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. 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 borned 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. The caste system is divided into four folds which are Brahman (priests and scholars), Kshatriya (warriors), Vaisya (merchants and traders), and Sudra.
Caste System of Nepal

The division of society into caste system might have been the result of higher caste unwilling to share their power and authority. The Vaisyas come second and they are the ones who do business and professions. There are lots of them working in high profile government jobs and most of the professions have undergone expansion with the changing situation. They have not only confined themselves to their traditional professions but also gradually taken to many other possibilities for their advancement or economic independence, with dignity of their own. Their members in the

On the other hand, people of lower sections have slowly risen to the higher position with possibility for their advancement or economic independence, with dignity of their own. Their caste is declared temporarily impure if his relative/family is dead, if she is going through menstrual period or if she has given birth to a child. The time period of one being declared temporarily impure is between a week and one year. If declared impure, such people are kept in prison and slaves to do this profession. But today due to lack of work to sustain one's life, people regardless of their caste work in every sector. The high caste people like the Brahmins and Kshatriya are adopting traditional low caste jobs like sale of meat and washing clothes. The biggest laundry and meat shops in the cities belong to them.

Moreover, according to the new constitution of Nepal, any discrimination based on castes, gender or religion and especially the practice of untouchability has been made punishable. It is one of the cruelest features of the caste system. It is seen by many as one of the strongest racist phenomenon in the world. With the advent of democracy in 1950, social discriminations started breaking down especially in the major cities. Caste based discrimination in the public places and government service are of the low castes.

So, the caste system is slowly being abandoned because it is difficult to practice in the modern time. It was once a convenient mean to integrate a multicultural society into one complex system. Nepal is surely a common garden for its entire people.