पनौतीलाई विश्वसम्पदा सूचीमा सूचीकृत गर्न हासो प्रयास

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सारस्कर्ष

पनौतीको काठमाडौंबाट एउटा प्रमुख शहर हो र यो काठमाडौंबाट ३२ किलोमिटर पूर्वमा पर्छ। ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक विविधता भएको शहर हो पनौती। १९५ वर्ष किलोमिटर अंतरबाट रहेको पनौती नगरपालिकमा ९२ वटा बडाहरू रहेका छन्। एउटै कुलमात्सिको शहर भनेर चिनिने नगर पनौतीलाई चिन्हाँ २००९ सालबाट भूक्षणमा पनि खास असर राख्ने भएका हुन । पनौती नगरभित्र बाह्य्यण, क्षेत्री, तामाङ, नेवार लगायतका जातिहरूको वस्त्रोको बन्दोबस्त भएको छ। भने पसेकामा पनि विविधता नै पाइन्छ । पनौती वज्राङ्गीको नाम र नाम रहेको छ र यस पालिकाको नामाकरण भएको छ। यस नगरको मुक्तिको रूपमा पनौती बजार पर्छ। जनगणना वि.स. २०७५ का अनुसार १२००६ घरधरु र ३६५८ जनसंख्या रहेको । पनौतीलाई धेरै धार्मिक तथा पर्यटकीय क्षेत्रहरू रहेका छ।

मुख्य शब्दावली: विश्वसम्पदा, सूचीकृत, विविधता, ऐतिहासिक र सांस्कृतिक।

परिचय

तल उल्लेख गरिएका विवरणहरूमा यस क्षेत्रमा रहेका ऐतिहासिक धार्मिक सांस्कृतिक पुरातात्विक र पर्यावरणीय सम्पदाहरूको भलक प्रस्तुतिकरण भएको छ।

• Indreshwor Mahadev, Tola Narayan and Bhairab Nath Temple
• Brahamayani and Basuki Nag Temple
• Bhadrakali Temple
• Mahalaxmi Temple
• Gorakhnath Temple
• Ranganath Temple
• Draupada Devisthan
• Kantha Kumari Ganesh
• Maneshwori Mai
• Sankata Temple
• Bhimsen Temple
• Culture
• The dominant population of the Panauti Nagarpalika is Newar along with Brahmins and Chhetris practicing the Hindu religion. These cast groups celebrate different ceremonies and festivals with their cultural values. Dasain, Depawali, New Year, Maghesankranti, and Shivarati are the major festivals
celebrated by Hindu caste groups. Bishowkarma pooja is specially performed by a reserved caste group (Dalit). Ethnic groups also have their cultural practices like, Tamang, and Gurung celebrate Lohsar.

- **Tourism**
  - Panauti Nagarpalika has significant heritages, various cultures, and natural beauties for tourism development. The Nagarpalika has the facilities and cultures to attract domestic and foreign tourists. Old temples, homestays, religious places, Panauti Technical School, including trekking routes and IT Park are the main attractions of tourist destinations.

**Settlements and Administrative Units**

- The Nagarpalika is divided into twelve wards. The wards vary in their land area and population (see below). Wards are comprised of many settlements in most cases. Compared with the municipalities elsewhere in the hills of Nepal, this Nagarpalika is a relatively historically settled area. Most of the settlements are related to historical and religious connections. The twelve wards comprised several settlement communities. Ward number 4 has the highest number of households (1058) whereas ward number 6 has the least number of households (562). Out of twelve, four wards have households with more than one thousand.

**Physiography**

- The physiography of Nepal has been mainly divided based on river, relief, structure altitude and geographical distribution. Because of such variations, it has resulted in distinct landforms and topography. For the sake of convenience, the physiography of Nepal is divided into high Himal, High Mountain, Middle Mountain, Siwalik and Terai from north to south. The major areas of Kavrepalanchok district fall under the hilly land of various ages formed by the river systems. The general slopes of the district floors are towards the south. Many streams are dissected from the northern hills, which have seasonal or ephemeral character and the volume of the water discharge declines during the dry season. Physiographically, Panauti Nagarpalika is a strip and gentle slope. The micro topographic variations are depicted in terms of Shaded Relief Map, Slope Map and Digital Elevation Map which are shown below and following sub-chapters.

**Geomorphology**

- Panauti Nagarpalika represents a landform of varied origin and nature ranging from recent alluvial deposits, and lower-grade metamorphic to granitic igneous rocks. The landscape feature shows remarkable tectonical and lithological control. Granites found in the area indicate post-depositional metamorphism due to plate tectonics. Ridge and valley-type topography is well developed whereby the ridges are continuous and extends up to
kilometres. Similarly, the soft rock deposits along with the slow and continuous process of mass wasting and other erosions by the rivers play equally deterministic roles in shaping the landform.

**Geology**

- The Nepal Himalayas can be subdivided into five morpho-tectonics zones based on the geology and the geological structures. From South to North, these zones are Indo-Gangetic Plain, Sub-Himalaya (Siwaliks), Lesser Himalaya, Higher Himalaya and Tibetan Tethys Himalaya. Each of these zones is separated by major geological structures; mostly thrusts and a normal fault. The present study area covered the Higher and Lesser Himalayan zones of Nepal, but the lithology is highly variable within this administrative boundary.

**Drainage/Hydrology**

- One of the major rivers, Roshi follows through Panauti Nagarpalika. About one dozen other small rivers and streams But a few streams also run through and within the Nagarpalika. They are: Khar Khola, Kalati Khola, Murali Khola, Ghyanku Khola, Phulchowk Khola, Bebar Khola, Baghmare Khola, Chapra Khola, Mul Khola, Punyamata Khola, Sailandu Khola, Ladku Khola. They remain shallow or dry in the winter season. These streams are the sources of inundation in the rainy season. Due to torrential rain, water from canals and other rivulets mixed into these streams.

**Forest and Biodiversity**

- The forest of Kavrepalanchok district ranges from sub-tropical, lower temperate to upper temperate species. Altitudinal variation governs the species type of the forest. Panauti Nagarpalika also has diverse altitude forest species ranging from broad-leaved species to pines. The total area of the Nagarpalika is 118.18 sq. km and the forested areas within the Nagarpalika cover around 58.05 %.

- Biodiversity is the variety and variability among living organisms and ecological complexes in which they occur. More simpler terms, biodiversity is defined as the diversity of fauna and flora, there are significant diversities in terms of plants and animals, their habitats and ecosystems in Panauti Nagarpalika. As the coverage of forested lands in Panauti Nagarpalika is good thereby providing important habitats to different species of plants and animals.

**Wetlands**

- Wetlands are very important from several aspects including biodiversity, socio-economy, religious and cultural. They provide habitats to important species of plants and animals and provide important sources of water for drinking, household and agricultural purposes. The wetlands are a very important source of water for the local people and at the same time provide habitats to plants and animals.

- There are several springs and rivers namely Khar Khola, Kalati Khola, Murali Khola, Ghyanku Khola, Phulchowk Khola, Bebar Khola, Baghmare Khola, Chapra...
Khola, Mul Khola, Punyamata Khola, Sailandu Khola, Ladku Khola and its tributaries draining the parts of Panauti Nagarpalika. These rivers and springs are also important sources of water and provide habitats to several rare, endangered and endemic species of plants and animals. Several species of fish such as Tite, Jalkapur, *Chana* species, and Tite are the common fish species found in the wetlands of this Nagarpalika. Besides local people collect and consume Paha (*Paa* species) from the rivers and springs in the Nagarpalika.

**Natural Hazards and Environment**

- The Panauti Nagarpalika can suffer from several hazards. Landslides, fires and floods are the major hazards in municipalities causing significant damage to infrastructures, agriculture and humans. This topic is well described in separate sections.
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