

माध्यमिक विद्यालय:	९
उच्च माध्यमिक:	५
प्रविधिक शिक्षालय (निजी):	३
निजी र गुठी जम्मा:	४०
प्राथमिक:	२
नि.मा.बि.:	३
मा.बि.:	३२
उच्च मा.बि.:	३
साक्षरता दर -	८५.६३ प्रतिशत
खानेपानी सेवा :	१४८०० घरधुरीमा
बिद्युत सेवा-	९६.३ प्रतिशत

सञ्चार सेवा

स्थानीय, एस टी.डी. तथा आईएस.डी, फोन सुविधा लगायत नमस्ते, एन-सेल तथा स्पाइस नेपालका सेवाहरू मागेको बेला उपलब्ध हुने ।

आमसञ्चार :

एफ. एम. रेडियोहरू: ५ वटा

टेलिभिजन:

स्थानीय टेलिभिजन: ३ वटा

नियमित प्रकाशन भएका पत्र पत्रिकाहरू:

दैनिक: चितवन पोस्ट, पारदर्शी, कायाकैरन, लोकतन्त्र सन्देश
साप्ताहिक: जनदर्पण, चितवन साप्ताहिक, गामवेशीको खवर, चुरे सन्देश, आक्रमण, न्यूज चितवन, चितवन आस्था, जोश,
मासिक: नारायणी टु-डे लगायत

नगर क्षेत्र मित्रका यातायात अवस्था :

सडक : कालोपत्रे १८८ कि.मि.,
ग्राभेल: १८५ कि.मि.,
कच्ची : १६० कि.मि.

विमानस्थल: १ (एक), क्षेत्रफल ६३ विगाहा (१.२ कि.मि. धावनमार्ग)

सभा सम्मेलन भवनहरू

नारायणी कला मन्दिर, चितवन उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ, नेपाल रेडक्रस सोसाइटी, नेपाल परिवार नियोजन संघ, नारायणगढ जेसीस, कवर्डहल, रामेश्वर पुस्तकालय,

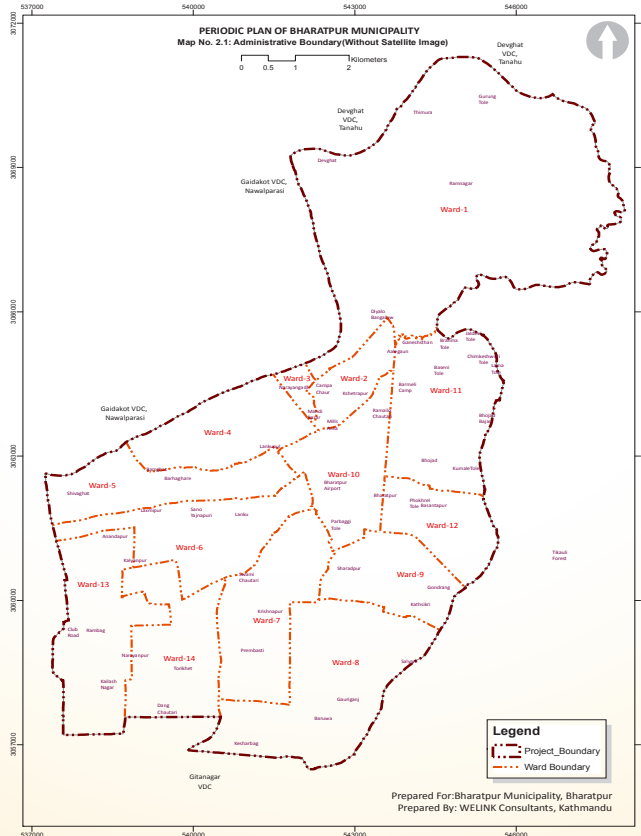
सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय:

नारायणी पुस्तकालय, रामेश्वर पुस्तकालय, दोभान पुस्तकालय, पारिजात पुस्तकालय तथा क्याम्पस तथा विद्यालयका पुस्तकालयहरू आदि ।

नगरपालिकाको नाममा रहेका जग्गा जमिन:

जग्गा: ९ बिगाह १ कट्टा ६ धुर

भवन: २५ वटा



भरतपुर नगरपालिका

भरतपुर, चितवन



संक्षिप्त भलक २०७०

प्रकाशक:

भरतपुर नगरपालिका कार्यालय
सूचना शाखा

भरतपुर, चितवन

फोन.नं.: ०५६-५२५७७१, फ्याक्स: ०५६-५२००१४

E-mail: bmc@ntc.net.np

info@bharatpurmun.gov.np

Website: www.bharatpurmun.gov.np

परिचय

पवित्र नारायणी नदी किनार तथा प्रसिद्ध धार्मिकस्थल देवघाटधामको काखमा अवस्थित भरतपुर नगरपालिका ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक आदि रूपले मुलुककै अग्रणी नगरीको रूपमा आफ्नो पहिचान बनाएको छ । वि.सं. २०३५ सालमा तत्कालीन भरतपुर गाउँ पञ्चायत र नारायणगढ गाउँ पञ्चायतलाई मिलाई भरतपुर नगर पञ्चायतको रूपमा रही २०४८ सालदेखि भरतपुर नगरपालिकाको रूपमा सञ्चालित छ । ७७८८.९ हेक्टर क्षेत्रफलमा फैलिएको यस नगरपालिका १४ वटा वडामा विभाजित छ ।

राज्यको केन्द्र भागमा रहेको यो नगर प्रमुख व्यापारिक केन्द्र हो । यो नगर पूर्व पश्चिम राजमार्ग र काठमाण्डौ-विरगञ्ज सडकको केन्द्रमा पर्दछ । यहाँबाट देशको राजधानी काठमाण्डौ १४६ कि.मी., पोखरा १२६ कि.मी., बुटवल ११४ कि.मी., विरगञ्ज १२८ कि.मी., हेटौडा ७८ कि.मी. र गोरखा ६७ कि.मी.दुरीमा अवस्थित छन् जसले यस ठाउँको भौगोलिक अवस्थितिको महत्वलाई दर्शाउँछ । यस नगरको राजधानीसँग सुलभ सडक सम्बन्ध हुनाको साथै दैनिक रूपमा अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यातायात समेत सञ्चालनमा छ ।

संक्षेपमा भरतपुर नगरपालिका

स्थापना: वि.सं. २०३५ (१९७९ ई.सं.) नगर पञ्चायतको रूपमा वि.सं. २०४८ नगरपालिकाको रूपमा

कूल क्षेत्रफल: ७७८८.९ हेक्टर

भौगोलिक अवस्थिति:

अक्षांस: ८४° २२" देखि ८४° २२",

देशान्तर: २७° ३७" देखि २७° ४५"

सिमाना: पूर्व: राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज,

पश्चिम: मंगलपुर गा.वि.स. र नारायणी नदी

उत्तर: नारायणी नदी, कविलास गा.वि.स.

दक्षिण: गीतानगर गा.वि.स.

तापक्रम: अधिकतम:- ४०°C, न्यूनतम:- ७°C

ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक स्थलहरू:

देवघाट, गणेशस्थान, वागेश्वरी, शिवघाट, हरिहर मन्दिर, गौरेश्वर मन्दिर, रामेश्वर महादेव मन्दिर, धनगढा, दुर्गा मन्दिर, पशुपतिनाथ मन्दिर आदि ।

जम्मा जनसंख्या: १४३८३६

(पुरुष:- ७११७५, महिला:-७२६६१) जनगणना २०६८ अनुसार

घरधुरी सख्या: ३६९३९

वडागत क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टरमा) र जनसंख्या (जनगणना २०६८ अनुसार)

वडा नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	घरधुरी	जम्मा	पुरुष	महिला
१	२३१६.८	१५००	६११५	३०५८	३०५७
२	१७६.४	४१६४	१६२१८	८०३५	८१८३
३	४६.५	१००२	४४५१	२३६३	२०८८
४	३५८.५	३५२५	१४४६१	७७६०	६७०१
५	४०२.८	१६८०	६८७३	३३१५	३५५८
६	४८१.४	१५५४	७६०५	३५५५	४०५४
७	५२०.६	२६५०	१०५०५	५०८७	५४१८
८	८०३.१	१५६६	६८४५	३२८७	३५५८
९	३३५.८	२३४३	९११६	४३४०	४७७६
१०	३५३.६	६४७७	२१८४४	११०४२	१०८०२
११	५८५.५	५३१४	२१००४	१०१७५	१०८२९
१२	२५५.७	२८३७	१०५३५	५३६४	५१७१
१३	५६४.३	५३०	३७६२	१७८३	१९७९
१४	४५५.८	५५३	४०५४	१५२७	२५२७
जम्मा	७७८८.९	३६५३९	१,४३,८३६	७१,१७५	७२,६६१

संस्थागत जनसंख्या: जम्मा ३९४१

पुरुष ३०३०, महिला ९११

जनसंख्या बृद्धिदर: ५.०३% (२०६८ को जनगणना अनुसार)

नगर क्षेत्रका स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरू: (स्रोत: आवधिक योजना, २०६८/२०६९)

सरकारी, सामुदायिक तथा निजी स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरू जम्मा: २१ (वेड सख्या: २७३०)

हेल्थपोष्ट: गौरीगञ्ज हेल्थ पोष्ट

शहरी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र: ४

भू-उपयोगको स्थिति:

कृषि:	४४८९.८ हेक्टर
जंगल:	२५१०.४ हेक्टर
आवास तथा व्यापारिक:	३९०.४ हेक्टर
पानी:	३३६.२ हेक्टर
खाली जमिन:	६१.३ हेक्टर

वडा अनुसार अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको लैङ्गिक वितरण

वडा नं.	लिंग		जम्मा
	पुरुष	महिला	
१	४८	३३	८१
२	५५	३३	८८
३	१५	१५	३०
४	४०	३७	७७
५	४८	४४	९२
६	३५	३५	७०
७	५२	२६	७८
८	२७	२२	४९
९	३१	३१	६२
१०	५३	४३	९६
११	५६	६०	११६
१२	६२	५८	१२०
१३	२०	२२	४२
१४	२४	१७	४१
जम्मा	६१४	४८०	१०९४

(स्रोत: अपाङ्गसम्बन्धी तथ्याङ्कीय विवरण २०६८/२०६९)

मूख्य जातजातिहरू:

ब्राह्मण, क्षेत्री, नेवार, गुरुङ्ग, मगर, तमाङ्ग, दराई, कुमाल, बोटे आदि ।

(स्रोत: आवधिक योजना, २०६८/२०६९)

नगर क्षेत्रका शैक्षिक संस्था:

सरकारी र सामुदायिक जम्मा: ३३

प्राथमिक: १४

निम्न माध्यमिक : ५

it to increase its wholesale trading function as well as retail one. Bharatpur is also a center for vegetable and fruit trading. The municipality has developed a wholesale market center for vegetables and fruits with the technical and financial assistance of United Nations Capital Development Fund and Department of Agriculture. This market serves the producers of surroundings areas to sell their agricultural product and for collecting the products of eastern and western Nepal for distribution purpose. Besides, cattle farming and dairy industries are also emerging in the municipality.

IMPORTANT PLACES

• Chitwan National Park

Prior to 50s', Chitwan district including Bharatpur was covered with dense forest and was famous for hunting and observing wildlife. During the Rana regime, VIP guests from home and abroad used to come here for enjoying with the glimpse of natural beauty. In 1973 AD, since it was felt the need of preserving the rare wildlife area of the world, Chitwan National Park was established as a first national park in the kingdom. It is spread over 932 Sq. km. It lies on 21 kms east from Bharatpur Municipality. The major wildlife found in the park includes one horned rhinoceros, bengal tiger, bear, leopard, ghariyal, many exotic birds and varieties of plants etc. The Ghariyal Conservation Project in this park is one of the worlds most attractive and significant project. Large number of tourists from around the world visit this National Park every year for jungle adventure. Bharatpur Municipality caters as a gateway to Sauraha, the entry point of Chitwan National Park. Taxies, Buses and Jeeps are available to reach this park from Bharatpur.

• Devghat

Devghat lies on 8 km northwest boarder of Bharatpur Municipality. Pilgrims from different parts of the country and also from India visit this place every year. On the occasion of Makar Sakranti (around mid January) about half a million people gather every year to take bath at holy confluence of Trishuli and Kali Gandaki river. Trishuli originates from the Goshaikunda and Kaligandaki originates from the Damodarkunda, are the most holy places under Hindu mythology. According to Hindu mythology, it is believed that Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu united themselves at this confluence. Devotees in the late age searching for eternal piece came to this place to spend rest of their lives. Devghat is being developed as a center for the Hindu people entering into Vanaprastha and Sanyas Ashram (Stages of Life) for peace, renunciation and salvation. Daily bus, taxi and tempo services are available from Narayanghat to reach there.

• Narayani River

Narayani River flows through south-western part of the municipality. It is the deepest river in the kingdom. This is the most popular destination for river rafting which starts at Trishuli River, some 150-kms north from Bharatpur. Narayani river is also known by the name of Saptagandki. Trishuli, Budhi Gandaki, Marsyangdi, Daraundi, Seti, Madi and Kali Gandaki are the seven major rivers are the finally confluence then called as Narayani river. More than 40,000 tourists from different countries enjoy white water rafting adventure in this river every year. The beautiful creatures of nature like dolphin and crocodile are also available in the river.

• Bis Hajar Tal and Jungle Park

Bis Hajar Tal (Twenty thousand lakes), which lies on 4 kms southeast from the main city is famous for varieties of Birds, Python and Ghariyal. In this place varieties of birds come from the Siberia too. In the winter season, more than 1000 types of birds are found in the jungle area. Local authorities including this municipality are planning jointly to develop this lake as a tourist destination.

Besides, Satanchuly Jungle located in ward no-1, the northern part of B.M., covers 600 hectors of land, is being developed as a park to promote Eco-tourism. Nagarban Jungle, an Island of Narayani River with about 300 hectares of land, is being considered to develop as a Night Safari.

• BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital

BP Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital was established in 1992 and is an ultra modern cancer hospital with 188 beds is constructed with an assistance of the Government of Peoples Republic of China at ward no 7, Yagyapuri of this Municipality. The modern equipment and technology available in the hospital offer full diagnostic opportunity for CTSCAN (Spiral/helical) memography, special x-rays, tumor makers, histopathology tests and a full range of endoscopic procedures like gastroscopy, bronchoscopy, cystoscopy and colonoscopy. It has also the facility of multi modality therapy i.e radiation, chemotherapy or surgery as required to treat the disease. It is expanded over an area of 50 hectares. It is situated on 5-kms southwest from the downtown. This hospital serves not only the people of the country but the people of northern India. Bus and tempo services are available to reach this hospital.



BHARATPUR MUNICIPALITY

Bharatpur, Chitwan



An INTRODUCTION-2070

Publisher:

BHARATPUR MUNICIPALITY INFORMATIN SECTION

Bharatpur, Chitwan

Tel: +977-56-20167,25771, 21467,
056-30062, 525771, Fax: +977-56-20014

E-mail: bmc@ntc.net.np

info@bharatpurmun.gov.np

Website: www.bharatpurmun.gov.np

Introduction

Bharatpur, a medium sized municipality, lies on the bank of the Narayani river. It is the headquarter as well as a commercial center of Chitwan district. It is located at the center of Mahendra (east west) highway and Kathmandu - Birgunj (north-South) road corridor. The proximity of this city from Kathmandu (146 km), Pokhara (126km), Butwal (114 km), Birgunj (128 km), Hetauda (78 km) and Gorkha (67 km) has augmented the importance of its advantageous geographical location. In addition to good road access, Bharatpur has regular daily air services for Kathmandu, the capital of the country. Bharatpur Municipality is situated at an altitude of about 251 meters from the sea level. The temperature ranges from 150 C to 400 C. The coolest Month is January and the hottest one is June. The average annual rainfall is 2000 mm.

Statistical Profile

Establishment: 2035B.S. (1979A.D)

Border:

East: Baranda Bhar Jungle (National Park)
West: Mangalpur Village Development Committee and Narayani River

North: Narayani River and Kabilash Village Development Committee

South: Geetanagar Village Development Committee

Area: 7788.1 Hectors

Total wards: 14
Total population: 147777 (3941 Institutional)
Male: 71175
Female: 72661
Total Households: 36939
Population Growth: 5.03%

Educational Institute : (Source: Periodic Plan 2068/069)

Government / Public: 33
Primary: 14
Lower secondary: 5
Secondary: 9
Higher secondary: 5
Technical college: 3
Private: 40
Primary: 2
Lower secondary: 3
Secondary: 32
Higher secondary: 3
Literacy rate: 85.63 %

Health Service (Source: Periodic Plan 2068/069)

Government Hospitals /Private Hospitals: 21
Beds in hospital: 2730
Health post: 1 (Gaurigunj)
Urban health centre : 4
Drinking Water Supply: 14800 household
Electricity: 96.3 % of the total population

Ward wise population (Census Report 2068)

Ward No.	Area	Houses	Total	Male	Female
1	2316.8	1500	6115	3098	3017
2	176.4	4164	16218	8035	8183
3	46.9	1002	4451	2363	2088
4	398.5	3529	14461	7760	6701
5	402.8	1680	6873	3315	3558
6	481.4	1954	7609	3595	4014
7	520.6	2690	10505	5087	5418
8	803.1	1566	6845	3287	3558
9	339.8	2343	9116	4340	4776
10	393.6	6477	21844	11042	10802
11	589.5	5314	21004	10179	10825
12	295.7	2837	10939	5364	5575
13	564.3	930	3762	1783	1979
14	459.8	953	4094	1927	2167
Total	7789.1	36939	1,43,836	71,175	72,661

Institutional Population:

Male: 3030	Female: 911	Total: 3941
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(Source: Census Report 2068)

Wardwise Disability Situation

Ward No.	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
1	48	33	81
2	59	33	92
3	15	19	34
4	40	37	77
5	48	44	92
6	39	35	74
7	52	26	78
8	27	22	49
9	31	31	62
10	53	43	96
11	96	60	156
12	62	58	120
13	20	22	42
14	24	17	41
Total	614	480	1094

(Source: Disability Report, 2068/069)

Land use (Hectare)

Agriculture:	4489.8
Forest:	2510.4
Residential / commercial area:	390.4
Water :	336.2
Open space:	61.3

Motorable Road Network:

Paved: 188 km
Graveled: 185 km
Earthen: 160 km
Airport (Domestic): 1

PEOPLE

Bharatpur is the city of the migrants. Almost all people, except some indigenous groups like Tharus, Darai, Kumals and Chepangs, are immigrated from different parts of the country. The migration had taken its root after the eradication of Malaria. Inception of the Rapti Valley Development Project, in the sixties, promoted another surge of migration by distributing land. So due to migration from different parts of the country combination of varieties of castes and ethnic groups are found dwelling in the municipality. Among them, the Brahmins, Chhetris, Newars, Magars, Tamangs and Gurungs are major ethnic groups. In the downtown of the municipality, Newar is the dominant caste. Indigenous tribes such as Chepangs, Tharus, Darais and Kumals can be found in the fringes of the municipality.

COMMUNICATION

Bharatpur Municipality is well facilitated with modern mass communication services. All the means of communication such as postal service (public and private), telephone services with STD and ISD facilities, facsimile, e-mail and Internet are easily available here.

ECONOMY

The economy of Bharatpur was traditionally based on agriculture. The agricultural land is gradually converted into the residential area in one hand and being used for industrial uses on the other. Basic industries of Bharatpur are processing industries of small scale. A large number of poultry industries have been developed in the municipality. It is believed that it serves more than 60% of the total poultry demand of the country. Moreover, this municipality has a substantial volume of poultry products for export trade. Chitwan is regarded as food surplus district, which is processed in Bharatpur and sold to major cities of the country including Kathmandu and Pokhara. Besides, multinational companies like Coca-Cola and San Miguel are also situated within the municipality.

A large number of business and trading houses are based in the city. The major companies have opened their branches in the city. Its central position along with the crossroads of Bharatpur enabled