

Sightseeing in Nepal

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Major sightseeing places in Nepal Nepal has many different things to offer for sightseeing. The natural beauty and Himalayan views, the culture and traditions, the historical monument, art and architecture, Hindu temples and Buddhist stupa and monasteries, its people and rites, myths and mysteries which are a part of the daily life of the people of Nepal. Kathmandu is the first arrival point for most visitors. Mountains surround the valley and it is divided into the three major cities of Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. These were once three different kingdoms and to this day retain their own rich artistic styles and traditions. Out of the valley there are also other beautiful unexplored destinations, sight seeing packages are included some of them. {mosmodule module=Ads by google-rectangle}

Kathmandu Durbar Square

Kathmandu Durbar Square is one of the major attractions in the valley. The word Durbar Square translates in English as palace complex and is listed as a World Heritage Site. Clustered around Durbar Square is the old Royal palace, which has been converted into a well-equipped museum. Numerous other beautiful temples, shrines, Kumari Bahal, House of the living Goddess, Kastamandap(a house build from the wood of a single tree) and other small temples are scattered everywhere in the square. The main palace building is 9 stories high and anyone can visit to the top and experience panoramic views of the city

Patan Durbar Square

Patan Durbar Square is a concentrated mass of temples, the most stunning display of Newari architecture to be seen in Nepal. Listed in World Heritage Site, the former Royal Palace complex is the center of Patan's religious and social life, and houses a museum containing an array of bronze statues and religious objects. One remarkable monument here is a 17th century temple dedicated to the Hindu God Lord Krishna, built entirely of stone.

Bhaktapur Durbar Square

Bhaktapur Durbar Square is much larger and more spacious than Kathmandu's and much less crowded with temples than Patan. The disastrous earthquake in 1934 destroyed many of the beautiful monuments in the square and are now marked only by empty platforms where they once stood. Some of the most popular monuments golden gate, peacock window and Nyatapola temple are main attractions.

Swayambhunath

Swayambhunath is one of the most ancient Stupas in the Kathmandu valley. It lies on the top of the hill in west of the valley. The unique architecture of Swayambhunath is one of the most easily recognizable symbols of Nepal. From here one can enjoy a spectacular view of Kathmandu City. Legend says that ancient times the valley was a lake and it was known as the serpent's lake. Saint Manjushree cut the southern part of the valley and drained the water out. The Swayambhu was the first exit and became most important pilgrimage site for both Hindus and Buddhists.

Bouddhanath

Bouddhanath is the largest Buddhist Stupa in Nepal. It is religious center for the Buddhist people. Surrounding the stupa there are many different monasteries belonging to different Buddhist sects. Most of the visitors use go to The Stupa for sightseeing and shopping and Tibetans handicrafts. During the full moon day many Buddhist people come to celebrate and take part in various religious activities.

Pashupatinath

Pashupatinath is one of the holiest pilgrimage destinations for all Hindus of the world. This temple is dedicated to lord Shiva and one of the oldest temples on the bank of holy Bagmati river. Various religious activities take place here almost everyday. Sadhus (holymen) from many different countries especially from India, visit the temple to pay homage to Lord Shiva. There are Ghats in the bank of Bagmati River, which are rectangular and made of stones. The rectangles are for the cremation of dead bodies and the square ones are for ritual baths.

Museums in Kathmandu

One of Nepal's delights is the variety of Museums found in the Kathmandu Valley. As rich as Nepal's unique culture and landscape, these museums provide a fascinating look into Nepal's art, people, history and architecture. They also serve as an enjoyable serene alternative to the vigorous of walking and trekking in the countryside.

Changunarayan Temple

This temple is situated on a scenic hill top 20km from Kathmandu and 7 km from Bhaktapur. King Hari dutta verma built this temple. The temple is decorated with magnificent art works made of metal and woodcarvings. This is the finest example of Nepalese pagoda architecture. The inscription at Changunarayan is the oldest recorded in history, dating to the 4th century. Its history dates back to the Lichhavi period when the Lichhavi king Manadeva installed pillars in 464 AD. The temple is worth visiting to see the architectural and iconography combination.

Nagarkot

Nagarkot is a popular place to see the mountain ranges and sunrise. It lies at an altitude of 2175m and it is 32 km north

