

Border to Border Tour (Sunauli to Sunauli (India Border))

Lumbini

Lumbini associated with the birth of Lord Buddha is of extreme archeological importance and also a UNESCO Cultural Heritage Site. It is said that Prince Siddhartha Gautam, who later became Buddha the Enlightened One, was born in the gardens of Nepal's Lumbini in 623 B.C. The main shrines of Lumbini are the newly restored Mayadevi Temple, the Ashokan Pillar behind the temple and the Lake Shakyas Puskarini where Mayadevi is said to have bathed before delivering the little Buddha into the world. Several other places near Lumbini are linked with stories connected to Buddha and Buddhism. Lumbini is about 300 kilometers southwest of Kathmandu. Bus and flights to Bhairawa which is about 22 kilometers from Lumbini.



Chitwan

Chitwan National Parks are animals and Plants home to the only significant number of one-horned rhinos and other endangered species like the Bengal Tiger, the Gangetic Dolphins and the Gharial Crocodile. There are altogether over 43 species of large mammals, 526 species of birds, 150 different types of butterflies, 126 species of fish and 49 species of reptiles.



Kathmandu

Kathmandu Valley, there's a wealth of culture and nature waiting to be discovered. Ensnared amidst the lush greenery are magnificent monuments that are specimens of artistic workmanship. The villages and small towns dotting the landscape provide charming glimpses of rural life. The Kathmandu Valley is not very big (about 20 by 25 km), and an explorer can combine a number of locations in a leisurely day trip. Given below are some destinations to make your day. This complex of palaces, courtyards and temples like Hanumandhoka Palace, Kumari Ghar (Abode of the Living Goddess), Taleju temple, built between the 12th and 18th centuries, used to be the seat of the ancient Malla Kings of Kathmandu. An intriguing piece here is the 17th-century stone inscription set into the wall of the palace with writings in 15 languages. The Durbar Square, protected as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is the social, religious and urban focal point of the city. Even to date, all the major state and social ceremonies, including the solemnization of coronations are performed in one of the courtyards in this complex. There are also museums inside the palace building.



Kathmandu Durbar Square

Listed as one of the eight Cultural World Heritage sites by UNESCO, Kathmandu Durbar Square is a cluster of ancient temples, palaces, courtyards and streets that date back to the 12th and 18th centuries. The square is known to be the social, religious and urban focal point of the Capital City. The Palace Complex was the royal Nepalese residence until the 19th century and is the site of important ceremonies, such as the coronation of the Nepalese monarch. The palace is decorated with elaborately-carved wooden windows and panels. It houses the King Tribhuvan Memorial Museum, the Mahendra Museum and Birendra Museum.



Pashupatinath Temple

Pashupatinath Temple One of the most sacred Hindu shrines in the world, Pashupatinath lies 5 km east from the city center. The richly-ornamented pagoda houses the sacred linga, or phallic symbol, of Lord Shiva as well as the noteworthy gold plated roofs and silver coated doors. This is the abode of God Shiva and is the holiest of all the Shiva shrines. Religious pilgrims and sadhus, like the one pictured here, travel all the way from the remote areas of India to visit this sacred sight, especially during Shivaratri (the night of Shiva) that falls between February/March. Even though these devotees have denounced worldly possessions, each carries a Sadhu ID (identification card) to freely cross over the border between India and Nepal. Chronicles indicate Pashupatinath's existence prior to 400 AD. Devotees can be seen taking ritual dips in the holy Bagmati river flowing beside the temple, also a World Heritage Site. The crematorium is just outside the temple and it is a dream of almost every Hindu to be cremated by the side of Pashupati Aryaghat after their death.



Bouddhanath Stupa

Bouddhanath Stupa lies about 6 km east of downtown Kathmandu and is the largest stupa in the Valley and one of the largest in the world. It looms 36 meters high and presents one of the most fascinating specimens of stupa design with hundreds of prayer wheels and 108 small images of Buddha all around. Just like the Swayambhunath, the stupa here is too has four sides with the



watchful eyes of Lord Buddha. All the Buddhist throng to this stupa to take part in the sacred rituals during the Buddhist festivals. A World Heritage Site is also known as Khasti. There are more than 45 Buddhist monasteries in the area. Many have schools that teach young monks like those pictured here.

SwayambhuNath Stupa

watches over the Valley from the top of a hillock on its western side just three kilometers west of the city center. The stupa is one of the holiest Buddhist sites in Nepal and its establishment is linked to the creation of the Kathmandu Valley out of a primordial lake. Swayambhu is also known as Samhengu and is listed as a World Heritage Site. It is also one of the oldest and glorious Buddhist shrines in the world which is said to be two thousand years. The four sides of the stupa is painted with the eyes of Lord Buddha and the temple is also known as the watchful eyes of Buddha.



Nagarkot

Nagarkot is which clings to the Valley's eastern rim at an altitude of 2,175m (7200ft), is the most popular among the hill resorts. It used to be the nature retreat of the royals in days past. Nagarkot thrills visitors with its unobstructed mountain panorama, which extends from Annapurna in the west to Everest in the east. It is situated 32 kilometers east of Kathmandu. It takes an hour's drive to get there. The panorama of the major peaks of eastern Nepal. Himalayas including Mt. Everest (8848m), can be seen from here. The breath-taking view of Himalayan peaks like Manaslu (8,463), Ganesh Himal (7,111 m), Langtang (7,246 m), Choba Bha mre (6,016 m), Gaurishankar (7,134 m) and Number (6,975 m) are also clearly seen from Nagarkot.



Bhaktapur Durbar Square

Bhaktapur Durbar Square, As you walk in, you cannot but be overcome by a feeling of inner harmony. Such is the art and architecture and the special layout here. The Palace of 55 Windows built during the period of King Bhupatindra Malla in 1754 situated to the left as you enter through the city gate, inspires admiration. The National Art Gallery is also housed inside. The palace entrance, the Golden Gate known as Sunko Dhoka in Nepali is a masterpiece in repousse art. In front of the palace building is a medley of temples of various designs. Amongst the three Durbar Squares in the Valley, the Durbar Square in Bhaktapur is the best preserved one.



The tallest Shiva statue

The tallest Shiva statue in the world, constructed on the financial support of Kamal Jain, is complete and is open for worshipping. The statue is constructed at Chhitpol-5, Kailaskut hill in Bhaktapur. The construction of foundation alone took two years. To protect the statue from natural factors like sun, wind, and rain, it is coated with zinc. It is further coated with copper on top of zinc coating.



Manakamana

Manakamana is the name of a Hindu Goddess. It is believed that the Goddess fulfills the wishes of the people. The term 'mana' means the 'heart' or 'soul' and 'kamana' means the 'wish'. The most popular temple of Manakamana is in Gorkha. The others are in various places like manakamana. It is said that a King of Gorkha was blessed by the goddess to get victory over small kingdoms and make a big Gorkha. Manakamana of gorkha is a popular place for a specific fair called Panchami. The temple was initially inaccessible.



Pokhara

The sleepy town of Pokhara is approximately 200 km west of Kathmandu. The highway cuts into the sides of the valleys and winds around the emerald Himalayan Rivers. The country side of lush forest, deep valleys, precarious suspension bridges, idyllic villages terraced rice fields will keep you entertained on your journey.



Muktinath

Muktinath, Mukti means Nirvana and Nath means God. The Muktinath Temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu in Hindu's Community. Buddhist also worship as scared pilgrimage. It is believed that all miseries and sorrows are relieved once you visit this temple and also one should visit this temple after completing four dhams pilgrimage tour. It lies on a high mountain range at an altitude of 3749m. It is not just the pilgrimage tour one can enjoy remarkable natural beauty of Annapurna region which is a famous trekking destination in the world.



Itinerary

12Night 13Days With Muktinath Darshan (By Bus & Flight Tour)

1st Day

Pick up from Sunauli (India) Nepal Border, welcome drinks on Hotel. Refreshment, at sunauli hotel, Lumbini visit tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Lumbini hotel.

2nd Day

Early morning departure to pokhara (7-8 hrs) on the way breakfast, tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Pokhara hotel.

3rd Day

After breakfast departure to Beni to Jomsom (3 continuous drive from jeep(7-8hrs) Tour briefing Dinner O/N at Jomsom hotel.

4th Day

After Breakfast Early morning departure to Muktinath Darshan By jeep (10-15 minutes) at Ranipauwa (3710 mtrs) from Ranipauwa to Muktinath(3800) by Horse or walk (40 minutes) Arrive in temple, Muktinath is god of Salvation, it holds great significance for all spiritual people in the South Asian sub continent. Muktinath (the provider of salvation) has been one such holy site, where thousands of devotees flock for attaining the much sought after moksha, have holy bath on 108 waterspouts, name of "Muktidhara". & Holy bath in Mukti Kunda (2 Kunda in front of Temple, Hindu devotees take bath under chilled water of 108 waterspouts "Muktidhara" & Mukti Kunda, Have darshan and worship to Muktinath god its believing that it brings them salvation, walk to Jwalamai Temple, Continuously burning flame, the Jwala Mai temple has a spring and there are three eternal flames, The Hindu believes that this miracle of fire lighting was offering made by Brahma himself, (the creator of universe) set water on fire. And walk back to Ranipauwa and drive back to Jomsom by Jeep (2.30 hrs), Arrival Jomsom. Walk back to Hotel Overnight at Jomsom

5th Day

Early Morning, after breakfast departure to Pokhara (10-11Hrs), tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Pokhara hotel.

6th Day

Early morning see sunrise from Sarangkot, after breakfast, Day sightseeing tour Pokhara city (Devi's falls, 1 Hour boating at Fewa lake, world peace stupa) Tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Pokhara hotel.

7th Day

Early morning to Departure to Kathmandu, on the way breakfast, Manakamana darshan sewa evening arrival Kathmandu, Tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Kathmandu hotel.

8th Day

After breakfast departure to Kathmandu city tour full day (Pashupatinath Darshan, Boudhhanath, Budhanilkantha, Swoyambhunath)Tour briefing ,dinner and overnight at Kathmandu hotel.

9th Day

After breakfast Day time free 2pm departure to Nagarkot for see sunset and sunrise Tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Nagarkot hotel.

10th Day

Early Morning Sunrise, after breakfast, departure to Kathmandu on the way Bhaktapur visit, Tallest Shiva statue visit at Sanga, tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Kathmandu hotel.

11th day

Early morning Departure to Chitwan on the way After breakfast, drive to (3hrs) (if you are interested rafting on Trishuli river) 3 hrs white water rafting ,after lunch departure to Chitwan (drive 3 hrs) Tour briefing, dinner and overnight at Chitwan hotel.

12th Day

pick up from tourist Bus Park or Bharatpur Airport , welcome drinks (tea/coffee) and briefing about further Program, Lunch, Tharu village tour and sunset view, Dinner, Cultural program (Specially Tharu) O/N at hotel.

13th Day

After breakfast departure to Sunauli dropped to India border.

Departure for your onward destination.