# Bharatpur, Rajasthan

This article is about the municipality in Rajasthan, India. For its namesake district, see [Bharatpur district](#). For other uses, see [Bharatpur (disambiguation)](#).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Bharatpur भरतपुर</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Location in Rajasthan, India

Coordinates: 27.22°N 77.48°E

### Country
- **India**

### State
- **Rajasthan**

### District
- **Bharatpur**

### Elevation
- 183 m (600 ft)

### Population (2011)
- Total: 252,109

### Languages
- **Official**: Hindi

### Time zone
- IST (UTC+5:30)

### PIN
- 321001

### Area code(s)
- (+91) 5644

### Vehicle registration
- RJ 05

### Website
- [www.bharatpur.rajasthan.gov.in](http://www.bharatpur.rajasthan.gov.in)

Flag of Bharatpur State
Bharatpur is a city and newly created municipal corporation in the Indian state of Rajasthan. Located in the Brij region, Bharatpur was once considered to be impregnable. The city is situated 180 kilometres (110 mi) south of India's capital, New Delhi, 178 kilometres (111 mi) from Pink City Jaipur, 55 kilometres (34 mi) west of Agra and 35 kilometres (22 mi) from Krishna's birthplace at Mathura. It is also the administrative headquarters of Bharatpur District and the headquarters of Bharatpur Division of Rajasthan. The Royal House of Bharatpur traces its history to the 11th century. Recently Bharatpur has been included in Delhi's National Capital Region (NCR).

The city has an average elevation of 183 metres (600 ft) and is also known as "Lohagarh" and the "Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan". It is famous for Keoladeo National Park (A UNESCO's World Heritage Site).

Bharatpur lies on the Golden Tourism Triangle of Delhi–Jaipur–Agra and hence a large number of national and international tourists visit Bharatpur every year.

History

Main article: Bharatpur State

The rulers of Bharatpur were from the Sinsinwar clan of Jat people which is an indo-sythian tribe that migrated in India around AD100. According to Cunningham and William Cook, the city of Gohad was founded in 1505 by the Jats of Bamraulia village, who had been forced to leave Bamraulia by a satrap of Firuz Shah Tughluq. A notorious tribe dug up Akbar's tomb at Sikandra and the Rajputs cremated him asin Hindu tradition. Gohad developed into an important Jat state, and was later captured by the Marathas. The Ranas of Gohad signed a treaty with the British and helped them capture Gwalior and Gohad from the Marathas. The British kept Gwalior and handed control of Gohad to the Jats in 1804. However, Gohad was handed over to the Marathas under a revised treaty dated 22 November 1805 between the Marathas and the British. As compensation for Gohad, the Jat ruler, Rana Kirat Singh, was given Dhaulpur, Badi and Rajakheda. Kirat Singh moved to Dhaulpur in December 1805.
In the 10th century, the Yadav people took control of Dhaulpur, which had been ruled by the Rajputs. Dhaulpur was taken by Sikandar Lodhi in 1501, who handed it to a Muslim governor in 1504. In 1527, Dhaulpur fort fell to Babur and continued to be ruled by the Mughals until 1707. After the death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, Raja Kalyan Singh Bhadauria obtained possession of Dhaulpur, and his family retained it until 1761. After that, Dholpur was taken successively by the Jat ruler Maharaja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur; by Mirza Najaf Khan in 1775; by the Scindia ruler of Gwalior in 1782; and finally, by the British East India Company in 1803. It was restored by the British to the Scindias under the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, briefly, and was soon reoccupied by the British. In 1805, Dhaulpur came under the Jat ruler, Kirat Singh of Gohad, a princely state, a vassal of the British during the Raj.

List of the Jat rulers of Bharatpur.

- **Gokula**, ?–1670
- **Raja Ram**, 1670–1688
- **Churaman**, 1695–1721
- **Badan Singh**, 1722–1756
- **Maharaja Suraj Mal**, 1756–1767
- **Maharaja Jawahar Singh**, 1767–1768
- **Maharaja Ratan Singh**, 1768–1769
- **Maharaja Kehri Singh**, 1769–1771
- **Maharaja Nawal Singh**, 1771–1776
- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, 1776–1805
- **Maharaja Randhir Singh**, 1805–1823
- **Maharaja Baldeo Singh**, 1823–1825
- **Maharaja Balwant Singh**, 1825–1853
- **Maharaja Jashwant Singh**, 1853–1893
- **Maharaja Ram Singh**, 1893–1900 (exiled)
- **Maharani Girraj Kaur**, regent 1900–1918
- **Maharaja Kishan Singh**, 1900–1929
Demographics

As of 2011 Indian census, Bharatpur district had a population of 25,48,462 of which males are 13,55,726 and females are 11,92,736. Bharatpur has an average literacy rate of 82.13%, higher than the national average of 74.04%; with male literacy of 90.41% and female literacy of 72.80%. The languages commonly spoken in Bharatpur are Hindi, Braj-Bhasha, and English.

Education

Bharatpur has been gifted with a government university named Maharaja Soorajmal Brij University. Directorate of Rapeseed Mustard Research (DRMR), Sewar (Bharatpur) is a pioneer institute of Govt. Of India under ICAR.

There are both government and privately run Engineering colleges in Bharatpur including:

- **Government Engineering College Bharatpur**, offering Bachelor's degrees in six engineering branches. Students from different parts of the country come to pursue B.Tech. degrees at the College.
- **Chandravati Group of Institutions** (Faculty of Engineering and Hotel Management).

Some other important colleges in the city are:

- **Gokul Verma Govt. Polytechnic College**
- **Govt. Girls Polytechnic College**
- Maharani Shri Jaya [MSJ] College
- Rameshwari Devi [RD] Girls College
- Bhartiya Homeopathy Medical College
- Digamber Nursing College

Major schools in the city are:

- **Kendriya Vidyalaya Bharatpur**
- **Master Adityendra Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Bharatpur**
- **Maharaja Badan Singh Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Bharatpur**
- **St. Peter's Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur**
- **Delhi Public School, Sewar, Bharatpur.**
- Manav Bharti School, Bharatpur
- Kala Mandir Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur
- T.M International school, Bharatpur.
- Agrasen Mahila Vidhyapeeth, Ranjeet Nagar, Bharatpur
- Sant Kripal Senior Secondary school, Bharatpur.
- Sony Academy, Bharatpur.
- Shri Guru Harikishan Public School, Bharatpur.
- Baba Sugreev Vidhyapeeth Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur
- Shiksha Bharti Senior Secondary School, Bharatpur.
- Bharatpur Public School, Bharatpur.
The economy of Bharatpur district is dependent to a large extent on agriculture and its products. The main crops grown are wheat, mustard, cotton, red-chillies and potatoes. There are more than 60 oil mills in Bharatpur due to
mustard grown in large quantity in the surrounding areas. Bharatpur is famous for its sweets, and has a large number of shops also.

In some areas stone quarrying is also practised. The Red Fort of Delhi, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikari were built with local stone.

**Keoladeo National Park**

*Main article: Keoladeo National Park*

Being a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the duck-hunting reserve of the Maharajas is one of the major wintering areas for large numbers of aquatic birds from Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, China and Siberia. Some 364 species of birds, including the rare Siberian crane, have been recorded in the park. The name Keoladeo is derived from the name of an ancient Hindu temple devoted to Lord Shiva in the sanctuary's central zone while the Hindi term ghana implies dense, thick areas of forest cover. It is mainly famous for the Siberian crane. It was the only habitat of Siberian crane in the world other than Siberia. Now it no longer comes to the park. The main reasons are the lack of conservation measures in India, diversion of water for farmers instead of saving the wetlands as per then Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje's orders, hunting during migration in Pakistan and Afghanistan as well as the war against Taliban in Afghanistan.

---

*A view inside Keoladeo National Park*

*Neel Gai, in Keoladeo National Park*

*The Keoladeu National park wetland*

**Connectivity**

**Railways**

Bharatpur Junction railway station [Station Code - BTE] is located on the main Delhi–Mumbai railway line as well as the Jaipur–Bandikui–Agra Fort line. It is a Grade-A station of West-Central Railway. A number of trains pass through Bharatpur Junction on daily basis.

One can easily reach here by train from major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Surat, Patna, Amritsar, Dehradun, Agra, Kota, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Vadodara, Udaipur, Faridabad, Ajmer, Jammu Tawi, Indore, Mathura, Gaya, Dhanbad etc.

**Roadways**
Located on NH-11 (Agra to Bikaner via Jaipur), Bharatpur is easily accessible by road.

A number of State Highways connect Bharatpur with other important cities and towns. Most important ones are Bharatpur–Alwar State Highway and Bharatpur–Mathura State Highway.

A Central Bus Stand locally known as "Heeradas Bus stand" provides 24*7 Connectivity to Major cities like Delhi, Jaipur, Agra, Haridwar, Bikaner, Mathura, Udaipur, Ajmer, Aligarh, Alwar etc.

Airways

The nearest airport is Agra Airport. The nearest international airports are Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi and Jaipur International Airport in Jaipur.

Places to see

Tourist attractions in Bharatpur

- Keoladeo National Park
- Lohagarh Fort
- Laxman Ji mandir
- Ganga mandir
- Bankebihari temple, inside Lohagarh Fort
- Government Museum
- Vishwapriya Shastri Park
- Golbagh Palace
- Moti Mahal (Bharatpur)|Moti Mahal
- Shri Rajendra suri kirti mandir
- Kishori Mehal
- Laxmi Vilas Palace
- Jawahar Burj
- Fateh Burj
- Nehru Park
- Dev Narayan Temple(Sarsena)

Tourist attractions in the surrounding area

- Mathura (Birthplace of Lord Krishna)
- Vrindavan
- Taj Mahal, Agra
- Fatehpur Sikri
- Deeg Palace
- kaman (kamyavan) Palace
- Gopal Bhavan
- Laxman mandir [deeg]
- Bayana Fort
- Kailadevi Temple Karauli
- Temples at Kaman
- Shri Mahavirji, Hindaun
- Timan Garh Fort, Hindaun
Fairs and festivals

- **Brij Mahotsav**: is held in the month of February–March.
- **Jaswant Exhibition**: Jaswant Exhibition is held in the month of September–October during Dussehra.
- **Gangaur**: Gangaur festival is held in March–April.
- **Teej**: Teej festival is held in July–August.

Bharatpur sthapana diwas; Held in the Month of February- 17, 18 and 19th every year by Lohagarh Vikas Parishad