

NEPAL ADVENTURE

8 Nights / 9 Days

Kathmandu – Pokhara – Chitwan – Kathmandu

Nepal, a true Himalayan kingdom, sharing Mount Everest (the highest mountain on Earth) in the north and has another seven eight thousand scattered throughout the country and has the best trekking routes in the world.

The ancient Durbar Square in Kathmandu is the daily setting for Hindu and Buddhist traditions and famous for amazing UNESCO World Heritage Sites, most beautiful Buddhist stupas & monasteries.



ITINERARY

Day 01 ARRIVE KATHMANDU

Upon arrival at Kathmandu Airport, you will be met by your car with chauffeur for the short transfer to your hotel for night stay. Rest of the day free. Night in Kathmandu.

Day 02 IN KATHMANDU

After breakfast full day sightseeing which will include Kathmandu Durbar Square and the home of the living goddess, Pashupatinath - an important Hindu temple on the Bagmati river, Swayambhunath and Boudhnath both important Buddhist stupas.

Katmandu Durbar square: It is protected by UNESCO world heritage site. Katmandu Durbar square (old Royal palace) which built in 12th century. The Durbar square provides you numerous temples, Kumari Bahal (House of Living Goddess), Kasthamandap (house of wood) and the old museum.

Swayambhunath stupa is the most ancient and enigmatic of all the holy shrines in Kathmandu. Its lofty white dome and glittering golden spire are visible for many miles and from all sides of the valley. Historical records found on a stone inscription give evidence that the stupa was already an important Buddhist pilgrimage destination of the 5th century AD. Its origins however, date to a much earlier time, long before the arrival of Buddhism into the valley. A collection of legends about the site, the 15th century Swayambhunath Purana, tells of the miraculous lotus, planted by a past Buddha, which blossomed from the lake that once covered Kathmandu valley.

Pashupatinath: It protected by UNESCO world heritage site and is the holiest Hindu pilgrimage destination in Nepal. There are linga images of Shiva along with the statues, shrine and temples dedicated to other deities in the complex. A temple dedicated to Shiva existed at this site in 879AD.

Boudhnath: Boudhnath is protected by UNESCO world heritage site. Boudhnath is among the largest Stupas in the south Asia and it has become focal point of Tibetan Buddhism in Nepal. The white looms 36 meters overhead. The stupa is located at the ancient trade route to Tibet and Tibetan merchants rested and offered prayers here for many centuries.

Day 03 KATHMANDU – POKHARA

After breakfast drive to Pokhara, which will take minimum 6h by road. It is a remarkable place for natural beauty at an altitude of 827m above sea level. This city is ever known as a real paradise in Earth. The Valley is filled with swift flowing river and dotted with clear gleaming lakes. It is blessed with the backdrop is the most dramatic sceneries in world. A 140km of panoramic Himalayan ranges seem close enough to be touched. The magnificence of the Himalayas rising behind the lake create an ambience of peace & magic, popular for water rafting, Kayaking and trekking expeditions.

In the afternoon enjoy boat ride at Phewa Lake. The second largest lake in the kingdom and a center of attraction in Pokhara. The eastern shore, popularly known as lake side, is the favorite hangout for travelers, and is where most of the hotels, restaurants, and handicraft shops are located. It offers the perfect natural retreat because of their relative seclusion. Splendid boating and fishing opportunities can be had here. Overnight at the hotel.

Day 04 IN POKHARA

After breakfast full day to visit Pokhara. Drive to Sarangkot en-route visit of Bindhyabasini Temple. Night in Pokhara.

Sarangkot

Sarangkot is the most popular tourist destination from where the tourists can enjoy the great view of the Pokhara Valley and the magnificent view of the mountains such as Annapurna Massif, Fishtail Mountain, Dhaulagiri range, and Manaslu. Sarangkot is only 5 km from Lake Side from Pokhara and highest viewpoint at 1592m high for Sunrise and Sunset view over the snowy peaks.

Bindhyabasini temple. The white pagoda-styled building of the Hindu Bindhyabasini Temple quietly sits at some 3000 feet above sea level along the renowned Annapurna and Machhapuchhare mountain ranges. Bindyabasani temple is a great religious importance to Hindus living in the Pokhara region. The temple itself is dedicated to the Hindu goddess Durga, who is Pokhara's chosen guardian deity. Afternoon visit Seti George, Davis Fall, Gupteswar Cave, Tibetan refugee camp.

Davis fall's: Witness a unique waterfall that lies 2 Km from central Pokhara City. The water fall directly goes into a deep and narrow canal with no ends. It is believed that this deadly waterfall took the life of a tourist named David, who fell into the channel and was never found, and hence the name David waterfall, named in his memory by the people of Pokhara.

Gupteswar Mahadev Cave: Gupteswar Mahadev cave is one of the longest caves in Nepal. On the way to cave, there are shining stones seen everywhere and in the temple is big stone that looks like snake's head and tortoise which is consider as the image of the lord Shiva. Second part is very beautiful, and you see shining stones and different types of rocks like beehives.

The Fewa (or Phewa) Lake 1.5-kilometre-long, second largest lake in Nepal, offers an excellent view of the mountains and their reflections on the lake. One can easily find a place to sit back, relax and enjoy great meal while enjoying scenery here. You will also enjoy 01 hrs boating on the lake. Most hotels and guest houses have traditional designs and layouts which match with the surrounding views.

Seti gorge – it is mysterious wonder of Pokhara, originated from the Machhapuchhare glacier. Seti (which means white in Nepali) river runs through the main city area in about 40 meters depth. The river provides a perfect view of its dreadful rush before it disappears at Bagar into a deep gorge. The gorge is visible from the bridges in the city.

Tibetan Village – since 1959, a group of Tibetan refugees have been living in Nepal. One such is Tashiling Tibetan Refugee Settlement at Chhorepatan, which is located near two popular sightseeing sites i.e., Devi's Fall and Gupteshwor Mahadev Cave. m x 4 km is the center of all attractions in Pokhara, the enchanting lake is a heavenly playground.

World Peace Pagoda – it is a massive Buddhist stupa located on a hilltop (Rani Ban) just behind Phewa Lake. This stupa is symbol of peace where the huge idols of Lord Buddha from Japan, Sri Lanka and Thailand have been installed. From here one can enjoys the breathtaking views of Himalayan Ranges, lakes and the city.

Day 05 POKHARA – CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK

After breakfast drive to Chitwan National Park, which will take approx. 5h. Chitwan is among the last surviving examples of continuous band of forests and grasslands, which once extended from the Indus River in Pakistan to the Burmese border. Chitwan National Park lies in the lush valley of Chitwan situated in the foothills of Churia ranges. It is the first National Park of the Kingdom and is one of the finest national parks in Asia. The Park is famous for its variety of wildlife especially the Great Indian one Horned Rhinoceros. Night and all meals at the resort.

Day 06 IN CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK

Whole day in Chitwan to explore all jungle activities. Explore the nature on the back of an elephant safari, canoeing, elephant breeding center visit, Tharu cultural dance, etc. Later, enjoy a serene boat trip down the Rapti River to view the animals on the riverbanks. In the evening enjoy a traditional Tharu stick dance performed by local farmers. Night and all meals at the resort.

Day 07 DRIVE/FLY BACK TO KATHMANDU

After breakfast fly / drive (7h) back to Kathmandu. Afternoon free to explore in Thamel. It contains numerous restaurants, and local shops. Night in Kathmandu.

Day 08 IN KATHMANDU

After breakfast visit the historical town centers of Patan and Bhaktapur. Night in Kathmandu.

Patan city: Patan is protected by UNISCO world heritage site. Patan is the second largest city in the valley. It is some time referred to as Lalitpur, which means city of beauty. Patan has long Buddhist history and the four corners of the city are marked by stupas. Patan's central Durbar square is absolutely packed with temples. It an architectural feast with a far greater concentration of temples per sq meter than in Katmandu or Bhaktapur.

Bhaktapur city: The Bhaktapur city is protected as a UNESCO world Heritage site. Bhaktapur, also known as Bhadgaon, it means city of the Devotees. It is the third major town of the valley and in many ways the most mediaeval. The Bhaktapur is one of the most charming architecture showpieces of the valley as it highlights the ancient The main items of interest in the Bhaktapur are: The lion gate: Dating as far back as AD1696, this gate is guarded on either side by two huge statues of lions. A long side, there are two stone images of Gods. The Golden gate: The golden gate is said to be the most beautiful and richly molded specimen of its kind in the entire world. The Golden is the mostly lovely piece of art in the whole Kingdom.

Day 09 Departure

Breakfast and day free till your final departure. Depending on your flight, transfer to the airport for onward destination.

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SOME OPTIONAL SUGGESTIONS.

These are some optional suggestions and are always subject to change. Advance booking required at most of the places. Not included.

1. If required, the itinerary can be modified as per your wish.
2. You can enjoy mountain flight over the Himalaya to see Mount Everest. Subject to weather condition.
3. You can enjoy dinner with local cultural dance in Kathmandu.
4. If you wish you can enjoy dinner with local family.
5. You can have a local cooking demonstration.
6. You can enjoy mountain biking.