

"Buddha was born in Lumbini Nepal"

विश्व शान्तिका अग्रदुत भगवान् शाक्यमुनि गौतम बुद्धको पवित्र जन्मस्थल

लुम्बिनी नेपाल Lumbini Nepal

लुम्बिनीका पर्यटकीय स्थलहरू (Tourism Site of Lumbini)



The World Heritage Site विश्व सम्पदा स्थल

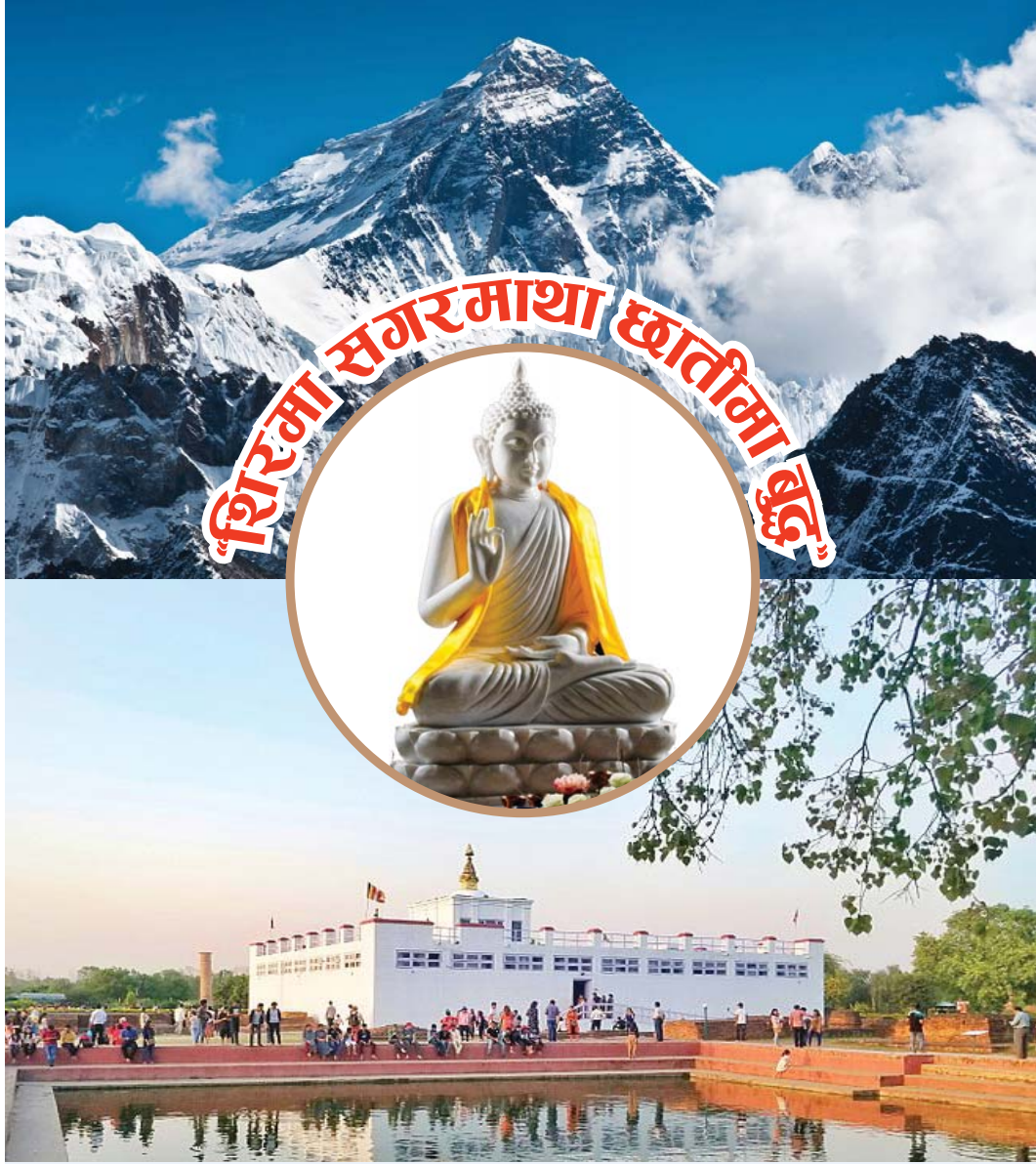


लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका
Lumbini Cultural Municipality



लुम्बिनी, रुपन्देही, लुम्बिनी प्रदेश, नेपाल
Lumbini, Rupandehi, Lumbini Province, Nepal





प्रकाशन समिति:

प्रमुख संरक्षक: सजरुद्दिन मुसलमान (नगर प्रमुख)

संरक्षक: कल्पना हरिजन (नगर उपप्रमुख)

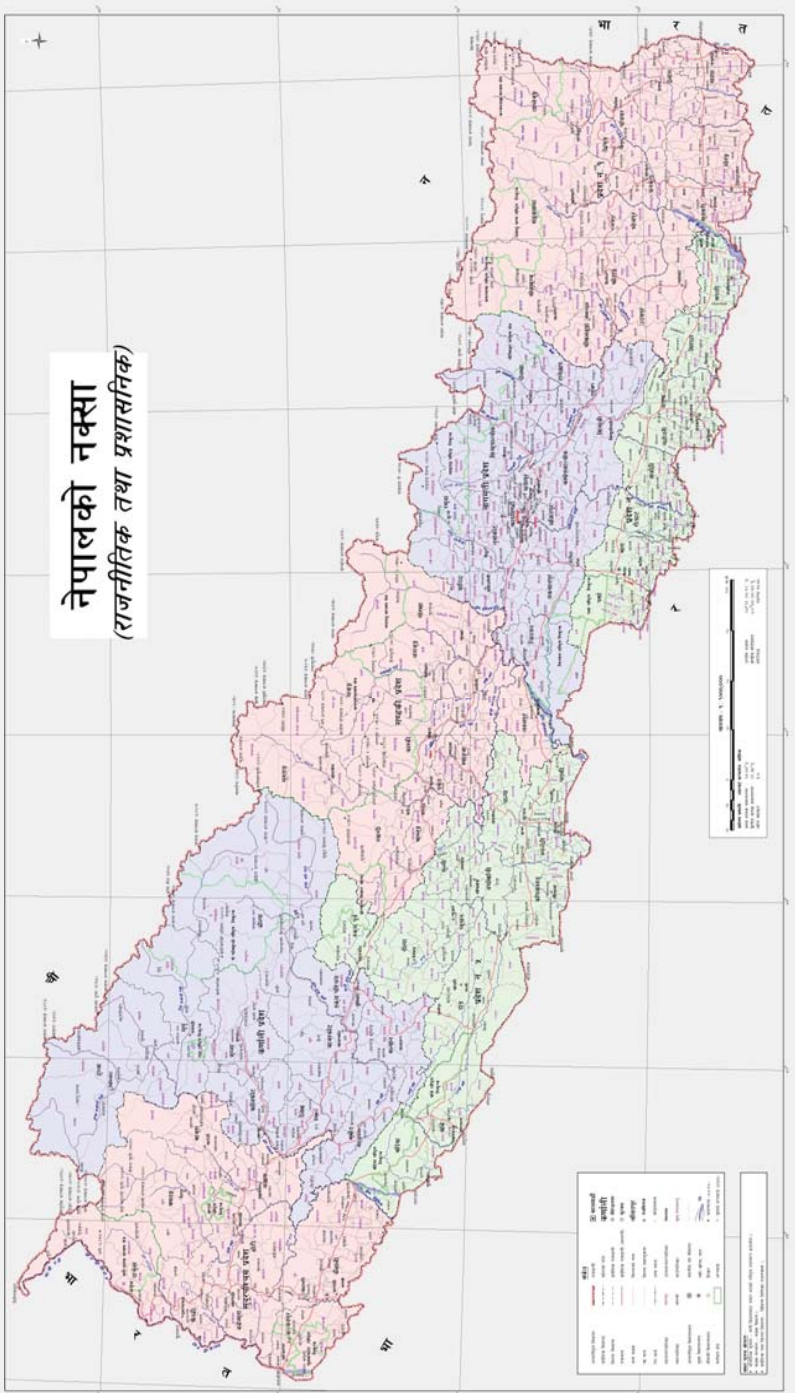
संयोजक: भूपेन्द्र पाण्डेय (प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकृत)

सदस्य: रामचन्द्र अर्याल (लेखा अधिकृत)

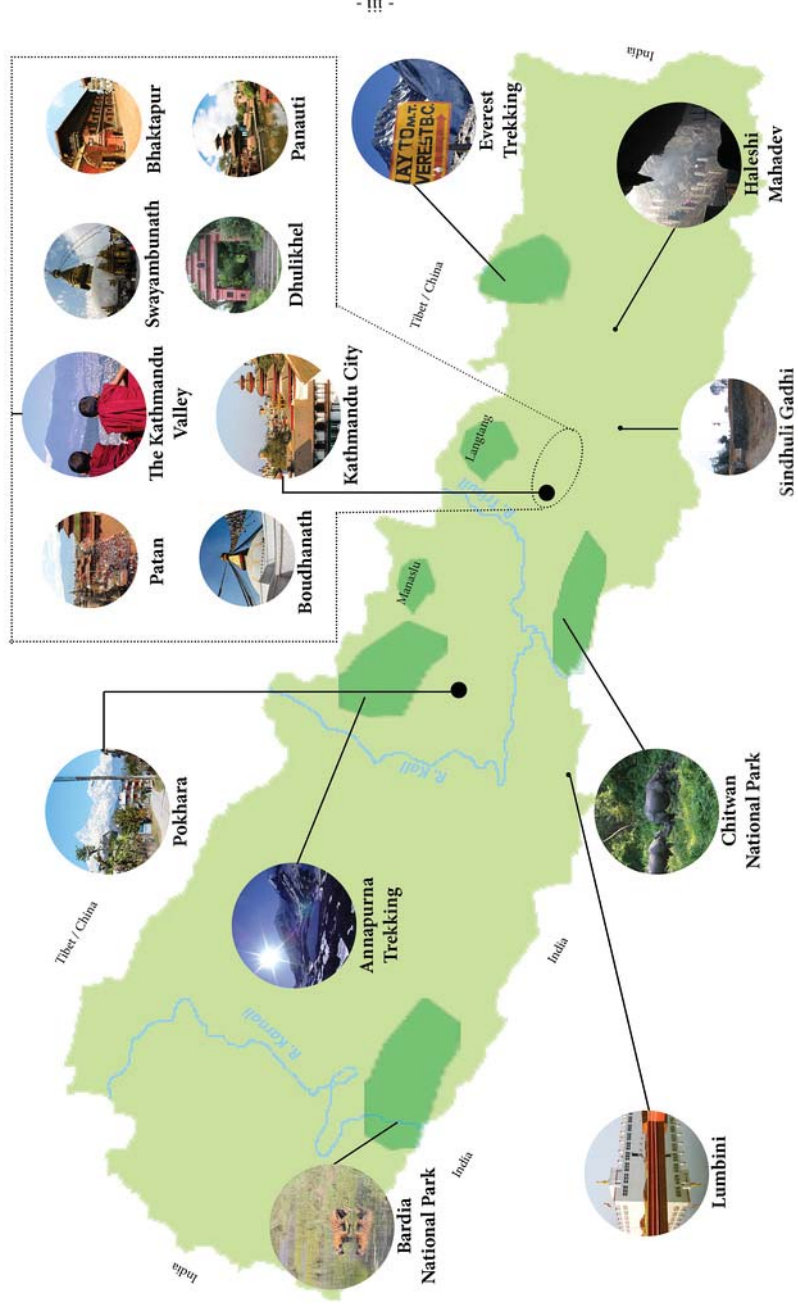
सदस्य: तुलसीराम लामिछाने (समन्वय अधिकृत)

सदस्य: फणिन्द्र कुमार पाल (कम्प्युटर अपरेटर)

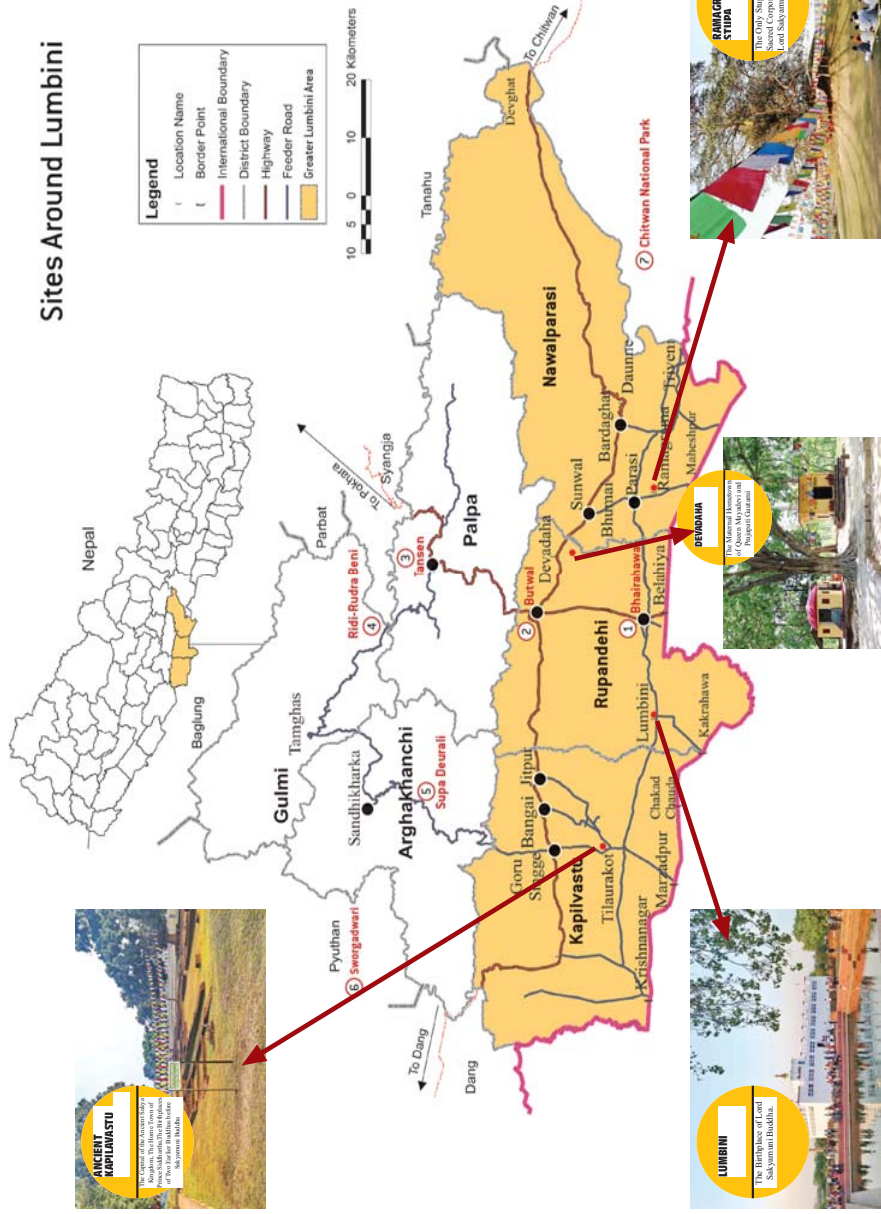
नेपालको नक्सा (राजनीतिक तथा प्रशासनिक)



HIGHLIGHTS OF NEPAL



Sites Around Lumbini



लुम्बिनीको परिचय



लुम्बिनी भगवान गौतम बुद्धको पवित्र जन्मस्थल हो। ई.पू. ६२३ मा यहाँको सुन्दर र पवित्र बगैँचामा माता मायादेवीको कोखबाट बौद्ध धर्मका प्रणेता एवम् शान्तिका अग्रदूत भगवान गौतम बुद्धको जन्म भएको थियो। उनले जन्मने बित्तिकै सात पाइला हिँड्दै मनुष्य जातिका लागि यसै ठाउँबाट युगान्तकारी उद्गार प्रकट गरेका थिए। यो पावनभूमी अहिले संसारभरिका बौद्धमार्गी तथा शान्तिप्रेमी सबै मानिसहरू बीच विश्व शान्तिको मुहानका रूपमा प्रसिद्ध छ। सन् १९९७ देखि यो स्थल विश्व सम्पदा सूचीमा समेत सूचिकृत गरिएको छ। हरेक वर्ष संसारभरबाट लाखौंको संख्यामा तीर्थालु, पर्यटक तथा अध्येताहरू लुम्बिनीको भ्रमण गर्छन्।

धार्मिक महत्व तथा ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

विश्वभरका बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बीहरूका लागि लुम्बिनी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थस्थल हो। मायादेवी र भगवान बुद्धप्रति अगाध आस्था राख्ने भएकाले हिन्दुहरू समेतको लागि लुम्बिनी महत्वपूर्ण धार्मिक गन्तव्य बनेको छ। लुम्बिनीमा रहेका पुरातात्विक तथा ऐतिहासिक साक्षहरूले शताब्दीऔँदेखि विभिन्न व्यक्तित्वहरूले लुम्बिनीको तीर्थाटन गरेका तथ्यहरू उजागर गर्दछन्। प्रसिद्ध मौर्य सम्राट अशोकले आफ्ना आध्यात्मिक गुरु उपगुप्तको मार्ग दर्शनमा ई.पू. २४९ मा लुम्बिनीको तीर्थ यात्रा गरेका थिए। उनले “हिद बुधे जाते शाक्यमुनिनि” -यहाँ शाक्यमुनि बुद्ध जन्मनु भएको थियो भन्ने शिलालेख सहितको ढुङ्गाको स्तम्भ खडा गरे जसलाई हाल प्रसिद्ध अशोक स्तम्भका रूपमा लुम्बिनीमा पाउन सकिन्छ। सम्राट अशोकले सिद्धार्थ गौतम जन्मनुभएको सही अवस्थिति चिनाउने स्मारकशिलाको पूजा गरी जन्मेपछि शुद्धिकरणका लागि नुहाईएको पवित्र पोखरी पुष्करिणीको दर्शन गरे। साथै उनले कपिलवस्तु, रामग्राम, देवदह जस्ता ऐतिहासिक ठाउँहरूको भ्रमण समेत गरे।

प्राप्त ऐतिहासिक तथ्यहरूका आधारमा सम्राट अशोकपछि लुम्बिनीको भ्रमण गर्ने चिनियाँ यात्रीहरूमा त्सेङ साई, फाहियान र हुयेन साङ्ग थिए। त्सेङ साईले चौथो शताब्दीमा, फाहियानले पाँचौं शताब्दीमा र हुयेन साङ्गले सातौं शताब्दीमा लुम्बिनीको भ्रमण गरेका थिए। यी मध्ये हुयेन साङ्गको यात्रा विवरणले लुम्बिनीको बारेमा विस्तृत रूपमा व्याख्या गरेको छ। उनले लुम्बिनीमा जन्मवृक्षको ठुटो, एउटा चैत्य, अशोक स्तम्भ, पवित्र पोखरी, तेलार नदी, चीसो र तातो पानीका श्रोतहरू भएको कुवा

देखेको उल्लेख गरेका छन् । सन् १३१२ मा पश्चिम नेपाल कर्णाली क्षेत्रका राजा रिपु मल्लले लुम्बिनीको भ्रमण गरी आफ्नो यात्राको स्मरण गराउन अशोक स्तम्भमा “ॐ मणि पद्मे हुम रिपु मल्ल चिरं जयतु” भनी लेखे । त्यसपछि भने इतिहासको लामो कालसम्म लुम्बिनी ओभेलमा रहन पुग्यो ।

पछि सन् १८९६ मा पाल्पाली गभर्नर जनरल खड्ग शम्शेर र अंग्रेज भारतका पुरातात्विक सर्भेयर एलोइस फुहररले अशोक स्तम्भ पुनः पत्ता लगाएपछि लुम्बिनी फेरि चासो र सरोकारको विषय बन्यो । सन् १८९९ मा पि.सि. मुखर्जीले भगवान बुद्धको जन्मस्थलमा उत्खनन गरी मायादेवीको मूर्ति पहिचान गर्नुका साथै मन्दिरका केही भग्नावशेषहरू बाहिर देखाए सन् १९३० को दशकमा केशर शम्शेर राणाले मायादेवी मन्दिर परिसरमा उत्खनन गरे । भारतीय पुरातत्वविद् श्रीमती देवला मित्रले सन् १९६२ मा अन्वेषणको कार्य गरिन् ।

सन् १९६० को दशकदेखि भने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका साथै विभिन्न राष्ट्रिय अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघसंस्थाहरूको समेत सहयोग र सहकार्यमा नेपाल सरकारले विशेष महत्वका साथ विभिन्न निकायहरू निर्माण गरी लुम्बिनीको उत्खनन, संरक्षण र सम्बर्द्धनमा नेतृत्वदायी भूमिका खेल्दै आएको छ । सन् १९७० मा भवन तथा भौतिक योजना विभाग अन्तर्गत लुम्बिनी विकास परियोजना र सन् १९७५ मा लुम्बिनी विकास समितिको गठन गरी लुम्बिनीको जिम्मेवारी दिइएको थियो । १९८५ देखि स्वायत्त निकायका रूपमा लुम्बिनी विकास कोषको गठन भए पश्चात् लुम्बिनी क्षेत्रको उत्खनन, संरक्षण र प्रवर्द्धनको काम कोषले नै गर्दै आएको छ । सन् १९९२ देखि १९९६ सम्म कोष, नेपाल सरकार पुरातत्व विभाग र जापान बौद्ध महासंघले संयुक्त रूपमा मायादेवी मन्दिर परिसरमा उत्खनन कार्य गरेका थिए । हाल लुम्बिनी विश्वभरका लाखौं मानिसहरूको धार्मिक, आध्यात्मिक तथा पर्यटकीय गन्तव्य रूपमा स्थापित भइसकेको र सुन्दर, शान्त वाटिकाका रूपमा विकसित हुँदै गइरहेको छ ।



लुम्बिनीका धरोहरहरू

मायादेवी मन्दिर

यस पवित्र स्थलमा रहेका सम्पूर्ण धरोहरहरूमध्ये मायादेवी मन्दिर प्रमुख आकर्षणको केन्द्रविन्दु हो। विभिन्न शताब्दीमा निर्मित मन्दिरका विभिन्न तहहरूले यसको महत्व तथा प्राचीनता माथि प्रकाश पार्दछन्। भगवान बुद्धको जन्मदृश्य सहितको प्राचीन मायादेवी मूर्ति यस मन्दिरभित्र अवस्थित छ। मन्दिरभित्रका भग्नावशेषहरू ई.पू. पाँचौं शताब्दीदेखि सातौं शताब्दीसम्मका छन्।



जन्मस्मारक शिला

जन्मस्मारक शिला एक गहिरो कोठामा रहेको छ, जसले भगवान बुद्धको जन्म विन्दुलाई स्पष्ट देखाउँछ। मायादेवी मन्दिर परिसरको सघन उत्खनन् पश्चात् यो शिला सन् १९९६ मा पत्ता लागेको हो।



मायादेवी मूर्ति

मायादेवीको मूर्तिलाई जन्म मूर्ति पनि भनिन्छ। चौथो शताब्दीमा निर्मित यस मूर्तिले भगवान बुद्धको जन्म दृश्यलाई देखाएको छ। मायादेवीले सहाराको लागि दाहिने हातले रुखको हाँगा समात्नु भएको छ। देब्रेपट्टि छेउमा उहाँकी बहिनी प्रजापती उभिरभएको छ भने दुई देवगणहरू भगवानको स्वागतका लागि तयारी अवस्थामा देखिन्छन् र नवजात बुद्धको मूर्ति बीचमा देखिन्छ।



अशोक स्तम्भ

ई.पू. २४९ मा सम्राट अशोकले स्थापना गरेको यस अशोक स्तम्भमा कुँदिएका शिलालेखले भगवान गौतम बुद्धको जन्म लुम्बिनीमा भएको तथ्यको ऐतिहासिक प्रमाण दिन्छ। भगवान बुद्धको जन्मस्थल र लुम्बिनीको सम्बन्धमा यो स्तम्भमा भएको शिलालेख नै सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण, आधिकारिक तथा ऐतिहासिक अभिलेख हो।



पवित्र पोखरी (पुष्करिणी)

अशोकस्तम्भको दक्षिणमा पवित्र पुष्करिणी अवस्थित छ। मायादेवीले बुद्ध भगवानलाई जन्म दिनुभन्दा अगाडी यहाँ नुहाउनु भएको थियो साथै भगवानलाई पनि यहाँ प्रथम स्नान गराई शुद्ध बनाइएको थियो भन्ने विश्वास रहेको छ।



लुम्बिनी विकासको लागि गुरुयोजना



लुम्बिनी गुरुयोजना

प्रा. केन्जो टांगेद्वारा तयार पारिएको लुम्बिनी गुरुयोजना नेपाल सरकार तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघबाट सन् १९७८ मा पारित भयो। त्यस अगाडी नै नेपाल सरकारले लुम्बिनीको विकासका लागि लुम्बिनी विकास समितिको गठन गरिसकेको थियो। उक्त समितिले स्थानीय वासिन्दाहरूको जग्गा अधिग्रहण गरी विकासका पूर्वाधारहरूको निर्माण र वृक्षारोपण जस्ता कार्यहरू गन्यो। सन् १९८५ पछि भने लुम्बिनी विकास कोष उक्त गुरुयोजना अनुरूप संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्न क्रियाशील रहेको छ। गुरुयोजना क्षेत्रले ३ वर्गमाइल क्षेत्रफल ओगटेको छ। यस क्षेत्रलाई प्रत्येक १ वर्ग माइलका ३ क्षेत्रहरूमा विभाजित गरी पैदल बाटो र केन्द्रीय नहरले जोडिएको छ। ती ३ क्षेत्रहरू : (क) पवित्र उद्यान (ख) बिहार क्षेत्र (ग) नयाँ लुम्बिनी ग्राम हुन्।

प्रा. केन्जो टांगेको डिजाइनको प्रमुख आकर्षण नै दक्षिणी भागमा अवस्थित पवित्र उद्यान हो। यस क्षेत्रको डिजाइनको प्रमुख उद्देश्य आध्यत्मिकता, शान्ति, विश्व भ्रातृत्व र अहिंसा भल्कने वातावरणको सृजना गर्नुका साथै संसारका लागि भगवान बुद्धको सन्देश प्रतिबिम्बित गर्नु हो। पवित्र उद्यानमा पुरातात्विक तथा ऐतिहासिक धरोहरहरू अवस्थित छन्। बगैँचा र सुन्दर पोखरीहरूले यस क्षेत्रलाई

अत्यन्त मनमोहक बनाएका छन् । बिहार क्षेत्रलाई केन्द्रिय नहरले दुई भागमा विभाजित गरेको छ । पूर्वी बिहार क्षेत्रमा १३ वटा प्लटहरू थेरवादीहरूका लागि र पश्चिम बिहार क्षेत्रमा २९ वटा प्लटहरू महायानी बौद्धमार्गीहरूका लागि छुट्याइएको छ ।

सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रमा अनुसन्धान केन्द्र तथा पुस्तकालय, सूचनाकेन्द्र र संग्रहालय अवस्थित छन् जसबाट बौद्ध धर्मसम्बन्धी अध्ययन तथा अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरूलाई सुविधा पुग्दछ । गुरुयोजना क्षेत्रको उत्तरी भाग नयाँ लुम्बिनी ग्रामको रूपमा विकास भइरहेको छ यात्रु तथा पर्यटकहरूले यस स्थानमा आरामदायी होटल, लज, रेष्टुरेण्ट तथा अन्य सुविधाहरू प्राप्त गर्नेछन् । यस क्षेत्रमा दुर्लभ पंक्षी सारस आरक्ष केन्द्र पनि स्थापना गरिएको छ । जापानको धार्मिक संगठन निप्पोन्जन म्योहोजीद्वारा स्थापित विश्व शान्ति स्तुप साथै लुम्बिनी विकास कोषको प्रधान कार्यालय तथा कर्मचारीहरूको निवासस्थान समेत यस क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित छन् ।

कपिलवस्तु क्षेत्र

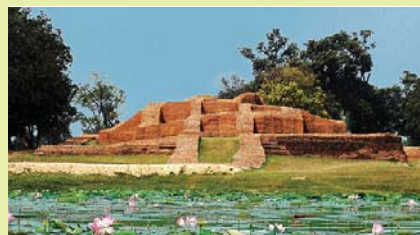
तिलौराकोटः

सिद्धार्थ गौतमले आफ्नो जीवनकालको २९ वर्ष बिताएको स्थान तिलौराकोट (प्राचीन कपिलवस्तु) शाक्य राज्यको राजधानी थियो । यो स्थल लुम्बिनीदेखि २८ कि.मि. पश्चिममा पर्दछ ई.पू. नवौँ शताब्दीदेखि सन् दोस्रो शताब्दीसम्मका पुरातात्विक भग्नावशेषहरूका साथै प्राचीन दरबारको पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी द्वार यहाँ देख्न सकिन्छ ।



कुदानः

प्राचीन निग्रोधाराम जहाँ भगवान बुद्धले ज्ञान प्राप्त गरी गृहनगर कपिलवस्तु आउँदा प्रथम पटक पिता शुद्धोधनलाई भेटेका थिए । यो स्थान लुम्बिनीदेखि २८ कि.मि. दक्षिण-पश्चिममा पर्दछ ।



गोटीहवाः

यो ठाउँ ऋकुछन्द बुद्धको जन्मस्थान हो, जहाँ उनले निर्वाण पनि प्राप्त गरेका थिए । यो स्थानमा पनि भाँचिएको अशोक स्तम्भ र प्राचीन स्तुपको भग्नावशेष रहेका छन् ।



संग्रहवा:

हजारौं शाक्यहरूको नरसंहार गरिएको यो स्थानमा हाल केही भग्नावशेषहरू र एक पोखरी रहेको छ। डा. ए. फुहररले यस स्थलमा सन् १८९७ मा उत्खनन् गरी बुद्धकालीन पुरावशेष तथा स्तुपहरू निकालेका थिए।



निग्लीहवा:

यो ठाउँ कनकमुनि बुद्धको जन्मस्थान हो। हाल यस स्थानमा भाँचिएको अशोक स्तम्भका दुई टुक्रा र निग्लीसागर पोखरी रहेका छन्। यस स्तम्भमा उत्कीर्ण गरिएको शिलालेखले कनकमुनि बुद्धको जन्म यस स्थलमा भएको भन्ने तथ्य प्रमाणित गर्दछ।



अरौराकोट:

निग्लीहवाबाट १ कि.मि. पूर्वमा अवस्थित आयताकारको संरक्षित स्थलनै अरौराकोट हो। यस पवित्र स्थललाई कनकमुनि बुद्धको गृहनगरको रूपमा पहिचान गरिएको छ।



सिसहनिया:

यो स्थल तिलौराकोटदेखि १२ कि.मि. दक्षिणमा अवस्थित छ। यो स्थलमा शाक्यहरूद्वारा निर्मित प्राचिन स्तुपहरूका भग्नावशेषहरू यत्र-तत्र देख्न सकिन्छ। यस स्थलको सतहबाट प्राचिन ईँडा, मृत्तिका भाँडाहरू र शाक्यकालिन आहात मुद्राहरू संकलन गरिएको थियो।

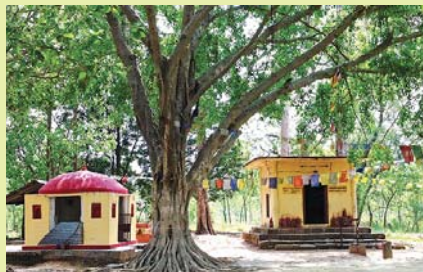


उल्लेखित सबै महत्वपूर्ण स्थलहरू कपिलवस्तु जिल्ला सदरमुकामको आसपासमा रहेका छन्।

देवदह

लुम्बिनीदेखि करिब ५७ कि.मि. पूर्वमा प्राचीन कोलिय वंशको राजधानी देवदह अवस्थित छ। यो स्थल भगवान बुद्धको माताहरू मायादेवी तथा प्रजापती र राजकुमारी यशोधराको माइतीका

रुपमा चिनिन्छ। बुद्धत्व प्राप्तिको ७ वर्षपछि भगवान बुद्ध यहाँ आएका थिए। देवदह वरिपरि अन्य पुरातात्विक स्थलहरू कुमारवर्ती, खयरडाँडा, वैरिमाई, कन्यामाई, भवानीपुर (देवीदमार), माथागढी आदि रहेका छन्। देवदह रुपन्देही जिल्लामा पर्दछ।



रामग्राम:

भरही खोलाको किनारमा अवस्थित रामग्राम स्तुप ईटाद्वारा निर्माण भएको छ। सात मिटर अग्लो स्तुपमा भगवान बुद्धको अस्तु (अस्टधातु मध्ये एक) रहेको छ। यो स्तुप रामग्रामका राजाले बनाउन लगाएका हुन्। उनी भगवान बुद्धका अस्तु पाउने आठौँ राजा थिए। बौद्धग्रन्थ अनुसार सम्राट अशोकले अन्यत्रबाट भै उक्त स्तुपबाट पनि अस्तु



भिक्री चौरासी हजार स्तुप बनाउन चाहन्थे तर त्यसो गर्न दिइएन। यो पवित्र स्थान नवलपरासी जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम परासी बजारदेखि ४ कि.मि. दक्षिणपूर्वमा पर्दछ।

लुम्बिनीका ध्यान केन्द्र



धम्म जननी ध्यानकेन्द्र



पण्डितारामा ध्यान केन्द्र



लद्धाक ध्यान केन्द्र

लुम्बिनी मित्र भएका मन्दिर, ध्यानकेन्द्र, संस्था तथा विहारहरू



मायादेवी मन्दिर



बेबि बुद्ध



राजकीय थाई विहार



म्यानमार गोल्डेन स्तुपा तथा विहार



श्रीलंका विहार



द ग्रेट लोटस स्तुपा, जर्मनी



सिंगापुर विहार



लिव्सन विहार फ्रान्स



युनाइटेड टुंग्राम विहार, नेपाल



मियतनाम विहार



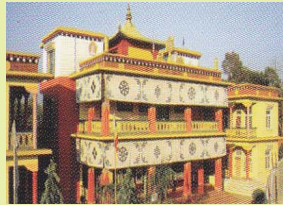
अष्ट्रियन विहार



चिनियाँ विहार



कोरियन विहार



हुबक्युड छोलिङ विहार, नेपाल



कर्मा स्थाङतेन लिङ्ग, नेपाल



Drigungh kogya meditation Center



गौतमी बिहार



बज्रायन विहार नेपाल



Lumbini World peace Harmony
Visitor Center



धर्मोदय चैतन्य



कम्बोडियन विहार



Nepal-Korean friendship pond



French Buddhist Association



अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय भिक्षुणी विहार, नेपाल



महाबोधी समाज विहार, कलकता



राजकी बुद्ध विहार



Sokyo Japan



1000 Buddha Tempal -Kyaning
Sherdupling



International Conferance and
Meditation Hall



Lumbini International Research
Institute



विश्व शान्ति स्तुप, जापान



लुम्बिनी संग्रहालय



लुम्बिनी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान
संस्था

प्राकृतिक तथा जैविक विविधता

लुम्बिनी शान्तिका अग्रदूत भगवान गौतम बुद्धको जन्मस्थल भएकोले अद्वितीय आध्यात्मिक तीर्थस्थल त हुँदै हो तथापि यसको महत्व त्यति मै सीमित हुँदैन। यसको जैविक विविधता र मनोरम प्राकृतिक दृश्यले प्रकृतिविद्, वनस्पतिविद्, जीवशास्त्रीहरूलाई पनि मोहनी लगाउँछ। यहाँ धेरै प्रकारका फलहरू, रुखहरू तथा आयुर्वेदिक महत्वका वनस्पतिहरू पाइन्छ। लुम्बिनीमा करिव २५० प्रजातिका चराहरू छन्, जसमध्ये सारस लगायतका कतिपय दुर्लभ प्रजाति पनि पर्दछन्। लुम्बिनीमा अजिगर, नीलगाई जस्ता दुर्लभ जन्तुहरू पनि पाइन्छन्।



स्रोत: लुम्बिनी विकास कोष

रुमिन्देईमाई मन्दिर (चैत्र पूर्णिमा मेला), लुम्बिनी

भगवान बुद्धको जन्मस्थल लुम्बिनीको खोज हुनुपूर्वदेखि लुम्बिनीमा स्थानीयले रुमिन्देईमाई मन्दिरको रूपमा पूजाआजा गर्ने गरेका थिए। भगवान बुद्धको जन्मपूर्वदेखि नै यहाँ माईको स्थान रहेको मान्यता स्थानीयहरूको रहेको छ जहाँ स्वयम् गौतम बुद्धकी आमा मायादेवीले समेत पूजाआजा गरेको मानिन्छ। रुमिन्देई माईलाई मानेर स्थानीय लगायत सीमावर्ती भारतबाट समेत भक्तजनद्वारा बच्चाहरूको मुण्डन संस्कार, देवीलाईकराही चढाउने, विवाहमादुलहाले लगाउने मउर विसर्जन गर्ने, कथा सुन्ने एवं रुमिन्देई माईलाई सिन्दुर र फूल चढाउने परम्परा परापूर्वकालदेखि चलिआएको छ। साथै हरेक वर्ष चैत्र पूर्णिमा मेला समेत रुमिन्देईमाई मन्दिरको स्थानमा लाग्दै आएको जसमा स्थानीयका साथै भारतबाट समेत श्रद्धालुजन आउने गरेको इतिहास रहेको छ। हाल करिब एक सातासम्म लाग्ने गरेको मेला प्राचीन समयमा एक महिनासम्म लाग्ने गरेको स्थानीय बताउँछन्। यस किसिमले स्थानीय हिन्दु धर्मावलम्बीको समेत मुख्य धार्मिक स्थलको रूपमा लुम्बिनी रहेको छ जहाँ स्थानीयहरूले विभिन्न धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप सक्रियतापूर्वक गर्दै आएका छन्। लुम्बिनीमा बौद्ध एवं हिन्दुहरूद्वारा हुने पूजा नेपालमै धार्मिक सहिष्णुताको एक नमुनाको रूपमा रहिआएको छ।



Before the discovery of Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, the locals used to worship in Lumbini as Rumindei Mai Temple. Locals believe that RumindeiMai's place has been here since before the birth of Lord Buddha, where Gautama Buddha's mother Mayadevi is also believed to have worshipped. The ritual of shaving children's hair, offering karahi (special food made from wheat & jaggery) to the goddess, immersing the Maur (special hat) worn by the groom in marriage, listening to stories of god and offering vermilion and flowers to Rumindei Mai has been going on since ancient times. Also, every year the Chaitra Purnima fair is held at the Rumindei Mai temple site, which has a history of pilgrims coming from the locals as well as from India. Locals say that the fair, which currently lasts for about a week, used to last for a month in ancient times. In this way, Lumbini is the main religious place of the local Hindus as well, where the locals have been actively doing various religious activities. The worship done by Buddhists & Hindus in Lumbini is one of the best examples of religious tolerance in Nepal.

मर्चवारीमाई मन्दिर

मर्चवारीमाई मन्दिर रुपन्देही जिल्लाको दक्षिणी भाग मर्चवार क्षेत्रमा रहेको एक प्रसिद्ध मन्दिर हो। लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिकाको पूर्वमा कोटहीमाई गाउँपालिका एवंमर्चवारी गाउँपालिकाको सिमानामा रहेको विशुनपुरवा र मर्चवारी गाउँको बीचमा यो मन्दिर स्थापित रहेको छ। यो मन्दिर कहिले स्थापना भएको हो भन्ने यकीन जानकारी नपाइएपनि यो एक प्राचीनतम मन्दिर रहेको स्थानीय वासिन्दाले बताउँछन्। यस मन्दिरमा नेपालका साथै सीमावर्ती भारतबाट समेत भक्तजन पूजाआजा गर्न आउने गर्दछन्। प्राचीन समयमा थारु समुदायका मान्छेले माटो पिण्डी लिएर सो स्थानबाट गुज्रिने क्रममा रातमा विश्रामको लागि सो पिण्डी राखेका थिए। भोलिपल्ट विहान सो पिण्डी उठाउन खोज्दा उठाउन नसकेपछि त्यहीँ राखेर पूजापाठ गर्दै आइएको एवं कालान्तरमा मर्चवारीमाई शक्तिपीठको रुपमा प्रख्यात भएको जन विश्वास रहेको छ। हाल यो मन्दिर यस क्षेत्रको प्रमुख धार्मिक एवं पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रको रुपमा स्थापित रहेको छ।



Marchawarimai Temple is a famous temple located in Marchawar region, southern part of Rupandehi district. This temple is established between Vishunpurwa and Marchwari villages on the border of Kotahimai Rural Municipality and Marchwari Rural Municipality in the east of Lumbini Cultural Municipality. Although it is not known for sure when this temple was established, local residents say that it is one of the oldest temples. Devotees from Nepal as well as bordering India come to worship in this temple. In ancient times, the people of the Tharu community used to take Mud Pindi (A type of deity made from mud) while passing through that place and kept that Pindi for rest at night. It is believed that when they tried to lift the Pindi the next morning, they were unable to lift it, so they kept it there and performed the puja. Currently, this temple is established as the main religious and touristic area of this region.

खिचडी महोत्सव

खिचडी महोत्सव हरेक वर्ष मकर संक्रान्तिको अवसरमा अर्थात माघ १ गते लुम्बिनीमा विशेष रुपमा मनाइने गरेको छ। सूर्यले मकर राशिमा प्रवेश गर्ने यस दिनलाई हिन्दुहरूले सूर्यको विशेष पूजा आराधना गरि मनाउने गर्दछन्। यस दिनदेखि सूर्य उत्तरायण हुने भएकोले जाडोयामको समाप्ति एवं गर्मी यामको सुरुवात हुने दिनको रुपमा यसलाई मनाइन्छ। यस पर्वमा विशेष परिकारको रुपमा खिचडी पकाएर खाने परम्परा स्थानीयमा रहेको छ। खिचडीलाई सुपाच्य भोजनको रुपमा लिने गरेकोले तराई भेगमा गर्मी महिनामा खिचडी खान उपयुक्त हुने सन्देशसहित यस दिन मासको दाल, चामल, नुन, घ्यु, मुला, तरकारी, दही, अचार लगायतका परिकार पकाएर खाने गरिन्छ। यस दिन लुम्बिनीमा स्थानीयले खिचडी महोत्सवको समेत आयोजना गरेर लुम्बिनी आउने पर्यटकलाई खिचडी खुवाउने एवं स्थानीय परम्परा, खाना, नाचगान, भेषभूषा र पहिरनको बारेमा जानकारी गराउने गरेका छन्।



Khichadi festival is specially celebrated in Lumbini every year on the occasion of Makar Sankranti i.e. 1st of Magh Month (14th January). Hindus celebrate this day when the sun enters the Capricorn sign by worshipping the sun in a special way. From this day the sun starts on its course towards the northern hemisphere, thus it is celebrated as the end of winter and the beginning of summer. There is a local tradition of cooking khichdi as a special dish on this festival. As khichdi is considered as a digestible food, in Terai region it is suitable to eat khichdi during the summer months. On this day, the locals in Lumbini also organize a Khichdi festival, where they serve Khichdi to the tourists who come to Lumbini and inform about local traditions, food, dance, costumes, and clothes.

लुम्बिनी सडक खाना महोत्सव

सडक खाना महोत्सव लुम्बिनीमा हरेक वर्ष अंग्रेजी नयाँ वर्षको अवसरमा आयोजना हुने गर्दछ। हरेक वर्ष डिसेम्बर ३१ तारिखको रातिमा लुम्बिनीको मुख्य बजार महिलवारमा सडक खाना महोत्सवको आयोजना हुने गर्दछ जसमा नेपाल लगायत सीमावर्ती भारतबाट समेत पर्यटकहरु विभिन्न स्थानीय खानाका परिकार साथै लुम्बिनीमा रहेका होटलहरुद्वारा प्रवर्धित खानाका परिकार चारुन आउने गरेका छन्। खानाका परिकार साथै विभिन्न स्थानीय हस्तकलाका सामग्रीको प्रदर्शनी, संगीत एवं नृत्यको प्रस्तुतिले गर्दा यो महोत्सव युवाहरुमात्र लोकप्रिय हुँदै गएको छ। यस महोत्सवले लुम्बिनीको एक प्रमुख पर्यटकीय क्रियाकलापको रूपमा लोकप्रियता पाउँदै गएको छ जसले लुम्बिनीको पर्यटनमा योगदान पुऱ्याएको छ।



A street food festival is held in Lumbini every year on the occasion of English New Year. Every year on the night of December 31st, a street food festival is organized in Mahilwar, the main market of Lumbini, in which tourists from Nepal and bordering India come to taste various local food dishes as well as food dishes promoted by the hotels in Lumbini. This festival is becoming popular among the youth due to the food dishes as well as the exhibition of various local handicrafts, music, and dance performances. This festival is gaining popularity as one of the major tourist activities of Lumbini which has contributed to the tourism of Lumbini.

रोबोटिक थिएटर

लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक
नगरपालिकामा पर्यटकीय
वातावरण निर्माण गरि बसाइ



लम्ब्याउन निजि क्षेत्रले बुद्धको जीवनि रोबोटबाट देखाइने रोबोटिक थिएटर हल लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका वडा नं. १०, लुम्बिनी ५ नं. गेट अगाडि सञ्चालनमा ल्याएको छ।

The commercial sector has opened a robotic theater hall that depicts the life of Buddha through robots in order to prolong visitors' stay by fostering a tourist environment in the Lumbini Cultural Municipality.

लुम्बिनी बिरहा नाच

“बिरहा” लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको दक्षिणी भेगको एक परम्परागत लोक संगीत विधा हो। यो एक प्रकारको गीत हो जसले प्रेमीहरू बीचको बिछोड, चाहना र अतृप्त प्रेमको पीडालाई चित्रण गर्दछ। बिरहा गीतहरूको एक समृद्ध परम्परा छ र “बिरहास” वा “बिरहा मुकाबला” कलाकारहरू भनिने पेशेवर गायकहरूद्वारा गाइन्छ। बिरहा गीतहरू प्रस्तुति र प्रतिक्रिया तरिकामा गाइन्छ, जहाँ प्रमुख गायक, “बिरहास” भनेर चिनिन्छ, एक लाइन वा दोहा गाउँछन् र श्रोताहरूले कोरसको साथ प्रतिक्रिया दिन्छन्। गीतहरू सामान्यतया स्थानीय बोलीमा रचिएका हुन्छन् र सरल तर शक्तिशाली तरिकामा प्रेम, बिछोड र चाहनाका भावना र भावनाहरू व्यक्त गर्छन्। बिरहा गीतहरू प्रायः पौराणिक कथा, लोककथा र ऐतिहासिक घटनाहरूमा आधारित हुन्छन्।



बिरहा गीतका विषयवस्तुहरू बिछोडको पीडा, प्रेमको चाहना र सामाजिक अन्यायले गर्दा हुने पीडाको वरिपरि घुम्छन्। गीतहरूले प्रायः गरिबी, भेदभाव र सामाजिक असमानता सहित ग्रामीण जीवनको कठोर वास्तविकताहरू चित्रण गर्दछ। बिरहा गीतहरू यस क्षेत्रको समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाको एक हिस्सा मानिन्छ र ती आज पनि लोकप्रिय छन्, विशेष गरी सांस्कृतिक चाडपर्व र कार्यक्रमहरूमा।

"Birha" is a traditional folk music genre of southern part of Lumbini province. It is a form of ballad that depicts the pain of separation, longing, and unfulfilled love between lovers. Birha songs have a rich tradition and are sung by professional singers called "Birhaas" or "Biraha Mukabla" performers. Birha songs are sung in a call-and-response manner, where the lead singer, known as "Birhaas," sings a line or a couplet and the audience responds with a chorus. The songs are usually composed in the local dialect and convey the emotions and feelings of love, separation, and longing in a simple yet powerful way. The lyrics of Birha songs are often based on mythological stories, folklore, and historical events.

The themes of Birha songs revolve around the pain of separation, the longing for love, and the suffering caused by social injustices. The songs often depict the harsh realities of life in rural area, including poverty, discrimination, and social inequality. Birha songs are considered to be a part of the rich cultural heritage of this area, and they are popular even today, especially during cultural festivals and events.

लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिकाका प्रस्तावित पर्यटकीय स्थल



नोखनिया ताल, वडा नं. २, भुजहिया



आमा बनवाटिका, वडा नं. १२, आमा



पर्सा पूर्व ताल, वडा नं. ६, पर्सा



लुम्बिनी बस टर्मिनल, वडा नं. १०, मधुवनी



करबला ताल, वडा नं. ७, भैरहिया



ग्लोबल पार्क, वडा नं. १३, भगवानपुर



आमा ताल, वडा नं. १२, आमा



पूर्निहवा ताल, वडा नं. ९, चैनपुरवा

**प्रस्तावित धार्मिक एवम् पर्यटकीय स्थल रामजानकी हनुमान मन्दिर
लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका वडा नं. १, भगवानपुर**



The Ram Janaki Hanuman Mandir is Located at Lumbini Cultural Municipality, in Rupandehi district in the Lumbini zone of Western Nepal. It is Located at the bhagwanpur near Lumbini India boarder road. This temple is oldest temple around Lumbini.

This temple will play a vital role to increase tourist in Lumbini. The Temple will provide area for recreation for the local people of the municipality as well as tourists who visit Lumbini, when it will be developed to its final stage. As there is lack of proper designed open space within the municipality, the development of this Temple will directly benefit the locals. The allocated area for the development of Temple and tourist place and population it cater is large.

लुम्बिनीको स्थानीय उत्पादनहरू

लुम्बिनी क्षेत्रमा पारम्परिक एवं जनजीवनसँग सम्बन्धित विभिन्न किसिमका उत्पादनहरू हुने गरेका छन् । विशेषतः प्रकृतिसँग नजिक रहने एवं कृषि पेशा परम्परागत रूपमा अपनाएको हुनाले यहाँका स्थानीय व्यक्तिहरू प्राकृतिक वस्तुहरूबाट दैनिक जनजीवनमा प्रयोग हुने विभिन्न हस्तकलाका सामग्री उत्पादन गर्दै आएका छन् । यहाँ उत्पादन हुने हस्तकलामा स्थानीय घाँसबाट बन्ने ढकिया लगायतका विभिन्न किसिमका उपयोगी सामग्री, माटोबाट बन्ने विभिन्न भाँडाकुँडा, बाँसबाट बन्ने विभिन्न औजार एवं उपयोगी सामग्री, बेतबाट बन्ने सामग्री, जुट एवं सनपाटबाट बन्ने रस्सी, परालबाट बन्ने विभिन्न उपयोगी सामग्री, काठबाट बन्ने विभिन्न सामग्री एवं धातुबाट बन्ने विभिन्न उपयोगी सामग्री एवं औजार रहेका छन् । साथै लुम्बिनीको प्रमुख कृषि उत्पादनमा विशेष सुगन्ध, स्वाद एवं पौष्टिकयुक्त कालानमक चामल रहेको छ जुन भगवान बुद्धको समयदेखि यहाँ लगाउँदै आइएको ऐतिहासिक रूपमा पुष्टि भएको छ । साथै यस क्षेत्रको अन्य प्रमुख उत्पादनमा आँप, केरा, उखु, खरबुजा, धान, गहुँ, तरकारी लगायतका कृषि उत्पादन रहेका छन् । साथै विभिन्न प्रकारका स्थानीय खानाका परिकार एवं मिठाइ पनि यस क्षेत्रमा उत्पादन हुने गरेको छ । लुम्बिनीका कृषि, हस्तकला उत्पादन एवं खानाका परिकारलाई उचित बजारीकरण गर्न सके यहाँको पर्यटन प्रवर्धनमा अभूत टेवा पुग्ने देखिन्छ ।



In Lumbini area, there are various types of products related to traditional and people's life. Especially since they are close to nature and have adopted agricultural profession traditionally, the local people here have been producing various handicraft materials from natural materials that are used in daily life. Handicrafts produced here include various types of useful materials including Dhakia made from local grass, various pottery made from clay, various tools and useful materials made from bamboo, materials made from rattan, rope made from jute and hemp, various useful materials made from straw, various materials made from wood and metal. There are various useful materials and tools. In addition, the main agricultural product of Lumbini is Kalanamak rice with a special aroma, taste, and nutrition, which has been historically confirmed to have been grown here since the time of Lord Buddha. Besides, the other major products of this region are mango, banana, sugarcane, melon, rice, wheat, vegetables, and other agricultural products. Also, various types of local food dishes and sweets are also produced in this area. It seems that if Lumbini's agriculture, handicraft products and food dishes are marketed properly, it will help in the promotion of tourism here.

गैडहवा गाउँपालिकाको गैडहवा ताल

गैडहवा गाउँपालिकाको महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटकीय स्थल गैडहवा ताल हो। यस गैडहवा गाउँपालिकाको विष्णुपुरामा अवस्थित यो गैडहवा ताल लगभग २७ हेक्टर क्षेत्रफलमा फैलिएको छ। रुपन्देही जिल्लाकै ठूलो र लुम्बिनी प्रदेशकै नमूना तालको रूपमा यस गैडहवा ताललाई चिनिन्छ। जटायु रेष्टुरेण्ट लगायत अन्य चराहरूको संरक्षण, स्थानीय माछा तथा अन्य जलीय जीवजन्तुहरूको संरक्षण, वन्य जीवजन्तु तथा बनस्पतीहरूको संरक्षण तथा

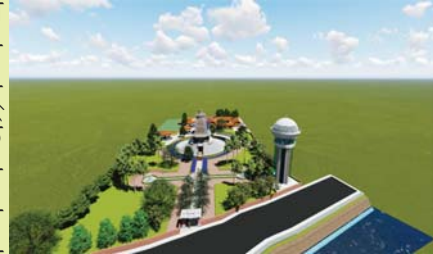


विकासमा यस गैडहवा तालको विशिष्ट धार्मिक पर्यटकीय आर्थिक महत्व रहेको छ।

The important tourist spot of Gaidahawa Rural Municipality is Gaidahawa Lake (Taal) which is located in Bishnupura. The Gaidahawa lakh (Taa) is spread over an area of about 27 hectares. This lake is also known as the largest lake in Rupandehi District and the model lake of Lumbini Province. This lake has a special religious and touristic economic importance regarding the protection of Jatayu restaurant and other birds, the protection of local fish and other aquatic animals, the protection and development of wild animals and plants.

निर्माणधिन यशोधरा पार्क

यस गैडहवा गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ६ स्थित निर्माणधिन अवस्थामा रहेको यशोधरा पार्क भगवान गौतम बुद्धको पत्निकको नामबाट राखिएको हो। यस यशोधरा पार्क गैडहवा-६ सूर्यपुरा दानव नदीको किनारमा अवस्थित रहेको छ। सन्त घाट एवम् त्रिवेणी भन्ने स्थानमा निर्माणधिन यशोधरा पार्क विश्वममै पनि कही नभएको यशोधरा मन्दिर रहने तथा यस मन्दिर वरिपरि ठुलो ववस्थित पार्क रहने छ। २०७२ सालमा शिलन्यास भई निर्माणधिन चरणमा रहेको यो पार्कले लुम्बिनी आउने पर्यटकलाई गैडहवा तर्फ आकर्षित गरि यस क्षेत्रको पर्यटकीय महत्वलाई बढाउने छ।



The name of the Yashodhara Pak which is under construction and lies in Gaidahawa rural municipality ward no-6, has been named after the Lord Gautam Buddha's wife. This Yashodhara park lies on the edge Suryapura danav river, Gaidahawa-6. The construction of this park started in the year 2072 B.S. and still going on, this park has been the most important factor to attract the tourists coming to Lumbini towards Gaidahawa.

लुम्बिनी र नेपालको राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा प्रचारप्रसार गर्ने, बुद्धको शान्ती सन्देश विश्वभर फैलाउने लुम्बिनी र नेपालको पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन र विकास एवम् शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सरसफाई वातावरण संरक्षण र खेलकुद लगायतका क्षेत्रको विकासमा राष्ट्रिय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक प्राविधिक सहयोग र अनुभवको आदानप्रदान गर्ने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सस्थागत सम्बन्ध विस्तार गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्थापित शाखा एवम् कार्यालयहरु

लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका समन्वय शाखा ।

सम्पर्क, समन्वय कार्यालय एवम् पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र, सुनाकोठी ललितपुर ।
अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सम्पर्क, समन्वय, सम्बन्ध विस्तार कार्यालय एवम् पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र माडीड स्पेन ।

लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका

समन्वय शाखा पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र



सम्पर्क समन्वय कार्यालय एवम् लुम्बिनी पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र, ललितपुर



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अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सम्पर्क, समन्वय, सम्बन्ध विस्तार
कार्यालय एवम् लुम्बिनी पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र माड्रिड, स्पेन



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DEVDAHA RAMGRAM KAPILVASTU

LUMBINI

NEPAL TOURISM BOARD

DELEGATION OFFICE
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With the support and collaboration of the Lumbini Garden Foundation, Lumbini Cultural Municipality has been established and operated contact office (Tourism Information Centre) of Lumbini, Ramgram, Kapilvastu,

Devdaha & Other related municipalities in Madrid (the capital of Spain) with the support and collaboration of the Lumbini Garden Foundation.

The main objectives of the contact office of Madrid are:

- To promote tourism of Lumbini and Nepal at the international level.
- To spread the peace message of Buddha all over the world.
- To obtain international cooperation and experience in different sectors (Education, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Sports etc) for the development of Lumbini Area.
- To establish & develop institutional relation in the international forum.





GREATER LUMBINI

Lumbini Municipality Address: Lumbini, Rupandehi, Lumbini Province, Nepal. Tel.: +977-071-580350/305 Email: lumbinicultural municipality@ gmail.com Website: www.lumbinis anskritikmun. gov.np	Kapilavastu Municipality Address: Kapilvastu-2, Kapilvastu Tel.: +977-076-560201 Email: kapilvastumun. gov@gmail. com Website: www. kapilvastumun. gov.np	Devdaha Municipality Address: Kerwani Devdaha-4, Rupandehi, Lumbini Province, Nepal. Tel.: +977-071-577303, 577292 Email: info@devdaha mun. gov.np Website: www. devdhamun. gov.np	Ramgram Municipality Address: Shantichaour Ramgram-12, Nawalparasi West, Lumbini Province, Nepal. Tel.: +977-078-520684, 520254 Email: municipalityra mgram@gmail. com, info@ramgram mun.gov.np Website: www.ramgram mun.gov.np
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GREATER LUMBINI

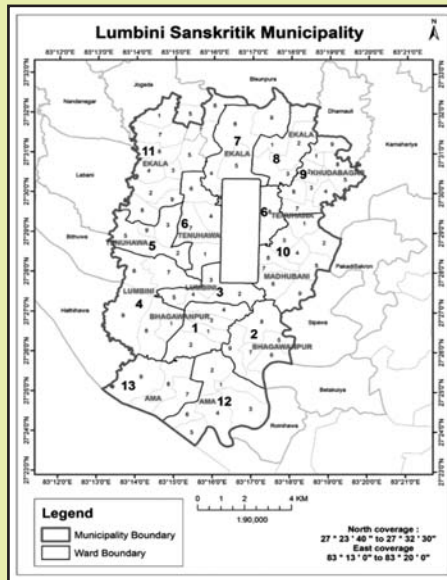
The Buddhist heritage sites, situated at the foothills of the Siwalik range in Rupandehi, Kapilavastu and Nawalparasi districts of Lumbini Province, Nepal has been proposed as Greater Lumbini Area (GLA). It is a Buddhist world which encompasses more than 200 historic sites mainly associated

with the life of Sakyamuni Buddha and two earlier Buddhas namely, Krakuchhanda and Kanakamuni. The historical sites associated with the lives of three Buddhas are marked by the Asoka Pillars. The stone pillars erected by Emperor Asoka in 249 BC at Gotihawa, Niglihawa and Lumbini; description of early Famous Chinese pilgrims- Tseng Tsai (4th cent. AD), Fa-Hsien (5th cent. AD) and Yuan Chwang (7th cent. AD) etc. and other archaeological remains testify these sites to be the birthplace of Krakuchhanda Buddha, Kanakamuni Buddha and Sakyamuni Buddha respectively. The GLA is extended over an area of 5,260 sq. km in the southwestern plains of Nepal, and major historic Buddhist sites are located in four municipalities of the Lumbini Province.

LUMBINI CULTURAL MUNICIPALITY

Lumbini Cultural municipality is named after Lumbini, the holy birthplace of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha. Situated in Rupandehi district of Lumbini Province, Nepal, the municipality is 18 km east of Gautam Buddha International Airport and 29 km west of Kapilavastu, the ancient Sakyakingdom. The municipality extends over an area of 112.21sq. km. and its total population is 72497.

Lumbini Cultural Municipality at a Glance (Pls fill up the gaps....).



- **Geographical Location:** Located at 22 km south from city Bhairahawa, Lumbini Province
- **Area:** 112.21 sq. km
- **Climate:** (Max. Temp: 42 °C
Min. Temp: 05 °C)
- **No. of Ward:** 13
- **Population:** 1 lakh (approx.)
- **Major Cultures:** Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Tharu, Awadhi
- **Major tourist sites:** Lumbini.

Lumbini is renowned as the holy birthplace of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha, UNESCO's World Heritage Property with outstanding universal value and fountain of world peace and Buddhism. Major historic monuments situated in the municipality are as follows.

Mayadevi Temple: Mayadevi Temple is the heart of all monuments at this holy site. The complex also bears the testimony of several layers of construction of different centuries. The restored Mayadevi Temple was reopened on May 16, 2003 on 2547th



birth anniversary of the Buddha. The government of Nepal, and LDT jointly restored the temple. The ground floor consists of the remains of the 3rd Century BC but the foundations of pre-Asoka Mayadevi Temple dates back to 5th century BC. The sanctum sanctorum is the birth spot of the lord Buddha in the temple. (Photo)

The Marker Stone: This stone conglomerate located deeply buried in the sanctum sanctorum pinpoints the exact birth spot of the Buddha, which was discovered after a meticulous excavation of the old Mayadevi Temple in 1996. The Marker Stone was found in the same distance and direction as mentioned by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveler in his travel account. The size of the marker stone is 70cmx40cmx10cm.



The Nativity Sculpture: The image of Mayadevi, also known as the Nativity Sculpture dates back to 4th CE, which depicts the nativity scene, Mayadevi, holding a branch of a tree with her right hand for support during delivery. Next to her GautamiPrajapati, her younger sister, in supporting posture is standing. The newly born prince Siddhartha is standing upright on a lotus pedestal, with two celestial figures receiving him.



The Asoka Pillar: This historical pillar erected by Emperor Asoka in 249 BC bears the first epigraphic evidence with reference to the birthplace of Lord Buddha. It is the most noteworthy monument and an authentic historic document of birthplace of Lord Buddha in Lumbini. The inscription engraved by Emperor Asoka is still intact and testifies the authenticity of the birthplace. The inscription written in Brahmi script and Pali language is translated as follows:

beloved of the Gods, in the twentieth year of reign, himself made a royal visit. Sakyamuni Buddha was born here, therefore, the (birth Spot) marker stone was worshipped and a stone pillar was erected. The lord having been born here, the tax of the Lumbini village was reduced to the eighth part (only).



The Puskarini: The Holy Pond: Close by the Asoka pillar on the southern side lies the holy pond, Puskarini where Mayadevi bathed just before giving birth to prince Siddhartha and the infant prince is believed to have given first purification bath. The pond has terraced steps and is riveted by beautifully layered bricks. (Photo)



Lumbini Monastic Zone: The monastic zone is divided into two Monastic enclaves by a Centre Canal. There are 13 plots of land in the East Monastic Zone and 29 in the West Monastic Enclave, having 42 plots in total each allotted for the construction of new monasteries of Theravada and Mahayana schools of Buddhism. Lumbini today is being developed as a mini-Buddhist world.

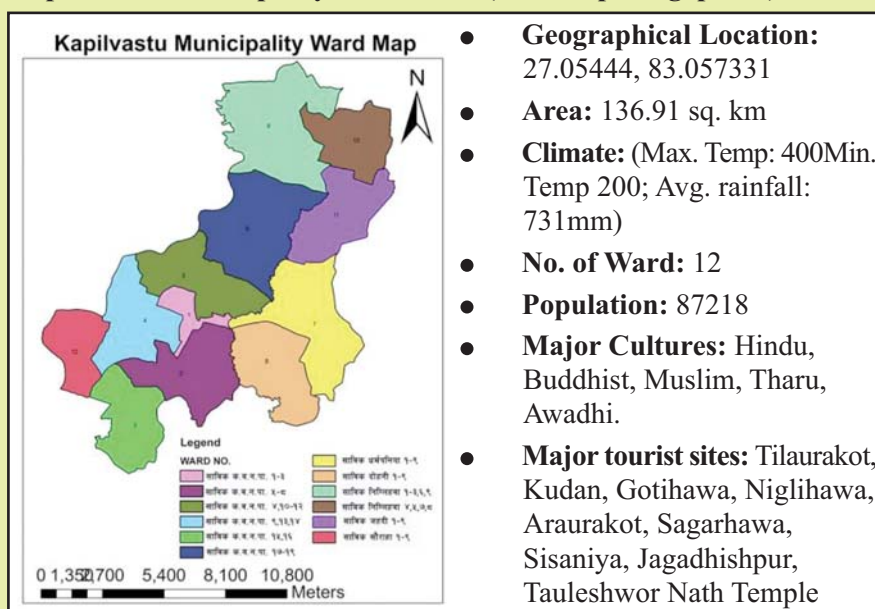


KAPILAVASTU MUNICIPALITY



Situated on the foothills of churia range, in Kapilavastu district of Lumbini Province, Nepal, Kapilavastu municipality is named after ancient Sakya kingdom. This is the holy land where Lord Sakyamuni Buddha trod and spent twenty nine years of his princely life. Kapilavastu is an open museum that encompasses more than 200 archaeological sites associated with the life of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha and two earlier Buddhas, namely Krakuchhanda and Kanakamuni.

Kapilavastu Municipality at a Glance (Pls fill up the gaps.....).



Kapilavastu municipality is the home of three Buddhas and paradise of birds. In addition to pilgrimage, a large number of tourists visit Kapilavastu for bird watching and sight-seeing of rich flora and fauna. Following are the major tourist destinations in the municipality.

Tilaurakot: The ancient capital of Sakya kingdom (Kapilavastu) is located about 27 km west of Lumbini. Tilaurakot houses the vestiges of ancient Sakya palace where Siddhartha lived his early 29 years as a prince. The ramparts of a moat and a



fortification wall with its western and eastern gates surround the remains of the citadel including ancient structural remains in the central part of the mound. The eastern gate is known as MahabhiniskramanaDwara, through which Siddhartha took the great renunciation at the age of 29 in search of supreme knowledge.

Kudan: The ancient Nyagrodharama, where king Suddhodana met Lord Buddha, first time after his renunciation lies about 3 km south of Taulihawa.



This is the site where Prajapati, Gautami, his second mother offered robe and Yasodhara, his wife invited him for a meal in the palace. Rahula, his son was ordained by Sariputra, his most revered disciple, at the age 8 here. The Buddha preached five important sutras and told the story of his search for supreme knowledge here during his stay with 300 his disciples at Kudan.

Gotihawa: About 5 km southwest of Taulihawa is Gotihawa. It is the site for Asoka Pillar where Krakuchhanda Buddha attained nirvana. Gotihawa is one of the major pilgrimage sites for Buddhists from all over the world.

This holy site, sanctified by the birth of the Buddha has been marked by the construction of a stupa. An Asoka pillar erected here by Emperor Asoka in 249 B.C. ascertains it as the birth spot of Krakuchhanda Buddha. However, the upper part of the pillar is missing.



forest of Sagarhawa, with a long lake known as Lumbusagar. In this site, the Sakyas were massacred by King Virudhaka out of vengeance. The entire area of this site was littered with the blood of thousands of Sakyas. Later, in the memory of the noble Sakyas, hundreds of stupas were built here by their descendants.



Dr. A. Fuhrer excavated and explored these stupas and antiquities in 1897-1898.

Niglihawa: Niglihawa lies about 8 km northeast of Taulihawa. It is the birthplace of Kanakmuni, the early Buddha of Bhadrakalpa. The site shelters an Asoka pillar erected by Emperor Asoka in 249 BC. The pillar is broken into two pieces, the lower part bearing inscription



submerged in the ground and the upper part lying on the surface. The Asoka inscription engraved in Brahmi script and Pali language testifies the site as the birth spot of the Buddha.

Araurakot: About 3 km northwest of Niglihawalies a rectangular fortified area popularly known as Araurakot, which is believed to be the natal town of Kanakmuni Buddha. The rectangular fortification wall is magnificent even in its ruins.



Sisahaniya: Sisahaniya is believed to be the site where the Sakyas built a stupa enshrining the precious corporeal relic of the Buddha that they had obtained as one eighth of their share. The Sakyas after building a relic stupa of Lord Buddha at Sisahaniya and worshipped there for a long time. The relic was taken away later. Today, we can see remnants of ancient potteries, burnt bricks and brickbats and even Sakya punch marked coins lying scattered on the surface of the site.



Jagadishpur reservoir: It is the largest manmade reservoir in Nepal and enlisted in the list of Wetlands of International Importance, known as RAMSAR site in 2003. The reservoir spreads over an area of 225 hectares. It holds 47,500,000 cubicliters of water. Apart from being a natural habitat to the indigenous birds, the lake harbors migratory birds from Siberia, Russia, China, Mongolia, Central Asia, Turkmenistan and Kirgizstan. The lake is the home to 9 species of turtles, 25 species of snakes, 23 species of mammals, 39 to 47 species of fish and 14 species of lizards. The lake irrigates 6350 hectares of agricultural field benefits thousands of surrounding house holds.

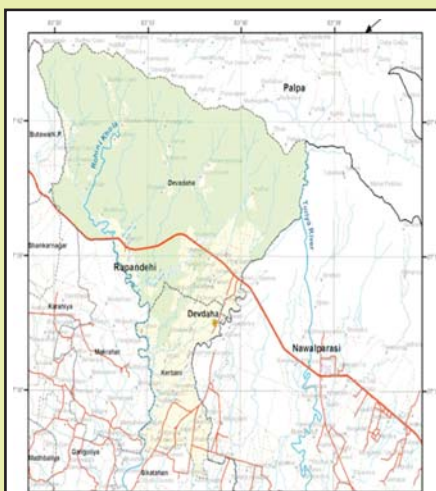


DEVADAHA MUNICIPALITY



Situated on the foothills of churia range amidst the lush green forest in Rupandehi district of Lumbini Province, Nepal, Devadaha municipality is named after capital city of ancient Koliya kingdom. Devadaha is the maternal hometown of queen Mayadevi and Prajapati (Buddha's duo mothers) and princess Yasodhara (Buddha's wife). Devadaha municipality is the melting pot of glorious history, fascinating culture and rich biodiversity.

Devadaha Municipality at a Glance (Pls fill up the gaps.....).



- **Geographical Location**
27°33'28" - 27°43'27" N
83°29'12" - 83°38'02" E

- **Area:** 136.95 sq. km
- **Climate:** (Max. Temp: 30.92 °C Min. Temp 19.32 °C; Avg. rainfall: 1000-2500 mm)
- **No. of Ward:** 12
- **Population:** 75658
- **Major Cultures:** Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Tharu, Awadhi, Christian
- **Major tourist sites:** Kumarvarti, Khayardada, Bairimai-Kanyamai, Bhawanipur, Kotahimai, the Rohini River, the Telar River, Devadaha Pond, Khayardanda

The municipality aims at bringing the Koliyan history into limelight in partnership and close cooperation with Department of Archaeology of Nepal and international agencies. Rich natural and cultural heritages of Devadaha municipality are briefly described below. (Photo)

Devadaha: Situated at Devadaha Municipality, Ward No. 10, Devadaha is a pond having religious and historical significance. In Sanskrit language, Deva means



god and daha meaning a pond, hence the literal meaning of Devadaha is "pond of the god". It is believed that the gods and goddesses and saints bathed in this pond. Prince Siddhartha himself is believed to have bathed in this holy pond during his visit here in Devadaha. It is believed that the water of this holy pond was supplied in the Koliya palace. The Koliya kingdom received its name Devadaha from this very holy pond.

Bhawanipur: Bhawanipur lies in ward No. 4 of Devadaha Municipality. It is believed that Bhawanipur was the capital of ancient Devadaha kingdom. A stone pillar, Statue of the Sun God and ancient well and potteries were uncovered from



Bhawanipur. Bhawanipur is believed to be the birth place of Mayadevi and Prajapati Gautami, the duo mothers of the Buddha, and Yasodhara, his wife. Larger number of people from distant places gather here every year to observe a great fair on the day of Ram Nawami.

Kanyamai: Located at Devadaha Municipality, just 1km south from the junction of Sitalnagar, the Kanyamai Temple is believed to be built in the memory of Queen Prajapati Gautami, the stepmother of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha. Major images found in the temple include standing stone image of



Lokeshwore holding a lotus flower in one hand, while the other hand is broken off, and many stone idols. Ancient potteries are still visible on the nearby mound. Excavations carried out by Department of Archaeology and LDT have uncovered several structural ruins and stone antiquities at this site. The structures of traditional palace and a well also have been uncovered during the excavation of 2011 AD.

Bairimai: Bairimai is located a little more than 1km south from the junction of Sitalnagar at Devadaha Municipality, Ward no. 8. It is believed that the temple of Bairimai was built to pay homage



to Mayadevi, mother of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha. Local people opine that the word Bairimai was derived from Badimai, meaning big mother or elder sister referring to Mayadevi, the eldest princess of then Koliya Kingdom. It is believed that both Mayadevi and Prajapati, one gave birth to Prince Siddhartha and the other cared him, were so revered by the people of Devadaha that they were bestowed upon a status of goddess over the passage of time. Archaeologist Ram Bahadur Kunwar while exploring the site, found decorated bricks, similar to those of Kudan. The temple houses stone images of Goddess and Gods but in more or less fragmented condition.

Rohini River: The Rohini river is one of the holiest and most revered rivers in Buddhist scriptures. The holy river served as the border between ancient Kapilavastu and Devadaha.

The river originates from the Siwalik Hills and flows through a dense evergreen forest and cultivated plains. It irrigates a large area of land in the region. Once, during a long drought, the Sakyas and the Koliyas were about to fight a battle for its water. The dispute arose between the two states over the sharing of water of a



dam constructed close to the river. As the princes and soldiers from both sides had gathered for a battle, Lord Sakyamuni Buddha was informed about it. He convinced the hostile groups not to fight; telling them blood was thicker than water. The two confronting sides then, calmed down, thereafter shared the water without losing their temper. Harmony was restored and peace prevailed in the region.

Kumarabarti: Located on the bank of the holy Rohini river at Makrahar village, Kumarabarti is believed to be the place where Mayadevi and Prajapati had spent a night while on their way to Devadaha, their maternal home. A temple has been discovered here recently



with the images of Mayarani (Mayadevi) and Prajarani, (Prajapati). Two ancient wells have also been uncovered here close to the temple.

Pakadi Tree: According to the locals, the large Pakari tree dates back to the time of the Sakyas. The tree is 96 feet tall with a diameter of 82 feet. The fact that birds never nest on this tree; vultures and crows never perch on it, and elephants never go near it, amaze the people. The villagers are proud of this long-standing and mysterious tree and have named their village Pakri after this mysterious and treasured tree.



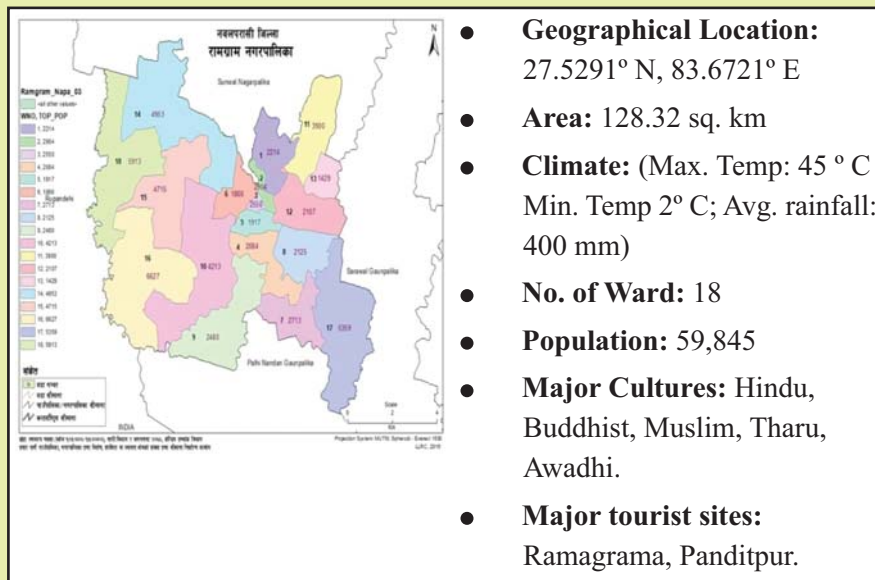
Mathagadhi: Atop the Churia Hills, the fort is believed to have been the western gateway to the Kapilavastu kingdom from Koliya in ancient times. Many ancient weapons have been found here at the site. Nepali army used Mathagadhi fort to confront the British soldiers during Anglo-Nepali war. The local communities have conserved the weapons and built a temple at the site. One can see spectacular views of Devadaha, Nawalparasi and Palpa from Mathagadhi hills. (Photo)

RAMGRAM MUNICIPALITY

Ramagrama Municipality is located forest in Parasi district of Lumbini Province, Nepal. The municipality is named after ancient Ramgram Stupa which contains holy relic of Lord Buddha in it. The municipality aims at achieving its sustainable development goal through quality tourism, agriculture development, industrialization and other environment friendly economic activities.



Ramagrama Municipality at a Glance



Ramagrama municipality is very rich in cultural and natural heritages. Green hills and rivers, marshes and open plains attract large number of visitor every year. Following are some of the important heritages in the municipality.

Ramagrama Stupa: It is situated in the southwestern part of Parasi district of Lumbini zone, Nepal. Ramagrama is about 50km east of Lumbini and 29km east of Bhairahawa. Ramagrama Stupa is one amongst the eight original relic stupas where the corporeal remains of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha were enshrined. The 7m high brick mound (stupa) is located on the bank of Jharahi River.



Enlisted as UNESCO's Tentative List of World Heritage Property in 1996, Ramagrama is a site of great archaeological and pilgrimage importance as the stupa is believed to have contained the only body relics of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha and not interfered by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century BC. Among the eight Lord Sakyamuni Buddha's relic stupas, this is the only one which is still in its original form. Therefore, it is one of the holiest pilgrimage sites for Buddhists who dream of making a pilgrimage to Ramagrama at least once in their lifetime.

Panditpur: Based on the findings of the recent excavations carried out by the Department of Archaeology (DoA) of the Government of Nepal, Panditpur area of Nawalparasi district (13.5km from Ramagrama and 14.5km from Bhawanipur) has also been identified as an important archaeological site. Considering the huge area covered by the ruins, some archaeologists have claimed it to be the possible palace site of the ancient Koliya Kingdom.



Dham: Situated in the southern part of Nawalparasi district, on the western border of Chitwan National Park (inlisted on UNESCO World Heritage Site), Triveni Dham is a confluence of three rivers, Sona, Tamasa and Sapta Gandaki. Legends link this site to Balmiki Ashram, where Sita, consort of Lord Rama lived with her



two sons Lava and Kush in exile. Located in a lush natural setting amidst hills and rivers, it is a sacred site for the Hindus. In addition to the religious destination, this place can be developed as a recreational site with hiking and water based activities. Equally important pilgrim sites in Triveni are Gajendra Moksha Dham and temples including Shiva temple.

Daunne Hill: Located just off the highway, at a midway point between Lumbini and Chitwan, Daunne Devi temple and the surrounding hills provide a respite with a cool breeze and lush greenery plus an option of a short hike to Daunne Devi temple and a monastery. Daunne hill top is also believed to be the



meditation site of Queen Mayadevi, the mother of Lord Sakyamuni Buddha. This spot also provides beautiful views of the Himalayan range in the north as well as of the Terai in the south. Recently Daunne is being developed as a lunch/tea stop and a rest area.

स्पेनकी नक्सा



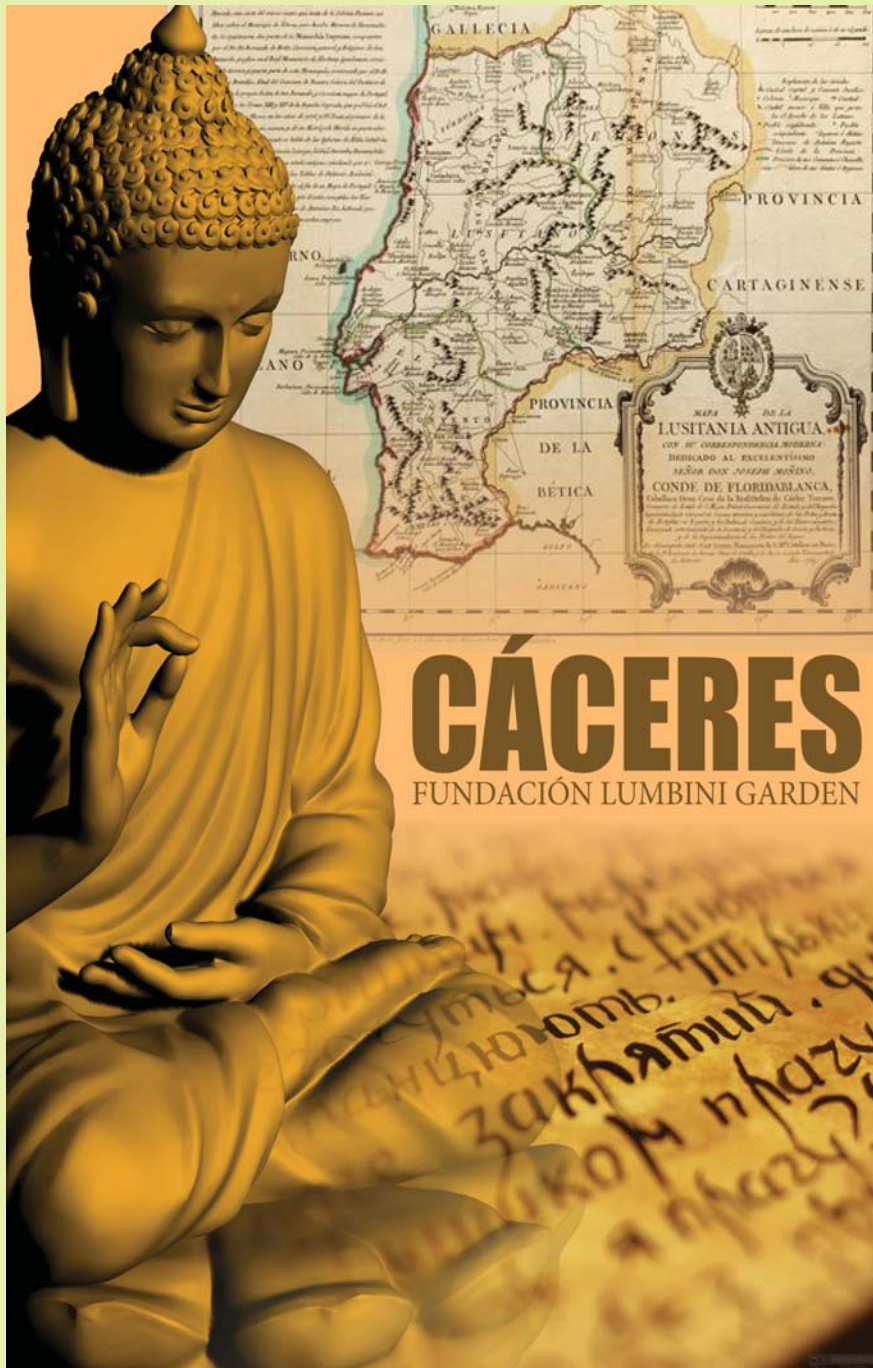


Caceres Province Map

Caceres Municipality Map

Lumbini Garden Project Area





CÁCERES

FUNDACIÓN LUMBINI GARDEN

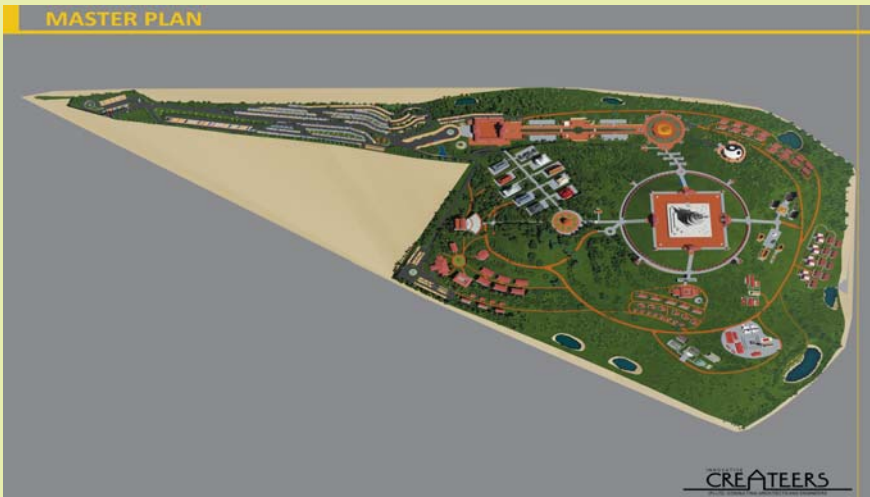
लुम्बिनी र नेपालको राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा प्रचारप्रसार गर्ने, बुद्धको शान्ती सन्देश विश्वभर फैलाउने लुम्बिनी र नेपालको पर्यटन प्रवर्द्धन र विकास एवम् शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सरसफाई वातावरण सरक्षण र खेलकुद लगायतका क्षेत्रको विकासमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोग र अनुभवको आदानप्रदान गर्ने, लुम्बिनी र नेपालको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा सस्थागत सम्बन्ध विस्तार गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्पेनको एक्स्ट्रेमादुरा प्रदेशमा प्रस्तावित लुम्बिनी गार्डेन प्रोजेक्ट

Proposed Project of Lumbini Garden Foundation

"Buddha was born in Lumbini Nepal"

Lumbini Garden Project Caceres Spain

MASTER PLAN



CIRCUMAMBULATION PATH



Proposed Project of Lumbini Garden Foundation

"Buddha was born in Lumbini Nepal"

Lumbini Garden Project Caceres Spain

NORTHWEST VIEW



THAILAND TEMPLE COMPLEX



SHWEZIGON PAGODA



Gautam Buddha International Airport
Bhairahawa, Rupandehi
Lumbini Province, Nepal



Maha Karuna Buddha Murti, Airport





थप जानकारीको लागि

पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र (Tourism Information Center)

समन्वय शाखा (Co-ordination Section)



लुम्बिनी साँस्कृतिक नगरपालिका
Lumbini Cultural Municipality



लुम्बिनी, रुपन्देही, लुम्बिनी प्रदेश, नेपाल
Lumbini, Rupandehi, Lumbini Province, Nepal

फोन नं.: ०७९-५८०३०५, ५८०३५०

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