Raniganj Girls' College

ASSIGNMENT ON INFLUENCE OF TERRAIN ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: A CASE STUDY OF SIKKIM

Submitted by B.Sc. (Honours) Part II students

(Academic Year 2021-22)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this assignment titled "INFLUENCE OF TERRAIN ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: A CASE STUDY OF SIKKIM" submitted by the students for the award of degree of B.Sc. Honours/ Program is a bonafide record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

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Place: Raniganj

Date: 25.07.2022

Ritagama ezhoch

Signature of the supervisor with designation and department

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography

KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY

INTERNAL ASSIGNMENT

ON

INFLUENCE OF TERRAIN ON POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: A CASE STUDY OF SIKKIM

Submitted for part fulfilment of the undergraduate syllabus of Geography Honours,

Semester IV (CC-9)

Department of Geography Raniganj Girls' College June, 2022

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Introduction

Sikkim is a state located in Eastern Himalayer. Sikkim or Sikkim is a name derived from the sample kilometer of 'flat land'. The state of sikkim there is not a single kilometer of 'flat land'. The state of sikkim is located in the southern mountain ranges of Eastern Himalayer between Northern latitudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Sikkim is the 22nd state of the Indian Union, which came into existence with offset from 16th May; 1975. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal in the west, Bhutan in the east, Tibet in the north and state of west Bengal in the south. The state has been divided into fawiditiets, viz. East, West, North and south districts.

It extends for 114 kms from North to south and for 64 kms from East to west. It has a tatal geographical area of 7096 square kms. Most of sikkin is in the lesson and greater Himalayan zone. It has a unique geographical location. Khanchenjunga and Nathula Pax in the state.

Grangtok, the state capital is in east sikkin. It lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes North. It has an allitude of 5500 feet above mean sea level. It is commerted to Siliguri by the National Highway. The morrest airport and railway. Station is siliguri.

Physiography

The topography of sikkim is characterized by great variations in elevation, tranging from 250 mto 8495m. Most of the Sikkim is in the lesser and greater Himalayan zone. The state is girdled by high ridges on the North, East and West contain some imposing peaks and high altitude passes.

Educious are the perennial sources of fresh water that is discharged in the two major revers, namely Teesta and Rangit. Records available suggests that as many as 84 glacious in sikkim covering an area of 440 sq. kms, with permanent snow fields measure around 251 sq. km area which whom added to glacious cover an area of 691 sq. kms.

Sikkim consists of more than 150 lakes located at different altitudes and are natural water badies mostly as a Product of glaciations and are confined to high attitude areas. Most of the lakes are source of fresh water and also of religious significance attracting pilgrims and travists to the state. The most famous ones are transpo and kneckeapari lakes.

Distinct micro morphology features of sikkin toorain include totales and floodplains, valley-side slopes and landslide slopes, alluvial comes of different types and generations, too, Kettles shaped depressions, toware isles, sickle shaped reags, bevelod plains, undulating plains, with deeply disserted valley, glavial or pori-glavial deposits related redimentary structures occases, soil series or poly pedan garges etc. These forms have been produced by the trunkstream Teesta and its innumerable tributaries—one of the important agents of demudation and deposition which moulds the landscape. (Mukhopathyay 1998).

The hills of sikkim mainly consist of gneissose and half-schistose racks, making their soil brown clay, and generally poor and Shallow. The soil is coverse, with large amounts of iron oxide concentrations, ranging from neutral to acidic and has poor organic and minoral multi-ients. This type of soil tends to support every reen and deciduous forests.

A large pertion of the sikkin torritory including Granatak is covered by the precional rock and is much younger in age than the hills. The rock consists of phyllites and schists and therefore the slapes are highly susceptible to weathering and prome to evosion. This combined with the intense rain, causes extensive soil erosion and heavy loss of soil mitrients through leading.

As a result, landsliders are freequent, isolating the numerous small towns and villages from the major without contres.

The maisture content in the sail, mostly depending upon the Sail thickness, has an explicit impact on forest type and coverage in any area. The entire state primarily consists of gneissore rocks and half-schistose rocks. The sail is developed from the gneissic group of rocks. They are typically coarse, often with ferric concentrations, neutral to acidic with poor organic / mineral nutrients. The high intensity of rainfall in the state after causes extensivesail erasion and heavy losses of nutrients of land by leaching.

Climate

Sikkim is characterized by a Himaloyan type of climate. Alltitude is the main factor controlling the climate and weather condition of the whole state including the capital city of Georgeok. The climatic conditions vary greatly due to the wide fluitivations in elevation ranging from 800-20,000 feet and sharp edged mountains. Pelief features such as high mountains act as borriers for the movement of the Mansoon winds. Low temperature, high rainfall on windwardslapes, comparatively dry on the beward side and heavy precipitation in the form of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the climate.

weather

The weather of Grangtok is alpine with warm summer and cold winters. Temperatures mange from a high of 25°C in summer to a law of about 3°C in winter. Snowfall is more, and in merent times Grangtok has received snow only in 1990, 2004 and 2005. Temperatural below freezing are also more. The region receives an annual rainfall of 3494 monover 164 raing days. The lower Himologus in general are composed of labile mack formations and therefore prome to landslides even in dry seasons. These landslides can result in the capital being cut off from other parts of sikkim and the mainland. India.

Flora and Fauna

Sikkim is well-known for its biodiversity. The steep vertical climb from the plains of west Bengal to the high altitude areas of sikkim represents one of the world's steepest altitude gradients. This accounts for the incredible variety of flora and fauna found in the region, ranging from the tropical to sub-arctic.

Flora around Grangtok includers temperate, deciduous forcitis of poplar, birch, oak, and elm, aswell as evergreen, coniferous trees of the wet alpine. Densely forcited regions of these evergreens be just around the town. A wide variety of rare archids are often featured in flower shows around the city. Sunflower, marigold, pain settia, and other flowers bloom in November and — December.

Bamboo grown in abundance along the slopes of Grangtok. In the lower reaches of the town, the vegetation graduates from alpine to subtrapical and temperate deciduous.

Among the more commonly found animals in the alpine zone are yaks. They are domesticated and reared in Narth sikkin mainly for their economic productiveness. Yak milk is used to make butter 'churpi', the wood comes in handy as reaso material for corpets and blankets. The musk deve, found in the upper temperate regions, is today a species in the endangered list. A common deriven of sikkin is the muritjac, or the Barking Deve.

Among the more exotic mammals is the Red panda which lives mostly on treatops. It is found at altitudes ranging from 6,000 to 12,000 feet. The smoot leapard is an almost mythicalanimal. It has rearrely been sighted and to date, only two field Zoologists have succeeded in photographing this clusive animal in its habitat which can vary from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheep, flying squirreds, binturang, tahres, marmots and musk deer are at home in this cool blanket of green.

Eart Sikkim Gangtok

The capital city of siskim is fittingly called Grangton, which means "the town on the hilltop" in the local Bhitia language. From the foremer Royal palace at the top to the Queen's Bridge at the bottom, the city spreauls across approximately 15 Kilometres on the west side of a long ridge flanking the Ranipool (Ranipul) River. At an average allitude of 5500 feet, (1676 metres), and with a Population of approximately 50,000 this historically important transit Point on the trade route with Tibet became the capital of sikkin in 1894. Grangtak combines an attractive mix of old world charm, traditional haspitality and a modern cosmopalitan outlook, making it am exiting place to spend a few days at the beginning are no of your sikkimuse journey. The town can be the ideal staging paint for your travels across sikkim's other districts, as you take advan--tage of top-notify towns agencies, first class hatels and without Shapping amonities, on a comfortable haven with good food and hat showers at the end of your sikkim adventure.

Although warmer than neighbouring Darjeeling, Grangtak is still a hill taum with widely varying weather patterns, so take

extra core when packing. Summer temperatures can be as high as 28° celsius an sunny afternoons but may drop to 13° celsius on training evenings. In the cuinter, you can expect highs of 18" celsius and laws of 5° celsius. Grangtak sees over 150 inches of rainfall por year, primorily during the summer monsoon season. come prepared with light woodlens and a rain jacket for the summer, and heavier clatties for the winter. Although central Grangtak's main commercial thoroughfare is slightly less than a Kilometra in length, M.G. (Mahatma Grandhi) Morg is lined with Shaps, hatels, restaurants, bares, bakeries, studios, cyber cafes, Pool rooms and curio shops. At the western end of the road, near the Thakuxbari Temple and overlooking the Taurism Informa--tion centre, stands the statue of unity, depicting the meeting of the Bhutia chieftain Khye Burmsa with the lepthon leader Thekong Tek.

Built in momoray of Horbhajan singh, a lost sepay tram the 23rd Punjab Regiment, the Baba Horbhajan singh Memorial Mandir lies between the Nathu la and Jelep la passes. Legend has it that he appeared to his colleagues in a dream a few days after he want mixing, and requested that a monument be built in his memory.

His follow soldiers then excited this monument, which over the years acquired the status of a pilgrimage site. Devotees leave a battle of water, which they called a few days later to take back home, blessed by the spirit of this hardy soldier.

At an allitude of over 14,000 feet, the Nathu la is now apon for domestic towaists. This is the highest point in sikkim reachable by car, without the extra exection of a trek. However, visitores with heart conditions or concerned about high - altitude Sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Nathu la pass was the gateway to Tibet, and was used extensively by traders and parties travelling from Kalimpong and the plains on their way to shigate and thosa in the land of the snows New upon once again after several decades, visiting the pass Is a once in a lifetime experience. You can walk up to the army viewpaint and look beyond into china, whore greanuniformed chinese army percronnel with ned stars on their caps stand to attention. All around them, the stark alpine landscape is interspersed with delicate primular blossoms and unique Himalayan rehubard shrub. Visitore are advised to start for Nather la as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather which typically origin the afternoon.

Fishing is totally prohibited and visitors over requested not maintain its sanctity.

Tashi view point is an auclaimed spot for photography louated about 8 kilometries north of Grangtak on the main road to North sikkim on a clear day, you can see the monasteries of phodong and labrang. An observationy tower has recently been established, along with a small but well-stocked cafetoria. Along the way, stop to morved at the clear waters of Bakthong. Kyang clihu, a small waterfall between Grangtak and Tashi views paint.

Data Analysis

year-wise invease in population

Population in sikkim has increased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 In

2011. (Table No-1) (Figure No 1)

ale No:-1 Year-wise increas	Population
1901	59014
1911	87920
1931	81721
1931	109808
1941	121520
1951	137725
1961	162189
1971	20 9 843
1981	316385
1991	406457
5001	540851
2011	610577

Source: - comment of India

Granth rate of population

Population growth rate is the rate of which Papulation is inviewing population growth rate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 Percent which has decreased to 12.89 percent between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of population (50.77) took place between 1971 and 1981 (Table No. ?) (Figure No?).

Уеал	Gorauth Rate (%)
1901-1911	48.98
1911 - 1921	-7.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931 - 1941	10.67
1941 - 1951	13.33
1951 - 1961	17-76
1961 - 1971	₹9∙38
1971 - 1981	50-77
1981-1991	28-47
1991 - 2001	33 · 06
2001 - 2011	12-89

source: computed by the Author.

Male - Female Population -

Males constituted 65 pervent of the population and females constituted 35 pervent of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure No.3)

Literary Rate-

Literary reate has increased from 58.86 per cent in 2001 to 73.93 percent in 2011. Number of literates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 2011 (Figure No 4.)

Sex Ratio -

Sex Ratio is the number of females per thousand males sex realis has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011 child sex reatio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011.

Density of population-

Density of population reform the number of persons Per square kilometres. It has increased from 76 persons per square kilometres to 86 porsons per square kilometres.

Rural and Urban population

only 24.97 persont of the total population in

2011 is withou and the next 75.03 percent is rund.

Religious composition -

Majority of the population are Hindu (58 %),

fallowed by Buddhists (27%) and divertions (10%). (Figure No-5)

Ethnic composition

Bhution constitute 34 percent of the population, followed by limboo (26%) and lepthas (21%). (Figure No.6)

Language Guzoups Majarity and Nepali speaking Papulations, fallowed by

Hindi and Bhatia. (Fig-7)

District wise Population East District is the most populous followed by S. District, w. District, N. District.

(Figure -8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

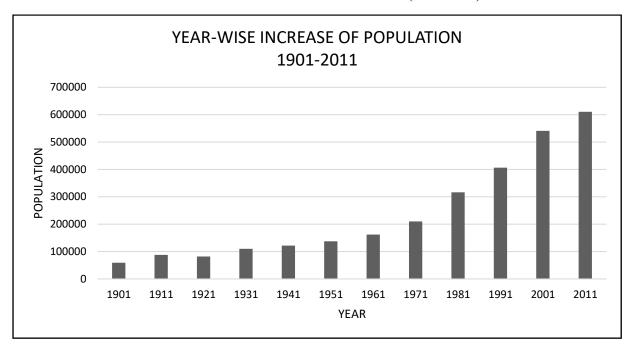


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

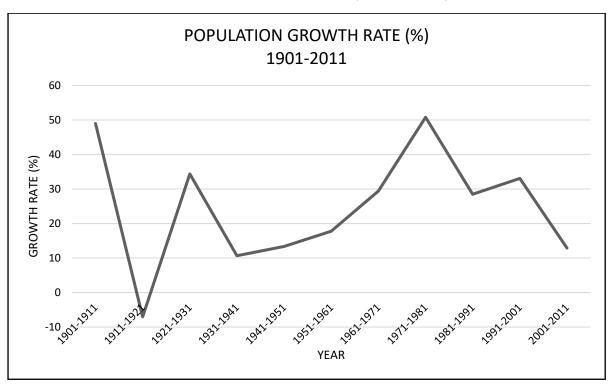
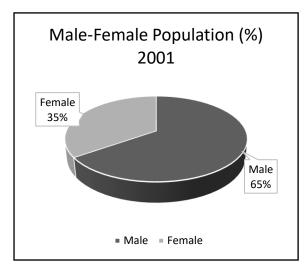


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



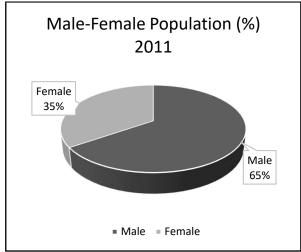


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

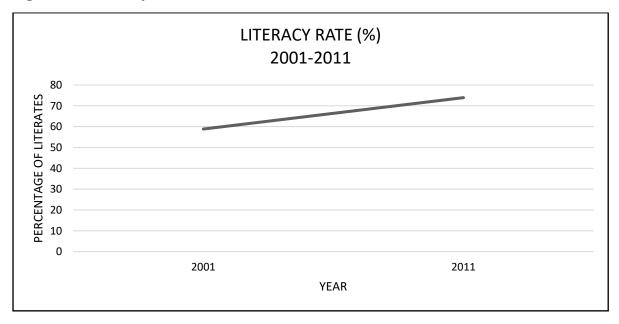


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

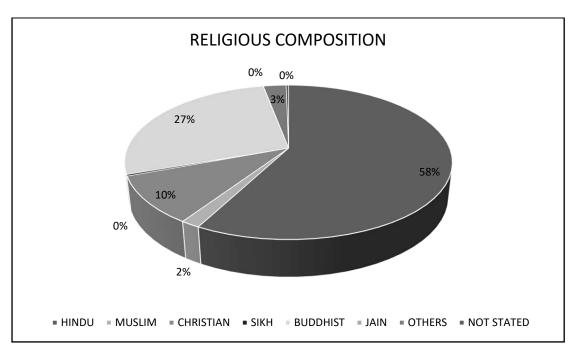


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

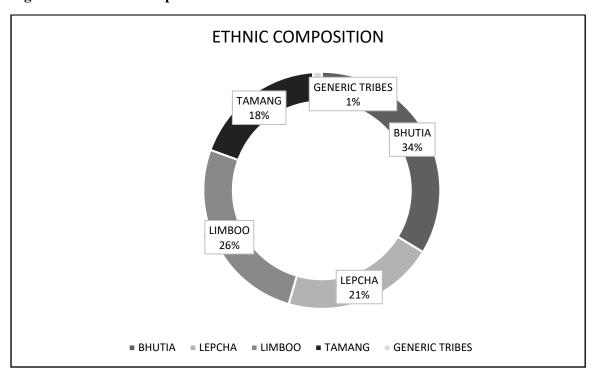


Figure No.7: Language Groups

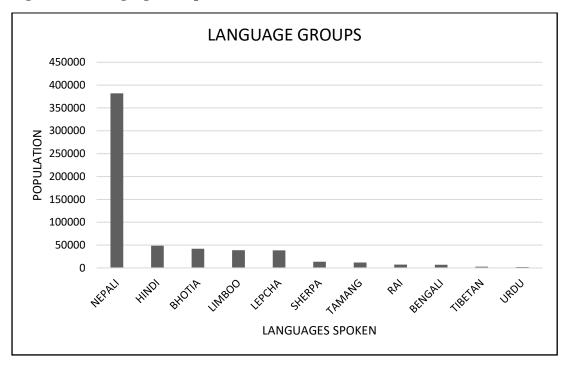
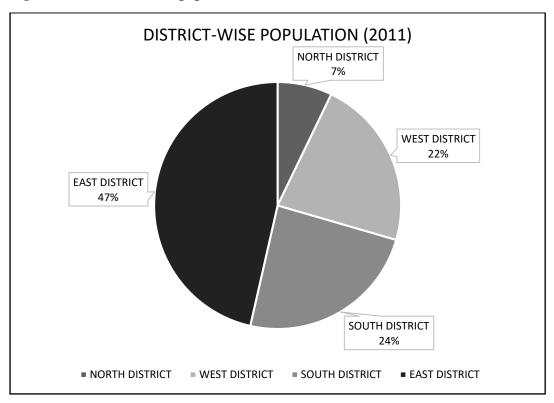


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



Conclusion.

Sikkim with its mountainous landscopes has a pristine enviscenment. There are great variations in elevation runging from 250m to 8495m. It has a population of above six lakks and has an area of 7096 square kilometres. population density is 86 Perceons per equare Kilometres as per consus 2011. It is administrustively divided into 4 districts. It is a cultivally diverse state with varied language groups, ethnic and religious compositions. The lustrious Himologan landscapes and a favourable weather have made the state, or favourite townist destination. The clean and green image of sikkin has made it the top towist destinations of the world. Though population density is low, which is an abrious impait of torrain on population distribution but other demagraphic characteristics are quite significant. Literary reate is 73.93 percent. Sex ratio is 944. out of the 4 districts, East District is the most populous, the probable reason for this is the location of Granglok, the state capital Granglok is the largest city in the state. Sikkim is an environmentally conscious state, banning the use of plastic specially the use of single - use Plastic battles since 1998. Despite of the tough mountain aus terrain it has emerged as one of India's top environmental leaders.

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INTRODUCTION

Bikkim is a State located in Eastern Himalayas. bikkim on Sikhim is a name dessived from the fornauxit wood Shirhim meaning coneated. In all of sikkim there is not a single kilometers of flat land. The State of Sinkim is located in the Southern mountain rounger of Eastern Himalayas between Northern Latitudes 27°05N and 28°08N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 Si wim is the 22nd State of the Indian union, which came into existence with effect from 16th May. 1975. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal is the west. Bhutan in the east, Tibet in the month and State of west Bengal in the South. The State has been divided into fourdistocicts, Viz. East, west, Noon -th and South diatoricto.

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EAST SIKKIM

Grangtok

The capital city of Sikkim is fittingly called Trangtok, which means the town on the hilltop' in the local bhutia language. From the former Royal palace at the top to the Queen's Broidge at the bottom, the city spoonwells across apporoximately 15 Kilometers on the west Side of a long vidge flanking the Ramipool (Ramipul) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 meters), and with a population of app-- voximately 50,000, this historically important toomsit point on the troade soute with tibet become the capital of Sikkim in 1894. Grangtok combines an attractive mix of old woodd charm, traditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitan outlook, making it an exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning on end of your Bikkimese Jowiney. The town can be the ideal Staging point for your town--vels across sixxims outher districts, as You take advandage of top-notch townism agencies, firest class notels and whan sho-pping amenities, on a comfontable haven with good food and hot showers at the end of your sikkim adventure.

Although Darsjeeling Gangtok is Still a hell town with widely varying weather patterno, so take extra care when facking. Summers tempersaturies can be as high as 28° celsius on Sunny after noons but may droop to 13° celsius on rainy evenings. In the winters, you can expect highs of 18. celsius and lows of 5° celsius. Grangfox sees over 150 inches of mainfall per year, proimarily during the Summer monocon Season come proepared with light woolens and a reain Jacket for the Summers, and heavier clother for the winters.

It an altitude of over 14,000 feet, the Nathy I. is now open for domestic townists. This is the highest point of Sikkim meachable by our, without the extra exertion of a trock, fower visitores with heart conditions on concerned about high-altitude Sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Nathu La pass was the gateway to Tibet, and was used extensively by traders and porters travelling from Kalimporg and the plains on their way kalimporg and the plains on their way to Shegatoe and Lhasa in the land of the

poyle rus-10 Grows. Now open once again after Several becades, Violiting the pass is a once in a lifetime expensionce. You can walk up to the army viewpoint and look beyond into china, where green-uniformed chinese army pers-Donnel with ned Stars on their caps Stand to attention. All around them, the Stark alpine landscape is interspensed with delicate proincula blossoms and the unique Himalayan whubard Shrub. visitores are advised to Start for Northy La as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weathers which typically arises in the afternoon.

The beautiful Tsomgo Lake. which freezes over in winter and is fed by melting Snows from the Swrounding mountains. Local legend holds that lamas could forecast the future by studying the colour of the lake's waters. Fishing is totally prohibited and visitors are requested not to pollute the environs of the lake with rubbish in order to maintain its sanctity.

page no-11 Although central Grangton's main commercial thoroughfare is slightly less than a kilometre in length M.G. (Mahatma Grandhi) Mary is lined with shops, hotels, nestaunants, bans, bakeries studios, Cybers cafes, pool mooms and curio shops. At the western end of the road, near the Thakumbarie Temple and overslooking the Townson Information centure, Stands the statue of unity, depicting the meeting of the Bhutia chieffain khye Bumoa with the Lepcha leaders thekong Tex. Built in memorry of Harrbhajan Singh, a look sepoy from the 23rd punjab Regiment. the Baba Hambhajan Singh Memoroial Mandin lies between the Nathu La and Jelep La parses. Legend has if that he appearsed to his colleagues in a dream a few days afters he want messing, and nequested that a monument be built in his memony. His tellow Soldierras then errected this monume--nt, which over the years acquired the Status of a pilgnimage Site. Devotees leave abottle of water, which they collect a few days latter to take back home, bleased by the Spirit of these hardy Soldiers.

Tashi View point is an acclaimed Spot for photography located about 8 kilometeres north of Georgiak on the main road to North Sikkim. On a Clear day, you can see the monasteries of phodong and Labrang. An observatory tower has recently been established, along with a small but well-Stocked cateteria. Along the way, stop to marvel at the clear waters of Bakthong Kyong Chhu, a Small waterfall between Georgiak and Tashi véew point.

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR- WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

population in Sikkim has increased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Table no.1) and (Figure No.1)

Table NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION	
1901	59014	
1911	87920	
1921	21721	
1931	1098 08	
1941	121520	
1951	137725	-
1961	162189	
1971	209843	
1981	316385	
1991	406457	
	540851	
2001	610577	
2011	010577	
A 10 1		

Source; consus of India.

Population growth mate is the mate at cohech Population growth mate is the mate at cohech population is increasing. Population growth mate population is increasing. Population growth which between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 pero cent which has decreased to 12.89 pero cent between 2001 has decreased to 12.89 pero cent between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of population and 2011. The maximum growth of population (50.77./.) took place between 1971 and 1981 (Table no. 2 and Figure no. 2)

	-page no -14	
ble NO. 2: Gurowth R	ate of population (1901 To 2011)	
YEAR	GIRUWTH RATE (11)	
1901 - 1911	48.98	
1911- 1921	-7.05	
1921 - 1931	34.37	
1931 - 1941	10.67	
1941 - 1951	13.33	
1951 - 1961	17.76	
1961 - 1971	29.38	
1971 - 1981	50.77	
1981 - 1991	28.47	
1991 - 2001	33.06	
2001 - 2011	12.89	
- 200-1	by the Author	

Source: computed by the Authors
tole-Female Population

bles consituted 65 per cent of the population not females consituted 35 per cent of the pulation in 2001 and 2011 (Figure no. 3).

Heracy roale has increased 58.86 per cent has per cent in 2011. Number 1 2001 to 73.93 per cent from 318335 in by literates has increased from 318335 in 2011 to 449294 2011 (Figure no.4)

gex Ratio page no-15 gex matio has improved from 275 in 2001
1889 in 2011. Child Sex matio has also improved mom 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011. Density of population Density of population referes the number of persons per square kilometers. It has increased forom 76 pensono pero Squie Kilometers to 86 pensono pero quare Kilometeres. lural and usoban population my 24.97 pero cent of the total population in 2011 b without and the rocat 75.03 pero cent is much Religious comparition Majority of the population one Hindus (58.1.). Allowed by Buddhests (27%) and chimistians (10%) (Figure no.5) Ethnic composition Bhutias constitute 34 per cent of the population, followed by Limboo' (26%) and Lepchas (21%) (Figure NO. 6) Language Grooups Mazonity are Nepali speaking population, follow by Hindi and Bhotia (Figure no.7) District - wise population But District is the meat populous followed by South district, west district.

1 .

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

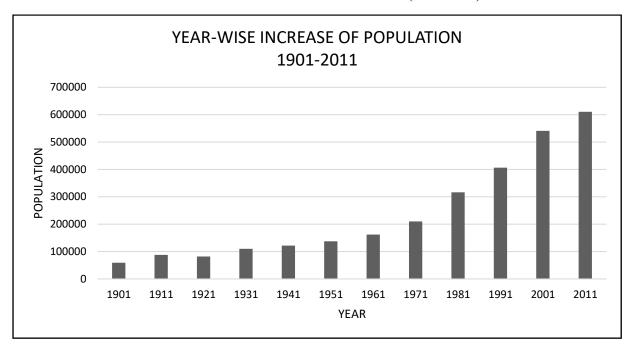


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

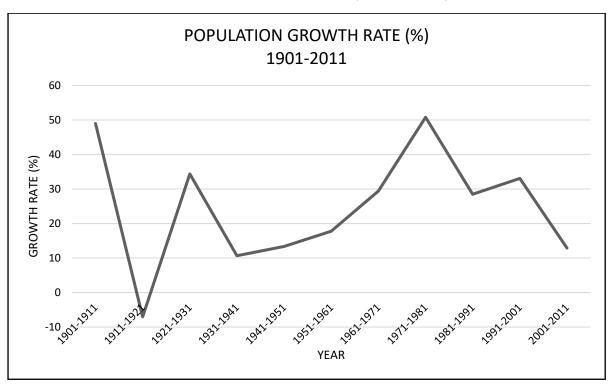
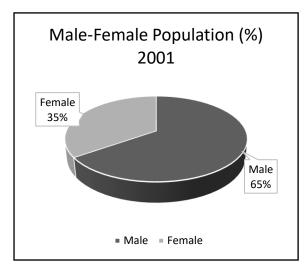


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



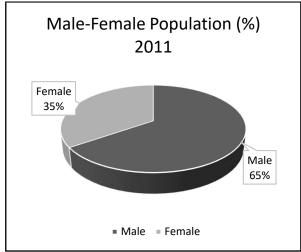


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

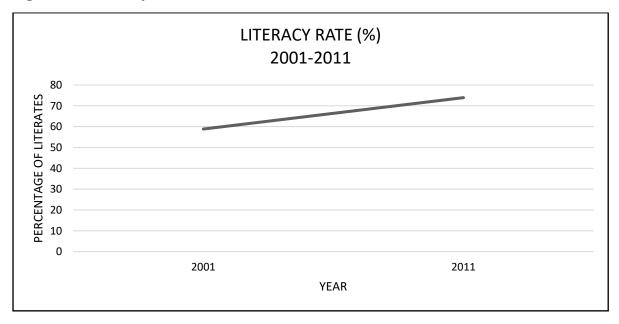


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

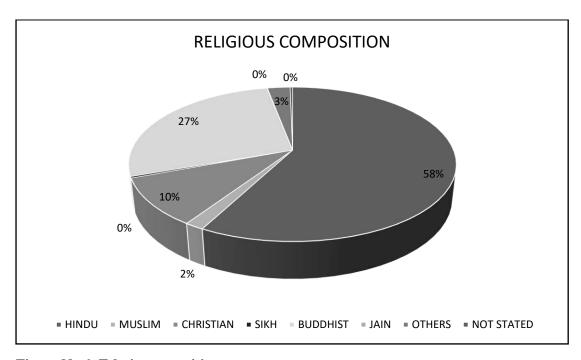


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

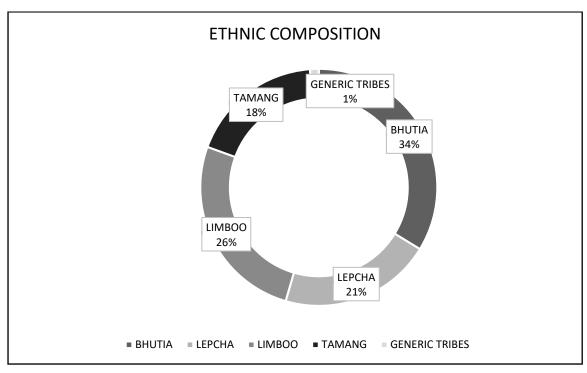


Figure No.7: Language Groups

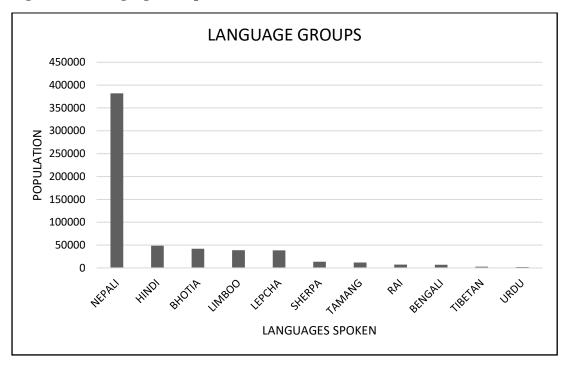
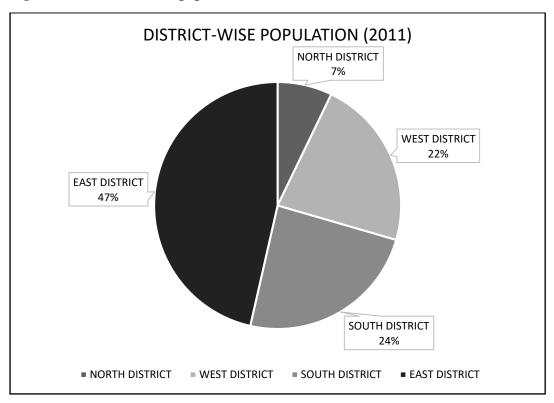


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSION

Sikkim with its mountainous landocape has a posistine Envisionment. These are great variations in elevation ranging from 250m to 8495 m. It has a population of above six lakks and has an area of 7096 square ilometres. population density is 86 persons persons quare kilometores as per census 2011. It is adminialosalively divided into 4 dealniets. It is a ulturally diverse state with varied language soups. Ethnic and religious compositions. The lus-rous, Himalayan landscapes and a favourable eather have made the state, a favourite touriat destination. The clean and green image of Kkim has made it the top townist destinations of e woodd. Though population density is low, which an obvious impact of termain on population stoibution but others demographic characteristies e quite significant. Literacy vate is 73,93 pers it. Sex matio is 344. out of the 4 destricts, at Diatoriet is the most populous, the poobable ason for this is the location of Gungton, the de coupital. Gungton is the largest city in the state. kim is an environmentally conscious state, bann-ig the use of plastic specially the use of single-use while bottles Since 1998, Despite of the tough mo-Mainous terrorain it has emerged as one of India's top environmental leaders.

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http://www. Sikening.nic.in/woitemeaddata/webkim./. 20 Cenaus 7, 2020 11%, 20 Data.pdf accessed 21.06.2022.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Assignment undertaken deving B.Sc. 2nd Year of Beography Hondurs. I owe special debt of gratitude to my Madam, Dr. Ritupanna Genosh and Sir, Dipankon Chaloraborty for this Constant Support and guidance throughout the cocode of my work. It is only their cognizant efforts that my endeavors have seen light of the day I would like to thank our respected Principal Madam Dr. Chhabi De for giving me the opportunity to participate in the geographical excursion. I would also like to thank my friends for their help and support. I have no valuable words to express ony thanks, but my heart is still full of the favours veceived from every person.

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SUBJECT	PAGIE NO.
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ELORA AND FAUNA	5-6
EAST SIKKIM	6-9
DATA ANALYSIS	10-12
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Introduction

Silkhim is a state located in fastorn Himaloyas, sikkim on Sikhim is a name derived from the santhrist word Shikhim meaning "Grested". The all of Sikkim there is not a single kilemeth of 'Slat land! The state of sikkim is located in the Southern mountain tranges of Eastern Himaloya's between Northern Latitudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Silkim is the 22nd state of the Indian Union, which came into existence with effect from 16th May: 1995. Sellin is bounded by Nepal in the west of the Soundistricts the south. The state has been divided into foundistricts in the south. The state has been divided into foundistricts.

and for 64 kins from East to west. It has a total geographical area of 7096 equate kins, most of Eixlin in the lesser and greater Himalogan zone It has a walled unique geographical location. Whanchenjunga and Nathula Pass is in this state.

Grangtok, the istate capital is in east showin. It lies between to 16 minutes North 40 27 degresses 21 minutes North It has an altitude of 5500 feet above mean sea level. It is connected to sillipsoi above mean sea level. It is connected to sillipsoi by the National Highway. The necest airport and vialury station is Silipsoi

Physiography

The topography of sixkim is characterized by great variations in elevation, ranging from 250 mto 88 8495 m. Most of the sixkim is in the lease and overall Himalogen zone. The state is girdled by high ridges on the North, East and west contain some imposing peaks and high altitude posses.

that is discharged in the two major rivers mamely Teesta and Rangit Records available suggests that as many as 84 glaciers in Sixkim covering an area of 640 Sq. Km., with Permanent snow fields measure around 251 sq. km area which when added to glaciers cover an area of 691 Sq. Kms.

Sixkin consists of more than 150 lakes beated at different altitudes and one notwal water loodies mostly as a product of gloviations and one confined to high altitude areas. Most of the lakes are source of altitude areas. Most of the lakes are source of altitude areas and also of oreligious significance doubt and also of oreligious significance attracting plynins and and townists to the state. The most attracting plynins and and kneckeoperi lakes.

distinct micro-momphelogy Jeathers of shocking terrain include terraces and floodplains, valley side. slopes and landstide slopes, alluvial cones of different types and generations; terrs, with shaped depressions. Levrace istes, sickle shaped mags, beveled glains, undulating plains, with deeply dissected valleys, glacial on poing lacial deposits related sodimentary structures creases.

Page NO.3

Soil sovies or poly pedan, gorges etc. These forms have obsern produced by the trunkstream Teesta and its emmunicable, tributables one of the important agents of denudation and deposition which and the landscape (Mulhopadhyay 1998).

and haff-schistose noeths, making their soil brown clay, and generally toon and shallow. The soil is coarse, with large amounts of iron oxide concentrations, marging from neutral to acidic and has post organic and mimeralmeticus. This types of Soil tends to support evergreen and decideous forests.

A large position of the Sikkim Leviltory including Brangloth is covered by the Posecamborian mock and in much younger in age than the hills. The mock consists of phyllites and schools and therefore the slopes one bughly susceptible to weathering and prome to crossion. This combined with the intense rain, causes extensive soil crossion and heavy loss of Soil extensive soil crossion and heavy loss of Soil entensive soil crossion and heavy loss of soil entensive soil crossion and heavy loss of soil entensive soil crossion and heavy loss of soil entensives through leaching. His a result, mutinients through leaching the numerous land slides are frequent isolating the numerous small towns and villages from the major urban centres.

The moisture content in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil theckness, has an explicit impact on forest type and coverage in any area. The entire state openavely consists of gnessesse neeks and half-schools neeks. The soil is developed from the

genessic group of stocks. They are typically coarse. Often with funic concentrations, neutral to acidic with poor organic/mineral mutrions. The high intensity of nainfall in the state often causes extensivesoil exestion and heavy losses of neutri ents of land by leaching.

Climate:

Sikkim is characterized by a Himalayantype of climate Altitude is the main factor controllingthe climate and weather condition of the whole state including in the capital city of Grangtok. The climatic conditions vary greatly due to the wide fluctuations in elevation tranging from 800-20,000 feet and there edged mountains. Relief features such as high mountains act as barriers for the movement of mountains act as barriers for the movement of the Monsoon winds. low temperature, high rainfall on wind wardslopes, comparatively buy on the leward Side and heavy precipitation in the from of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the

The weather of Gangtol is alkine with warm cummer and cold winters. Temperatures range from a high of 25°C in summer to a low of about 3°C in winter. Snowful is nord, and in necent times Grangtok winter. Snowful is nord, and in 1990, 2004 and 2005.

Temporatures below thereing are also ware. The region receives an annual nainfall of 3494 mmover by

violing days. The lover Himalayous in general are composed of labile speck formations and othersfore prione to landslides even in dry seasons. These landslides can viesult in 6 the capital being cat off from other points of sixion and the mainland India.

Elora and Fauna:

Vertical climb from the plains of west Bingal to the high allitude areas of at sikkin orepresents one of the world's steepest altitude greatients. This accounts for the bronedible variety of flora a fauna found in the region, ranging from the tropical to sub-aretic

deciduals forests of poplar bouch oak and elm. aswell as evergreen, conference true of the list alpine. Sunsely forested bregions of these evergreens lie Just coround the town. A wide variety of more orchids are often featured in flower shows around the city. Sunflower, marigold, poinsettle, and other flowers bloom in November as december. Bornboo grows in abundance along the slopes of Grangtok. In the lower oreaches of the town, the vegetation foreductes from alpine to subtropical and temperate deciduous.

in the alpine zone are yells. They are somesticated and reased in North sikkim mainty for their economic. Peroductiveness. Yak milk is used to make butter charge, the wood comes in handy as naw material for a carpets and blankets. The mettic musk deve, found in the upper temperate negions, is today aspecies in the upper temperate negions, is today aspecies in

Page NU- 60

Sixxim is the munjac, or the Booking Seen

kanda which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at allitudes exanging from 6,000 to 12;000 feel. The show leopard is an almost mythicalanimal. It has ready been sighted and to date, only two field zoologists have succeeded in photographing this elective animal in its ababitat which can very from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheep, flying equivrels, binturing takes, moormots and much devi are at home in this cool blanket of green.

EAST SIKKIM:-

Grangtok:

The Capital City of Sikkin is fittingly called Grangton which means the town on the hilltop in the local Bhitis language. From the former Poyal Palace at the top to the Overis Bridge at the bottom, the city sprawls across approximately 15 kilometries on the west side of a long ridge flanking the Rainpool (Ranipul) River At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 metres), and with a population of approximately 50,000, this historically important transit point on the trade route with Tibet became the capital of sickim in 1894. Grangton combines an attractive mix of old world charm, traditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitan outlook, making it an exciting Place to spend a few days at the beginning or end of your societimes for your travels across sixkims other districts, as you for your travels across sixkims other districts, as you

Doge NO: 7 take advantage of top-notch townsin agencies, First class hotels and whom schopping amenities, or a Comfortable haven with good food and hot showers at the end of your sixiim adventure. Grangton is still a hill town with widely varying weather patterns so take extra core when packing Summer temperatures can be as high as 28 Celsius on summy An the water, you can expect highs of 18° culsus and lower of 5° celsius. Ganglok sees over 150 inches of trainfall par year primarily during the summer nonsoon Season. Come prepared with light wollens and arain Jacket for the semmer, and heavier clothes for the winter At an altitude of over 14,000 feet , the Nathre La is now open for domestic townists. This is the highest point in Likkim reachable by car, without the entira execution of a trick. However, visitions with heart conditions or concurred about high altitude Sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Nathu la gases was the gateway to tilet and was used extensively by treaders and parture travelling from Kalimpong and the Plains on their way to shighter again after several decades, visiting the page is a once In a lifetime exposence. You can walk up to the army viewpoint and look beyond into china, whose green Uniformed chinise army Personnel with red stars on their caps stand to attention. All around them. the stark alkine landscape is interspersed with delicate provinced blood blossoms and the unique Himalayan orhuband whereb. Visitores are advised to start for Nathur La as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather which typically arises in the afternoon.

35 Whometres away from Grangtok at an altitude of 12,400 feet (37480 from Grangtok at an altitude of 12,400 feet (37480 from the surrounding the feet by multing snows from the surrounding mountains Local Legend holds that lamous could forecast the future by studying the colour of the lake's waters. Fir Fishing is totally probibited and visitors are vieguested not to Pollute the environs of the lake with prubbish in order to maintain its sanctity.

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Page No -9 Tashi View Point is an acclaimed Spot for Thetography located about & vilometres north of Grangton on the main oroad to North Sikkim. On a clear day, you can see the monasteries of Thodong and Labrary. An observatory tower has necently been established, along with a small but well-stocked caseteria. Along the way, stop to marvel at the clear waters of Bakthong Lyong Chhu, a small Waterfall botween Grang tok and Tashi view point.

DATA ANALYSIS YEAR-WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

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Table No. 1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION

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1911	83920
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1961	162189
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1991	406457
2001	540851
2011	610577

Source: - Census of India

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

population growth rate is the state at which population is increasing population growth rate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.78 per cent which has decreased to 12.89 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of Population (50.77%) took place between 1921 and 1981 (Table No. 2 and figure No. 2)

Table NO. 2: -GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 to 2011)

YEAR	GIROWTH RATE (1)
1901-1911	48.98
[911-192]	7.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931-1941	10.67
1941-1951	13.33
1951-1961	17.76
1961 - 1971	29.38
1921 - 1981	50.77
1981 - 1991	28.47
1991 -2001	33.06
2001 - 2011	12.89

Source: COMPUTED BY THE AUTHOR

Male-Female Population:

Males Constituted 65 per cent of the population and females constituted 35 per cent of the population in 2011 and 2011 (Figure No. 3).

Literacy Rate:

Whenacy orale has increased from 58.86 per cent in 2001 to 43.99 per cent in 2011. Number of Whenates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 2011 (Figure NO. W)

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is the number of females per thousand males

Sex ratio has improved from 375 in 2801 st 889 in 2011. Child

Sex ratio has also improved from 375 in 2801 and 944 in 2011.

Density of Population:

Density of population refers the number of poisons personature

Vilometries of has increased from 16 persons per square vilometries

to 86 persons per sugare vilometers.

Rural and Vorban population:
only 24.97 per cent of the total population in 2011 is urban
and the rest 7503 per cent is rural.

Religious Composition:
Majorily of the population ever Hindus (587), followed by continue (290)
CII and Christians (107) (Figure No. 5)

Ethnic Composition:

Chutias Constitute 34 per cent of the population followed by Limboo (26%) and lepchas (21%) (Figure NO.6)

Language Goroups:
Majority are Nepali Speaking population followed by Wints and

Bhotia (Figure No.1)

District-Wise Population:

East Distorict is the most populous followed by south Distorict, west Distorict and North Distorict (Digwo No.8).

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

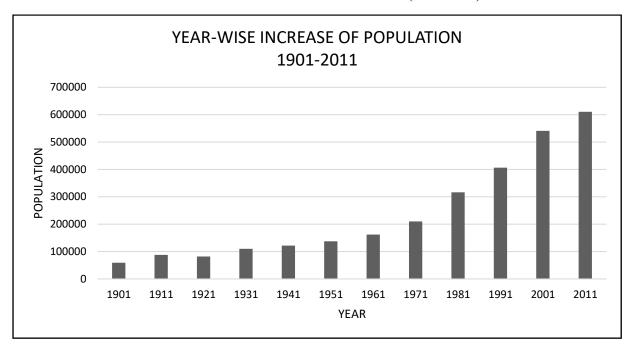


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

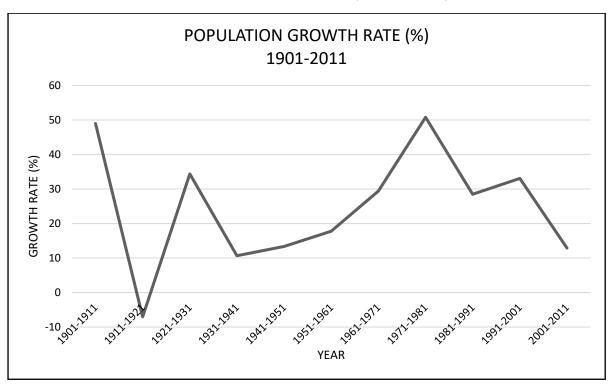
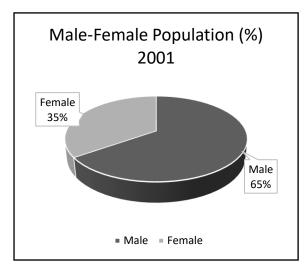


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



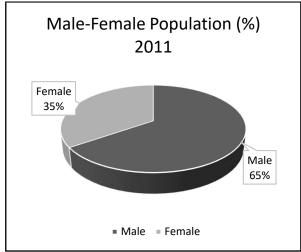


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

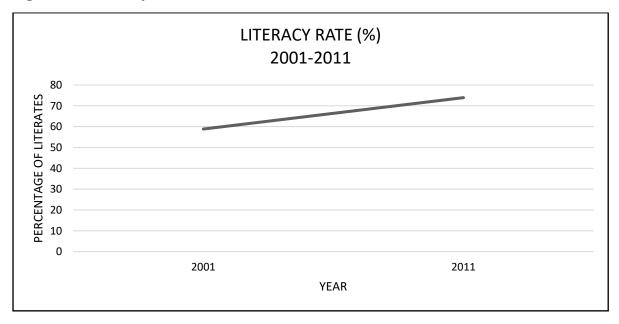


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

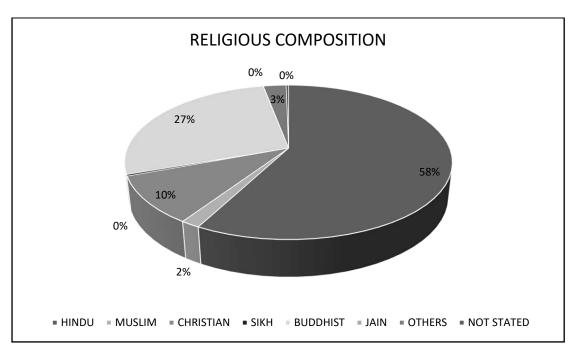


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

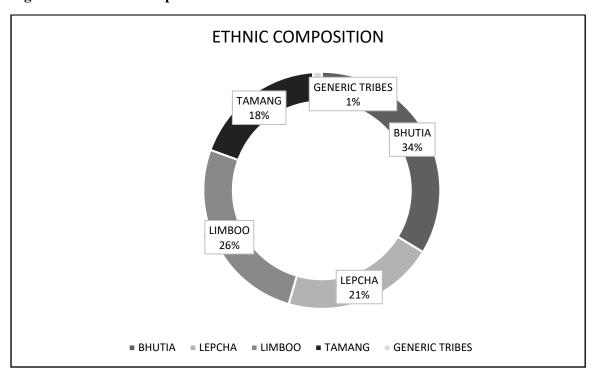


Figure No.7: Language Groups

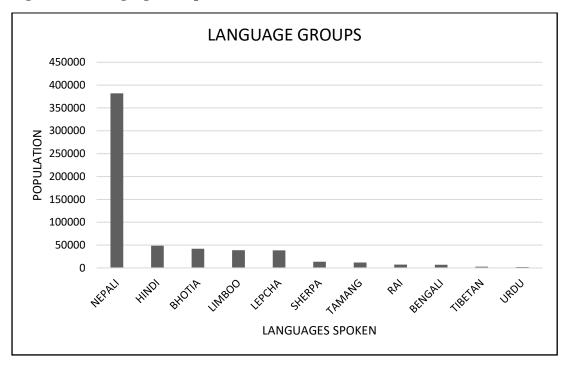
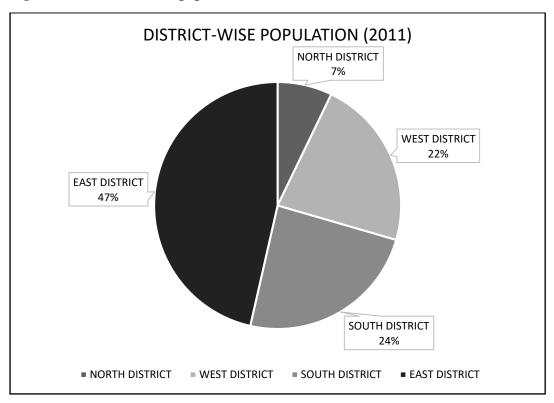


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSTON:

Sellain with its mountainous landscapes has a posistence exproorment. There are great variations in elevation tranging from 250m to 8495m 4t has a population of above six lakes and shas an area of 7096 square vilometres population density is &6 Persons por square kilometres as por ansus 2011. It is administratively divided into 4 districts of is a culturally diverse state With varied language groups, ethnic and religious compositions. The Lustorous Himalayan landscapes and a favourable weather have made the state, afavocriti townish destination. The clean and green image of Sikkim has made it the top tourist distinctions of the world. Though population density is low which is an obvious impact of terrain on population distribution but other demographic characteristics are quite significant. Literacy rate is \$3.93 per cent. Sen oration is 944 out of the 4 districts, East district is the most populous, the perobable reason for this is the tocation of Grangloke, the state capital Garglok is the largest city in the State Sikkim is an environmentally conscious state, barning the use of plastic specialty the use plastic terrain it has emerged as one of Indea's top environmental leaders. py 201/2022

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INTRO DUCTION

Sikkim is a state located in Eastern Himaloyas. Sikkim On Sikhim is a name derived from the sonskrit Hond skikhim meaning 'crested'. In all of sikkim there is not a single kilometer of 'flat land'. The state of Sikkim is located in the southern mountain manges of tastern Himaloyas between Northern tatitudes 27° 05N and 28°08N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88° 55 E sikkim is the 22nd state of the Indian Union, which Came into existence with effect from 16th may, 1975. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal in the West, Bhutan is the east, Tibet in the north and State of West Bengal in the South. The State has been divided in to foundistricts, viz East; West, North and South districts.

Hextends for 114 kms from North to south and for 64 kms from East to west. It has a total geographical area of 7096 square kms most of sikkim is in the lesser and greater Himalayan zone. It has a unique geographical location · khan chenjunga and Nathula pass is in the state.

Grang tok, the State capital is in East Sikkim. It lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes North to 27 degrees 21 minutes North. It has an altitude of 5500 feet above mean sea level. It is connected to siliguri by the National Highway. The nearest airpost and railway station is siliguri.

PHY SIO GRAPHY

The topography of sikkim is characterized by great variations in elevation; manging from 250 mto 84 25m. Most of the sikkim is in the Less en and greater thing-day an zone. The state is grid Led by high reidges on the North, East and West Contain Some imposing reaks and high altitude passes.

Glaciers are the perennial source sof fresh water that is discharged in the two major sivers mamely Teestaand Rangit. Records available suggests that as many as 84 glaciers in sikkim Covering an area of 440 sq km3; with permanent snow fields measure around 251 sq km area which when added to glaciers cover con area of 691 sq kms.

Sikkim consits of more than 150 Lakhs located at different altitudes and are natural water bodies mostly by a product of glaciations and are confined to high altitude areas. Most of the lake s are sowice of fresh hater and also of religious significance attracting pilgrims and townist to the state. The most famous ones are Tsomgo and knecheopari lake.

Distinct micro-morphology features of sikkim terrain include terraces and flood plains, valley side slopes and land slide slope, alluvial cones of different types and generations, tors, kettle shaped depressions; terrace isles, sickle shaped rogs be veled plains, undulating plains, with deeply dissected valleys, glacial or periglacial deposits related sedimentary structures one vasses, soil series

On poly pedon, gorges etc. These forms have been produced by the trunkstrucum teesta and its innumerable tributaries - one of the important agents of denudation and deposition which moulds the land Scape. (Mukho padhipy 1998).

The hills of sikkim mainly consist of greiss ose and half schistose scocks, making their soil brown day, and generally poor and shallow. The soil is coarge with large amounts of iron exide concentrations. Hunging from newtral to acidic and has poor ongonic and mineral truth into this type of soil tends to support evergreen and deciduous forests.

A large portion of the Sikkim territory including Grangtok is covered by the precum brain rock and is much younger in age than the hills. The stock consits of phyllites and schists and therefore the slopes are highly susceptiable to heathering and prone to erosion. This combined with the intense sain. Causes extensive soil erosion and heavy loss of soil nubrients through teaching. As a result land slides are frequent, isolating the numerous small tows and villages from the major whom centres.

The moisture content in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil thickness; has an explicit impact on forest type and coverage in any area. The entire state promountly consists of gneissose toocks and half-schistose scocks. The soil is developed from the gneissic group of swocks. They are typically course, of ten with ferric concentrations,

newhal to acidic with poor organic mineral nutrity of run fall in the state offer causes extensive soil erosion and heavy losses of nutrients of land by leaching.

CLIMATE :-

dikkim is characterized by a Himalayan type of climate. Altitude is the main factor contralling the and weather condition of the Whole State including the capital city of Grang tok. The climate conditions vary greatly due to the wide fluctuations in elevation tranging from 800-20,000 feet and Sharped edged mountains: Relief features such as high mountains act as barriers for the movement of the monsoon winds: Low temporature, high rain fall on wind wardstopes, comparatively dry on the leeward side and heavy precipitation in the from of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the climate.

WEATHER :-

The weather of Giving tok is alpine with warm summer and cold winters. Temperatures stange from a high of 25°C in Summer to a Low of about 3°C in winter. Snow full is nave, and in ste cent times Giving tok hay stee eived snow only in 1990, 2004 and 2005. Temperatures below freezing are also nave. The stegion steceives an armual stainfall of 3494 mmover 164 stainly days. The Lower Himalayers in general are composed of labile rock formations and there fore prone to land slides even in dry seasons. These land-slides Can result in the capital being cut off from other parts of Sikkim and the mainland India.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Sikkim is well-known for its biodiversity. The steep vertical climb from the plains of west Bengal to the high cultitude areas of sikkim exepresents one of the world's steepest allitude gradients. This accounts for the incredible variety of fluna and fauna found in the region, ranging from the tropical to Sub-arctic.

Florica around Giongtok includes temponature, deciduous Possests of poplar, bisch, oak and elm, aswell as evergaten, coniferous trees of the wet alpine. Densely forested bregions of these evergaeens lie Just around the town. A wide variety of score orchids are often in flower shows around the city. Sun flower, marigold, poinsettia, and other flowers bloom in November and December. Bamboo grows in abundance along the slops of Giongtok. In the lower seachers of the town, the vegetation graduates from alpine to subtropical and temperata deciduous.

Among the more commonly found animals in the alpine zone are gaks. They are domesticated and steared in North Sikkim mainly for their economic productiveness. Yak milk is used to make butter 'churpi', the wool comes in hardy as naw material for carpets and blankets. The musk deer, found in the upper temperate regions its today a species in the endangered list. A common derizen of Bamboo grows in abundance along the slopes of Gungtok. In the lower reaches of the town the vegetation graduates from alpine to subtropical and temperate deciduous. Among the more commonly found animals in the alpine

zone are yaks. They are domes ticated and reared in

North Sikkim mainly for their economic productiveness

making it an exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning or end of your sikkimest journey. The town Can be the ideal staging point for your travely across. Sikkim's other districts, as you take advantage of top not ch tourism agencies, first class hotels and whan shopping amenities, or a comfortable haven with good food and hot showers at the end of your sikkim adventure.

Although warmer than neigh bouring Dartjeeling, Gangtok isstill a hill town with widely varying weather patterms, so take extra care when packing, summer temperstatures can be as high as 28° celsi us on summy afternoons but may drop to 13° celsius on scainy evenings . In the winter, you can expect highs of 18. celsing and lows of 5° celsing. Gangtok sees over 150 inches of rain full per year, primarily during the summer monsoon season. Come prepared with light woothers and a train Jacket for the summer, and havaviour dother for the winter. At an altitude of over 14,000 feet; the Nathula is now open for domestic tourists. This is the highest point in sikkim reachable by car, without the extra exortion of a tnek . However, visitors with heart conditions or concerned about high -altitude Sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Natha ly pass was the gateway to tibet, and was used extensive by traders and porters travelling from kalimpong and the plains on their way to shigate and Licya in the Land of the snows. Now open once again after several decades, visiting the pass is a once in a lifetime experience you can walk up to the army view point

Jak milk is used to make butter 'chapri'! the wool comes in handy by vious meterial for corpers and blankeds. The musk deer, found in the appear temporate regions, is today a species in the endangered list. A common derizen of sikkim is the munitial, on the Burking Deer. Among the more exotic mammals is the Red panda. Which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at altitudes stanging from 6,000 to 12,000 feet. The snow deopard is an almost mythicalarimal. It has rarely been sighted and to date, only two field zoologists have succeeded in. Photo graphing this elusive animal in its habitat livich can vary from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheep flying squirrels, binturing, tahans, man mots and musk deer are at home in this cool blanket of green.

EAST SIKKIM GANG TOK:-

The capital city of sikkim is fittingly called Gonglok, which means the town on the hilltop in the local Bhu fia lang uage. From the fromer Royal Palace at the top to the gueen's Bridge at the Buttom, the city sprawls across approximately 15 kilometries on the nest side of a long ridge flanking the Ranipool (Ranipul) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 meters), and with a population of approximately 50,000, this historically important transit point on the trade route with Tibet become the capital of sikkim in 1894. Giang to k combines an attractive mix of old world charm, traditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitan out look

and look beyond into China, where green - uniformed Chinese army personnel with seed stars on their caps Stand to attention. All around them, the stark alpine. I and scape is interspersed with delicate primula blossom so cond the unique Himalay an rhubanh shruh. visitors are advised to start for Nathula as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather which typically arises in the afternoon.

35 kilometers away from Giongtok at an altitude of 12, 400 feet (3780 meters) you see ach the beautiful tsomgo lake, which freezes over in winter and is fed by melting snows from the surronding mountains. Local legend holds that lamay could fore east the future by studying the colour of the lake 's waters. Fishing is totally provibited and visitors are requested notto pollute the environs of the lake with rubbish in order to maintain its sancity.

Although control Grang tok's main commercial throughfune is slightly less than a kilo metre in length, M.G. (MUhatma Grandhi) Marg is lined with shops, hotels, nesturants, bars, bakeries, studios, cy bereafer Pool rooms and curio shops. At the western end of the swad, near the Thakurbari temple and over looking the Townism Information Centre, stands the statue of unity, depicting the meeting of the Bhutia Chieltain knye Burnsa with the Lopena leader thekong Tek.

Built in memory of Har blajan Singh, a lost speopy tram the 23°d punjab regiment, the Baba Hur bhajan Singh Memorial Mandin lies between the Nathuka and Jelep La passes. Legend hoy it that he appeared to his colleagues in a dream a few days after he went missing and requested that a monument be built in his memory. His fellow soldiers then excelled this monument, which over the years ocquired the Status of a pilgrimage site. Devotees leaves a bottle of water, which they collect a few days later to take back home, blessed by the Spirit of this hardy Soldier.

Ta shi view point is an acclamied spot for photogra-Phy Located about 8 kilometers north of Gangtok On the main road to north sikkim, on a clear day secently been established, along with a small but well-stocked cafeteria. Along the way, stop tomarvel at the clear waters of Bakthong, kyong chhu, a small water fall between Gangtok and tashi view point.

YEAR	GROWTH RATE (%)
1901 - 1911	48.98
1011- 7051	-7.05
1931 - 1931	34.37
1931 - 1941	10.64
1941 - 1951	13.33
1951-1961	17.76
1961 - 1971	59.38
1801 - 1601	50.77
1981-1991	28.47
1991-200]	33.06
500] - 50]]	15.80

page No: 10,

MALE - FEMALE POPULATION .-

Males consititued 65 percent of the population and females constitued 35 percent of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure NO.3)

LITER ACY RATE: -

literacy rate her increased from 58.86 percent in 2001 to 73.93 percent in 2011. Number of literates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 44.9294 2011 (Figure NO.4)

SEX RATIO:

Sex reatio is the number of females per thousand males sex reatio her improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child Sex reatio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011.

DENSITY OF POPULATION:-

Density of population sefers the number of persons per square kilometers. It has increased from 76 persons per

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR-HISE INCRESE IN POPULATION

Population in Sikkim has increased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Tuble NO.1) and (Figure NO.1)

Table NO. J: YEAR WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION
1901	59014
1911	87920
1921	81451
1931	109808
1941	151 250
1951	137725
1001	165180
19/1	209843
1981	316 385
100]	406 457
2001	540 851
20]]	610577

Sowice: census of India

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Population growth state is the at which population is increasing. population growth state between 1001 and 1011 was 48.98 percent which has decreased to 12.80 percent between 2011 and 2011. The maximum growth of population (50.77%) took place between 1071 and 1081 (Table NO 2 and Figure NO2)

PageNo: 19

Square kilometries to 86 persons per square kilometres.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION;-

only 24.07 percent of the total population in 2011 is without and the nest 75.03 percent is runal.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION:

Majority of the population are Hindus (58%), followed by Buddhists (27%) and christians (20%) (Figure NO. 5)

ETHNIC COMPOSITION:-

Bhutias considute 34 per cent of the population, followed by Limboo (26-11) and Lepchas (21%) (Figure NO.6)

LANGUAGE GROUPS:

Majority and Nepali Speaking population, followed by Hindi and Bhotia (Figure NO.7)

DISTRICT -WISE POPULATION:-

Fost District is the most populary followed by south District, west District and North District (Figure No.8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

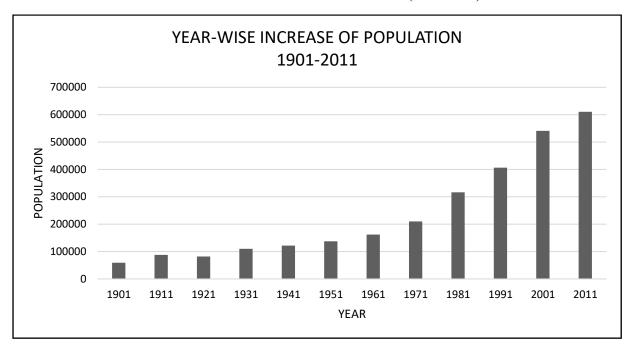


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

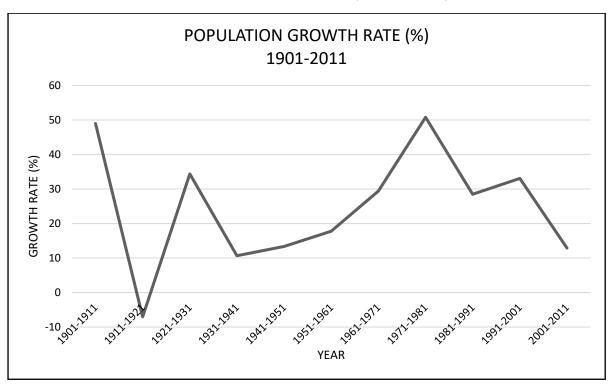
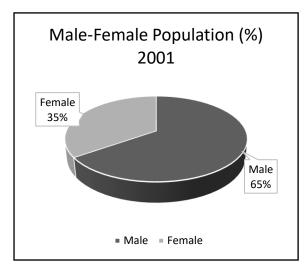


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



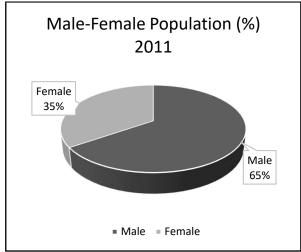


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

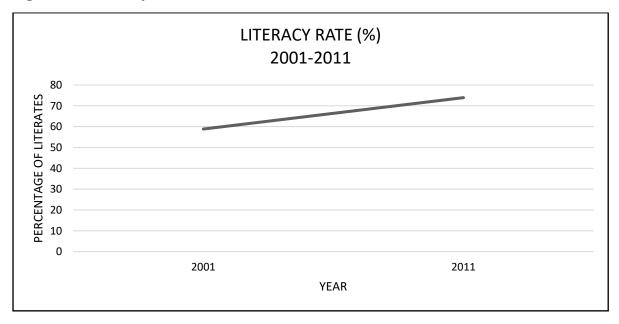


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

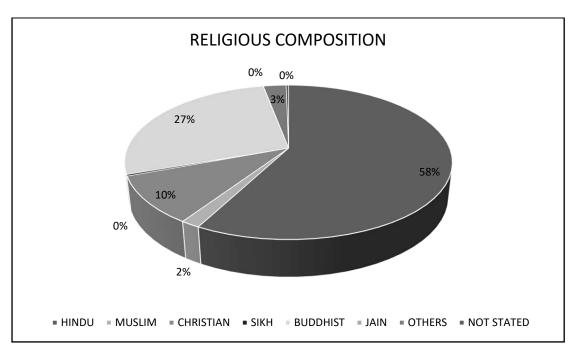


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

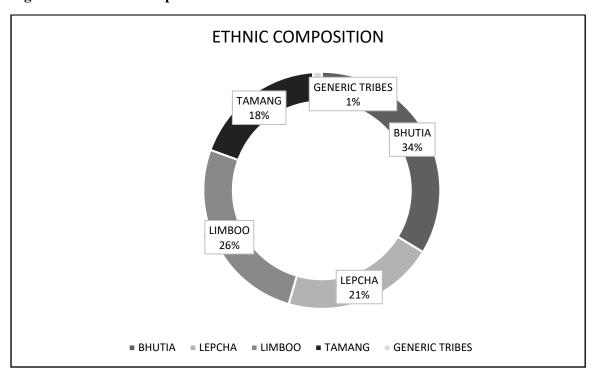


Figure No.7: Language Groups

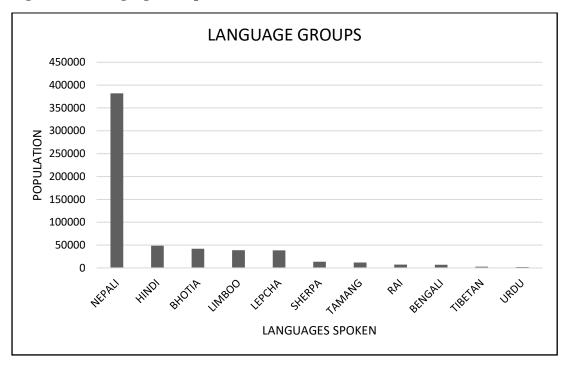
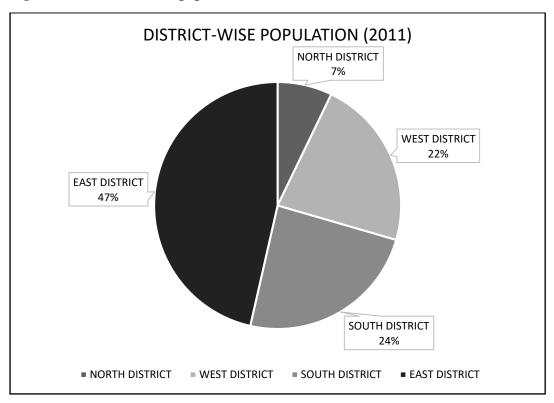


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSION

Sikkim with its mountainous land scapes has a pristine envisionment. There are great variations in elevation stang ing from 250m to 8495 m. It has a population of above six lakhs and has an with of 7096 square kilometries, population density is 86 persons per square Kilometres ey per census 2011. It is administratively divided into 4 districts. It is culturally Liverse state with varied language groups, ethnic and religion by Compositions. The Lustrous Himaloyan Landscapes and a favourable weather have made the state, a favourite townist destination the clean and green image of Sikkim has made it the top tourist destinations of the world. Though popu lation density is low, which is an obvious impact of terrain on population distribution but other demographic chara-Cheristics are quite Significant. Literacy rette is 73.93 per-Cont, sex natio is 944, out of the 4 district, East District is the most populous, the probable neason for this is the location of Gangtok, the state Capital. Gangtok is the large It city in the state. Sikkim is an envisionmentally conscio is state, barning the use of plastic specially the use of singhe use plastic bottles since 1998. Despite of the tough mout ntumous ternian it key emeraged as one of India's top Envisionmental leaders.

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INTRODUCTION

Sixim is a state Localed in eastern Himalayas. Sixim Or Sixhim is a name derived from the Sanskrit word shi-khim meaning 'enested'. In all of Sixxim there is not a single kilometer of 'flat land'. The State of Sixxim is Jocal-single kilometer of 'flat land'. The State of Eastern Himaladd in the Southern mountain Hanges of Eastern Himaladd in the Southern Monthern Lafititudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Yas between Northern Lafititudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Sixxim is the 22°08 Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Sixxim is the 22°09 with effect from 16 th May, 1975. Sixxim is bounded by with effect from 16 th May, 1975. Sixxim is bounded by with effect from 16 th May, 1975. Sixxim is bounded by with effect from 16 th May, 1975. Sixxim is bounded by and the State of west Bengal in the East, Tibet in the North Nepal in the west, Brufan in the East, Tibet in the North And State of west Bengal in the South. The state has been divided into fowldistricts, viz. East, west, North and South districts.

[t extends for 114kms from North to south and for 64kms from East to west. It has a total geographical area of 7096 Square kms. Most of Sikkim is in the dessen and greater Himalayan zone. It has a unique geographiand and Nathula Pass is in this Cal location. Khanchen junga and Nathula Pass is in this Stafe.

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The hills of sikkim mainly consist of ancissose and half-schistose bocks, making their soil brown and half-schistose bocks, making their soil brown and and generally poop and shallow. The soil is Clay and generally poop and shallow. The soil is clay and generally poop amounts of inon oxide concounts of inon oxide concounts. The confinations, hanging from newfral do acidic and centralions, hanging from newfral do acidic and centralions, hanging and mineral multiments. This type has poop or ganic and mineral multiments. This type of soil tends to suppor every and deciduous forests.

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Flora wound Giangton includes temperate, decidaous forests of Poplas, binen, oak and elm, aswell as evengneen. coniferous trees of the wel Dipine. Den-Sely tonested diegions of these evengneens lie just abound the Jown. A wide Variety of diale onchids alle often tealwied in flower shows abound the city. Sunflower, movigold, poinsellia and other flowers bloom in November and December. Bamboo shows in abundance along the Slopes of Gangtok. In the lower beaches of the Jown, the vegetation graduates from alpine to Subtropical and temperale deciduous.

Among the more Commonly found animals in the alpine zone are yaks. They are domesticated and sleaved in North sixkim mainly for their economic Productiveness. Yak milk is used to make butter 'Chwipi', the wool Comes in handy as raw material for Carpets and blankets. The must deer, found in the upper temperate gregions, is today a species in the endangened list. A common denizer of sixkim is the muntiae, or the Barking deer.

Among the more exotic mammals is the Red pands which lives mostly on thectops. It is found at alditudes oranging from 6000 to 12000 feel. The snow leopard is an almost mythicalanimal. It has orangely been signled and to date, only for field zoologists have succeeded in photographing this clusive animal in its habitat which can vary from 5000 feel to as high as 18000 feel Blue Sheep, flying squiphels, bintwong, tahus,

EAST SIKKIM

GANGITOK

The Capital City of Sinkim is fittingly Called Grangton, which means 'the down on the hill top' in the local Bhulia language. From the former Royal palace of the Jop to the Queen's Bridge at the bottom, the city Sprawle across approximately 15 kilometres on the west side of a long Hidge flanking the Ranipool (Ranipul) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 melnes) and with a population of approximately 50,000. Ithis historically important Inansit Point on the Inade boute with Tibet became the capital of Sikkim in 1894. Grangtok Combines an attractive mix of old world chasim, Inaditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitan outlook, making it an exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning on end of Yoursi kim's other districts, as you take advantage of Hop-notch townism agencies. first class hotels and wiban snopping amenities, on a comfortable haven with good food and how Showers af the end of your sixuim adventure.

Although warmen than neighbowing Daritecting. Grangton is Still a hill town with widely varying weather Patterns, So wake extra case when packing

Summer demperature Can be as high as 28° celsius on Sunny afternoons but may drop to 13° celsius on Juainy evenings. In the winter, you can expect high of 18° celsius and lows of 5° celsius. Ganglis Sees over 150 inches of bainfall pen years, primarily during the summer monsoon season. Come prepared with light woollers and a Jain Jacket for the summer, and heavier Clothes for the winter.

At an altitude of over 14000 feet, the Nathula is now open for domestic downists. This is the highest Point in sikkim steachable by cast, without the extna exention of a tnex. Howeven, visitons with hearl conditions on concenned about high-allitude Sickness are advised to avoid this destination The historically important Nathula pass was the Easteway to Tibes, and was used extensively by thadems and pontens fravelling from Kalimpong and the plains on their way to shigater and Lhasa in the Land of the snows. Now open once again after several decades, visiting the passisa onee in a lifetime expenience. You can walk up to the comy viewpoint and look beyond into china, where green uniformed Chinese wimy personnel with ned starts on their caps stand to allention. All Sound them, the Stark alpine landscape in in-Lenspersed with delicate Phimula blossoms and the unique Himalayan bhubairbshoub visitons as eadvised to start for Nathu-La as carly in the day as possible

to avoid inclement weather typically assises in the afternoon.

35 vilometres away from Grangton at analytude of 12,400 feel (3780 metres) you heach the beautiful Tsomgo Lake, which theezes over in winter and is fed by melling Snows from the Sworounding mountains. Local legend holds that lamas could forecast the future by Studying the colour of the lake's waters. Fishing is botally prohibited and visitors are requested not to pollute the environs of the lake with hubbish in order to maintain its Sanctity.

Although central Gang for's main commencial thomough fare is Gigntly less than a wildmethe in length. M.G. (Mahalma Gandhi) Maria is lined with Shops, hotels, restaurants, bars, barevies, Studiou, Cyber Cafes, pool rooms and curio Shops. At the western end of the Goad, near the Tharwbari Temple and Overlooking the Jourism Information Centre, Stands the Statue of unity, depicting the meeting of the Bhutia Chieftain knye Bumsa with the Lepcha Leader Therong Tex.

Built in memony of Harbhatan Singh, a lost sepoy thom the 23th puntab Regiment, the Baba Harbhatan Singh Memorial Mandin Lies between the Nathula and Jelep La passes. Legend

has it that he appeared to his colleages in a dream a few days after he went missing, and diequested that a monument be built in his memony. His fellow soldiers then checked this monument, which over the Jeans acquired the Stutus of a pilanimage Site. Devotees leave a bottle of waler, which they collect a few days later to take back home, blessed by the spirit of this hardy soldier.

Tashi view Point is an acclaimed Spot for Photography located about 8 kilometres north of Grangtok on the main boad to North Sikkim. On a clear day, Jou can see the monasteries of phodon 8 and Labbang. An observatory tower don 8 and Labbang. An observatory tower has recently been established, along with a small but well-stocked Cafeleria. Along the way, Stop to marvel at the clear waters of Bakhong Kyong chhu, a small waterfall between Grangton and Tashi view Point.

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR-WISE IN CREASE IN POPULATION

Population in Sixkim has incheased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Table No. 1) and (Figure No.1)

Table No.1: year-wise Inchease of population

YEAR	P0P(II.H 1 0 IV
/LIIK	59014
1901	59014 87920
1911	81721
1921	109808
1931	121520
1941	137725
1951	162189
1961	209843
1971	316385
1981	406457
1991	540851
2001	240824 240824
2041	610577

Sounce: Census of India

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Population Growth bale is the Hate at which population is increasing. Population Growth hate between 1901 and 1911 Was 48.98% which has decreased to 12.89% between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of Population (50.77%) Jook Place between 1971 and 1981 (Table no.2 and Figure No. 2

Table NO.2: Gnowth Rate of Population (1901 to 2011)

YEAR	GIROWTH RATE (%)
1901 - 1911	48.98
1911 - 1921	- 7.05
1921 - 1931	34.37
1931 - 1941	
1941 - 1951	13.33
1961 - 1961	17-76
1961 - 1971	29.38
1971 - 1981	50.77
1981 - 1991	28-44
1991 - 2001	33.06
2001 - 2011	12.89
unce: Computed by th	a Author

· MALE - FEMALE POPULATION

Males Constituted 65% of the population and females Constituted 35% of the population in 2001 and 2011 (FISWIENO.3)

· LITERACY - RATE

Literacy hate has increased from 58.86% in 2001 to 73.93% in 2011. Number of literates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 2011 (Figure No. 4)

· SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio is the number of females penthousand males sex hatio has improve of from \$75 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child sex hatio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011.

· DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of Population nefous the number of pensons pen square kilometres. It has increased from Kpenson pen square kilometres to 86 pensons per square kilometres.

· RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

only 24.97% of the total population in 2011 is upban and the nest 75.03% is hutal.

• RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION:

Majority Of the Population are Hindus (58%), followed by Buddhists (27%) and chnistians (10%) (Figure No. 5)

· ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Brutial constitute 34% of the Population, followed by Limboo (26%) and Lepchas (21%) (Figure No. 6)

· LANGUAGE GIROUPS

Majority are Nepali Speaking Population, followed by Hindi and Bhotia (Figure No.7)

East District is the most Populous followed by Bowth District, west District and North District (Figure No. 8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

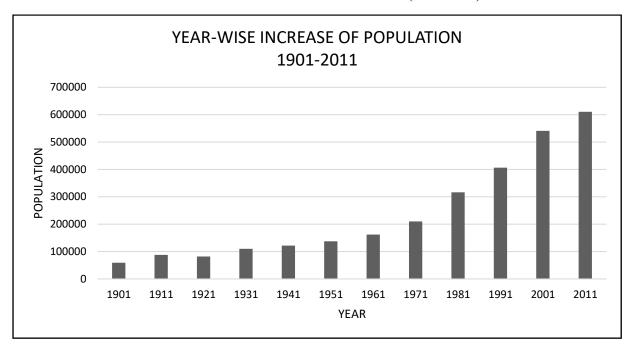


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

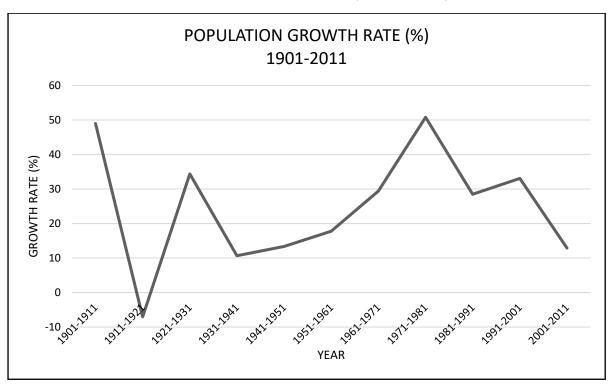
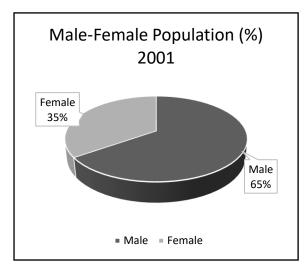


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



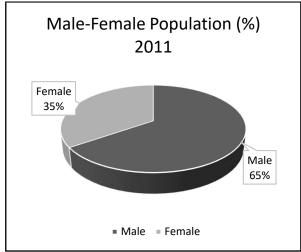


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

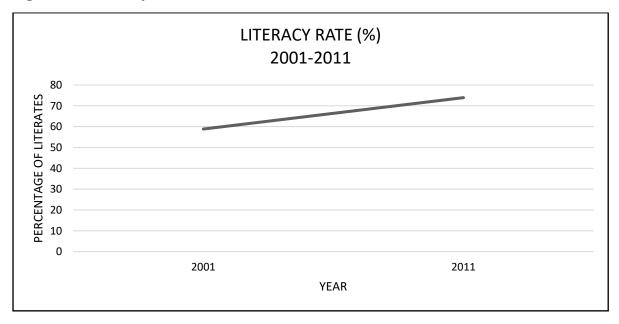


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

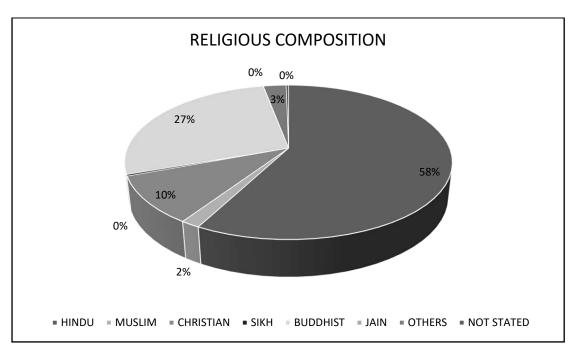


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

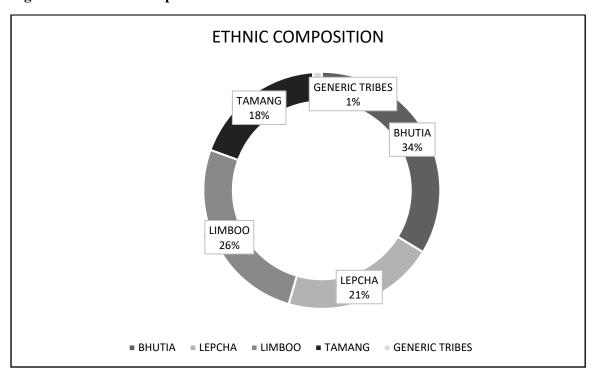


Figure No.7: Language Groups

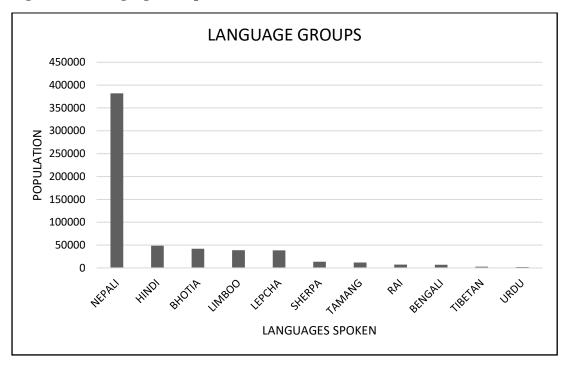
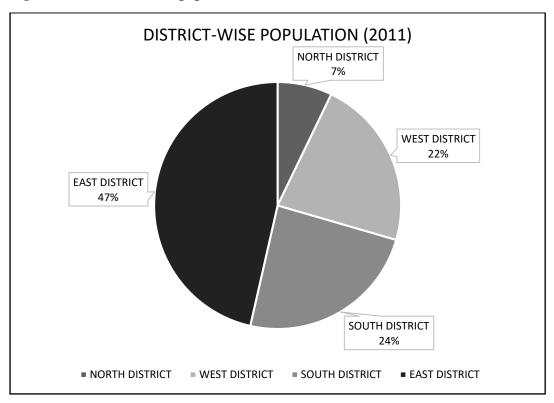


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSION

Sixkim with its mountainous landscapes has a phistine environment. There are great variations in devalion stanging from 250m to 8495m. It has a population of above six lakes and has an area of 7096 squarekm. Population density is 86 persons pre square vilomethes as per census 2011. It is administralively divided into 4 districts. It is a culturally diverse State with varied language groups, ethnic and Holigious Compositions. The Mustrous Himalayan lands capes and a favowable weather have made the State, a favourite Journist destination. The clean and green image of Sikkim has made it the top townist destinations of the world. Though, population density is low, which is an obvious impact of desocain on Population distribution but other demographic characteristics one quite significant. Literacy rule is 73.93%. Sex gradio is 944. Out of th 4 districts, East district is the most populous, the Phobable Deason fon this is the location of Glangton, the State Capital Gangton is the langest city in the state. Sixnimis an environmentally conscious state, banning the use of plastic speci-ally the use of Single use plastic bottles since 1998. Despite of the tough mountains tenhain it has emenged as one of the India's top environmental leaders. Pylod 30/4/2022

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 Data. Pdf accessed on 21.06.2022.

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It gives me immense pleasupe the Assignment unappelaxen during B. sc 2nd Year of Geography Honours. I owe specials dept of gratitude to my madam, Dr. Returarna Grosh and Sir Dipanxar Charpaborty for their constant supert that my endeavors have seen light of the day. I would that my endeavors have seen light of the day. I would like to thank our respected principals madam Dr. Chiabilities to thank our respected principals madam Dr. Chiabilities to thank our respected principals madam Dr. Chiabilities to the geographical exeursion. I would also like to in the geographical exeursion. I would also like to thank my friends for their help and support. I thank my friends for their help and support. I have no valuable words to express my thanks, but have no valuable words to express my thanks, but my heart is still full of the favours received from my heart is still full of the favours received from every person.

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Introduction

Sixxim is a state located in Eastern Himalayas. Sixtim meaning "crested". In all of Sixxim there is not a single kilometre of "Flat land". The state of Sixxim is located in the southern mountain ranges of Eastern Himalays between worthernlatitudes 27.05 and 28.08.25 and hastern Longitudes 88.10. B and 88.85 A. Sixxim is bounded by weepal in the west, but in the east, tibet in the north and state of west and the east, tibet in the north and state of west bengal in the south. The state has been divided Bengal in the south view, west thought and south into fourdistricts, viz, East, west thought and south districts

It extends for 214 xms from worth to such and for 64 xms from East to west. It has a total and for 64 xms from East to west. It has a total greater hims. Most of sixum greater himalayan zone. It is in the lesser and greater himalayan zone. It is in the lesser and greater himalayan zone. It has a unique greater himself on whatehouse and sathub has in this state.

Gangton, the state capital is in east sixing
It lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes worth
to 27 degree 21 minutes worth. It has an altitude
to 27 degree 21 minutes worth.

of 5500 feet above mean sea level. It is connected to silibure by the wational Highway. The nearest airport and railway station in silibure.

Physiography

The topography of sixim is characterized by great variations in elevation, ranging from 250 mto 8495 m. Most of the sexxim is in the hesser and Greater Himalayan zone. The state is genealed by Right ridges on the Morth, East and west containsme imposing Peaxs and Right allitude Passes.

That is discharged in the two major rivers, namely that is discharged in the two major rivers, namely teesta and Rangit. Records available suggest that teesta and Rangit. Records available suggest that as many as 84 glaciers in sixuim covering an amount of 440 sqxms, with remanent snow fields measure of 440 sqxms, with remanent snow fields measure around 252 saxm area which when added to glaciers around 252 saxm area which when added to glaciers cover an area of 692 sqxms.

Sixuim consists of more than 150 loxes located at different altitude and are natural water bodies mostly as a product of slaciation's and are confined to high altitude areas. Most of the loxes are source of fresh water and also religious significance attracting pilgrims and tourist

A large portion of the sixum territory included consists is covered by the Precambrian rock and is much younger in age than the kills. The rock consists of phyllites and schists and therefore the slopes are highly susceptible to weathering and slopes are highly susceptible to weathering and prone to erosion. This combined with the intense prone to erosion. This combined with the intense print, causes extensive sock erosion and heavy vain, causes extensive sock erosion and heavy loss of soil nutrients through leaching. As a loss of soil nutrients through leaching the result, landslides are frequent, isolating the numerous small town and villages from the numerous small town and villages from the major voban centres.

The moisture content in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil thiexness, has an explicit impact on forest type and coverage in any area. Impact on forest type and coverage in any area. The entire state primarily consists of snessore the entire state primarily consists of snessore rocks and half-seristotose rocks. The soil is rocks and half-seristotose rocks. The soil is developed from the gnessic group of rocks. They developed from the gnessic group of rocks. They are typically coopse, often with termic conventrations are typically coopse, often with fermic conventrations are typically coopse, often with fermic conventrations are typically coopse, often with poor organic/minerals neutrals. The Right intensity of rounfall in the state often course extenses of land leaching and keavy losses of nutrients of land leaching and keavy losses of nutrients of land leaching

townists to the state. The most famous ones are tsomgo and xheckeopari laxes.

Distinct micro-morphology features of sixem terrain include terraces and floodplains, valley side slopes and landslide slopes, alluvial cones of different types and generation, tors, xettle shaped depressions, terrace estes, siente shaped rogs, beveled Plains, undulating Plains, with decely dissected valleys, slaceab or peri-slaceab deposasts related sedimentary structures crevasses, soil series or poby Rodan Borges etc. These forms have been produced by the trupks tream Teesta and its innumerable tributaries - one of the important agents of denudation and deposition which moulds the landscape. (Muxilo padifyay 1908)

The hills of sixxim mainly consist of moissone and half-seristose poexs, maxing their soil brown cloy, and generally poor and shallow. The soil is cloy, and generally poor and shallow the soil is conservation coopse, with large amounts of iron oxide concentration ranging from neutral to accide and has poor ranging from neutral to accide and has poor organic and mineral nutrients. This type of soil tends to support every reen and deciduous forests.

CHIMATE:

Sixxim is characterized by a Himologan type of Simale. Altitude is the main factor controlling the climate and weather condition of the whole state including the capital city of Gangtox. The climate condition vory greatly due to the wide fluctuation in elevation ranging from 800 - 20,000 feet and stop edged mountains. Relief features such as Righ mountains act as barriers for the movement of the monsoon winds. Low temperature Figh vainfall on ridwardslopes, comparatively dry on the Dec ward side and Kary Preipitation in the from of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the dimate

Weather:

The weather of Ganglox is alpine with norm summer and cold winders. Temperatures range from a Right asc in summer to a tow of about 3 c in winter. Snowfall is rare, and in recent times Gangton Ras received snow only in 1990 2004 and 2005. Temperatures below freezing are also rose. The region receives an annual rainfall of 3454 mmover 164 rainst days. The lones timologies in general are composed of labelle roex formations and

Therefore prone to landslides even in dry seasons. These landslides can result in the capital being cul off from other parts of sixuim and the mainland India

FLORA AND FAUNA:

Sixxim is well-xnown for its piodiversity. The step vertical climb from the Plains of west Benkal to the Right altitude areas of sixxim represents one of the Right altitude areas of sixxim represents one of the Horld's steepest altitude gradients. This accounts for the incredible variety of flora and fauna found for the incredible variety of flora and fauna found in the region ranging from the tropical to sub-arctic

Flora around Ganglox includes temperate, deciduous forests of poplar, birek, oax, and elm, as well as everywhen conferous trees of the west alpine. Densely forested conferous trees of the west alpine. Densely forested conferon of these everyreen lie just around the town. A region of these everyreen lie just around the town. A wide variety of rose orkids are often featured in wide variety of rose orkids are often featured in wide variety of rose orkids are often featured in Alower shows a round the city. Sunflower, marifold flower shows in abundance along the slores December. Pamboo grows in abundance along the slores of Ganfox. In the lower reaches of the town, the vegetation graduates from alpine to subtropped and temperature decidouous.

Among the more of commonly found animals in the alpine zone are yaxs. They are domesticated and peared in Morth sixxim mainly for their economic productiveness. Yax milk is used to maxe buttles churpi, the wool comes in Randy as raw meterial for corpets and blonkes. The musk deen found in the upper temperate regions, is today a species in the endangered list. A common denizer of sixxim is the munitae or the Barking Deer.

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EAST SIKKIM

Gangtox

The capital city of sexxim is fittingly called Gandon which means the town on the Rilltop in the local Bhatia.

language. From the former Royal Polace at the top to the Queen's Bridge at the bottom, the city sprants across approximately is xilometres on the west side of a long sidge Flanking the Painpool (Ranipur) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (2676 metres) and with a Population of approximately 50,000, the s historically important transit point on the trade route with Tibet became the canetal of Sixxim in 1894. Granglox combines an attractive approximately 50,000 the mir of old world exarm, traditional Rospitality and a modern cosmopoletan out toox, maxing it an exceeding place to spend a few days at the begeinning or end of your sexximese Journey. The town can be ideal stogens point for your travels across sixxim's offer districts as you take advantage of top-noter tourism agencies, first clas Rotels and wroan shopping amendes or a comfortable haven with good food and hot showing at the end of your sixxim adventure.

Although warmer than neigh bouring Danteeling Gangtox is still a Kelltown with widely varing weather politerns, so take extra care When

Paexing. Summer temperatures can be as Right as 28° Celsius on sunny oftennoons but may trop to 13° Celsius on rainy evenings. In the ninter, you can expect Right of 18° and lons of 5 celsious. Grangton sees over 150 inches of rainfall Per year, primarily sees over 150 inches of rainfall Per year, primarily during the summer monsoon season. Come prepared during the summer monsoon season. Come prepared with light modlens and a rain Jacket for the summer with light modlens and a rain Jacket for the summer and Reavier dothers for the winter.

At an altitude of over 14,000 feet, the Nothe La is now open for dometic tourists. This is the Rightst point in sixxim reachable by can, without the extra exertion of a trex- Honever, visitors with Reart conditions or concerned about Right - altitude siexness one advised to avoid this destination. The Ristorically important Nathu La Pass was the Sateray to Tibet and was used endensively by traders and Porters travelling from valimpons and the Plains on their not to shighestse and I has a in the Land OF the snows. Mon open once again ofter several decades, visiting the Pass is a once en a lifetime experience. You can walk up to the army viewpoint and look beyond into China, Where - uniformed Chinese

to attention. All around them, the starx alpine landscape is interspersed with delicate primula blossoms and the unique Himaloyan rhuborb shrub. Vistitors are advised to start for wather to as vistitors are advised to start for wather to a sent early in the day as possible to avoid inclement early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather which typically orises in the afternoon.

attitude of 12,400 feet (3780 metres) you reach attitude of 12,400 feet (3780 metres) you reach the beautiful Tsomy o Laxe. Which freezes over in winter and is nighter and in fed by melting snows winter and is nighter and in fed by melting snows winter and is nighter and in fed by melting snows from the surrounding mountains. Local legend holds from the surrounding mountains. Local legend holds from the surrounding mountains. Fishing is totally that lamas could forecast the future by studying the taxe's naters. Fishing is totally the colour of the laxe's naters. Fishing is totally the colour of the laxe with pubbish in order and visit or particular the environs of the laxe with pubbish in order to maintain its sanctify

Although central Grang tox's main commercial Mrough fare is slightly tess than a rilometre in Jensth Mrough fare is slightly tess than a rilometre in Jensth m. Gr. (Makatma Grandhi) Marg is lined with shops, m. Gr. (Makatma Grandhi) Marg is lined with shops, m. Gr. (Makatma Grandhi) Marg is lined with shops, rotels, restaurants, bars, barenies, studios, eybero, Rotels, restaurants, bars, barenies, studios, eybero, after pool grooms and curio shops. At the western end of the road, near the Traxurbane Temple and overforms

Tex.

Built in meomory of Harbhajan Singh, a lost sepor trom the 23rd Punjab Regiment, the Baba Harbhajan Singh Memorial Mandip lies between the walke to and velep La Passes Legend has it that he appeared to Ris colleagues in a dream a few days after he went missing, and requested that a mounment be built in his memory. His fellow soldiers then exected this monument, which over the years acquired the status of a Pilmins site. Devotees leave a bottle of water, which they collect a few days later to taxe book home blessed by the spiret of this Ropdy soldier

PROLOGRAPHY Located about 8 xilometre morth of Garotax on the main road to North Sinkim. On a clear day, on the main road to North Sinkim. On a clear day, ou can see the morasteries of Phodons and Labras. An you can see the morasteries of Phodons and Labras. An observatively token has recently been established; along with a observatively of cafeteria. Along the way stop to moral small but well-stocked cafeteria. Along the way stop to moral at the clear waters of carthons yours. ethis a small reterial between Garotax and roski view fount.

DATA AMALYSIS

YEAR WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

Appulation in Sixnim Ros increased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Table 190-1) and (Figure 1901)

Table No 1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF PO

YEAR	DOPULATION
1001	59014
1911	87920
1921	81721
1931	202808
1941	121520
1951	1377-25
1961	162180
1971	2028113
1081	316395
1991	406457
2001	540851
2011	610577

source Consum of India

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Population growth rate is the rate at which Population is increasing. Population growth rate between 1901 and 1912 was 48.98 Percent Which has decreased to 12.89 percent between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of Population (50.771-) two Place between 1971

and 1982 (Table 100-2 and feaure 100-2)

Table 100-2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1971 to 2011)

YEAR	GROWTH RATE (1)
1501 - 1911	19.08
1911 -1921	-7-05
1921 - 1931	34.37
1931 - 1941	10.67
1941 - 1951	13:33
1951-1961	17.76
1961 - 1971	29:38
1971 - 1981	50.77
1981 - 1991	28.47
1991 - 2001	33.06
2001 - 2011	12.89

MALE - FAMALE POPULATION

males constituted 05-7- of the population and femals constituted as percent of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure 150-3)

LITE RACY RATE

Literary rate Ros increased from 58.86 Percent in 2001 to 73.93 percent in 2011. Number of literates Ras in greased

From 318335 in 2002 to 449204 20021 (Figure 04) SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio is the number femals Per thousand males
Sex ratio has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in
2011. Child sex Ratio has also improved from 938 in
2001 and 944 in 2011

DEMSITY OF POPULATION

Density of Population refers the number of Persons Per square kilometre. It has increased from 76 Persons Per square kilometre to 86 Persons Per square kilometre

RURAL AND URBANT POPULATION

Only 24.57 percent of the total Population in 2011 is urban and the rest 75.03 percent en rurab

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

majority of the Population one Hindus (58:1.) followed by Buddists (27:1.) and exprestans (104.) (Februare no-5)

ETHATTE COMPOSITION

Brutias constitute 34 percent of the Population, followed by Limbos (264.) and Leperas (211.)
(Figure 200-6)

LAMEGUAGE GROUPS

majority are Merali speaking repulation, followed by Hindi and Brotia (figure 150-7)

DISTRICT WISE POPULATIONS

East District is the most repulation followed by sull district, west District and shorth District (Figure 200-8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

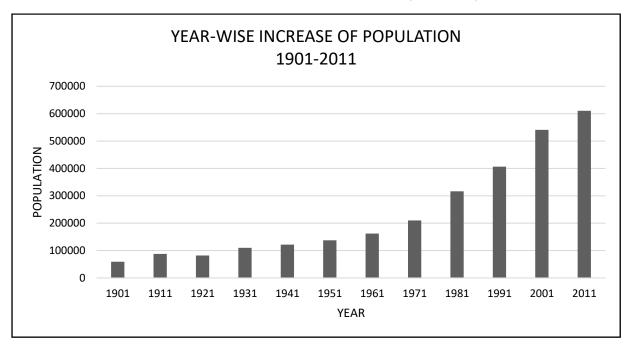


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

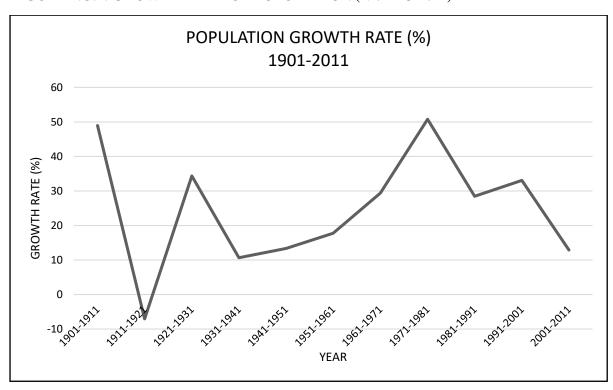
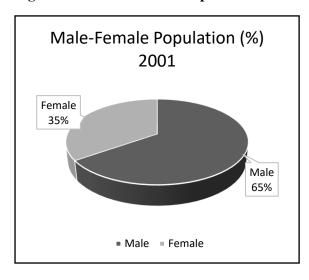


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



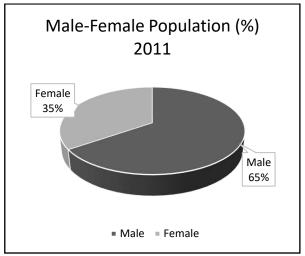


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

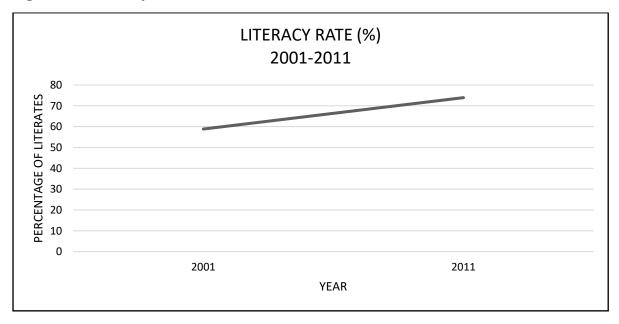


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

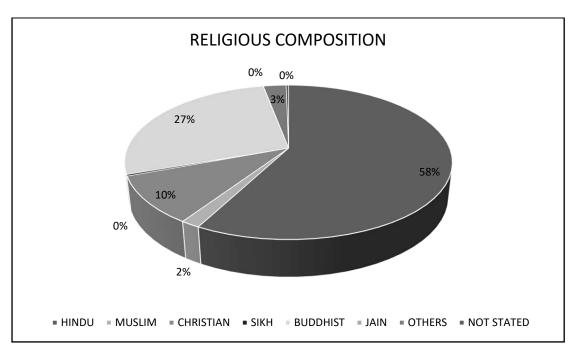


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

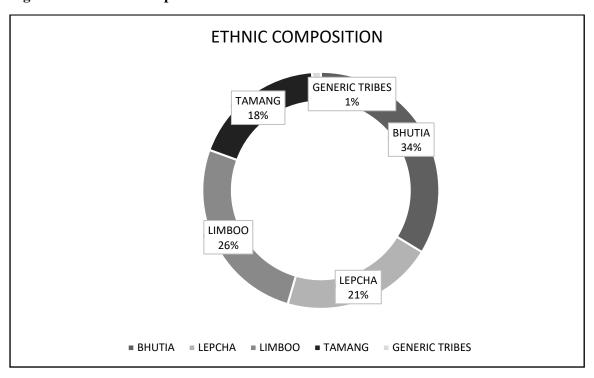


Figure No.7: Language Groups

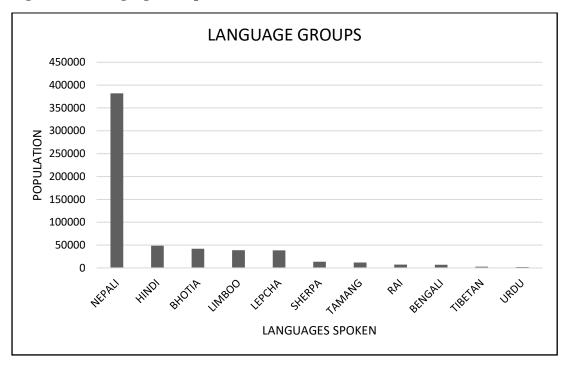
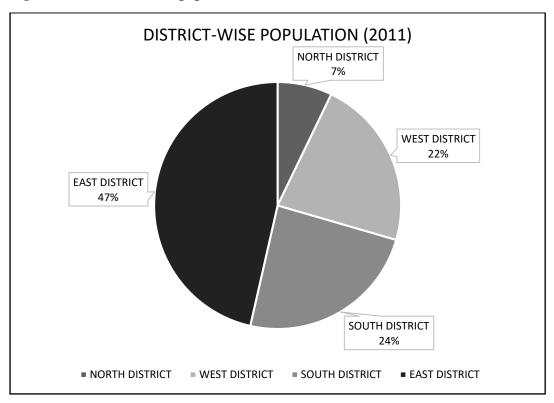


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



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CONTCLUSION

Siewim with its mountainous landscapes has a Pristim environment. There are smal variation in elevation ranging from a so on to 8405 m. It has a population of above six laxhs and has an area of 7006 square kilometres Population density is 86 persons per square kilometres as per census 2011. It is administratively divided into 4 districts. It is a culturally diverse state with varied language groups, ethnic and religious compositions. The Justinus Himalayan landsons and a favorable weather have made the state, a favourite tourist destination. The clean and green image of suxxim has made it the top tourist destinations of the world. Though Appulation density is low, which is an obvious impact of terrain on population distribution but other demographic example risties are quite significant hiterary rate is 73.73 per cent. Sex ratio is 944. Out of the 4 districts, East District is the most populous, the probable reason for this is the Joeation of Gionatox, the state eapital. Giaratox is the largest city in the state. Sixxim is an environmentally conscious state, banning the use of plastic specially the use of sirale-use plastic bottles Since 1998.

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It gives me immense pleasure to peesent the Assignment undertaken during B.Sc. 2nd Year of Creography Honours. I one special debt of gratitude to my madam, Dr. Ritupauna crhosh and Sir, Dipankar Chakrabosity for their constant suppost and guidance throughtout the course of my work. It is only their cognizant efforts that my endeavors have seen light of the day. I would like to thank our respected Principal madam, Dr. Chhabi De for giving me the oppositurity to participate in the geographical excursion. I would also like to thank my friends for their help and suppost. I have no valuable to express my thanks, but my heart is still full of the favours succeived from every person.

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INTRODUCTION

Sikkim is state located in Fastern Himalayas, Sikhim is a name derived from the sanskrit word Shikhim meaning Crested. In all of Sikkim there is not a single kilomater of 'flat land'. The State of Sikkim is located in the southern mountain oranges of Eastern Himaloyas between Northern tatitudes 27°05 n and 28°08'n and Eastern Longitudes 88°10's and 88°55'E. Sikkim is the 22nd State of the Indian Union, which came into existence with effect from 16th may 19575. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal in the west, Bhutan in the east Tibet in the north and state of west Bengal in the south. The state has been divided into low districts, viz East, west, North and south districts.

From East to West. It has a to tal geographical area of 7096 square kms. Most of Sirkim is in the lesser and greater timalayas zone. It has a unique geographical location. Khanchenjunga and Nathula Pass is in this state.

Crangtox the state capital is in east sixxim. It lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes North to 27 degrees 21 minutes North. It has an altitude of 5500 feet above mean sea level. It is connected to Siligeri by the National High way. The nearest air port and railway station is Siligeri.

PHYSTOGRAPHY.

The topography of Sixkim is characterized by great variations in elevation, ranging from 256 mto 8495 m. most of the Sixkim is in the lesser and creater Himalayan zone. The State is girdled by high ridges on the North, East and west-contain some imposing peaks and high allitude passes.

Orlaciers are the perennical sources of freeh water that is discharged in the two major sievers, namely Teest a and pangit. Decords available suggests that as many as gy glaciers in Sixxim covering an area of 440 sq. xms with permanent snow fields measure around 251 84 km area which when added to glaciers cover an area of 631 sq. xms.

Sixxim consists of more than 150 lakes located at different of the des and are north-sold water bodies mostly as a product of glaciations and are confined to high altitude areas.

most of the lakes are source of fresh water and also of the state. The most famous ones are Trongo and Khecheopari laxes.

include terraces and flood pains, valley side slopes and land slide slopes, alluvial cones of different types and generations, tosis, kettle shapped depression, terrace isles, sickle shaped grags, bevelled plains, undulating plains with deeply dissected valleys, glacial or peri glacial deposits related sedimentary structuses crevasses, soil series or poly pedan, genes etc. These forms have been produced by the trunkstraam agents of denudation and deposition with moulds the landscape (mukhopadhy ay 1998).

The hill of Sixkim mainly consist of greissose and half schistose rocks, making their soil brown clay and generally poor and shallow. The soil is coarse, with large amounts 82 iron oxide concentrations ranging from neutral to acidic and has poor organic and mineral nutrients. This type of soil tends to supposit evergreen and deciduous forests.

A targe position of the sixkim territory including Crangtox is covered by the Precambrain stock and is much younger in age than the hills. The stock consists of phyllites and schists and therefore the slopes are highly succeptible to weathering and prone to erosion. This combined with the intense sain causes extensive soil erosion and heavy loss of soil nutrients through leaching. As a stessit, landsilder are frequent, iso lating the numerous small towns and villages from the major usban centres.

The moisture content in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil thickness, has an exticit impact on lovest type and coverage in any area. The entire state primarily consists of gheissose stocks and half schistose stocks. The soil is developed from the gheissic group of rocks. They are typically coarse, often with ferric concentrations, neutral to acidic with poor organic/mineral nuterients. The high intensity of rainfall in the state often causes extensives oil orosion and heavy losses of nutrients of land by leaching.

CLIMATE

Sixxim is characterized by a Himalayan type of Climate Allitude is the main factor controlling the climate and weather condition of the whole state including the capital city of changes . The climatic conditions vary greatly due to the wide fluctuations in elevation stanging from 800-2000 feet and sharp edged mountains. Relief features such as high mountains act as parriers for the movement of the monsoon winds Low temperature, high rainfell on wind wardslopes, comparatively dry on the lecural side and heavy precipitation in the form of show at the mountain tops are the main features of the climate.

WEATHER

The weather of Grangtox is alpine with warm summer and cold winters. Temperatures stange from a high of 25°C in summer to a low of about 3°C in winter. Snowlall is stare, and in secent times Grangtox has steelived snow only in 1390,2004 and 2005. Temperatures below freezing are also stare. The stegion sactives an annual stainfall of 39x 3494mm over 164 stainy days. The lower Himalayas in general are composed of leubile stock formations and therefore prone to landslides even in dry seasons. These landslides can result in the capital being cut all from other parts of Sixxim and the mainland India.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Six kim is well known for its biodivensity. The steep vertical climb from the plains of west Bengal to the high altitude areas of Six kim represents one of the world's steepest altitude gradients. This accounts for the incredible variety of flora and found in the region, ranging from the tropical to sub-arctic.

Flora around Grangtox includes temperate, deciduous forests of poplar birch, oax and elm, as well as evergreen, coniferous trees of the wet alpine. Densely forested regions of these evergreens lie just around the fown. A wide variety of rare osichids are oftem featured in flower shows around the city. Sunflower, marigold, poins ettic and other flowers bloom in November and December. Bamboo grows in abundance along the slopes of Grangtox. In the lower reaches of the town, the regetation graduates from alpine to sub bropical and temperate deciduous.

Among the more commonly found animals in the alpine zone are yours. They are domesticated and treated in North sixxim mainly for their economic productiveness. You milk is used to make butter 'churpi', the wook comes is handy as

Pound in the upper temperate regions, is today a species in the endangered list. A common denizer of sixkim is the mantjac, on the Barking Deen.

Among the more exotic mammals is the Red Danda which lives mostly on trectops. It is found at altitudes stanging from 6000 to 12000 feet. The snow leopard is an almost only two field zoologists have succeeded in photographing this elusive animal in its habitat which can vary from binturing, takes, marmots and musk deer are at home in this cool blanket of green.

EAST SIKKIM

The capital city of Sixkim is Littingly called Grangtox, which means the town on the hillop' in the local Bhutia language. Ext the bottom, the city sprawls across approximately is Ranipool i Ranipul) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 metres), and with a population of apporximately route with Tibet became the capital of Sikkim in 1894. traditional hospitality and a modern cosmo politan outlook, maxing it an exciting place to spend a few days of the bethe ideal staging point for your travels across sikkim's agencies, first class hotels and viban shopping amenities, the end of your Sixkimese good and hot showers at the end of your Sixkimese food and hot showers at the end of your Sixkimese good and hot showers at the end of your Sixkim adventure.

Although warmer than neighbouring Darjeeling, Grangton is still a hill town with widely varying weather patterns, so towe extra care when packing. Summer temperatures can be as high as 28° Celsius on sunny afternoons but may drop to 13° Celsius on sainy evenings. In the winter, you can expect highs of 18° Clesius and lows of 5° Celsius. Gangton sees over 150 inches of rainfell per year, primarily during the summer monsoon season. Come prepared with light wollens and a rain Jacket for the summer and neavier dothes for the winter.

Ht an allitude of over 14000 feet, the Nathula is now open for domestic tourists. This is the highest point in sixkim reachable by car, without the extra exertion of a trex. However visitors with heart conditions on concerned about high altitude sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Nathula pass was the gate every to Tibet, and was used extensively by traders and positiers travelling from Kalimpong and the plains on their way to Shigatse and thasa in the Land of the Snows. Now open once again after experience. You can walk up to the army view point and Look beyond into china, where green-unilosimed chinese army personnel with red stars on their caps stand to attention. All around them, the stark alpine land scape is interspersed with delicate primula blossoms and the unique Himalayan Thubard showb; Visitoons are advised to start bor Nathula as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather which Expically arises in the afternoon.

leet (3780 metres) you reach the beautiful Tsomgo Lake, which freezes over in winter and is fed by melting snows from the susurounding mountains. Local legend holds that lamas could forecast the kuture by studying the colour of the lakes waters. Fishing is totally prohibited and visitors are requested not to pollute the environs of the lake with rubbish in order to maintain its sanctity.

Although control Gangton's main commercial thorough lare is slightly less than a kilometre in length m. G. (Mahatma Grandhi) marg is lined with shops, hotels, restaurants, bars baxeries, studios, cyber cales, pool rooms and curioshops. At the western end of the road, near the Thakurbari Templo and overlooking the Tourism Information centre, stands of unity, depicting the meeting of the Bhutic Chieftain khye Bumsa with the lepcha leader Thexong Tex.

Built in memory of Harbhajan singh a lost sepoy trom the 23 rd punjab regiment, the Baba Harbhajan singh memorial mandin was between the Northula and Jelep La passes. Legend has it that he appeared to his colleagues in a dream afew days after he went missing, and requested that a moraument be built in his memory. Hills fellow soldiers then erected this morament, which over the years acquired the status of a pilgrimage site. Devotees leave a bottle of

wester, which they collect a few days later to take back home, blessed by the spirit of this hardy soldier.

Tashi View Point is an acclaimed spot low photography. Located about 8 kilometres north of changlok on the main road to North Sixkim. On a clear day, you can see the monasteries of Phodong and Leubrang. An observatory tower has recently been established, along with a small but well stocked cafeteria. Along the wey stop to marvel at the clear waters of Bauthong Kyong Chhu, a small waterfall between changlok and Tashi view Point.

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

Population in Sixxim has inscreased from 53014 in 1901 to 618577 in 2011 (Table No.1) and (Figure No.1)
Table No.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION
1901	59014
1911	87920
1921	81721
1931	109808
1941	121520
1951	137725
1961	162189
1971	209843
1981	316385
1991	406457
2001	540851
2011 2010 TCC: Census Of India	610577

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

Population growth is state is the state at which population is increasing. Population growth state between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 percent which has decreased to 12.98 percent between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of population (50.77%) took place between 1971 and 1981 (Table No 2 and Figure No.2)

Touble No. 2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

YEAR	OROWTH RATE (%)
1901-1911	48.98
1911-1921	-7.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931-1941	10.67
1941-1951	13.33
1951-1961	17-76
1961-1971	29.38
1971-1981	50.77
1981-199)	28.47
1991-2001	33.06
2001-2011	12.89

SOURCE: COMPUTED BY THE AUTHOR

MALE-PEMALE POPULATION

males constituted 65 percent of the population and Lemeules constituted 35 percent of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure No.3) LITERACY RATE

Literacy rate has increased from 58.86 percent in 2001 to 73.93 percent in 2011. Number of literacy has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 in 2011 (Figure NO.4)
SEX RATIO

Sex statio is the number of lemales per thousand malessex statio has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child sex statio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011. DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of Population refers the number of persons per square kilometres to 86 persons per square kilometres.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

only 29.47 percent of the total population in 2011 is urban and the sest 75.03 percent in sword.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

majority the population are Hindus (58%), Lollowed by Buddhists (27%) and Christians (10%) (Figure NO.S)

Bhutias constitute 34% of the population, followed by Limboo (26%) and Lepchas (21%) (Figure No. 6)

LANGUAGE GROUPS

majority are Nepali spearing population Rollowed by Hindi and Bnotia (Figure NO. 7)

DISRICT WISE POPULATION

Fast District is the most populous followed by South District, west District and North District. (Figure NO.8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

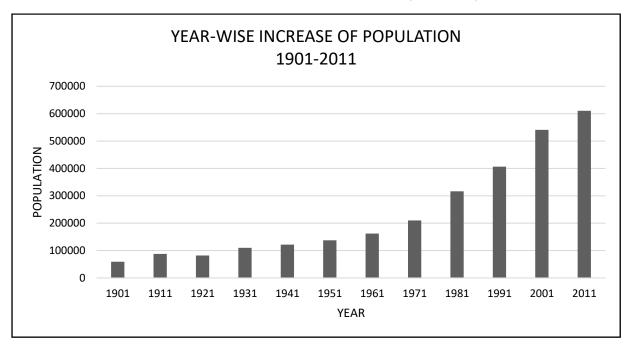


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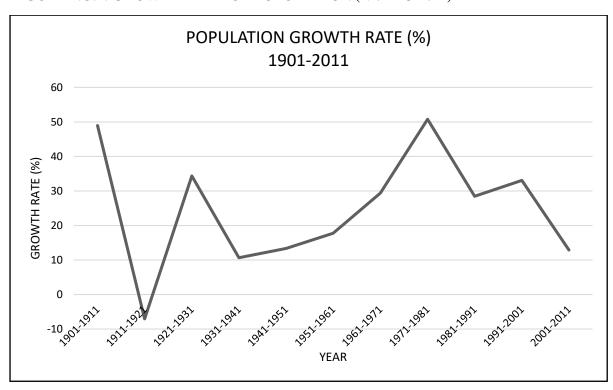
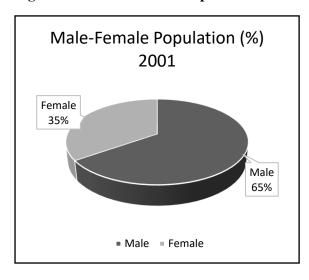


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



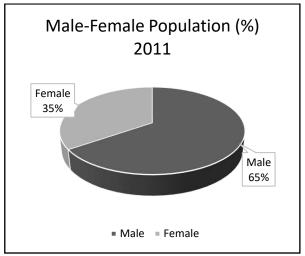


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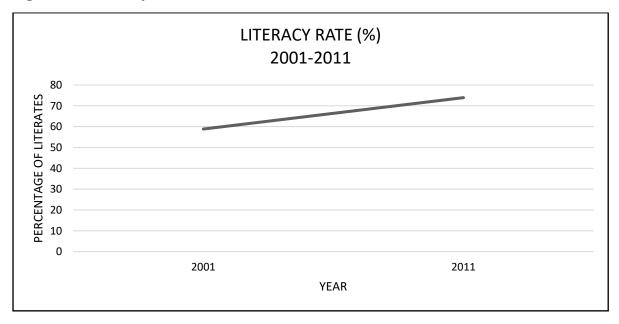


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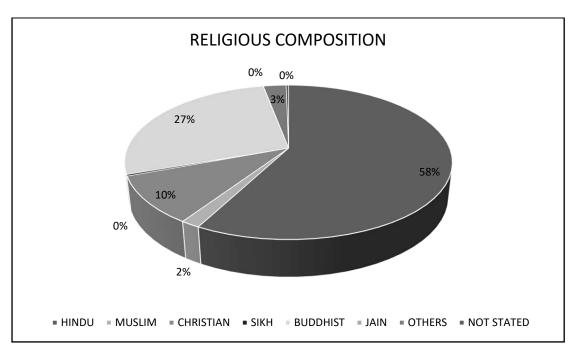


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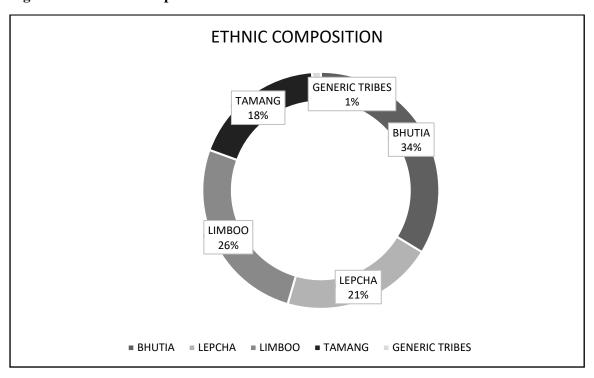


Figure No.7: Language Groups

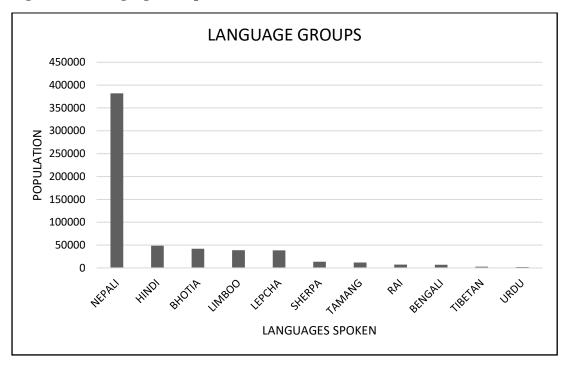
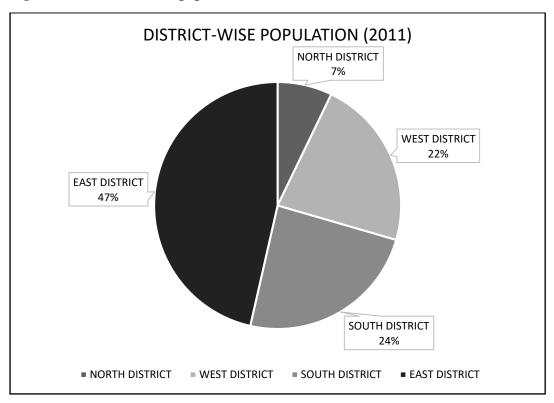


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSION.

There are great variations in elevation stanging from 250m to 8005 m. It has a population of above. Six lowers and has an area of 7096 square xilometres. Population density is 86 persons per square xilometres as per census 2011. It is administratively divided into Udistricts. It is a cultivally diverse state with varied language groups, ethnic and religious compositions. The lustrous Himalayan landscapes and a law rable weather have made the state a favorable townist destination of the world. Though population density is low, which is an citivious impact of terrain on population distribution but other demographic characteristics are quite significant literary rate is 73.93 persent. Sex radio is 944. Out of the 4 districts, this is the location of crangtox, the state capital crangtox is the largest city in the state. Six in is an environmentally conscious state, barning the use of plastic specially the use of single-use plastic bottles since 1998. Despite of the tough mountainous terrain it has emerged as one of Indic's top environmental leaders.

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Acknowledgement

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Introduction:

Sikkim is a state located in East Himalayas. Sikkim or skhimis a name derived from the Sanskrit word shikhim meaning crected: In all of sikkim there is not a single kilometer of 'flat land'. The state of sikkim is located in the southern mountain manges of Eastern ktimalayas between Northern Latitudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Sikkim is the 22nd state of the Indian Union, which came into existence with effect from 16th may. 1975. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal in the west, Bhutan in the east, Tibet in the north and state of west Bengal in the south. The state has been divided into fourdistricts, Viz. East, West north and south districts.

It extends for 114 kms from north to South and for 64 kms from East to west It has a total geographical area of 7006 square kms. Most of sikkim, is in the lesser and greater Himalayan zone. It has a unique geographical location. Khanchenjunga and Northwa Pass is in this state.

changeon, the state capital is in east sikkim. It lies between 27 degrees ees to 16 minuters North to 27 degrees 21 minuters North. It has an altitude of 5500 feet above mean sea level

It is connected to siliguri by the national Highway. The nearest airport and railway station is silliguri.

Physiography:

The topography of sikkim is chara eterized by great variations in elevation, ranging from 250 mto 8495 m most of the sikkim is in the lesser and chreater Himalayan zone. The state is girdled by high nidges on the North; East and west contain some imposing peaks and high altitude passes

Colociens are the perennial sources of fresh water that is discharged in the two major rivers, namely Teesta and Rangit. Records available suggests that as many as 84 glaciens in sikkim covering an area of 440 sq kms, with permanent snow fields measures around 201 sq km area which when added to glaciens cover an area of 601 sq kms.

sikkim consists of more than 150 lakes located at different altitudes and are natural water bodies mostly as a product of glaciations and are contined to high altituder areas. Most of the lakes are source of fresh

water and also of religious significance attracting pilgrims and tourists to the State. The most famous ones are Tsomgo and whech espani lakes.

Distinct micro-morphology features of sikkim terrain include terraces and flood plains, valley-side slopes and landslide slopes, alluvial cones of different types and generations, tons, kettle shaped depressions, terrace isles, siekle shaped rags beveled plains, undurating plains, with deeply dissected valleys, glacial or peri- glacial deposits related sedimentary structures crevasses, soil series or poly pedans forges etc. These from have been Produced by the trunkstream Teesta and its innumenable tribudaries one of the important agents of denudation and deposition which moulds the landscape (mukhopadhyay 1998)

The hills of sikkim mainly consist of greissose and hout-schistose nocks, making their soil brown clay, and generally poor and shallow. The soil is coarse with large amounts of from oxide concentrations, ranging from neutral to acidic and has poor organic

Page No-4

and minerabutries. This type of soil tends to support every reen and deciduous forests.

A large partion of the sikkin territory including crangtoh is covered by the precambrain rock and is much younger in age than the hills. The rock consists of Phywites and schists and therefore the slopes are highly susceptible to weathering and prove to enosion. This combined with the intense main causes extensive Soil enosion and heavy loss of soil nutrients through leaching.
As a result, land-slides are frequent isolating the numerous small towns and villages from the mosor unban tentres.

The moisture content in the soil most an expulit impact on forest type and coverage in any area. The entire state primarily consists of gheissose rocks and hour - schistose nocks. The soil is developed from the group group of nock. They are typically course, often with fernic concentrations, neutral to acidle with Poor organic mineral nutrients. The high intensity of nainfall in the

state often causes extensivesoil erosion and heavy losses of nutrients of land by leaching.

climate :-

sikkim is characterized by a Himolayan type of climate. Altitude is the main factor controllingthe climate and weather condition of the whole state including the capital city of gangtok. The climate conditions very greatly due to the wide fluctuation in exerction ranging from 800-20,000 feet and sharp edged mountains. Relief features such as high mountains act as barriers for the monement of the warsoon winds. Low temperature, high rainfall on windwardslopes ocomparatively dry on the leeward side and heavy precipitation in the form of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the climate

Weather:

The weather of Gangtok is alpine with warm summer and cold winters. Temperature range from a high of 25°c in Summer to a Low of about 3°C in winter. Snowfall is rare, and in recent times Gangtok has recived snow only in 1990. 2004 and 2005. Temperature below freezing are also rare. The region recives an annual

nainfall of 3494 mmover 164 rainy days. The lower Himalayas in general are composed of table rock formation and therefore prone to landslides even in dry seasons. These landslides can result in the capital being cut off from other parts of sikkim and the mainland India.

Flora and Fauna:

sikkim is well known for its biodiversity. The steep vertical climb from the plains of west Bengal to the high altitude areas of sikkim represents one of the world's steepest altitude gradients. This accounts for the incredible variety of flora and fauna found in the region, ranging from the tropical to sub-arctic.

Flora around Changtok includes temperate, deciduous forests of poplar, birch, oak, and elm, aswell as evergreen, coniferous trees of the wet alpine. Densely forested regions of these evergreens lie Just around the town. A wide variety of rare around the often featured in flower shows around the city. Sunflower, manigold, poinsettia, and other flowers blown in November and december. Bamboo grows in abundance along the slopens of Changtok. In the lower reaches of the town, the vegetation graduates from alpine to subtropical and temperate

of sikkim is the muntjac son the Banking Deen.

Among the more exotic mammals is the Red panda which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at altituder rainging from 6,000 to 12,000 feet. The snow leopand is an almost mythicalanimal. It has randy been sighted and to date, only two field zoologists have succeeded in photographing this elusive animal in its habitat which can vary from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheep, flying, squirrels, binturong, tahars, marmots and mush deer are at home in cool blanket of green.

East sikkim:

Grangtok:-

The capital city of sikkim is fitting called Gangtok, which means the town on the hill-top' in the local Bhutia language. From the Former Royal palace at the top to the gueen's Bridge at the Bottom. the city sprawls across approximately 15 kilometres on the west side of a long ridge Planking the Rainpool (Ranipul) River. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 metres), and with a population of approximately 50,000, this historically important transit Point on the trade route with Tibet become the capital of sikkim in 1894.

Crangtok combines an attractive approximately 50,000 this historically important transit point on the trade noute with Tibet became the capital of sikkim in 1804. Grangtok combines on attractive mix of old world charm, traditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitian outlook, making it an exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning or end of your sikkimese Journey. The town can be the ideal staging point for your travels across sikkim's other districts, as you take advantage of top-notch tourism agencies, first class hotels and urban shopping amenities, or a comfortable haven with good food and hot showers at the end of your sikkim adventure.

Although warmer than neighbouring Danjeeling brangtok is still a hill town with widely varying weather patterns, so take extra care when Packing. Summer temperatures can be ashigh as 28° celsiun on sunny afternoons but may drop to 13° celsius on rainy evenings. In the winter, you can expect highs of 18° celsiur and lows of 5° celsius. Changtok sees over 150 inches of rainfall per year, Primarily during the Summer monsoon season come prepared with hight woollens and a rain Jacket for the Summer and heavier clothes for the winter

At an altitude of over 14,000 feet, the Northu La is now open for domestic touri-

Sts . This is the highest point in sikkim reachable by car, without the extra exention of a trek. However svisitors with heart conditions or concerned about high-altitude sickness are advised to avoid this destination. The historically important Nathula Pass was the gateway to Tibet, and was used extensively by traders and porters travelling from Kalimpong and the plains on their way to shight se and Lhasa in the Land of their snows. Now open once again after several decades: Visiting the pass in a once in a lifetime expresence. you can work up to the army view point and look beyond into ehina, where green - uniformed chinese army personnel with red stars on their caps stand to attention. All around them, the stark alpine land scape is interspersed with delicate primula blossoms and the unique Himalayan nhuborb shrub. visitors one advised to start for Nathu La as early in the day as possible to avoid increment weather which Eypically arises in the afternoon.

35 kilometers away from Jangtok at an allitude of 12,400 feet (3780 meteres) you reach the beautiful to omgo Lake. Which freezes over in winter and is feet by melting snows from the surrounding mountains. Local legend holds that lamas could forecast the future by sklying the colour of the lake's water. Fishing is totally prohibited and vicitors are requested not

to pollute the environs of the lake with rubbish in order to maintain its sancity.

Although central Crang tok's main commercial throughfore is slightly less than a kilometre in length M.C. (mahatma Crandhi) Marg Is lined with shops hotels; resturants, bars bakenies, studios; cyber; cafes pool rooms and cutio shops. At the western end of the road; near the Thakurbari Temble and overlooking the Tourism Information center; stands the statue of Unity; depicting the meeting of the Bhutia chieftain khye Bumsa with the leptha leader Thekong Tek.

Built in memory of Harbajan singh, a lost sepoy trom the 23rd punjab Regiment, the Baba Harbhajan singh memorial mandir lies between the Nathu La and Jelep La Passes. Legend has it that he appeared to his colleagues in a dream a few days after he went missing and requested that a mounment be built in his memory. His fellow soldiers then exected this monument which ever the years acquired the status of a pilgrimage site. Devotees leave a bottle of water which they collect a few days later to take back home, blessed by the spinit of this hardy soldier

Tashi view point is an acclaimed spotfor photography located about 8 kilometers north of Grangtok on the main moud to north sikkim. On a clear day, you can see the monasteries of phodong and Labrang. An observatory tower has recently been established, along with a small but well-stocked cefeteria. Along the way stop to marvel at the clear waters of bakthong kyong chhu, a small water fall between Ganglok and Tashi View Point.

Data oralysis:-

Year wise Increase in Population

source census of India.

Population in sikkim has increased from 59014 in 1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Table No.1) and (Algure No.1)

Toble No 1: year-wise increase of population

Year	Population
1901	59014
1911	87920
1921	81721
(0)31	808601
1941	121520
1951	137725
1961	162189
1501	200843
1981	316385
1001	406457
30/1	540851
2011	610577
Course Concio of Tail	

Crrowth Rate of population

Population growth rate is the nate at which population is increasing. Population growth rate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 per cent which has decreased to 12.89 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The miximum growth of population (50.77). tookplace between 1971 and 1981 (Table No 2 and Figure No 2)

Table No 2: Chrowth rake of population (1901 To 2011)

year	Growth rate (11.)
1001-1011	48.98
1911-1921	-7.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931-1941	F3.01
1941 - 1051	13.33
1961 - 1961	17:76
1961 - 1961	29.38
1071 - 1981	50.77
1981 - 1991	28:47
1991 - 2001	33.06
5001 - 5011	12.89

source - computed by the Author

Male Female Population

males consituted 65 percent of population and femals consituted 35 percent of the Population. (figures-3)

Literacy Rote

Literacy nate has increased from 58.86

Percent in 2001 to 73.93 percent in 2011

Number of literates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 2011. (figure NO-4)

Sex Ratio

sex Ratio is the number of females per thousand males sex Ratio has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child sex Ratio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011

Density of population

Density of Population refers the number of persons per Squre kilometers. It has increased from 76 persons per squre kilometers to 86 persons per squre kilometers

Rural and Urban population
only 24.07 percent of Lotal population in
2011 is urban and the rest 75.03 percent
is Rural.

Religious composition

Majority of the population are Hindus (581) followed by Buddhists (27.1.) and christians (10.1.) (figure 40-5)

Ethnic composition

Bhutlas constitute 34 per cent of population followed by Limboo (26.1.) and Lepchas (211) (figure 100-6)

Language Crroups

motority are Nepali speaking population, followed by Hindi and Bhotia. (pigure NO-7)

District - wise population

East District is most populous followed by south District, west District and North District. (figure No-8)

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

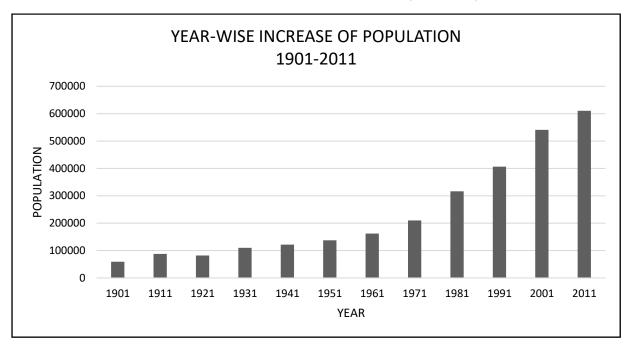


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

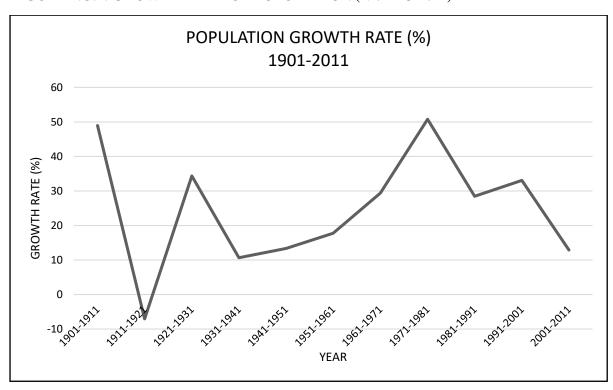
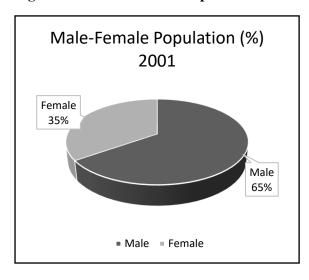


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



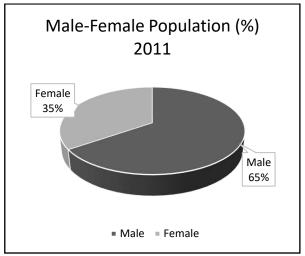


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

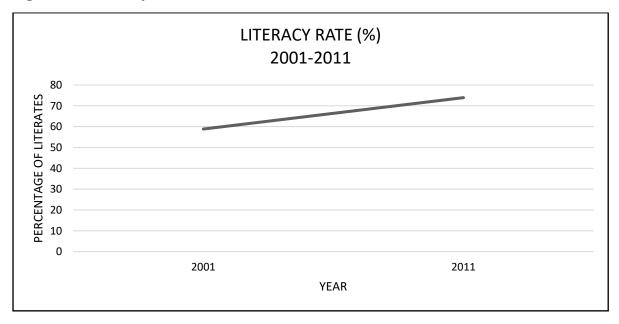


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

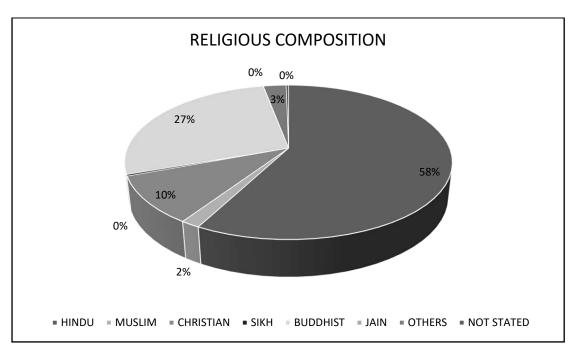


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

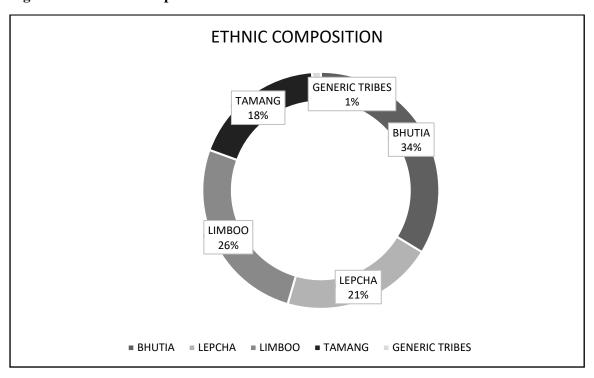


Figure No.7: Language Groups

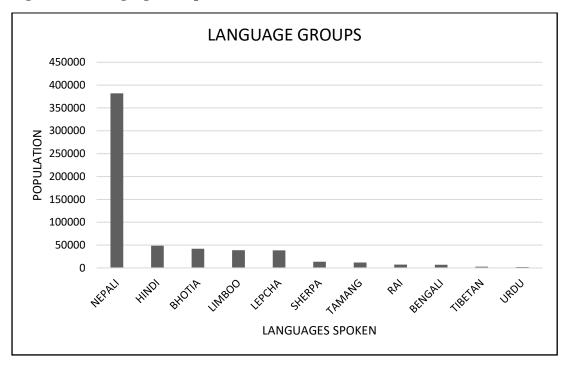
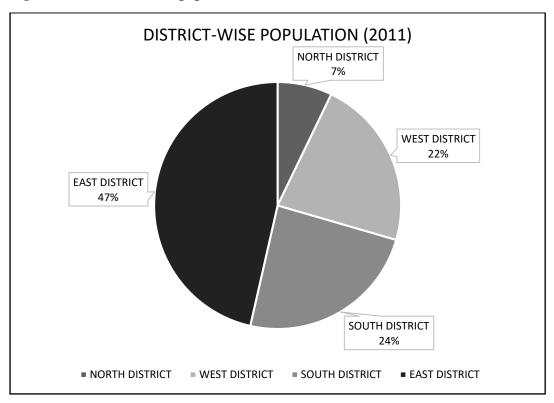


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



conclusion:

sikkim with its mountainous land scape has a pristine environment. There are great variations in ele-voltion ranging from 250 m to 8405 m. It has a Population of above six lakes and has an area 7096 square kilometres. Population density 15 86 Persons per square kilometres as per census 2011. It is administratively divided into 4 districts. It is a culturally diverse state with varied language group ethnic and religious composition. The lustrous Himelayan landscape and a favourable weather have made the state, a favourite tourist destination of the world . Though population density is low. which is an obvious impact to terrain on Population distribution but other demographic characteristics are quite significant. Literacy rate 15 73.93 per cent. Sex ratio is odd. out of 4 districts, East district is the most populous, the probable reason for this is the location of ganglok, the state capital. Changlok is the largest city in the state. sikkim is an environmentally conscious state, banking the use of plastic specially the use of single-use plastic bottles since 1008. Despite of the tough mountainous terrain is has emerged as one of India's top environmental leaders.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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FLORA AND FAUNA	7-9
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Introduction:

Sikkim is a state located in Eastern Himalogas. Sikkim on sikhim is a name derived from the sawknit wood shikkim meaning 'enested'. In all of sikkim theore is not a single kilometer of flat land'. The state of sikkim is located in the southern mountain narges of Eastern Himalogas between Northern latitudes 2705 N and 28°08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55E. Sikkim is the 22nd state of the Indian union, which came into existence.

with effect from 16th May: 1975. Sikkim is bounded by Nepal in the west, Bhoton in the east, Tibet in the nothin and State of west Borgal in the South. The State has been divided into tournistricts, riz, East, west Mooth and South districts.

It extends for 114 kms from North to Bouth and for 64 kms from East to west. It has a total geographical area of Fogs Savare kms.

Most of Sikkim is the dessess and greatest Himalayan zone. It has a viriance geographical doestion. Khanchenjunga and Hathula Pars is this state.

Gangtok, the State capital is in east-sikking. It wies between 37 degrees to 16 minutes North to 27 degrees 21 minutes North. It has an alfitude of 5500 feet above mean sea devel. It is connected to siliguri by the National Highway. The nearest almost and mailway station is siligumi.

Physiography:

The topography of sikkim is characterized by great variations in elevation, rearging from 250 mto 8495 m. Most of the sikkim is in the Lessen and orneater Himalayan zone. The state is generated by high midges on the North, tast and west contain some imposing Peaks and high altitude passes.

Estaciens are the Penemial Sources of fresh water that is discharged in the two majors mirens, namely teesta and Rangit. Recently avoidable suggests that as many as 84 glaciens in sikkin covering the onea of 440 so kms, with parmanent snow field measure abound 251 sax km are which when added to glaciers cover an area of 691 sax kms.

Sikkim consists of more than 150 lakes usuated at different altitudes and are natural under bodies mostly as a product of glaciations and are contined to high altitude areas. Those of the lakes are source of trush under and also of noligious significance attracting pregrims and townists to the state. The most famous ones are Thomps and kneckeopari lakes.

District micro-momphology features of sikkim terrain include terrocces and food.
Thous, valley-side slopes and handslide slopes

allurial comes of different types and generations, tons, kettle shaped depression, termae isdes, sickle shaped mays, beneded plains, undudating Plains, with deeply dissected valleys, guacial One Peni- guarial deposits nelated sedimentary btructures creevasses, soil series on Poly Pedan, gonges etc. These forms have been produced by the trunkstream teesta and its innomenable tribotaries one of the important agents of donudation and deposition which moulds the landscape.

(Mukhopadhayay 1998).

The File of sikkin mainly consist of generalsone and half-schistoge mocks, moking their soil brown clay, and generally poors and shallow . The soil is coarse, with large amounts of mon oxide concentration manging from neutroal to acidic and has poor organic and mineral nativents. This title of soil tends to suppost every meen and decideous fornests.

A dange Pontion of the sikkim termitory including Grangtok is covened by the precambrain moch and is much youngest in age than the hills. The moch consists of phylliters and Schools and therefore the slopes are highly suseptible to weathering and prone to emosion. The combinewith the intege main, causes extensive soil Enosion and heavy was of soil not mients through leaching. As a negust, landslides are freezewh. isolating the numerous small towns and villages from the major worden centros.

the moistone content in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil thickness, has an explicit impact on fonest type and coverage in any ones. The entitle state primarily consists of genissone modes and half-schoole mocks. The soil is developed from the greessic group of mocks. They are typically course, often with fermic consentrations, reutral

to acidic with Poon onganic/mineral nutrients. The high intensity of nainfall in the state often causes extensivesoil emosion and heavy losses of nutrients of land by leaching.

CLIMATE:

Sikkim is characterized by a Himalayan type of climate. Allitude is the main factors controlling the climate and weather condition of the Whole State including the capital city of Grangtok. The climatic conditions very greatly due to the wide filuetuations in elevation manging from 800-20,000 feet and sharp edged mountains. Relief features such as high mountains act as barmiers for the movement of the monsoon winds. Low temperature high rountall on windward slopes, comparatively day on the deemand side and heavy Proceipitation in the form of snow at the mountain tops one the main features of the climate.

Weather:

The weather of Grangtok is alpine with warm Summer and could winters. Temperatures marges from a high of 25°C in summer to a love of about 3°C in winters. Inowfull is none, and in necent time Grangtok has received snow only in 1990, 2004 and 2005. Temperature below freezing one also more. The negion necesses an annual mainfall of 3494 mmovers 164 moing days. The Jouen Himaloyas in general ane composed of labile rock formations and therepre Prone to landslides even in dry dealons. These landslides can rowsult in the capital being cat off from other parts of sikking and the mainland India.

FLORA AND FAUNA:

Sikkim is well-known for its biodiversity. The Steep ventical climb from the plains of west Bergal to the high altitude areas of Sikkim nepresents one of the worold's Steepest altitude gradients.

This accounts four the incredible variety of filoson and found found in the negtion, manging from the tropical to Sub-anctic.

Flana around Grangtok includes temperate, deciduous forests of popular, binch, oak, and alm, whell as everymeen conferous trees of the used alpine. Dewely forested negions of these evergoeens usine just amound the town. A wide variety of more anchids are often featured in flower shows around the city. Sunthausen, manigold, foinsettia, and other thouses bloom in Hovember and December. Bamboo groows in abundance along the Blopes of Grangtok. In the hower neaches of the town, the regetation groadvales from alpine to Subtrappical and temperale decidous.

Among the more commonly tound animals in the alpine zone are yoks. They are domesticated and recarred in North sikkim mainly for their economic productiveness. Yalk mink is used to make butter 'champi', the wood comes

in handy as made maderial for compets and blankets. The musk deen, found in the uppers temperate megions, is today a species in the endangemed hist. A common denizer of sikkin is the muntjac, on the Barking Deen.

Among the more exotic mammals is the Red Panda which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at altitudes marging from 6,000 to 19,000 feet. The snow Leopard is an almost mythicalanimal. It has matchy been signled and to date, only two field a cologists have succeeded in Photographing this elusive animal in its habitat which can vary from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet; Blue sheep, thying sovinnels, bintunong, tahous, manmots and musik deen are at home in this cool blanket of green.

EAST SIKKIM

Grang tok:

The capital city of sikkim is fittingly called Grangtok, which means ' the town on the hilltop' in the total Bhutia Janguage. From the formal Royal Palace at the top to the aveen's Bridge at the bottom, the city sprawill across approximately 15 kilometers on the west Side of a long midge flanking the Rainfood (Rainput) Rivers. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 metroes), and with a forwarion of approximately 50,000, this his tomically important transit Point on the trade moute with Tibet become the capital of sikkin in 1894. Garytok combines an attractive mix of old would charm, traditional hospitality and a modern cosmopolitar outlook, making it an exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning one end of Journ Sikkimes Journey.

The town can be the ideal staging point for your treavels across sikking other districts, as you take advantage of top-notch townsm agencies, first class hatels and urban shapping amenities, on a comfortable haven with good food and not showers at the end of your sikkim advanture.

Al though wearmen than neighbouring Darreeling, Grangton is still a hill town with widely varying weather patterns, so take extra core when packing. Summen temperature can pe or righ of 28, copying our going afternoons but may droop to 13° celsius on mainy evenings. In the winter, you can expect highs of 18. celsius and lows of 5° celsius. Garatok dees over 150 inches of societall Per year, Primarily during the Summer monsoon season. come prospered with light woodless and a reain Jacket for the Summer, and heavier clother for the winter.

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Thekong Telk.

Built in memory of Harbhajan Singh, a last Sepoy town the 2300d Punjab Regiment, the Baba Harbhajan dingh memorial mandier les between the Northu da and Jelep la Passes. legend has ist that he appeared to his colleagues in a donean a few days often he went missing. and nearested that amonument be built in his memory. His fellow Soldiers the excelled this monuments, which over the years acquired the Status et a Pilgminage Site. Devotees leave a bottle of water, which they collect a few days later to take back home, blessed by the spirit of this hardy soldier.

Tashi view point is an acclaimed spot for photography about 8 kilometers mostly of Gargtok on the main road to Hosth Sikkim. on a clear tay. You can see the monasteries of phodorg and Jabraage. An observatory tower has necently been established, along with a small but well shocked cafeteria.

Along the way, stop to marivel at the clear waters of Bakthong kyong ethu, a small waterfall between Grangtok and Tashi riew Point.

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR-WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

Population in Sikkim has inextended from 5994 in 1901 to 610577 in 9011 (Table No. 1) and (Figure No. 1)

Table HO. J: YEAR-WISE THEREASE OF POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION
1901	59014
1911	87930
1921	817२।
1981	109808
1941	121520
1951	13ने 7३६
1961	162189
1971	209843
1981	316 385
1991	406457
2001	540851
2011	G 10577

Sounce: consus of India.

GIROWTH RATE OF POPULATION:

Population growth reale is the mate at which population is increasing. Population growth rate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 % which has decreased to 12.89 % between 2001 and 2011. The maximum growth of population (50.77%) took place between 1971 and 1981 (Table No.7 and Figure No.2).

Table No. 2: GTROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 to 2011)

YEAR	GIROWTH RATE (V)
1901-1911	48.98
1911- 1921	- 4.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931-1941	10.67
1941 - 1951	13.33
1251 - 1261	17.76
1961-1971	ag-38
1271-1281	50.77
1581- 1991	28.47
1991 - 2001	33.06
2001 -2011	13.80

SOURCE: COMPUTED BY THE AUTHOR

MALE- FEMALE POPULATION

Males constituted 65% of the Populations and femals constitude 35% of the Population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure No.3).

LITERACY RATE

Liteoracy made has memersled from 58.68% in 2001 to 73.93% in 2011. Number of liteorates has incoreased from 318335 in 2001 to 449294 2011 (Figure No.4)

SEX RATIO

Sex noctio is the number of females fenthousands males Sex matio has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child Sex notio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 344 in 2011.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Pensity of Population defeats the number of Pensons Per Sovere Kilometres. It has inexeased from to Persons. Per Square kilometry to 80 persons for Square kilometry,

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

only 34.97% of the total population in 2011 is utibar and the nest 75.03 % is nounal.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Majority of the Population one Hindus (58%), followed by buddh-1848 (27%) and christains (10%) (Figure 40.5)

HOLL EGOTHER SINHIE

Bhulias constitute 34 1. of the Population, followed by timboo (26.1) and depends (21.1) (Figure Ho.6).

LANGUAGE GIROUPS

Majority are Nepali Speaking Population, followed by Hindi and Bhotia (Figure No.7)

DISTRICT - WISE POPULATION

East District is the most populous by south district, west Distinct and Hoodh Distinct (Figure No.8).

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

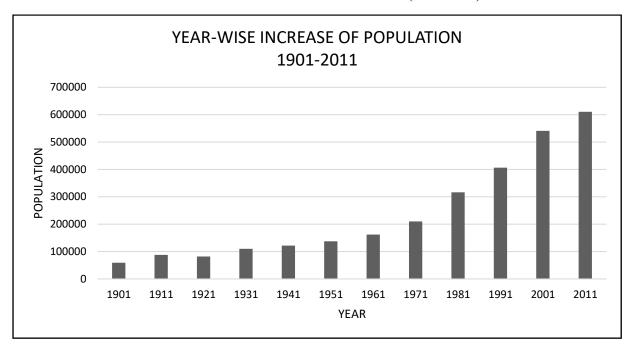


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

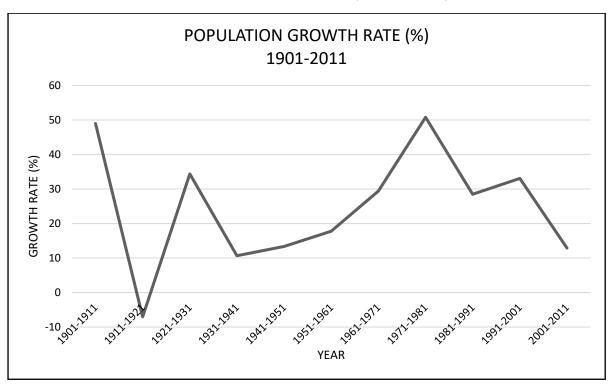
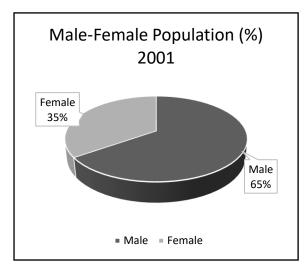


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



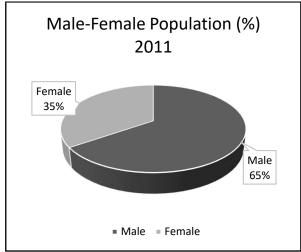


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

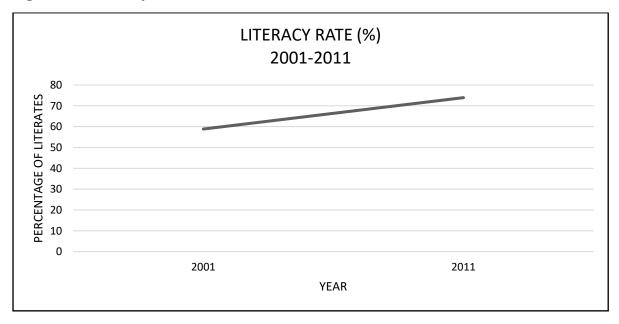


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

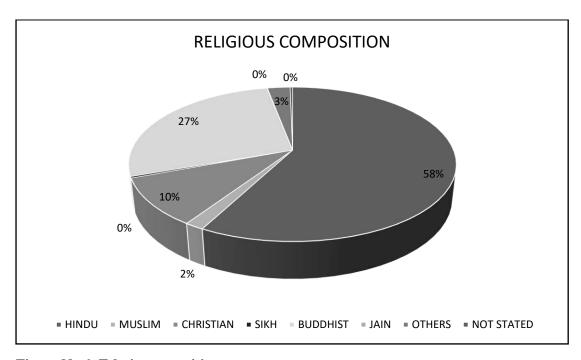


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

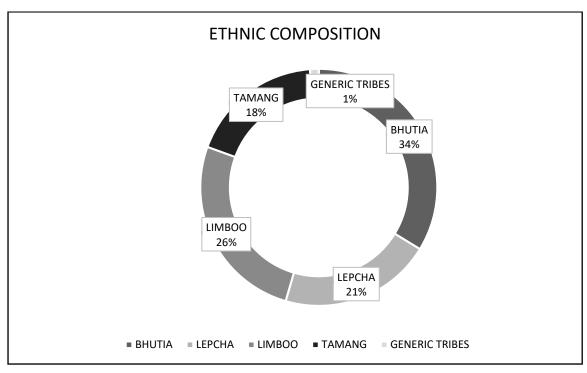


Figure No.7: Language Groups

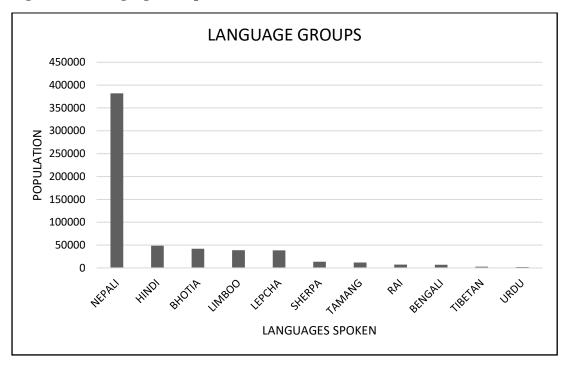
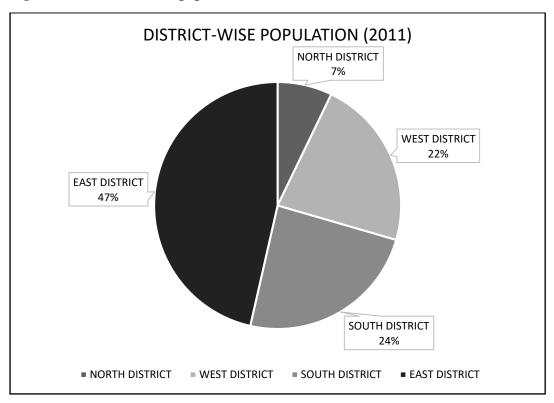


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



CONCLUSION

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Introduction

Sikking is a state located in Eastern Himaloyas. Sikking or sikking is a name derived from the Sangle it word shikking meaning 'crested'. In all of sikking there is not a single Lilometer of 'Clat land'. The state of sikking is located in the Southern moutain hanges of Eastern Himaloyas between worthern Latitudes 27°05 N and 28°08 N and Eastern longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. and Eastern longitudes 88°10 E and 88°55 E. Sikking is the 22nd state of the Indian union, Sikking is the 22nd state of the Indian union, Which came into existence with effect from 16th Which came into existence with effect from 16th way, 1975. Sikking is bounded by Nepal in the May, 1975. Sikking is bounded by Nepal in the mosth west, Bhutan in the East. Tibet in the mosth and state of West Bengal in the South. The state and state of west Bengal in the South. The state and state of west Bengal in the South. The State and state of west Bengal in the South. The State

It extends for 1.14 kms from North to south and for 64 for kms from Fagt to West. It was a total geographical area of 7096 square kms. Most of geographical area of 7096 square kms. Most of Silkiam is in the Jassen and greater Himalyam Silkiam is in the Jassen and Jacatiam.

Zome, It has a unique geographical Jacatiam.

Khanchenjunga and Nathula pass in this state.

Khanchenjunga and Nathula pass in this state.

Grangtok, the state capital is in east sikkim. It Grangtok, the state capital is in east sikkim. It lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes manth lies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes north. It has an altitude to 27 degrees 21 minutes North. It has an altitude of 55 or feet above mean sea level. It is of 55 or feet above mean sea level. It is connected to silipuri by the National Highway. Commected to silipuri by and railway station is

Biliquerie.

Physiography

The lopography of sikkim is characterized by great variations in elevation, ranging from 250 mlo 8495 m. Most of the sikkim is in the Legger and Greater Mimalayan zone. The state is grindled by High rides on the North, East and West contain some imposing peaks and high altitude passes.

Glaciers are the peremial sources of tresh water that is discharged in the two major exercises mamely testa and pargit. Decords available suggests that as many as 84 glaciers in silling covering an area of 44059 kms, with permanent show fields measure around 25159 km area which when added to glaciers cover an area of 69159 kms.

sikkim comsists of more than 150 lakes located a different altitudes and are natural water bodies marsty as a product of glaciations bodies marsty as a product of glaciations and are contined to high altitude areas. And are contined to high altitude areas. Most of the lakes are source of fresh water and also of religious significance attracting and also of religious significance attracting pelgrims and tourists to the state. The most pelgrims and tourists to the state. The most tamous ones are tomgo and kechapari lakes.

Distinct micro-marphology features of silliam terraces and floodplains, terrain include terraces and floodplains, valley-side slopes and landslide slopes, allowed comes of different types and geneating alluvial comes of different types and geneating

tous, Lettle -shaped despressions, Leonrace is les, sickle shaped rags, beveled pains, undualing plains, with deeply dissected valleys, glacial or peri-glacial deposits elated sedimentary structures crevasses, soil on poly padam, goges etc. These tomms have been producted by the tounkstoream Testa and its immumerable the butaries one of the important agants of demudation and deposition which moulds the Landscape. The hills of sikkin mainly consist of geissome and half-schiestorse rocks, making their soil brown day, and generally poor and shallow. The soil is coarse, with large amounts of iron oseide concentrations, ranging from metal to acidic and has pook organic and mineral trients. This type of soil tends to supposent evergreen and deciduous forests. A large postion of the sittism territory is covered by the precambrian hock and is smuch younger in age than the hills. The sock comsists of phyllites and schists and therefoles the slopes are highly suscetible to weathering and prome to erosion. This combined with the intense hain, causes extensive soil enousion, and heavy loss of soil muticients through leaching. As a leasult, lands ides are the quent, isolating the numerous lands ides are the quent, isolating major unban small towns and vellages from the major unban conte centres.

The moisture comtent in the soil, mostly depending upon the soil thickness, has am explicit import on forcest type and coverage in any area. The entire state primarily consists of grainsoise rock and hall-schistose rocks. The soil is developed from the graining group of rocks. They are typically coarse, often with ferric concentrations, medual to acidic with poor organic mineral mutrients. The high intensity of rainfall in the state often causes intensity of rainfall in the state often causes extensivesoil exossion and heavy losses of mutrients of land by leaching.

Climate

Sikking is charachized by a Himalyan type of climate. Altitude is the main factor controlling the climate and weather condition of the whole state including the capital city of Grangtok. The climatic conditions very greatly due to the wide fluctuactions in elevation granging the Wide fluctuactions in elevation granging throm 800-20,000 feet and sharp edged moutain from 800-20,000 feet and sharp edged moutain pelief features such as high moutains act as bahariens for the movement of the more cong. Dahariens for the movement of the more cong. Wints. Low temperature, high rainfal on wind-wints. Low temperature, high rainfal on wind-wints. Low temperature, high rainfal on the leeward wandslopes, comparatively dry on the leeward side and heavy precipitation in the form of side and heavy precipitation in the form of the climate.

Weather

The weather of Grangtok is alpine with warm Summer and cold winters. Temperatures manye from a high of 25°C ion Summer to a low of about 3°C in Winter. Smowfall is have, and ion recent times Grangtok has neceived snow only In 1990, 2004 and 2005! Temperatures below freezing are also mare. The region receives an annual hainfall of 3494 mm over 164 mainy days. The lower Himaloyas is general ase composed of labile hock formalions and therefore prome to landslides even in dry Seasons. These landslides can nesult in the capital being cut off from other parts of siblim and the mainland India.

Flora and Fauna

Sikism is well-known for its biodean ensity. The steep vertical climb from the plains of west Bengal to the high altitude areas of sikkism erepresents one of the world's steepest altitude gradients. This accounts to the incredible variety of flora and fauma fround in the incredible variety of flora and fauma fround in the region, ranging from the tropical to sub-archic. Flora around Grangtok includes temperate, decidous for ests of poplar birch, oak and elm, as well as evergneen, corneferous trees of the wet alpine. Demedy force ted eregions of these evergneens lie just around the town. I wide variety of raise archids are often februred in flower staws around the city. Sumflower, marrigald, prinsettic and other flowers bloom in November and December. Boemboo grows in abundance along the slopes of Grangtok in the lover

throm alpina to subteropical and temperate

Accidences.

Acmong the make commonly found animals in the alpine

Zoon a are yearly. They are domesticated and reased

zon a are yearly. They are domesticated and reased

in mosth sikkim mainly for their economic productiv

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enose. Tak milk is used to make better chupi

the wool comes is hardy as men material for carpet

and blockets. The musk deer, found in the upper

demperate region, is today a species a the

endang esed list. A common denizer of!

Silkim is the muntjac, or the Barking Deer.

Among the more exertic mammals is the ped panda

Which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at

all hide- an missaur from 6000 to 12,000 feet. The

Which lives mostly on treetops. It is found at altitudes transgoing from 6000 to 12,000 feet. The altitudes transgoing from 6000 to 12,000 feet. The smow leopard is an almost my thical animal. It has everely locen sighted and too date, only two has everely locen sighted and too date, only two field soologists have succeeded in photographing this elusive animal in its habitat which can very from 5000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheep, this squirrels, binturong, takes, marmots and musk deer are at horme in this cool blanket

Grangtol East Sikkim

The capital city of sikkim is fettingly called Gangtok which means the town on the hilliop in the local which means the town on the hilliop in the local Bhutia language. From the former Royal Palace at the bottom, the city top to the gueen's Bridge at the bottom, the city sprawals across approximately 15 kilom excess on the sprawals of a long ridge tlanking the panipol west side of a long ridge tlanking the panipol (Panipul) Paver. At an average altitude of 5500 feet

(1676 mederes), and with a population of approximately 50,000 the historically impostant seransit point and the trade soute with hibed became the capital of sikkism in 1894. Grangtok combines an attractive mix of old world chaim, teraditional hospitally and a modern cosmopolitan outlook, making it can exciting place to spend a few days at the beginning or end of your sikkismes Journey. The twon can be the ideal stage of print tar your travels across sikkism's other district as you take advantage of top - match trusism agencies, first class hotels and urban shopping annemities or a camportable haven with good food and hot showers at the end of your sikkism adventure.

Although warmer than nighbouring Darjeeling, Grangtok is tell a hill town with widly varying weather patterns so take extra when packing, summer temperatures can be as high as 28° celsisu on sumy alternooms but may drop to 13° celsisu on srainy evenings. In the winter, you can expect highests of 18° celsing and low of 5° celsisus. Crangtok sees over 150 inches of rainfall per year, primarly during the summer manson rainfall per year, primarly during the summer manson season. come prepared with light woulders and a season. come prepared with light woulders and a for the summer and behavior clother

It an altatude of over 14,000 feet, the Northulais, mow open for domegatic tourists. This is the highest point in sikkim heachable by car, without the extra extention of a trek. However, visitors with leart conditions or concerned about high-altitude sideness are advised to avoid the destination.

The historically important Nathula pass was the gateway to tibet, and was used esetemsively by traders and positions travelling from kailmpong and the plains on their way to shigate and chasa ion the land of the shows. Now up shores again after serveal decades, visiting the pass is a once in a life time experience. you can walk up to the agany viewpoient and look boyond into chima, Where green-uniformed change among personnel with ened stocks on their caps stand to attendion All abound them the stark alpine landscape is interspersed with delicate primula blossoms and the unique Nimalayan thubash should. Visitors are advised to start for mather la as early in the day as possible to avoid inclement weather Which Lypically arises in the afternoon.

35 bellometers away from Grangtok at an altitude of 12 400 feet (37 80 metres) you reach the beautiful Teomgo Lake, which theezes cover in winter and us fed by melting snows from the surrounding moutains. Local legend holds that lamas could forece st the future by studying the colour of the lake's waters. Fishing is totally prohibited and visitors are requested most to pollute the envenous of the lake here we had used and residence are neguested most to pollute the envenous of the lake with rubbish in order to mountain its

Although central Grangtok's main commercial thoso ughtore is slightly less than a killometre in thoso ughtore is slightly less than a killometre in length, M.G. Mang is lined with shopes, hotels, length, M.G. Mang is lined with shopes, cy ber, cates has tourants, bans, bakenies, studios, cy ber, cates

pool frooms and curio -shopes. All the western end of the road, mean the thakushani Temple and overlooking the Tourism information centere, estands the estatue of unity, depicting The meeding of the Bhutia chieftain khye Burnea with the lepche leader theckong tek. Bullt in memory of Harbajan singh, a lost sproy from the 23rd punjab Regiment, the baba Hambhajan singh Memorial Mandin lies between the Nathula and Jelp La passes. Legend has it that he appeared to his collegues in a dream a frew days after he went midsing and requested that a manum and be built in his memory. Hill: tollow soldiers them exected this morniment, Which over the years acquired the status, of a pelgrimage site. Devotes leave a bottle of Water, which they collect afew days latter to take back home, blessed by the spirit of this hardy Soldier. Tashi ween point is an acclaimed spot for photography Jacated about 8 kellometres marth of Grangtok on the main road to nowth sikkim. on a clear day, you can see the manasteries of phodony and labrary. An Observatory tower has recently been established, along with a small but well-stocked cofeteria. Along the way, stop to married at the dear waters of Bakethong, known the a small waterfall between a small waterfall between Grangtok and Taski view point.

Year-wise Inchease In Appulation

Population in sikkim has increased from 59014 in-1901 to 610577 in 2011 (Table NO.1) and (ligure NO.1)

Table NO.1: Year - Wise Inchesse of population

Year	population	
1901	59014	
1911	81920	
1921	81721	
1931	109808	
1941	121520	
1951	137725	
1961	162189	
IF61	209843	
1981	316385	
1991	406457	1
2001	540851	
2011	610577	

Chrowth Rate of Population Population population population growth rate is the rate at which population is increasing. Population growth pate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 percent which has decreased to 12.89 percent between 2001 decreased to 12.89 percent between 2001 pand 2011. The massimum growth of population (50.77) took place between 1971 and 1981 (table No. 2 and figure No. 2).

Table No: 2: Gwowth Rate of population (1901 TO 2011)

Year	Grenowsk Rate (%)
1901-1911	48-98
1911 - 1921	-7.05
1921 - 1931	34.37
1931 - 1941	10.67
1941 - 1951	13.33
1951 - 1961	17.76
1961 - 1971	29.38
1971 - 1981	50 - 77
1981 - 1991	28.47
1991 - 2001	33-06
2001 - 2011	12 89

Marle-Fernale population

Male comstituted 65 percent of the population and females comstituted 35 percent of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure NO 3)

Literacy Pate

Literacy rate has increased from 58. 86 perment in 2001 to 73.93 per cent in 2011. Number of literates has increased from 318355 in 2001 to 449 2 94 2011 Sex Patio

sex radio is the number of formales per shougand males sex hadro has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child sex ratio has also improved from 938 in 2001 and 944 in 2011.

Ma Josephy are Nepale speaking population, fallowed by Himbe and Bhodia.

District - Wise population East District is the most populors followed by south Digtrict, west Destrict and Worth Distric

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

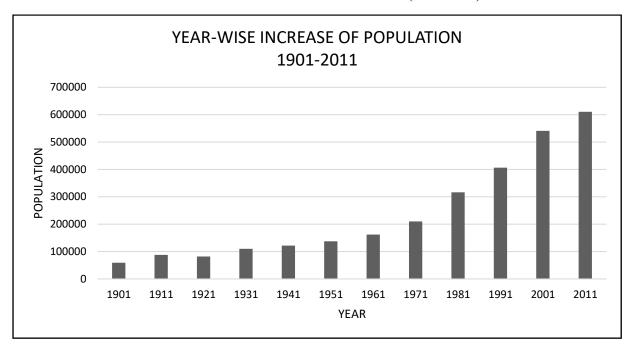


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

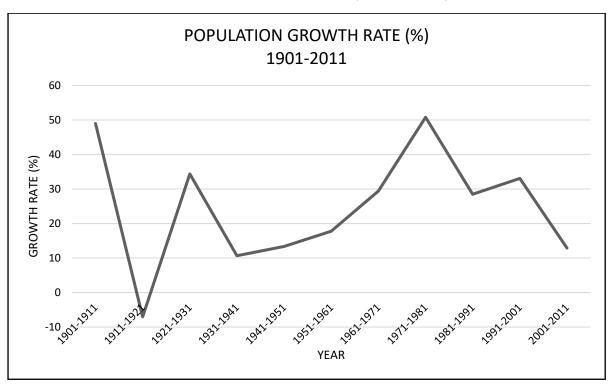
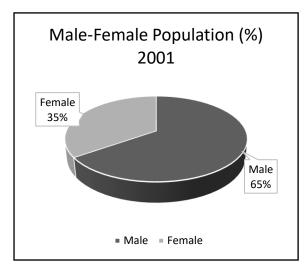


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



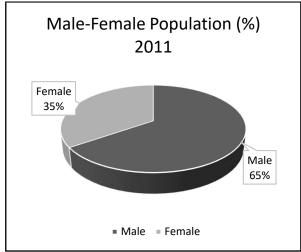


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

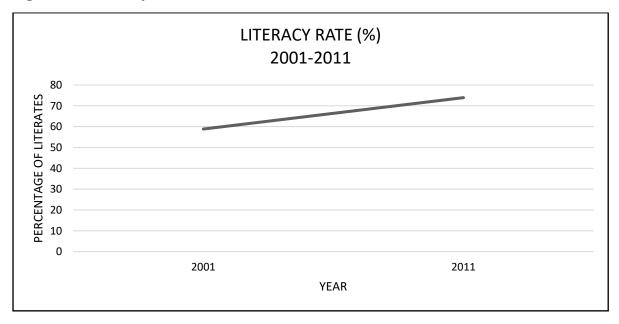


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

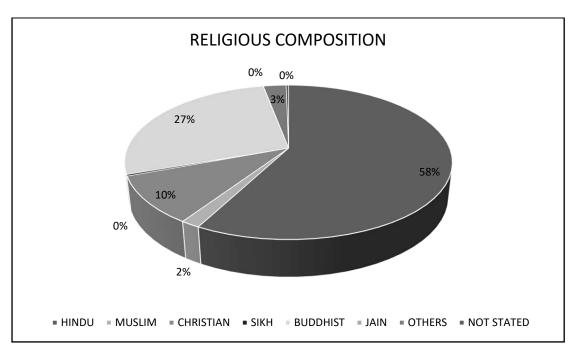


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

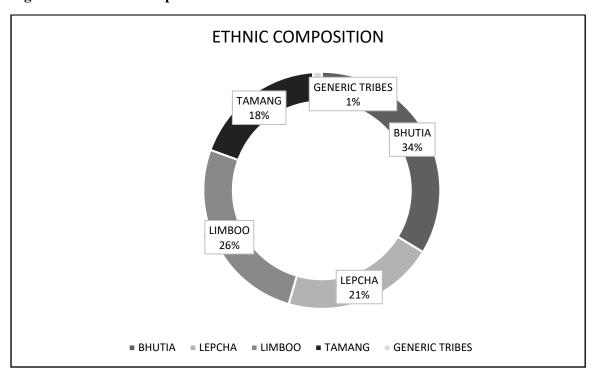


Figure No.7: Language Groups

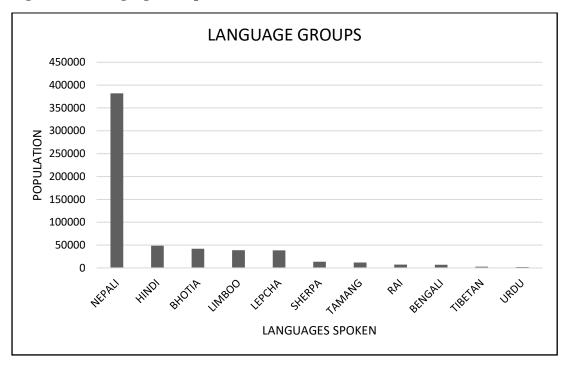
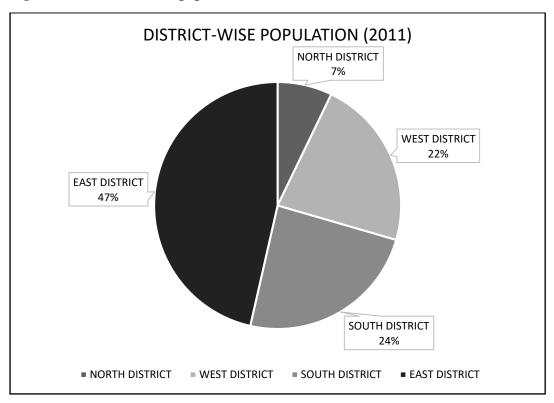


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



Conclusion

siblim with its mouto inous landscapes has a Peristine envisorment. There are great variation one in devation eranging from 250 cm to 8495 cm. It has a population of above six lakks and has an area of 7096 square kilometres. population density is 86 person per square tilametres as as per census 2011. It is administratively divised into 4 disdericts. It is a culturally diverse state With varied language groups, extende and religious compositions. The hustrous Himaloyan Landscapes and a favourable weather have made the state, a tavouribe touriest destination. The clean and gheen image of sikkim has made it the top twist dealinations of the world. Therough population density is low, which is an obious impact of terrain on Population distribution but other demographic characteristics are gute significant. Literacy -vale is 73.93 percent. Sed ratio is 944. out of the 4 digteracts, East District is the most Populous, the phobable heagon for this is the location of Grangtok, the state capital. Grangtok is the largest city in the state. Sikkim is an environmentally cancious state, barning the use of plast specially the use of single -use plastic bottles since 1998. Despite of the grough mountainous termain it has emerged as one of India's top envisormental pyborn goldress leaders.

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ACKNOWLEDGIEMENT

It sives me immense pleasure to Prosent IRC ASSIGNMENT UNCERTUREN OURING B.SC. 290 Zear of Geographic Honovers. I one special ocht of spatistute to mix Maday Dr. Riturarna GRASA and Dir, Dirankan CRakrabortz for their constant support and quidance throughout the cambe of my work. It is only their cognizant Offords that my emocarons have seen dight of the day. I would like to thank our respected principal madam preshabi De for giving me the opportunity to participate in the geographical excup--sion. I would also like to thank my spiconds for LACIP ROLP and SUPPORT have no valvable words to express my thanks, but mx heart is still full of the favours received from overy per-- Son.

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INTRODUCTION: SIKKIM IS a State Located in Eastern Himalaxas. Sikkim or Si-Khim is a name depived from the sanesknit word stilkhim meaning chested. In all of sikkim there is not a single Killometer of eflat Land! The state of SIKKim is socated in the southern movntain ranges of Eastern Himalaxas between Nonthern Latitudes 27:05 N and 28:08 N and Eastern Longitudes 88' 10 E and 88' 55 E SIKKIM is the 22 nd state of the Indian union, Which came into existance with effect from 16 th max; 1975. SIKKIM is bounded by repal in the west, Brutan in the east, Tibet in the north and state of west Be--noal in the south. The state has been divided into four districts. Viz. East, west, Nonth and south districts. It extends for 114 kms from worth to south and for 64 kms from East to west. It has a total geographical area of 70% square ums. most of sikkim is in the Lesser and greater Himalaxa zone. It has a unique geographical socation. Khanche - nounga and nathoda pass is in dhis state. Gangtor, the state capital is in cast sikkim. It dies between 27 degrees to 16 minutes worth to 27 degrees 21 minutes worth. It has an altitude of 5500 feetabove

mean sea level. It is connected to sillooni by the wational Highway. The nearest airport and pailway station is sillouri.

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ones are Tsomeo and Khecheopari Jakes. Distinct micro - morphology factures of sikkim terrain include terraces and foodplains, valler . side alopes and land--Slide slopes, alluvial comes of different tapes and sene pations, tops, Kelle Shaped depressions, deprace isles, sich de shaped raps, beveled plains, indulating plains, with deeply dissected valleys, glacial or peri-olacial depasits related sedimen--tand structures crevasses, soil services or pala redan, gorges etc. These forms have been produced by the trunket ream Teesta and cites innumerable tributariesone of the important agents of denuda--tion and deposition which moulds the Land scape. (MUKROPAdRZAZ 1998),

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Relief features over as high mountains act as barriers for the movement of the mon-soon winds. Low temperature, high rainfall on wind wards loves, comparatively dry on the Leeward side and heavy precipitation in the form of snow at the mountain tops are the main features of the climate.

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Among the more commonly found animals in the alpine zone are yard. They
are domesticated and reared in North Sikrim mainly for their economic productiveness. Yar milk is used to make butch
chiveri, the woal comes in hanox as raw
material for carrets and blankets. The
musk deep, found in the upper temperate
regions, is today a species in the endangered list. A common denizer of sirkim
is the munt fac, or the parking peep.

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its habitat which can vary from 5,000 feet to as high as 18,000 feet. Blue sheef, filzing squippels, winturong, takers, mapmotes and musk deep are at home inthis
coal blanket of speen.

East Sikkim: Gangtok: The capital cut of sikkim is fittinget called gangtok, Which means the fown on the hilltop in the local Brutia danguage. From the former posal palace at the top to the queen's Bridge at the bottom, the cit's opposels across approximately 15 kilometres on the west side of a long ridge planking the panipool (panipul) piver. At an average altitude of 5500 feet (1676 methes), and with a population of approximately 60,000, this shis topically important transit paint on the trade poute with Tibet became the capital of sikkim in 1894. Gangtok com-- bines an attractive mix of ald world chain traditional haspitality and a modern casmon litan outlook, making it an exci--time place to spend a few days at the beginning or end of Zour sinkimese tour -nex. The town can be the ideal otaging point for your travels across sikkimis other districts, as 200 take advantage of top-notesh tourism agencies, finst class hatels and unban shopping amo-- nities, or a comfortable haven with good food and sat showers at the end of Low sikkim adventure.

ALLAOUSH WAR MER JAAN NEISA BOUNTING PARTOCLING, GANGLON ILS EXTILL A SILL SOMN WILL WISELE VARING WEALTER PALLERNS, SO LANC ENTRA CARE WHEN PACKING, SUMMER LES MARCHURES CAN DE AS RUISA AS 18 COLSIUS ON SOMNE AFTER NOONS BUT MAX AROP JO 13 COLSIUS ON PAINE OVENINGS. IN SHE WINTER LA CAN EXPECT RUISAS OF 18 COLSIUS AND JONGS OF PAINFALL OF ROOMS, PRIMARILE DURING LACE SUMMER MONTS OF PAINFALL PER ZOAP, PRIMARILE DURING LACE SUMMER MONTSOON SCASON. COME PROPINS WILLS LIGHT WOOLLCNS AND A PAIN TACKET FOR LACE SUMMER, AND SCAVICE CLATHES FOR LICE WINTER.

At an altitude of over 14,000 feet, the Nath La is now open for domestic tourists. This is the highest point in sikkim reach -able by cap, wethout the extra exention of a spek. However, vilishtons with heart conditions or concerned about Right att sude sickness are advised to avaid the destination. The historically important nathu La pass was the gate wax to ribet, and was used extensively by tradens and porters travelling from kalimoons and the alains on their wax to shigate and shasa in the land of the snows. Now oven once again after several decades, vasiting the pass is a once in a lifetime expensioner. you can walk up to the apmix viewpaint and look bedond into china, where uniformed chinese apmix pensonnel with red stars on their cars stand to attention. nd them, the stapk alaine.

is interspensed with delicate primula blassoms and the unique Himalaxan prubant atipub. visitors are advised to Start for nather la as capità in the day as possible to avoid inclement weat--sep which tenically anises in the afternoon. 35 kilometres awax from Ganotok at an alkitude of 12,400 feet (3780 mespes) you peach the beautiful Toomgo Lake. Which freezes over in winter and is fed by melting snows from the suppound--ine mountains. Local Legens halds that damas could forecast the future by atud-- Zing the calour of the lakers waters. Fishing is totally prohibited and valsitors are requested not to pallate the environs of the lane with publish in order to maintain its sanctiti. Although central Gangdok's main commencial throughtane is alighted less than a kilometre in length. M.G. Makatma Ga-- nd.Ri) make is lined with alors, Rotels, nestaurants, bars, bakeries, atodias, exter cafes, poal pooms and copio shops. At the western end of the road, near the Thakup - bani Temple and overlooking the Tourism Information centre, atando ARC Statue of unity, depicting the meeting of the Brution chileftain while Bumsa with the Lepaka leader TREKOND TEK.

Britt in memory of Hankhaian singh, a Last spox from the 23rd antab Regiment, LRE BABA HARBRATAN SINGA MEMPRIAL MANNIN Mes between ske Nathu la and Telep la

Risses. Leverst has it sheet he appeared

to his calleagues in a opean a few cass

after he went missing, and nequested

that a monoment be built in his memory.

His fellow saldiens sheen exerted shis mo
noment, which over she zeurs acquired

the status of a pil primage site, perated

the status of a pil primage site, perated

than a battle of water, which sheez catted

a few cass latter to sake back home, blessed

by she spinit of shis sardy saldier.

Taski view paint is an acclaimed stat for photography located about 8 whometres north of Gangton on the main
road to worth Sinkim. on a clear day, you
can see the monasteries of phodons and
labrang. An abservatory tower has recently
been established, along with a small but
well-stocked cafeteria. Along the way,
stop to marvel at the clear waters of
Banthong Kyong Chhu, a small waterfall
between gangton and taski view point.

DATA ANALYSIS

YEAR - WISE INCREASE IN POPULATION

POPULA LION IN SIKKIM LAS INCREASED FROM

59014 IN 1901 LO 610577 IN 2011 (Table NO.1)

and (Figure NO.1)

YEAR	POPULATION
1901	59014
1911	87920
1921	81721
1931	109808
1941	121520
1951	137725
1961	162189
1971	209843
1981	316385
1991	406457
2001	54 08 51
2011	610577

Sounce: census of India

CAROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

population spowth pate is the pate at which population is increasing population is increasing population is increasing population is increasing population pate between 1901 and 1911 was 48.98 % which has decreased to 12.89 % between 2001 and 2011. The maximum spowth of population (50.77%) took place between 1971 and 1981 (Table No.2 and Figure No.2)

able NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION	
YEAR	GROWTH RATE
1901-1911	48.98
1911 - 1921	- 7.05
1921-1931	34.37
1931 - 1911	10.67
1941 - 1951	13.33
1951 - 1961	17.76
1961 - 1971	29.38
1971 - 1981	50.77
1981 - 1991	28.47
1991 - 2001	33.06
2001 - 2011	12.89

males constricted 65% of the popul--attion and females constituted 35% of the population in 2001 and 2011 (Figure NO.3).

LITERACY RATE

Liteback pate has increased from 58.86 1. in 2001 to 73.93 1. in 2011. Number of Literates has increased from 318335 in 2001 to 419294 in 2011 (Figure NO. 1)

SEX RATIO

sex potio is the number of females ach thousand males. Sex patio has improved from 875 in 2001 to 889 in 2011. Child GEX ratio

Ras also denimoved Plant 9:38 du 2001 dust 244 in 2011.

DENOSITY OF POPULATION

Oconside of population performs the number of persons per square kilometra, It has increased prom 76 persons per square kilometres do 86 persons per stu--are kilometres.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

onds 24.97% of the total population in 2011 is unban and the nest 15.03 percent is pupal.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

ma ionitz of LRE population and Hindus (584), followed by Buddhishs (274) and Christians (104.) (Figure NO.5)

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

BRUTIAS CONSTITUTE 39 % OF ARC POP--Ulation, fallowed by Limboo (26%) and LEPERAS (21%) (Figure NO.6)

LANGIVAGIE GIROUPS

majorith are repuli speaking popu--Lation, fallowed by Hindi and BRokia (Flyune NO. 7)

DISTRICT - WISE POPULATION

Fallowed by south aistrict, west aistrict and worth aistrict (Figure No. 8)

CONCLUSION

Sikkim with its mountainous Land scapes has a pristing environment. There are great variations in elevation ranging from 250m to 8495m. It has a pop-"ulation of above 6 lands and has an apea of 70% squape kilometres, population density is 86 pensons pen squape kilometres as pep CENSUS 2011. It is administratively divided into 9 distnicts. It is a culturally diverse State with vapiled Language groves, ethnic and religious compasitions. The lustrous Hi--malazan landscapes and a favourable we--ather have made the state, a favourite tourist destination. The alean and spean image of SIKKUM has made it the top tourist destinations of the world. Thays population density is dow, which is an obvious impact of teppain on population distribution but offer demographic chapacteristics are guite significant. Literacz pate is 73.93%. Sex patio is 944. out of IAC 4 districts, East aistrict is the most populous, the probable reason for this is the location of Gangton, the state capital. Gang tok is the largest esitz in the state. Sikkim its an convinc-- mmentalla conscious state, banning the USC of Plastic specially the use of sindle

Page NO. - 11

-use plastic battles since 1998, pespite of the tovok mountainous teppain ut has emerged as one of India's top environmental leaders.

Entrage July 1 July

FIGURE NO.1: YEAR-WISE INCREASE OF POPULATION (1901-2011)

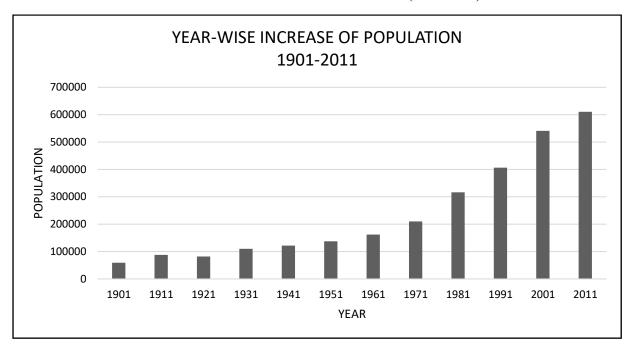


FIGURE NO.2: GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION (1901 TO 2011)

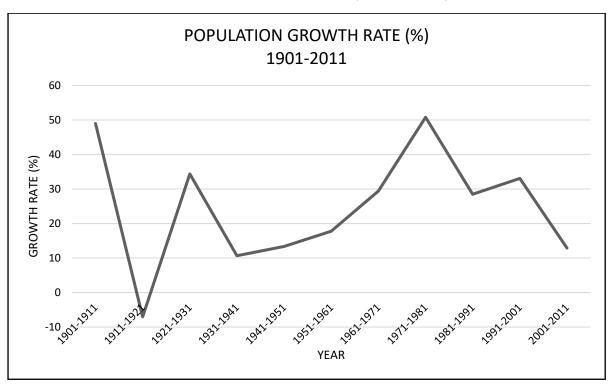
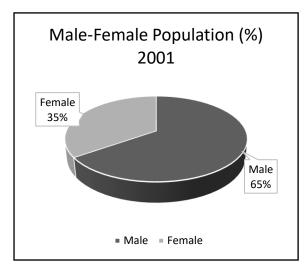


Figure No.3: Male-Female Population



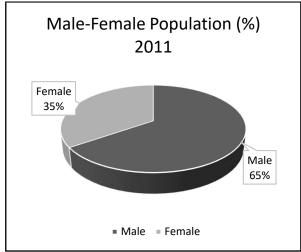


Figure No.4: Literacy rate (2001 and 2011)

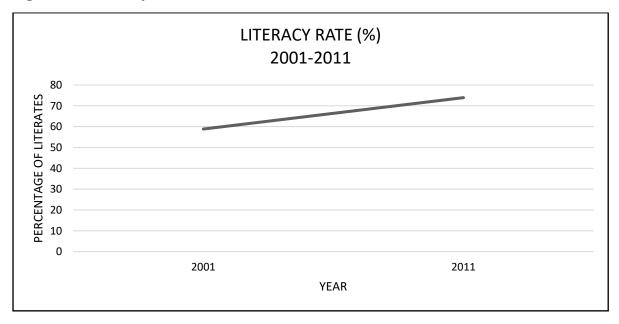


Figure No.5: Religious Composition

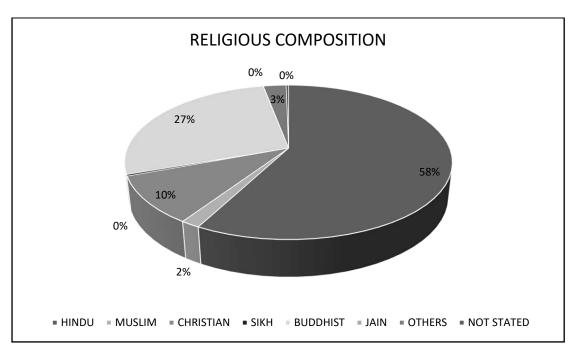


Figure No.6: Ethnic composition

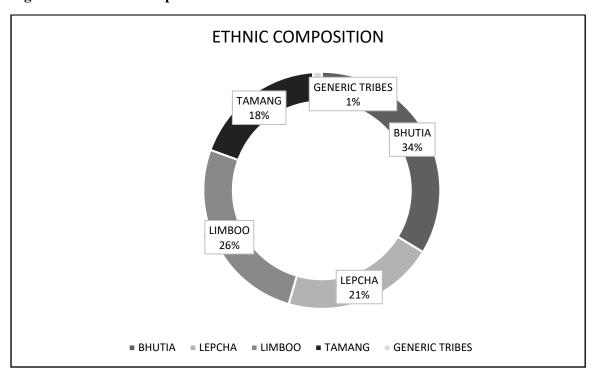


Figure No.7: Language Groups

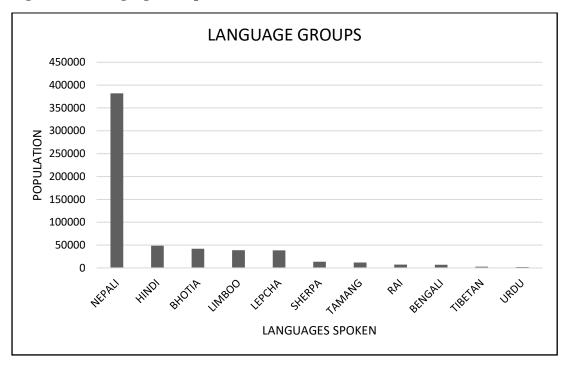
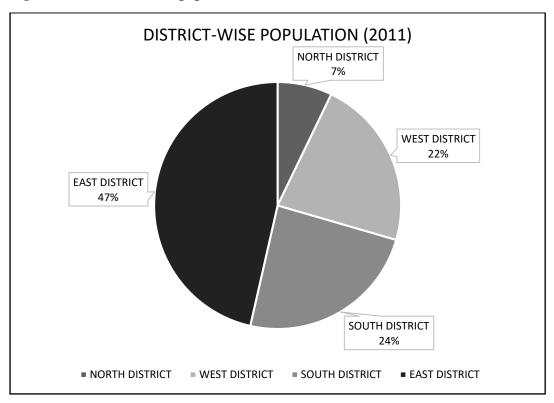


Figure No. 8: District-wise population



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