[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Suriname** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en), [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) or [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en), also spelled **Surinam**), officially known as the **Republic of Suriname** ([Template:Lang-nl](/wiki/Template:Lang-nl), [Template:IPA-nl](/wiki/Template:IPA-nl)), is a [sovereign state](/wiki/Sovereign_state) on the northeastern [Atlantic](/wiki/Atlantic) coast of [South America](/wiki/South_America). [It is bordered](/wiki/Borders_of_Suriname) by [French Guiana](/wiki/French_Guiana) to the east, [Guyana](/wiki/Guyana) to the west and [Brazil](/wiki/Brazil) to the south. At just under [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), it is the smallest country in South America.[Template:Refn](/wiki/Template:Refn) Suriname has a population of approximately 566,000,[[1]](#cite_note-1) most of whom live on the country's north coast, in and around the capital and largest city, [Paramaribo](/wiki/Paramaribo).

Originally inhabited by a number of indigenous tribes, Suriname was explored and contested by European powers before coming under [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_Republic) rule in the late 17th century. In 1954 the country became one of the [constituent countries](/wiki/Constituent_country) of the [Kingdom of the Netherlands](/wiki/Kingdom_of_the_Netherlands). On 25 November 1975, the [country of Suriname](/wiki/Suriname_(Kingdom_of_the_Netherlands)) left the Kingdom of the Netherlands to become an [independent](/wiki/Independence) state, nonetheless maintaining close economic, diplomatic, and cultural ties to its former colonizer.

Suriname is considered to be a culturally [Caribbean](/wiki/Caribbean) country, and is a member of the [Caribbean Community](/wiki/Caribbean_Community) (CARICOM). While [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_language) is the official language of government, business, media and education,<ref name=cia/> [Sranan](/wiki/Sranan_Tongo), an [English](/wiki/English_language)-based [creole language](/wiki/English_creole), is a widely used [*lingua franca*](/wiki/Lingua_franca). Suriname is the only territory outside Europe where Dutch is spoken by a majority of the population. The [people of Suriname](/wiki/People_of_Suriname) are among the most diverse in the world, spanning a multitude of ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups.

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

This area was occupied by various cultures of [indigenous peoples](/wiki/Indigenous_people) long before European contact, remnants of which can be found in [petroglyph](/wiki/Petroglyph) sites at [Werehpai](/wiki/Werehpai) and other places in Suriname. The name *Suriname* may derive from a [Taino](/wiki/Taíno) ([Arawak](/wiki/Arawak_language)-speaking) indigenous people called *Surinen,* who inhabited the area at the time of European contact.<ref name=Britannica>"Suriname", *The New Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica*, Volume 5. Edition 15, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2002, p. 547</ref>

British settlers, who founded the first European colony at Marshall's Creek[[2]](#cite_note-2) along the [Suriname River](/wiki/Suriname_River), spelled the name as "Surinam".

When the territory was taken over by the Dutch, it became part of a group of colonies known as [Dutch Guiana](/wiki/Dutch_colonization_of_the_Guianas). The official spelling of the country's English name was changed from "Surinam" to "Suriname" in January 1978, but "Surinam" can still be found in English. A notable example is Suriname's national airline, [Surinam Airways](/wiki/Surinam_Airways). The older English name is reflected in the English pronunciation, [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) or [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en). In [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_language), the official language of Suriname, the pronunciation is [Template:IPA-nl](/wiki/Template:IPA-nl), with the main stress on the third syllable and a [schwa](/wiki/Schwa) terminal vowel.

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|left|Maroon village,](/wiki/File:Maroon_village,_Suriname_River,_1955.jpg) [Suriname River](/wiki/Suriname_River), 1955 [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Settlement of Suriname dates back to 3,000 BC. The largest tribes were the [Arawaks](/wiki/Arawak), a nomadic coastal tribe that lived from hunting and fishing. They were the first inhabitants in the area. The [Caribs](/wiki/Kalina_people) also settled in the area and conquered the Arawaks using their sailing ships. They settled in Galibi (Kupali Yumï, meaning "tree of the forefathers") on the mouth of the [Marowijne River](/wiki/Marowijne_River). While the larger Arawak and Carib tribes lived off the coast and savanna, smaller groups of indigenous peoples lived in the inland rainforest, such as the [Akurio](/wiki/Akurio), [Trió](/wiki/Trió), [Warrau](/wiki/Warrau), and [Wayana](/wiki/Wayana).

### Colonial period[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Presidential_palace,_Paramaribo,_Suriname.jpg)[Presidential Palace of Suriname](/wiki/Presidential_Palace_of_Suriname)

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Beginning in the 16th century, [French](/wiki/Kingdom_of_France), [Spanish](/wiki/Habsburg_Spain), and [English](/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) explorers visited the area. A century later, [plantation](/wiki/Plantation) colonies were established by the [Dutch](/wiki/Dutch_Republic) and [English](/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) along the many rivers in the fertile Guiana plains. The earliest documented colony in [Guiana](/wiki/The_Guianas) was an [English](/wiki/England) settlement named [Marshall's Creek](/wiki/Marshall's_Creek) along the Suriname River.[[2]](#cite_note-2) Disputes arose between the Dutch and the English. In 1667, during negotiations leading to the [Treaty of Breda](/wiki/Treaty_of_Breda_(1667)), the Dutch decided to keep the nascent plantation colony of Suriname they had conquered from the English. The English got to keep New Amsterdam, the main city of the former colony of [New Netherland](/wiki/New_Netherland). Already a cultural and economic hub in those days, they renamed it after the Duke of York: [New York](/wiki/New_York_City).

In 1683, the [Society of Suriname](/wiki/Society_of_Suriname) was founded by the city of [Amsterdam](/wiki/Amsterdam), the [Van Aerssen van Sommelsdijck](/wiki/Cornelis_van_Aerssen_van_Sommelsdijck) family, and the [Dutch West India Company](/wiki/Dutch_West_India_Company). The society was chartered to manage and defend the colony. The planters of the colony relied heavily on [African slaves](/wiki/Slavery_in_Africa) to cultivate the coffee, cocoa, sugar cane and cotton plantations along the rivers. Planters' treatment of the slaves was notoriously bad,[[3]](#cite_note-3) and many slaves escaped the plantations.

With the help of the [native South Americans](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) living in the adjoining rain forests, these runaway slaves established a new and unique culture that was highly successful in its own right. They were known collectively in English as the [Maroons](/wiki/Maroon_(people)), in French as *Nèg'Marrons* (literally meaning "brown negroes", that is "pale-skinned negroes"), and in Dutch as *Bosnegers* (literally meaning "forest negroes"). The Maroons gradually developed several independent tribes through a process of [ethnogenesis](/wiki/Ethnogenesis), as they were made up of slaves from different African ethnicities. Among them are the [Saramaka](/wiki/Saramaka), the Paramaka, the [Ndyuka](/wiki/Ndyuka_people) or Aukan, the [Kwinti](/wiki/Kwinti), the [Aluku](/wiki/Aluku) or Boni, and the Matawai.

[thumb|Waterfront houses in](/wiki/File:Water-front_houses_in_Paramaibo,_1955.jpg) [Paramaribo](/wiki/Paramaribo), 1955 The Maroons often raided the plantations to recruit new members from the slaves and capture women, as well as acquire weapons, food and supplies. The planters and their families were sometimes killed in the raids; colonists built defenses, which were so important they were shown on 18th-century maps, but these were not sufficient.[[4]](#cite_note-4) The colonists also mounted armed campaigns against the Maroons, who generally escaped through the rainforest which they knew much better than did the colonists. To end hostilities, in the 19th century the European colonial authorities signed several peace treaties with different tribes. They granted the Maroons sovereign status and trade rights in their inland territories.

### Abolition of slavery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:COLLECTIE_TROPENMUSEUM_Suriname_immigranten_afkomstig_uit_Nederlands-Indië_de_vrouw_rechts_draagt_een_peniti_tak_broche_TMnr_60008927.jpg)[Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_people) immigrants brought as contract workers from the [Dutch East Indies](/wiki/Dutch_East_Indies). Picture taken between 1880 and 1900.

In 1861-63 the Lincoln administration looked abroad for places to relocate freed slaves who wanted to leave the United States. It opened U.S. negotiations with the Dutch government regarding African American migration and colonization of the Dutch colony of Suriname in South America. Nothing came of the idea, and after 1864 the idea was dropped.[[5]](#cite_note-5) Slavery in Suriname was abolished by the Netherlands in 1863, but the slaves were not fully released until 1873, after a mandatory ten-year transition period during which time they were required to work on the plantations for minimal pay. As soon as they became truly free, the slaves largely abandoned the plantations where they had worked for several generations in favour of the city, [Paramaribo](/wiki/Paramaribo).

As a plantation colony, Suriname was still heavily dependent on manual labour, and to make up for the shortfall, the Dutch brought in contract labourers from the [Dutch East Indies](/wiki/Dutch_East_Indies) (modern [Indonesia](/wiki/Indonesia)) and [India](/wiki/India) (through an arrangement with the British). In addition, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, small numbers of labourers, mostly men, were brought in from [China](/wiki/China) and the [Middle East](/wiki/Middle_East). Although Suriname's population remains relatively small, because of this history it is one of the most ethnically and culturally diverse countries in the world.[[6]](#cite_note-6)[[7]](#cite_note-7) [thumb|Dutch colonists, 1920. Most Europeans left after independence in 1975.](/wiki/File:Tropenmuseum_Royal_Tropical_Institute_Objectnumber_10019010_Groep_Nederlandse_kolonisten_op_de_bo.jpg)

### Decolonization[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

On 23 November 1941, under an agreement with the Netherlands government-in-exile, the United States occupied Suriname to protect [bauxite](/wiki/Bauxite) mines.[[8]](#cite_note-8) In 1942, the Dutch government-in-exile expressed a desire to review the relations between the Netherlands and its colonies after the end of the war. In 1954, Suriname became one of the constituent countries of the [Kingdom of the Netherlands](/wiki/Kingdom_of_the_Netherlands), along with the [Netherlands Antilles](/wiki/Netherlands_Antilles) and the [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands). In this construction, the Netherlands retained control of defense and foreign affairs. In 1973, the local government, led by the [National Party of Suriname](/wiki/National_Party_of_Suriname) (NPS) (a largely [Creole](/wiki/Creole_peoples), meaning ethnically African or mixed African-European, party) started negotiations with the Dutch government leading towards full independence, which was granted on 25 November 1975. The severance package was very substantial, and a large part of Suriname's economy for the first decade following independence was fueled by foreign aid provided by the Dutch government.

### Independence[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

The first President of the country was [Johan Ferrier](/wiki/Johan_Ferrier), the former governor, with [Henck Arron](/wiki/Henck_Arron) (the then leader of the NPS) as Prime Minister. In the years leading up to independence, nearly one-third of the population of Suriname emigrated to the Netherlands, amidst concern that the new country would fare worse under independence than it had as a constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Indeed, Surinamese politics soon degenerated into ethnic polarisation and corruption, with the NPS using Dutch aid money for partisan purposes. Its leaders were accused of fraud in the [1977 elections](/wiki/Surinamese_general_election,_1977), in which Arron won a further term, and the discontent was such that a large chunk of the population fled to the Netherlands, joining the already significant Surinamese community there.[[9]](#cite_note-9)

### December killings[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

On 25 February 1980, a [military coup](/wiki/1980_Surinamese_coup_d'état) overthrew Arron's government.<ref name=cia>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> On 15 March 1981, and again on 12 March 1982, failed counter-coups were attempted. The first attempt was led by [Wilfred Hawker](/wiki/Wilfred_Hawker) and the second by [Surendre Rambocus](/wiki/Surendre_Rambocus). Hawker escaped from prison during the second counter-coup attempt but was captured and executed. Between 2 am and 5 am on 7 December 1982, the military, under the leadership of [Dési Bouterse](/wiki/Dési_Bouterse), rounded up 13 prominent citizens who had criticized the military dictatorship in Suriname and brought them to [Fort Zeelandia](/wiki/Fort_Zeelandia_(Paramaribo)).[[10]](#cite_note-10) They were [executed over the next three days](/wiki/December_murders), along with Rambocus and [Jiwansingh Sheombar](/wiki/Jiwansingh_Sheombar) (who was also involved in the second counter-coup attempt). Bouterse, among other defendants, was tried for the murders, but the Suriname parliament extended an amnesty law in 2012 that granted Bouterse amnesty for the alleged violations before the trial was concluded. The Dutch government stated that stopping the trial was "totally unacceptable".[[11]](#cite_note-11) Elections were held in 1987, and a new constitution was adopted that, among other things, allowed Bouterse to remain in charge of the army. Dissatisfied with the government, Bouterse summarily dismissed them in 1990, by telephone. This event became popularly known as the "Telephone Coup". His power began to wane after the 1991 elections; an ongoing brutal [civil war between the Suriname army and Maroons](/wiki/Suriname_Guerrilla_War) loyal to rebel leader [Ronnie Brunswijk](/wiki/Ronnie_Brunswijk), begun in 1986, further weakened Bouterse's position during the 1990s. In 1999, Bouterse was [convicted *in absentia*](/wiki/Trial_in_absentia) in the Netherlands on drug smuggling charges.

### 21st century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

On 19 July 2010, the former dictator Dési Bouterse returned to power when he was elected as the new President of Suriname.[[12]](#cite_note-12)

## Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[thumb|National Assembly](/wiki/File:AssembleeSurinaam.jpg) [thumb|Court of Justice](/wiki/File:Paramaribo,_Hof_van_Justitie_(Court_of_Justice).jpg) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The Republic of Suriname is a [representative democratic](/wiki/Representative_democracy) [republic](/wiki/Republic), based on the [Constitution of 1987](/wiki/Constitution_of_Suriname). The legislative branch of government consists of a 51-member [unicameral](/wiki/Unicameral) [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_of_Suriname), simultaneously and popularly elected for a five-year term.

In the most recent elections, held on Tuesday, 25 May 2010, the "Megacombinatie" won 23 of the National Assembly seats followed by "Nationale Front" with 20 seats. A much smaller number, important for coalition-building, went to the "A‑combinatie" and to the "Volksalliantie". Negotiations are ongoing between parties regarding the formation of coalitions.

The [President of Suriname](/wiki/President_of_Suriname), who is elected for a five-year term by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly or, failing that, by a majority of the People's Assembly,[Template:Clarify](/wiki/Template:Clarify)[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) heads the executive branch. If at least two-thirds of the National Assembly cannot agree to vote for one presidential candidate, a People's Assembly is formed from all National Assembly delegates and regional and municipal representatives who were elected by popular vote in the most recent national election. As head of government, the president appoints a sixteen-minister cabinet. A vice president, normally elected at the same time as the president, needs a simple majority in the National Assembly or People's Assembly to be elected for a five-year term. There is no constitutional provision for removal or replacement of the president, except in the case of resignation.

The judiciary is headed by the Court of Justice (Supreme Court). This court supervises the magistrate courts. Members are appointed for life by the president in consultation with the National Assembly, the State Advisory Council and the National Order of Private Attorneys. In April 2005, the regional [Caribbean Court of Justice](/wiki/Caribbean_Court_of_Justice), based in [Trinidad](/wiki/Trinidad_and_Tobago), was inaugurated. As the final court of appeal, it was intended to replace the [London](/wiki/London)-based [Privy Council](/wiki/Judicial_Committee_of_the_Privy_Council).

### Foreign relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) President Dési Bouterse was sentenced in the [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands) to 11 years of imprisonment for drug trafficking. He is also the main suspect in the court case concerning the 'December murders', the assassination of opponents of military rule in [Fort Zeelandia](/wiki/Fort_Zeelandia_(Paramaribo)), Paramaribo, in 1982. These two cases place a constraint on relations between the Netherlands and Suriname. The Dutch government has stated it will only maintain necessary contact with the president.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Due to Suriname's Dutch colonial history, Suriname had a long-standing special relationship with the Netherlands. It was strained because of the coup and the Netherlands no longer maintains Suriname as a member of its development program.[[14]](#cite_note-14) Since 1991, the United States has maintained positive relations with Suriname. The two countries work together through the [Caribbean Basin Security Initiative](/wiki/Caribbean_Basin_Security_Initiative) (CBSI) and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Suriname also receives military funding from the U.S. Department of Defense.[[15]](#cite_note-15) EU relations and cooperation with Suriname are carried out both on bilateral and regional basis, the latter within the framework of the ongoing EU-[CELAC](/wiki/Community_of_Latin_American_and_Caribbean_States) and EU-[CARIFORUM](/wiki/CARIFORUM) dialogues. Suriname is party to the [Cotonou Agreement](/wiki/Cotonou_Agreement), the partnership agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States and the European Union.[[16]](#cite_note-16) On 17 February 2005, the leaders of Barbados and Suriname signed the "Agreement for the deepening of bilateral cooperation between the Government of Barbados and the Government of the Republic of Suriname."[[17]](#cite_note-17) On 23–24 April 2009, both nations formed a Joint Commission in [Paramaribo](/wiki/Paramaribo), Suriname, to improve relations between both countries and to expand into various areas of cooperation.[[18]](#cite_note-18) Since the first meeting, a second one was held on 3–4 March 2011, in Dover, Barbados. At the second meeting, several areas of mutual interest were reviewed including: agriculture, trade, investment, as well as international transport.[[19]](#cite_note-19) In the late 2000s, Suriname intensified development cooperation with other developing countries. China's South-South cooperation with Suriname has included a number of large-scale infrastructure projects, including port rehabilitation and road construction. Brazil signed agreements to cooperate with Suriname in education, health, agriculture, and energy production.[[20]](#cite_note-20) The recognition of *"Surinaams-Nederlands"* (*"*[*Surinamese Dutch*](/wiki/Surinamese_Dutch)*"*) as a national dialect equal to *"Nederlands-Nederlands"* (*"Dutch Dutch"*) and *"Vlaams-Nederlands"* (*"Flemish Dutch"*) was expressed in 2009 by the publication of the *Woordenboek Surinaams Nederlands* (*Surinamese–Dutch Dictionary*).[[36]](#cite_note-36) Only in the interior of Suriname is Dutch seldom spoken.

[Sranan](/wiki/Sranan_Tongo), a local [creole language](/wiki/Creole_language) originally spoken by the [creole](/wiki/Creole_peoples) population group, is the most widely used language in the streets and is often used interchangeably with Dutch depending on the formality of the setting.<ref name=NYT2008>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

[Surinamese Hindi](/wiki/Caribbean_Hindustani) or Sarnami, a dialect of [Bhojpuri](/wiki/Bhojpuri_language), is the third-most used language, spoken by the descendants of [South Asian](/wiki/South_Asia) contract workers from then [British India](/wiki/British_Raj). [Javanese](/wiki/Javanese_language) is used by the descendants of Javanese contract workers. The [Maroon](/wiki/Maroon_(people)) languages, somewhat intelligible with Sranan, include [Saramaka](/wiki/Saramaka), [Paramakan](/wiki/Paramakans), [Ndyuka](/wiki/Ndyuka_(language)) (also called *Aukan*), [Kwinti](/wiki/Kwintis) and [Matawai](/wiki/Matawai_language). [Amerindian](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) languages, spoken by Amerindians, include [Carib](/wiki/Carib_languages) and [Arawak](/wiki/Arawakan_languages). [Hakka](/wiki/Hakka_language) and [Cantonese](/wiki/Cantonese_language) are spoken by the descendants of the Chinese contract workers. [Mandarin](/wiki/Standard_Mandarin) is spoken by some few recent Chinese immigrants. [English](/wiki/English_language) and [Portuguese](/wiki/Portuguese_language) are also used.

The public discourse about Suriname's languages is a part of an ongoing debate about the country's national identity.<ref name=NYT2008/> The use of the popular Sranan became associated with [nationalist](/wiki/Nationalism) politics after its public use by former dictator [Dési Bouterse](/wiki/Dési_Bouterse) in the 1980s,<ref name=NYT2008/> and groups descended from escaped slaves might resent it.<ref name=NYT2008/> Some propose to change the national language to English, so as to improve links to the [Caribbean](/wiki/Caribbean) and [North America](/wiki/North_America), or to Spanish, as a nod to Suriname's location in South America, although it has no Spanish-speaking neighbours.<ref name=NYT2008/>

### Largest cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

The national capital, Paramaribo, is by far the dominant urban area, accounting for nearly half of Suriname's population and most of its urban residents; indeed, its population is greater than the next nine largest cities combined. Most municipalities are located within the capital's metropolitan area, or along the densely populated coastline. [Template:Largest cities of Suriname](/wiki/Template:Largest_cities_of_Suriname)

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

Owing to the country's multicultural heritage, Suriname celebrates a variety of distinct ethnic and religious festivals.

### National holidays[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

* 1 January – [New Year's Day](/wiki/New_Year's_Day)
* 6 January – [Three Kings Day](/wiki/Three_Kings_Day)
* January – [World Religion Day](/wiki/World_Religion_Day)
* February – [Chinese New Year](/wiki/Chinese_New_Year)
* 25 February – [Day of the Revolution](/wiki/1980_Surinamese_coup_d'état)
* March (varies) – [Holi](/wiki/Holi)
* March/April – [Good Friday](/wiki/Good_Friday)
* March/April – [Easter](/wiki/Easter)
* 1 May – [Labour Day](/wiki/Labour_Day)
* May/June – [Ascension day](/wiki/Ascension_day)
* 5 June – [Indian Arrival Day](/wiki/Indian_Arrival_Day)
* 1 July – [Keti Koti](/wiki/Keti_Koti) (Emancipation Day - end of slavery)
* 8 August – [Javanese Arrival Day](/wiki/Javanese_Surinamese)
* 9 August – [Indigenous People's Day](/wiki/Indigenous_People's_Day)
* 20 October – [Chinese Arrival day](/wiki/Chinese_Surinamese)
* 25 November – [Independence Day](/wiki/Independence_Day)
* 25 December – [Christmas](/wiki/Christmas)
* 26 December – [Boxing Day](/wiki/Boxing_Day)

There are several Hindu and Islamic national holidays like Diwali ([deepavali](/wiki/Deepavali)), [Phagwa](/wiki/Phagwa) and [Eid ul-Fitr](/wiki/Eid_ul-Fitr) and [Eid-ul-adha](/wiki/Eid-ul-adha). These holidays do not have specific dates on the [Gregorian calendar](/wiki/Gregorian_calendar), as they are based on the [Hindu](/wiki/Hindu_calendar) and [Islamic calendars](/wiki/Islamic_calendar), respectively.

There are several holidays which are unique to Suriname. These include the Indian, Javanese and Chinese arrival days. They celebrate the arrival of the first ships with their respective immigrants.

### New Year's Eve[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[thumb|Pagara (red firecracker ribbons).](/wiki/File:Kerstoudjaar_037.jpg) New Year's Eve in Suriname is called *Oud jaar*, or "old year". It is during this period that the Surinamese population goes to the city's commercial district to watch "demonstrational [fireworks](/wiki/Fireworks)". The bigger stores invest in these [firecrackers](/wiki/Firecrackers) and display them out in the streets. Every year the length of them is compared, and high praises are given for the company that has imported the largest ribbon.

These celebrations start at 10 in the morning and finish the next day. The day is usually filled with laughter, dance, music, and drinking. When the night starts, the big street parties are already at full capacity. The most popular fiesta is the one that is held at [café 't Vat](/wiki/Café_'t_Vat) in the main tourist district. The parties there stop between 10 and 11 at night, after which people go home to light their pagaras (red-firecracker-ribbons) at midnight. After 12, the parties continue and the streets fill again until daybreak.[[37]](#cite_note-37)

### Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

The [Suriname Olympic Committee](/wiki/Suriname_Olympic_Committee) is the national governing body for sports in Suriname. The SOC was established in 1959 and now has 17 members: Athletics, [Badminton](/wiki/Badminton), Basketball, Boxing, Chess, Cycling, Football, Judo, Karate, Shooting, Swimming, [Table Tennis](/wiki/Table_Tennis), [Taekwondo](/wiki/Taekwondo), Tennis, Triathlon, Volleyball, and Wrestling.

One of the major sports in Suriname is [football](/wiki/Association_football). Many Suriname-born players and Dutch-born players of Surinamese descent, like [Gerald Vanenburg](/wiki/Gerald_Vanenburg), [Ruud Gullit](/wiki/Ruud_Gullit), [Frank Rijkaard](/wiki/Frank_Rijkaard), [Edgar Davids](/wiki/Edgar_Davids), [Clarence Seedorf](/wiki/Clarence_Seedorf), [Andwélé Slory](/wiki/Andwélé_Slory), [Ryan Babel](/wiki/Ryan_Babel), [Aron Winter](/wiki/Aron_Winter), [Patrick Kluivert](/wiki/Patrick_Kluivert), [Romeo Castelen](/wiki/Romeo_Castelen), and [Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink](/wiki/Jimmy_Floyd_Hasselbaink) turned out to play for [*Oranje*](/wiki/Netherlands_national_football_team). In 1999, [Humphrey Mijnals](/wiki/Humphrey_Mijnals), who played for both [Suriname](/wiki/Suriname_national_football_team) and the Netherlands, was elected Surinamese footballer of the century.[[38]](#cite_note-38) Another famous player is [André Kamperveen](/wiki/André_Kamperveen), who captained Suriname in the 1940s and was the first Surinamese to play professionally in the Netherlands.

The most famous international track & field athlete from Suriname is [Letitia Vriesde](/wiki/Letitia_Vriesde), who won a silver medal at the [1995 World Championships](/wiki/1995_World_Championships_in_Athletics) behind Ana Quirot in the 800 metres, the first medal won by a South American female athlete in World Championship competition. In addition, she also won a bronze medal at the [2001 World Championships](/wiki/2001_World_Championships_in_Athletics) and won several medals in the 800 and 1500 metres at the [Pan-American Games](/wiki/Pan-American_Games) and [Central American and Caribbean Games](/wiki/Central_American_and_Caribbean_Games). [Tommy Asinga](/wiki/Tommy_Asinga) also received acclaim for winning a bronze medal in the 800 metres at the [1991 Pan American Games](/wiki/1991_Pan_American_Games).

Swimmer [Anthony Nesty](/wiki/Anthony_Nesty) is the only [Olympic](/wiki/Olympic_Games) medalist for Suriname. He won gold in the 100-meter butterfly at the [1988 Summer Olympics](/wiki/1988_Summer_Olympics) in [Seoul](/wiki/Seoul) and he won bronze in the same discipline at the 1992 Summer Olympics in [Barcelona](/wiki/Barcelona). Originally from [Trinidad and Tobago](/wiki/Trinidad_and_Tobago), he now lives in [Gainesville, Florida](/wiki/Gainesville,_Florida), and is the coach of the University of Florida, mainly coaching distance swimmers.

[Cricket](/wiki/Cricket) is popular in Suriname to some extent, influenced by its popularity [in the Netherlands](/wiki/Cricket_in_the_Netherlands) and in neighbouring Guyana. The [Surinaamse Cricket Bond](/wiki/Surinaamse_Cricket_Bond) is an [associate member](/wiki/List_of_International_Cricket_Council_members) of the [International Cricket Council](/wiki/International_Cricket_Council) (ICC). Suriname and Argentina are the only ICC associates in South America, although Guyana is represented on the [West Indies Cricket Board](/wiki/West_Indies_Cricket_Board), a full member. [The national cricket team](/wiki/Suriname_national_cricket_team) was ranked 47th in the world and sixth in the [ICC Americas](/wiki/ICC_Americas) region as of June 2014, and competes in the [World Cricket League](/wiki/World_Cricket_League) (WCL) and [ICC Americas Championship](/wiki/ICC_Americas_Championship). [Iris Jharap](/wiki/Iris_Jharap), born in Paramaribo, played [women's One Day International](/wiki/Women's_One_Day_International) matches for [the Dutch national side](/wiki/Netherlands_national_women's_cricket_team), the only Surinamer to do so.[[39]](#cite_note-39) In the sport of badminton the local heroes are [Virgil Soeroredjo](/wiki/Virgil_Soeroredjo) & [Mitchel Wongsodikromo](/wiki/Mitchel_Wongsodikromo) and also [Crystal Leefmans](/wiki/Crystal_Leefmans). All winning medals for Suriname at the [Carebaco Caribbean Championships](/wiki/Carebaco_Caribbean_Championships), the [Central American and Caribbean Games](/wiki/Central_American_and_Caribbean_Games) (CACSO Games)[[40]](#cite_note-40) and also at the [South American Games](/wiki/South_American_Games), better known as the [ODESUR Games](/wiki/ODESUR_Games).[[41]](#cite_note-41) Virgil Soeroredjo also participated for Suriname at the [2012 London Summer Olympics](/wiki/Badminton_at_the_2012_Summer_Olympics), only the second badminton player, after [Oscar Brandon](/wiki/Oscar_Brandon), for Suriname to achieve this.[[42]](#cite_note-42) Multiple [K-1](/wiki/K-1) champion and legend, [Ernesto Hoost](/wiki/Ernesto_Hoost), is from Surinamese descent. [Rayen Simson](/wiki/Rayen_Simson), another legendary multiple world champion kickboxer, was born in Suriname. [Remy Bonjasky](/wiki/Remy_Bonjasky) also a multiple K-1 champion was also born in Suriname. [MMA](/wiki/Mixed_martial_arts) and [Kickboxing](/wiki/Kickboxing) champions [Melvin Manhoef](/wiki/Melvin_Manhoef), [Gilbert Yvel](/wiki/Gilbert_Yvel) were born in Suriname or from Surinamese descent. Retired female kickboxer [Ilonka Elmont](/wiki/Ilonka_Elmont) was also born in Suriname. Another notable up and comer kickboxer and K-1 fighter, [Tyrone Spong](/wiki/Tyrone_Spong), was born in Suriname. [Ginty Vrede](/wiki/Ginty_Vrede), a former Muay Thai Heavy Weight Champion who died in 2008 aged 22, was born in Suriname.

Involving the sport of tennis, historic national champions include [Gerard van der Schroeff](/wiki/Gerard_van_der_Schroeff) (men's single national champion for 10 consecutive years between the years 1931–1941, plus champion of multiple future titles). [Herman Tjin-A-Djie](/wiki/Tjin-A-Djie_Family) (men's national champion 1941 and 1945, plus men's national double champion for 10 consecutive years with his brother Leo). [Leo Tjin-A-Djie](/wiki/Tjin-A-Djie_Family) (between 1948–1957 he was 8 times national champion and men's national double champion for 10 consecutive years with his brother Herman).From Leo spawned the Opa Leo Tjin-A-Djie Tennis tournament. [Randolf Tjin-A-Djie](/wiki/Tjin-A-Djie_Family) was national champion for 1960.[[43]](#cite_note-43)

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Suriname and neighboring [Guyana](/wiki/Guyana) are the only two countries on the mainland South American continent that drive on the left. In Guyana, this practice is inherited from [United Kingdom](/wiki/United_Kingdom) colonial authorities. Various reasons are given to explain why Suriname drives on the left. It is thought that it is because the first cars imported were from England, but this is yet undocumented. In addition, this view does not say anything about traffic before the automobile era. Another explanation is that the Netherlands, at the time of its colonization of Suriname, used the left-hand side of the road for traffic,[[44]](#cite_note-44) and yet another is that Suriname was first colonized by the English.[[45]](#cite_note-45) Although the Netherlands converted to driving to the right at the end of the 18th century,[[45]](#cite_note-45)[[46]](#cite_note-46) Suriname did not. Writers Peter Kincaid and Ian Watson suggest that in territories such as Suriname where there are no connecting roads to neighbouring countries, there is no external pressure to change the status quo.

### Air[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

Airlines with departures from Suriname:

* [Blue Wing Airlines](/wiki/Blue_Wing_Airlines)
* [Caribbean Commuter Airways](/wiki/Caribbean_Commuter_Airways) ([Caricom Airways](/wiki/Caricom_Airways)) *(Surinam Airways Commuter)*
* [Gum Air](/wiki/Gum_Air)
* [Surinam Airways](/wiki/Surinam_Airways) *(SLM)*

Airlines with arrivals in Suriname:

* [Caribbean Airlines](/wiki/Caribbean_Airlines) (Trinidad & Tobago)
* [Dutch Antilles Express](/wiki/Dutch_Antilles_Express) *(DAE)* (Curaçao)
* [Insel Air](/wiki/Insel_Air) (Curaçao)
* [Insel Air Aruba](/wiki/Insel_Air_Aruba) (Aruba)
* [KLM](/wiki/KLM) (Netherlands)
* [Surinam Airways](/wiki/Surinam_Airways) *(SLM)* ([Aruba](/wiki/Aruba), Brazil *(*[*Belem*](/wiki/Belem)*)*, [Curaçao](/wiki/Curaçao), Guyana *(*[*Georgetown*](/wiki/Georgetown,_Guyana)*)*, Netherlands *(*[*Amsterdam*](/wiki/Amsterdam)*)*, Trinidad & Tobago *(*[*Port of Spain*](/wiki/Port_of_Spain)*)*, & USA *(*[*Miami*](/wiki/Miami)*)*.)

Other national companies with an air operator certification: [Template:Colbegin](/wiki/Template:Colbegin)

* [Aero Club Suriname](/wiki/Aero_Club_Suriname) *(ACS)* – General Aviation Aeroclub
* [Coronie Aero Farmers](/wiki/Coronie_Aero_Farmers) *(CAF)* – Agriculture Cropdusting
* [Eagle Air Services](/wiki/Eagle_Air_Services) *(EAS)* – Agriculture Cropdusting
* [ERK Farms](/wiki/ERK_Farms) *(ERK)* – Agriculture Cropdusting
* [Hi-Jet Helicopter Services](/wiki/Hi-Jet_Helicopter_Services) *(HI-Jet)* Helicopter Charters
* [Kuyake Aviation](/wiki/Kuyake_Aviation) *(Part of Caricom Airways)* – General Aviation Flightschool
* [Overeem Air Service](/wiki/Overeem_Air_Service) *(OAS)* – General Aviation Charters
* [Pegasus Air Service](/wiki/Pegasus_Air_Service) *(PAS)* – Helicopter Charters
* [Suriname Air Force / Surinaamse Luchtmacht](/wiki/Military_of_Suriname) *(SAF / LUMA)* – Military Aviation Surinam Air Force
* [Surinam Sky Farmers](/wiki/Surinam_Sky_Farmers) *(SSF)* – Agriculture Cropdusting
* [Surinaamse Medische Zendings Vliegdienst](/wiki/Surinaamse_Medische_Zendings_Vliegdienst) *(MAF – Mission Aviation Fellowship)* – General Aviation Missionary
* [Vortex Aviation Suriname](/wiki/Vortex_Aviation_Suriname) *(VAS)* – General Aviation Maintenance & Flightschool

[Template:Colend](/wiki/Template:Colend)

## Health[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

The [fertility rate](/wiki/Fertility_rate) was at 2.6 births per woman.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Public expenditure was at 3.6% of the GDP in 2004, whereas private expenditure was at 4.2%.[[47]](#cite_note-47) There were 45 physicians per 100,000 in the early 2000s.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Infant mortality was at 30 per 1,000 live births.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Male life expectancy at birth was at 66.4 years, whereas female life expectancy at birth was at 73 years.[[47]](#cite_note-47)

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Education in Suriname is compulsory until the age of 12,[[48]](#cite_note-48) and the nation had a net primary enrollment rate of 94% in 2004.[[47]](#cite_note-47) [Literacy](/wiki/Literacy) is very common, particularly among males.[[47]](#cite_note-47) The main university in the country is the [Anton de Kom University of Suriname](/wiki/Anton_de_Kom_University_of_Suriname).

From elementary school to high school there are 13 grades. The elementary school has six grades, middle school four grades and high school three grades. Students take a test in the end of elementary school to determine whether they will go to the MULO (secondary modern school) or a middle school of lower standards like LBGO. Students from the elementary school wear a green shirt with jeans, while middle school students wear a blue shirt with jeans.

Students going from the second grade of middle school to the third grade have to choose between the business or science courses. This will determine what their major subjects will be. In order to go on to study math and physics, the student must have a total of 13 points. If the student has fewer points, he/she will go into the business courses or fail the grade.

## Biodiversity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

In October 2013, 16 international scientists researching the ecosystems during a three-week expedition in Suriname's Upper Palumeu River Watershed catalogued 1,378 species and found 60—including six frogs, one snake, and 11 fish—that may be previously unknown species.[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50)[[51]](#cite_note-51)[[52]](#cite_note-52) According to the environmental non-profit [Conservation International](/wiki/Conservation_International), which funded the expedition, Suriname's ample supply of fresh water is vital to the biodiversity and healthy ecosystems of the region.[[53]](#cite_note-53) Suriname is said[Template:By whom](/wiki/Template:By_whom) to be the only region where one variety[Template:Which](/wiki/Template:Which) of snakewood ([*Brosimum guianense*](/wiki/Brosimum)), a rare shrub-like tree, is found.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The harvesting of snakewood is restricted and the wood is expensive, being sold by the ounce in some instances.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

### Environmental preservation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

On 21 March 2013, Suriname's REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP 2013) was approved by the member countries of the Participants Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).[[54]](#cite_note-54) Member countries include [Australia](/wiki/Australia), [Canada](/wiki/Canada), [Denmark](/wiki/Denmark), [Finland](/wiki/Finland), [France](/wiki/France), [Germany](/wiki/Germany), [Italy](/wiki/Italy), [Japan](/wiki/Japan), [Netherlands](/wiki/Netherlands), [Norway](/wiki/Norway), [Spain](/wiki/Spain), [Switzerland](/wiki/Switzerland), [UK](/wiki/United_Kingdom), United States and the [European Commission](/wiki/European_Commission).[[55]](#cite_note-55)

## Media[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

A popular newspaper is [*De Ware Tijd*](/wiki/De_Ware_Tijd), however [*Times of Suriname*](/wiki/Times_of_Suriname) surpassed *De Ware Tijd* as most read newspaper. The most popular source for sports news in [SMEsport](/wiki/SMEsport).[[56]](#cite_note-56) The only fully English online newspaper is Devsur: Development of Suriname.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Suriname has twenty-four radio stations, two broadcast through the Internet (Apintie and Radio10). There are twelve television sources: TV2(Ch.2), [ABC](/wiki/Ampie's_Broadcasting_Corporation)(Ch.4), RBN(Ch.5), STVS(Ch.8), Apintie(Ch.10), ATV(Ch.12), Radika(Ch.14), SCCN(Ch.17), Trishul(Ch. 20), Garuda(Ch.23), Sangeetmala(Ch.26), PL(Ch.28), Ch.30, Ch.32, Ch.38, SCTV(Ch.45), Ch.47, Mustika(Ch.50) And Ch.52. Also listened to is [mArt](/wiki/Mart_(broadcaster)), a broadcaster from Amsterdam founded by people from Suriname. [Kondreman](/wiki/Kondreman) is one of the popular cartoons in Suriname.

In 2012, Suriname was ranked joint 22nd with Japan in the worldwide Press Freedom Index by the organization [Reporters Without Borders](/wiki/Reporters_Without_Borders).[[58]](#cite_note-58) This was ahead of the US (47th), the UK (28th), and France (38th).

## Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

The hotel industry is important to Suriname's economy. The rental of apartments, or the rent-a-house phenomenon, is also popular in Suriname.

Most tourists visit Suriname for the outstanding [biodiversity](/wiki/Biodiversity) of the pristine [Amazonian](/wiki/Amazon_Basin) rain forests in the south of the country, which are noted for their flora and fauna. The [Central Suriname Nature Reserve](/wiki/Central_Suriname_Nature_Reserve) is the biggest and one of the most popular reserves, along with the [Brownsberg Nature Park](/wiki/Brownsberg_Nature_Park) which overlooks the [Brokopondo Reservoir](/wiki/Brokopondo_Reservoir), the latter being one of the largest man-made lakes in the world. Tonka Island in the reservoir is home to a rustic [eco-tourism](/wiki/Eco-tourism) project run by the Saramaccaner Maroons.[[59]](#cite_note-59) [Pangi](/wiki/Pangi_(Maroon)) wraps and bowls made of calabashes are the two main products manufactured for tourists. The Maroons have learned that colorful and ornate pangis are popular with tourists.[[60]](#cite_note-60) Other popular decorative souvenirs are hand-carved purple-hardwood made into bowls, plates, canes, wooden boxes, and wall decors.

There are also many waterfalls throughout the country. Raleighvallen, or Raleigh Falls, is a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) nature reserve on the [Coppename River](/wiki/Coppename_River), rich in bird life. Also are the Blanche Marie Falls on the [Nickerie River](/wiki/Nickerie_River) and the Wonotobo Falls. Tafelberg Mountain in the centre of the country is surrounded by its own reserve – the Tafelberg Nature Reserve – around the source of the [Saramacca River](/wiki/Saramacca_River), as is the Voltzberg Nature Reserve further north on the Coppename River at Raleighvallen. In the interior are many [Maroon](/wiki/Maroon_(people)) and [Amerindian](/wiki/Amerindian) villages, many of which have their own reserves that are generally open to visitors.

Suriname is one of the few countries in the world where at least one of each [biome](/wiki/Biome) that the state possesses has been declared a wildlife reserve. Around 30% of the total land area of Suriname is protected by law as reserves.

Other attractions include plantations such as [Laarwijk](/wiki/Laarwijk), which is situated along the Suriname River. This plantation can be reached only by boat via Domburg, in the north central [Wanica District](/wiki/Wanica_District) of Suriname.

### Landmarks[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[thumb|right|200px|The](/wiki/File:Cathedral_Paramaribo_.jpg) [Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul](/wiki/Cathedral_of_St._Peter_and_Paul) in Paramaribo The [Jules Wijdenbosch Bridge](/wiki/Jules_Wijdenbosch_Bridge) is a [bridge](/wiki/Bridge) over the river Suriname between Paramaribo and Meerzorg in the Commewijne district. The bridge was built during the tenure of President [Jules Albert Wijdenbosch](/wiki/Jules_Albert_Wijdenbosch) (1996–2000) and was completed in 2000. The bridge is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) high, and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long. It connects Paramaribo with Commewijne, a connection which previously could only be made by ferry. The purpose of the bridge was to facilitate and promote the development of the eastern part of Suriname. The bridge consists of two lanes (one lane each way) and is not accessible to pedestrians.

The construction of the [Sts. Peter and Paul Cathedral](/wiki/Sts._Peter_and_Paul_Cathedral) started on 13 January 1883. Before it became a cathedral it was a theatre. The theatre was built in 1809 and burned down in 1820.

In between the cathedral and the Presidential Palace is the popular palm garden Palmentuin.

Suriname is one of the few countries in the world where [a synagogue](/wiki/Neveh_Shalom_Synagogue) is located next to [a mosque](/wiki/Mosque_Keizerstraat).[[61]](#cite_note-61)The two buildings are located next to each other in the centre of Paramaribo and have been known to share a parking facility during their respective religious rites, should they happen to coincide with one another.

A relatively new landmark is the Hindu [Arya Dewaker](/wiki/Arya_Dewaker) temple in the Johan Adolf Pengelstraat in [Wanica](/wiki/Wanica), Paramaribo, which was inaugurated in 2001. A special characteristic of the temple is that it does not have images of the Hindu divinities, as they are forbidden in the [Arya Samaj](/wiki/Arya_Samaj), the Hindu movement to which the people who built the temple belong. Instead, the building is covered by many texts derived from the Vedas and other Hindu scriptures. The beautiful architecture makes the temple a tourist attraction.

## Gallery[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

<gallery> File:Arya Dewaker, exterior5.jpg|[Arya Dewaker Temple](/wiki/Arya_Dewaker_Temple) File:Brugboot3.jpg|[Jules Wijdenbosch Bridge](/wiki/Jules_Wijdenbosch_Bridge). File:Synagoge next to a mosque.JPG|Mosque next to a synagogue in Paramaribo. File: Paramaribo Palmentuin.jpg|[Palmentuin](/wiki/Palmentuin) (Palm Garden) </gallery>

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

* [Index of Suriname-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Suriname-related_articles)
* [List of place names of Dutch origin](/wiki/List_of_place_names_of_Dutch_origin)
* [Outline of Suriname](/wiki/Outline_of_Suriname)

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## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[Template:Refbegin](/wiki/Template:Refbegin)

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[Template:Refend](/wiki/Template:Refend)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links) [Template:Colbegin](/wiki/Template:Colbegin)

* [Template:CIA World Factbook link](/wiki/Template:CIA_World_Factbook_link)
* [Suriname](http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/suriname.htm) at *UCB Libraries GovPubs*.
* [Suriname](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1211306.stm) from the [BBC News](/wiki/BBC_News).
* [Dictionaries of Suriname languages](http://www.sil.org/americas/suriname/index.html)
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)
* [Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/suriname.html)
* [Key Development Forecasts for Suriname](http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=SR) from [International Futures](/wiki/International_Futures).
* [Materials on Suriname](http://www.dloc.com/results/?t=suriname) in the [Digital Library of the Caribbean (dLOC)](http://www.dloc.com)

[Template:Colend](/wiki/Template:Colend)

Websites of the government, President and National Assembly

* [Template:Nl icon](/wiki/Template:Nl_icon) [Website of the President of the Republic of Suriname](http://www.president.gov.sr/)
* [Template:Nl icon](/wiki/Template:Nl_icon) [Website of the Government of the Republic of Suriname](http://www.gov.sr/)
* [Template:Nl icon](/wiki/Template:Nl_icon) [Website of the National Assembly of the Republic of Suriname](http://www.dna.sr/)

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