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Paragraph about PARYA SAMPADA

Sustainable Tourism and Green Growth for Heritage Settlements of Kathmandu Valley — PARYA SAMPADA is an initiative from SWITCH Asia II: project financed by European Commission. The project aims to promote sustainable consumption and production with heritage tourism sector stakeholders through demonstration in the Bungamati and policy advice, dialogue and advocacy at Kathmandu Valley level.

Disclaimer

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Drona Prasad Koirala Executive Director





Bunga Dyah

The deity who brought rain and harvest to valley

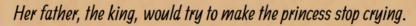
Among the many jatras happening throughout Kathmandu valley each year, the Rato Machhindranath Jatra stands out for being the biggest and longest jatra of Patan (Yala), and featuring the highest and the biggest chariot. The deity is known as

Machhindranath(with variant spellings), Matsyendranath, Aryalokitesvara, Lokeshwor, Karunamaya, Lokhnath, Padma-pani and Bunga Dyah. Yet the name Bunga Dyah is currently confined to Patan and Bungamati, it is seldom used by writers, and virtually unknown to new generation.

There are several legendary accounts of the coming of Bunga Dyah to the Valley of Nepal. The Newa chronicle has a full account of legend. We have tried to present summarised story based on the chronicle. Our culture is a mix of myth, beliefs and some historical datas. There might be different version of the same story in different places. We have tried to gather as much information as possible. We don't intend to hurt any group of people and we have also tried to highlight the positive influences through the stories.

Hope you like our series.







That would often help. The king would use the same threat to calm her next day.



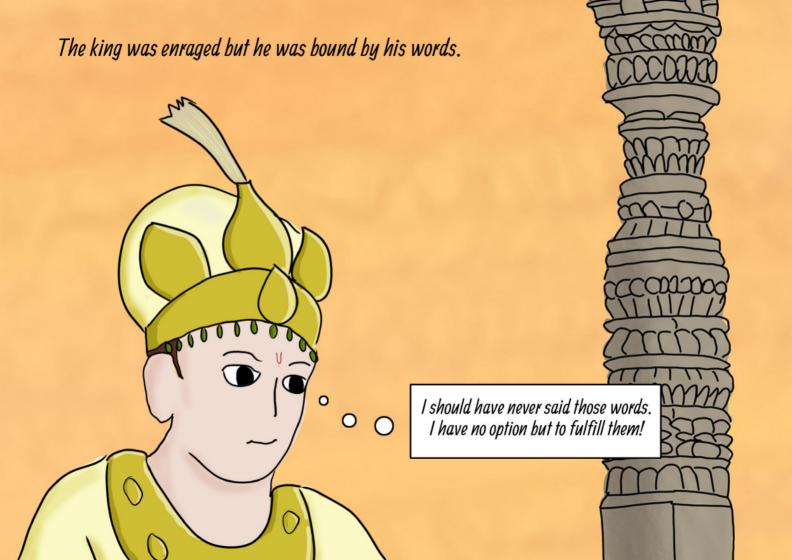






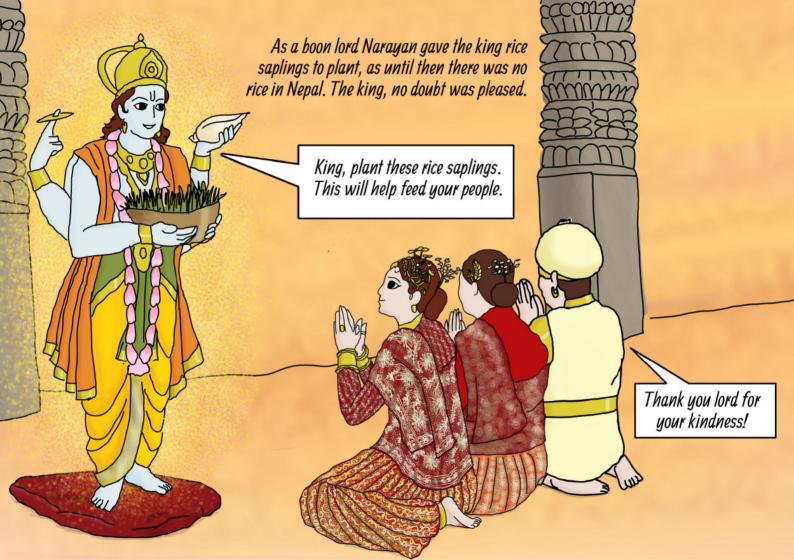


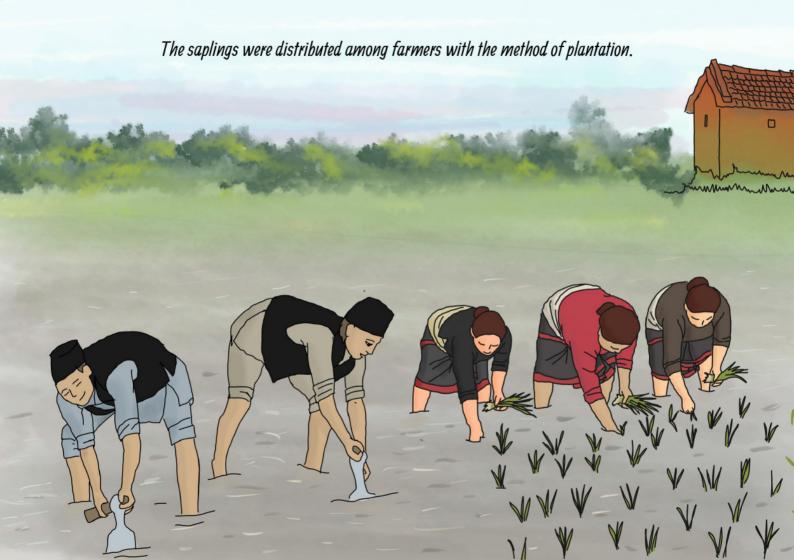








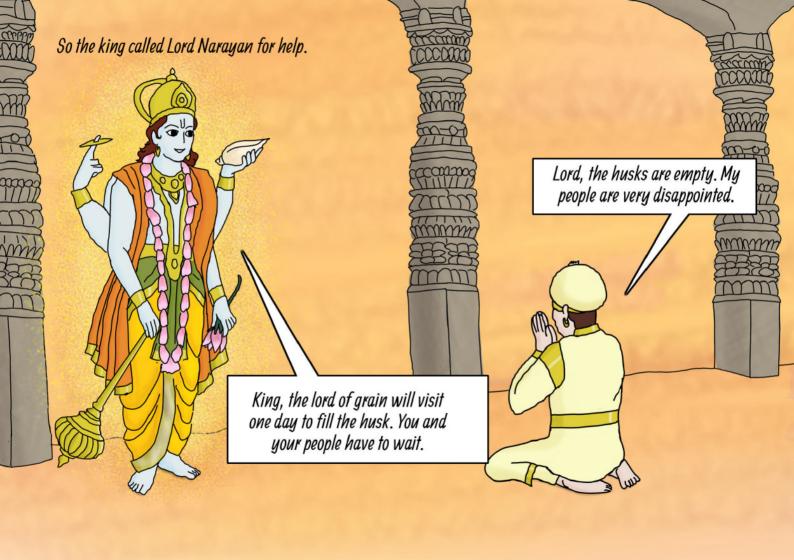




Soon the harvest time turned the whole kingdom golden.

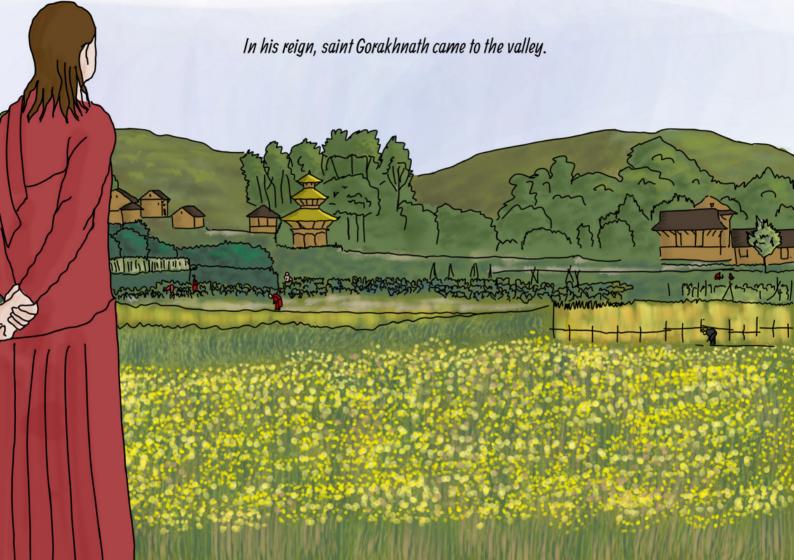




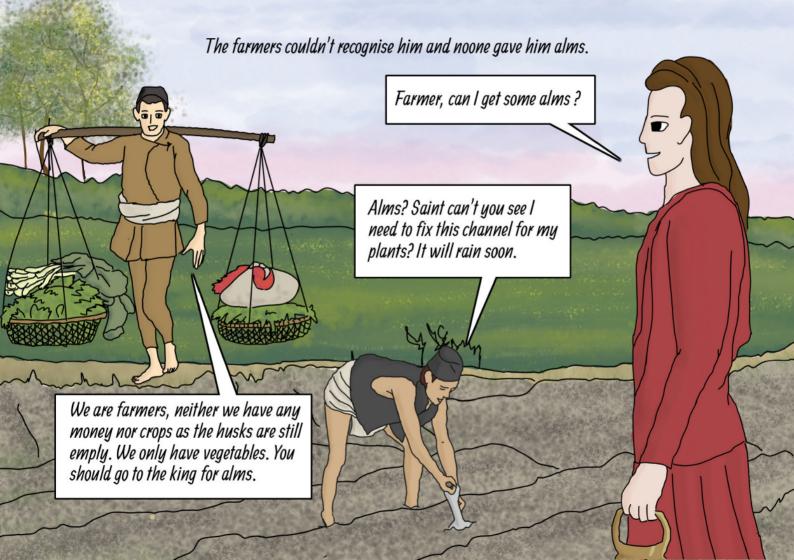




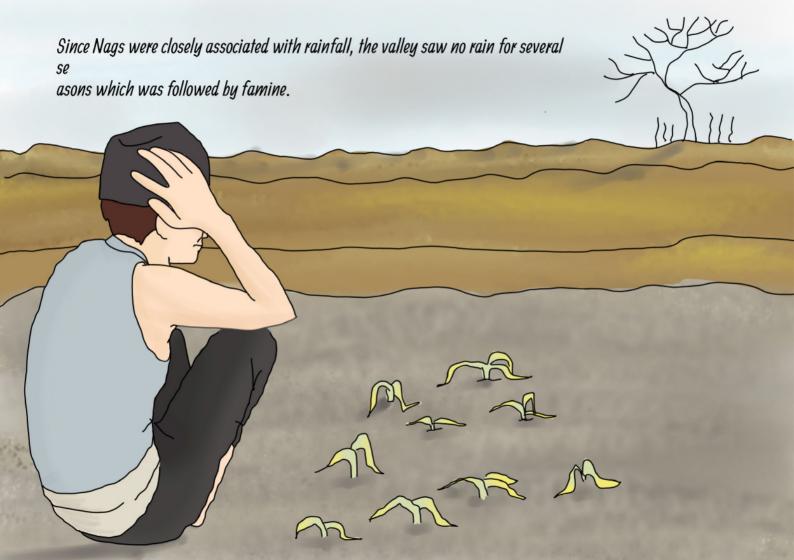






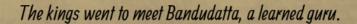






Once lavish valley turned into barren desert and distressed farmers seeked help from the king.



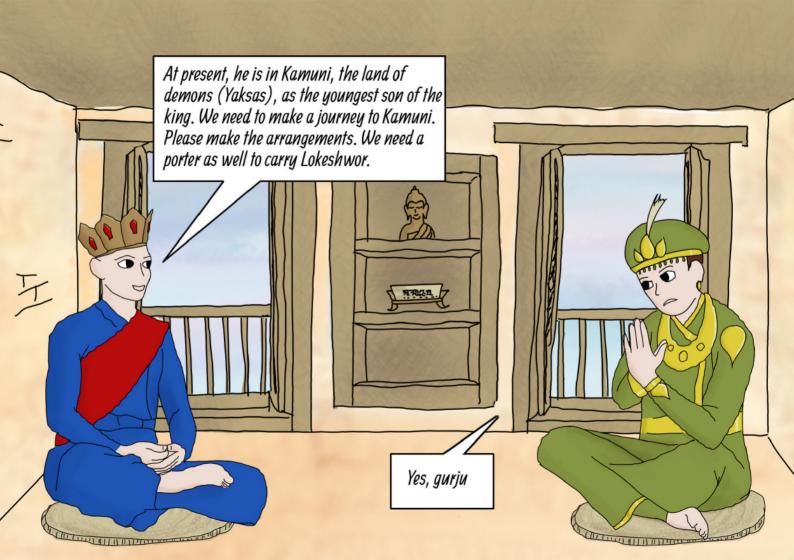


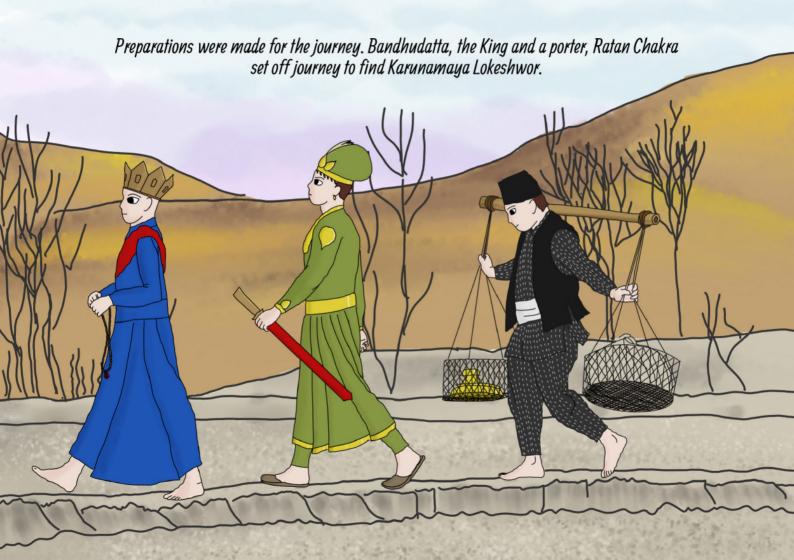






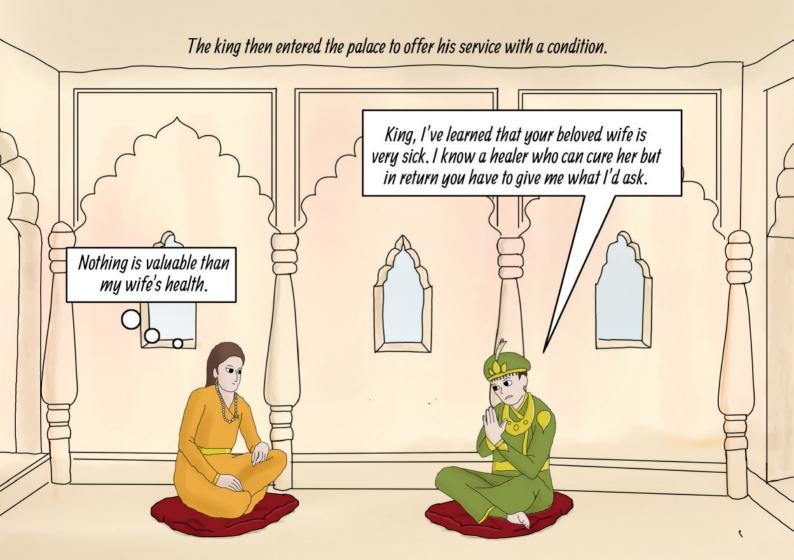


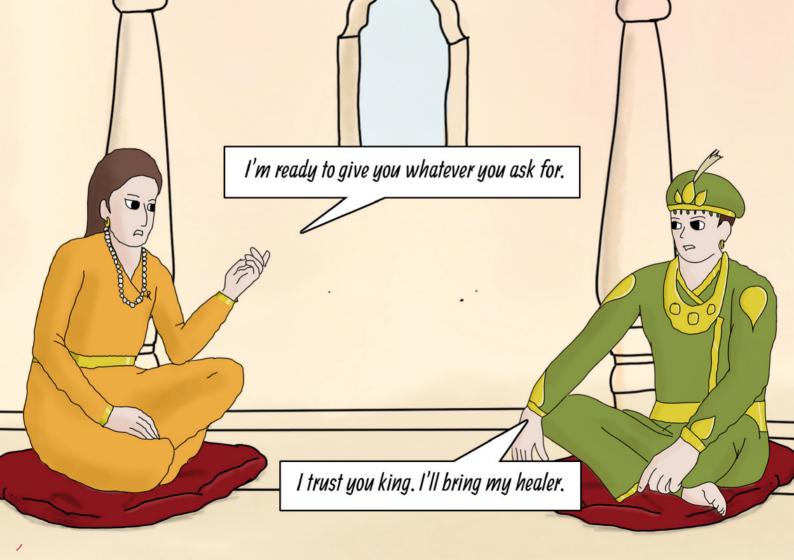


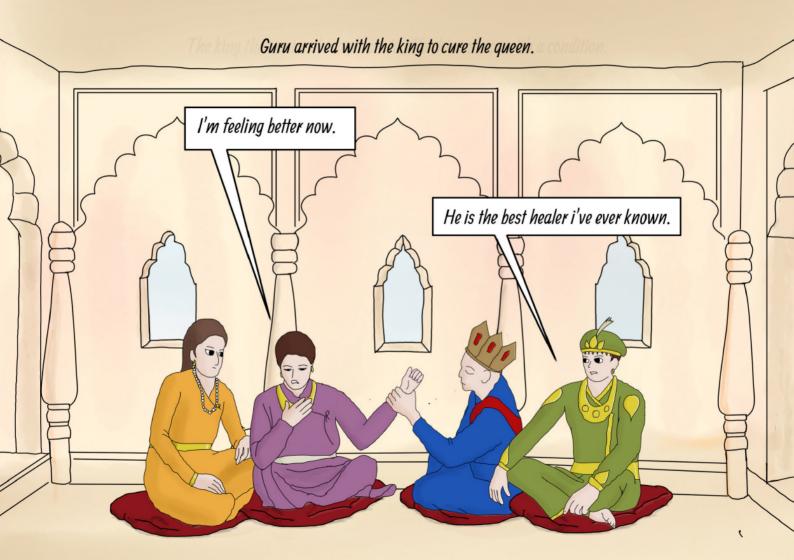


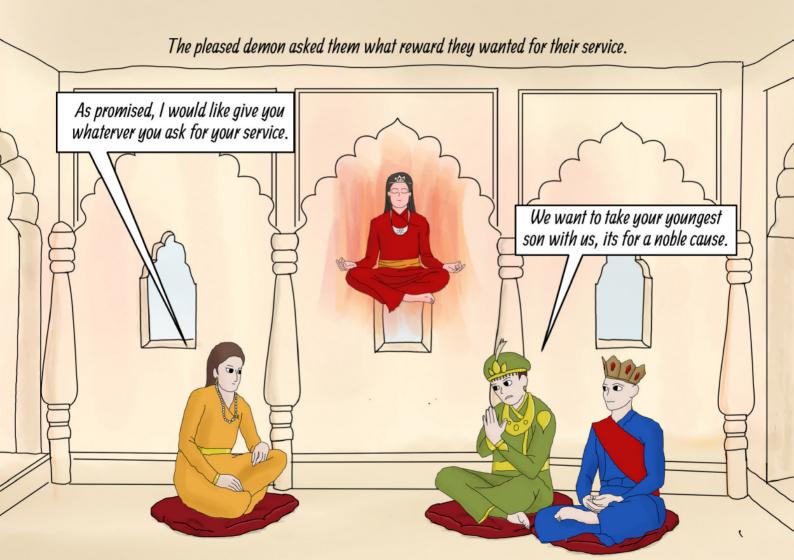
Bandhudatta cunningly used his tantrik powers to make Lokeshwor's mother, the demon queen sick.



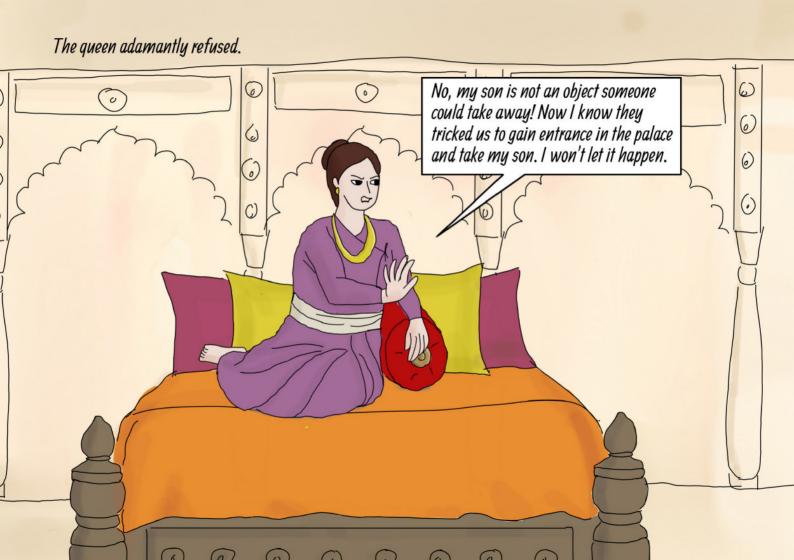
















In fear that the guru might use his powers to lure Lokeshwor outside the demon's palace, the queen spread her hair blocking the doorway, as it was considered a sin to walk over anyone.

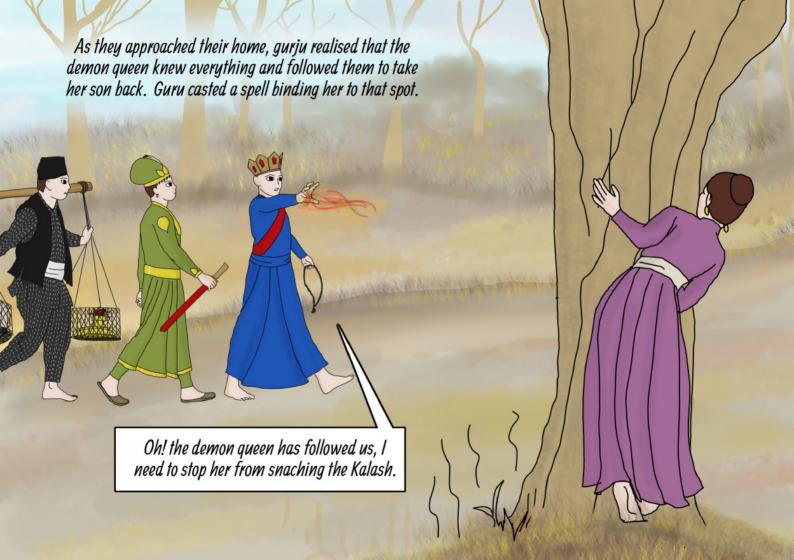


But Bandhudatta's powers were very strong and managed to help Lokeshwor turn into bumble bee to sneak out of the palace. Bandhudatta captured the bee in the golden Kalash while the king helped him cover the Kalash.



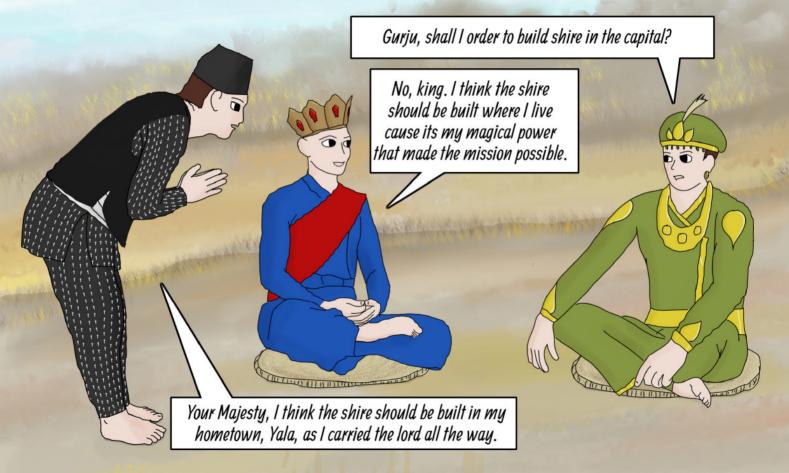




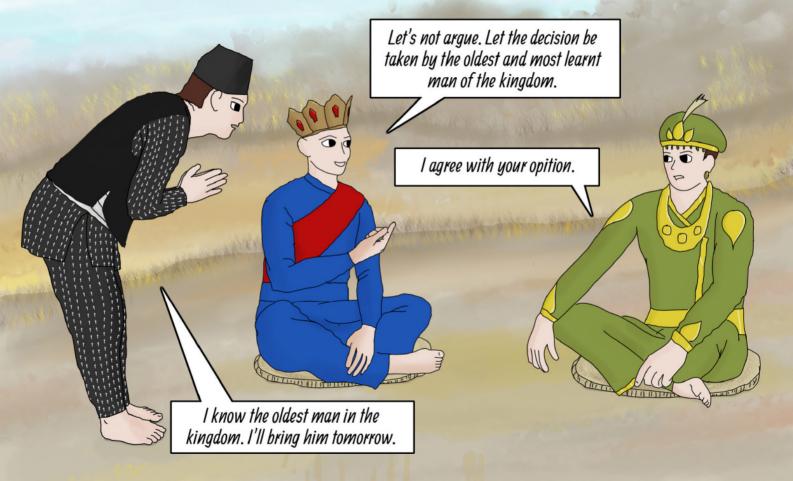




When they reached the kingdom, a dispute broke about where to set up a shire for Lokeshwor.



The problem of where Lokeshwor would be kept was to be solved by the most senior man in the valley.











After the dispute was settled, a man was assigned to make the idol of Lokeshwor. The clay was said to be brought from 'Kimayapido', the place currently near Mhepi where Bishnumati river flows.



Bandhudatta performed rituals and transferred life from bumble bee in Kalash into the idol and image was installed in the temple.



Very delegent and dedicated craftsmen were assigned to build unique and exceptionally tall charoit to establish the charoit festival. Bandhudata suspended already occuring six other processions, however, Minnath asked to keep his procession, which is still in practice.



As people were celebrating bringing of Lokeshwor to the valley, Gorakhnath also noticed the unique charoit and realised his guru was in the valley, which eventually made him stand releasing all Nags. Oh my guru is here. I must pay him visit.



Soon the husk were also filled with grain. So the people of valley respect the deity as God of Rain and provider of food.



The Bhasa Vamshabali doesnot say anything about two temples of Bunga Dyah. It is only said that the charoit procession from Bungamati to Patan being really difficult, the king ordered to perform it every 12 years. The temple was constructed in Yala for charoit procession.





We all have been hearing a saying that if Yala couldnot continue the charoit procession, people of Bhaktapur will take over the procession. The Newa chronicle does not say any such thing. This myth might have been added later so that the charoit procession may not disrupt no matter what happens. It is believed this year (2020 AD) is the 1,353rd for the chariot! Now its in our hands to preserve it.

