

**ENABLING A POSITIVE
CHANGE IN RAJAKHERA:**

**A ROADMAP TOWARDS
DEVELOPMENT AND
GROWTH**

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Abstract

The Indian Economy's performance in terms of improving quality of life for its citizens as per the UNDP's Human Development Index is not consistent, hence each state has their own challenges. Five districts of Rajasthan, identified under NITI Ayog's aspirational district programme also pose major such variations. Rajakhera in Dholpur district is one of the highly prone pockets of under-development and requires urgent intervention for development as well as attention.

Hence, this working paper is an effort to identify key challenges in Rajakhera that are further pushing it behind the development indices specified under the aspirational district programme. These include- basic infrastructure, water, health, education, financial inclusion & skill development and agriculture. It is important that concerted efforts are made to improve the condition under each theme.

As one of the key municipalities of Dholpur district, Rajakhera is also an important constituency for Rajasthan as it is very close to Uttar Pradesh. Hence, any indicators that affect the socio-economic development of Rajakhera, also affect the Dholpur district as a whole. Currently, this paper provides evidence to highlight the underlying problems which are directly related to weak policy and governance functioning in Rajakhera who must be held accountable for the stagnant growth. The report says that all challenges backed by government data present only a partial picture from the ground. This document has attempted to take a deep focus on critically analysing the condition of basic necessities like roads, electricity, water, medical facilities, schools, agriculture through a realistic lens. The main objective has been to identify the grassroots problems and adopt a unique social strategy of creating awareness among people of Rajakhera and empowering them with correct knowledge.

At the policy level, the central government anchors the developmental schemes giving responsibilities to the state governments for the progress of backward districts. However, Rajasthan government has a separate agenda to duplicate central schemes in their own name. Recently, Prime Minister, Narendra Modi himself identified the "political selfishness" of the Rajasthan government over lack of development related to some developmental schemes.

In Rajakhera, basic infrastructure is so poor that there are life threatening incidences happening which are further leading to dangerous diseases in the city. Not only this, there are no medical facilities and people are being treated under the trees which calls for an emergency intervention. In Spite of multiple media reports mentioning lack of responsibility from the authorities, nothing is being done as the control lies in the hands of the ruling state.

Then this paper also focuses on people's voices, their experiences and disappointments. Since these locals are afraid of revealing their identities and being framed by local authorities for voicing out, this paper factored their anonymous identities out of ethical concerns. Hence, the challenges to be interpreted are real and not one sided perspective.

The biggest achievement of this working paper is that it documents experiences of locals which are otherwise not heard of. Through our door to door campaign, residents in 22 panchayats [out of overall 46 panchayats] in Rajakhera have been made aware of their basic rights and introduced to Prime Minister NARENDRA MODI's social welfare schemes. Furthermore, the workings of this paper will help in strategising the move ahead for future developments. It is a unique study which involved a combination of voices from the media, journalists, industry experts, academic institutions, community members and most importantly, people of Rajakhera.

Therefore, this document will serve as a future strategy for creating developmental interventions in Rajakhera and bringing it on top of Rajasthan's developmental map among the aspirational districts.



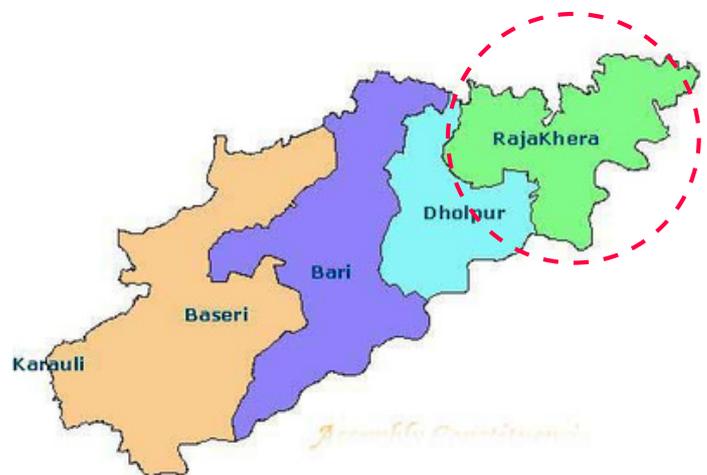
Rajakhera: Introduction

Rajakhera is a municipality in the district of Dholpur, Rajasthan. Located on the eastern borders of Rajasthan, the terrain is mostly hilly and rocky. Dholpur district is bounded by Bharatpur district in the northwest, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli districts in southwest and rest of the boundaries are bordered by Agra district of Uttar Pradesh and Bhind & Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Rajakhera was established by King Mansingh Tomar at the end of the 15th century. Hence, the city was named after the king and came to be known as “king’s village”. The king of Bharatpur, Raja Surajmalji constructed a fort out of old mud in Rajakhera which is a famous site. Another remarkable place is the famous “mahatte ke hanumanji ka mandir” which was built by Raja Mansingh Tomar.

River chambal flows on the western side of this city.

Climate of the district can be classified as semi arid type. The summers are very hot & dry and winters are very cold. The summer season prevails from March to mid June after which the rainy season starts with the onset of monsoon rains lasting till the end of September. During May/ June months, the mean daily temperature is about 40°C. The potential evapotranspiration is 1780.0 mm annually. The mean annual rainfall of the district is 563.94 mm (2001-2011). The long term normal annual rainfall (1951-2000) is 722.1mm. The occurrence of mild droughts is highest in the district.



Administrative setup of Rajakhera in Dholpur district :

Name of Block	Geographical area (sq.k m.)
Rajakhera	583.07

The Rajakhera city is divided into 32 wards and 46 gram panchayats for which elections are held every 5 years. As per the latest census, the population of Rajakhera is at 163,904 with a total of 27,149 households (census 2011). Since the last census was conducted in 2011, latest figures as per local administration states that the population is at 207,446 with 111,789 males and 95,657 females.

The Human Development Update of Rajasthan 2008 puts Dholpur among the least developed three districts of the state. Hence, this report aims at identifying the challenges related to basic developmental needs/indicators of the city.

In light of the *"Transformation of Aspirational Districts"* program launched by the Prime Minister which aims to quickly and effectively transform some of the most underdeveloped districts of the country, Dholpur is one among the 5 identified districts of Rajasthan. Dholpur ranks 93/111 in terms of development from 2018-2022 as part of the aspirational districts programme (Ranking of districts based on change in net resilience from March 2018 to March 2020).

91	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92	Rajasthan	Karauli
93	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95	Rajasthan	Baran

: List of Rajasthan's districts among 112 Aspirational Districts

Methodology

This working paper is largely carried out through qualitative research methods using secondary sources, online media, government reports as well as talks with community members and local influencers for understanding grassroots experiences.

There were no primary household-level/other surveys/data/evidence collection methods conducted.

For the purpose of identifying developmental challenges in Rajakhera, this working paper highlights problems as inspired by the indicators mentioned by Niti Aayog as well as SDG index. A brief on these challenges:

01 Basic Infrastructure:

With the growing population, problems related to basic infrastructure services have also increased in the city. Currently, Rajakhera is failing to support basic livelihood of its citizens due to lack of facilities like clean water, sewage, roads, electricity, gas distribution and transport. As per the latest census 2011, there are over 3 open drainage systems in Rajakhera, the condition of which has not been improved until now. Since then, the situation has not improved and overflowing drains which merge into village ponds remain a norm.

An open drainage system are the streams of drain that flow alongside the narrow alleys of villages. Through observation and pictorial evidence from villages in Rajakhera, it is clear that there is an infrastructure crisis for improving the sewerage system.

Open drains can be seen flowing through the streets that need urgent attention. It is reported that there has been a case of a child sinking as well as a buffalo dying in the pond.



Work is being undertaken for empowering citizens with right information and their rights, creating awareness at each household level about the available schemes for proper roads, drainage and better connectivity. As evident from the news report below, there are incidences of poor health among women and children in Silawat gram panchayat wherein people have difficulty even in crossing roads due to sewer water overflowing.



Currently, ground-level action that has been taken for citizen awareness is:

- Empowering local citizens with knowledge as many are illiterate and are unaware of available schemes.



- Building capacities of women and children by guiding them on basic hygiene and sanitation at home.
- Creating a dialogue with families on problems faced by them due to lack of attention from local authorities and also guiding them on ways to secure their rights
- Developed a strong connection between the media and grassroots problems on basic infrastructure. This led to several news reports being published.

Not only this, the issue persists even in government school vicinity wherein there is a pond filled with muck just in front of the school building. It is evident from the picture, that it is not a child-friendly facility and may pose serious threats to the safety of young children.



Facilities related to gas and fuel for household fuels are mostly available in the form of cheap energy sources like wood and charcoal or biomass. Most of the families in Rajakhera are from low-income backgrounds and are unable to afford clean fuel. To address the knowledge gap, effort was made to create awareness among women for using clean energy for cooking. The objective of speaking to these women was to understand their socio-economic status and behaviour towards the adoption and usage of LPG. They were also briefed about Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) which provides deposit-free LPG connections to households below poverty line (BPL).

As per information from local media sources who do not wish to be identified, the subsidies available to the BPL families are authorised by the local administration which only favours people and families who work with them closely.



Recently, Rajasthan chief minister, Ashok Gehlot made claims in a news report on electricity facilities, saying that “We have given 2,000 units of free electricity to the farmers, and now the farmers' electricity bill will come to zero.” However, Rajakhera media reports provide a completely opposite picture where women, children and the elderly are suffering the most due to lack of electricity and frequent power cuts. [Here is a glimpse of that report:](#)



राजाखेड़ा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों का दर्द समझने वाला कोई नहीं! #R9.Bharat

02 Water:

Over the years, the geography of Rajakhera has extended Chambal river as well as the Utangan river. This unplanned land extension has created a flood prone situation in the city. As per news reports, Chambal river crossed its highest flood level posing threat to villages in the Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh border, including Rajakhera. Dainik Bhaskar reports claim that many farmers incurred losses due to harm to their agricultural produce. Similarly, inputs from local resources state that 30-40 villages in Rajakhera are being affected by floods since the last 3-4 years and the problem persists as there is a problem in land allocation to people residing in these areas. The only alternative for people to construct houses on higher areas is to provide funds to them under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi himself identified the “political selfishness” of the state government over lack of development related to this scheme.

Every year, a lot of wastage flows into the Chambal river and some developments are being done to store the waste water under “Daang Vikas Yojana”. As per a [notification from Rajasthan government](#), work is still underway related to this scheme.



Data from Census 2011 indicates that there is only 1 protected source for treated tap water in the city with overhead tank capacity of 1000 kilo litres. Currently, as of 2023, pictorial experience from the ground level states that most of the population in Rajakhera is dependent on hand pumps and borewell for drinking water facility which is being misused by local authorities.

A [news report](#) from August' 2023 accuses local administration in Rajakhera as they misuse raw materials used for handpump installation and favour their own party members with such facilities. It is to be noted that citizens have less knowledge on sanctioned handpumps and are at the helm of the decision makers for clean water facility.

उपखंड राजाखेड़ा की ग्राम पंचायत देवखेड़ा में 100 मीटर के दायरे में 4 हेण्ड

In the picture here, men can be seen installing handpump while raw material sanctioned earlier lies hidden on their residence terrace.

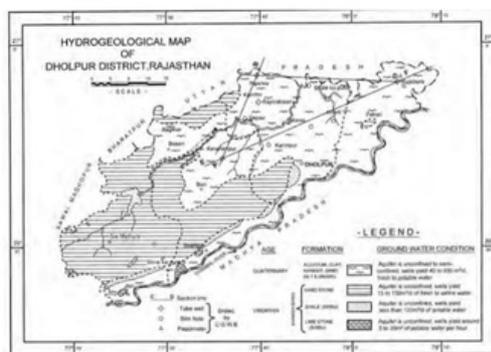


Figure 3: Hydrogeological map of Dholpur district

A study conducted on aquifer mapping of Dholpur district by the Ministry of water in 2017, report reflects overexploitation of groundwater in Rajakhera which has led to its decline. Therefore, there is inadequate space for groundwater. Considerable saving of groundwater can be achieved if the proposed supply side and demand side management plans are implemented.

In a bid to provide drinking water of prescribed quality, in adequate quantity, on a long-term and regular basis through tap water connection to every rural household by 2024, Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented in partnership with the state government. According to hydrogeological survey of Dholpur district, Rajakhera is prone to be in a water deficit zone.

As of July 2023, 0.49% households in Dholpur (including Rajakhera) received tap water connections. According to a hydrologist who do not wish to be identified, the PHED Jal Jeevan mission is dependant on the Dholpur lift irrigation cum drinking water project. This project has been framed to facilitate an area of 39980 ha (originally 35850 ha) of Dholpur, Rajakhera, Mania and Saipau tehsils of Dholpur District with irrigation as there is no source of water for irrigation in these areas. So, for Jal Jeevan Mission to function, this source of water needs to be created. The expert further mentions that this scheme is a life saving solution for Rajakhera but no one in the state government is paying attention to it. This model project on Dholpur lift irrigation was sanctioned in 2017 during the BJP government and was stipulated to be completed in 2020, benefitting 83 villages in Rajakhera alone. Since the congress government came to power, this remains pending.

Ironically, on 07 June, 2023, Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot laid the foundation stone for the Kaliteer lift scheme which aims to raise the water level in Dholpur district. This project is valued at Rs 705.86 crore and the completion period is 30 months which means it must get completed by 2026. Since this scheme was launched only 2 months earlier, it is to be noted that it contradicts the BJP government's Dholpur lift irrigation project which was stalled by the current Congress government. It further raises suspicion on the benefit claimed for 15,000 farmers and raises questions like: Why was it launched when a similar old scheme existed? What about the investment made in the old scheme and resources employed? Is this being done to take control of beneficiaries or drive political benefits? Realistically, it is only duplication of efforts and challenges the old scheme that could have been completed 2 years before.

Moreover, citizens from Rajakhera who fear disclosing their identities report of incidents from Dholpur areas wherein local officers have been accused of corruption as they demand monetary benefits to provide tap connection under the Jal Jeevan mission scheme. It is to be noted, that people residing in places like Rajakhera are dependent on sarpanch or vidhayak for gaining benefit of such schemes. Sources belonging to Rajakhera claim that there is a lot of corruption in the current administration as it does not provide the right awareness and benefits to the locals. There are multiple RTIs filed to seek information on the lack of such facilities and people still remain sceptical on approaching the police as there is fear of being framed by the ruling party.

03 Financial Inclusion and skill development:

The aspirational district programme states that the theme of “financial inclusion” covers the availability of bank accounts through government schemes. This means that it forms an important area of this programme as indicators under this sector ensure the self-dependence of the beneficiaries. As part of the recent institute of competitiveness study, districts in Rajasthan are in the bottom level of targets from achieving financial inclusion and requires immediate attention from the government. Due to low financial literacy in places like Rajakhera, people’s ability to understand the importance of insurance and related premiums is limited. This indicates that people cannot cope and adapt to growing incidences of natural calamities without access to insurance or emergency loans to deal with sudden shocks or to long-term finance for venturing into less risky businesses.

Rajasthan witnesses its share of migration caused by sheer social distress, conflict or bondage. Often these cases receive some limited coverage in media but longer term impacts are not highlighted over the course. There have been notorious caste conflicts in the eastern Rajasthan districts of Dholpur, Bharatpur and Karauli which have resulted in steady sapping out of youth from backward castes (Ajeevika, 2014).

Census 2011- Dholpur indicators	Absolute	Percentage to total population
Total workers	523212	43.37
Main workers	317617	60.71
Marginal workers	205595	39.29
Marginal Workers (3-6 months)	140318	68.25
Marginal Workers (Less than 3 months)	65277	31.75
Cultivators ¹⁶	229936	43.95
Agricultural Labourers	74342	14.21
Household Industry Worker	12721	2.43
Other Workers	206213	39.41

Additionally, human development index of Dholpur stood at 0.503 which is the bottom category of the index (Ajeevika, 2014).

A total of 205595 marginal workers in Dholpur have been identified by census 2011 to be marginal workers by non-economic activity out of which 193650 are in rural area.

Town mapping-urban ministry 2010: Rajakhhera indicators ¹⁷	Total persons (2010)	Percentage (2010) ^{*18}
Rentiers, farmers, forestry, mining and related work	3448	21
Industrial	1642	10
Construction	985	6
Trade and commerce	36.12	22
Transport and communications	821	5
Other services	5912	36

Economy of the district is largely based on agriculture and allied activities for sustaining a large proportion of its population. This is a reflection on the development of the economy.

In the non- farm sector, the occurrence of craft is less and dispersed, involving a small chunk of population at present. A large segment of the population is dependent on the stone mining and processing industry, the contribution of which is equal if not more to the district exchequer. Even though a very small segment of this population is involved in the stone crafts (carving), the craft holds enormous potential for reducing poverty by creation of mass jobs and through improvement in the quality of work life of artisans. Among other crafts, prominently it is textile- based crafts including Durries weaving, Appliqué and Patch- work and Gotakinari (Embroidery). Incidentally this is the only craft, which has a considerable women's involvement as all others are the male bastions. This craft again offers a great potential for development particularly for inducement of skills among rural women by forming SHGs who can thus contribute significantly to the domestic income. Steps should be taken to strengthen these efforts. Besides textile- based occupations in the cottage sector, it is crafts like leather shoe making and woodenwares, which hold potential for development in Dholpur. Since the craft base in the district is small, a long- term strategy for inducement of skills and provision of a comprehensive package of credit, materials and marketing is required to sustain such efforts.



Currently, ground-level action that has been taken for citizen awareness is:

- Brief artisans on ways to sell their products in markets outside Rajakhera. For eg: connecting their products to handicraft mandis or haats in Delhi
- Understanding their income status and problems related to irregular household income
- Encouraging women to enhance their skills for livelihood earning which will provide them financial benefits too

04 Education:

The male to female literacy rate in Rajakhera is 80.35% to 52.43% respectively (Census 2011). Low rate of literacy levels among females in places like Rajakhera leads to issues related to violence, exploitation as well as a decrease in their overall development. This also has a direct impact on the learning outcomes of their children. Research suggests that a mother's role in a child's learning is directly related to their holistic development.

The National Achievement Survey forms one of the indices on which education for aspirational districts is measured. Although NAS study is conducted by the Ministry of Education in the state, there are limitations to its findings as the assessment was primarily done on the basis of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) syllabus. While the NAS 2021 scores for Dholpur are above the national scores on learning outcomes in grades three and five, the ground reports indicate a varying reality. Post-pandemic situation has further widened the education gap at foundational level but also increased dropout rates, especially for girls.

Currently, ground-level action that has been taken for citizen awareness is:

- Building awareness among parents for enrolling their children in anganwadis and schools
- Promoting foundational literacy and numeracy skills among children under the central government's NIPUN Bharat Mission by interacting with children and engaging in play-based activities
- Closing the knowledge gap among parents by giving examples of role models in education and enabling a learning environment for their children



05 Agriculture:

The district comprises alluvial plains and ravines in the eastern part and small flat topped hills in the western part. Dholpur district has an interesting mix of agriculture and non-farm sector as both contribute equally to the domestic economy.

Here is a detailed agriculture profile of Dholpur and below is a glimpse of it:

1.7 Area under major field crops & horticulture (as per latest figures) (Specify year - 2008-09) final estimates

1.7	Major field crops cultivated	Area ('000 ha)							
		Kharif			Rabi			Summer	Grand total
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Crop	Irrigated	Rainfed		
Bajra	0	69.923		Wheat	50.770				
Guar	0	0.675		Barley	0.868				
Til	0	2.701		Gram	0.864	2.783			
Cotton	-	-		Mustard	54.709	69.802			
Arhar	-	0.675							
Groundnut	0.075	-							

Where on one hand the soil is fertile, the severe water shortages have retarded the growth of the farm sector, as evident from the small land holdings and area under cropping. As a result the farmers have taken refuge to subsidiary income by way of animal husbandry. The livestock population in the district is very high and the cattle and buffaloes are a permanent feature of all village households. The dairy farming is thus well developed and almost all big villages with a population of 5000 and above have got a village dairy for the milk collection. This should further be strengthened for villages with less than 5000 population.

There is a need for water saving crops in Dholpur. Barley could also be promoted. Horticultural crops are another option. Soil conservation is also largely required in the district. Vegetable growing should also be promoted as Agra is the nearest big town with demand.

As per information from an expert on agriculture, most of the villagers' agricultural land has been severely affected due to erosion of the Chambal river. Moreover, these villagers are not able to relocate due to unavailability of funds, so in order to make water available for agriculture, it can be fulfilled through the Dholpur lift irrigation cum drinking water project which is still pending. Due to this, there will always be a concern for available water and irrigation facilities as shown from the table below.

Table I. Classification of Land Utilization in Dholpur District.

LAND UTILIZATION	HECTARES	PERCENT
Reporting area for land utilization Purpose	300905	100
Forest	27059	8.99
Not available for cultivation		
1. Area under non-agricultural use	16362	5.44
2. Barren and unculturable land	58463	19.43
Other uncultivated land		
1. Permanent Pasture and other grazing land	17872	5.94
2. Land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves	467	0.16
Land Excluding Fallow Lands		
1. Culturable Waste Land	11754	3.91
Fallow Lands		
I. Fallow Lands other than Current Fallow	10553	3.51
II. Current Fallow	7455	2.48
Net area sown	150920	50.16
Total cropped area	206246	68.54
Area sown more than once	55326	18.39

Source: Statistical Abstract of Rajasthan, 2005

As holding sizes are small in Dholpur, cooperatives of farmer as producers or similar institutions should be promoted. Across Dholpur district decline in livestock population, in terms of cattle units, is the highest in Rajakhera, the highest livestock intensive block of the state. Every household suffers a loss of more than two cattle units during the reference period.

Considering the current situation, groundlevel awareness work that has been done around:

- Empowering farmers with information on market price of their produce.
- Possibilities of increasing the overall income of farmers
- Conduct discussions for exploring possibilities of food processing units in Rajakhera in order to increase the overall income of farmers.

Recently in July 2023' Prime Minister, Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone and dedicated to the nation various development projects in Sikar, Rajasthan today. The projects include dedicating to the nation more than 1.25 lakh PM Kisan Samriddhi Kendras (PMKSKs), launching Urea Gold - a new variety of Urea coated with Sulphur, onboarding 1600 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

- Additionally, the year 2023 is the year of millets, as declared by the United Nations. Millets are gluten-free, low glycaemic index, and a range of nutritional benefits. So, in order to benefit the income of farmers and Dholpur's economy. The current scenario requires thought provoking questions like:
- What is being done for promoting millets in Rajakhera farms?
- Are the farmers being made aware about the benefits given by the government on this?
- How is the current government engaging on it?

06 Health & Nutrition:

As per NFHS survey-5, following are fact snapshots which provides information on key indicators and trends for Dhaulpur:

Indicators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
	(2019-21)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	67.9	52.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	42.4	30.7
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	91.5	88.1
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	21.3	12.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.7	2.5
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.1	87.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	79.4	56.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,362	907
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	84.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	94.4	85.4
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	86.1	77.0
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	0.4	1.9
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	94.2	85.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.9	5.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(26.3)	(37.5)
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	3.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	85.9	55.8
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	79.8	57.2
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.3	90.8
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	89.7	75.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.3	69.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.0	77.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	28.9	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	79.6	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.3	57.6
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.0	46.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.3	94.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.1	2.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.8	8.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	40.3	(39.4)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	23.3	(22.6)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.3	(68.7)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.0	1.6
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	69.2	73.6

Dholpur, Rajasthan - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile		
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	63.2	62.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	34.9	37.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,002	917
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	929	852
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	73.7	47.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	50.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.5	92.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	94.8	94.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	57.5	31.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	36.5	20.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	78.0	85.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	89.0	32.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	16.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	57.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.0	21.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.6	35.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	6.0	5.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.2	8.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ⁵ (%)	76.0	54.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
20. Any method ⁶ (%)	67.9	53.7
21. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	52.9	45.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	35.1	37.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	1.3	0.4
25. Pill (%)	2.2	2.2
26. Condom (%)	11.5	5.0
27. Injectables (%)	1.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)		
28. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	10.9	16.4
29. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.5	7.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	17.5	24.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	54.2	52.5

As per the latest data available on key health indicators by the NHRC in Rajasthan as against India, here is a snapshot of Dholpur's position: This report from 2021 states that the district has one of the poor ANC coverage for women, ranging between 30%-45% as well as higher stunting rates in children ranging from 40.3% to 46%.

S. No.	States/Districts	Data Source	Sex Ratio At Birth (Females/1000 Males)	Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	Women Literate 15-49 Age (%)	Women Age 20-24 Years Married Before 18 (%)	Any Method Used For Family Planning By Currently Married Women Age 15-49 years (%)	IUD/PPIUD (%)	Condom Use (%)	Total Unmet Need (%)	Mothers Who Had At Least 4 Antenatal Care Visits (%)	Institutional Births (%)	Children Age 1-23 Months Fully Vaccinated Based On Information From Vaccination Card Only* (%)	Total Children Age 6-23 Months Receiving Adequate Diet** (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Stunted ^A (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted ^A (Weight For Height) (%)
1	Rajasthan	NFHS 4 Total	887	18.7	NA	35.4	59.7	1.2	8.7	12.3	38.5	84	69.7	3.4	39.1	23
2	Rajasthan	NFHS 5 Urban	940	80	80.1	15.1	74.2	1.9	21.3	6.9	60.6	97.5	88.3	9.7	28.3	18.3
3	Rajasthan	NFHS 5 Rural	879	90.4	59.9	28.3	71.7	1.3	11.4	7.8	53.9	94.2	84.5	8	32.6	16.4
4	Rajasthan	NFHS 5 Total	891	87.8	64.7	25.4	72.3	1.4	13.7	7.6	55.3	94.9	85.3	8.3	31.8	16.8
5	Ajmer	NFHS 5 Total	848	88.7	68.4	20.2	60.6	0.5	12	11.9	52.8	95.1	92.3	5.1	22.3	20
6	Alwar	NFHS 5 Total	1127	80.8	63.2	32.2	54.6	2.2	8.5	12	30	91.3	72.1	11.2	33.9	15.6
7	Banswara	NFHS 5 Total	835	84.2	53.1	25	70.4	0.6	8.5	8.1	69.9	97.7	88.3	9.7	44.6	17.3
8	Baran	NFHS 5 Total	1077	89.5	57.9	26.8	78.9	1	13	4	79.3	97.3	93.4	11.1	46	21.3
9	Barmer	NFHS 5 Total	877	97.8	66.3	20.2	77.9	0.5	13.5	5.1	64.9	93.3	92.8	9	39.1	11.5
10	Bharatpur	NFHS 5 Total	845	84.8	61.1	33.5	61.2	0.7	8.5	11.3	33.2	92.1	67.2	11.8	40.3	12.2
11	Bhilwara	NFHS 5 Total	802	89.1	56.4	41.8	71.1	2.2	12.2	7.2	64.7	95	87.8	5.8	22.6	17.4
12	Bikaner	NFHS 5 Total	907	87.4	62.5	33.3	79.5	1.7	19.9	4.6	50.5	90	81.3	10.2	22.8	25.6
13	Bundi	NFHS 5 Total	803	87.7	56.9	34.1	75.8	0.3	14.2	7.1	74	95.3	81.4	10.8	30	19.6
14	Chittaurgarh	NFHS 5 Total	861	90.6	56.1	42.6	66.9	1.6	9.6	8.1	75	96.8	89.9	5.2	31.4	14.6
15	Churu	NFHS 5 Total	944	81.9	63.9	27.9	76.7	0.9	15.8	7.6	45	87.8	82.4	11.2	27.1	16.5
16	Dausa	NFHS 5 Total	863	91.2	60.3	26.3	80	1.2	10.2	5.2	53.6	98.2	87.4	5.8	37.7	20.7
17	Dholpur	NFHS 5 Total	929	89	57.7	29.6	67.9	1.3	11.5	10.9	42.4	94.4	79.8	5.8	45.7	13.7

(Green - Good Performance, Red - Poor Performance)
(District Wise Rural Urban Stats Not Available)

ANNEXURE 3: DISTRICT WISE PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO KEY NFHS 5 INDICATORS

This is really disappointing, considering the fact that medical facilities in Rajakhera are really really poor. Residents do not shy away from stating that they have to go to Agra, Uttar Pradesh in search of better hospitals. Recently, in August, here are two news reports that prove the claims.

It is further highlighted in a recent evaluation by the Institute of Competitiveness on aspirational districts programme, wherein Rajasthan indicated regression in terms of the prevalence of SAM. Implications of SAM on children has long-lasting effects on mental and physical well-being that ultimately reduces the productivity levels of an individual. A crucial factor of malnutrition is also on the overall economic impact for the state.

Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Absent, inadequate, or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services expose individuals to preventable health risks (WHO, 2022).

To avoid the negative health consequences that arise from the consumption of contaminated water, the government launched the Jal Jeevan Mission. This mission aims to install functional tap connections in all households in rural areas.



मेडिकल टीम ने गांव में पहुंच शुरू किया इलाज, ब्लड और पानी के लिए नमूने, होगी जांच माधोपुर में फैला डायरिया, 54 ग्रामीण बीमार, पेड़ों पर झिप लटकाकर चढ़ाई



पिछले तीन दिनों में 15 वर्ष तक के 31 बच्चे भी चपेट में

राजाखेड़ा, माधोपुर गांव में पेड़ पर लटककर मरीजों को चढ़ाई गई है।

गांव के 11 लोग धौलपुर जिला अस्पताल में भर्ती

खाई सैनिकर को एक साथ गांव के 11 लोग जिला अस्पताल पहुंचे। 7 ही उपचार किया। बाकी टीम ने सर्वे की बिना जवाब खोज होने पर उन्हें अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया। मेडिकल टीम गांव पहुंची। टीम में किए अस्पताल, इकठ्ठा किएकी, राजाखेड़ा सौंपकी के डॉक्टर और अन्य स्टॉफ पीछे मरीजों का गांव में ही उपचार किया। बाकी टीम ने सर्वे किए। जिले में 15 वर्ष तक के 31 बच्चे भी डायरिया से पीड़ित पाए गए।

मेडिकल टीम गांव पहुंची। टीम में किए अस्पताल, इकठ्ठा किएकी, राजाखेड़ा सौंपकी के डॉक्टर और अन्य स्टॉफ पीछे मरीजों का गांव में ही उपचार किया। बाकी टीम ने सर्वे किए। जिले में 15 वर्ष तक के 31 बच्चे भी डायरिया से पीड़ित पाए गए।

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This is a glimpse of a recent news report that mentions the condition of patients in Rajakhera:

माधोपुरा में डायरिया से घर-घर बिछी चारपाई, पांच दर्जन लोग बीमार

राजाखेड़ा, गांव में डायरिया से पीड़ित मरीज इलाज कराते हुए।

पेड़ों के सहारे मरीजों को लगाई झिप

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के डिप्टी सौंपरयक्षों डॉ. वेतराम मीणा ने बताया कि गांव में डायरिया से पीड़ित मरीजों को पेड़ों के सहारे चारपाई लगाई जा रही है।

राजाखेड़ा, गांव माधोपुर में स्वास्थ्य विभाग की टीम मरीजों से जानकारी लेती हुई।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के डिप्टी सौंपरयक्षों डॉ. वेतराम मीणा ने बताया कि गांव में डायरिया से पीड़ित मरीजों को पेड़ों के सहारे चारपाई लगाई जा रही है।



Towards a progressive change....

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