



Nepalese are known by **castes** A caste is an elaborate and complex social system that combines elements of occupation, endogamy, culture, social class, tribe affiliation and political power. Discrimination based on caste, as perceived by UNICEF, is prevalent mainly in parts of Asia (India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Japan) and Africa amongst themselves essentially for their identity. It affects their family life, food, dress, occupations and culture. Basically, it determines their way of life. On the whole, caste system has an important role in social stratification in Nepal. There are many castes in Nepal amongst various communities mainly in the hills, valleys and the plains. The communities living in the high mountains do not follow the caste system. They are the

Tibetan migrants

People from Tibet those migrate to North of Nepal and they practice communal ownership.

The caste system which is the basis of **feudalistic** Feudalism was a set of political and military customs in medieval Europe that flourished between the ninth and fifteenth centuries.

[see more](#) economic structure with the system of individual ownership system did not exist prior to the arrival of Indians and their culture in Nepal. The Nepalese caste system is an impact and influence of the ancient and orthodox Indian caste system. The ethnic Nepalese indigenous do not have caste system even today because they practice

Buddhism

Buddhism is a religion and philosophy encompassing a variety of traditions, beliefs and practices, largely based on teachings attributed to Siddhartha Gautama, commonly known as the Buddha ("the awakened one"). Buddha was born in Lumbini, Southern part of Nepal. Only the Indian migrants who practice

Hinduism

Hinduism is the predominant and indigenous religious tradition of South Asia. Hinduism is often referred to as Sanatana Dharma (a Sanskrit phrase meaning "the eternal law") by its adherents. Hinduism is formed of diverse traditions and has no single founder. follow this system.

The caste system is divided into four folds which are Brahman (priests and scholars), Kshatriya (warriors), Vaisya (merchants and traders), and Sudra

