ST categories. The slums are mainly concentrated in the north-eastern part of the city limits. They are also spread along the Yamuna banks and on Trans-Yamuna side. There is a huge gap in basic infrastructure in the slums, requiring immediate attention at policy and programme level. The literacy rate of these slums is 55%.

Table 2: Identification of slums by various agencies

Agencies conducted studies	Numbers
DUDA	68 slum pockets
RSAC	-
UNICEF	-
OXFAM	232

Source: EHP (2004) State of Urban Health in U.P., CDP report JNNURM; DUDA; OXFAM

Majority of the slum dwellers are Hindus, but Mathura UA is heterogeneous in character with other communities like Muslims and Christians living there since several decades. A majority of them have migrated from different neighboring villages and districts in search of better employment opportunities in industry and in other informal sector activities related to religious and pilgrim needs.

There is no sewer line or adequate storm water drainage facility in these slums. Around 40% of the slums have partial coverage of roads and drainage along the roads. Only around 5% of the slums have more than 50% adequate road and drain coverage infrastructure. Around 10% of the slums are affected by water logging due to inadequate facility for drains. More than 40% of the slums have dilapidated structures. Around 60% of the slums are covered with water supply facilities. Most of the people have individual hand pumps rather than piped water connection. Only 1% of the slums are adequately covered by street lighting facilities. There are however around 9564 pukka buildings in these slums. The environmental infrastructure in the slums is very poor and most of the slums lack basic civic amenities like proper roads, drainage, sewerage, protected water supply, street lights, toilets, solid waste management, etc. There are not enough studies available which show the relation of the slums and disease patterns in these areas. There are only two health centers in the slums.

There is also a lack of hygienic community toilets at various locations. Most of the slum dwellers do not have access to toilets. There is need to strengthen the basic infrastructure for improving the environmental and health status of these slums.

Health System and Infrastructure

Health care facilities in Mathura are provided by Central, State and Local government facilities, besides numerous private providers.

Table 4: Distribution of Health Facilities	
Type of Facilities	Number
Government Health Facilities	
<i>First Tier (Primary Health Care Facilities)</i>	
Urban Family Welfare Centre	2
Postpartum Centre	1
Medical Care Unit	1
<i>Second Tier Facilities</i>	
Hospital	12
District Women Hospital	1
Dispensary	2
Defence	1
Private Health Facilities	
<i>Private for Profit</i>	
Nursing Homes	60
<i>NGO/ not for profit/ Charitable Clinics</i>	
Hospital	1

Source: Office of Chief Medical Officer

First tier facilities

Mathura UA has 2 Urban Family Welfare Centers, 1 Postpartum Centre and 1 Medical Care Unit under the urban health system. Nearest Government Medical college is in Agra at a distance of 56 Kilometers

Second tier health care services

Under the second tier health care facilities Mathura UA has 12 Hospitals including 1 district hospital and a Female hospital. The Military hospital is in the cantonment area and caters to its personnel.

Private for profit Health Service Providers

Being the district headquarters and a heritage/pilgrimage sight Mathura city has a good number (60) of nursing/maternity homes.

Private not for profit Health Service Providers

The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) operates a private hospital for poor people, where they offer medicines free of cost to the needy.

Health Indicators

As per the recent District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) 2007 – 2008, only 33% of currently married women are using a modern method of contraception, which is lower than the state average of 34.8%. Usage of any modern method, though, is higher in Mathura (29.4%) in comparison to the state's average of 26.7%. The percentage of IUD, Pill and Condom usage is again below the state average. The DLHS 3 estimates unmet Family Planning need in Mathura at 38.9%, comprised of 9.8% unmet need for spacing methods and 29.1% unmet need for limiting methods. The percentage of birth of order 3 and above is quite high at 46.9 %. Mathura has lesser percentage of girls marrying before 18 years of age, which is 31.6% in comparison with the state average of 33.1%. But the most alarming statistic is that of mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy, which is only 21% as compared to the state average of 64.4%.

Economic Base

Mathura is home to a large, technologically-advanced oil refinery owned by the Indian Oil Corporation, one of the largest in Asia. Mathura is also the base of a flourishing machine casting Industry, silver polishing industry and textile printing industry involved in sari-printing and fabric dyeing. In addition to this, water tap factories are also flourishing in the area.

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