

# Cultural Diversity in Nepal



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# Nepal : Nation with cultural diversity



# Cultural pluralism in Nepal

- **Nepal is a multi-ethnic country with around 126 ethnic communities. Every ethnic community has their own festivals, attire, and cuisine.**
- **Multiple religions exist in Nepal, especially Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. In fact the culture of Nepal is based on religion. 'Dashain' is the main festival of Hindus, 'Buddha Purnima' is celebrated especially by Buddhists, Eid by Muslims and Christmas by the Christian population.**



# Cultural pluralism in Nepal

- There are different cultures in different geographies. People of Hilly areas wear thick woolen clothes and eat hot food, while people of plain land mostly wear thin, cottony clothes and eat cold up to late night.
- Nepal is a country of temples and Stupas. There are thousands of Temples, stupas, monasteries around the country. Mosques and churches are also in remarkable numbers.
- People of different ethnic and religious communities have their own cultures for birth, marriage and death.

## Major festivals and Jatras of Nepal

**Dashain, Tihar, Chhat, Shivaratri, Fagu  
purnima, Buddha Jayanti, Guru  
Purnima, Krishna Astami, Teej, Lhosar,  
Maghi, Chandi pooja, Gai jatra,  
Ghode jatra, Bisket jatra,  
Machindranath jatra, Ropai jatra.**

# Cultural Heritage of Nepal

- Nepal is rich paradise for art, architecture, culture and religion.
- Cultural heritage are scattered all around the country.
- These cultural heritage are not a product of single century but a accumulation of long span of time.
- Ruins of Stupa, fortification wall, monasteries, terracotta art pieces, Asoka pillars of Lumbini and Kapilvastu are the earliest example of development of tangible heritage of the country.
- We have a hundred of art pieces and tradition around the country which was supposed to have been developed in ancient period.

# Tangible cultural heritage.....

- Tangible cultural heritage can be seen in the form of temple, house, rest house, monasteries, palaces, sculptures, art objects and traditional crafts.
- The ruins of monuments and art piece which were found during the excavation of Mustang valley are the earliest heritage of Himalayan region.
- Thousands of Buddhist monasteries are located around the Mustang, Dolpa, Manag, Mugu, Rasuwa and Solukhumbu districts are the important cultural heritage of the Himalayan region.

# Tangible cultural heritage.....

- Hilly region is also possessed thousand of cultural heritage of different period.
- The important UNESCO Cultural World Heritage site is also located in this region
- The seven monument of Kathmandu Valley belongs to single cultural heritage site of UNESCO.
- Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur are the famous for living cultural monuments
- Except Kathmandu Valley, Palpa, Nuwakot, Jumla, Doti, Achham, Dadel dhura, Dailekh and Surkhet valley are the important area of hilly region where thousand of medieval temples, rest house, sculptures and ruins of the palaces are existed



# Tangible cultural heritage.....

- Lumbini, the birth place of Buddha belong to this region. Lumbini has already inscribed in UNESCO World Heritage site in 1997
- The Asokan Pillar with Brahmi inscription is also located in Lumbini
- Kapilvastu, Kudan, Gotihawa, Sisiniya, Sagarawa, Niglihawa and Auraurakot are the important archaeological heritage.

# Marriage culture of Hindus





## Traditional attire of the Rai's, an ethnic community





# NEWAR ladies in their traditional attire



## Recognition of the culture

- Nepal is a secular country. Hence, Nepal respects all the cultures existing through out the Nation.
- The Government of Nepal declares holidays for the main festivals of different religious and ethnic communities.
- The head of the State and the head of the government, including other dignitaries convey greetings during the main festivals.
- Nepal is a country of “Unity in Diversity.” People of one religion and ethnicity respect all other existing religions and ethnicities.



## Buddha Vikshu (Monks) praying at a Stupa





# Preserving culture



- The communities are much more aware about preserving their own cultures. Historical and archeological objects are preserved in the museums.
- There are different museums where one can observe objects of historical, cultural and religious significance.
- There have been lot of objects regarding the Shah dynasty in the Narayanhiti and the Basantapur museum.





# UNESCO Heritage sites of Nepal

## 1 Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Sites

- Hanuman Dhoka Royal Palace
- Patan Royal Palace
- Bhaktapur Royal Palace
- Pasupatinath
- Boaudddhanath Stupa
- Swayambhunath Stupa
- Changunarayan Complex

## 2 Outside the Kathmandu Valley

- Lumbini, the birth place of Buddha



# The World Heritages Sites of Nepal with Cultural and Religious Significances:





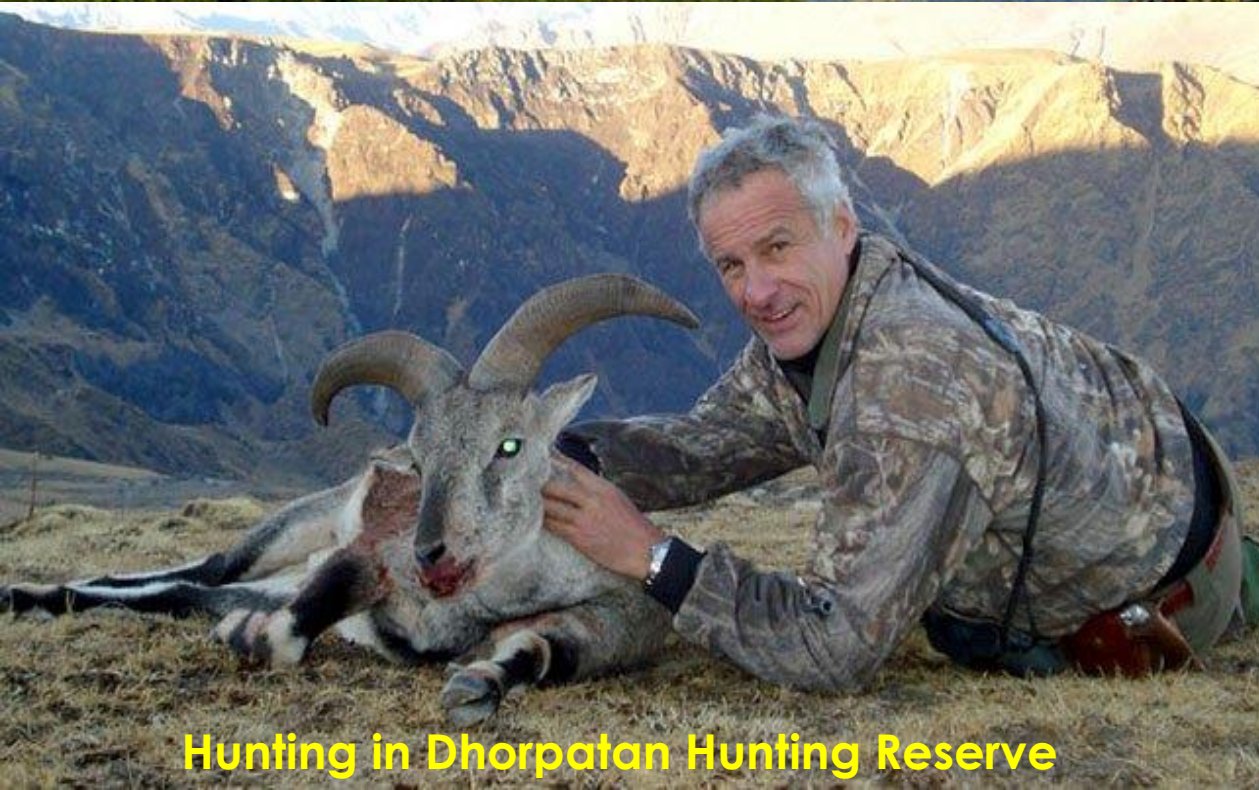
# Adventures Tourism in Nepal







Adventure Tourism –  
Zipline in Pokhara



Hunting in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve



Elephant Polat at Chitwan National Park



**Thank you!!**

**Namaste!!**



**nepal**